

Genoa Republican-Journal

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GENOA, ILLINOIS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1909

NEW SERIES VOLUME V, NO. 19

SCHOOL NOTES

The following is a report of attendance of the schools for the week ending January 8, 1909:

First primary—absent Laura Crawford, Jessie Ide, Blanche Ide, George Stevenson, Cloa Kindelsparker, Klea Bennett, Lionel Baker, Alma Stoll, Gertrude Rowen, Floyd Dralle, Ione Stott, Cleona Leonard, Teddie Scott. This room had no cases of tardiness. The following new pupils were enrolled in this room the past week: Jessie Ide, Blanche Ide, Lawrence Noble.

Second primary—absent Pearl Hawley, Lettie Lord, Gretchen Marquart, Earl Stoll, Roberta Rosenfeld, Myrtle Geithman, Everett Bennett, Laura Clausen, Lily Clausen, Rose Kindelsparker, Martha Scherf, Richard Witt. This room had no tardiness to report.

First intermediate—absent Ida Witt, Horatio Perkins, Johnnie Clausen, Otto Dralle, Myrtle Layton, Lillian Lange, Helma Carlson, Lillian Stoll, Tardy Ida Witt. One new pupil was enrolled in this room, Idena Vandresser.

Second intermediate—absent Raymond Lange, Myrtle Portner. This room had no tardiness during the past week.

Grammar room—absent Marion Bagley, Pearl Renn, Irvin Patterson, Inez Helwig, Lydia Molthan, Nellie Stephenson. This room had no tardiness the past week.

High school—absent Claude Patterson, Frank Stanley, William Hannah, Alve Peterson, Robert Geithman, Leta Browne, Harry Carb, Earl Moyers, Grace Sandall, Tardy Mason Campbell, Belle Campbell, Eda Smith.

The play, "How the Doctor Cured the Widow," given by the seniors at the school house, Friday night was well rendered. The play was written, staged and rendered by the senior class under the supervision of Miss Brown. All who heard it pronounced it excellent. This was an assignment in English and was not intended to be presented to the public. After it was presented in the class it was decided that the young people had done so well that the public should know something of the work they were doing. Miss Brown merits much praise for the common sense, practical work she is giving her English classes. By her method of teaching English the pupil's mind is developed and the original powers of the pupil are brought out. English is too frequently a mechanical, hand-organ, cram process with no definite aim at the practical side of the subject. The pupils who study English under Miss Brown will have a training that will aid them in handling the complex problems of every day life, a training that will make them more useful and more practical citizens. These boys and girls are now learning to do things and to think for themselves. The greatest thing an education can do for a boy or girl is to show him or her his or her own undeveloped powers and point out all the defects and weaknesses in their character and in this way the pupil really knows what he knows and what he does not know.

A double game of basket ball will be played at the pavilion Friday night, January 15, between the first and second high school teams (boys) and the first and second town teams. This promises to be an interesting and exciting game. You are admitted to both games on one admission. You cannot afford to miss it. Come and bring your friends and thus encourage the high school pupils in their athletics. The roller skating will be postponed for this evening on account of the basket ball game.

THE CONTEST IS ON NINE CANDIDATES HAVE BEEN NOMINATED BY FRIENDS



The Republican-Journal's sewing machine and watch contest is now on in earnest, nominations having been made this week. From present indications there will be a lively contest from start to finish. Of course the first count of votes means very little in regards to the race. In the count published below it will be seen that two of the candidates have over 1,000 each. This is not far ahead of the others when it is considered that the lowest one would only need four new subscriptions to even up with the highest.

We have established a branch office at Kingston, in charge of Mr. F. P. Smith, who has the regular Kingston list of names. He will issue receipts for renewals and new subscribers and transact any business that may come up pertaining to this contest.

We have selected as judges E. C. Rosenfeld, G. H. Martin and E. A. Sowers, all reputable business men of Genoa. The key to the ballot box is in the possession of the judges, and they alone will have absolute control of the contest as far as care of the ballot box and counting is concerned. Following is the report handed in by the judges this (Thursday) morning:

Miss Julia M. Bowers—Genoa.....	1,162
Miss Nona Phelps—Kingston.....	1,139
Miss Zoe Stott—Genoa.....	250
Miss Mary Canavan—Genoa.....	250
Mrs. Fred J. Schmidt—Genoa.....	125
Miss Ada Taylor—Genoa.....	125
Miss Esther Smith—Charter Grove.....	125
Miss Tillie Awe—Genoa.....	125
Miss Ruby Portner—Genoa.....	125

RULES OF CONTEST

- 1 Any lady, single or married, may enter the contest for the Elegant White Cabinet sewing machine and the gold watch.
- 2 Each paper, including this issue, will contain one coupon good for two votes. The name of the person for whom the ballot is cast must be written in blank space and the coupon mailed or brought to this office where a suitable box will be arranged to receive them.
- 3 One vote will be allowed for every cent paid in on old subscription, either paying arrearages or for renewals. Two votes will be allowed for every cent paid in for NEW subscriptions.
- 4 Suitable blanks will be furnished at this office. In order to vote for a contestant it is necessary to write plainly the name (for whom you wish to cast your vote) in blank space left for that purpose on the coupon. The same is then placed in the ballot box.
- 5 A contestant may work for her own interests and secure as many votes as possible.
- 6 A count of votes will be made each Wednesday night while the contest is on. The official count will be given to the editor and the same correctly published in the next issue of the Republican-Journal. The final count will be made on Wednesday evening, March 13, 1909. All votes must be in by eight o'clock p. m. on that day.
- 7 If the name on the coupon is not plainly written, the vote will be cast out, or the decision of the three judges to be selected will establish its identity.
- 8 A contestant wishing to withdraw can not cast her votes for any other contestant as it would be unfair to others.
- 9 No person in any way connected with the Republican-Journal force may enter the contest.
- 10 The lady receiving the highest number of votes will receive the sewing machine; the second highest the elegant 20-year gold watch, with either Elgin or Waltham movement, as the winner may desire.

CELEBRATE ANNIVERSARY

Odd Fellows Entertain Large Crowd Monday Evening

There was a large crowd present at the anniversary meeting of Genoa Lodge No. 768 I. O. O. F., on Monday evening. The guests numbered over 100, while about fifty Odd Fellows were present.

A program was rendered which seemed to please the audience. The Johnson sisters, daughters of Fred Johnson, entertained nicely with their music, while Miss Zada Corson's reading was greeted with the usual enthusiasm and applause which is her due.

Rev. J. T. McMillen was called on for a few words and by his cheerful bearing and pleasing stories got the audience into the same happy mood.

There is only one man in the country who could make such a speech as the audience had the pleasure of hearing on that evening, and that man is Rev. William B. Leach of Chicago. There is eloquence in his every action, even before he opens his mouth and lets forth the flow of heart finding words. He is bubbling over with the fraternal spirit and knows how to express his thoughts on fraternalism in words that carry conviction. He believes in fraternal societies, but his belief is in the broader sense, which is actually taught by Odd Fellowship, in that the members are taught to look upon all men with the fraternal spirit. The highest aim of Odd Fellowship is to fraternize the world.

Mr. Leach has powers as an orator which few men possess. No matter if his audience is composed of persons of every age, from the primary school child to the centenarian, he can hold their undivided attention. In the same breath he can bring his audience to tears or drive them to uproarious laughter. Rev. Leach has found a place in the hearts of Genoa people.

After the program a lunch was served.

EASTERN STAR INSTALLATION

Pretty Ceremony at Open Meeting Friday Evening

There was a large gathering at the Eastern Star meeting last Friday evening to witness the installation ceremony, each member of the Chapter having invited a friend to attend. With C. R. Strong as installing officer and Mrs. Agnes Field as marshal the ceremony was conducted impressively. The drill by the officers at the close was pretty and elicited many compliments from the guests. Lunch was served after the meeting closed.

Officers were installed as follows:

- Worthy Matron—Marguerite Marquart.
- Assistant Matron—Lottie E. Douglas.
- Worthy Patron—Geo. Patterson.
- Secretary—Nellie Reid.
- Treasurer—Callie Sager.
- Conductress—Lizzie Burroughs.
- Assistant Conductress—Blanche Schoonmaker.
- Ada—Grace Barcus.
- Ruth—Emily Brown.
- Esther—Lizzie Johnson.
- Martha—Mary Abraham.
- Electa—Mary Crawford.
- Warder—Verde Patterson.
- Sentinel—A. V. Pierce.
- Chaplain—Bertha Patterson.
- Organist—Zoe Stott.
- Marshal—Agnes Field.

Daniel Flynn, farm hand at the William Andesson farm near Elgin, caught his right hand in a corn shredder late Saturday afternoon, and dismembered his middle finger and badly crushed the hand and remaining fingers.

ELECTRIC MORTGAGE

COMPANY FILES TRUST DEED FOR \$700,000

MONEY TO COMPLETE ROAD

Woodstock-Sycamore Electric Company Now Expected to Hasten Completion of the Road in Spring

The Woodstock and Sycamore Traction company, which is building an electric railway between the cities named, has filed in the recorder's office of DeKalb county a trust deed in favor of the Metropolitan Trust and Savings bank of Chicago, in compliance with a resolution adopted at a recent meeting of the company authorizing a loan of \$700,000 with which to complete the construction of the said railway.

In the resolution authorizing the loan the company states that the money is for the purpose of hastening the completion of their road. The resolution also states at length the number of bonds and the amount of each and the interest they will draw. The entire trust deed and mortgage covers several dozen pages.

The meaning of the document is understood to be that the company has secured a loan sufficient to assure the completion and operation of at least a considerable portion of the line which has been under construction the past summer from Sycamore to Genoa, Marengo and thence to Woodstock.—True Republican.

THEY WERE SURPRISED

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Burroughs Welcomed Uninvited Guests

A host of uninvited guests, all neighbors, assembled at the country home of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Burroughs last Wednesday, but despite the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Burroughs were completely surprised the guests were given a hearty welcome. The visitors all brought baskets and boxes with them and at noon a fine dinner was served.

On Saturday evening another company of friends "dropped in" on the couple and made merry for several hours. Mr. and Mrs. Burroughs were presented with a set of fruit knives by the guests as tokens of everlasting friendship and good will. They will soon leave for California to make their home. The following were present Saturday evening:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Messrs. and Mesdames— | |
| F. O. Swan | Wm. Heed |
| Jerry Patterson | G. J. Patterson |
| Mrs. Florence Eiklor | |
| Misses— | |
| Mae Burroughs | Flora Buck |
| Alvina Reinken | Nina Patterson |
| Eda Smith | Millie Peterson |
| Zada Corson | Guyia Corson |
| Hazel Brown | Phylla Scott |
| Genevieve Baldwin | |
| Messrs. | |
| Vernon Corson | Harvey Peterson |
| Harold Peterson | Clyde Shipman |
| Donald Gray | Theo. Reinken |
| Harvey King | Harvey Eiklor |
| Rutherford Patterson | Otto Grey |
| Edgar Grey | Ray Shipman |
| Roe Smith | John Corson |

BUTTER PRICE UNCHANGED

Board of Trade Committee Reports Market Firm at 32 Cents

There was no change in the price of butter as established by the Elgin board of trade Monday afternoon, and last week's figure, 32 cents, was again declared firm. The session today was featured by a slight tendency toward selling and thirty-five tubs of Genoa butter was sold by Ira J. Mix to S. Edward Davis at 32 cents.

Former markets:
Jan. 4, 1909, 32 cents.
Jan. 13, 1908, 30 cents.
Jan. 14, 1907, 29 cents.
Jan. 15, 1906, 27 cents.

The output from the Elgin district during the past week was \$87,200 pounds.

Mr. Coulon has resigned as manager of the Thompson Piano factory.

DEDICATE HAMPSHIRE CHURCH

Many Genoa People Present at the Ceremony Sunday

Bishop Peter J. Muldoon, newly installed head of the diocese of Rockford, officiated Sunday at the dedication of Hampshire's new \$25,000 Catholic church. More than 600 Catholics, representatives of practically every parish in Kane, DeKalb and McHenry counties, attended the dedication exercises.

The edifice, built by Catholics of Hampshire, is one of the most beautiful of smaller edifices in northern Illinois. Work upon the structure began last spring. Finishers completed their work less than a fortnight ago. More than \$17,000 toward payment for the structure, has already been raised.

Rev. Father C. J. Huth, pastor of the Catholic parish of Hampshire, Burlington and Genoa, and under whose direction money has been raised and the church built, was prominent in the ceremony Sunday. Bishop Muldoon was assisted by Rev. Fathers McCann of Elgin; Frederick of Elgin, and Kalvelage of Freeport.

Bishop Muldoon spoke not only at the exercises at 10 o'clock but delivered the sermon of high mass at 10:30 o'clock. In his remarks he praised the generosity of Hampshire Catholics in building the church and lauded Father Huth for his persistency in undertaking the project.

BASKET BALL

Two Games Scheduled for Friday Evening, Jan. 15

Two games of basket ball are scheduled at the pavilion on Friday evening of this week, between the 1st and 2nd high school teams and the 1st and 2nd town teams.

This will be the first public appearance of the 1908-9 teams in Genoa this season. This sport has been a losing venture in Genoa in the past, not because we had inferior teams for such is not the case. The Genoa high school has always stood well toward the top in athletics.

The lack of patronage is due to lack of appreciation of the game more than anything else. When one understands all the points he will enjoy the contest. It is a sport that requires great speed, endurance and quick wits.

Turn out Friday evening and get interested, and at the same time help the boys along financially.

The first game will be called at eight o'clock. Admission, 15 and 25 cents.

FULLER INTRODUCES BILL

For the Erection of a Government Building at Sycamore

Congressman Charles E. Fuller of Belvidere has introduced in the house of representatives at Washington a bill which provides for a postoffice building at Sycamore, to cost no more than \$75,000.

The bill was introduced January 8, and there is little doubt that the people of the county seat will soon point with pride to their new government building. They should at the same time consider it a monument to Mr. Fuller's efforts in behalf of the 12th Congressional district.

ICE HOUSE BURNS

D. R. Brown's ice house, located on the river near Hart station was destroyed by fire last Saturday night. The origin of the fire is a mystery. The building was about 40 x 40 feet. It was partly covered by insurance.

OF GENERAL INTEREST

ITEMS STOLEN FROM COLUMNS OF EXCHANGES

BLOW SAFE AT LILY LAKE

Large Iron Safe in A. B. Freemans Store Blown Open but Robbers Get Nothing

The Sandwich Argus, owned by J. B. Castle, has purchased the Sandwich Journal and the two papers will be consolidated.

The National indoor ball team of Belvidere romped away from the Rockford Company H team in a farcical game at Rockford on Saturday evening, defeating them 29 to 9. Blake and Rorabaugh were in the points for Belvidere.

In the family bible at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Lacy of Kansas City, Kas., are records of the birth of six children. The Lacys have been married not quite three years, and in that time three pairs of twins have come to them.

William Salzman, an aged farmer, living south of Mattoon died Sunday. For twenty years he had kept in the parlor of his home a coffin which he bought at the death of his wife. Friends could never persuade him to part with the greswome ornament.

The Aurora, DeKalb & Rockford railroad has discarded its motor cars and is now using steam power to transport passengers. The engine which has been used to haul freight cars is pressed into service and a regulation passenger coach is also used.

A bill allowing a pension of \$5 a month to every veteran who was a resident of Pennsylvania at the outbreak of the civil war and who is at present or at the time of his application a bona fide resident of the state, will be introduced in the legislature of that state.

If rumors are at all reliable Marengo is to have a new passenger station. Probably it will not be quite so large as the Northwestern's new Wells street station but undoubtedly the company will build an up-to-date building to cost probably \$20,000 or \$30,000.

Hiram Thomas, Elgin's veteran watch maker, foreman of the plate room for forty-one years, died very suddenly late Saturday afternoon at his home, 564 Chicago street. He had been ill less than ten hours, suffering from neuralgia of the heart. He was 65 years of age.

Robbers blew the big, old-fashioned iron safe at the general store of A. B. Freeman at Lily Lake, early Saturday morning, wrecking the safe and doing considerable damage to the room, but failing to get away with any of the contents of the strong box. The safe contained more than \$1,000 in checks and money.

Miss Goldie Gibson of North Salem is declared the banner school girl in Illinois. She is a high school pupil in her third year and has not been absent or tardy in her school life. She is striving to complete her twelve years' school life with an unbroken attendance record. She has always ranked high in her studies.—Freeport Bulletin.

At the Rockford poultry show will be shown one bird that is valued at \$1,000 by his owner, W. E. Fowler of Rochelle. It is a White Wyandotte cock. This bird is not to be entered in any of the prize contests, but is simply as an exhibit. The bird was at the Chicago show and won first prize and was valued at \$1,000 by some of those who wanted to buy it.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Weldon D. Heyburn was elected United States senator to succeed himself by the Idaho legislature.

United States Senator Brandegee of Connecticut was selected to succeed himself by the Republican caucus of the state assembly.

James York, a quarry worker, cut the throats of four of his children near Mankato, Minn., and then committed suicide by hanging himself.

Lady William Beresford, who was Lillian Warren Price, daughter of the late Commodore Price, U. S. N., of Troy, N. Y., died at Dorking, England.

A bill to extend the franking privilege to Mrs. Grover Cleveland, widow of the late president of the United States, was introduced by Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Tomas Estrada Palma, widow of the former president of Cuba, has returned to Central Valley, Orange county, N. Y., with her children, there to spend the rest of her life.

Frank A. Vanderlip succeeded James Stillman as president of the National City bank, and F. L. Hine succeeded George F. Baker as president of the First National bank, both of New York.

John V. Duffy, confidential clerk to Martin J. Condon, president of the American Snuff Company, was arrested in New York charged with forging his employer's name to 12 checks aggregating \$2,800.

About \$1,000,000 which has laid unclaimed in Massachusetts savings banks for more than 30 years will be paid to the treasurer of the commonwealth, through a decision of the supreme judicial court.

Michael Rucci, aged 12, delivered a sermon in an East side Catholic church, New York, taking for his text: "Behold, I bring you tidings of great joy." The child composed the entire sermon and was well received.

The visit of the emperor of Korea, accompanied by Prince Ito, to Fusan, about 200 miles from the capital, has created the impression that he is endeavoring to smuggle the emperor aboard a warship and have him taken to Japan.

MANY REFORMS FOR IOWA.

Legislature Begins What Will Be Important Session.

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 12.—By far the most important legislation in Iowa for years is scheduled for the present term of the legislature which organized yesterday for the thirty-third session.

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Among the reforms planned is the creation of a state insurance department; the revision of the school laws and reorganization of the rural schools with a view to saving the state thousands of dollars and the installation of a legal department. The latter is a comprehensive plan to make the county attorneys accountable to the attorney general at whose directions they are to act in the prosecution of law violators.

At the opening of the general assembly Miss Gertrude Von Peitzald, a noted suffragette of Leicester, Eng., offered prayer in the senate. She occupies a Unitarian pulpit in Des Moines for the winter.

PACIFIC COAST IS WARNED.

May Expect Quakes and Cold Weather, Says Scientist.

Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 12.—Dr. Willis Eugene Everett, a scientific writer of this city, asserts that the entire Pacific coast as far north as Alaska may expect seismic disturbances between the full moon of January and the full moon of August.

The cause of the disaster has not been determined yet and definite conclusions on this point are unlikely as evidence of gas pockets or other agencies is almost entirely lacking.

THE MARKETS.

Table with market prices for various goods like Live Stock, Hogs, Flour, etc.

Table with market prices for various goods like Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, etc.

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MORE THAN 100 DEAD

Terrible Explosion Snuffs Out Lives of Miners.

IN LICK BRANCH COAL MINE

Men Were Clearing Away Debris of Former Disaster When Overtaken by Blast—Blast in Joe Leiter's Colliery Kills Twenty-Six.

Bluefield, W. Va., Jan. 13.—More than 100 lives were snuffed out yesterday by an explosion in the mines of the Lick Branch colliery. Just two weeks before, 50 miners were killed in the same mines by a similar explosion.

Of the men under ground at the time of the explosion, it is said that only three succeeded in making their escape, and these were the motor-man, the brakeman and Hank Ross Powers. The last named was able to get out of the death trap by crawling.

Intense excitement reigns about the mine, and everything possible is being done to carry assistance to the entombed men.

The West Virginia state mine inspectors, Phillips and Nicholson, are on the ground and leading the rescue work.

Train Carries Rescue Material.

A train was rushed from this city to the scene of the disaster, some twenty-five miles away, carrying brattice and other material to be used in the work of exploration and rescue.

There were supposed to be more than 100 men in the section of the mine affected. The debris from the explosion of two weeks ago had not been cleared away and 20 men were engaged in this work.

The explosion was in a different part of the mine from that of two weeks ago. Since that catastrophe the mine has been inspected by government officials, and by the most experienced mine men in the region, and all, it is said, expressed the opinion that it was safe.

All Believed to Be Dead.

None of the bodies had been recovered at midnight. It was expected that a part of the mine in which eight men were at work would be reached before long.

One rescue party came in sight of six bodies, but was forced back. A late estimate of the number of men entombed is more than 100. That all of them are dead there can be no doubt.

Twenty-Six Die in Leiter Mine.

Duquoin, Ill., Jan. 11.—A disastrous gas explosion in which 26 men lost their lives occurred at an early hour yesterday morning in Joseph Leiter's famous colliery at Zeigler. A spark from a trolley pole of an electric motor coming in contact with a pocket of gas is assigned as the cause of the explosion.

The Americans killed by the explosion include: Willis Warner and Albert Kerr, foremen; James Patterson, Joe Richardson, Fred Morgan, J. O. Erans, Gilbert Jones, Joe Tate, James Phillips, John Cassay, Aaron Jewell, Thomas Hubbard, Cebe Pucket and Charles Smothers.

Bodies All Recovered.

Zeigler, Ill., Jan. 12.—Of 28 workmen in the mine owned by Joseph Leiter, 26 were killed by the explosion Sunday morning, according to official information given out at the mining office last night.

The cause of the disaster has not been determined yet and definite conclusions on this point are unlikely as evidence of gas pockets or other agencies is almost entirely lacking.

ACCEPTS AUSTRIA'S OFFER.

Turkey Will Get \$10,800,000, and the War Cloud Passes.

Constantinople, Jan. 13.—Through the suggestion of his majesty, Sultan Abdul Hamid L, the Turkish government has accepted the Austro-Hungarian offer of £2,500,000 Turkish (\$10,800,000) indemnity for the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, thus removing every possibility of war.

Two Crushed Women.

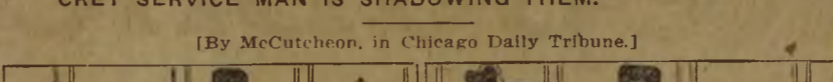
Adair, Mich., Jan. 12.—There are two crushed, heart-broken women in this sensation-torn little village. They are Mrs. John H. Carmichael, widow of the preacher-murderer who committed suicide yesterday in Carthage, Ill., and Mrs. Browning, mother of Gideon Browning, the victim of Carmichael's murderous mania.

In addition to pecuniary compensation to Turkey, Austria abandons her rights in Novibazar; consents to an increase in the customs up to 15 per cent; admits certain monopolies and agrees to the suppression of Austrian post offices in Turkish territory where no other foreign post offices exist.

Kills Her Husband and Woman.

Muskogee, Okla., Jan. 13.—Mrs. Flora Jackson shot and killed her husband, Samuel Jackson, yesterday, and then going to the home of Rose Simmons, shot and fatally wounded the latter. Mrs. Jackson, who appears to have been prompted by jealousy, was bound over to the district court on a charge of murder.

SOME OF THE CONGRESSMEN IN WASHINGTON HAVE TO BE PRETTY CAREFUL THESE DAYS. THEY NEVER KNOW WHEN A SECRET SERVICE MAN IS SHADOWING THEM.



[By McCutcheon, in Chicago Daily Tribune.]



SLAYER KILLS SELF

Carmichael Cuts His Throat at Carthage, Ill.

LEAVES WEIRD CONFESSION

In Long Document, the Minister Asserts Gideon Browning Hypnotized Him and Attacked Him with Knives in the Michigan Church.

Carthage, Ill., Jan. 12.—Rev. John H. Carmichael, who last Tuesday night in the little Methodist church at Rattle Run, Mich., killed Gideon Browning, the village carpenter, and then turned the body in the stove, committed suicide here yesterday by cutting his throat with a pocket knife.

He died at the county hospital after he had been taken from the boarding house of Miranda Hughes, where as a stranger he had been living since last Friday.

Long, Weird Confession.

In a long written confession which was found in his suit case, Carmichael told in detail the story of the killing of Browning; how he had fallen a victim, to Browning's hypnotic power and meeting him in the church Tuesday night, was compelled to obey every command, how finally when Browning attacked him with knives he, Carmichael, defended himself with a hatchet.

Cuts His Own Throat.

Carmichael's death was almost as horrible as that of his victim. When he arrived at the Hughes' boarding house he gave the name of John Elder and as he said he was a woodworker and had come here to start a factory no suspicion was attached to his presence.

Although so far as he knew he was still beyond the reach of detectives, the crisis came yesterday morning when about 7:30 o'clock he informed Miss Hughes that as no satisfactory site for his factory could be found here, he intended to go to Bowen, Ill.

"I think I will find a better site there," he said. "I'll take the nine o'clock train." Saying this he went out into the back yard. There he cut his throat.

Two Crushed Women.

Adair, Mich., Jan. 12.—There are two crushed, heart-broken women in this sensation-torn little village. They are Mrs. John H. Carmichael, widow of the preacher-murderer who committed suicide yesterday in Carthage, Ill., and Mrs. Browning, mother of Gideon Browning, the victim of Carmichael's murderous mania.

After an hour's exertion the fire company of the place extricated 40 corpses, but it is believed that there are still a number under the timbers. Sixty persons were badly injured.

The collapse of the church was caused by the time-worn pillars in the underground crypt giving away.

Long Railway Strike Ends.

Denver, Col., Jan. 12.—The strike of the shopmen of the Denver & Rio Grande system, which has been in effect since last March, was declared off yesterday after a conference between railroad officials and representatives of the organizations. About 1,200 men will resume work Thursday morning.

Dutton Heads Western Hotelmen.

Salt Lake City, Jan. 12.—Samuel Dutton of Denver was yesterday elected president of the Western Hotelmen's association, organized here.

TILLMAN HIT AGAIN

Attorney General Bonaparte Answers His Speech.

STATEMENTS ARE RIDDLED

Suit for Recovery of Oregon Land Was Begun Promptly—Different Story of Senator's Interview with the Cabinet Officer.

Washington, Jan. 13.—Attorney General Bonaparte last night issued a statement replying to that part of the speech of Senator Tillman, delivered Monday, in which he declared that the resolution in regard to the Oregon land grants, introduced by him in the senate on January 31, 1908, had been prepared by the attorney general and that his "interest in the matter had been first aroused by a desire to purchase some of the timber land."

Mr. Bonaparte also replies to Senator Tillman's remark, made in the senate last February, that he had not "bought any land anywhere in the west or undertaken to buy any."

Mr. Bonaparte's statement in part is as follows:

"Jan. 12, 1909.—There are two passages in the remarks of Senator Tillman, published in today's Congressional Record, which demand notice from me. He says (Record, p. 734):

"It might be well to inquire whether or not the attorney general has been ordered not to obey the law of congress passed last April—which I will call the 'Tillman-Bonaparte law'—ordering suit to be instituted for the recovery of these lands. My culpability is of such enormity and magnitude in contemplating the purchase of 1,440 acres of land at \$2.50 an acre in the eyes of others that it may be found that he is determined to block my so-called 'nefarious transactions.'"

Suit Was Begun in September.

"On September 4, 1908, suit was brought by the United States of America in the circuit court of the United States for the District of Oregon against the Oregon & California Railroad Company, the Southern Pacific Company, the Union Trust Company, individually and as trustee; Stephen T. Gage, individually and as trustee, and a large number of individual defendants. The purpose of this suit is, in substance, to declare and enforce a forfeiture of the public lands claimed by the railroads under Mr. Harriman's control by virtue of the original grant to the Oregon & California railroad.

It has been brought in accordance with the directions of the joint resolution to which Senator Tillman refers; was instituted as soon as practicable after the passage of said resolution, and the fact of its institution has been published and could have been verified by anyone, through inquiry at this department, for more than four months.

Didn't Tell His Interest.

"Senator Tillman called upon me at the department of justice a few days before the introduction by him of the resolution which I see, by the Record, he presented to the senate on January 31, 1908. Our interview occurred, therefore, a little less than three weeks before his letter of February 15 to Messrs. Reeder and Watkins in which he requested them 'to hold in reserve' for him 'eight of the best quarter sections,' and probably a little more than three weeks before his statement in the senate that he had not bought any land anywhere in the west, or undertaken to buy any." He told me he wished information as to the status of the lands embraced in these Oregon grants because he had heard so much complaint about the conduct of the corporations claiming them during his recent journey through the states of the Pacific slope.

"He never told me a word of any connection on his part with an arrangement to acquire some part of these lands, nor that he intended, expected or even desired, at that time, to make any such purchase. As stated by him his reason for making these inquiries was that he might better discharge his public duties; and I was totally ignorant until I saw the documents transmitted by the president to Senator Hale that Senator Tillman, at the time of his conversation with me, had any private interest, whether actual or in expectation, in connection with the subject of our conversation."

Senator Tillman Replies.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Declaring that the president had been actuated by motives of malice and revenge in attacking his course in connection with the Coos Bay (Ore.) land grant, Senator Tillman of South Carolina from his seat in the senate, yesterday made reply to the accusations of the chief executive.

His speech was read from manuscript and was a characteristic mixture of argument and invective.

Found Guilty of Libel.

New York, Jan. 13.—On the ground that the publication of their names as the responsible heads of the Star Publishing Company, which publishes William R. Hearst's New York American, made them personally liable for libelous matter appearing in that newspaper, Magistrate Moss yesterday found S. S. Carvalho, Bradford Merrill and Edward S. Clark guilty of criminally libeling John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and technically committed them to the Tombs prison. The defendants obtained a writ of habeas corpus to test the validity of the law.

VAIN THREATS.



Jimmy Juggins—If you do not consent to my marriage with your daughter, I swear I'll kill myself.

Her Pa—Ha, that's good; you'll save me the trouble.

Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna

Cleanses the System Effectually.

Dispels colds and Headaches due to Constipation.

Acts naturally, acts truly as a Laxative.

Best for Men, Women and Children—Young and Old.

To get its beneficial effects, always buy the Genuine, manufactured by the

CALIFORNIA Fig Syrup Co.

SOLD BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS one size only, regular price 50¢ per bottle.

320 Acres of Western Canada

WILL MAKE YOU RICH

Forty bushels per acre have been grown. General average greater than in any other part of the continent.

The development of the country has made marvelous strides. It is a revelation, a record of conquest by settlement that is remarkable.

The grain crop of 1908 will net many farmers \$20.00 to \$25.00 per acre. Grain-raising, mixed farming and dairying are the principal industries.

For "Last Best West" pamphlets, maps and information as to how to secure lowest railway rates, apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or the authorized Canadian Government Agent.

C. J. BROUGHTON, 412 Merchants' Loan & Trust Bldg., Chicago, Ill.; W. H. ROGERS, third floor, Traction Terminal Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.; or T. O. CURRIE, 186 3rd Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Bad Taste in the Mouth, Appetite Bad, Head Heavy, Stomach Sour,

A general feeling of being tired and worn out—unfit for business or the duties or pleasures of life.

Is that the Way You Feel? If it is, you should know that the famous tonic laxative,

Lane's Family Medicine (called also Lane's Tea)

will give that perfect internal cleanliness and wholesomeness which produces health and the feeling of comfort that makes life enjoyable.

All druggists sell it in 25c. and 50c. packages.

Cabbage Seed 60 cts. per acre

Per Salsler's catalog page 120. The biggest money making crop in vegetables is cabbage. Then comes onions, radishes, peas, cucumbers.

Virginia Farms and Homes FREE CATALOGUE OF BLENDED BARGAINS. R. H. CHAFFIN & CO., INC., Richmond, Va.

PISO'S AN UNSURPASSED REMEDY!

Piso's Cure is an unsurpassed remedy for coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma, hoarseness and throat and lung affections.

At all druggists, 25 cts.

DIET AND HEALTH

By DR. J. T. ALLEN
Food Specialist

Author of "Eating for a Purpose," "The New Gospel of Health," etc.

(Copyright, by Joseph E. Bowles.)

INFANT FEEDING.

The effects of wrong feeding in adult life, including those of alcoholism and other forms of intemperance, are undoubtedly hereditary whether the habits of alcoholism, tobacco and unnatural eating are transmissible or not. We know that the vitality of the infant is determined by the vitality of the parents—though not altogether by the average vitality—and the powers of nutrition are the fundamental powers transmitted to offspring.

We may not always be able to trace family history in eyes and lungs, but we can always find it in stomach and liver and intestines.

The food of the young dog, horse, cow, ape and human, in common with all other mammalia, is milk. The natural food of the mature dog is flesh; that of the others is vegetable. The digestive systems of the ape and man resemble, slightly, that of the dog; not, I think, as some argue, because their natural food is largely flesh, but because nuts closely resemble flesh, chemically. The gorilla has "canine" teeth, but it is a strict vegetarian. The bear's "canine" teeth are his means of defense.

Albumen, the chief constituent of flesh, is digested chiefly in the stomach by the action of the gastric fluid. Accordingly, the intestine of the dog is short in proportion, the stomach being 60 per cent. of the entire digestive tract. The cow's stomach is very complicated; she has, in fact, four stomachs. This is because her natural food requires much dilution with saliva and rumination before it can be passed on to the intestine, not that proteid is the chief element of the cow's food, as in the dog.

Now the stomach of the cow plays a much more important part, relatively to the intestinal digestion, than in man. Cow's milk is, chemically and mechanically, adapted to this physiological difference. It does not as soon break up into small curds, and is, therefore, retained longer in the calf's stomach. This peculiarity partly explains the difficulty of digesting cow's milk and should be considered in any attempt to modify cow's milk so as to adapt it to infant feeding.

We know that the health of the infant, its nervous moods, its physical health and temper in general, are influenced by those of the mother, through the food. This alone would indicate the impossibility of perfect adaptation of cow's milk to infant feeding. At best it is unnatural, but as it is in many cases necessary, partly or entirely, we must make the most of it. An imperfectly nourished child is more liable to diseases of childhood and survives with greater difficulty. Food is not, of course, the only requirement for health, but it is fundamental.

In cases in which cow's milk must be used, care should be taken to see that the cow is healthy, unless herd milk is used, that no preservative is used, that the bottles and other vessels with which it comes in contact are washed well with boiling water, never with river or cistern water, that it is not unnecessarily exposed to dust or barnyard contamination, for milk absorbs bacteria as a sponge absorbs water and they develop very rapidly. The feeding bottle should be thoroughly washed in boiling water after and before using. It is best to have two, the one not in use kept immersed in a solution of common baking soda.

Cow's milk can not be made identical with the infant's natural food; but it can be approximated to it. The chief difficulty to be overcome is to modify the large curds of cow's milk that tend to remain in the stomach longer than they should, as the development of the calf's stomach requires that its food shall have a much heavier curd than that required by the infant, in which intestinal digestion is more important. The use of lactic tablets, as explained in my last article, entirely obviates this difficulty besides overcoming other objections to the use of cow's milk.

To reduce the proportion of the elements in cow's milk to approximately the standard of human milk, pour off about half of the fat that settles to the top of the bottle; add as much water as the whole amount of milk and a tablespoonful of sugar. Milk sugar is to be preferred to cane sugar, always objectionable. The addition of a little lime water is, in many cases, beneficial.

As a rule infants, like adults, are overfed. No doubt one of the reasons for the greater endurance and freedom from disease of wild animals is the fact that the young are less likely to be overfed, as every naturalist knows. An infant probably would starve in one-tenth the time that an adult can subsist without food, but eating too often and too much becomes a habit with the infant as with the adult. An infant may cry for food when it is food drunk; what it may need is water. And children cry for other reasons than because they are hungry. Stopping an infant's cry continually with food is easy but unwise. Nature provides an extremely light

diet for the first few days of infancy. Let us not supersede her method till we know better.

Once every two hours is often enough for the first month and every third hour thereafter. If there is a real demand between the periods, sweetened water should be given (distilled or boiled water and milk sugar). Constant overfeeding causes an abnormal appetite, as in the adult, that is never satisfied.

No definite rule can be laid down as to the amount required. The best that has been suggested is, an ounce for each month, beginning with two ounces, increasing to eight ounces at eight months, after which full milk will be used. Moderate, judicious exercise now becomes important. A child needs exercise before it can walk. The freer its opportunities for movement the better.

The infant digestive system is not adapted to cereal food, always a cause of more or less digestive difficulty and expenditure of vitality, even in the adult. Under no circumstances should white bread, moistened with tea, coffee, milk or gravy be given to an infant.

There are many infant foods on the market, composed of cereals or of cereals with milk, malted. In cases of milk poisoning, or of serious digestive disorder resulting from unbalanced feeding, due to the inadaptability of cow's milk, something must be substituted for the milk, but it does not follow that because a child improves on the substitution of one of these prepared cereals it is better as a permanent diet. It is also well to keep in mind that a child is not healthy merely because it is fat. It may be failing to develop the digestive system normally. It may become so "flabby" that it will fall a prey to disease when the fatty degeneration has reached its limit and the conditions are favorable for disease.

The common practice, when cow's milk disagrees, is to adapt the milk by mixing it with oatmeal or barley water. This cereal tends to break up the coarse curd of cow's milk, but it is in itself unsuitable, though the remedy is better than the disease; the prepared foods are better as the cereal in them is malted.

Cereal foods are digested with difficulty by the adult and should not be given freely to children. Coarse bread, never less than two days old, is preferable to fine white bread which a child should never be given fresh.

At the age of one year a very small quantity of pulverized fresh peanut may be taken, at noon, in water, forming a peanut cream, and the amount very gradually increased till at two it forms half the diet. A small piece of zwiebach may now be added to the evening meal and very gradually increased till it becomes one-half, by weight, of the evening meal, when both should be continued.

At three, the regular diet of childhood should be fully established. At seven in the morning a drink of water with lemon juice and only enough sugar to make it acceptable; at eight, apple, cantaloupe, ripe banana or other fruit; nothing else, unless water is called for. At ten as much artificial buttermilk as can be taken; at noon a slice or more of whole wheat or combination cereal bread with pulverized peanut. If the child is really hungry and healthy he will eat this.

At three give the modified milk. At six zwiebach with honey or, if preferred, prunes only. Give water as often as called for between meals, but nothing else.

Let the solicitous parent be fully assured that this diet will develop the highest qualities of body and mind and that sickness will be avoided, if the child is properly aired, watered, exercised and amused and protected from stagnated, foul air, bad water and sudden changes of temperature or too much clothing in warm weather.

The goat is the healthiest of all animals, always free from tuberculosis. Its milk is in every respect superior to cow's as a substitute in infant feeding, and it ought to be adopted for general use, there being no reasonable objection but lack of knowledge of the facts.

It is a poor goat that will not give from one to four quarts of milk a day, and it costs no more to feed than a dog, where there is a fair-sized back yard.

Tests show that goat's milk approximates to the natural infant's food more closely than does cow's milk. Digestive tests indicate it to be three times more digestible, the curds being much finer and the fat far more soluble.

Absolute cleanliness and freedom from disease is, however, the chief recommendation of goat's milk.

"Go to the hills and drink goat's milk," was the prescription of Hippocrates, the father of medicine, for tuberculosis. We are making the search for a cure for "the great white plague" a serious matter, as it should be, but the true cure is at least fully suggested in the method of the Greek physician.

Dr. Koch, the eminent discoverer of the tuberculosis germ, says the bovine and the human germs are not the same. However this may be, milk from a tuberculous animal is unwholesome; it may furnish a medium for the culture of tuberculosis. A case is on record in which a farmer, prohibited from selling the milk of an infected herd, fed it to his hogs and they were infected.

Now comparative anatomy and physiology and evolution attest that the nutritive system of the pig closely resembles man's.

It is chiefly because of the superior healthfulness, in general, of the goat, and its immunity from tuberculosis in particular, that I have advocated the substitution of goat's for cow's milk in infant feeding.

BUILDING A CEMENT WATERING TANK FOR THE LIVESTOCK

The Round Tank Is Much Easier Built Than One Which Is Square—By Joseph E. Wing.

Fig. 1 shows a cross section of the square tank. The walls will penetrate the earth only till they reach a firm foundation and the bottom will rest right on the earth; there is nothing better. The walls will be 36 inches high and six inches thick at the top and 16 inches thick at the base. The bottom need be no more than four inches thick, though it may well be thicker where it joins the walls, so as to strengthen them somewhat. We will reinforce this tank well with steel rods spaced 12 inches apart about the wall, placed as shown in the illustration—these rods 36 inches long and one-fourth inch in diameter. At the top we will imbed close to the outer edge rods 24 feet long, bent around each corner and their ends lapping. This reinforcing is imperatively needed in so large a tank, especially when built in square form. The bottom has no special need of reinforcing, though

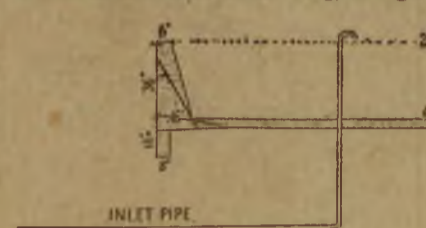


Fig. 1.—Square Concrete Watering Tank.

A few rods through it will tend to prevent its ever cracking. They should bend up at the ends and reach nearly to the top of the wall.

To build this tank is an extremely simple matter. One makes a box for the outer form, leveling it at top, digs his trench for the foundation; it need be no more than eight inches wide and perhaps 16 inches deep, then puts in his concrete floor and on it the box for inner form, then the walls, and all of it ought to be put in on the same day. Make a rich mixture, rather wet, so that it will pour, and keep it agitated well with sticks as it is poured in so as to work all air and bubbles to the surface. Take off the inner form in 24 hours and paint the inside with a wash of cement and water, thick as gravy.

The inlet and outlet pipes must be put in before the tank is built, the in-

let pipe reaching just above the water line and if it is a curving piece or "return" put on it all the better, since then no boys will drop pebbles into it. The outlet pipe should be at least two inches in diameter and have a thimble set in the concrete bottom. Grease the threads well so that it will be easy to screw in and out. Water overflows over the top edge of this pipe and runs down into the tile provided, or it is screwed out and the whole tank is emptied.

Fig. 2 shows a much better tank that is much more easily and more cheaply made if you have sand in your neighborhood to use for a form. To make this form one sets up a piece of stiff pipe, or an iron bar, P, in the center of where he is to build his tank. In line with it and

hard against the form, throw up a little sand against it to hold it up. At the top edge place a rod one-half inch in diameter bent to shape; it need not be continuous, short rods hooked together will serve.

This sand mold is built in less time than the square mold and requires no lumber. It makes a stronger and more beautiful tank. With good gravel mix one and one-fourth barrels of cement with each yard of gravel, or if stone is used and sand mix one cement, two sand, five stone. For the hogs make near by, but not too near, a smaller tank, connecting the two with an underground pipe. Do not have the hogs near enough to the large tank so that they will get hurt by cattle and horses.—Breeders' Gazette.

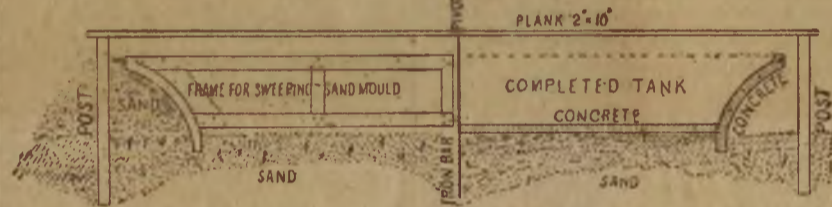


Fig. 2.—Circular Tank Built of Concrete.

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Care of Pot Plants

Plants in pots may be compared to caged birds, both being in unnatural conditions. Their requirements must be filled, or results will be unsatisfactory. A free bird, or a free plant, having the air or mother earth around them, can resist winds and dust, and dryness and many other things that interfere with growth; but when in cages or pots, they are entirely at the mercy of those who own them. Birds generally fare better than plants, for it is not uncommon to see plants sitting in windows and on railings of verandas, day after day, exposed to sun, winds and dryness; the pots are porous and the roots of the plants are close against the side, they soon become hard and dry and incapable of transmitting supplies to the leaves and stems. The plant itself exposed to winds and dryness, reaches a pitiable condition, and life soon becomes a matter of simple endurance, depending entirely upon its powers of resistance. The supply of water is often deficient, the dry pot absorbing a great deal, and most of the water running down on the outside of the ball, the center of the ball being dry.

Pot plants growing in exposed places should have double pots or pot covers, much injury being done by the exposure of the porous clay of the pots to drying influences. There are certain plants that can bear exposure to adverse influences, better than others. Among them are yuccas, aloes, fourcrozias, palms, dracenas, asparagus sprengeri and a few other plants with thick, leathery leaves. Plants in pots should never be allowed to become dry. Neglect of this kind often may cause more damage to the roots of a plant than it can repair in a month. The ends of a root are supplied with mouths or ducts, through

which they absorb moisture or nutriment. If these are destroyed by drying or decayed by over-watering, the source of supply is cut off from the plant. It has to put out new roots before it can regain its vigor. Hence the importance of care in watering. New or dry pots should be soaked in water before potting plants, so as to fill the pores, or they will absorb moisture from the soil and dry out the roots. It is a good plan to protect potted plants with covers or set them inside of a second pot to keep plant from drying out. The roots near the sides of the pots are easily dried in sun or draught. Covers or double pots shade them. Covers can be made of rice matting, and various other materials, or pot covers can be purchased ready made.

Plant rooted cuttings in 2 and 2½-inch pots, and repot into larger sizes as the pots fill up with roots. Small plants should never be put into large pots, but advanced as they gain size and strength. If over-potted, the soil becomes sodden before the plant grows large enough to require room. It grows slowly and often makes a complete failure. In repotting, turn the pot over, face down, placing the fingers across the top to hold the plant and gently tap the edge of the pot on the edge of the table or potting bench. The plant will slip out easily and their roots can be examined and plant slipped back in the pot, or potted on, as desired.

If the roots have reached the outside of the ball and formed a network around it, it requires a larger pot.

Growing Wool in Winter.—Sheep grow wool more rapidly in cold than in warm weather. Cool, well ventilated, but not draughty barns will help, therefore, to increase this growth.

QUEER OLD ENGLISH LAWS.

Acts of Parliament That Were Sovereign on Railroads.

Some of the provisions of acts of parliament relating to railroads in their early days seem very curious to us now.

The Great Western Railroad Company was specially forbidden by act of parliament to build a railroad without the consent of the provost and fellows.

Mort ginalar still was a provision that the company should maintain at its own expense a number of watchmen to insure that no Eton boy got on the line. The Great Western Company actually observed this obligation for more than 40 years.

The "vice-chancellor," the proctors and pro-proctors for the time being of the university of Oxford, the heads of colleges and halls and the marshal of the said university, and persons appointed by them, have to this day, under the Great Western railroad act of 1843, the right of free access to every depot or station for the reception of passengers proceeding by the trains on the said railway, and can demand information "with reference to any passenger or person having passed or applying to pass upon the said railway who shall be a member of such university or suspected of being such." The penalty upon any person refusing access or information is \$25.

So recently as 1862 the Cambridge university authorities put the Great Eastern railroad under obligation by a clause in their act of that year "not to take up or to set down passengers at Cambridge station, or at any place within three miles thereof between the hours of 10 a. m. and 5 p. m. on any Sunday," the penalty for a breach being \$25 a passenger.

"It shall not be lawful for the railway company to use any locomotive engine upon the railway within the town of Liverpool," enacts the Liverpool and Manchester railroad act of 1826; but the why and wherefore of this drastic enactment do not appear, even in a preamble.

An amusing enactment is contained in clause 16 of the Liverpool and Manchester railroad act of 1832, which provides that "no steam engine shall be set up in the township of Burtonwood or Winwick, and no locomotive shall be allowed to pass along the line within these townships which shall be considered by Thomas Lord Lifford or by the rector of Winwick to be a nuisance or annoyance to them from the noise or smoke thereof."—Railway Magazine.

Sound Philosophy.

Of all methods of making another person angry and disagreeable the worst is to tell him that he will "have to" do something. How often do we hear: "You will have to go to the other window," "you will have to wait an hour," "you will have to write the general passenger agent or superintendent," and the like. Primarily we are all free agents and don't "have to" do a darned thing. We may find it expedient or necessary to a certain end, but we don't even "have to" eat if we don't want to.

How easy to put the direction in another manner, such as: "The other window, please," or "will you kindly take the car ahead," or "the rules require;" a short, very short, explanation of why a certain thing is necessary will always work wonders in avoiding trouble.—Railroad Employee.

Busy Railway Stations.

A claim has been made that the suburban traffic at the Flinders street station exceeds that of any other station in the world, for the reason that Melbourne there are many larger cities than Melbourne the railway traffic in them is distributed over various stations in the hands of different companies, says the British Australian. Mr. Valentine of the railway department has collected some statistics giving the normal traffic at several important stations. Flinders street heads the list with 150,000 passengers a day, and the Liverpool street station (London) of the Great Eastern Railway Company comes next with 125,000 passengers a day. This statement, however, is at variance with that given by the general manager of the Great Eastern Company recently, who puts the number of passengers at Liverpool street daily at about 180,000.

Third-Rail System for Tunnels.

After building several experimental single-phase locomotives and thoroughly trying them out with various trolley constructions over an experimental five-mile track, equipped with various forms of trolley constructions, the Pennsylvania railroad has decided to adopt a third-rail direct-current system for its tunnels under New York city. Three-phase 25-cycle current will be supplied at 11,000 volts from Long Island City, and at various substations it will be converted into 600 volts direct-current. Steel motor cars and trailers will be used for the suburban traffic, while electric locomotives will be used for through trains. The design of these locomotives has not as yet been definitely decided upon.—Scientific American.

Ran Gantlet of Fire.

Passengers on a southbound Hockley valley passenger train had a narrow escape from death when the train going at full speed ran into a burning trestle near Creton, says a Gallopis, O., dispatch. When the engineer saw the danger he pulled the throttle wide open and dashed safely over the 60-foot structure that was a blazing mass of timbers. The fireman jumped and was injured, but not fatally.

STATE HAPPENINGS

Springfield.—Pleading guilty to the charge of embezzlement and giving as an excuse that he took the money to build a home for himself and his bride, Wesley A. Martin, formerly a Granite City banker, was sentenced to five years in the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan., by Judge J. Otis Humphrey in the United States district court. Martin, prior to his arrest, was a social leader of Granite City. He took \$20,000 of the bank's money.

Wood River.—An explosion which shook houses and shattered windows five miles distant occurred here, when an oil tank of 100,000 gallons capacity caught fire. Henry Johnson, a watchman, was caught by the flaming oil and burned to death. Almost every window in Benbow City was broken and the residents fled from their beds, fearing that an earthquake had occurred.

West Frankfort.—After a chase extending over three years and in which he has been followed from place to place by federal officers, Karl Vinsonian has been taken into custody here. Vinsonian is charged with being implicated in the killing of a member of the royal family of Belgium and he will be taken back to his native land for trial.

St. Charles.—Two serious uprisings within two weeks in the state school for delinquent boys at St. Charles, the escape of seven boys during holiday week and general lack of discipline in the institution led the board of trustees to pay a visit to the school. As a result Superintendent Hart's connection with the institution was terminated.

Jacksonville.—Robert C. Kershaw died here at the age of 81 years. He was the oldest Odd Fellow in Jacksonville, having been a member of the order for over fifty-five years. The lodge was just having made a medal to give him. He was a native of England and had been a resident of Morgan county for 70 years.

Mount Vernon.—E. N. Meredith voluntarily gave himself up to Sheriff Norris at Pontiac and confessed that he is wanted here for bigamy. Meredith was married in September, 1901, to Myrtle Stone here, and later to a woman in Piggott, Ark. Meredith says he is tired of eluding the officers and wants to come back for trial.

Duquoin.—John F. Hubbard, local representative of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, was arrested, charged with being the author of several Black Hand letters. Alta Fleming, a girl 17 years old, who has been in the employ of Hubbard, received several letters.

Spring Valley.—Six hundred telephones in use in this city and vicinity, the property of the Spring Valley Telephone Company, were merged with the Bureau County Independent Telephone Company of Princeton, the consideration being \$16,000.

Danville.—John Lancaster Spalding, bishop of the Peoria diocese, began suit in the circuit court against the Kelly Coal Company for \$25,000 damages for undermining the Kelly Institute church and parsonage building at Westville.

Sycamore.—The dedicatory program of the new Methodist Episcopal church began. Bishop William McDowell delivered the first sermon. Exercises were held throughout the week preceding the final dedication of the church.

Pana.—On hundred and fifty miners employed by the Century Coal Company at Tower Hill are out on a strike because several of the men were discharged by the company for ignoring rules in regard to shot firing.

Pontiac.—Arthur Verner of Hoopston has succeeded Prof. Debutts as principal of the Pontiac schools. Mr. Debutts left for Chicago to accept a position as principal of the Lowell school in that city.

Peoria.—Mrs. Christiana Barr, wife of Rev. Elmer S. Barr, pastor of the city mission, located at 705 Adams street, left home after stripping the little home of all its dishes, bed clothing and \$20 in cash.

Athens.—Joseph Schneider, a miner of this city, was seized with an attack of heart disease while on his way to work at the Wabash mine and died immediately after he was taken home.

Champaign.—After hanging fire for two weeks, the fraternity question in the Champaign high school has come to a close with all the boys signing pledges to quit fraternities.

Mattoon.—William Salzman, an aged farmer living south of here, is dead. For 20 years he had kept in his parlor a coffin which he bought when his wife died.

Kankakee.—The Kankakee county courthouse, built in 1871, was sold at auction for two dollars to a local contractor. It will be replaced by a \$150,000 building.

Lincoln.—Lincoln business men telegraphed \$1,000 to the Red Cross society at Washington for the relief of earthquake sufferers.

St. Charles.—Resignation of Charles N. Hart, superintendent of the state school for delinquent boys at St. Charles, and plans for a complete reorganization and general shake-up at that institution followed promptly the disclosure concerning mutinous outbreaks of the boys, complaints of brutal flogging and other troubles.

Chicago.—Bullets flew thick and fast in the saloon of Pasquale Aillo, 1073 Grand avenue, and when the smoke of the battle cleared away Alfonso Morino, 30 years old, 1075 Grand avenue, was found to have been shot in the head.

PATIENT SUFFERING.

Many Women Think They Are Doomed to Backache.

It is not right for women to be always ailing with backache, urinary ills, headache and other symptoms of kidney disease. There is a way to end these troubles quickly. Mrs. John H. Wright, 606 East First St., Mitchell, S. D., says: "I suffered ten years with kidney complaint and a doctor told me I would never get more than temporary relief. A dragging pain and lameness in my back almost disabled me. Dizzy spells came and went and the kidney secretions were irregular. Doan's Kidney Pills rid me of these troubles and I feel better than for years past."

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

EASY FOR THE PAINTER.

Worthy Individual Had All the Details in His Mind.

A Chicago artist relates how a wealthy individual from Kansas City, with his wife and three sons and four daughters, once called upon him. "Here we are!" exclaimed the head of the family. "Nearly a dozen of us, Mr. Painter. How much for a painting of the whole of us, discount for cash?"

"That will depend," answered the artist, hiding a smile with his hand, "upon the dimensions, style, etc." "Oh, that's all fixed," responded the other breezily, with the air of a man who knows exactly what he wants. "We are to be dashed off in one piece as large as life, sitting on the lawn of my place just outside of little old K. C., skiving 'Hal Columbia.'"—Harper's Weekly.

DREADFUL DANDRUFF.

Girl's Head Encrusted—Feared Loss of All Her Hair—Baby Had Milk-Crust—Missionary's Wife Made

Two Perfect Cures by Cuticura.

"For several years my husband was a missionary in the Southwest. Every one in that high and dry atmosphere has more or less trouble with dandruff and my daughter's scalp became so encrusted with it that I was alarmed for fear she would lose all her hair. After trying various remedies, in desperation I bought a cake of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment. They left the scalp beautifully clean and free from dandruff, and I am happy to say that the Cuticura Remedies were a complete success. I have also used successfully the Cuticura Remedies for so-called 'milk-crust' on baby's head. Cuticura is a blessing. Mrs. J. A. Darling, 310 Fifth St., Carthage, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1908."

Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

MAKING THE MOST OF IT.

"Don't be alarmed, Miss Hash, this microscope is merely to enable me to see what I'm eating!"

Too Strong for Daddy.

It was raining outside, and little interrogative Irma was in one of her worst, or at least most trying, moods. Father, busily writing at his desk, had already reproved her several times for bothering him with useless questions. "I say, pa, what—" "Ask your mother."

"Honest, pa, this isn't a silly one this time."

"All right, this once. What is it?" "Well, if the end of the world was to come, and the earth was destroyed while a man was up in an airship, where would he land when he came down?"—Everybody's.

Rather Hard.

The messenger entered the palace with the dispatches. "Brimstone and asphalt!" ejaculated Castro, as he read the yellow slip. "Holland threatens to spank us." "Well, what of it, your excellency?" responded the secretary. "Other nations have threatened to do the same." "Yes, but, confound it, this is a spanking that will hurt. The Dutch wear wooden shoes."

ROSY AND PLUMP

Good Health from Right Food.

"It's not a new food to me," remarked a Va. man, in speaking of Grape-Nuts.

"About twelve months ago my wife was in very bad health, could not keep anything on her stomach. The doctor recommended milk half water but it was not sufficiently nourishing."

"A friend of mine told me one day to try Grape-Nuts and cream. The result was really marvelous. My wife soon regained her usual strength and to-day is as rosy and plump as when a girl of sixteen."

"These are plain facts and nothing I could say in praise of Grape-Nuts would exaggerate in the least the value of this great food."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

FARMERS FAVOR TEST

Pass Resolution at County Institute at Genoa

Five hundred Elgin district dairymen, who assembled at the Kane county Farmers' Institute last week passed a resolution calling upon fourteen senatorial district representatives in the state legislature, to direct efforts toward legislation requiring the tuberculin test for bovine tuberculosis.

The resolution, although not directly deploring the recent report of the Kane county grand jury is aimed at the action of that body. The resolution states that dairymen favor the test; asks legislation demanding that it be made; and asks that the state remunerate farmers for their losses. It asks that \$60 be paid for every cow killed for tuberculosis and that the state stand two-thirds of the expense of the test. The resolution was fostered by J. P. Mason of Elgin.

The institute elected the following officers:

- President—S. S. Lovell, Kaneville. Vice president—John Reid, Virgil. Secretary—Guy Phillips, Sugar Grove. Assistant secretary—T. R. Getzelman, Hampshire. Treasurer—J. B. Wheeler, St. Charles.

Birthday Party

Leonard Foote, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Foote, celebrated his 6th birthday anniversary Monday, and was assisted on the great occasion by about fifteen of his little friends who came under the protecting care of their mamas. It was a pleasant event for Leonard and his guests. The birthday cake was good too. We know this for a piece of it was brought right to our office for our judgment.

Thompson-Weiss

Mr. Robert B. Thompson, son of Charles F. Thompson, president of the Thompson Piano Co., and Miss Anna Weiss of Chicago were married in that city on Tuesday of this week. The announcement was a surprise to parents as well as friends. Preparations were being made for an elaborate wedding in March but the couple had another notion evidently and sprung the surprise. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson will make their home in Genoa, the former having charge of the office at the piano factory.

The Power Behind

At a prayer meeting a good old brother stood up and said he was glad to give testimony. "My wife and I," he said, "started in life with hardly a cent in the world. We began at the lowest round of the ladder, but the Lord has been good to us, and we have worked up—we have prospered. We bought a little farm and raised good crops. We have a good home and a nice family of children, and," he added, with much emphasis, "I am the head of that family." After he sat down his wife promptly arose to corroborate all that he had said. But she added, with satisfaction, "I am the neck that moves the head."

Remarkable Memories.

As instances of remarkable memories, it is stated that Dr. Johnson never forgot anything he had seen, heard or read. Burke, Grotius and Pascal forgot nothing they had ever read or thought. Both Leibnitz and Euler could repeat the whole of the "Aeneid." Ben Jonson could repeat all he had ever written and whole books that he had read. Themistocles could call by their names the 20,000 citizens of Athens. Cyrus is reported to have known the name of every soldier in his army.

HEIGHT OF WAVES.

When the Billows of the Ocean Run "Mountain High."

That ocean waves run "mountain high" no one ever believed unless he was very credulous indeed. The phrase is a highly exaggerated figure of speech. But the observations of keepers of lighthouses in exposed situations have proved that waves run high enough in great storms to make very respectable hills. Some years ago the steamer that carried supplies to the lighthouse on Tillamook rock, on the coast of Oregon, was able to make a landing and establish commercial communication with the light keepers after a series of storms only by strenuous endeavors covering a period of six weeks.

The waves of the Pacific had torn away the wharfs and other constructions on the rock, even carrying off timbers which were riveted to the rock. As yet, however, the lantern had remained untouched. But the storm increased, the waves rose in height and soon dashed against the lantern, which was 150 feet above the level of the sea. Finally the water washed over the top of the lighthouse, going in through the ventilators overhead.

The keepers were compelled to work desperately all night long to keep the lamp lighted. They were continually in fear that the lights in the glasses looking seaward would be broken in by the force of the waves and that they themselves should be washed out into the sea to certain death. But the iron latticework outside the windows saved the panes from destruction.

The light keepers, who were old sailors, affirmed that no experience on shipboard could be as horrible as this long struggle with the storm at the summit of the lighthouse. They would have been glad to take refuge even in a frail ship.

The Tillamook light had on previous occasions been washed over completely by waves. The same thing happened to the Eddystone light, off the coast of England, and to the light at Fleaux-de-Brechet, off the coast of France, both of which are about 150 feet in height.

It seems well established, therefore, that waves may mount to a height 150 feet above the general level.—New York World.

Threescore and Ten.

The old tradition was that threescore and ten was the average span of life, and we are becoming convinced that it is true. Nine old people out of ten probably die within three years of seventy—that is, old people who meet with no bad accidents and who inherit no fatal disease from their parents. Look at the death list in any paper. A man who passes sixty is pretty apt to die within three years of seventy. Old traditions are entitled to a great deal of respect. After all the talk about health rules, the fact remains that the average life is wound up to run about seventy years. If he does not take care of himself nature will remind him of his duty in a way that must be headed.—Atchison Globe.

Will Not Down.

"After all, my friends," said the campaign spellbinder, "vital principles never change. Questions of expediency may arise to cloud the real and living issues from time to time, but the issues themselves are the same from generation to generation. Political parties, in the main, agree as to aims. It is a difference of opinion as to methods that divide them. For example, what one thing do we all, without regard to political affiliations, regard as one of the essentials of our civilization?" "A good five cent cigar!" shouted an enthusiastic hearer on the outskirts of the crowd.—Chicago Tribune.

Speaking For the Chickens.

A southerner, hearing a great commotion in his chicken house one dark night, took his revolver and went to investigate. "Who's there?" he sternly demanded, opening the door. No answer. "Who's there? Answer or I'll shoot!" A trembling voice from the farthest corner: "Deed, sah, dey ain't nobody hyah 'ceptin' us chickens."—Everybody's Magazine.

The Word "Salary."

The way languages are built up is very interesting, and the derivation of the word "salary" is curious as well. In ancient times Roman soldiers received a daily portion of salt as part of their pay. "Sal" is the Latin for salt, and when the salt was in course of time commuted for money the amount was called salarium or salt money, hence our word "salary" and hence, doubtless, the expression "not worth his salt"—that is, not worth his "salt money" or salary.

THE ALASKA RAVEN.

A Scavenger That is Highly Esteemed by the Natives.

In Alaska the raven is highly esteemed, and the natives regard it as a very unfortunate event should one be killed.

In Unalaska ravens fly around the beach and village unmolested, and were it not for their scavenger work the fish offal that lies around the shore and houses would soon engender disease.

The Alaska raven is a fine looking bird, as large as a turkey and upon closer acquaintance a real handsome fellow. His coat is indeed black, but of a black glossier and more rich than silk and softer than velvet, while in a semishade the feathers are tinged with that peculiar color so often seen on well preserved blue black bronze.

It is very funny to see these birds holding, as it were, a conclave. Ten or a dozen alight on the ground and walk to the meeting place with a stately, erect step, their every movement cool and assured.

Then an old bird steps gravely into the middle, and the meeting begins with a series of guttural and harsh croaks, which gradually swell in volume until the entire lot of birds have joined in the debate.

Along comes a dog, and for him they scatter, resuming their positions when he passes, until the meeting again terminates, and they fly off to the beach and hills.

If you examine the bills of these ravens the peculiar construction is remarkable. They are a combination of a chisel, scissors, dagger and gimlet.

The bill forms an important factor in the raven's existence, for he has to dig on the beach for clams, bore the hard shell by repeated chipping, and again in pure mischief he will tear and break anything that his bright and unerring eye lights upon. Just as soon as the bright sunlight appears the ravens leave their roosting places on the hilltops for the beach line, and over the village and shores of the bay they fly and wander until sundown invites them to rest.

The raven is a fine flier. On the wing his movements are well under command. With strong, decided beats he winnows the air fast or slow, never seeming in a hurry. But if occasion requires the raven can travel at express speed, and, when he sees another bird feasting on some delicate morsel of offal, down he comes from midair with his discordant cav, ready to share or steal the prize.

The same characteristics are visible all along the southern coast of Alaska to Sitka. The natives from Yahutat bay through the network of islands as far as British Columbia have an ancient legend that the raven was the bird that brought light from darkness when the world was created. On this account they venerate it, and the totem of a raven is regarded as denoting the most illustrious descended family.

The raven does not appear to migrate, as the residents all over that portion of Alaska where the birds are found state that they remain throughout the winter.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Keen on the Main Chance.

He was gazing with dreamy eyes into the distance.

"Ah, my darling," he murmured, "what matters it that sorrow and trouble must of necessity be lurking in the unknown future? While I am with you I think of naught but the present—the beautiful, superb present."

"So do I, dearest," she replied, "but you'll take me with you when you buy it, won't you? Men have such queer tastes in rings."

FIRE AT MARENGO

Grist Mill of J. H. Patterson & Co., Destroyed Saturday Night

Marengo's second fire within a short time occurred at 10 o'clock last Saturday night when the feed and grist mill of J. H. Patterson & Co., was destroyed. The estimated loss is \$1,500, partially covered by insurance amounting to \$1,000. That conflagration came in three is the tradition of firemen and the Marengo men are now anxiously awaiting the arrival of the third blaze.

The Patterson mill was located in the rear of Yard 2, not more than thirty feet from a large warehouse. Adjoining the warehouse are the tank factory, coal and cement sheds. Nearby are the barn where the teaming horses are kept and some lumber. Lack of wind and the fact that the mill was covered with a steel roof, undoubtedly saved Marengo from a conflagration that would have equalled the great lumber yard fire of many years ago.

Protecting the Quail

A movement has been started by sportsmen in Illinois to have a bill presented before the state legislature prohibiting the killing of quail for a number of years. It is the desire of the nimrods back of the move to have the bobwhites protected from the gunner for a period of at least five years and allow them to migrate in numbers. Those who will seek a law to protect the quail announce that if the birds are not given the same chance that is afforded pheasants, grouse and prairie chickens, they will be exterminated and forever deny further sport to the hunter seeking them in this state.

Pickle Contracts

The Squire Dingee Pickle Co. has opened its contract books at the store of John Lembke. Those who intend to raise cucumbers for the local factory this coming summer should call on Mr. Lembke as soon as convenient. 19-2t

Auction

Having decided to move onto a farm in Texas I will sell at public auction on the old James Holroyd farm 2 miles west of Genoa on the Belvidere road, on Friday, January 22, commencing at 11 o'clock a. m., the following described property: 9 head milk cows, new milkers; bay mare, 7 yr. old, wt. 1770, in foal; grey mare, 13 yrs. old, wt. 1400; bay driving colt coming 3 yr. old, bay yearling colt, wt. 1200; bay yearling colt, wt. 1160; bay weanling colt, wt. 880; pacing driver, 8 yr. old, wt. 1100; mare in foal by Wylde horse, wt. 1200; 30 head shoats, 6 doz. White Leghorn chickens, 5 tons wild hay in barn, 50 bu. seed potatoes, Minneapolis grain binder, Osborne corn binder, Hoosier seeder, new Deere hay loader, Thomas hay Tedder, sulky plow, 2 walking plows, 2 Peacock corn plows, walking cultivator, 1 horse; feed grinder, hay rake, 3 wagons, set double harness, set single harness, hay fork, hay rope, pulleys, etc.; some household goods and many other articles too numerous to mention. CLARK STRONG FRANK YATES, auct.

Auction

Having decided to quit farming and go to California, I will sell at public auction on the Will Reid farm 7 miles northeast of Genoa, 8 miles south of Marengo and 3 miles north of New Lebanon on Wednesday, Jan. 20, commencing at 10:00 a. m., the following described property: 20 choice dairy cows, all new milkers and heavy springers; black mare 6 yrs. old, wt. 1100, family broke; bay mare, 7 yrs. old, wt. 1000, good driver; bay mare, 4 yrs. old, wt. 1400; black mare, 8 yrs. old, wt. 1000, full blood Percheron, in foal; roan mare, 12 yrs. old, wt. 1500, in foal; black mare, 15 yrs. old, wt. 1100; chestnut horse, 5 yrs. old, wt. 1050, family broke; black mare, 3 yrs. old, wt. 1200 lbs.; roan mare, 2 yrs. old, wt. 1100 lbs.; roan colt, coming 1 yr. old; handmade milk wagon, lumber wagon with triple box, truck wagon with hay rack, set bolster springs, 4000 lbs.; top buggy, top buggy, cushion tire nearly new; 2 set work harness, set single harness, International manure spreader, Deering corn binder, McCormick mower, McCormick hay rake, Champion grain binder, Emerson pulverizer, 16 in. disc; Detour riding cultivator, 2 1/4-inch walking plows, 16-inch walking plow, 5-shovel walking cultivator, 4-section wood beam drag, 3-section iron beam drag, Quaker City seeder, Rock Island corn planter, 100 rds wire; 2-hole corn sheller, set bob sleighs, corn stalk float, set of dump boards, 25 milk cans, 30 grain sacks, buzz saw, steel range, heating stove, dining room table, 6 dining room chairs, 6 kitchen chairs, bed room suite, 2 commodes, 3 iron beds, springs and mattresses; kitchen cabinet, 40 yds matting, 4 stands, 2 willow rockers, couch, parlor writing desk. HARVEY BURROUGHS M. E. Howe, Auctioneer.

Illinois Central Time Card

Table with columns for Leave Genoa, Arrive Chicago, Leave Chicago, Arrive Genoa. Includes times for East Bound and West Bound services.

Established in 1882

Exchange Bank of Brown & Brown Genoa, Illinois

Does a General Banking business. Sells Foreign and Domestic money orders. Buys mutilated and Foreign currency and coins. Allows interest on time deposits and savings accounts at the rate of 3 per cent per annum. Interest on savings accounts computed every six months. \$1.00 will open a savings account and get you a beautiful pocket Savings Bank. Call and see about it.

Because of failing health Editor Clinton Rosette has sold the DeKalb Chronicle to Messrs. Frank Greenaway and E. J. Raymond, of Aurora. The price of the plant is said to be \$25,000. The new owners are well known newspaper and business men of Aurora. The Chronicle has been a Democratic paper, but the new men will change its politics to Republican, so it is said.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE PATENTS TRADE MARKS DESIGNS COPYRIGHTS &c. Scientific American. MUNN & Co 361 Broadway, New York

You May Need It Ask your doctor about the wisdom of your keeping Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the house, ready for colds, coughs, croup, bronchitis. Ayer's Pills will do such boys a great deal of good. They keep the liver active.

CHOOSE WISELY.. when you buy a SEWING MACHINE. You'll find all sorts and kinds at corresponding prices. THE WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO. CLEVELAND, O.

THE SHOW THAT MAKES GOOD GENOA OPERA HOUSE JANUARY 19 BIJOU SHOW The most Advanced Moving Picture Show Traveling. Entire change of program Each Week. MR. WM. M. CONWAY, LECTURER. Admission: Adults 20c; Children 10c.

Professional Cards

- C. H. Mordoff, M. D. Office and residence, south side of Main street. Office hours: 11:30 a. m. to 6:30 p. m. A. M. Hill, M. D. Office over Martin's jewelry store. Hours: 9:30 to 8 p. m., 12:30 to 2 p. m. Reside on East Main street. Calls promptly attended to day or night. Dr. E. A. Robinson Physician and Surgeon Office and residence, corner Main and First Sts. Hours: 10:00 to 12:00 a. m. and 1:00 to 3:00 p. m. Calls promptly attended. C. A. Patterson DENTIST Office over Exchange Bank. Office hours: 8:30 to 12 a. m., 1 to 5 p. m. G. W. Markley, M. D. KINGSTON, ILL. OFFICE HOURS: 12 to 3 p. m., 6:30 to 8:30 p. m. Calls promptly attended to night and day. Genoa Lodge No. 288 A. F. & A. M. Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month. C. D. Schoonmaker, W. M. T. M. Frazier, Sec

Evaline Lodge NUMBER 344 Meets second Tuesdays of each month in I. O. O. F. hall. Jerry Patterson, Prefect. Independent Order Of Odd Fellows Meets every Monday evening in I. O. O. F. hall B. C. AWE, N. G. J. W. SOWERS, Sec Genoa Lodge No. 163 M. W. A. Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month. Visiting neighbors welcome. J. H. VanDresser, Ven. Consul E. H. Browne, Clerk

C. F. HALL DUNDEE COMPANY ILLINOIS Even if you don't come to buy, just read this list of reasonable values and see what you could save if you did. What a Health Trip Did Mr. C. F. Hall went to Florida for his health but on the way (perhaps from force of habit) he visited some mills and factories and bought some goods. The trip effects you this way: Our Men's Guaranteed Hose, formerly 9c are now 10c. Our Ladies' 5c Black Fleeced Hose are now 10c. Former Men's 25c Hose now 2 for 25c. Shawl and Coon Socks, 25c makes, now 3 pairs for 60c. Ladies' or Men's fast Black full size Hose, seconds. 5c. Ladies' full size, Black Wool or Cotton Union Suits, 50c. Choice, 50c. Men's Black Sateen, Blue Gingham or Percale Work Shirts, 3 for \$1.00. Heavy 72 in. Bleached for 59c. White, very heavy, Bleached Linen for 98c. We can't make these prices look different from others but the goods will. Cloaks, Suits Values selected here and there we can't name all. \$3.97 Tailored Suits, Black and Grey. Satin trimmed. \$10.00 \$11.98 Tan Nelson Cloaks, Pan Velvet trimmings. \$6.23 \$8.49 Kersey Coats, dark brown. \$6.00 \$8.87 Misses' Plush Cloaks \$6.00 \$8.87 Girls' Fancy Wool Cloaks. Large lot of special, regard to less of former cost \$1.98. 15 Ladies' Wool Tailored Suits heavy, dark colored, choice \$5.00 2 Lots of Children's Cloaks, 2 to 5 yr. sizes. Includes Wools, Velvets and Chin. chillas. Priced at 75c, \$1.00 Every Cloak in the house has been reduced in price. Skirts—ask anyone who has seen our lots at \$1.98 \$2.98 \$1.00 Shoes For Ladies and Misses. Three close out lots displayed on tables. Our regular makes; shoes which our customers have tried and know to be good. Lot 1, \$1.29 Lot 2, \$1.49 Lot 3, \$1.98 Remember Refunded Car Fare Offers. Show Round Trip Tickets if You Come By Train.

CASH DEPARTMENT STORE.

THOMPSON

ESTABLISHED 1870



The Piano Of No Regrets

HOW OFTEN have you heard someone say—"If I were buying over again I would not get a — piano." Had these people bought a Thompson they would have been satisfied. The Thompson makes friends of our customers, in turn customers of their friends, and the reason it sells is because it satisfies.

"This being so, why not patronize a home industry and get a piano brand new from the factory. Not only is the piano fully guaranteed for ten years, but it is known everywhere for quality and reliability. The designs are beautiful and the tone is a revelation.

"**BARGAINS:** We have a few 1908 designs which will be closed out at specially interesting prices.

"Call or write. A postal card will do.

THOMPSON PIANO CO.
GENOA, ILL.

DOINGS OF THE WEEK

THE assistance of all subscribers is invited and solicited in making this department interesting. Any item of news left at the office, in the box at the east corner of the Exchange Bank building or given the editor on the street will be greatly appreciated. If you have visitors or have been away yourself or if you know anything good about your neighbors tell us about it.

FOR SALE—4 residences in Genoa, 160 acres raw land in McPherson county, S. D., and 160 acres raw land in Brown county, S. D., \$46.00 an acre. W. H. SAGER, Genoa, Ill. Phone No. 5.

Sale on coats and furs at F. W. Olmsted's.

Mission stains at Perkins & Rosenfeld's.

Mrs. J. P. Cracraft was in Chicago Thursday.

Ira J. Mix came out from Chicago Monday evening.

Fred Johnson and Wm. Hecht were in Chicago Thursday.

Mrs. Nora Moan came out from Chicago Thursday morning.

Miss Zoe Stott is confined to her home on account of illness.

Minard Scott has secured a job as fireman on the Illinois Central road.

Lincoln Kelley of Chicago is calling on Genoa friends this week.

Mrs. D. S. Lord and daughter, Fannie, were Chicago visitors Thursday.

\$1.50 Cresco corsets on sale for 98c; \$1.00 corsets 69c at F. W. Olmsted's.

Horace Sumner left on Friday for Missouri where he will spend the winter.

Mrs. Jessie Briggs of Chicago visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Hutchison this week.

Mrs. Blanche Hollebeak left this week for Stonewall, La., where she will spend the winter.

A. H. Olmsted has been seriously ill during the past week, but is somewhat better at this time.

Christian Science services are held at Slater's hall every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. Everyone is welcome.

New spring gingham at F. W. Olmsted's.

They are always crisp and fresh—Bremner Bros. Soda Crackers. Sold by F. J. Schmidt. 3 pounds for 25 cents.

FOR SALE—Buggy pole, white trees and neck yoke complete. Inquire of Ed. Mead, R. F. D. No. 1, Genoa.

The best in town—those Cele-

brated Bremner Bros. Soda Crackers, sold by F. J. Schmidt, 3 pounds for 25 cents.

Wm. Schmidt, Jr., fell and injured his back last week and was compelled to take several days' lay-off in consequence.

Elite enameled ware and nickle-copper utensils are worth many times the ordinary kind. See Perkins & Rosenfeld.

Bremner Bros. Celebrated Sycamore Soda Crackers are always crisp and fresh. Three pounds for 25 cents at F. J. Schmidt's.

There is satisfaction in buying silverware of the dealer who stands back of it with a guarantee. Talk to Martin about this.

A Russian squirrel neck piece was left at the Odd Fellows hall Monday evening. Owner can have same by calling at this office.

House for sale or rent, centrally located, 8 rooms, furnace, electric lights. Will sell for cash or on easy payments. C. A. Brown.

Mrs. R. C. Bell and daughter will leave this (Thursday) evening for the west. They will visit at Concordia, Kas., and Lincoln, Nebr.

China-lac, the great furniture varnish, at Perkins & Rosenfeld's. Any woman can apply it. Makes an old chair look like new. All colors.

If you are in need of a coat or fur, see the prices F. W. Olmsted is making.

Why don't you deposit your money in the Farmers' State Bank and get interest for six months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum? Try it.

Henry McCaben of Hampshire, superintendent of the Squire Dingle Pickle Co. factories, was in Genoa last week arranging for the making of contracts for 1909.

Remnants in wool goods, laces and embroideries on sale at F. W. Olmsted's.

John G. Davelaar and family, formerly of Genoa but now of Westgate, Iowa, expect to leave

within a week for Orting, Wash., where they intend to make their home.

The W. C. T. U. will meet with Mrs. Abbie Patterson Thursday, Jan. 21, at 2:30 p. m. A program is being prepared and a full attendance is desired. Everybody welcome.

Two Johnson brothers, employees at the piano factory, are negotiating for a lease of the Eureka hotel. They expect to take possession about the first of February.

Snow & Richardson are conducting a first-class livery in Chas. Winters' barn near the corner of Main and Genoa streets. Family rigs and fine turnouts for all occasions.

A fur coat can be bought at less than cost at Olmsted & Geithman's Unloading Sale. They have several kinds left.

M. W. A. public installation at the pavilion tonight. An excellent program consisting of music, readings, illustrated songs and moving pictures will be rendered. Admission 10 cents.

20 per cent discount on any pair of shoes at Olmsted & Geithman's Unloading Sale.

Miss Alice Davis will remain in Genoa and resume some of her work in music instruction, although she has not regained strength enough to take charge of all the work she gave up in the fall.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Reid and son of Roswell, Kas., are visiting at the home of the former's brother, Will Reid. Mr. Reid left Illinois to make his home in the west over thirty years ago.

Men's and boys' suits are being sold at 1/2 regular price at Olmsted & Geithman's Unloading Sale. They like to hear you say "Show me."

James Young, formerly a resident of Genoa, has opened a cleaning, pressing and dyeing establishment in the room recently vacated by F. J. Williams in the Holroyd block on East Main street.

Thos. Nicholson of the United States Cavalry, stationed at Fort Leavenworth, is here enjoying a 20 days' furlough. His regiment will soon leave for the Philippines. Tom enjoys the life and is making good all 'round.

A rare chance to save such money on a Kuppenheimer suit or overcoat at Olmsted & Geithman's Unloading Sale.

Mr. Conway entertained a large audience with his moving picture show Tuesday evening, pictures of scenes in foreign countries being a special feature. He expects to present some new features next week.

Charles R. Lamb, D. C., a Chiropractor, graduate of the school at Davenport, Iowa, has located in Genoa, with office at the residence of L. P. Durham. He has an explanation of Chiropractic methods in another column.

House for sale or rent, centrally located, 8 rooms, furnace, electric lights. Will sell for cash or on easy payments. C. A. Brown.

Jas. Hutchison filled the Mix ice house in Genoa this week with an excellent quality of ice from the Kishwaukee, taken out near Drake's bridge. It ranged in thickness from seven to twelve inches. The weather, hovering near the zero mark for the past few days, has been excellent for ice harvesting.

The proof of a watch is in its time keeping qualities. If we sell you one and it does not prove to be worth all you pay for it, bring it back and we will make it right. Warranted watches in 20 year cases from \$12.00 up to \$150.00. We call your special attention to our \$12.00 bargain. G. H. Martin.

Don't wait any longer but come now. Bring your family and get fitted out with your needs. You will be surprised the amount of money you will save at Olmsted & Geithman's Unloading Sale.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Davis and Mrs. John Hasler were in Sac City, Iowa, last week where they

attended the funeral of Mrs. Webster Heath on Thursday. Mrs. Heath died Sunday, January 3. Mr. Heath is a brother of Mrs. Hasler and Mrs. Davis. He and Mrs. Heath (Maggie Dano) formerly resided in this vicinity.

L. E. Gleason has in his possession a book which is valuable not only as a family heirloom, but for its great antiquity. It is a history of King Philip's war, written by Thomas Church, a son of Col. Benj. Church, a noted character in the war. The book was printed in 1772, being a second edition. The first was printed about 50 years before that time. The copy in Mr. Gleason's possession is well preserved, although yellow with age.

Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Kelley entertained their children and grand children at dinner on New Year's day, it being the first time they had all been together under the parental roof in ten years. The following were present: Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Kelley and three children, Harold, Dorothy and Maurice, of Bartlett; Mr. and Mrs. N. D. Kelley and four children, Raymond, Laurence, Donald and Veronica, of Sycamore; Mr. and Mrs. Everett Smith and daughter, Esther, of Charter Grove. A pleasant day was spent.

Install Officers

The Mystic Workers of the World installed the following officers at the regular meeting on Tuesday evening of this week:

Prefect—Jerry Patterson
Monitor—J. W. Sowers
Secretary—Fannie M. Heed
Banker—Jennie Gardner
Marshal—Verde Patterson
Warden—L. E. Gleason
Sentinel—Wm. Heed
Managers—G. J. Patterson, Ida Carb, G. E. Stott.
Organist—Maud Downing.

The Mystic Workers order is in a flourishing condition, having a goodly number of enthusiastic members. Mrs. Fannie Heed was installed as secretary for the ninth consecutive time, a record of which she may be proud.

Lincoln's Birthday

Governor Deneen has issued the following proclamation calling upon the residents of Illinois to observe the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln: "February 12, 1909, will be the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. Following the custom which obtains of making the centennial celebration of great events more than usually impressive, I deem it fitting that the citizens of Illinois should join in a state-wide and memorable observance of that anniversary."

Court House News

PROBATE

Michael Dander. Inventory approved. Proof of heirship.

John Awe. Appraisement bill approved and inventory. Executor given leave to sell personal property at public sale. Proof of heirship.

Augustin Naker. Will and petition filed and set for hearing on January 26.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

Franklin—Mary A. Burchfield to Wm. T. Ross, wd lot 6 blk 13 and pt w 1/2 5 blk 13.

Pat Conway to Wm. Abel, wd w 1/2 ne 1/4 sec 13 and pt 12, \$5,600.

C. Olson to Willard Crill, wd pt sw 1/4 sec 19, \$400.

Willard Crill to M. H. Harrison, wd (same as above,) \$400.

Genoa—Farmers' State Bank to Mark S. Goodred, lot 1 blk 3, Morning-side.

Andrew Letzow to the Farmers' State bank, Genoa, lot 7 blk 6 Cit, \$415.

Taxes! Taxes!

I will be at the store of Perkins & Rosenfeld every week day until further notice, beginning Monday, Jan. 18, 1909, to receive taxes. J. G. STOLL.

BLAZED TREES.

The Way They Marked Forest Roads and Boundary Lines.

Very few persons have any adequate notion of the meaning of the phrase "blazed trail," as so often used in fiction having to do with the great west.

In earlier days, when large portions of the country were covered with forests and there were few roads, travel was often only possible by way of paths "blazed" through the woods. To blaze, in the woodsman's sense, is to strike chips from the sides of trees, so that the line of marks shall indicate the direction of the trail.

In blazing for a path small trees were marked, but in blazing for the bounds of a lot or town or for a farm line larger trees were usually selected, the blaze being made about breast high. When, however, as was often the case, the blazing was done in winter on deep snow by men traveling on snowshoes the mark was necessarily higher up. When such a line is traveled in the summer, especially after some years, the marks are sometimes found high up on the trunks and are likely to escape the eye of the inexperienced. As many of them will also be partially overgrown, the task of the surveyor who goes over one of these old lines is not always easy.

If the boundary line passes to the left of a tree selected for blazing the cut is made upon the right side. If the line goes to the right the tree is blazed upon the left side. In running a boundary at a corner, where two lines come together, either a "monument" is erected—a stake supported by four boulders—or a tree is blazed on all four sides to indicate as nearly as possible the turning point of the line.

The permanency of the record made by blazing trees is quite remarkable. It is a matter of fact that in many cases of disputed lines or boundaries of lots in forest lands the courts have held the record of the blazes as sufficient and reliable where carefully drawn plans and formally attested title deeds have been set aside. The wound of a blazed tree heals over, but never so completely that the scar may not be readily recognized by the experienced woodsman; hence it follows that so long as the blazed tree escapes fire and the ax of the lumberman so long it remains a faithful record of the line as surveyed. It will not lie, nor will argument or cross examination refute its testimony.

Blazed trees also fix dates almost as accurately as they preserve boundaries. The outer shell which has grown over the scar is cut away, and the rings in the bark testify to the number of years that have elapsed since the blaze was made.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

How Birds Meet Emergencies.

Dr. Francis H. Herrick says a sparrow will pluck a horsehair from the mouth of a nesting, while another bird, like an oriole, will stand by and see its mate hang until dead without attempting to release it.

A robin will tug at a string which has caught on a limb, but is never seen fully to meet the situation by releasing the string. It will make several turns of a cord about a limb and leave the other end free without any relation to the nest, so that its effort is useless. It ties no knots.

The gull, according to abundant and competent testimony, will carry shellfish to a considerable height, drop them on the rocks or hard ground and repeat the experiment until it gets the soft meat.—Chicago Tribune.

When Will the Earth Be Full?

The fertile lands of the globe amount, it is estimated, to 28,000,000 square miles, the steppes to 14,000,000 and the deserts to 1,000,000. Fixing 207 persons to the square mile for fertile lands, ten for steppes and one for deserts, as the greatest population that the earth could properly nourish, the calculation is that when the number of inhabitants reaches about 6,000,000,000 the earth will be peopled to its full capacity. At present it contains somewhat more than one-quarter of that number. If the rate of increase shown by the latest census statistics should be uniformly maintained the globe would be fully peopled about the year 2072.

A Gentle Husband.

Woman (to her husband, busily engaged writing)—My dear, correctly speaking, what is a dentist? Husband (crossly)—Derived from dent, French for teeth, a man who pulls teeth. (Husband settles down to writing again.)

Wife—My dear, you said this morning that linguist was derived from the Latin lingua, a tongue.

Husband (crossly)—Yes.

Wife—Well, dear, is a linguist a man who pulls out tongues? Husband—No, madam, but I wish he did.—London Answers.

Chiropractic

The law of cause and effect is universal in its application.

No effect can exist without a cause and no disease can exist in the human body without having some definite underlying cause. Naturally, disease will not disappear until the cause has been removed.

The question is, "What is the CAUSE of YOUR disease?"

Without the answer to that question no one can help you to become permanently well. And yet how many of those who profess to "cure" disease can tell you its cause?

The new science of Chiropractic has solved the age-old problem and solved it so successfully that the capable Chiropractor gets better results than the practitioner of any other method.

Disease is simply abnormal function and its CAUSE is an interference with the flow of vital currents through nerves. Such an interference can only be the result of a structural derangement which produces pressure upon the delicate nerve and interferes with its carrying capacity.

The spine is a very delicately constructed mechanism, composed of twenty-four bony segments called vertebrae. From the openings between these vertebrae issue the nerves which spread to every tissue and cell of the body. The spinal column is the key to the structure of the body. The jars, falls, wrenches and other concussions of forces, to which every person is subjected, are liable to cause a partial slipping, or displacement of these vertebrae so as to decrease the size of the opening through which the nerves pass outward, and by the pressure of bone upon nerve, cause disease. It may be acute or chronic, serious or mild, but it is a fact that for every disease that exists there is a CAUSE IN THE SPINE.

These subluxations, or partial displacements, may or may not

be so pronounced that you yourself can detect them but the Chiropractor finds them with ease.

If you had a machine whose parts were not all in their proper positions, would you "treat" the machine with oil or powder or cut off a portion and throw it away in the hope that the rest would work better without it? Or would you ADJUST the parts of the machine into proper relation, each with the other, so that the power could be normally transmitted?

The spinal column is the line shaft of man, and in order that the power be normally transmitted from the brain through the nerves to the various organs of the body, the line shaft must be properly adjusted.

Call and see a Chiropractor, if you are unwell and get relief.

If you do not believe the above statements—and I admit that some of them are new—call at my office and investigate. By an examination of your spine I will locate the disease with which you are afflicted.

Call and be convinced. Examination free.

CHAS. R. LAMB, D. C.
Office L. P. Durham's residence.
Phone 4 on 101.

The biggest collection in the world of pictures of Abraham Lincoln and of scenes connected with his life will be taken to Chicago during Lincoln Centennial Week by H. W. Fay, the owner of the collection, from his home in DeKalb, Ill.

In answer to the query: "How can you tell a female chicken from a male when newly hatched?" a farmer says: "Place a lighted lamp on a table, also some bread crumbs, and if he eats, it is a male; if she eats, it is a female." The same farmer being asked how to tell a bad egg, says: "When you want to tell a bad egg, break it gently."

Basket ball Friday night.

HONEST GOODS RIGHT PRICES

That's the motto we have established and the one we intend to stick to. It is easy for us to say this, and it will be just as easy to prove it if you will give us the opportunity. A trial order will convince you that we mean just what we say. It's the business we're after, but it must be earned by good goods, right prices and prompt delivery. Just give us a trial on a hurry-up order.

FRED J. SCHMIDT

YOU WANT THE BEST?

YOU WANT IT FRESH?
YOU WANT IT CLEAN?
YOU WANT IT PROMPTLY?

OF COURSE YOU DO!

At least that is what we suppose and conduct our store accordingly. Our old customers are satisfied that goods purchased here are the best, fresh and that our delivery system is always prompt. When you think of

Groceries and Fruits

It will pay you at the same time to think of

L. W. DUVAL

BOGGS—HIS GREENGOODS COUP

By an Ex-Operative of the Secret Service

A True Story of a Countryman Who Got Away with a Stacked Pack

ONE evening when I looked in on Capt. Dickson, who had but recently retired from a position high in the United States secret service, I found him seriously engaged in reading the afternoon paper. "Amazing yarns, you newspaper men write," he greeted me cheerily.

"What gives you that thought?" I queried, thinking how much more amazing were the experiences in the life of this man than anything he was likely to find in the paper which he held crumpled in his hands, and hoping to get him started telling one of his adventures.

"I was just reading about a green-goods swindle pulled off in New York city yesterday. It is strange how men, who have sense enough to accumulate a sum of money, can be so foolhardy as to part with it on a palpable swindle like this one. And yet you know," he continued, "there are some shrewd business men roped in on this self-same proposition—men who are respected in their home community for their business sense."

I knew in a moment there was a story ready for me, so I quietly filled my pipe, he pushed over the bottle of favorite sherry, and this came from him:

The king of the green-goods sharks was Hank Bonner, alias "Red," "Madison," "Shorty," and a hundred others. He worked in New York city, and it was my pleasure to make his acquaintance in a picturesque manner.

Hank didn't do indiscriminate advertising as do the green-goods sharks of the present time. Not Hank. He picked out his victims with care and made the selection of them a personal matter. He would make a "tip" through the provinces," as he expressed it, and one of these tours that failed to land two or three victims was the rankest sort of a failure. When Hank had spotted his man he would return to the city and write him a personal letter, in which he hit out to a dot the man's weakest point of character, whether it was cupidity, vanity, or downright criminality. Hank wasn't taking chances in these letters, for he had seen his victim, talked with him, tried him out, and so studied him at close range that Hank generally knew more about the man than the latter knew about himself.

He kept a close tab on the men whom he had worked and never tried to pull off two jobs in the same neighborhood. He would nab a sucker from Maine one week and one from Texas the next. In making his tours he assumed different characters, sometimes a gentleman of wealth seeking a bit of recreation, sometimes an itinerant minister or a book agent. Whatever character he assumed he acted it to perfection, and never made a false play in all his record until he tangled up with a lanky swamp-angel from Louisiana.

Hank had been down there selling patent churns, and at a county seat some distance from the railroad he had spotted a victim named Simon Boggs. The sharp characteristic of Boggs' nature was his suspicion of everything and everybody. He must have been of Missouri ancestry, if there is anything in the slang expression that is current to-day. A really suspicious man is the easiest victim of a swindle in the world. He is so careful to investigate every detail of a proposition before he bites at it, that if you can once satisfy him in this investigation, he takes everything for granted after that and you don't have any further trouble with him.

Boggs had been written just the right sort of letter. It was a masterpiece. It is over there in one of my scrapbooks, and you can read it sometime if you think it will interest you. It had the desired effect, for Boggs answered with a cautious letter, in which he said that he would invest in the money, but that he would take a small quantity if it was the real stuff. Boggs had more ready money than any man in his parish, and Hank knew that if he could rope Boggs in he would prove well worth the plucking.

An appointment was made with the wily Boggs and he came on to New York to look the situation over. Hank met him at the depot and took him to his rooms by a roundabout way in a hooded carriage so that Boggs never could have found it again. He was carried into a room where money seemed to be the cheapest commodity in the world. It lay about in piles on tables and chairs and the bed and floor were littered with it. His eyes grew as big as saucers at this vulgar disregard for Uncle Sam's currency.

He was told the customary gag about the stolen plates and the difficulty in working the money off in too large quantities in New York city, but was assured that every bill in the room would pass at the government treasury or any bank in the city. Boggs had to be shown. He was directed to pick out three or four bills at random from the litter of the room. This he did, being careful to get four, the largest number mentioned, and also being careful that they were all fifty dollars in denomination. He was then spirited back to the uptown district, and he and Hank made a circuit of the banks where the bills were changed for those of smaller denomination without a murmur as they were as genuine as any that ever left the bureau of engraving and printing.

Boggs was very much pleased with this. Next he wanted to see the plates

Hank Bonner, alias "Red," "Madison," "Shorty," is Badly Stung by His Own Game Juggled by a Deceiving Farmer Who, When He Had Notified the Proper Authorities, Skipped for Parts Unknown After Disposing of His Farm Properties in the South.

town, through a confederate, \$20,000 in cash, all in \$1,000 bills.

He had something else with him, as Hank had learned to his sorrow, but Hank didn't suspect that at the time. Hank had a few confederates as possible, both because it made the splitting of the swag into fewer parts and because every additional man in on the deal was an added danger of detection. He worked his delivery of the goods always with only one man besides himself, Joe Lattimer, as old a criminal and as shrewd a bird as the redoubtable Hank.

with as much secrecy as on former occasions to the room of amazing wealth. He accepted the alligator bag without complaint, and counted the bills, one by one, as they were passed over to him by Hank and his assistant. There is no doubt that he detected the false bottom of the grip, but he gave no signs of it. He counted the money as Hank passed it over to him and poked it into the limitless maw of the alligator handbag as seriously as if he suspected nothing.

When he had been paid over the \$200,000, all in 50-dollar bills, and had poked them into the grip to be wafted down through the pipe to the room below, he reached into his pocket for his wallet, and after fumbling about a bit pulled out the bottle of drugged whisky and sat it upon the table.

"Gents," he said, with gravity, "let's take a drink in honor of the occasion. I never close a trade of any size without taking a drink. It makes it easier to pay over money to have a little stimulant inside." Hank and his pal were so greedy to get their hands on Boggs' coin and get rid of the farmer that they readily consented, so each of them took a long pull at the flask and passed it back to Boggs, who held it out at arm's length, shook it to make it head, and gazed as fondly and lovingly at it as does a love-lorn young man at his sweetheart.

He didn't drink it at first, but began to talk, rambling along about how he got his start in the world and how he made his first dollar and the luck he had and the like until the effects of the liquor began to work on the two crooks. They were soon in a frame of mind bordering on oblivion and Boggs made a feint of drinking from the bottle and pressed them to have another pull at it. They accepted without much urging. This was the last straw, and before either of them realized it they crumpled up in their chairs and tumbled out upon the floor. Boggs was ready for the occasion and gagged and handcuffed both.

He examined the grip and saw where the money had gone. Then he secured the keys to the room below from the recumbent Joe, let himself in and secured the basket of money which he stuffed into the grip, and attending to the hole in the bottom so that there was no danger of it leaking.

He locked the sleepers in their room and made his departure, not, however, until he had learned from the street lamp at the corner the location of the house. He caught the midnight train for his country home.

The next morning the chief of the secret service at Washington received a collect telegram informing him that two green-goods men with half-tone plates of bills of three denominations would be found in a room upon the third floor of a certain house in New York city. This telegram was forwarded to me, as I chanced to be in the city at the time, and I made an investigation. I found Hank and Joe still sleeping and captured the plates and enough packages of green paper with bills upon the top and bottom to send Hank and Joe up for long terms.

Boggs was never prosecuted. Before we secured a confession from the two men he had concocted so neatly, he had cashed out his properties in Louisiana and left for parts unknown. There was really no charge against him but the stealing of the money from the two criminals, and neither of them cared to prosecute him on that score. They seemed to realize, in a rough sort of equitable way, that they deserved what they got, and I think both of them had a higher regard for Boggs because of it. They gave me a good description of Boggs and told me of several little peculiarities of speech and manner which he possessed, and I am sure that I met up with him down in Mexico some years later. He was a highly respected manufacturer and ranch-owner then, and reputed to be the wealthiest man in the state of Sonora. I tried to draw him out or trap him into saying something about the incident with the men in New York, but he was too smooth for that ruse to work. He spoke of New York freely, but never without laughing and I am sure that his mirth was induced by the memory of the trick he turned there on the green-goods men.

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(Copyright in Great Britain.)

Going to Sleep.
What is this thing that knits up the raveled sleeve of care? Cabans, in his investigations on the mind, endeavored to fix the order in which the different parts of our organization go to sleep; namely—first, the legs and arms, then the muscles that support the head and back. The first sense that slumbers is that of sight, followed in regular succession by the senses of taste, smell, hearing and feeling. The viscera (contents of the body cavities), he says, fall asleep one after the other, but with different degrees of soundness.—New York Press.



"GENTS," HE SAID, WITH GRAVITY, "LET'S TAKE A DRINK IN HONOR OF THE OCCASION."

from which they were printed and the printing plant. This was something that Hank hadn't counted on. He said it was impossible, but Boggs was as adamant and refused to invest a dollar unless they showed him. Hank agreed to do so the next day, and during the night he bought a small hand-press and some ink and had half-tone plates made of both sides of the three denominations of the bills that he was purporting to have in such profusion, tens, twenties and fifties. He figured that Boggs wouldn't know the difference between a half-tone plate and a steel plate. There was one matter he overlooked, and that was the paper on which to print his bills.

Boggs was conducted, with great secrecy, to the printing plant which, as a matter of fact, was on the floor above the room where the profusion of money was displayed. He examined everything minutely and expressed his satisfaction with everything. Then he wanted to see the stock of paper, having learned somehow that government bills were printed on a specially prepared paper. Here he seemed to have Hank, but that gentleman was ready for the emergency. He regretted exceedingly that his paper supply was exhausted. Indeed, he said, it was a specially prepared paper, and his confederates were then engaged in manufacturing a large quantity of it, but it would not be ready for use for some two or three weeks.

This seemed to satisfy Boggs for the time, but he wanted to see the paper being made. Hank was stumped here for fair and had to decline, saying the process was so secret that even he had never visited the place. Boggs accepted this explanation to all appearances, but as a matter of fact he was not satisfied in his own mind. His suspicion was aroused to the last degree and he made a resolution to

see the paper before he invested heavily.

Nevertheless, he invested \$100 in the money, a part of the \$200 he had secured in having the four bills changed, getting for it \$1,000, which he counted with great care, examining each bill as it was handed over to him. Hank had carelessly thrust a bundle containing a thousand dollars at Boggs, but the farmer had untied it and looked at every bill on both sides before he paid over the \$100 agreed upon. He returned to his swamps and passed the money with so little difficulty that he soon wrote Hank and arranged to come on to New York and take his entire stock and trade. This was what Hank had been playing for and he counted on getting his \$1,100 back and a lot more besides.

He made preparations accordingly, drawing out of the bank some \$45,000, the net proceeds of his years of swindling, and laying in a stock of paper that he thought would fool the farmer. He had a grip built especially for this transaction, an ingenious contrivance with a false bottom. The grip was a plain alligator handbag and in the vicinity of its construction it was a work of art. Hank knew that he couldn't palm off bundles of green paper, venerated with bills, on the shrewd farmer, and he didn't have much faith in switching grips on him. His plan was to let the farmer place the bills in the grip while it stood on a table. The bills dropped through a hole in the table and down through a pipe to the room below where they were caught in a basket and brought up to Hank by his confederate as they were needed, for Hank had to make his \$45,000 serve for \$200,000.

Boggs arrived in due time, and he had with him, as Hank had taken the precaution to learn from Boggs' own

Boggs was shown the printing plant again, and again asked to see the stock of paper. This was shown to him, and there was enough of it to have made millions of dollars if it had only been the real article. Boggs seemed satisfied, but he wanted to see a few bills printed. Hank was up a stump here, but he explained that his printer was at the bedside of a dying mother and there was no telling when he would report for duty again and he, Hank, knew as little of the art as a new born babe.

Boggs had surreptitiously appropriated a corner of one of the sheets of paper, and that night, at his room, he compared it with the material of one of his own bills, and he saw that it was quite different in texture, nor was there a suspicion of silk thread in it that he could find. He knew by this that he was dealing with real crooks, and he set about to circumvent them. On the occasion of his former purchase he had held on to his money until the other was in his pocket, and he figured that he could work it again, so as soon as the bank opened next morning he bought \$20,000 of New York exchange and forwarded it by registered mail to his home bank.

Next he bought two pairs of hand cuffs at a sporting goods house, a bottle of liquor, and some drugs. How he knew what drugs to buy no one ever learned, but Boggs was a crafty scoundrel, and it is said that he was many things other than a simple farmer before he made his advent into the quiet Louisiana parish where he had grown rich by stealing timber. Nevertheless, he secured the right sort of thing, and he secured the bottle with enough of it to send 20 men into a dreamless sleep, if the halfpint had been distributed among so many.

That night he met Hank according to appointment, and was conducted

BATTLESHIPS UNDER SPERRY REACH NAPLES

Deputies Pass Relief Measure After Criticising Work in the Quake-Stricken Districts.

Naples, Jan. 11.—The United States battleships Connecticut, Kansas, Minnesota and Vermont, under Rear Admiral Sperry, the commander of the Atlantic fleet, arrived here at dawn yesterday anchoring between the Italian battleship Benedetto Brin and the cruiser San Giorgio.

The admiralty sent a ship to meet the vessels, to inform the American commanders that because of the national mourning and as a result of the earthquake the government and the duke of Aosta would not require them to fire salutes on entering the port.

Rome, Jan. 11.—The special meeting of the chamber of deputies, which was called for the purpose of considering the adoption of measures of relief for the devastated provinces of southern Italy, was marked by eloquent expressions of sympathy and grief at the terrible disaster. The government measures for the relief of the sufferers, which were entrusted to a parliamentary committee, were finally adopted by a vote of 406 to 5. The dissenting votes were greeted with howls and hisses, while prolonged applause followed the announcement of the result.

Some of the members of the chamber, particularly those who participated in the rescue work, criticized the relief organization, especially the decision of the government to entrust it to the military authorities.

Naples, Jan. 13.—Rear Admiral Sperry, commander of the American battleship fleet, spent yesterday in exchanging calls of courtesy with the Italian authorities. He left for Rome to-day to have his audience with King Victor Emmanuel, which has been arranged for to-morrow.

HADLEY IS INAUGURATED.

He is First Republican Governor of Missouri Since 1871.

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 11.—Herbert S. Hadley was inaugurated governor of Missouri to-day. He is the first Republican governor of Missouri since 1871 and the Republicans enlisted the state militia to make the inauguration a brilliant affair.

Columbus, O., Jan. 11.—Gov. Andrew L. Harris of Eaton was succeeded at noon to-day as Ohio's executive by Judson Harmon of Cincinnati, attorney general of the United States during the second term of President Cleveland. About 100,000 visitors were here. The oath of office was administered to Judge Harmon by Chief Justice W. B. Crew of the supreme court. Then followed a parade, in which 25,000 people took part. Beginning at six o'clock this evening, the new governor will receive thousands of citizens at a public reception.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 11.—Governor Marshall and Lieut. Gov.-elect Hall were inaugurated at noon to-day in the south corridor of the first floor of the capitol building.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 12.—Walter R. Stubbs, Republican, of Lawrence, was yesterday inaugurated governor of Kansas, succeeding Edward W. Hoch, also a Republican.

PROFESSOR KILLS HIMSELF.

Clark Tanby Commits Suicide at the Lawrenceville School.

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 11.—Clark Tanby, professor of Greek and Latin at the Lawrenceville Preparatory school, committed suicide late Saturday by shooting himself through the right temple in his room in the Hamill house. He was a graduate of the University of Kentucky and of Oxford university, being a Rhodes scholar at the latter institution until last June. It is believed that he was suffering from overstudy. The dead man was a resident of Hopkinsville, Ky., and came to Lawrenceville as professor last September when barely 26 years old. His body was found under a steamer rug on the floor of his room.

BOY OF TEN ROBBED BANK.

Tot Arrested in Missouri and Admits His Crime.

Joplin, Mo., Jan. 11.—Charged with looting the Noel State bank of Noel, 40 miles south of here, Oliver P. Billings, aged ten, was arrested here yesterday by Sheriff Carnell, culminating a five weeks' chase. The tot entered the bank through a rear window while Cashier Kissler was at his noon-day meal, and looted the cash drawer of its entire contents, \$92. The boy, in his confession, bragged of taking the money and hiding it under wagon scales. He stated he was given a nickel to execute the theft, but this story is scouted by the sheriff.

Tillman rose to a question of personal privilege immediately after the conclusion of the morning prayer, and as his intention had been widely advertised he was greeted by an audience which filled every seat in the galleries. The senate chamber itself was also well filled and from the first the senator received most careful attention.

Oklahoma Coal Miners Strike.

Fort Smith, Ark., Jan. 12.—All of the coal miners in and around Coalgate, Okla., walked out of the mines yesterday following a dispute with the mine operators regarding the observance of a state law providing that only sufficient blasting powder for one day's use be carried into a mine.

WHY NOT OWN LAND?

ONE OF THE BEST WAYS TO MAKE MONEY IS TO INVEST IN WESTERN CANADA.

"Deep down in the nature of every properly constituted man is the desire to own some land." A writer in the Iowa State Register thus tersely expresses a well-known truth. The question is where is the best land to be had at the lowest prices, and this the same writer points out in the same article. The fact is not disguised that the writer has a personal interest in the statement of his case, and there is no hidden meaning when he refers to Western Canada as presenting greater possibilities than any other part of the American Continent, to the man who is inclined to till the soil for a livelihood and possible competence.

What interests one are the arguments advanced by this writer, and when fairly analyzed the conclusion is reached that no matter what personal interest the writer may have had, his reasons appear to have the quality of great soundness. The climatic conditions of Western Canada are fully as good as those of Minnesota, the Dakotas or Iowa, the productiveness of the soil is as great, the social conditions are on a parity, the laws are as well established and as carefully observed. In addition to these the price of land is much less, easier to secure. So, with these advantages, why shouldn't this—the offer of Western Canada—be embraced. The hundreds of thousands of settlers now there, whose homes were originally in the United States, appear to be—satisfied. Once in awhile complaints are heard, but the Canadians have never spoken of the country as an Eldorado no matter what they may have thought. The writer happened to have at hand a few letters, written by former residents of the United States, from which one or two extracts are submitted. These go to prove that the writer in the Register has a good basis of fact in support of his statements regarding the excellence of the grain growing area of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

On the 29th of April of this year W. R. Conley, of Loughheed, Alberta, wrote a friend in Detroit. He says: "The weather has been just fine ever since I came here in March, and I believe one could find if he wanted to some small bunches of snow around the edge of the lake. There is a frost nearly every morning: at sunrise it begins to fade away, then those blue flowers open and look as fresh as if there had been no frost for a week. . . . There is no reason why this country should not become a garden of Eden; the wealth is in the ground and only needs a little encouragement from the government to induce capital in here. There is everything here to build with: good clay for brick; coal underneath, plenty of water in the spring lakes, and good springs coming out of the banks."

Splendid. "That's a fine looking maid you have now, dear." "Yes, she's a darling, and she came to me highly recommended." "Knows all about the latest styles of maiding, I suppose?" "Oh, so far as knowing the duties of a maid goes, I don't suppose she knows a thing." "But she came highly recommended, you said?" "Yes, she broke the jaw of the last man who tried to kiss her."—Houston Post.

A Toast. The latest thing in toasts comes from "up-state," and was responded to by the father of 12 daughters, who claims that he ought to know. "To the Ladies—to their sweetness we give love; to their beauty admiration, and to their hats, the whole sidewalk."—New York Times.

Hon. Emil Kiang, Vienna, Aus., one of the world's greatest horsemen, has written to the manufacturers: "SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND has become the standard remedy for distempers and throat diseases in the best stables of Europe. This medicine relieves horses of great suffering and saves much money for the owner." 50c and \$1 a bottle. All druggists. SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Goshen, Ind.

Mabel's Wish. Small Mabel—Mamma, they sell cream at a creamery, don't they? Mamma—Yes, dear. Small Mabel—If I were to buy some tan at a tannery, mamma, do you think they would throw in a few freckles?

Important to Mothers. Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fitch* In Use For Over 30 Years. The Kind You Have Always Bought.

The total gifts for last year to the Christian Missionary alliance amount to close to \$250,000, the largest in the history of the organization.

Garfield Tea, the Herb Laxative, agreeably stimulates the liver, corrects constipation and relieves a clogged system. Write for samples. Garfield Tea Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

I long to hand a full cup of happiness to every human being.—Dr. Payson.

FILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS. PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Troubling Files in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

A sensible man is one who knows when to let go before taking hold.

Lewis' Single Binder cigar—richest, most satisfying smoke on the market. Your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

Better one discreet enemy than two indiscreet friends.

The VANISHING FLEETS

BY ROY NORTON
(Copyright, 1917, by THE ASSOCIATED SUNDAY PUBLISHERS)



The Flag Under Which He Had Fought So Valiantly.

ILLUSTRATED BY A. WEIL

SYNOPSIS.

"Vanishing Fleets," a story of "what might have happened," opens in Washington with the United States and Japan on the verge of war. Guy Hillier, secretary of the British embassy, and Miss Norma Roberts, chief aide of inventor Roberts, are introduced as lovers. The government is much criticized because of its lack of preparation for strife. At the most inopportune moment Japan declares war. Japan takes the Philippines without loss of a man. The entire country is in a state of turmoil because of the government's inexperience. Guy Hillier starts for England with secret message and is compelled to leave Norma Roberts, who with military officers, also leaves Washington on mysterious expedition for an isolated point on the Florida coast.

CHAPTER II.—Continued.

"I don't know what it's all about, boys," he said, relenting. "I wish I did; but I have no more knowledge of it than you have. I don't even know why Miss Roberts is aboard; but this much I am certain of: That the men in Washington know what they are doing, and all the rest of the world can just keep on criticizing and guessing. As far as we are concerned, we are officers who have sworn to and will obey orders, even if they tell us to go to the outer edge of the flat earth."

Darkness came on them before their next stop was made, and they slowed down as they passed through the yards of a large city, felt their puffing locomotive being uncoupled, and heard the slow resonant snorts of a fresh one being driven into place. They were fired of the day's traveling, and sat in listless silence, looking through the open windows at the half deserted platforms. Newsboys were running here and there offering the latest editions, and they called them to the side of the coach and bought newspapers from them. The silence in the car was broken by the admiral, who had been the first purchaser.

"Well, I'll be blanked!" he said, angrily crumpling his paper into a ball which he threw on the floor at his feet, before he began striding up and down the aisle. What he had read beneath flaring headlines was this:

Washington, May 23.—The Japanese have taken the Hawaiian islands, together with the gunboats Marietta and Corbett, and are now landing troops from a large transport. The incredible and disgraceful feature of the affair is that not a gun was fired by either side, our officers contenting themselves by running up the white flag when the enemy approached. The cable operator sending the message said that he did so under the surveillance of two Japanese officers, who at the conclusion of the message would disconnect the cable, thus putting the islands out of communication.

CHAPTER III.

When the Flag Came Down.
The government was compelled to take action toward pacifying its own subjects immediately after the news of the Hawaiian surrender, public indignation having risen to the point where the people threatened to take matters into their own hands. Without a dissenting voice the journals of the country came forth with scathing editorials, occasionally asking the president whether it was the intention of the administration to run up a white flag as soon as a fast approaching enemy neared the shores, and thus surrender the whole United States. Therefore an appeal for patience was issued in the following terms:

"The president and his cabinet, acting for and empowered by congress in special session, most urgently ask the people of the United States to withhold judgment on the conduct of the war for at least a week longer; when it will be fully demonstrated that the government is following a well-defined policy, which will not only avert bloodshed, but will impose no disgrace upon our country. The exigencies of the situation are such that to make public our plans would be to defeat our own ends. We therefore ask the earnest support and co-operation of the people of the United States by such means as lie within their power, which at this time can be shown best by a cessation of mass-meetings and criticisms tending only to embarrass the government in the discharge of its duty and the bringing to a successful termination the conflict which is now on."

Contrary to the usual form of proclamation, this one was signed not only by the president, but by all members of his cabinet, who, therefore, jointly assumed the responsibility. At first there was an inclination to deride the message, and then when more sober thought prevailed a spirit of fairness dictated that the administration should have its chance.

Foreign advices indicated that no attack might be expected against the shores of the United States proper for even a greater length of time than ten days; hence the respite of seven

days seemed a reasonable limit within which the government might demonstrate its theories.

It was possible that the public temper would have remained passive for the full period, but for a somewhat unfortunate and graphic description of what had taken place in the Philippines, cabled by the correspondent of a London paper, who had been on the scene, and which read as follows:

"The surrender of the Philippine islands by the United States to Japan constitutes what is probably the most remarkable chapter in the history of wars. Not only was there no battle fought nor any attempt made at defense, but what is worse, or would seem so to any man with red blood in his veins, is the humiliation imposed upon the Americans by their home government. To an impartial observer it would appear that nothing but madness could dictate such a policy. The facts of the case are as follows:

"Although trouble had been expected with Japan by every reasoning inhabitant of the islands for many months, the government at Washington apparently made no attempt whatever to strengthen its position, and, on the contrary, seemed rather endeavoring to weaken it. As the whole world knows, there have been immense and costly fortifications under progress of construction in the islands for the last ten years. More than 20 days ago, by official order, work on these defenses was summarily stopped, the workmen discharged and the engineers ordered home. This was the first act of treachery toward the Philippines.

"Immediately following this incomprehensible action all war vessels in waters surrounding the islands and on the Pacific station were ordered to ports in Europe, where they rendezvoused in what can never be anything but neutral territory. And there they are at this moment, thousands of miles from the scene of conflict, incapable of either offense or defense. Had the government deliberately chosen to put itself out of touch with the whole war, it could have selected no more effective method. Your correspondent has had the honor of an intimate friendship not only with the civil officials of the islands, but with the men of the army and navy as well, and is therefore in a position to give trustworthy and detailed information of what at this time seems little less than an infamy.

"It had been known for some days that orders of a most remarkable nature had been received by the government of the islands and the commanding general. What these were, however, remained a secret until that memorable day of May.

"At ten o'clock on the morning of May 27 a cloud of smoke became visible on the horizon, and when visible

range of the glasses it was discovered that in the offing floated two cruisers of the first class and one battle ship, flying the Japanese flag and cleared for action. The officer in command of the fort at once communicated this fact to the governor, and a consultation was called, to which all officials of both branches of government were summoned. Inasmuch as the gravity of the situation required the absolute concurrence of all concerned, the consultation was not confined to men of high rank, but included every commissioned officer from the army and every official of standing in the civil government. The men, wondering at this strange call, and aware that something unexpected had happened, responded to the summons and waited for that executive to address them. He, a man grown gray in the diplomatic service of his nation, paced up and down the room as if loath to speak.

"Gentlemen," he began, "it is not within my province to criticize the acts of the department which I represent nor to find fault with its desires, and yet I have before me at this moment the most humiliating instructions which in more than forty years of life in a responsible capacity I have ever received."

"He stood for a few moments, as if dreading to tell his auditors of his country's shame, and then with trembling hand opened a drawer of his desk and took out a file of official documents, which he held before him as he continued:

"At the time when work was stopped on the fortifications of this harbor I received additional orders to the effect that in case of any overt act or warlike demonstration upon the part of Japan we were not to make any defense unless it involved the saving of our lives, and to surrender the islands in toto to our enemy."

"It has been your correspondent's privilege to witness many scenes where the tempers of men were tried as by fire; but never yet has he been compelled by the deliberate mortification of at least two score of valiant men in such a preemptory and unheeded manner. They sat as if stumped by an overwhelming catastrophe, looking at one another as if incredulous and doubting their own hearing, and then suddenly broke into angry exclamations of surprise and indignation. By a most remarkable display of authority they were brought into subjection again, the commanding general, a man at almost retiring age, rising before them and holding up a warning hand. 'Gentlemen,' he said, quietly rebuking them, 'our first duty is that of obedience.'

"The officers, looking at one another, settled into their seats, and in almost an instant the silence in the

room had grown painful. The governor, still holding his papers before him, slowly continued:

"Fearing trickery on the part of a prospective enemy, I doubted the authenticity of my instructions. I used a secret code which has never gone beyond the hands of the most confidential men in my department, and to my surprise received absolute confirmation. 'To you of the army I will say that before this verification was received, your general,' and here he turned to his white-haired confrere, 'had been the recipient of a command from the secretary of war of the United States couched in almost the same terms.'

"At the conclusion of his speech, this fine old man sank back into his chair with bowed head as if the disgrace of his country was his own. There was a more or less dignified discussion participated in by the older officers present, but interrupted now and then by some of the younger men, who favored totally ignoring the orders and defending the islands to the death. The cooler heads among them prevailed, and at last it was recognized that there was no alternative save absolute and unqualified surrender.

"Before the meeting could be official, I dispersed the sullen boom of a gun came heavily from the sea, reverberating through the room. The men sprang to their feet and rushed toward the exit, knowing that war was upon them, but that their hands were tied as helplessly as though bound with manacles of steel.

"There, within range of their own heavier guns, floated a formidable fleet from Japan. Even while their conference was in progress, cruiser after cruiser and floating forts of steel had crept up over the horizon. The Japanese gunners were testing their range; but no damage had been done. I saw a procession of crestfallen men, going as if to a funeral, enter their fortress gates and silently gather round the great flagstaff, from which floated a hitherto unsullied banner. A grim old man grown gray in war and scarred with the marks of many battles, walked to the balyards, gave them a pull and brought fluttering to the ground the flag under which he had fought so valiantly. A colonel of his staff took from the hands of an orderly a cloth of white, the emblem of the world over of defeat with or without honor, fastened it into the idle loops and pulled it aloft.

"The general, a warrior no longer, but a heart-broken old man, turned away from his colleagues, walked across the parade, and the door of his quarters closed upon him. Several other members of his staff did likewise, and still others stood silent on the ramparts, watching the outcome of this event. The ships ceased firing, and, as if perplexed by this unwarranted outcome, seemed to be communicating with each other, dexterously wigwagging signal after signal. A torpedo boat destroyer slowly separated itself from the flotilla and came suspiciously nosing its way toward the land, winding in and out as if fearing floating mines or sunken engines of destruction.

"As it neared the shore, it was seen that on its black deck stood the admiral of the fleet, together with his staff. They were met at the landing by a deputation of officers, both civil and military, who escorted them to the fort. No one can depict the expressions, half surprise and half inquiry, which overspread the countenances of this insignificant invading force. A party of less than ten men without arms was actually accomplishing the most remarkable conquest in all history.

"At the entrance to this city of masonry and steel, equipped with all the latest and most formidable instruments of offense and defense built to withstand the onslaught of the combined navies and armies of the world, stood the sullen, shamefaced officers of the vanquished garrison, the gilt of their full dress uniforms tarnished by powder or smoke, and shining garishly in a midday sun. There, drawn up in line, were men who would have fought to death and gone exultantly into another world rather than face the disgrace which had been heaped upon them by an unworthy clique of superiors in office.

"The Japanese admiral advanced to the sacrificed but not defeated general and extended his hand, offering the commonplace courtesies of the day. There was no need of an interpreter, the head of the victorious force speaking the English he had learned at the United States Naval academy in which he had been educated.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

HONOR TO CALL HIM FRIEND.

Medical Practitioner Ranks High in Scale of Humanity.

To know a medical practitioner is to know one who is superior to the average educated man. Few professions, perhaps no other, develop so much of character. The occupation of healing and the necessity of beholding men and women and children at their worst, irritable, unreasoning, and often cowardly, has not, fortunately, caused his own degeneration. His capacity for thoughtfulness is trained to keenness, his selfishness, where there is any, is shrewdly hidden, and the human instinct for enjoyment is none the less in him because of his knowledge of its reactions.

That the doctor's expectation of life is short is the natural result of his following a calling that makes unnatural demands. Only the more fortunate specialists have time that they can call their own. The doctor's work is always exacting, often discouraging, and invariably draws without mercy on his nervous energy.—Binghamton Press.

ACCOMMODATING.



Doctor (to man who has fallen)—You need a strong punch of some kind. Mr. Flynn (an old enemy)—Let me give it to him, doc!

BREAKS A COLD PROMPTLY

The following formula is a never failing remedy for colds: One ounce of Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, one ounce Toris Compound and one-half pint of good whiskey, mix and shake thoroughly each time and use in doses of a tablespoonful every four hours. This if followed up will cure an acute cold in 24 hours. The ingredients can be gotten at any drug store.

His Pedigree.

The calf, which Gideon King had taken the summer resident to see, surveyed his owner and the stranger with a wary eye. "Er—what breed is your calf?" asked the visitor.

Mr. King removed a wisp of straw from his mouth and said: "That critter's father gored a justice o' the peace, knocked a lightning-rod agent end over end, and lifted a tramp over a picket fence; and as for his mother, she chased the whole Ranburn brass band out o' town last Fourth o' July. If that ain't breed enough to pay \$6 for, you can leave him be. I'm not pressing him on anybody."—Youth's Companion.

Valuable Conch Shells.

The conch shell is highly prized in India. In many of the temples they are blown daily to scare away the malignant spirits while the god receives his daily meal. A conch with the spiral twistings to the right instead of to the left is supposed to be worth its weight in gold. Some years ago a conch of that description was offered for sale in Calcutta, with a reserve price of a lakh of rupees placed on it. It was eventually bought in for \$20,000.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and the tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. We will give one Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure, send for circulars, free. E. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Thy yesterday is thy past; thy today is thy future; thy to-morrow is a secret.—Wycliffe.

ONLY ONE "BROMO QUININE" THAT IS LAXATIVE BRUNO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GUYRE. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

Many a man thinks he is charitable because he gives advice.

Lewis' Single Binder straight 5c cigar. Made of extra quality tobacco. Your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

Cleaning upsets a house almost as badly as it does a watch.

Allen's Foot-Paste, a Powder For swollen, scalding feet. Gives instant relief. The original powder for the feet. 25c at all Druggists.

The secret of success is a secret women never tell.



WILLIAM BARKER CO., Manufacturers TROY, N. Y. A. N. K.—A (1909-3) 2265

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When shown positive and reliable proof that a certain remedy had cured numerous cases of female ills, wouldn't any sensible woman conclude that the same remedy would also benefit her if suffering with the same trouble?

Here are two letters which prove the efficiency of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Red Banks, Miss.—"Words are inadequate to express what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I suffered from a female disease and weakness which the doctors said was caused by a fibroid tumor, and I commenced to think there was no help for me. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made me a well woman after all other means had failed. My friends are all asking what has helped me so much, and I gladly recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. Willie Edwards.

Hampstead, Maryland.—"Before taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was weak and nervous, and could not be on my feet half a day without suffering. The doctors told me I never would be well without an operation, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done more for me than all the doctors, and I hope this valuable medicine may come into the hands of many more suffering women."—Mrs. Joseph H. Dandy.

We will pay a handsome reward to any person who will prove to us that these letters are not genuine and truthful—or that either of these women were paid in any way for their testimonials, or that the letters are published without their permission, or that the original letter from each did not come to us entirely unsolicited.

What more proof can any one ask?

For 30 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills. No sick woman does justice to herself who will not try this famous medicine. Made exclusively from roots and herbs, and has thousands of cures to its credit.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health free of charge. Address Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.

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MAPLEINE

A flavoring that is used the same as lemon or vanilla. By dissolving granulated sugar in water and adding Mapleine, a delicious syrup is made and a syrup better than maple. Mapleine is sold by grocers. Send 2c for sample and recipe book. Crescent Mfg. Co., Seattle.

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Heavy Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coal-Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3.00 SHOES \$3.50

The Boston I Make and Sell More Men's \$3.00 and \$3.50 Shoes Than Any Other Manufacturer. It is because I give the wearer the benefit of the most complete organization of trained experts and skilled shoemakers in the country.

The selection of the leathers for each part of the shoe, and every detail of the making in every department, is looked after by the best shoemakers in the shoe industry. If I could show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would soon understand why they hold their shape so better, and wear longer than any other make.

My Method of Tanning the Soles makes them More Flexible and Longer Wearing than any others.

Shoes for Every Member of the Family, Men, Boys, Women, Misses, and Children.

For sale by shoe dealers everywhere.

CAUTION: I have no agents without W. L. Douglas. East Color Eyelets Used Exclusively. Catalog mailed free. W. L. DOUGLAS, 167 Spring St., Brockton, Mass.

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Wish you might see the wonders of this Silver Camp as I have seen them. I can't describe this wonderful Camp—no man can—it's got to be seen. I'm going to make a fortune in Cobalt. It can actually be seen the money now. I'm just as sure of this as I am of eating my dinner to-night. YOU may make money up there too, if you'll join me. Send for descriptive circular and map.

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