

THE GENOA REPUBLICAN-JOURNAL

ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER, SEPTEMBER 16, 1904, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT GENOA, ILLINOIS, UNDER THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF MARCH 3, 1879

PUBLISHED BY C. D. SCHOONMAKER

GENOA, ILLINOIS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1913

NEW SERIES VOLUME VIII, NO. 17

Heart to Heart Talks

By JAMES A. EDGERTON

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY.
If you take a sword and drop it
An' go stick a feller thru
Gov'ment ain't to answer for it;
God'll send the bill to you.

—Lowell.

In modern days there is much talk of "group sins."

One author illustrates the term in this way: The farmer gets a small price for his apples, only a little more than enough to pay for the picking, the barrels and the shipping.

Yet in the nearby city his apples bring high prices. In some cases 5 cents each.

The margin between the farmer's price and the price to the consumer is enormous.

In this jumping up of prices some one has sinned against society. But who? It is hard to put your finger on any one individual who is responsible. The author calls this a "group sin."

This must be a comfortable doctrine to sinners.

Let us see if it holds water.

If any crime is committed some one person commits it. Others may be contributory, but if so each of them is equally guilty. The individual is the wrongdoer.

In the marketing of the apple some one is grossly overcharging. Several may be doing so, in fact, but if so each of them is responsible.

Even though we cannot point them out the fact remains.

Officers of the law are often unable to find the criminal, but that does not lessen his responsibility for the crime.

"Guilt is personal."

"God'll send the bill to you."

We cannot hide behind any group or government or corporation or class.

The individual is the unit.

Where a wrong is done some person does it.

Whatever the seeming circumstances surrounding him, it was a matter of free choice whether he did it or not.

On him rests the burden of guilt.

"Thou art the man."

Plausible sophistry, vague and glittering generalities, furnish no escape.

We must learn the lesson of individual responsibility.

Still Good.

"Some employers seem to think that old men won't do for business these days."

"Why not?"

"Pace too fast, I guess."

"Well, I don't know. When they get too old to be interested in canoes, or mandolins, or fancy vests, I find 'em pretty good for work."—Chicago Journal.

FATHER HUTH DEAD

Venerable Priest of Hampshire Passes Away After Long Illness

Rev. Father Huth, pastor of the Hampshire Catholic church for more than twenty-eight years, passed away Thursday, Jan. 9, after a long illness.

Funeral services were held at Freeport Saturday, a special train from Hampshire bearing his parishioners to witness the last rites.

Rev. Huth conducted services in Genoa several years in the chappel in the Kiernan block and was well known here where he had many friends. In Hampshire where he served for so many years he was held in the highest esteem, not only by people of the catholic faith, but protestants as well. He was broad minded, liberal and gracious with all, a friend of the young and the old, a priest ever faithful to his creed. He was loved as a dignitary of the church and loved as a man. His memory will long be revered by the people with whom he has been associated these many years.

Two sisters of Father Huth are residing in Freeport.

Killed at Sycamore

When she was going for water across the DeKalb-Sycamore branch of the Great Western railroad in Sycamore at about 9 o'clock on this Tuesday morning, Mrs. Richard Freeman was struck by a train coming from DeKalb, and instantly killed, the remains being cattered along the track,

MANY TERMS WILL EXPIRE

Two Hundred Sixty Postmasterships in State Up to Wilson

When President Woodrow Wilson takes a look around, after his inauguration, to find what he can do in the way of Illinois appointments, he will find the postmasterships of some 262 cities in this state which it will be his duty to fill by appointment.

Attached to these 262 postmasters in Illinois is an annual salary aggregating \$491,000, which comes from the national government. There are a few more than 262 postoffices in the state to be filled by appointment during Wilson's term.

Of course this \$491,000 worth of jobs will not be distributed by the new president all at once. Many of the present postmasters will hold their places as late as 1916.

WM. COON PASSES AWAY

Found Dead on Couch at Home of Daughter Friday Evening

Wm. Coon, for many years a resident in the vicinity of New Lebanon, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Louis Hartman, Friday afternoon, Jan. 12.

Mr. and Mrs. Hartman had been away during the afternoon and when they arrived at home in the evening Mr. Coon was found on the couch lifeless, death having come while he slept.

The deceased was a familiar figure in these parts for many years and was considered very wealthy.

He had been home about two months from South Dakota where he had been since last March. He enjoyed the change of climate and was in the best of health while there. Since Jan. 1 he seemed to be gradually growing weaker but did not complain. The verdict of the jury giving hemorrhage of the brain as the cause of death.

William Sylvester Coon, was born in Hampshire on the old Isaac Doty farm April 27, 1846. His parents came from Ohio and were among the earliest pioneer settlers of this section. He was united in marriage to Miss Emma DePue of Genoa, Feb. 22, 1877. He lived in Hampshire for a time and later he moved to a farm east of Union where he lived for two years when he removed to the old homestead where he passed away. He enlisted on Feb. 28, 1863, in the 15th Ill. Cavalry. Co. H, and later was transferred to Co. L, 10th Ill. Cavalry, where he served until he received his honorable discharge Nov. 22, 1865. After his return from enlistment he learned the mason trade. He worked at this until 1890 when he took up farming on the home farm, retiring after three years from active work. He leaves three children, two sons and one daughter, Charles O. and Samuel and Mrs. Cassie M. Hartman, and two grandchildren. He also leaves three sisters, Mrs. Caroline Allen and Mrs. John Hurd of Hampshire and Mrs. Mary Allen of Chicago. The funeral was held Monday at the Hampshire M. E. church, Rev. Locke officiating. The G. A. R. burial services were read by E. E. Rich. Interment in the Hampshire Center cemetery beside his wife who preceded him twenty years ago.

Card of Thanks

We wish to thank our friends who so kindly assisted us in our late bereavement.

Mrs. Cassie Hartman.

Charles Coon.

Samuel Coon.

A TIMELY WARNING

Illinois Farmers' Institute Issues Warning to Farmers

ECKHARDT APPROVES ACTION

DeKalb County Agriculturist Requests Papers to Publish Notice Sent Out by the Institute as Printed Below

Illinois Farmers' Institute asks farmers to study results obtained at Experiment Stations before accepting teaching of Fertilizer Manufacturers or their agents.

In view of the fact that manufacturers of "complete fertilizers" are extensively advertising their products by means of circulars, editorials in irresponsible agricultural papers, and agents sent out by so-called "Fertilizer Associations" it becomes the duty of the Illinois Farmers' Institute to warn the farmers of Illinois against misleading statements made by these agencies and call attention to the fact that these is probably more profit to the fertilizer manufacturers and dealers in the \$30 received from the sale of two tons of acid phosphate (made from one ton of raw rock and one ton of sulphuric acid), and still more profit in perhaps \$80 received from the sale of four tons of "complete fertilizer" (made from two tons of acid phosphate and two tons of filler, containing small amounts of nitrogen and potassium) than there would be in \$6 or \$8 from one ton of fine ground natural rock phosphate, carrying the same amount of phosphorus.

Garbled Quotations

Some of these agencies referred to use methods that are misleading, if not absolutely untruthful; they even resort to garbling quotations from reports of experiment station work to show that raw rock phosphate is not useful as a fertilizer and we earnestly urge the farmers of Illinois to carefully study the results obtained on the experiment fields of other states as well as of our own before accepting the unfair and misleading statements of the promoters of private, selfish manufacturers, dealers or agents.

Authentic Information

We have an abundance of authentic information on this subject secured at public expense and the same is freely available to all who will take a little trouble to investigate. The facts are that the results of experiments in Maine, Massachusetts, Maryland, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania and Illinois show conclusively that fine ground natural rock phosphate is a more economical source of phosphorus than acid phosphate for use in general farming in definite systems of soil improvement.

Most Conclusive Results

But of greater value to American Agriculture perhaps than any other along this line are the investigations of the Ohio Experiment Station, which covers 12 years of as careful investigation as has ever been conducted. This work is reported in Vol. 15, Illinois Farmers' Institute Report P. P. 93-103, copy of which may be had on applying to any officer of a county farmers' institute in Illinois.

Results in Ohio

In the Ohio experiments a three year rotation was practiced, consisting of corn the first year, wheat with clover seeding the second year, and the regular clover crop the third year, these crops being rotated so that every crop is represented every year. In each field there are two plots that are treated with manure per acre and plowed under for corn, no further application being

made for wheat and clover. There are two other plots in each field treated with the same amount of manure to which has been added 40 pounds of raw rock phosphate with each ton of manure, and there are still two other plots on which, likewise, is added 40 pounds of acid phosphate.

As an average of all the data from the 12 years, or 8 experiments, the increase from the raw rock phosphate has been practically identical with that from the acid phosphate, while the cost of treatment was twice as great with the acid phosphate as with the raw rock, while twice as much phosphorus has been applied in the applications of raw rock as in the applications of acid phosphate, so that at the close of 12 years the raw phosphate plot contains as much applied phosphorus as the total application made in the acid phosphate. In case of the clover crop, which has power to secure nitrogen from the air, or should have if the soil contains plenty of lime, the rock phosphate has produced distinctly better results than the acid phosphate, the average difference amounting to .08 of a ton per acre, or 54 cents worth of hay at \$8.00 per ton.

Why not secure these valuable reports of experiments carefully conducted by our paid employees and be guided by them rather than by the statements of, and circulars issued by those who have selfish interests to serve?—Illinois Farmers' Institute.

Forrest Davis is visiting relatives at Sioux City, Ia.

CLOVER FOR COUNTY

Thirteen Hundred Bushels Ready for Delivery to those Who Want it

RED CLOVER FREE OF WEEDS

Eckhardt Tells why DeKalb County Farmers should Sow Clover—Seed to be Sold at Actual Cost by Association

W. G. Eckhardt, DeKalb county agriculturist, has sent out the following letter to members of the DeKalb County Soil Improvement Association, altho any farmer in the county may purchase the seed mentioned as long as it lasts:

The DeKalb County Soil Improvement Association has purchased a quantity of clover seed. This seed will be resold to DeKalb county farmers and land owners at exactly the cost of getting the seed here and handling the same.

It was not the object to bring in the seed primarily because it could be sold cheaper than could the seed secured from other sources, but because the Association officials believed that by getting in seed that was free from fowl weeds, and perhaps at somewhat cheaper prices than seed could be sold to farmers by dealers, it would be possible to have more clover seeded in DeKalb county than would be seeded otherwise.

There is only a limited supply of this seed, having only somewhat over 1,300 bushels and as long as this supply lasts orders will be filled in the order received.



What became of the Pen with which Lincoln wrote the Emancipation Proclamation?—It was given to Senator Sumner by the president at the request of the former, and by him presented to George Livermore, of Boston. It was a steel pen of the kind called "The Washington," in a common cedar holder—all as plain and unostentatious as was the president himself.

Where was Located the First Type Foundry in America?—The first type foundry in America was that of Abel Buell, and was established at Killingworth, Conn., in 1769. Good Long Primer type was cast and the Connecticut legislature was asked to give financial assistance.

When and Where was the Republican Party Born?—The place of the birth of the Republican party, like that of Homer, is claimed by several communities. Michigan claims that it was at a state convention, assembled at Jackson, July 6, 1854, a call for which was signed by more than 10,000 persons. The name "Republican" was adopted by the convention. Similar conventions, with similar motive and action, were held in Ohio, Wisconsin and Vermont July 13, and in Massachusetts July 19, 1854.

When was the Eagle first used on American Coins?—The Eagle was first used on American cents and half-cents in 1788, issued from the Massachusetts mint.

Do Woolen Garments Give Warmth?—It is a popular error to say that they do; they are simply poor conductors of heat and thereby prevent the radiation of animal warmth.

What was "The Oath at the Tomb of Calhoun"?—When the South Carolina convention adopted the Ordinance of Secession on Dec. 20, 1860, the city of Charleston seemed delirious with joy. While church bells were pealing, a group of enthusiastic young men went to St. Philip's cemetery, and, forming a circle around the tomb of Calhoun, registered a solemn oath to devote "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor" to the cause.

Who was Mother Ann?—Mother Ann was the name given to Ann Lee, the founder of the religious sect known as "Shakers" in the United States. She, with a few followers, settled near Troy, N. Y., in 1776. She preached against the revolutionary war, and was for awhile in prison in the jail at Poughkeepsie, but was released by Governor Clinton.

What are Exotic Plants?—Plants which have been introduced from foreign countries.

It is impossible to tell at the present time what the cost of this seed will be, but as nearly as we can estimate, counting cost of handling, interest, insurance, etc., we will be able to sell seed at about \$10.00 per bushel, bags extra. We have only Medium Red clover seed.

The problem of Permanent Agriculture for DeKalb county and in fact much of Northern Illinois, is:

First, clover on one-fourth of the land or a crop like clover and the use of that clover on the farms as feed and returning the manure, or else growing the clover for seed and plowing under the chaff.

Second, the applying of limestone to sour soils so that clover can live, and of course this applies only to those lands that are sour. The cost of limestone will never exceed 40 cents per acre per year and this is as definitely ahead of us as taxes.

Third, the return to the soil of as much phosphorus as is removed by that particular system of farming practiced on those types of soil in which phosphorus is limiting crop yields. To build up land larger amounts are required.

Fourth, the caring for abnormal soils such as alkali and peat soils.

Seed to be paid for when bill is received or seed secured. Seed will be ready for distribution about February 1, 1913.

JOHN DEWAYNE DEAD

Aged Resident of Herbert, Well Known to All the Older People of this Section

John DeWayne passed away Friday morning at 3 o'clock at the home of his son, Dennis, about six and one-half miles south of Belvidere, in the town of Spring.

The deceased was about 87 years of age. He suffered a stroke of paralysis about ten days ago and declined steadily from that time.

He has lived at the place where he died for the past forty-three years. He was born in Tipperary county, Ireland, and came to America when 25 years of age. He was married to Kate Dillon, who passed away four years ago. To them were born four children, all were with him when the end came. The children are: James of Delevan, Wis.; Martin and Dennis of Spring and Mrs. John Cook of Popular Grove.

Checks to Clerks

On Tuesday evening of last week the employes of the C. F. Hall Company were given their twenty-third semi-annual dividend, amounting, to \$590.91. This was the twenty-fourth gathering, the first (held in July, 1901) having been merely to announce the then newly adopted plan.

Supper was served in Sinclair's Hall. Mr. C. F. Hall recounted some of the reminiscences of his early store-keeping, when he employed but one clerk, took pay for goods largely in farm produce, did his own trucking, boarded the clerk and became too excited to count the cash if the day's sales showed symptoms of approaching the hundred dollar mark.

Of the eighteen employes' dividend checks given out one ran close to the ideal sale mark of those early times and the smallest would have been viewed as a good sized bill. Most ranged from \$20.00 to \$50.00. Total dividends paid to clerks by C. F. Hall Company since the adoption of their present profit sharing plan figure close to \$12,000.00.

FARMERS TO MEET

Event of the Year at the Opera House Next Thursday, Jan. 23

EXHIBITS OF FARM PRODUCTS

Domestic Science Lecture in the Evening a Feature Which should Interest the Ladies of Town and Country

Thursday, Jan. 23, is the big day is Genoa. On that date the Genoa Farmers' Club will hold its meeting at the opera house, having prepared an interesting program for both the afternoon and evening sessions. As noted in the last issue a good speaker will deliver an address in the afternoon, followed in the evening by a lecture on domestic science by Miss Bunch.

Farmers generally are taking an active interest in the affair and the present indications point to a good display of farm produce, liberal prizes having been offered for the best exhibits.

The awarding of prizes for the corn contest and reading of papers by the contestants will be a feature worth while. The boys have obtained some wonderful results and it is just such efforts which should be encouraged in this day of awakening to better and more profitable methods of agriculture.

Every business man in Genoa should take as much interest in this affair as the farmer himself and should be present Thursday if possible. The ladies are invited to attend sessions, but more especially in the evening.

If you have made arrangements to send in an exhibit, do so at once. Look over the list as published in The Republican-Journal last week. Let us make this a banner day in Genoa.

WILL CELEBRATE ANNIVERSARY

Odd Fellows to Entertain at Their Hall Monday Evening, Jan. 20

Genoa Lodge No. 768 I. O. O. F. will celebrate the anniversary of the founding of the order at Odd Fellow Hall on Monday evening of next week, an event which is always looked forward to with great pleasure by the members and those who are fortunate to be invited.

A special committee is out to arrange a program and another committee to arrange for refreshments.

Rev. Gage of Elgin will address the audience. He is an able speaker and well posted on fraternal matter.

J. G. STOLL PASSES AWAY

Succumbs to a Complication of Diseases at Hospital in Sycamore

* J. G. Stoll who recently fell and broke his hip and was later taken to the hospital in Sycamore for an operation for gall stones and appendicitis, passed away at that institution Sunday afternoon, Jan. 12.

Funeral services were held at the home of the deceased Wednesday afternoon of this week at 1:30 and at the German Friedens Church at 2:00, interment taking place in Genoa cemetery.

Mrs. Sivwright Dead

Her many friends thruout this community were shocked to hear of the death of Mrs. George M. Sivwright, who left Sycamore only on Dec. 27 last, less than three weeks ago, in apparently good health, in company with her husband, for Redlands, Calif. When they arrived at Redlands, Mrs. Sivwright was suffering from what was supposed to be a cold, but it developed into bronchial pneumonia.—True Republican.



My LADY of DOUBT

By RANDALL PARRISH

Author of "Love Under Fire,"
"My Lady of the North," etc

Illustrations by HENRY THIEDE

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SYNOPSIS.

Major Lawrence, son of Judge Lawrence of Virginia, whose wife was a Lee, is sent on a perilous mission by Gen. Washington, just after the winter at Valley Forge. Disguised in a British uniform Lawrence arrives within the enemy's lines. The Major attends a great fête and saves the "Lady of the Blended Rose" from mob. He later meets the girl at a brilliant ball. Trouble is started over a waltz, and Lawrence is urged by his partner, Mistress Mortimer (The Lady of the Blended Rose), to make his escape. Lawrence is detected as a spy by Captain Grant of the British Army, who agrees to a duel. The duel is stopped by Grant's friends and the spy makes a dash for liberty, swimming a river following a narrow escape. The Major arrives at the shop of a blacksmith, who is friendly, and knows the Lady of the Blended Rose. Captain Grant and rangers search blacksmith shop in vain for the spy. Lawrence joins the minute men.

CHAPTER IX.—Continued.

"Who are those fellows back there?" I questioned at last, made nervous by the silence.

"The boys in the gulch? Jersey militiamen," he explained shortly. "You see there's some of us that can't get away all the time, because of the women and children, and the farm work. Besides, regular soldiering don't just appeal to our sort. So we do our fighting round home in our own way. However, the most of us manage to have a hand in the real thing once in a while even at that. We were over at Germantown, and down at Brandywine. Farrell's got a commission, but the rest of us are taking our chances. It's neighbor against neighbor. Whatever we've got left has been held at the point of the rifle. We're doing our share in this war, an' Washington knows it. Over there to the east 'Red' Fagin, Old Man Kelly, an' their gangs of Pine Robbers, are making the fields red; sometimes they get down this far raiding the farms, but mostly, we're fighting foragers out of Philadelphia, and they're not much better. Half the houses in this country have been burned, and mercy isn't very common on either side. Those lads yonder are not pretty soldiers to look at, but they're wolves to fight, and hungry for it."

"They are called on whenever Farrell wishes?"

"Well, yes; those come who can. They're not always the same bunch. You see Farrell covers quite a bit of country, with a lieutenant in each section who is in touch with the neighbors there. I belong in Camden, and don't go outside very often, but there is a sort of organization all the way between here and New York. Whenever there is a big fight on, the most of us get into it somehow. Washington counts on us in a pinch, but mostly we're raiding or cutting off British supplies. Say, Major, isn't that those fellows coming?"

He pointed into the east, in which direction the road ran, barely revealed by the faint light of the moon for perhaps a hundred yards. I looked eagerly, and could dimly distinguish a vague shadow on the summit of a distant rise of land. The shadow moved, however, and as we both stared in uncertainty, there came to our ears the far-off crack of a whip. We drew farther back against the bank, pausing to make sure there was no deception. One by one we could perceive those vague shadows topping the rise and disappearing. I counted ten, convinced they were covered wagons, and then the night wind brought to us the creaking of wheels, and the sound of a man's voice. Duval's hand gripped my arm, and to the signal we crept back beyond the crest, and then hurried down to where Farrell had concealed his men. He was awaiting us in the middle of the road, his short broad figure almost laughable in the moon shadow.

"Well, are they coming?"

"Just over the crest," replied Duval brusquely. "I counted fifteen wagons."

"Quite a convoy, an' worth fighting for. Take the left, Duval; Major, come with me."

We drew aside under the protection of a boulder, from where we could see clearly to the top of the ridge. Only for a moment was there silence, the men all about us lying low in their covert, breathless and intent. Then we heard horses' hoofs and the murmur of approaching voices.

We could see them quite clearly, as they topped the crest, the moonlight revealing men and horses so distinctly I could even guess at their uniform. Those in advance rode slowly, four abreast, down into the black shadows, lolling in their saddles, voices murmuring, seemingly unconscious of any danger. It was easy to comprehend their state of mind. Delavan had been left alone for a week, permitted to sweep the countryside unmolested. He and his command had naturally grown careless, never suspecting their every move had been watched by keen-eyed scouts. Now, guarded by Grant's troop, they believed themselves sufficiently strong for any emergency; that no force the scattered enemy could gather would venture upon attack. By daylight they would be within sight of the Philadelphia outposts, and serenely confident in their numbers, the night march had therefore become a mere routine. I heard Farrell chuckle grim-

ly to himself as he observed the careless approach of those advance riders.

They were the Queen's Rangers, the white facings of their coats conspicuous, their guns swung at the shoulder in reckless confidence. A slim young lieutenant appeared to be in command.

Ten wagons passed without a movement or sound from the men lying concealed almost within arm's reach of the unconscious guards. Farrell never stirred, and I scarcely ventured to breathe. Then there came a squadron of Rangers, an officer riding alone in front, the black shadow of another section of the wagon train looming over the ridge behind them. The horsemen passed us, the officer turning in his saddle with an order to close up their ranks. I recognized Grant's voice, and then, sharp as a blow, rang out Farrell's whistle at my very ear.

There was a leap of flame from both sides the road, lighting up that gash in the clay bank as though it was an inferno, the red and yellow glow cleaving the night asunder, with ear-splitting roar. I was on my feet, my rifle spitting, yet hardly conscious of any act, stunned by the suddenness of the reports, confused by those black figures leaping forward through the weird glare. I saw and heard, and yet it was all a confused medley, in which I bore active part while scarcely realizing its significance. It was a fierce hand-to-hand melee so swiftly fought as to be over with almost in a minute, and yet so desperate the narrow roadway was strewn with bodies. Frightened horses whirled and ran; wagons were overturned; hemmed in against the high walls, Germans and British made one mad effort to extricate themselves; the advance guard came spurring back, pushing blindly into the ruck, the boyish voice of their young lieutenant sounding above the uproar. But our men were between the two, a compact body, each borderman fighting independently, but knowing the game. I heard no word of command, no shout of direction from either Farrell or Duval, yet we ripped them asunder with sweeping rifle butts, and almost before I could catch a second breath, the few who remained on their feet were helplessly trapped. Farrell saw it was all over, and his whistle sounded again.

"Are you three all that are left?"

"Well, yes; those come who can. They're not always the same bunch. You see Farrell covers quite a bit of country, with a lieutenant in each section who is in touch with the neighbors there. I belong in Camden, and don't go outside very often, but there is a sort of organization all the way between here and New York. Whenever there is a big fight on, the most of us get into it somehow. Washington counts on us in a pinch, but mostly we're raiding or cutting off British supplies. Say, Major, isn't that those fellows coming?"

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announced, his voice shaking slightly. "Who are you?"

"Camden minute men. Do you surrender?"

He took a long breath, glancing about at the dark shadows. Some one held a lighted torch, the red flame casting a sudden gleam over the surrounding faces. It was clear that further resistance was useless, yet Grant temporized.

"Are you in command?"

"No," said Duval; "but I represent the commander."

"I deal with the one responsible in this affair and demand terms. Who is your leader?"

Duval smiled, turning his head inquiringly.

"I don't think you have much choice," he commented dryly. "However, perhaps you are not too proud to talk to a regular who outranks you—I present Major Lawrence, of the Continental Line."

Surprised as I was by being thus suddenly thrust forward into supreme authority, I as instantly understood the purpose, and stepped to the front. Grant stared at my face in the gleam of the smoking torch, almost as though he looked upon a ghost.

"But what do you people do with your prisoners?" I asked.

"Send 'em to the Continental lines when we can," he explained, "and if we can't then turn 'em loose. No use paroling 'em, as they consider us guerrillas. If I was you I'd run 'em back to the farm house across the creek, an' hold 'em there till we get rid of this stuff. Maybe I'll take twenty-four hours to hide it all, and burn the wagons. Then the boys can turn 'em loose, an' there's no harm done. I'd like to take that fellow Grant into our lines—he's a mean pillaging devil—but it's too big a risk; Bristol is about the nearest picket post, and the redcoats have got cavalry patrols all along in back of the river."

"But I cannot wait here," I answered, impatiently. "Farrell understood that I have important information for Washington, and only came with you tonight because you were following along my route. I've got to go on."

"That's all right; just give your orders, and we'll attend to the rest. What we want is for these lads to go back to Philadelphia saying they are attacked by a force of militia under command of an officer of the Continental line. That will give Clinton a scare, and turn suspicion away from us. Grant knows you, I understand, so he'll report the affair that way. You can be off within thirty minutes."

It was easy to grasp the point of view, and I saw no reason for refusing assistance. I gave the necessary orders, standing under the torchlight in full view, and waited while a squad of partisans rounded up the disarmed prisoners, and guarded them down the slope to the edge of the stream. Teams were doubled up, and several of the heavy wagons rumbled away into the darkness. Two, too badly injured to be repaired, were fired where they lay, the bright flames lighting up the high banks on either side the road. I found a big black horse, with British arms on the bridle, and a pair of loaded pistols in the holsters, a fine-looking animal, and came back into the fire glow, determined to lose no more time. Duval had disappeared, but as I stood there looking about for him to say good-bye, a young country fellow came up hurriedly from out the darkness.

"You're wanted down thar," he said, with the jerk of a thumb over his shoulder. "The Tory officer wants to see ye."

"What officer? Captain Grant?"

"I reckon that's the one," indifferently; "anyhow I was told to fetch ye down thar. Bannister sent me."

I went as he directed down the rutty road, my newly appropriated horse trailing along behind. Grant was pacing back and forth restlessly, but, as soon as I appeared within the fire radius, he came toward me.

"Can I see you alone?" he asked brusquely.

"If there is any reason for privacy, certainly," I answered in surprise. "What do you wish to say?"

"This is a matter strictly between us," evasively. "I prefer not to discuss it publicly here."

I had a suspicion of treachery, yet was not willing to exhibit any reluctance.

"Very good, Bannister," to the partisan in charge, "I want a word with Captain Grant, and will be responsible for his safe return."

The man looked after us doubtfully, yet permitted us to pass beyond the guard lines. There was a stump beside the ford, barely within the flicker of the distant fire, and there I stopped, leaning against my horse, and turned so as to look into the man's face.

"Well, Grant," I said, rather sternly. "We are alone now; what is it?"

He cleared his throat, evidently uncertain how best to express himself. "Why did you ask so many questions about Delavan's lieutenant?" he began sullenly. "What were you trying to find out?"

"I questioned bluntly. 'Who commanded the vanguard?'"

The two Hessians looked at each other stupidly, and I asked the question again before Grant saw fit to reply. His manner was excessively insolent.

"That is more than I know. We joined after dark, and I did not meet Delavan's officers."

"He vas vat you call maybe a volunteer lieutenant," added one of the Germans brokenly. "At Mount Holly we met, yah, and from there he joined."

"Not one of Delavan's men then?"

"I dink not; he vas Light Dragoon. I haf the vagon guard—the first vagon—an' see him there. Mine Gott!

he come pack vid his mens all right— slash, shoot—his horse rear up; that was the last I see already."

"The lad got away, with three others sir," broke in a new voice at my back. "They wheeled and rode through us, across the water. We thought the horse guard would get them over there, but I guess they didn't; anyhow there was no firing. The fellows must have turned in under the bank, and rode like hell."

Satisfied as to this incident, and not altogether regretful that the boy had thus escaped, I held a short consultation with Duval, seeking explanation as to why the command had been so unceremoniously thrust upon me. A few words only were required to make the situation clear. Farrell's ability to induce and annoy the enemy largely depended on his leadership not being known. While taking part in every engagement, he always required his lieutenants to represent him in negotiations, so that up to this time, whatever the British might suspect, they had no positive proof that he was openly in arms against them. Duval, in turn, taking advantage of my presence, had shifted the responsibility to my shoulders.

"But what do you people do with your prisoners?" I asked.

"Send 'em to the Continental lines when we can," he explained, "and if we can't then turn 'em loose. No use paroling 'em, as they consider us guerrillas. If I was you I'd run 'em back to the farm house across the creek, an' hold 'em there till we get rid of this stuff. Maybe I'll take twenty-four hours to hide it all, and burn the wagons. Then the boys can turn 'em loose, an' there's no harm done. I'd like to take that fellow Grant into our lines—he's a mean pillaging devil—but it's too big a risk; Bristol is about the nearest picket post, and the redcoats have got cavalry patrols all along in back of the river."

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CHAPTER X. A Capture.

What was the matter with the fellow? Could he have sent for me merely to ask that question, insisting on privacy? There must surely be some hidden purpose behind this. Yet if so, there was no betrayal in the man's face. His eyes had an angry gleam in them, and his words were cast at me in deadly earnest.

"The lieutenant?" I repeated, not prepared for a direct reply. "Why, I hardly know—curiosity largely."

He stared at me in manifest unbelief.

"What do you expect to gain by lying?" he exclaimed sullenly. "You saw him, no doubt, or you would not have asked what you did."

"Certainly I saw him," more deeply puzzled than before at his insistence. "That was what aroused my interest. He seemed such a mere lad as he rode past, and later I heard his voice, the voice of a boy."

"Was that all?"

"All! What else could you suppose? It was dark, only a little gleam

of moon revealed outlines. I couldn't distinguish the face, but when he failed to appear after the fight I remembered him, and was afraid he had been hurt. Now I want to know what you mean. Who was the lad?"

He had seated himself on the stump, and was leaning forward, his face hidden from the light of the fire.

"Well, go on then," he returned finally. "If that's all you saw of him it's all right."

"No, it's not all right," I insisted, aroused by his peculiar actions. "What is all this mystery about? You told me you didn't know the man."

"I said I hadn't seen him, that we joined Delavan after dark," he corrected sharply. "But you needn't try to interview me, Major Lawrence, stiffening with anger, 'for I haven't anything to say to a spy and leader of guerrillas."

"You requested this interview; however, if you are satisfied I am, and you can return to your men. Shall I call the guard?"

He hesitated a moment, but whatever it was which had first inspired him to question me, was too strong to be thrown aside.

"Did—did Mistress Mortimer help you escape from Philadelphia?" he asked bluntly.

"That is entirely my affair. Why don't you ask the lady herself?"

"See here, damn you!" he burst out. "I haven't seen the lady. When I got back to the dining room she was gone, and then I was ordered out here. But you knew you were being sought after, and I cannot imagine who else told you."

"You do not exhibit very great faith in the lady—the daughter of a loyalist."

He drew a quick breath, suddenly aware that he had gone too far.

"It is your sneaking spy methods, not the girl. She is innocent enough, but I suspect you dragged the truth out of her. Now see here!" and his voice took on the tone of a bully. "You are in power just now, but you won't always be. You can't hold me prisoner; not with these ragamuffins. They'll turn us loose as soon as they loot those wagons. I know how they work in the Jerseys. But first I intend to tell you something it will be worth your while to remember. Claire Mortimer is going to be my wife—my wife. War is one thing, but if you interfere in my personal affairs again, I am going to kill you."

"Indeed," smilingly. "Is Mistress Mortimer aware of the honor you are according her?"

"She is aware of the engagement, if that is what you mean. It has been understood since our childhood."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Dictaphone Not New.

The dictaphone which has been used in obtaining evidence in recent years is not altogether a new invention. The expression "Walls have ears" originated a long time ago when buildings were constructed having hidden tubes in the walls, so that what persons were saying in one room could be heard in another.

HOW TO CURE RHEUMATISM

Prominent Doctor's Best Prescription Easily Mixed at Home.

This simple and harmless formula has worked wonders for all who have tried it quickly curing chronic and acute rheumatism and backache. "From your druggist get one ounce of Toris compound (in original sealed package) and one ounce of syrup of Sarsaparilla compound. Take these two ingredients home and put them in a half pint of good whiskey. Shake the bottle and take a tablespoonful before each meal and at bed-time." Good results come after the first few doses. If your druggist does not have Toris compound in stock he will get it for you in a few hours from his wholesale house. Don't be influenced to take a patent medicine instead of this. Insist on having the genuine Toris compound in the original, one-ounce, sealed, yellow package. This was published here last winter and hundreds of the worst cases were cured by it in a short time. Published by the Globe Pharmaceutical Laboratories of Chicago.

Parisian Creations.

By way of adopting their wares to the conditions of their customers, Parisian dressmakers have recently provided three new "creations," described as "Triple Alliance," "Triple Entente" and "Political Horizon." Women of neutral states will of course wear the last.—New York Sun.

Following Orders.

Doctor (to Mrs. J., whose husband is very ill)—Has he had any lucid intervals?

Mrs. J.—E's 'ad nothing except what you ordered, doctor.—Lippincott's.

ASK FOR ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE.

The Antiseptic powder to shake into your shoes. Relieves Corns, Bunions, Ingrowing Nails, Swollen and Sweating Feet, Blisters and Callous spots. Sold everywhere. 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Sample FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Leltoy, N.Y. Adv.

Her Limitations.

"Can you cook on an emergency?"

"No, sir, but I can on a gas stove."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, small, sugar-coated, easy to take as candy, regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels and cure constipation. Adv.

Turn on the back-biter and say it to his face.

If you want a man to deliver the goods, employ one who doesn't talk.

ALFALFA SEED, 25c. Timothy and Clover mixed, 25c. Will ship c. o. d. Farms for sale and rent on crop payments. J. M. Smith, Sioux City, Iowa. Adv.

Fully two-thirds of what the average man says is of no consequence.

Women Avoid Operations

When a woman suffering from some form of feminine disorder is told that an operation is of course frightens her.

The very thought of the hospital operating table and the surgeon's knife strikes terror to her heart, and no wonder. It is quite true that some of these troubles may reach a stage where an operation is the only resource, but thousands of women have avoided the necessity of an operation by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. This fact is attested by the grateful letters they write to us after their health has been restored.

These Two Women Prove Our Claim.

Cary, Maine.—"I feel it a duty I owe to all suffering women to tell what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for me. One year ago I found myself a terrible sufferer. I had pains in both sides and such a soreness I could scarcely straighten up at times. My back ached, I had no appetite and was so nervous I could not sleep, then I would be so tired mornings that I could scarcely get around. It seemed almost impossible to move or do a bit of work and I thought I never would be any better until I submitted to an operation. I commenced taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and soon felt like a new woman. I had no pains, slept well, had good appetite and was fat and could do almost anything."

Charlotte, N. C.—"I was in bad health for two years, with pains in both sides and was very nervous. If I even lifted a chair it would cause a hemorrhage. I had a growth which the doctor said was a tumor and I never would get well unless I had an operation. A friend advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I gladly say that I am now enjoying fine health and am the mother of a nice baby girl. You can use this letter to help other suffering women."—Mrs. ALICE SIMS, 16 Wyona St., Charlotte, N. C.

Now answer this question if you can. Why should a woman submit to a surgical operation without first giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial? You know that it has saved many others—why should it fail in your case?

For 30 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills. No one sick with woman's ailments does justice to herself if she does not try this famous medicine made from roots and herbs. It has restored so many suffering women to health.

Write to LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO., (CONFIDENTIAL) LYNN, MASS., for a free copy. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

KOW-KURE
A pick cow is a bad investment, and a cow that is not producing as much good milk as she should is not well. All cows need careful attention to keep them healthy, and little disorders can be kept from becoming big by the use of Kow Kure.
This famous remedy is a sure cure and preventive of most cow ills—such as Lost Appetite, Milk Fever, Bunches, Red Water, Scouring, Abortion, Barrenness, and Retained Afterbirth.
Get a package of Kow Kure from your dealer and keep it on hand constantly. 50 cent and \$1.00 sizes. Ask for copy of "The Cow Book."
DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., WFS, Lyndville, Vt.

Cough, Cold Sore Throat

Sloan's Liniment gives quick relief for cough, cold, hoarseness, sore throat, croup, asthma, hay fever and bronchitis.

HERE'S PROOF
Mr. ALBERT W. FRICK, of Fredonia, Kan., writes: "We use Sloan's Liniment in the family and find it an excellent relief for colds and hay fever attacks. It stops coughing and sneezing almost instantly."

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

RELIEVED SORE THROAT.
Mrs. L. BREWER, of Modelo, Fla., writes: "I bought one bottle of your Liniment and held it until the gods in the world. My throat was very sore, and it cured me of my trouble."

GOOD FOR COLD AND CROUP.
Mr. W. H. STRANGER, 372 Elmwood Avenue, Chicago, Ill., writes: "A little boy next door had croup. I gave the mother Sloan's Liniment to try. She gave him three drops on sugar before going to bed, and he got up without the croup in the morning."
Price, 25c., 50c., \$1.00



FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

If you feel "out of sorts"—"run down" or "got the blues," suffer from kidney, bladder, nervous, chronic weakness, ulcers, skin eruptions, piles, etc., write

SPIRIT IN TUBERCULOSIS WAR

Nineteen Million Dollars Expended Last Year in Fight Against the Dread White Plague.

Nearly \$19,000,000 was spent in the anti-tuberculosis campaign in the United States during the year 1912, according to the fourth annual statistical statement of expenditures in this movement issued by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. The expenditures during the year for sanatorium and hospital construction and treatment make the largest single item in the total, amounting to nearly \$16,800,000. This is an increase of nearly \$5,000,000 over the same group of expenditures for the year 1911. The anti-tuberculosis associations and committees spent over \$765,000, while dispensaries and tuberculosis clinics spent over \$500,000. Over \$415,000 was spent for the maintenance and establishment of open-air school and fresh air classes, which is more than double the amount spent for this purpose in 1911. Official, state and municipal expenditures outside of the maintenance of institutions, which are included in the other totals, amounted to \$280,000. In addition to these figures, about \$500,000 was spent by hospitals for insane and penal institutions in caring for their tuberculosis inmates.

JUVENILE LOGIC.



"Do you belong to a brass band, Mrs. Blow?"
"No, dear. What put that idea into your head?"
"Well, mamma said you were always blowing your own horn, so I thought you must belong to a brass band."

Why He Changed His Mind.

John L. Sullivan met with some amusing incidents while giving boxing lessons.
One day a husky young man came to him as a pupil. He took his boxing lesson and went home somewhat the worse for wear.
When he came for his second lesson he said: "Mr. Sullivan, it was my idea to learn enough about boxing from you to give a certain young gentleman a good licking. I've had it in for him a good while. But I've changed my mind. If you have no objections I'll send this young man down here to you to take the rest of my lessons for me."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Personal Privilege.

"You sometimes contradict yourself in your speeches."
"I know it," replied the positive candidate. "And I want you to understand that I am the only man in our party who dares attempt such a thing."

BUY FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR COMPOUND
Stops Coughs—Cures Colds

CANADA'S OFFERING TO THE SETTLER

THE AMERICAN RUSH TO WESTERN CANADA IS INCREASING

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE
Free Homesteads in the new Districts of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta there are thousands of Free Homesteads left, which to the man making entry in 3 years time will be worth from \$2 to \$5 per acre. These lands are well adapted to grain growing and cattle raising. EXCELLENT RAILWAY FACILITIES. In many cases the railroads in Canada have been built in advance of settlement, and in a short time there will not be a settler who need be more than ten or twelve miles from a line of railway. Railway rates are regulated by Government Commission.
Social Conditions. The American Settler is at home in Western Canada. He is not a stranger in a strange land. Having nearly a million of his own people already settled there, if you desire to know why the condition of the Canadian Settler is prosperous write and send for literature, rates, etc., to L. J. Brooker, 112 Merchants' Bldg., Chicago, N. H. Nichols, 116 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Canadian Government Agents, or address Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada.

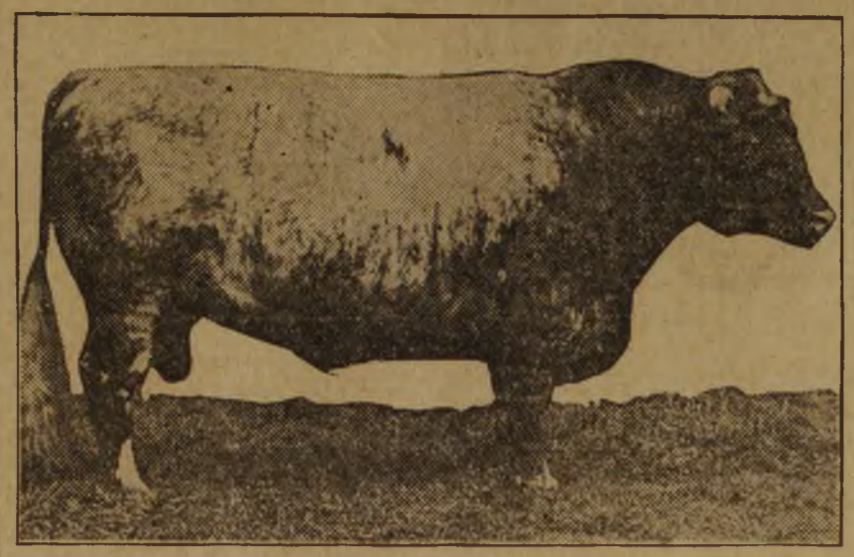
WANTED—Live Real estate men to work with us selling Red River Valley, Minnesota farm lands, Wyoming Land Co., Dunlap, Ill.

Virginia Farms and Homes
FREE CATALOGUE OF SPLENDID BARGAINS
R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Inc., Richmond, Va.

Agents Wanted
Greatest invention of age just out. Reduces shoe bills. Ten different protections on shoes. Big profits. Everybody wants it. Samples 25c. Shoe Prosther Mrs., Charleston, W. Va.

FREE TO WOMEN—PISO'S TABLETS
are recommended as the best local remedy for women's ailments. Easy to use, prompt to relieve. Two weeks treatment, and an article "Causes of Diseases in Women" mailed free.
THE PISO COMPANY, BOX E, WARREN, PA.

ARGENTINA AS A LEADING FACTOR IN THE INTERNATIONAL BEEF TRADE



An Argentine-Bred Shorthorn Bull That Would Find Favor in the Show Rings of Any Country.

By HERBERT W. MUMFORD.
Chief in Animal Husbandry, Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Illinois.

Argentina now outranks the United States with respect to the surplus of beef produced. So marked has been the development of this trade that the attention of the entire world has been called to Argentina as a rapidly growing and exceedingly important factor in the world's supply of beef. For many years the United States of North America was the chief factor in the export trade of this commodity, and an especially important factor because supplying beef of high quality. Today the Argentine Republic must be looked upon as the most important factor in the world's market as regards the amount of surplus beef sold; and, furthermore, the quality of her beef product is fast improving.

Notwithstanding the embargo against importation of live cattle from Argentina into Great Britain which, on account of foot-mouth disease, has been in force since 1900 (except a short period in 1903), aggregate exports of cattle and beef from Argentina have risen from \$8,000,000 in 1900 to \$24,000,000 in 1904 and \$29,000,000 in 1910, while corresponding figures for the United States were \$68,000,000 in 1900, \$72,000,000 in 1905, and \$24,000,000 in 1910.

In confining this discussion to the production of cattle in Argentina, the writer does not overlook other possible sources of beef in South America, such as Uruguay, Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay, Venezuela, and possibly others which, with the exception of Uruguay and parts of Brazil, are only partially exploited. Operations in Argentina may be taken as a type and indicative in a general way of the development which is likely to follow in other countries. Argentina is and will remain for some time to come the largest producer and most important single factor in the export trade in beef from South America.

With only 29,000,000 cattle, as compared with 71,000,000 in the United States, Argentina is in a position to maintain her export trade in beef by reason of the small population (7,000,000), and consequently limited domestic consumption of beef in that country. Whether or not expansion of beef

production in Argentina takes place in the future will depend largely upon marked conditions. In the United States, on the other hand, a rapidly growing population of 92,000,000 renders it doubtful whether our production of beef will equal our demand, unless a rapid expansion of the cattle-raising industry occurs in the near future, which is improbable.

It is evident, therefore, not only that the condition and possibilities of beef production in Argentina have a vital bearing upon our beef trade in foreign markets, but also that the republic even may become a competing factor in the beef supply of our own country. Recognizing the importance of this factor, the author, on behalf of this experiment station, made a thorough investigation and personal inspection of the beef cattle industry in Argentina, upon which the following statements are based.

Cattle raising for feed in Argentina, especially in the temperate zone, is a much more favored industry than in the United States. The climate makes it possible for the entire life of cattle to be spent out of doors without shelter, and generally without shade of any kind. Alfalfa grows most luxuriantly, and the suitability of a very large acreage for the growth of that crop and of other nutritious indigenous and introduced legumes and grasses, together with cheap land and labor, makes it possible to produce beef cheaply. To any one unacquainted with the possibilities of the country, the degree of fatness which the cattle acquire on grass or alfalfa alone is a marvel. Corn feeding as a supplement to pasture for beef production is extremely rare. Beef-making in Argentina at present, therefore, is practically a strict pasture proposition.

There is quite an extensive area well suited to, and at present partially used for, the growing of corn, but as yet, as probably for some years to come, this product will be either exported, or used for horse, dairy cow, and pig feeding. Only the flint varieties are grown generally. If the time ever comes when slaughterers will pay a sufficiently high premium for corn-fed beef, it is believed the country can produce ample for this purpose.

HOW CARCASS BEEF IS CUT AND SOLD

BY PROF. L. D. HALL,
University of Illinois.

About one-half of the supply of fresh beef sold in wholesale markets is carcass beef (sides and quarters). The two sides or halves of a carcass are termed a "cattle." In the right or "closed" side the inner surface of the kidney fat is attached to the loin while in the left or "open" side it is free and a portion of the "skirt" (diaphragm) extends to the tenth rib, forming the "hanging tenderloin." Beef carcasses contain 12 pairs of ribs. It is customary to number them from the neck backward. The two sides are nearly equal in weight, but the open one is often one per cent. the heavier. When sides are sold separately no discrimination in price is made between rights and lefts.

Sides are quartered or "ribbed" between the twelfth and thirteenth ribs when taken from the chillroom either for shipment or local delivery, except export and "Boston" cattle, which are cut between the tenth and eleventh ribs. The quarters are called "fore" and "hinds." In shipping and export trade, the four corresponding quarters are regarded as a carcass of beef; that is, they are sold as "straight cattle" rather than miscellaneous sides or quarters. In "car-route" and local city trade carcass beef is to a considerable extent handled as separate "fores" and "hinds."

Regular hindquarters contain 47 to 49 per cent. of the carcass weight and fores 51 to 53 per cent. In "exports" the quarters are practically equal in weight. Hinds are quoted about 25 per cent. higher than fores in the cold months and up to 40 per cent. higher in summer. The influence of season upon the price is due to the large amount of boiling and stewing pieces in the forequarters, which meats are both more palatable and more economical to cook during the winter season than in warm weather and consequently are in greater demand at that time.

Carcass beef which is thick and fat enough so that the entire side can be sold over the butcher's block in retail cuts is known as "block beef" or "side

beef." "Cutters" are dressed cattle that are not sufficiently thick-fleshed nor fat to be entirely utilized by the retailer, but contain certain wholesale cuts (loins and ribs) which may be so used. "Canners" are those carcasses from which none of the regular wholesale cuts suitable for butcher shop use can be obtained, and which, consequently, must be divided into smaller cuts such as boneless fresh meats and cured beef products.

The classes of carcass beef are steers, heifers, cows and bulls and stags. This classification is based not merely upon differences in sex, but also upon the general uses to which they are adapted, as described in connection with each class.

Within the four classes, side beef is graded as prime, choice, good, medium, common and canners. In the markets the highest grade is sometimes termed "extra choice" or "fancy" beef; the term "fair" is frequently used instead of medium, and canner sides are often called "culls." The grade to which a carcass, side or quarter belongs depends upon its form, thickness, finish, quality, soundness and weight.

Cold Frame for Winter.

If you haven't made that cold frame or hothed it would be a good thing to get busy at once before you forget it, and make one or two. They will add to your supply of vegetables during the winter. We suppose that there isn't one of us but that will find a nice dish of tender lettuce a good thing about Christmas time—the more so when we know that it was "home grown."

Prices of Butter.

A great deal of butter that sells for 30 cents per pound and the other kind that sells for 15 cents per pound is raised on the same land with only a rail fence between. The difference lies entirely in the brains of the men who produce it, and the man who puts it on the big markets.

Cure for Borers.

A Virginia orchardist uses hot water as a cure for borers. Twice each summer he digs the earth away from around the stem and pours half a gallon of boiling water into the hole.

EURYTHMY IS THE POETRY OF MOTION

Musical Gymnastics Followed by Evanston Society Women.

HUSBAND IS SHOCKED

Exercises Which at First Called Bathing Suits Into Use Now Have Garb Specially Made—Brown Stockings and Mauve Underwear.

Chicago.—An Evanston man who has watched the wife's rapid progress through club life was startled the other day in rummaging about the house to discover a strange costume he never had seen his wife wear. The costume was scanty. It consisted of four yards of chiffon, brown stockings, and a trim little suit of light brown underwear. Clutching the evidence in one hand and his spectacles in another he dashed into the library.

"Wh—what is all this?" he demanded.

The wife laid down her copy of Henrik Ibsen.

"Why," she said calmly, "that's my eurythmy suit."

After her husband had revived she explained she had become a member of Evanston society's latest cult. It is a school of "rhythmic dancing and interpretative art."

Three times a week Evanston women seek "eurythmy." They hasten to the studio with small bundles and line up for their study class. The brown suit represents the tanned skin of the ancient Greek, the scarf of chiffon their costume.

At first the classes performed in bathing suits, but "eurythmy" could not be attained in such cumbersome costumes and the inexpensive Greek scarfs draped over union suits were substituted.

"It isn't dancing," said one of the women, when questioned. "It is a serious educational theory. Rhythm is at the bottom of it and rhythm will discipline the minds as well as the body."

"Every movement means a definite beat in the metrical structure of the music. The actions may be read from music sheets, only we dance the notes instead of playing them."

"Why, I'm just crazy about it," said another. "It's just the best idea. It



Dance the Notes Instead of Playing Them.

carries out the theory of old Greek harmony, costumes, and everything, and let's you express yourself all over. I rather like the costume because it's comfortable and there's nothing in the way and it helps the harmony.

"You see one's feet are keeping time different from what the hands are following, and it keeps both sides of one's brain at work. There's really nothing like it. Isadora Duncan made a start toward it, but this is much more thoughtful than anything she ever tried to do. After we learn a lot about it we'll be able to dance a symphony, with a chorus for the heavy chords and a little solo work. It expressed just what the composers wanted to express, and much better than a piano can do it."

The pursuit of a dance in which every little movement has a musical meaning all its own has accomplished wonders for still another, who said:

"Why, only last week we were playing that little child's game at the club—what is it? O, yes, 'Simon says thumbs up.' And, d'you know, I won every game. They just couldn't catch me. That shows how the dance teaches the brain and the muscles to coordinate."

Put to Good Use.

Chicago.—The Chicago Waiters' association at the celebration of its ninth birthday, dedicated a library of 2,000 volumes, bought with money obtained by selling champagne corks at \$3.50 per thousand.

Too Much Gum Chewing.

New York.—After ten days in this city Rattlesnake Bill Wallace said: "I'm going home to Albuquerque because I'm tired seeing New Yorkers wag their jaws on a piece of chewing gum."

OF COURSE NOT.



"Well, it's impossible to please everybody in this world, isn't it?"
"Can't say; I never tried it."

RASH ALMOST COVERED FACE

Warrenville, O.—"I have felt the effects of blood poisoning for eighteen years. I was never without some eruptions on my body. The terrible itching caused me much suffering and discomfort, while the rubbing and scratching made it worse. Last spring I had a terrible breaking out of blistering sores on my arms and limbs. My face and arms were almost covered with rash. I could not sleep and lost nineteen pounds in five weeks. My face was terribly red and sore, and felt as if my skin was on fire. At last I tried a sample of Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment and I found them so cool, soothing and healing, that I got some Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Resolvent. I bathed with hot water and Cuticura Soap, then I applied the Cuticura Ointment every night for two months, and I am cured of all skin eruptions." (Signed) Mrs. Kathryn Krafft, Nov. 28, 1911.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston." Adv.

He's Not There.

Jimmy was sure he had something the matter with him, so he went to see the doctor. His pulse was felt, his tongue was examined, his heart was listened to, and his lungs were thumped. He seemed to be sound.

"Do you sleep nights?" asked the physician.

"Yes—but I don't enjoy my sleep."

"Ah—what disturbs you?"

"Nothing, except I don't get any good out of sleeping. I go to sleep the minute I hit the bed and the minute I'm awake I have to get up. How can a fellow enjoy his sleep when he doesn't know it?"

Question.

"Now a big Chicago firm complains that its girls will not stay single."
"Well, will they stay married?"

MR. GOSLINGTON GOT EVEN

Collision of Ill-Mannered Man and Fire Hydrant Afforded Him Much Satisfaction.

"You know the crowding, pushing, ill-mannered chaps," said Mr. Goslington, "that elbow their way through and crowd you off into the gutter, like as not, and pass right on with never a thought? I encountered one of them this morning in Sixth avenue.

"He overtook me, coming up from the rear, walking faster than I, and when he had come to me he didn't sheer out, but kept right along, shouldering me so that I almost fell into the street. But in one brief moment I was more than fully avenged.

"Just as this ill-mannered chap shouldered me I had arrived at a fire hydrant, for which I was about to sheer out. You know the fire hydrant? Built of cast iron, very hard, and standing up rigidly, very rigidly. You can't just shoulder a fire hydrant out of the way, and just as this man shouldered me out of his course he came upon the fire hydrant, which with me covering it from view he had not seen. His next rude, reckless step forward carrying him up against this fire hydrant fair and squarely per-bunk!

"And it didn't break his leg, but it did make him limp; he limped quite perceptibly. I was pleased to see, as he walked away."

Sanctimonious Penny.

Jerome S. McWade, the millionaire collector of Duluth, was appealing on the Mauretania for a seaman's fund.

"Let the collection be generous," he said. "We want none of the penny and quarter parable here."

A penny and a quarter, side by side in a pocket, fell into conversation.

"I'm worth 25 of you," said the quarter haughtily.

"That's true," replied the humble penny, "but in one respect, sir, I'm superior to yourself."

"Pshaw; how so?" said the quarter.

"I go to church, sir, far, far oftener than you," replied the penny.

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. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Early Training.

Willis—is that new young preacher you hired fresh from college up to date?

Gillis—You bet. He called out the Easter choir squad last Sunday, and has ordered practice behind closed doors.—Puck.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

A man can never remember what a girl said when she proposed to him.

RHEUMATISM Backache and Piles



We do not ask you to buy—send your name and address and receive a sample bottle free.

Z-M-O penetrates to bone thru skin and muscle and removes pain 5 minutes after you apply it.

You may not need Z-M-O today, yet tomorrow pay any price to relieve pain.

FREE BOTTLE

If you have Rheumatism, Piles or Backache write to M. R. Zaegel & Co., 913 Main St., Sheboygan, Wis., for a free bottle Z-M-O by return mail. At drug stores, 25 cts.



Resinol stops skin troubles

If you have eczema, ringworm, or other itching, burning, unsightly skin or scalp eruption, try Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap, and see how quickly the itching stops, even in severe and stubborn cases.

Pimples, blackheads and red, chapped faces and hands speedily yield to Resinol.

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap heal skin humors, sores, boils, burns, scalds, cold-sores, chafings and piles.

Prescribed by physicians for over 17 years. All druggists sell Resinol Soap (25c) and Resinol Ointment (50c and \$1). For sample of each write to Dept. 15-5, Resinol Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.

LEWIS' SINGLE BINDER

Music Rolls FREE for names of Player Owners. New style rolls play better, lower cost, get built and free after 100 plays. Music Roll Co., 607 Vase, Cincinnati, Ohio

W. N. U., CHICAGO, NO. 3-1913.

Invalid Men and Women

I will give you FREE a sample of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets that have brought health and happiness to thousands—also a book on any chronic disease requested.



During many years of practice I have used numerous combinations of curative medicines for liver ills. I have kept a record of the result in case after case, so that my staff of physicians and surgeons, at the Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., are able to diagnose and treat cases at a distance with uniform good results.

But for the permanent relief of blood disorders and impurities, I can recommend my "Golden Medical Discovery," a blood medicine without alcohol or other injurious ingredients.

Nature's Way Is The Best

Buried deep in our American forest we find bloodroot, queen's root, mandrake and stone root, golden seal, Oregon grape root and cherry bark. Of these Dr. R. V. Pierce made a pure glyceric extract which has been favorably known for over forty years. He called it "GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY." This "Discovery" purifies the blood and tones up the stomach and the entire system in Nature's own way. It's just the tissue builder and tonic you require.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has the endorsement of many thousands that it has cured them of indigestion, dyspepsia and weak stomach, attended by sour risings, heartburn, foul breath, coated tongue, poor appetite, gnawing feeling in stomach, biliousness and kindred derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels.

"In coughs and hoarseness caused by bronchial, throat and lung affections, except consumption, the 'Golden Medical Discovery' is a most efficient remedy, especially in those obstinate, hang-on-coughs caused by irritation and congestion of the bronchial mucous membranes. The 'Discovery' is not so good for acute coughs arising from sudden colds, nor must it be

expected to cure consumption in its advanced stages—no medicine will do that—but for all the obstinate, chronic coughs, which, if neglected, or badly treated, lead up to consumption, it is the best medicine that can be taken."

Sold in tablet or liquid form by all principal dealers in medicines, or send fifty one-cent stamps for trial package of tablets.

To find out more about the above mentioned diseases and all about the body in health and disease, get the Common Sense Medical Adviser—the People's Schoolmaster in Medicine—revised and up-to-date book of 1,008 pages. Cloth-bound, sent post-paid on receipt of 31 cents in one-cent stamps to pay cost of wrapping and mailing only. Address: Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 1/2c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG COMPANY, Quincy, Ill.

CHEW SMOKE
MAIL POUCH
IT'S WORTH YOUR WHILE—TO GIVE IT A TRIAL

W. C. T. U. Notes

The W. C. T. U. will meet with Mrs. O'Bright on Genoa street Thursday afternoon, Jan. 23, at 2:30 p. m. A full attendance of all members is desired and everybody is welcome. Our last two meetings have been spent in planning work, trying to help some of the needy and suffering ones and also in having heart to heart talks with mothers. It is a sad problem with some of us mothers to know just how to go to work to save our boys, yes and girls too with the open saloon and so much evil all around us. While we may teach our own to be pure and noble as Frances Willard said, but what about the other mothers child with whom they must associate that has not been taught. God help us.

Abraham Lincoln.

In the language of the shop, the farm, the boat, the street, or the nursery, he told the high truths that reason and religion taught, and took possession of his audience by a storm of speech, pouring upon them all the riches of his brave plebeian soul, baptizing every head anew; a man who with the people seemed more mob than they, and with kings the most imperial.—Theodore Parker.

Maine's Needle Rock.

In Blue Hill Bay, Maine, there is a pinnacle rock of only six feet in diameter at its top, which projects to within seven feet of the surface of the water and rises nearly perpendicularly out of a depth of 78 feet. The existence of this rock is an evidence of the difficulty, even in well-known waters, of demonstrating that no isolated rocks are lying in wait for heedless victims.—Harper's Weekly.

Away From Dust of Autos.

The increase of motoring and the consequent increase of dust have, to some considerable extent, changed the value of villa and hotel sites in visitors' resorts. The choice, especially in the south of France and Italy, is now much in favor of houses well away from the main road, and even well outside towns.

Distinctive Resorts for Winter Outings

NEW ORLEANS.
A city of unusual charm and of great interest to the visitor. Send for illustrated booklet, "New Orleans for the Tourist."
ADRI GRAS.
At New Orleans, February 4, 1913. The famous annual event of the Crescent City. Brilliant, spectacular features described in illustrated folder, "Madri Gras." Ask for copy.
FLORIDA.
Via the "Central Route to Florida and Cuba." Solid fast through train, the "Seminole Limited" from Chicago to Jacksonville. Corresponding service from St. Louis. Connects at Jacksonville with trains for all Florida points and steamship connections for Havana, Cuba. Send for booklet describing the interesting points, "Florida, En Route."

HAVANA, CUBA.
Choice of routes via New Orleans or Florida. Cuba folder mailed on request.
NAMA, CENTRAL AMERICA.
Illinois Central to New Orleans, and semi-weekly steamships of the United Fruit Co. to Colon, Panama, and Central American ports. The Hamburg American Line will operate two cruises of Jamaica, Panama and Havana, leaving New Orleans January 23 and February 10, 1913. The "Tourist's Panama, Costa Rica, Guatemala" illustrated booklet sent on application.
KANSAS, MISS.
Contains Vicksburg National Military Park, commemorating the siege and defense of the city. An interesting place to visit en route to New Orleans. Send for handomely illustrated booklets entitled "Vicksburg for the Tourist," and "Siege and Defense of Vicksburg."

SPRINGFIELD, ARK.
Shortest time from Chicago via the "Hot Springs Limited," daily, electric lighted through car carrying drawing room sleeping car and chair car to Hot Springs. Dining car service. Send for illustrated literature describing Hot Springs.

AS.
In New Orleans or St. Louis, through daily sleeping car from Chicago to Dallas, Waco, Austin and San Antonio with connection to Ft. Worth via St. Louis and K. & T. Ry. Through daily sleeping car from Chicago to Beaumont, Houston and San Antonio via New Orleans and Southern Pacific-Sunset Route.

FORNIA.
Through tourist sleeping car to California every Monday from Chicago via New Orleans and the southern Pacific. The low altitude route. Send for copy of California folder.

of the above quickly and easily reached via the thru trains and train service of the

ILLINOIS CENTRAL

feature Mentioned, Free for the big tickets, reservations, train time, specific fares from your station to be had of your local ticket agent.

J. PHELPS, G. P. A., Chicago, 15-18

Farm Interests

Edited by HENRY G. BELL

Agronomist Middle West Soil Improvement Committee—Chicago

Formerly Professor of Agronomy and Manager of Farms, University of Maine and Assistant Professor of Farm Crops, Iowa State College of Agriculture, Ames

"Experience Has Shown That the Right Use of Fertilizers, Barn Manure, Proper Tillage, Good Seed, and Crop Rotations, Insure Farm Prosperity."

An Illinois Farm That is Paying—And Why.

One day two Chicagoans, Mr. C. B. Congdon, a member of the board of trade, and Mr. W. H. Bartlett, prominently identified with the grain trade, took a pleasure trip to Des Plaines, about 20 miles west of Chicago.

"It's too bad that valuable land like this, within such a short distance of Chicago should be almost idle," Mr. Congdon remarked as he surveyed the vast stretches of uncultivated soil before him.

Realizing the great possibilities of this land, it was not long before they purchased about 600 acres. Then carefully and cautiously they began to convert the land into productive soil from which profitable returns were expected.

First came the drainage; 38 carloads of tile on 200 acres accomplished this satisfactorily. Mr. Congdon, who took active management of the farm, adopted an apparently simple system of rotation. Corn, potatoes and sugar beets were followed with small grain seeded to clover and timothy. He allowed his hay to stand for two years. The first year's crop was largely clover, furnishing two cuttings; while the second year's first cutting was timothy of an excellent quality. The second crop which was largely clover was plowed in during the fall.

Mr. Congdon made a very careful study and application of fertilizers. In order to get nitrogen from the air, clover was grown. Upon the root, potatoes and corn crops complete fertilizer is used, therefore, the barley and others are benefited, by the plant food not taken up by the corn, potatoes and beets.

Immediately upon any indication of sourness a liberal application of limestone is made on the seed bed. For potatoes, Mr. Congdon uses 800 pounds per acre of a fertilizer supplying 2 per cent ammonia, 8 per cent phosphoric acid and 5 per cent potash. The 10 acres of potatoes were put in with a potato planter, which simultaneously planted the potatoes and distributed the fertilizers. When the potatoes were up about 4 inches they were sprayed with bordeaux mixture to kill the late blight. This spraying was done about four times, about a week or ten days apart. Naturally, the crop was cultivated to keep down the weeds and to preserve the moisture.

Mr. Congdon got 242 bus. of first class potatoes per acre. These he sold for nearly \$1.00 per bus. The approximate cost of the crop was as follows:

Plowing	.....	1.00
Disking and harrowing	.....	1.00
Preparing seed	.....	1.00
Planting potatoes	.....	1.50
Cost of seed (15 bus.)	.....	15.00
Cost of spraying (4 times)	.....	5.00
Cost of 4 cultivations and hoeing	.....	2.50
Cost of fertilizer, 800 pounds	.....	10.00
Cost of digging	.....	10.00
Interest on money invested in land	.....	10.00
Total cost per acre	.....	\$58.80

Even at a low average price of 50c per bushel, the total income would be \$121.00; cost of production, \$58.80; net profit per acre, \$62.20.

"Why should we, here in Chicago, buy potatoes from Scotland and Ireland, when such excellent crops can

be produced right here, if the potato grower will only follow the simple, certain rules that insure big, healthy crops?" Mr. Congdon asked.

Quite a quantity of sweet corn is grown on the farm for city trade. This corn was of excellent quality and appeared uniformly early. In planting this corn good soil tillage was supplemented by 300 pounds per acre of 2-2-2 fertilizer.

The growing of sugar beets is also a profitable industry on this farm. The year before this investigation the beets made fourteen tons per acre. The prospects at this time are for almost double that yield. Here again

the plant food of the soil has been supplemented profitably by the addition of 500 pounds per acre of 2-2-2 fertilizer when the beets were planted. The beets were cultivated and handled by contract with a sugar factory. Mr. Congdon's judicious use of plant food is also evidenced in the corn field each year. His corn was two weeks or more ahead of surrounding corn fields and is sound and plump.

Mr. Congdon's methods should bring home a tremendous lesson to the average farmer, who does not practice the methodical rules that he has used, and is using so successfully. He drains his land, although it apparently does not need it any more than thousands of other acres of oth-



A 1912 Sugar Beet Crop That Yielded Over 24 Tons Per Acre. This Field Received 500 Pounds Per Acre of a 2-2-2 Fertilizer—Congdon-Bartlett Farm.

er Illinois land. Yet the result of this drainage allows the land to be worked two weeks or a month earlier than farms that ignore this important item. Mr. Congdon values a good rotation of crops. His clover and timothy crops net him a good profit and also prepares the land for succeeding crops.

The large crops and their excellent quality also justify Mr. Congdon's strong belief in fertilizers.

HOW TO GET THE BEST RESULTS FROM FERTILIZERS.

- 1—Drain the land.
- 2—Prepare the seedbed thoroughly.
- 3—Apply the fertilizer correctly.
- 4—Use a sufficient amount.
- 5—Buy a fertilizer suited to your soils and to your crops.

Drainage.
Farm crops will not grow in standing water. The seed needs air in order to germinate. The bacteria of the soil, too, must have air. Standing water in the soil smothers the plant just as it smothers a drowning man. Standing water keeps the land cold and sour.

Seedbed Preparation.
No kind of manure, either animal excrement or fertilizers, will take the place of good, thorough tillage. Plow the land at the right time, and the right depth; then work it down to a mellow seedbed with disk and roller, and harrow.

Fertilizer Application.
The best results are always gotten by mixing the fertilizer as thoroughly as possible with the seedbed.

A Sufficient Supply.
It is folly to expect much results from the application of 50 to 100 pounds per acre of even a high grade fertilizer. A good crop of corn, wheat, oats and potatoes take off the following amount of food elements:

Crop	Yield Per Acre	Pounds Per Acre of		
		Nitrogen	Phosphoric Acid	Potash
Corn	80	146	57	82
Wheat	35	82	21	29
Oats	75	74	28	62
Potatoes	200	42	20	72
Sugar beets, tons	15	80	33	151

With these facts before us, it is plain that we must use over 200 pounds per acre to expect much increased return.

A Suitable Fertilizer.
In choosing a fertilizer, it is well to have in mind the character of the soil to which it is to be applied. The plant food supply of the common types of soil is found about as follows:

Crop	Yield Per Acre	Pounds Per Acre of		
		Nitrogen	Phosphoric Acid	Potash
Heavy Clay	Fair	.....	.....
Clay Loam	Medium	.....	.....
Sand Loam	Small	.....	.....
Sand	Scarce	.....	.....
Humus	Medium	.....	.....

Crop	Yield Per Acre	Pounds Per Acre of		
		Nitrogen	Phosphoric Acid	Potash
Heavy Clay	Fair	.....	.....
Clay Loam	Medium	.....	.....
Sand Loam	Medium	.....	.....
Sand	Scarce	.....	.....
Humus	Very Scarce	.....	.....

In choosing a fertilizer, therefore, the farmer should try to make up for the deficiencies in his soil. Middle Western soils, speaking generally, are lacking in available phosphoric acid. So great is this deficiency becoming, that our corn crop is showing increased unsoundness year by year.

In order to choose a fertilizer to suit the kind of crops he is growing, the farmer should have in mind the general needs of the crops, which are as follows:

Hay crops require a large amount of nitrogen, a small amount of phosphoric acid and a medium amount of potash.

Grain crops require a medium amount of nitrogen, a large amount of phosphoric acid and some potash.

Root crops require a heavy supply of nitrogen and potash, and a moderate amount of phosphoric acid.

SWEEP OF A SAND SPOUT.

Fury of a Storm That Whirled Across an Asian Desert.

Superficially, desert and ocean are entirely unlike. One is waterless, the other nothing but water. But they have their similarities nevertheless. Under the compulsion of a whirling wind particles of desert sand and particles of sea water act very much alike. A terrifying illustration of this fact was afforded to Mr. Warner Van Orden, who was traveling across China on a missionary business. He relates his experience in the New York Times:

As we drew near a large town in a valley we left the green wheat-fields behind and found ourselves on a quivering, fiery desert—not a house in sight, not a tree, only the yielding, treacherous, slippery sand. Suddenly there appeared on the horizon a deep yellowish cloud that extended rapidly from the northwest to the south.

Our pack train, the donkey boys, everything about us, became tinged with its fulvous hue. Our guide, a great, hulking lad, displayed considerable nervousness, at which I was surprised, for one becomes inured to dust storms in this part of China. Each succeeding minute the wind increased in force. Great blasts of air drove the sharp sand against our faces until the tears began to wash their way down our cheeks.

Now the yellow cloud in the west gradually became darker until it was transformed into the most ominous blackness. It was moving toward us with great rapidity. Instinctively we slipped from our beasts and crouched beside them. My animal was shaking like a leaf, too frightened even to whinny. The air was heavily charged with electricity. We tingled all over.

In the twinkling of an eye, just as we expected to be buried in sand, the whole scene changed. The storm seized the great dark cloud as if with a mighty hand and twisted it round into a whirling column, twenty yards in diameter, that stood for a moment perfectly upright. Then, little by little, it leaned forward, and like a great specter it swept by us, passing so near that grains of sand flying off at a tangent struck us with incredible force. When a mile away it unwrapped its shroud and collapsed directly across our road. The donkey boy bent over, scooped up a handful of sand and tossed it to the dying wind. All was still.

It was some time before we could speak. Then I asked the boy why he threw the sand. He replied in little more than a whisper that the sand spout was the most voracious of all the devils and that unless it was appeased it might arise directly under us, hurling us into the air as a bound does a rabbit. I believe, had I been alone, I should have cast a little sand myself. Later, when we beheld the hundreds and hundreds of tons of sand piled up where the "spout" had fallen, I realized where in our real danger had been. Had the great mass fallen on us we should have been buried twenty feet deep.

South Sea Island Customs.
When a south sea island mother wishes to chastise her child she seldom resorts to slapping, and slippers, of course, she has none. Instead of using the forms of punishment customary among civilized mothers she pulls the child's hair or bites some part of the body, generally the fleshy part of the arm.

In wandering about the village one sees many children having on their bodies scars produced by wounds inflicted by their mothers' teeth. When a mother wishes to caress her child she deftly draws her thumb across its eyebrow or cheek or gently seizes its cheek between her teeth. The rubbing of noses is also a mark of affection among the Kingsmill islanders, as it is among the Maoris of New Zealand.

What Puzzled Him.

In the midst of a battle a former Marquis of Townsend saw a drummer killed by a cannon ball, which scattered his brains in every direction. His eyes were at once fixed on the ghastly object, which seemed to engross his thoughts. A superior officer observing him supposed he was intimidated at the sight and addressed him in a manner to cheer his spirits. "Oh," said the young marquis with calmness, "I am not frightened. I am puzzled to make out how any man with such a quantity of brains ever came to be here?"

A Question of Means.

"How much a year does it require to support a wife?" inquired a bachelor of a man of experience.

"Impossible to say," was the reply.

"But surely you can give me some idea?"

"All depends on circumstances. All I can say is that it generally takes all a man's income!"

Taxes, Taxes, Taxes!

The tax books for Genoa are now open at the Farmers' State Bank every day except Thursday. On that day at New Lebanon from 7:30 to 3:00.

M. D. Bennett, Collector.

Dorsey Sells Cattle

James Dorsey recently sold in three hours to a buyer from Albuquerque, \$10,000 worth of cattle. The buyer said it was the quickest deal he ever made. By the time he completed the trade some of the cows were loaded on the cars ready to be transported to the southwest.

Publication Notice

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF DEKALB.

In the County Court thereof, In Probate

January Term, A. D. 1913. Dillon S. Brown, administrator of the Estate of Katherine A. Thompson, deceased

vs. Isaac Thompson, Edmund R. Thompson, Daniel C. Thompson, Agnes E. Hawley, Harvey Thompson, Daisy Turner, Agnes Rice, Martha Daws, Hale Thompson, Kate D. De Barnide, O. H. Thompson, Emma Schrimsher, Mary Brown, Carrie Richardson, David Wilkie, Douglas Wilkie, Adelbert Wilkie, Frank Wilkie, Owen Thompson, Ranson Thompson, Allen Thompson, Fred Thompson, Ada Humes, Ann Kelsey, Lovina Ramey, Emily Hohlan, Jesse H. Thompson, Clayton L. Joslyn, Inze Barry, William Baker, Adelbert Baker, Emmet Baker, Douglas Baker, Jessa Baker, James A. Baker, Floyd C. Plummer, Nellie E. Shaw, Margaret Prease and Jennie Davis

Petition to sell seal estate to pay debts.

Affidavit of the non residence of Isaac Thompson, Edmund R. Thompson, Daniel C. Thompson, Agnes E. Hawley, Harvey Thompson, Daisy Turner, Agnes Rice, Martha Daws, Hale Thompson, Kate D. De Barnide, O. H. Thompson, Emma Schrimsher, Mary Brown, Carrie Richardson, David Wilkie, Douglas Wilkie, Adelbert Wilkie, Frank Wilkie, Owen Thompson, Ranson Thompson, Allen Thompson, Fred Thompson, Ada Humes, Emily Hohlan, Jesse H. Thompson, Clayton L. Joslyn, Inze Barry, Arthur M. Plummer, William Baker, Adelbert Baker, Douglas Baker, Jesse Baker, James A. Baker, Floyd C. Plummer, Nellie E. Shaw, Margaret Prease, and Jennie Davis, that the said Plaintiff, Dillon S. Brown, Administrator, of the Estate of Katherine A. Thompson, deceased, has filed his petition in the said County Court, of DeKalb County, for an order to sell premises belonging to the estate of the deceased, or so much of it as may be needed to pay the debts of the said deceased, and described as follows to wit:

The Southwest Quarter (S. W. 1/4) of the Northeast Quarter (N. E. 1/4) of the North Half (N. 1/2) of the Southeast Quarter (S. E. 1/4) all in Section Thirty-Four (34) in Township Forty-Two (42) North Range Five (5) East of the Third (3) Principal Meridian, situated in the County of DeKalb and State of Illinois, and that a summons has been issued out of the Court against you, returnable at the March Term, A. D. 1913, of said Court, to be holden on the first Monday of March A. D. 1913, at the Court House in Sycamore, DeKalb County, Illinois.

Now unless you the said, Isaac Thompson, Edmund R. Thompson, Daniel C. Thompson, Agnes E. Hawley, Harvey Thompson, Daisy Turner, Agnes Rice, Martha Daws, Hale Thompson, Kate D. De Barnide, O. H. Thompson, Emma Schrimsher, Mary Brown, Carrie Richardson, David Wilkie, Douglas Wilkie, Adelbert Wilkie, Frank Wilkie, Owen Thompson, Ranson Thompson, Allen Thompson, Fred Thompson, Ada Humes, Emily Hohlan, Jesse H. Thompson, Clayton L. Joslyn, Inze Barry, Arthur M. Plummer, William Baker, Adelbert Baker, Douglas Baker, Jesse Baker, James A. Baker, Floyd C. Plummer, Nellie E. Shaw, Margaret Prease, and Jennie Davis, shall personally be and appear before said County Court of DeKalb, on the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at Sycamore, in said County, on the first Monday of March 1913, and plead, answer or demur to said Complainant's petition filed there, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

Sycamore, Illinois, January 14, 1913.

S. M. HENDERSON, Clerk. STOTT & BROWN Complainant's Solicitors

17-14

St. Catherines Church Notes

Mass next Sunday at 10 o'clock. On Wednesday January 22, there will be an entertainment at Kirkland under the auspices of the catholic people to raise funds for the building of a parish house at Genoa. This entertainment will be similar to the Thanksgiving one held at the Genoa Opera House. Father Finn of Rockford will deliver one of his popular lectures. The Patterson orchestra will furnish the music for the entertainment.

Announcement

William H. Stead, for the past eight years Attorney General of Illinois, Joel C. Fitch, for the past seven years Assistant Attorney General, and in charge of the Supreme Court work of the Attorney General's department, and Walter K. Lincoln, have formed a co-partnership, under the name of STEAD, LINCOLN & FITCH, for the general practice of law. The firm will occupy offices 924 938 Otis Building, Chicago, on and after January 20, 1913

Mystery to Him. The man who is kind to his weaknesses can't understand why other people are not.

IF YOU HAD A CHANCE

To buy a home at a great sacrifice; to buy an interest in a small but growing business; or to take advantage of any opportunity requiring a few hundred dollars ready cash,

Would You Have The Few Hundred?

Or, would you have to see the opportunity go by?

Think It Over!

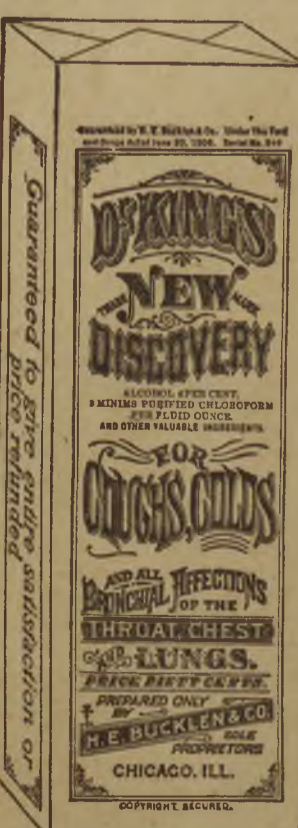
Begin saving now and be ready for the next opportunity

EXCHANGE BANK BROWN & BROWN

Auctioneer
Farm Sales a Specialty
My record speaks for itself. Ask those who have engaged my services in the past. Am well acquainted with values of live stock and machinery and give the best there is in me at every sale. If you intend to have a sale call me by phone or drop me a card and I will look you up.
CHAS. SULLIVAN, Marengo, Ill.

ALL KINDS OF Hard and Soft COAL
Our Bins are Filled with the Finest Grades.
Ask for Prices.
E. H. Cohoon & Co.

IRRITATING COUGHS. DISTRESSING, DEPRESSING COLDS.



Surely and quickly yield to Dr. King's New Discovery. It soothes the inflamed and irritated bronchial tubes, stops the cough, in many cases instantly loosens the cold and aids expectoration. Don't be annoyed and suffer from coughs and colds. Take Dr. King's New Discovery and be cured.

"Owing to a severe cough and lung trouble I could not work at all for several months," writes Lewis Chamblin, of Manchester, Ohio. "Two of the best doctors could not help me. My weight ran down to 115 pounds. Dr. King's New Discovery cured me, and I now weigh 160 pounds."

"I am an old lover of your most valuable Godsend to suffering humanity—Dr. King's New Discovery," writes Jennie Fleming, New Dover, Ohio, "for it cured me of a dreadful cough of three years' standing. It was so bad that I would cough until I would be speechless, but, for the quick relief of your wonderful remedy gave me, it's worth more than all the remedies I ever used before."

Thousands have been helped in the same way, by Dr. King's New Discovery. It is not a new medicine, but one that has been used effectively more than forty-three years for the cure of coughs and colds. Your druggist will refund your money if Dr. King's New Discovery does not help you. Start taking right now. Sold by

L. E. CARMICHAEL



A Note to You

GENOA, JANUARY 10, 1913

When you have a cough or a cold we would like to have you try our White Pine and Tar Cough Syrup. It is a valuable remedy for Coughs and Colds, Bronchial Catarrh, Croup and all diseases of the air passages. Price 25 and 50c per bottle.

Phone 83

L. E. CARMICHAEL
DRUGS, STATIONERY, CANDY, CIGARS, ETC.

Diamonds at Martin's.
Earl Dearduff was a Rockford visitor Saturday.

Mrs. John Lembke and Mrs. E. Furch are on the sick list.

Andrew Peterson returned last Wednesday from a trip thru Louisiana.

Miss Lillian Penny of Chicago has been a guest at the home of her aunt, Mrs. W. F. Nulle.

H. E. VanDresser will give another old time dance at the opera house on Friday evening, Jan. 24.

Wanted—Position as house-keeper on a farm. Best of references. Call phone No 904-11 or at this office. 17 tf

All kinds of sickness is prevailing amongst the pupils of the German Lutheran school, many being absent.

There will be English services in the German Lutheran church Sunday night, Jan. 19, at 7:30 p. m. J. Molthan, Pastor.

Mrs. C. D. Schoonmaker became seriously ill Saturday evening and has since been confined to her bed. She has been enduring great pain but at present is resting easier.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Olmsted attended the funeral of Will Ream at Hampshire Tuesday. The deceased was the oldest brother of Rev. T. E. Ream. He was a contractor, residing in Chicago.

The children of the late J. G. Stoll desire to thank the friends for their kind assistance during their hour of sorrow. The flowers sent by the two factories and friends were fully appreciated. *

Seward & Driver are fully equipped to drill your well, repair wells and do any work along that line on short notice. Phone No. Rural 906-11. 13-tf

M. F. O'Brien transacted business in Elgin Wednesday.

Miss Maria Holroyd is visiting relatives in Valparaiso this week. Miss Eleanor Hepburn is visiting her brother at Champaign this week.

Mrs. Geo. Watts has been visiting her parents at Peru the past week.

Miss Irma Perkins left for Valparaiso Monday for a week's visit with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Duffy were guests at the home of P. J. Harlow the past week.

Mrs. Lora Adams and daughter, Ruth, of Belvidere were visiting home folks last week.

For sale, thoroughbred Hereford bull. Inquire of F. C. Bowen, Genoa, Ill. R. F. D. 3, 12-tf

For sale—15 acres of shock corn and a few bushels of hickory nuts. A. V. Pierce. 14-4t*

Piano for Sale—Slightly used. Will be sold cheap. No Reasonable offer refused. Guaranteed from reliable party. Call 77.

Misses Irene Anderson, Edna King and Lenora Worcester, who are attending Normal at DeKalb, spent Sunday with home folks.

Guy Cronk, who resides north of Genoa, was taken to Sherman Hospital in Elgin last Friday where he submitted to an operation for appendicitis.

Agents (men or women) wanted in every town. Best selling household article. Start at once. Large demand for goods. \$25.00 to \$50.00 a week. Success assured. If you mean business investigate today. The Pacific Merchandising Co. Inquire at office of Republican-Journal.

Mrs. James Mansfield and Mrs. Harlan Shattuck were in Rockford last Thursday. *

Len Abraham of Morrison was here the first of the week.

Mrs. Fred Peterson spent Wednesday at the home of her parents in Hampshire.

Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Leich are now occupying Mrs. H. A. Kellogg's house on Stott street.

Don't forget, Young's Home Bakery is the place to get good things to eat. Strict attention paid to children. 32-tf

Claude Patterson, son of Ralph Patterson, and Everett Naker left on Saturday for Louisiana where they expect to spend the winter, later going to the coast.

The Thimble Club met at the home of Mrs. C. A. Patterson Tuesday of this week and assisted that lady in celebrating her birthday anniversary. An excellent lunch was served.

Corn shelling—Will shell at the following prices: Lots of 2500 bushel or over, 80 cents per 100; lots of less than 2500 bushels at \$1.00 per 100. E. M. Confer, 16 2t.* Genoa, Ill.

John Stoffregen, employed at the E. H. Olmsted farm, was pleasantly surprised by a number of friends last Saturday evening, it being his 21st birthday anniversary. The host was presented with a signet ring by the guests. A nice lunch was served.

Do you know that a barber makes more money than most any other tradesman? Comparatively few are taking this up, so the field is not crowded, but what trade is better. The Moler Barber College at 738 So. Wabash Ave., Chicago, issues a free booklet showing their method of teaching this work now in a few weeks where it formerly took years. Anyone out of work should investigate. *

C. F. Sager is improving rapidly and will soon be able to return to Genoa. Despite the fact that he is badly battered up besides losing his left hand as a result of the explosion last week, Sager has been cheerful thruout.

Why carry a watch that must be set every day? Take it to Martin. If there is anything left of it he will make it keep time. You will be surprised when he tells you the price for doctoring a sick watch. His prices are absolutely right.

That aluminum kitchen ware at Perkins & Rosenfeld's is about the best thing that ever happened. It is light, easy to keep clean and almost indestructible. Better than the best grade of tin and most enameled ware.

Miss Beulah Fenton presented seven boys in her Sunday School class certificates for regular attendance. The boys who received these were: Harvey Matteson, Daniel Corson, Maynard Olmstead, George Stanley, Floyd Altenberg, Clarence Altenberg and Griffith Reed.

At the last meeting of Genoa Camp No 163, M. W. A., at which time officers were installed, E. H. Browne, the retiring secretary, was presented with a luxurious leather upholstered rocking chair by the members of the camp as a token of appreciation for faithful services. Mr. Browne is in every way worthy of the gift and he fully appreciates the good will shown by the neighbors.

Don't leave carcasses of animals lying around or carelessly bury them, for this invites dogs and crows, and they spread disease. Call J. Kunzler at the rendering plant or at his residence and he will properly remove them. Notice, however, must be given immediately on death of the animal and hide must be left on. Residence phone H. Wiedeman, No. 351. We pay telephone charges. 13-tf

The drama, "Married in Haste," was presented before a large audience at the opera house Friday evening, giving entire satisfaction. The piece itself was worthy while the cast was made up of people who gave the several roles the proper interpretation. If the management of the new play house continues to give the people of Genoa this class of entertainment it will not be long before the seating capacity will be too small. Genoa will turn out for something good. All that is now necessary is to teach the public that it may have confidence in the opera house managers.

Jas. Hewitt takes considerable pleasure these days in showing a part of a needle which was taken from his body, near the groin, last week. It is not the possession of the little piece of steel which gives the pleasure so much as the fact that it has ceased its travel thru his system. He has no recollection of ever having stepped onto a needle or in any other manner having it thrust into his body. It has probably been traveling since he was a child. At times during these many years he has been afflicted with pains at different parts of the body and now thinks that the needle may have had something to do with it.

A. C. Church Notes

Servants as usual Sunday morning.

On Sunday evening the subject will be "The Opposition to the third year of Christ's Ministry; His Death." We are devoting the Sunday evening services to sermons on the life of Christ. Come and try our welcome.

L. E. Peterson, Pastor.

M. E. Church Notes

Morning service subject, "Holy Spirit and Power."

Evening service subject, "Who Goes to Hell?"

Topic of of Sunday school is "The Origin of Evil."

Remember Head's number in the lecture course next Friday evening. He is a good one.

BILL NYE'S HUMOR.

It is Not Sufficiently Appreciated These Days, Says a Writer.

There are too few of this generation who appreciate the humor of Bill Nye. The fame of Mark Twain outrivaled his. The two were entirely apart in their methods. Nye convulses you in the twinkling of an eye. Mark Twain draws your sense of humor with the deliberation of one preparing you for the treat. Nye was closer to the west than Twain, and he was later. Twain went west with the gold seekers. Nye followed the railroads. Twain followed the newspaper business with uneven success in Virginia City, Nev., and became discouraged with his own possibilities as a writer.

It was one of his early bulletins of humor that lost Nye his place on one Laramie (Wyo.) paper and induced his friends to launch the Boomerang. Some of these same friends helped defeat his ambitions as a lawyer. They thought Nye's accession to the prosecuting attorneyship would make a joke of the office. It is as likely that the responsibilities of the office and the prospect of a legal career would have turned Nye's talents into serious channels. But, fortunately or unfortunately, Nye's propensity for humor burgeoned early in his western career.

When he was a justice of the peace in Laramie his office was over a lively stable. At the foot of the stairway Nye nailed this placard:

"Twist the tail of the gray mule and take the elevator."

If his humor was spontaneous, his sense of injustice was just as keen. Philosophy there was in his work. Humor is, in fact, largely philosophy.

"Men will fight," wrote Nye, "until it is educated out of them. Most wars are arranged by people who stay at home and sell groceries to the widows and orphans and old maids at 100 per cent advance."—Collier's Weekly.

He Wasn't Impressed.

Sir Wemyss Reid wrote as follows of one of his early experiences as a reporter: "On the first occasion of witnessing an execution, as I stood trembling at the foot of the scaffold on which the victim was about to appear, I noticed an old reporter for whom I entertained a great personal respect pacing up and down beside me reading the New Testament. In the passion of horror and pity that filled my young heart I concluded that my friend was seeking spiritual comfort in view of the event in which we were about to take part as spectators and recorders. I said something to him about the horror of the act we were shortly to witness. He looked up with a placid smile from his reading and said gently, for he was essentially a gentleman, 'Yes, very sad, very sad, but let us be thankful it isn't raining.' And then he calmly returned to his daily reading of the word."

A Gentle Hint.

A bachelor had courted a girl for a long time without coming to the point. One evening he took her to a concert.

The orchestra played No. 6, a selection that seemed to the bachelor very beautiful. He bent over his companion and whispered:

"How lovely that is! What is it?—do you know?"

She smiled demurely and replied in a low, thrilling voice:

"It is the 'Maiden's Prayer.'"

"The 'Maiden's Prayer?'" he repeated in astonishment. "Why?"

But she handed him her program, pointing to No. 6 with her finger.

He read and stared, for the real name of the selection was Mendelssohn's "Wedding March." He bought the ring next day.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Well Planted.

The beadle in a rural district in Perthshire had become too feeble to perform his duties as minister's man and gravedigger and had to get an assistant. The two did not agree well, but after a few months Sandy (the beadle) died, and Tammas had to perform the last service for his late partner. The minister strolled up to Tammas while he was giving the finishing touches to the grave and casually remarked, "Have you put Sandy weel down, Tammas?" "I hev that, sir," said Tammas very decidedly. "Sandy may get up, but he'll be among the hindmost."

No Cause For Fear.

Husband—That's a foolish habit you women have of carrying your purses in your hands when in the street.

Wife—Why is it?

Husband—Because a thief could easily snatch them and get away.

Wife—Well, if the husbands of other women don't give them any more to put in their purses than you give me to put in mine the thief would starve to death.

OVERSEA WIRELESS.

Marconi Got His First Message by Means of a Kite.

A small kite flown by a delicate copper wire brought to earth the first transatlantic wireless message. The little toy of sticks and paper served Marconi exactly as it had served Franklin to connect the earth and sky, and perhaps for as great a purpose.

Even as late as 1901 few people believed that an oversea wireless message was possible. The new science was still an experiment. Wireless messages had been transmitted for short distances, to be sure; but the Atlantic ocean seemed a hopeless barrier. A series of experiments and calculations had satisfied Marconi, however, that a new era in electricity was at hand, and with the confidence of genius he completed his preparations for the great test.

A powerful wireless station was first built at Poldhu, in south Cornwall. The world remained skeptical. When everything was ready Marconi and an assistant journeyed to America and then by train and boat to the extreme eastern shore of Nova Scotia. A slight promontory overlooking Glace bay was selected for the tests, and the kites were sent up.

To any one not in the secret these tests would have presented a rather ridiculous picture. Day after day these serious scientists watched for favorable winds and ran up and down the bleak shore flying their kites. Once the kites were aloft the wires were connected with a delicate receiving apparatus, which was attuned to the waves of the great sending station across the Atlantic. At a certain time each day the Poldhu station sent out a pre-arranged message in the Morse code. The call was the letter S repeated over and over again.

The early tests were disappointing. The receiving apparatus was much less efficient than it is today, and the elements seemed to conspire against the scientists. Finally, after many attempts, the kites flew high and steadily. The mysterious forces of the air hung balanced. At last, after so many months of preparation, the delicate wire, invisible against the sky, suddenly thrilled with the vibration of the instrument more than 2,000 miles away, and the key gave the long expected click. The S-S-S-S came again and again, clear, unmistakable.—Francis A. Collins in "The Wireless Man."



BEST

For Every Baking

CALUMET

BAKING POWDER

Best—because it's the purest. Best—because it never fails. Best—because it makes every baking light, fluffy and evenly raised. Best—because it is moderate in cost—highest in quality.

At your grocers.



RECEIVED HIGHEST AWARDS

World's Pure Food Exposition, Chicago, Ill. Paris Exposition, France, March, 1912.

You don't save money when you buy cheap or big-can baking powder. Don't be misled. Buy Calumet. It's more economical—more wholesome—gives best results. Calumet is far superior to sour milk and soda.

Ask for it



E. C. Oberg

EACO WINGED-HORSE FLOUR

Highest Grade in the World

Those who have used it are confident that the above statement is true. It gives the best results, because it is the best. It's in a class by itself.

Your Money Back

if it is not as represented.

IRA W. DOUGLASS

PHONE NO. 67

January White Sale

An Event Providing Superior Qualities, Extensive Assortments and very unusual Values in White Goods and White Wear.

We begin this important white event after weeks of careful thought and painstaking preparations, and with the determination to make it a White Sale Extraordinary. Our aim is to surpass the splendid record of former white sales and the superior qualities, assortments and values we have provided for this occasion leave no doubt of the accomplishment of our aim.

Every woman who attends will fairly revel in the beautiful, dainty undermuslins - princess slips, combinations, gowns, skirts, chemise and drawers. Without a doubt this is the greatest display of undermuslins we've ever shown and the prices are most attractive.

Included are wonderfully attractive showings of beautiful embroideries and laces, dainty white wearthings for the little folk, advance Spring styles in white lingerie waists, crisp new linens and white yard goods, lace curtains - everything in white goods and white wear, at prices that afford you the opportunity to effect economies on your white goods requirements for some time to come.

Sale Begins Saturday Jan. 18th. and Continues to Jan 31st.

LUNCHEON SERVED FREE THEO. F. SWAN CARFARE REFUNED ACCORDING TO AMOUNT OF PURCHASE PATRONS "ELGIN'S MOST POPULAR STORE"

THE CHILD BEHIND.

Look about as you walk along the street and see how many children you can count chasing after or riding on the ends of wagons in the streets. The odds are heavy that you cannot fail to see such a sight every time you take the trouble to look. Everybody sees the sight and nobody does anything about it. Would you believe that it is just as much against the law for a child to catch behind as it is for a stranger from out of town to stop his vehicle within ten feet of a hydrant. Let the stranger try it on and he soon finds himself in the clutches of the law, says the Hartford Courant. But let a child try it on and there he is. Now the inevitable result of this utter neglect to enforce a law that makes for safety is simply to invite peril. Pretty soon, possibly on another page of the paper in which this article appears, there will be an account of another automobile accident. Some excitable observers will likely call it an automobile outrage. It will be the story of how an automobile ran over a child that had been playing catch behind and had jumped off the vehicle it was stealing a ride on. The one way to prevent these killings for which drivers are not to blame is to impress on the children and their parents that this business, which the law forbids, must stop.

A baby never laughs, an aged person very rarely. But the smile, like the pleasures of the palate, according to Brillat Savarin, belongs to all the seven ages of man and with normal persons it is universal. Imagine a never-smiling human being, and you must assume that he is either a physical or a psychological eccentricity, or both. The Greenpoint youngster who shot himself in Central park, Manhattan, and died a few hours later, is said to have been known among his schoolmates as "the boy that never smiled." He could work, he could study, he could think. He appears not to have been without affection. Yet suicide at the age of sixteen was the climax of a sort of abnormality which science never had an opportunity to analyze or classify. The child that never smiles demands scientific attention. In this rather jumbled up universe occasions for smiling are everywhere. Breaks in symmetry are everywhere. An eye that does not see, a mind that does not comprehend such breaks, is unusual enough to be made a study of for the ultimate benefit of the rest of the race.

Napoleon was the greatest egotist of history. He was not disposed to give credit unduly to other people. Yet he wrote of his mother: "It is to my mother, to her good principles, that I owe my success and all I have that is worth while. I do not hesitate to say that the future of the child depends on the mother." All through life he ordered his brothers and sisters around, and paid slight heed to relatives of any sort. Yet he always treated his mother with respect, and she in her turn never lost her head, but thriftily laid aside resources for the days of adversity which she saw were bound to come. This influence of mothers is inevitable, says the Kansas City Star. The father is away from home a large share of the time. It is to the mother that the child turns. She is his closest companion for the first few years of his life. In all the period when his habits are forming he is constantly in association with her.

It is astonishing how prosperous we should be if there were no waste and losses. We are now told that cattle ticks cost the country \$100,000,000 a year. If we remember aright, the department of agriculture has told us that rats cost us as much as that, and several other varieties of vermin and injurious insects rob us of as much or larger sums. The underwriters tell us that nearly all the \$240,000,000 a year we lose in conflagrations is preventable, and the doctors tell us that the greater part of the sickness, which is a tremendous drain on individual and national resources, is preventable. Some time we may stop these leaks.

There is one district in China which is going to reform the opium scandal of the nation without any sentimental nonsense. Opium fiends under forty are to be executed and those over that age will be imprisoned for life, which is rather reversing the Oserlan method. So the habit is bound to be cured without tiresome educational processes.

A California girl has given up a millinery business worth \$25,000 a year to go on the stage as a chorus girl at \$25 a week, says a theatrical exchange. Perhaps she figures that with that income and the stage, a title is assured her.

Among the victims of the de luxe book salesmen was a blind woman. One has long suspected that many purchasers of de luxe books make no more intelligent use of them than the blind would.

ALDRICH'S PLAN HIT

CHAIRMAN OF HOUSE BANKING COMMITTEE SAYS IT WILL NOT BE ADOPTED.

FESTUS J. WADE FAVORS IDEA

Witness, Member of American Banking Association, Eulogizes the Central Bank Feature of the Ex-Senator's Proposition.

Washington, Jan. 15.—That witnesses interested in currency may as well cease their advocacy of the Aldrich currency plan was the notice served by Chairman Glass of the subcommittee on banking and currency of the house, which soon will report a currency bill.

Festus J. Wade of St. Louis, a member of the American Banking association, was a witness before the committee, and launched upon an eulogy of the central bank feature of the Aldrich plan. He was interrupted by Chairman Glass, who reminded him that the Baltimore platform had disposed of that matter.

"I think Democratic opposition to a central bank is more or less sentimental," said Wade.

Chairman Glass smiled and replied: "Aldrich Plan is Opposed."

"Whether it is sentiment or the ghost of Andrew Jackson or what not, there is insuperable opposition in the way of adoption of the Aldrich plan by this committee or the Democrats."

Mr. Wade was asked if he could not suggest some other scheme of currency reform. He replied that he had been so busy considering the Aldrich plan, which he regarded as the best ever conceived, that he had had little time to think of any substitute.

Chairman Glass then asked him what objection he would have to a system of reserve banks with some sort of supervisory body over them, but without a general central bank. Mr. Wade stuck to his opinion that no currency reform would work satisfactorily unless the Aldrich central bank idea was approved.

Urges Specific Duties. Aluminum, steel, watch movements and machine tools were on the program of the house committee on ways and means when it met to hear left-over witnesses who were unable to testify at the iron and steel hearing last week.

W. H. Donner of Pittsburg, president of the Cambria Steel company, set forth that that company owned properties worth \$75,000,000 and employed 19,000 men, manufacturing last year more than a million tons of rails, structural bars, rods and wire nails, and urged specific and not ad valorem duties on iron and steel products.

Waltham Watch Man Testifies.

The Waltham Watch company, alleged to be in "the watch trust," was probed at the outset. E. C. Fitch of Waltham, Mass., testified that the company could manufacture watch dials cheaper than he could buy them abroad; said the Waltham Watch company was originally capitalized at \$5,000,000 and that it had reorganized with a capitalization of \$12,000,000, tangible assets of \$9,022,000, and patents and good will worth \$2,975,000.

The witness told of the former existence of a selling agency that handled the Waltham Watch company products. He said he was one of three partners in the selling agency, each of whom received \$60,000 a year salary.

"Don't you compel wholesalers to sell at a certain price to retailers?" asked Representative Rainey.

"Try to, but don't always succeed."

WOTHERSPOON IS CONFIRMED

Senator Root Introduces a Measure to Repeal Toll Clause of Panama Canal Bill.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The senate spent more than two hours in executive session discussing army appointments by President Taft, and confirmed the nomination of W. F. Wotherspoon to be major general. Opposition to his confirmation was led by Senator Bristow, chiefly because Wotherspoon had been advanced over the heads of Gen. Fred Funston of Kansas and other officers higher on the list than Wotherspoon.

Senator Root introduced a bill to repeal the toll clause of the Panama canal bill, so as to prevent discrimination in favor of American ships.

Senator Pomeroy offered a resolution to amend the Constitution with respect to impeachment cases.

Senator Gore introduced a bill increasing the membership of the Supreme court of the United States from nine to eleven members, and making seven a quorum.

Senator McLean of Connecticut delivered his maiden speech in the senate in support of his bill to protect migratory birds.

WORST OF FLOOD IS OVER

Relief Agencies Care for Three Thousand Families of Refugees Along the Ohio.

Cincinnati, Jan. 15.—The river continues to rise slowly, but it was believed that the worst of the flood was over, and that the crest would be reached some time during today. Everything possible is being done for the 3,000 or more families driven from their homes. They are cared for by the city authorities and citizens' relief committees.

COL. R. M. JOHNSTON.



Col. R. M. Johnston, editor of the Houston Post, has been selected by the governor of Texas to succeed J. W. Bailey in the United States senate. His term will expire on March 4.

RURAL BANKS SHOW BIG EXCESSIVE LOAN INCREASE

Comptroller of the Currency Reports Condition of National Institutions of the Country.

Washington, Jan. 15.—National banks, on the last call for their condition by the comptroller of the currency, showed increases in excessive loans of nearly half a million dollars over the September report, according to a statement issued by Comptroller Murray.

The excess of the last call amounted to \$3,284,166, as against \$2,574,877 on the September call. This increase was reported by the country banks, chiefly in the south and west. The reserve cities reported a reduction in the number of excessive loans to the comptroller. Murray presumes this increase in loans was due to the movement of the fall crops. He says the violations of excessive loan laws are no longer a menace to the safety of national banks. The average capital and surplus of the 7,405 national banks is estimated by the comptroller at \$250,000.

SENATOR SMITH RE-ELECTED

Borah a Winner in Idaho—Shafroth and Thomas Are the Choice of Colorado Solons.

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 15.—United States Senator William Alden Smith was elected to succeed himself by a party vote in the legislature here.

Boise, Idaho, Jan. 15.—W. E. Borah was re-elected United States senator by the legislature.

Denver, Colo., Jan. 15.—The Colorado legislature carried out the verdict of the popular vote last fall by electing John F. Shafroth and Charles S. Thomas United States senators.

Augusta, Me., Jan. 15.—The Maine legislature failed to elect a United States senator, Edwin C. Burling, the Republican nominee in the primaries, and Obadiah Gardner, the Democratic primary candidate, each receiving 72 votes in the house. E. M. Thompson (Progressive) received seven votes. The senate chose Burling by a strict party vote of 21 to 10.

Helena, Mont., Jan. 15.—The legislature elected Thomas Walsh, primary preferential candidate, United States senator by unanimous vote.

Boston, Jan. 15.—The legislature ratified the election of Congressman John W. Weeks to the senate by joint ballot.

JOHNSON BACK IN CHICAGO

Negro Pugilist Is Arrested in Battle Creek After Attempt to Escape Into Canada.

Chicago, Jan. 15.—Jack Johnson, his wife, manager and white secretary arrived here in charge of the officers who arrested the negro in Battle Creek, Mich., yesterday. Johnson's claim as an evidence that he was not running into Canada for the purpose of getting out of reach of the authorities was that he could have been extradited on the smuggling charge, which is pending against him.

FLYERS DROWNED IN THAMES

Aviators Ingedas and MacDonald Fall Into River—Motor Explodes as Machine Hits Water.

Gravesend, Eng., Jan. 14.—Aviators Ingedas and MacDonald were drowned in the Thames river near here. The aeroplanes pinned them beneath it when it fell into the river and they died before help could reach them. As the aeroplane struck the water the motor exploded and the two aviators were too stunned to make any effort to save themselves.

Refused Candy, Boy Kills Mother. Monaca, Pa., Jan. 14.—Because his mother refused to give him five cents for candy, Leroy Higgins, eleven, shot and killed her.

ARCHBALD IS GUILTY

COMMERCE COURT JUDGE BARRED BY SENATE FROM HOLDING FEDERAL OFFICE.

JURIST OUSTED FROM BENCH

Convicted Man, in Anteroom of the House, Is Utterly Crushed When He Learned the Extent of the Verdict Against Him.

TEXT OF SENATE DECREE DISMISSING JUDGE ARCHBALD.

"The senate does, therefore, order and decree, and it is hereby adjudged that the respondent, Robert W. Archbald, circuit judge for the United States for the Third judicial circuit and designated to serve in the commerce court, be and he is hereby removed from office and that he be and is hereby forever disqualified to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States."

Washington, Jan. 14.—Robert W. Archbald, judge of the commerce court, one of the most important tribunals in the land, was found guilty on five of the thirteen counts brought against him in the impeachment proceedings before the United States senate. On the first count only five of the 73 senators voting supported Archbald. He was by resolution of the senate removed from his high office and forbidden ever again to hold an office of profit or honor under the United States government. Officials have been impeached before, but never has such humiliating punishment been meted out by the senate of the United States.

Archbald Crushed by Verdict. Judge Archbald's wife watched the voting on the thirteen counts from the senate gallery and remained till the end, although the first vote told her that her husband had been stripped of his judicial robes. His son, Robert W. Archbald, Jr., who has acted as his counsel, sat on the floor of the senate apparently unmoved through the long session. Archbald himself fumed and fretted in a committee room on the gallery floor. He was utterly crushed when he learned the extent of the verdict against him and, retiring to his home, refused to see or talk with anyone.

Senate Scene Impressive. The scene as the senatorial jury was delivering its verdict was as impressive as it was unusual. One by one the senators rose in their places as their names were called and answered "guilty" or "not guilty." Some of them spoke in very low tones. All were apparently affected by the solemnity of the occasion. Even the crowded galleries, from which a low hum proceeds during ordinary sessions of the senate, sat silent, listening with all their ears as the vote was cast.

The overwhelming vote against Archbald on the first count, which had to do with the coercion of the Erie railroad to enter into a contract with him for the purchase of a culm bank, was sufficient to establish the fate of the respondent. A conviction on any of the five counts meant removal from the bench.

Senators Forced to Vote Nay. On this count Senators Burnham, Penrose, Oliver, Paynter and Catron were the only members of the senate who voted to support Archbald. All the rest, including Root, Crane and Smoot, the senate representatives of the president who placed Archbald on the commerce court, were constrained by the force of the evidence to vote against him.

A difference of opinion as to the degree of culpability saved him from conviction on eight counts, but so profound was the belief of the senators in his unfitness that they visited on him the severest penalty in their power, when, after a brief secret session, they fixed punishment by resolution.

The house prosecuting committee, led by Representatives Clayton of Alabama and Sterling of Illinois, whose energetic prosecution of the case resulted in the present humiliating conviction, sat without a change of expression through the afternoon.

Ordered Removed From Bench. Senator O'Gorman of New York, when the last vote was taken, moved that it be ordered by the senate that Judge Archbald be removed from the bench and forbidden ever to hold office of profit or honor under the government. Oliver of Pennsylvania, who, with his colleague, Penrose, had voted to support Archbald, a Pennsylvania man, moved that this resolution be divided. This motion prevailed. By viva voce vote and without dissent the senate decided that Archbald must be removed. A vote of 39 to 35 disqualified him from holding any future office.

Miss Gould to Be Wed January 22. New York, Jan. 14.—The date for the marriage of Miss Helen Miller Gould to Finley J. Shepard of St. Louis has been definitely set as Wednesday, January 22. It was said by her friends that the ceremony will be performed at Miss Gould's country place in Tarrytown at noon and will be witnessed only by a small gathering of relatives and intimate friends, including some of her old neighbors in Tarrytown and Irvington.

JUDGE R. W. ARCHBALD



Commercial court jurist convicted of misusing office for his personal gain, senate bars him from the bench and from holding any other office under the government.

HODGES OF KANSAS IS INAUGURATED AT TOPEKA

Major of Missouri and Cox of Ohio Also Take Oaths as Heads of Respective States.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 14.—George H. Hodges of Olathe was inaugurated here as the nineteenth governor of Kansas, being the first Democratic executive to take the oath since the inauguration of Gov. George W. Glick, thirty years ago. The administration of the oath to Governor Hodges was the climax to the inauguration of the entire list of state officials, most of the others being Republicans.

Governor Hodges, in his inaugural address, stated that it was his especial hope to foster the development in the state of better roads, scientific agriculture, strict enforcement of the prohibition law and the settlement of now arid lands. He praised the railroad and utilities legislation of past administrations.

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 14.—The Democratic party of Missouri resumed complete control of the state government with the inauguration of Gov. Elliott Major and other executive officials. The inaugural ball and reception took place and a carload of flowers has been used in decorating the hall.

Columbus, O., Jan. 14.—In the presence of the largest assemblage of persons that has ever gathered for such an occasion in this state, James McMahon Cox of Dayton was inaugurated as Ohio's forty-sixth governor at noon here. Perfect winter weather was provided and aided in the carrying out of an elaborate military and civic parade, which followed the administration of the oath of office.

GARMENT MAKERS IN PARADE

50,000 Strikers March in New York as Protest Against Low Wages.

New York, Jan. 14.—The biggest physical appeal for increased wages seen in a parade of 50,000 striking garment workers from Rutgers Square to Union Square.

Guarded by 100 mounted and pedestrian police, the strikers left their places of assembly at ten o'clock and marched through the congested streets to the tunes played by six bands. They marched under red flags, only one American flag showing in the entire procession. Nearly 25,000 of the paraders were women and girls.

TRY WILES ON LEGISLATORS

First Women Lobbyists Seen in California Registered at Capital and Work for New Bills.

Sacramento, Cal., Jan. 14.—The first two women lobbyists ever to attend a session of the California legislature as representatives of concrete voting strength walked into a local hotel, registered, and began talking to assemblymen. They were Miss Francis Jolliffe, president of the California Society for the Protection of Motherhood, and Miss Helen Todd, former chairman of the San Francisco Center of the California Civic league, and both are interested in a mothers' pension bill.

DR. BIGELOW IS APPOINTED

Succeeds R. E. Doolittle as Member of Board of Food and Drug Inspection.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Dr. Carl L. Alsberg, chief of the bureau of chemistry of the department of agriculture, announced the appointment of Dr. Willard D. Bigelow as a member of the board of food and drug inspection, which passes on all cases of alleged violation of the pure food law.

Mission Experts on World Cruise.

New York, Jan. 14.—A world cruise of a shipload of missionary experts to investigate the work in foreign fields is a plan submitted by J. Campbell White, founder of the laymen's missionary movement, at the annual meeting of the organization at Garden City, L. I.

WILSON IN APPEAL

PRESIDENT-ELECT ADDRESSES THE COMMERCIAL CLUB; "NO" TO MONOPOLY.

ASKS EQUAL CHANCE FOR ALL

Declares He is Disappointed When Declaration on Trusts Meets Silence—Says Public Good Must Always Come First.

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 13.—Governor Wilson arrived in Trenton this morning from Chicago. The banquet tendered to him by the presidential electors, members of the New Jersey legislature, members of the state committee and others, took place at the Hotel Sterling at noon.

Wilson Warns Business Men. Chicago, Jan. 13.—Woodrow Wilson, the president-elect, delivered an appeal and a warning to the business men of the country here. He spoke at a banquet given by the Commercial club of Chicago.

To the three hundred bankers, merchants, lawyers, railroad men and operating officials of public utilities who filled the Blackstone dining-room, Mr. Wilson spoke in an ordinary conversational tone.

Throughout the entire address ran a plea for support from the business men of the country to make these reforms possible. With such support, the president-elect declared, the ills would vanish without the necessity of invoking the law.

Applause—Except at One Declaration. There was not a man present who did not at some time feel that Governor Wilson's remarks hit him personally. They applauded frequently and at the right periods—with one notable exception. That was when the president-elect declared that monopoly must end. He halted for a moment and then with a whimsical smile remarked:

"I see you do not applaud that!" A scattering salvo of handclapping started, but it was not strong enough to drown Mr. Wilson's: "I am disappointed."

There was real feeling in those three words, and the auditors tried to make amends by a burst of real applause. Some Blunt Words Uttered. The business men of the country were told bluntly that the peaceable success of the new administration depended on their co-operation, and that without it the president would fight for victory. They also were told that no man who did not put the public good above private aggrandizement—be he politician, merchant, or personal friend—could have influence with no part in the administration.

Four lines of Mr. Wilson's coming endeavor were set forth. They may be summarized as follows: The country must husband and administer, not exploit, its common resources for the common welfare, with the idea of conservation—not reservation.

The raw material of the country must be at the disposal of every one on equal terms, the government not determining the terms, but guaranteeing against discrimination. Credit must be at the disposal of all on equal terms. In no other way can dangerous class prejudice be removed. The bankers must see it is done.

Every feature of monopoly must be removed.

Plain Words to Money Trust. Governor Wilson spoke with the utmost frankness about the recent revelations regarding the money trust.

"I am not indicting the banking methods," he said. "The banking system does not need to be indicted. It is already indicted. I have reason to believe from things which have been said under oath that there are inner and outer circles of credit, regions of chilly exclusion, and regions of warm inclusion. This must be changed. Some of the men who 'run the game' intend to run it fairly, of course. But the country is not going to grow rich by the efforts of those who are 'in' now, but by those who are 'out' now."

W. ROCKEFELLER EXAMINED

Doctor Will Send Report of Diagnosis to Chairman of House Judiciary Committee.

Miami, Fla., Jan. 14.—William Rockefeller, whose testimony is greatly desired by the money trust investigating committee, was examined here a short time after he had arrived from Nassau, N. P., by Dr. Charles W. Richardson, representing the Pujos committee. Mr. Rockefeller's physician had submitted an affidavit that Mr. Rockefeller's health was so precarious that it would be impossible for him to testify before the committee, but the committee wanted its own investigation as to the millionaire's state of health and the examination was the result.

No announcement of the result of the examination was made by Dr. Richardson.

FOR DIRECT SENATE VOTE

Proposed Amendment to Federal Constitution Ratified by the Lower House at Albany.

Albany, Jan. 15.—With but four dissenting votes, the resolution to ratify the proposed amendment to the federal Constitution providing for the election of United States senators by the people of the several states was passed by the lower house of the New York legislature. The measure will be considered by the senate tomorrow.

A HIDDEN DANGER

It is a duty of the kidneys to rid the blood of uric acid, an irritating poison that is constantly forming inside.

When the kidneys fail, uric acid causes rheumatic attacks, headaches, dizziness, gravel, urinary troubles, weak eyes, dropsy or heart disease. Doan's Kidney Pills help the kidneys fight off uric acid—bringing new strength to weak kidneys and relief from backache and urinary ills.

An Indiana Case. Mrs. George Harrington, Crawfordsville, Ind., says: "My limbs swelled twice normal size, and my body was so bloated I could hardly breathe. I had awful pains in my back, and terrible headaches. I spent weeks in a hospital, but came out worse than ever. I had given up hope when I began using Doan's Kidney Pills. They cured me completely, and I have had no trouble since."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box. DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS. FOSTER-MILBURN CO., Buffalo, New York.

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver.

Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion, improve the complexion, brighten the eyes. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature.

FROM EXPERIENCE.

Mr. New Wet—A wife is a gift from heaven. We get the sunlight and the gentle rain from heaven.

Mr. Old Wet—And also the thunder storms.

Quite So. The little boy was greatly alarmed. "It's only a hollow pumpkin," explained his uncle.

"And it won't get me!" "No; it's just a pumpkin with a candle in it."

"The idea of being scared by a jack-o-lantern," jeered the boy's father. "Never you mind, kid," said uncle. "Many a prominent statesman has been scared by less."

DREADED TO EAT. A Quaker Couple's Experience. How many persons dread to eat their meals, although actually hungry nearly all the time!

Nature never intended this should be so, for we are given a thing called appetite that should guide us as to what the system needs at any time and can digest.

But we get in a hurry, swallow our food very much as we shovel coal into the furnace, and our sense of appetite becomes unnatural and perverted. Then we eat the wrong kind of food or eat too much, and there you are—indigestion and its accompanying miseries.

A Phila. lady said: "My husband and I have been sick and nervous for 15 or 20 years from drinking coffee—feverish, indigestion, totally unfit, a good part of the time, for work or pleasure. We actually dreaded to eat our meals. (Tea is just as injurious, because it contains caffeine, the same drug found in coffee.)"

"We tried doctors and patent medicines that counted up into hundreds of dollars, with little if any benefit. "Accidentally, a small package of Postum came into my hands. I made some according to directions, with surprising results. We both liked it and have not used any coffee since."

"The dull feeling after meals has left us and we feel better every way. We are so well satisfied with Postum that we recommend it to our friends who have been made sick and nervous and miserable by coffee." Name given upon request. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum now comes in concentrated, powder form, called Instant Postum. It is prepared by stirring a level teaspoonful in a cup of hot water, adding sugar to taste, and enough cream to bring the color to golden brown.

Instant Postum is convenient; there's no waste; and the flavor is always uniform. Sold by grocers—50-cup tin 30 cts., 100-cup tin 50 cts. A 5-cup trial tin mailed for grocer's name and 2-cent stamp for postage. Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich. Adv.

EUROPE to AMERICA by AEROPLANE in 30 HOURS



CLAUDE GRAHAME-WHITE

"I'll cross the Atlantic in thirty hours," said Claude Grahame-White, the aviator, and named next summer as the time when he would make good his promise.

He might have said: "I will tempt all the terrors of the unknown. I will accomplish what has never been tried. I will risk my skill against the elements and win. I will take to myself the swiftness of the meteor and the sureness of the seagull. I will defy time, the wind, the weather, the trackless wastes of the sky and the ocean. I will make real the dream of the dreamer."

But Grahame-White is a true Briton and as such has a hearty dislike for the grandiloquent. He is quite content with: "I'll cross the Atlantic in thirty hours"—as if the feat were the most matter-of-fact performance in the world—and the chances are that he regards it a good deal in that light.

At first hearing, it sounds like an idle boast, but those who have followed the career of this eminently shrewd, clear-headed and capable airman know that he is neither a boaster nor a visionary. If he says he will do a thing it is certain that he believes firmly that he can—and believes it because he has studied his facts and tested his theories.

It is but a short look back to the beginnings of the aeroplane and in the brief time that that wonderful machine has been in the hands of men it has performed the very things that skeptics have declared impossible. It seems almost certain that at a time not remote someone will make the perilous trip overseas. And why not Grahame-White?

To the average earth-man who is satisfied never to rise above the top stories of an office building the attempt, even under the best of conditions, appears reckless to the point of foolhardiness. Not so to the aviator. "Give me the kind of a machine I'm thinking of," he remarks, "and the transatlantic trip would be just so much duration flying—plain sailing."

Just there lies the nub of the question of air navigation from Europe to America—in the machines. They must first of all have speed, great speed; they must have a lifting capacity enough to carry the required amount of fuel, they must have motors capable of standing the strain of terrific and stupendous distance, they must have instruments that will locate the course with accuracy.

All those elements must have been considered long and carefully by Grahame-White before he made his recent announcement. He must be satisfied that he has an aeroplane that fulfills all the conditions. So far, little detail has leaked out as to the manner of equipment he will use. It is known only that he is building a machine which will carry four engines, arranged in independent pairs and each rated at 250 horsepower. He has said that he is convinced that he can show enough lifting capacity to carry the required fuel and enough speed to rush him to these shores in thirty hours.

That may seem simple to the unthinking, but consider. Roughly speaking, it is 3,000 miles from coast to coast and at Grahame-White's reckoning of thirty hours that means that he has a machine which he trusts for at least one hundred miles an hour, minute after minute without interruption.

What course he will choose has not yet developed. He has the whole great ocean to choose from. It has been hinted that the steamship lanes are the natural path for the adventurer to give some measure of protection in case of accidents. If he chooses that from Queenstown to Sandy Hook lightship he must traverse 2,800 miles; if from Plymouth to Sandy Hook, 2,962 miles; if from Southampton to Sandy Hook, 3,100; if from Havre to Sandy Hook, 3,170 miles; and if from Cherbourg, 3,644. The Mauretania has made the passage in four days ten hours and forty-one minutes. The aviator proposes to clip at one swoop 6,341 minutes from that record.

To be sure there are other roads which are said to be safer. There is that which leads from the Azores to the Bermudas, one that allows for two relatively short hops and a long one from mainland to mainland. Then there is that other one favored by those who have planned out the course not for an aeroplane but for a power dirigible.

This second course is practically the same over which Columbus was wafted across by the kindly trade winds centuries ago. From a meteorological standpoint it is said to be the best. It lies from Cadiz to Tenerife, a distance of 807 miles; from Tenerife to Porto Rico, a distance of 3,219 miles; from Porto Rico to Havana, distance of 1,124 miles; and thence to the mainland. The course lies in a zone varying little from twenty degrees north latitude and in the winter and spring offers fair weather and a wind with a velocity of fourteen to sixteen miles an hour.

The matter of wind, however, seems to have troubled Grahame-White little. It is probable that he will select one of the northerly courses and it is probable that he may fly even as far north as Labrador. By choosing that as a point of landing and Ireland as point of starting, he might reduce his distance by hundreds of miles. Whatever his course, however, he must have speed. Even at his own estimate of thirty hours, the nervous strain of guiding an aeroplane for that length of time without sleep would be terrific and would increase immensely with every added hour.

Grahame-White has always been a believer in the speed possibilities of his air crafts. Some time ago he held that 100 miles an hour was no

any such radiation as we meet with over land on a hot day. I should say that his difficulty would not lie primarily with atmospheric conditions, provided he had reasonably settled weather, but rather with the possible unsureness of his aeroplane, possible trouble with his motor and the intricacies of navigation."

Given fair weather and a machine which will make the speed he hopes, the actual physical demand upon Grahame-White would not be a severe one. The control of a machine running in steady currents would not be a trying one. Plain flying even at a great speed does not call for any very large amount of exertion.

On the other hand the nervous strain would be tremendous. It is hard to imagine the state of mind of a man hurled into the unknown with only a slender fabric of metal, wood and cloth between him and death. It is equally difficult to conceive of what thirty hours or more of catapulting across mile after mile of ocean at 100 miles an hour would mean. At the least it would necessitate a tension the like of which few men have ever experienced.

PENALTIES FOR TOMMY ATKINS.

How British Soldier Is Punished for Offenses in Time of War.

When a soldier proceeds on active service he has to mind his "d's" and "q's," for offenses which in peace time would be lightly punished may in the field render him liable to death, says London Tit-Bits. In time of peace, if Tommy Atkins, being on sentry go, sleeps or is drunk on his post or quits it without being properly relieved, he will probably get off with a short dose of imprisonment or perhaps of "detention" only. On active service the penalty for these offenses is death.

It would not usually be enforced nowadays, except for a repeated offense or where, owing to the prevalence of misbehavior among sentries, it is necessary to "make an example," but still the liability to death is there.

In peace the maximum penalty for desertion is two years' imprisonment, with or without hard labor, but in practice a first offense will get a short term of imprisonment. On active service the deserter takes the risk of death if recaptured and if the offense is committed actually in face of the enemy he will probably be shot.

Similarly, acts of insubordination which in the ordinary way would be comparatively venial offenses, become punishable by death on active service. In passing it may be mentioned that even in peace an insubordinate soldier may be sentenced to death if convicted by a general court-martial on one or another of the following charges: Striking or using or offering any violence to his superior officer, being in the execution of his office; or disobeying, in such manner as to show a willful defiance of authority, any lawful command given personally by his superior officer in the execution of his office whether the same is given orally or in writing or by signal or otherwise.

In peace, however, the maximum penalty has not been inflicted for these offenses for many years.

Active service brings into being offenses which practically do not exist in peace. One of the most serious of crimes peculiar to active service is "forcing a safeguard." The commander of an invading army will often detach parties of his own men to protect the persons and property of civilian inhabitants from violence by his own side. To force such a safeguard almost invariably means death.

Breaking into a house or any other place in search of plunder may also mean death, even when there is no safeguard; but as a rule a lesser penalty would be inflicted. It depends a good deal on the commander. Some generals wink at looting; others—Lord Roberts, for one—are very severe on it.

During the Boer war more than one of our men was executed for the sake of a Boer fowl or bottle of "square-face." On one occasion only the readiness of an Irish "Tommy" saved him from the firing party or the gallows. He was caught with a couple of fowls under his coat and by no less a personage than "Bobs" himself, out riding with his staff.

Asked for an explanation, he instantly replied that he had caught the fowls running loose on the veldt and that, hearing the commander in chief was on short rations, he was on his way to ask his lordship to accept them as a present. The fowls and the explanation were accepted.

It is possible for a soldier to show cowardice in time of peace. In such a case he would probably be charged with an act or conduct "to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," sentenced to a stiff dose of imprisonment and to be "discharged with ignominy."

On active service any act of cowardice is punishable by death, while a soldier who, "in action or previously to going into action, uses words calculated to create unnecessary alarm or despondency," is liable to penal servitude.

Who carries out a sentence of death on active service? This is the duty of the provost-marshal, who, with a large force, is an officer of fairly high rank. He is responsible for making all arrangements for the execution and, if necessary, he must himself act as executioner. In the Boer war one provost-marshal was Major (now Colonel) R. M. Moore, the famous Hampshire cricketer.

A Natural Mistake.

"What do you suppose the financial editor has done?"

"What?"

"He has put the article called Stock Phrases under the head of Market Quotations."

ILLINOIS NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

Wire Reports of Happenings From All Parts of the State.

CLAY MAKERS WILL EXHIBIT

Illinois Manufacturers Decide to Take Part in the National Show to Be Held in Chicago on Feb. 26.

Champaign.—An exhibit at the National City Show in Chicago February 26 was decided on by the Illinois clay manufacturers. These officers were selected: President, J. M. Mamer, Campus; vice-president, Fred Perrington, Rock Island; secretary, A. E. Hickins, Champaign; treasurer, Geo. Walters, Chatsworth. The return of Prof. A. V. Bleininger, formerly of the University of Illinois, ceramics department, now in Pittsburg, was demanded in resolutions. The university and legislature will be asked to increase the efficiency of the ceramics course.

Springfield.—Governor Deneen appointed Thomas F. Holmes of Thayer, Sangamon county, a member of the state mining investigation commission, vice Richard Newsam of Peoria, resigned.

Peoria.—Edward W. Wickersham, seventy-seven years old, a cousin of Attorney General Wickersham, is dead here. Mr. Wickersham was born in Ohio December 10, 1836. After the Civil war he went to Chicago, where he engaged in business for a time. He eventually drifted to Fargo, N. D. He was at one time an extensive land owner, but his holdings were traded into worthless mining stock. During the Paris exposition he was a representative of the United States in the French capital.

Taylorville.—While George Hinde and Jack Turney, two brakemen, slept peacefully in the caboose of a Wabash railroad freight train in the yards here, the locomotive of the train went wild and rushed away through the yards. It jumped the tracks and hurled the caboose and one car through the Wabash passenger station and stopped in the ditch. Hyde and Turney were awakened by the crash without having suffered even a scratch. The passenger station was wrecked. The engine was one of four kept in the local yards for switching purposes. When it was laid up it was coupled to a string of four cars and a caboose.

Bloomington.—The killing of the largest buck elk in the public park in Bloomington attracted much attention. This animal had been growing vicious of late and on two occasions came near killing the custodian, while the other elk of the herd were in constant danger. It was finally decided to kill the animal. The Bloomington lodge of Elks asked permission to take charge of the killing, and a member of the lodge, Charles Stevenson, using a rifle, dropped the animal at the first shot, while other members of the lodge looked on.

Quincy.—A romance started by the insertion of an address in a package of breakfast food has resulted in the marriage of Lawrence Peters, son of a wealthy farmer of Adams county, and Miss Ruth Sommers, daughter of a ranch owner in Wyoming. Young Peters was employed as a traveling salesman for a breakfast food company, whose factory is located here, and placed his address in the package three months ago.

Decatur.—After 15 months' trial, the public market here has proved a failure, according to Mayor Dinwiddie, and probably will be abandoned. The market was established in response to a cry of producers that their produce was rotting because the stores would not buy it. Farmers and hucksters in the public market have charged prices as high or higher than those asked in stores and, in addition, have not delivered goods at homes.

Cairo.—Gale, 30 miles north of here, is nearly cut off from the surrounding country and a shortage of provisions is adding to the horror of the cerebro-spinal meningitis epidemic there, from which one or two persons are dying daily, according to reports received here. Trouble in burying the dead is also reported. A representative of the state board of health went to Gale to take charge of the meningitis situation.

Springfield.—A blue-ribboned, black-comb Minorca cockerel, on exhibit at the Illinois State Poultry show, died. The bird was said to be one of the most valuable in the country and has won a large number of ribbons at state shows.

Mt. Sterling.—William Dennis of Si loam Springs, this county, is in a serious condition after the removal from his jaw of a piece of a knife blade, which was lodged in his cheek bone in a fight 23 years ago, and which had gradually worked down without his knowledge of its presence. A few days ago a tooth gave him trouble and he came to this city to a dentist to have it removed. After the tooth was extracted there still seemed to be some cause of aggravation and upon further investigation it was found that a piece of a knife blade was lodged against it.

ILLINOIS BREVITIES

Chicago.—Two murderers and a burglar, whose sentences run from ten years to life imprisonment, drove quietly out of the state penitentiary at Joliet, in a stolen automobile, while a watchful guard obligingly opened the great barred gates for them. Outside they threw in the high-speed gear and whirled to freedom south and east of the penitentiary while the guard was trying to explain to his superiors how he came to let them go and why he did not guard more closely the automobile, a fast machine belonging to A. C. Loomis, general accountant at the prison.

Springfield.—Secretary of State Doyle lost in the Sangamon county circuit court in the attempt to secure from the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad \$110,855 as a fee for the alleged reincorporation of last September in Chicago. The state sought the fee for a fifty-year extension of charter. The road paid under protest and the small fortune must be returned.

Waukegan.—Slush ice clogged the intakes of city water works, the Corn Products refinery, and the American Steel and Wire plant and for hours the community was without water. Steps were taken to protect the city in case of a serious fire by closing the big factories and concentrating efforts on the city pressure. The schools were dismissed because the absence of water impaired the heating systems. Relief came when the ice moved.

Champaign.—Murch Rutledge, a freshman from Chatsworth, was rescued from drowning in the University of Illinois swimming pool by James Manley, coach of the swimming team. Rutledge, who could not swim, got beyond his depth and had gone down twice when Manley happened by, clad in his street clothes. He dived in after him.

Springfield.—The December report of Acting State Fire Marshal Morgarridge for December shows more than \$1,000,000 in property was consumed by flames. The total number of fires was 869. In Chicago occurred 377 fires, causing \$109,485 damage to buildings and \$265,146 to contents. Excellent work by firemen is indicated in the saving of buildings and contents valued at \$9,258,500. Downstate damage of \$651,000 was done to \$1,154,271 in buildings.

Rock Island.—Supervisors Sam R. Wright of Rock Island and Edward H. Slight of Moline were arrested on warrants sworn out by Police Magistrate Charles J. Smith of Rock Island. It is charged they violated the statute forbidding the letting of contracts to an officeholder. Wright sold shoes for prisoners at the county jail and Slight's firm was given an auditing contract. It is charged. The grand jury will investigate.

Kewanee.—Mrs. Minnie Weiss, fifty-five years old and a daughter of Judge Jesse Emerson of Bureau county, killed herself at her home in Buda, by cutting her throat with a razor.

Decatur.—A. R. Taylor, president of the James Millikin university here since its opening in 1901, has resigned and the resignation has been accepted. No successor is yet named. The order of Ursuline sisters have announced their intention to start the first and main building this spring of a \$200,000 girls' school to be built here.

Danvers.—Sharpshooters have organized the Danvers Gun club. Officers were elected as follows: President, E. E. Habecker; secretary, Frank Rusmiser; treasurer, Cory Yoder. The first tournament was given on New Year's day. It is proposed to hold a series of tournaments during the coming year.

Danville.—Harry Coit, constable of this city, served a warrant on himself which had been sworn out by Dr. H. B. Downs, once a candidate for the nomination to congress against Uncle Joe Cannon. The constable read the warrant, charging himself with assault and battery, and then appeared for trial before a magistrate. The case was continued. Coit went to the doctor's office to seize some furniture and the doctor objected.

Danville.—Coming to Danville a poor boy and clerking in a drug store in return for the use of doctors' book on medicine, working in Chicago to pay his way through Rush Medical college and suffering many privations in his early life, Dr. Herbert W. Morehouse, chief surgeon for the Wabash railway, left an estate valued at hundreds of thousands of dollars as indicated in his will filed here for probate.

Aurora.—A father and son went on the operating table at the St. Charles hospital and allowed 150 square inches of skin to be grafted from their bodies in a last desperate effort to save the life of the nine-year-old daughter and sister, Emma Renner, terribly burned while playing near a bonfire eight weeks ago. John Renner, the father, and Henry Renner were under the anesthetic 50 minutes. All of the skin on the son's left limb and nearly all on the father's right limb was grafted upon the body of the girl.

PREPARING FOR THE WORK OF 1913

CITY BUILDING, RAILWAY BUILDING AND FARM OPERATIONS IN WESTERN CANADA, BIGGEST EVER.

The machinery, the money and the men for carrying on the big works in Western Canada in 1913 are already provided for. The splendid harvest which was successfully garnered, and by this time mostly marketed, responded to the big hopes that were had for it early in the season, and inspired capitalists and railroads to further investment and building. From lake ports to mountain base there will be carried on the biggest operations in city building and railway construction that has ever taken place in that country. The Canadian Pacific railway has everything in waiting to continue their great work of double tracking the system and by the time the Panama Canal is open to traffic there will be a double line of steel from Lake Superior to the Pacific coast. The cost will exceed thirty million dollars. The Grand Trunk Pacific plan of building a first-class trunk line and then feeders at various points will be carried forward with all the force that great company can put into the work. The Canadian Northern is prepared to put into motion all the energy that young giant of finance and railroad building can put into various enterprises of providing and creating transportation facilities.

Building operations in the several cities, that have already marked themselves a place in the list of successful and growing cities, will be carried on more largely than ever. Schools, public buildings, parliament buildings, colleges, business blocks, apartments, private residences, banks, street and other municipal improvements have their appropriation ready, and the record of 1913 will be something wonderful. Other places which are towns today will make the rapid strides that are expected and will become cities. There will be other Edmonton, Calgary, Regina and Saskatchewan, other places that may in their activity help to convince the outer world of the solidity and permanency of the Canadian West. The country is large and wide and broad and the ends of its great width and length are but the limits of its agricultural area. Its people are progressive, they are strong, there is no overpopulation there. The country teems with this life, this ambition, this fondness to create and to use the forces that await the settler. If they come from the South, and hundreds of thousands of them have, they are now the dominant men of the North, and they have imbibed of the spirit of the North. Therefore it is fair to say that no portion of the continent will show such wonderful results as Western Canada, and the year 1913 will be but the beginning of a wonderful and great future. And in this future the 200,000 Americans who made it their home, and those who preceded them, will be a considerable portion of the machinery that will be used in bringing about the results predicted.

The development of 1913 will not be confined to the prairie provinces. Railway building and city building in British Columbia will be supplemented by the farm, the ranch and the orchard building of that province. Vancouver will make great strides in building, and Victoria, the staid old lady of so many years, has already shown signs of modern ways, and if the progress made in 1912 may be accepted as anything like what it will be in 1913, there will be wonderful developments there. During last year the permits went over the ten million dollar mark and much more is promised for the year now entered upon.—Advertisement.

Suffer From Plague of Rats. A "pied piper of Hamelin" is needed at Santa Paula, Cal. Thousands of rats, and all big wood rats, have invaded the place, and the situation is such that women are afraid to go to church. The rats seem to have a preference for churches and on several occasions have forced the feminine attendance at services to take to the high benches. The city authorities are seeking means to abate the pest. The rats are believed to have been driven out of the woods by recent fires in the forests.

Great Effects. "What is that terrible noise?" asked the pedestrian. "That," replied the policeman, "is caused by an ordinary one cent safety pin sticking into a \$3,000,000 baby."

TIRED BLOOD CAUSES TORPID LIVER

(Copyright 1913 by the Tonitives Co.) Tired Blood interferes with the production of bile (nature's own laxative) and other medicines which the Liver should manufacture from the blood stream to assist the intestines to properly perform their functions. The result is Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Liver Spots, Gall Stones, etc. By using Tonitives, thus providing the cells of the Liver with sufficient quantities of properly tonitized blood, we are assisting it in fulfilling nature's requirements, in the most reasonable and only sensible manner. 75c. per box of dealers or by mail, The Tonitives Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

WM. H. BELL

Kingston, Ill.



AUCTIONEER!

**Farm Sales
a Specialty**

Write for Terms and Date, or drop me a card and I will call on you.

C. A. Patterson DENTIST

Hours: 8:30 to 12:00 a. m.
1:00 to 5:00 p. m.

Office in Exchange Bank Building

A. M. Hill, M. D.

Office over Martin's jewelry store.
Hours: 12:30 to 2 p. m.
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Residence on East Main St. Calls promptly attended to day or night. Eyes examined without charge. Glasses furnished if desired.

Dr. E. A. Robinson

Physician and Surgeon.

Hours: 10:00 to 12:00 a. m.
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Office and residence cor. Monroe & 1st Sts. Calls promptly attended.

Dr. J. W. Owitz

Physician and Surgeon

Office over Cohoon's Store.

Hours: 10:00 to 12:00 a. m.
2:00 to 4:30 p. m.

Phone No. 11 7:00 to 8:30 p. m.

J. D. Corson D. V. M.

Veterinarian

Office and Hospital
Stott and Main Sts.

Phone 181

EVALINE LODGE

No. 344

2nd & 4th Tuesday
of each month in
E. O. F. Hall

C. H. Altenberg,
Prefect

Fannie M. Heed,
Secy

Genoa Camp No. 163 M. W. A.

Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

Visiting neighbors welcome

B. C. Awe, V. C. E. H. Browne, Clerk

SAW DENTIST A. D. HADSALL

X cut saws 10c per lineal foot.

Hand and Buck saws, price according to condition of saw.

GENOA LODGE NO. 288

A. F. & A. M.

Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month

O. M. BARCUS, W. M.

C. D. Schoonmaker, Secy.

GENOA LODGE No. 768

I. O. O. F.

Meets every Monday evening in Odd Fellow Hall.

S. H. MATTHEWSON, J. W. Sowers, Sec.

N. G.

KINGSTON NEWS

FRED P. SMITH, CORRESPONDENT

Miss Dora Bell was a Belvidere caller Tuesday.

Robert Helsdon was home from Chicago Sunday.

Ed. Taylor visited relatives in Belvidere Monday.

E. E. Bradford, Sr. was a Sycamore caller last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Peavy spent Friday in Rockford.

R. S. Tazewell is taking an agricultural course at Champaign.

Fred Helsdon was home from Chicago last Sunday and Monday.

Miss Nona Phelps went to Beloit Sunday to spend a few days.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Carlson last Sunday, Jan. 12.

Roy Brown of Rockford was a guest of Dr. and Mrs. E. C. Burton Sunday.

Miss Alice Briggs was home from Elgin over Sunday to visit her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Smith attended the Poultry show at DeKalb last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Jordon and daughter are spending a few days with Sycamore relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis Burchfield are the proud parents of a baby girl born Monday, Jan. 13.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Cross and son, Arthur Taylor, visited in DeKalb last Thursday and Friday.

Mrs. I. A. McCollom and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Landis were business callers at Rockford last Thursday.

Mrs. Grant May and daughter, Genevieve, of Kirkland were Sunday guests at the home of D. G. Ottman.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Ackerman and child of Woodward, Ia., are guests at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. Akerman.

Smoke Red Castle cigars, high grade, hand made. This cigar will suit smokers of Good Cigars Sold by E. A. Lutter.

Mrs. E. A. Lutter went to Nora, Ill., Monday to attend the funeral of her niece, Miss Lucy Miner, which was held Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. E. E. Bradford, Sr. went to Sycamore last Saturday to see her daughter, Maude, who recently submitted to an operation at that hospital.

The Kingston school opened this Monday and the teachers and pupils again assumed their duties. Those having diphtheria are much better and it is thought that the danger point is over.

The buyer who forms a close connection with us and our goods may not save money on every item, but undoubtedly will make a splendid saving on the average. E. A. Lutter.

The Mayfield Aid Society will serve dinner at the Congregational church (formerly called the Westlyn Church) in Mayfield next Tuesday, Jan. 21. Mr. Eckhardt of DeKalb will speak during the afternoon. All are invited.

The Kingston Mutual DeKalb County Fire Insurance Company held a meeting at Kingston Jan. 14, and elected the following officers for the year 1913. D. B. Arbuckle, Pres.; Jas. Sivwright, V. P.; L. H. Branch, Sec.; Henry Lanan, Treas., of Kingston; Jas.

Haysler of Paw Paw, Walter Potter of Waterman and Geo. Hyde of Paw Paw compose the Auditors committee.

Tycoon Tea, 50 and 60c per lb. Strictly choice spring crop, absolutely uncolored Pan fired—it will please you. E. A. Lutter.

Dr. and Mrs. Burton went to Rockford Tuesday where Mrs. Burton submitted to an operation for appendicitis in the St. Anthony hospital Wednesday. Her many friends wish her a speedy recovery.

Try Maribo Coffee—A combination of three varieties of the choicest selections of old crop coffee; same blend as sold by many for best Java and Mocha. The best 30c coffee on the market. E. A. Lutter.

Obituary

Sadie Ann Griff was born in Loop City, Nebr., Dec. 2, 1879, and passed away at St. Anthony hospital, Rockford, Jan. 10. She was united in marriage to Harvey James Peavy Sept. 21, 1900. One child named, Maude, was born to them who survives with the husband. She also leaves three sisters and a host of friends. Her parents having passed away before her. Funeral services were held in the M. E. church at Kingston Sunday, Jan. 12. Interment in the Kingston cemetery.

For Psychical Research.

One of the most remarkable London clubs is the International Club of Psychical Research, in Regent street. It has no concern with merely earthly things. Although the club has only been founded a few months, it has already over 500 members. Every possible "ist" is represented. There are theosophists, spiritists, phrenologists, psychologists, spiritualists, mesmerists, and so on.

May Be Something in Them.

A former convict says that crime is not a disease, but a responsible act, that criminals are treated too leniently, and that honest men pay for the mistakes of the law's lax punishment. His theories are worth investigating.

George Eliot and "Romola."

George Eliot's first arrangement with the publisher of "Romola" was for no less a sum than 10,000 guineas. "As that is so very large a figure," he said, "I must run it in fifteen numbers of the Cornhill." "No," she answered; "it must finish in twelve numbers or the artistic effect of the story will be lost. I quite understand the necessity for its prolongation from a commercial point of view, so we'll say 7,000 guineas instead of the 10,000." And 7,000 guineas was accordingly paid for the copyright. Three thousand guineas seems a large sum to give up for an artistic scruple, but she did it.

Provocation.

Judge—Pat, I wouldn't think you would hit a little man like that.

Pat—Suppose he called you an Irish slob?

Judge—But I'm not an Irishman.

Pat—Suppose he called you a Dutch slob?

Judge—But I'm not a Dutchman.

Pat—Well, suppose he called you the kind of a slob that you are?—Life.

Nerve.

"Bigbee has a nerve."

"Why so?"

"I threatened to sue him for the \$100 he owes me."

"Yes?"

"And he asked me to sue him for \$200 and give him the other hundred."

What He Did.

"What have you ever done for me?" complained the young man whose father had chided him for his inability to get ahead. "Well, I kept your mother from naming you Percy of Clarence."

WONDERS OF FLIGHT.

Puzzling Aerial Feats of the Graceful Black Headed Gull.

"Flight is the master feat of wild life, the master physical feat of all," writes George Dewar in "Miniatures." "There are feats of birds and insects—of plants, too—subtler than those of the wing, more mystic in the doing. Thus the way finder feats are more curious and far harder to follow—the means by which the emperor moth can discover where is the empress, which we have caught and imprisoned in a dark box; the means by which the root of a tree knows its crooked path round obstacles to food; the means by which the wreathing stem of the black bryony can recognize and correct its error after it has stretched out and felt for support in a vain direction. In these there are feats of physical intelligence stranger to consider than anything which the swiftest, deftest flier does with its wings.

"But the feat of flight is the most brilliant of all animal accomplishments. Its sure, swift, easy triumph, its grace, the supreme beauty of its action—these make an animal's flight matchless as a spectacle. All that is athletic and all that is aesthetic in movement here combine.

"A black headed gull is floating and gliding, not quite flat on the air. The tip of one wing—say the right—inclines skyward, the tip of the other earthward. Thus he moves forward, up or down or quite parallel with the earth or water for a little distance, wings full stretched and rigid. Then comes a very perceptible change. No flap or stroke of the wing appears to be made for fresh progress, but the bird turns its body slightly, and with the body the full spread, rigid wings.

The result is that the right wing now inclines earthward and the left skyward, and so the bird proceeds for another twenty yards.

"The turn is so slight, so easy, one can hardly imagine the bird has won through its new impetus. How can those wings in this smooth, lazy action have stirred the thin air enough to draw from it sustaining force? And how is it that without a perceptible stroke the bird is not only upheld, but driven forward, though not traveling with the wind? Perhaps we must seek an answer in the marvelous perfection of wing in a gull. The least movement of the tip of that wing—movement we are not conscious of when the bird is swung high above us—may serve the purpose of flight. The faintest touch of the wing tip may be a master touch."

"A Boston jurist has decided that a husband is justified in resisting a wife's attempts to go through his pockets. As there was a previous decision to the contrary, it is now up to the higher tribunal—and the wives.

BUTTER PRICE 33 AND 33 1-2

Split Sales Made on Elgin Board First Time Since Abolition of Committee

Split sales were made on the Elgin board of trade Monday for the first time since the quotation committee was abolished, 91 tubs selling at 33 cents, and 75 tubs selling at 33½ cents. Last week's market was 34 cents firm, at which two 50-tub lots were offered.

Lowering of the price of butter by the local board followed a two-cent reduction in New York. A comparison of prices for the last four years follows:

January 15, 1912—40 cents.
January 16, 1911—27 cents.
January 17, 1910—36 cents.
January 18, 1909—32 cents.

Pretty Well Settled Now.

A Boston jurist has decided that a husband is justified in resisting a wife's attempts to go through his pockets. As there was a previous decision to the contrary, it is now up to the higher tribunal—and the wives.

Genoa Taxes Higher

The tax rates for 1912 and the corresponding rates for 1911 are as follows:

	1912	1911
State rate.....	\$.38	\$.35
County rate.....	.45	.51
Total rates		

Shabbona.....	4.37	4.04
Lee.....	3.54	3.07
Malta.....	3.94	3.60
Kirkland.....	3.59	3.23
Fairdale.....	3.19	2.70
Waterman.....	4.32	4.50
DeKalb.....	6.10	5.97
Kingston.....	4.90	4.90
Somonauk.....	4.54	4.44
Sandwich.....	4.59	4.36
Hinckley.....	3.51	4.09
Cortland.....	2.20	2.18
Sycamore.....	5.06	5.37
Genoa.....	4.16	4.11

His Kindly Heart.

"Really," began the collector, "I can not understand why a man of your resources will refuse to pay his honest debts." "Then I'll tell you," said the well-to-do citizen, confidentially, "if I paid up I'd throw you and several others out of work, and I haven't the heart to do it."—Satire.

ALL EYES ON US

DeKalb County is Center in Great Soil Movement

DeKalb county's organization for soil improvement continues to attract attention thruout the nation. Its success is being closely followed and letters are received from every section inquiring as to the progress of the work.

Last week Henry Parke received a letter from a commercial club in a Colorado city, inquiring if any definite data were yet available. Prof. Eckhardt is receiving inquiries almost daily, and from practically every state in the Union, requesting information in regard to the progress being made and results attained.—Sycamore Tribune.

Must Be Pretty Bad.

Guayquil is one of the vilest pest-holes in the world, surpassing even Suez, which Kipling has invested with a hideous immortality.—New York Commercial.

We are now in position to receive orders for all kinds of

Hard Coal

JACKMAN & SON

Phone 57. Been Selling Good Coal Since 1875



January Savings

Cloak Bargains for all: Big reduction from former low prices. Every coat marked in plain figures. Infants, Girls, Misses' and ladies' garments all included in this sale. Lot of over 100 Ladies, Girls and Misses' Coats, ½ former prices.

Girls' tailored Suits, ½ former prices.

Ladies' heavy Broad-cloth Capes, ½ former prices.

All \$10.69 Coats, reduced to.....\$8.55

Finest \$16.00 Coats, for.....\$12.80

Come early and make selections while stock is still complete.

Muslin Underwear Sale

Annual January sale at actual reductions. Buy now while these prices prevail.

Fine \$1.98 Princess slips.....\$1.59

Ladies' 75 and 79c gowns for.....59c

Petticoats at saving of ½.

Selected \$1.00 and 1 19 Gowns for.....75c

Every garment shows an actual reduction in price. No garments bought cheap merely for sale purposes.

Men's Overcoat Values

Extra heavy winter coats, also medium

weight Cravenette Coats, \$16.00 values for.....\$12.95

Finest \$20.00 and 22.00 values, light medium and heavy weights,.....\$16.95

1000 Specials. All wool black Cravenettes and fine heavy weight winter coats in stylish Scotch mixtures. Choice.....\$10.00

Dress Sale

Fine wool Serges, two lots to close out, in blacks, reds and blues, velvet collar and lace collar styles,.....\$3.98 \$6.00 Bargain Specials

Ladies' Knit Petticoats only.....10c

34 in. Art Denims, yd.,.....10c

Dress Gingham 4½,.....7.8c

Single Curtain finest ecru patterns worth up to \$5.00 per pair, each.....50.35c

Yard wide Silkalines.....5c

Silk Poplins, 25c grades.....10c

36 in. red and black 12½c percales..7½c

Big lot of Ladies' 50c white wool Aviation Caps.....25c

Close out sale, Silk Waists, choice \$1.50

Remember Refunded Car Fare Offers. Show Round Trip Ticket If You Come By Train.

CASH DEPARTMENT STORE

Leather Hand Bags, were \$3.00, now	\$2.00
" " " " " 4.00, now	\$3.00
" " " " " 5.00, now	\$4.00
" " " " " 6.00, now	\$5.00
" " " " " 10.00, now	\$9.00
Gold Thread hand crochet, 15.00, now	10.00

J. H. HOLMQUIST

Jeweler and Optician

SYCAMORE, ILL.

Chase & Bauer Pianos