

Our Query and Reply Department



What is the best way to dry damp shoes?

Place on their sides in a warm room in a draft of dry air if possible, but not near a fire, or heat bran and sand and with this fill two old stockings, tying the tops tightly. Put the shoes on these as on trees.

Is there an implement used by stone-masons or builders for raising blocks of stone called a "lewis," which acts on the principle of a clutch? Is it spelled lewis or louis?

A lewis is a contrivance for securing a hold on a block of stone for the purpose of raising it with a derrick.

Can you give the origin of the word "pinocchio?"

It has been and still is spelled in many forms—binochie, pinochie, pinuelle, penuelle, penucio and pinuckle. All are found in works on card games. The word is probably derived from the French word "binage," the word at one time applied to the combination now known as "pinocchio."

What is the population of Lancashire, England?

About 5,000,000.

Did Great Britain first recognize the several colonies as separate and individual states?

The British recognition of American independence recognized the states as distinct and separate, but this preceded by some years the constitution, wherein by the states' general consent they became federated.

Tell me the origin and exact words of an old quotation which runs something like this: A broken (or cracked) pitcher goes offest to the well?

"The pitcher goes so often to the water that it is broken at last" is one form of the proverb of which you are probably thinking. In 1340 Michael of Northgate in his translation of French proverbs had it, "So long cometh the pot to the water that it cometh to home broke." In the early thirteenth century Gautier de Ceinl quoted it in French of that day. Cervantes used the proverb in "Don Quixote." The Danish have the proverb, "The goose goes so often to the kitchen that at last she is fastened to the spit."

HER ANKLE BROKEN

Miss Alice Sowers of Elgin Victim of a Runaway Accident Friday

Miss Alice Sowers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Sowers of Elgin, formerly of this city, suffered a broken ankle last Friday morning as the result of a runaway north of Genoa. Her companion, Miss Minnie Reinkin, at whose home she had been visiting, was thrown from the rig, but escaped without injury.

The girls hitched up the horse to take Miss Grace Vandresser, one of the guests, to the interurban car. After Miss Vandresser had alighted the girls turned the rig around and started back to the farm. The horse became frightened and overturned the buggy. In the mix-up Miss Sowers suffered as above noted, while the driver escaped without injury. Dr. Ovitiz of this city was called and reduced the fracture. Both bones were broken just above the ankle.

Preacher Quits

Rev. Thomas A. Taylor, pastor of the Methodist church of Montgomery, a village near Aurora, who labored at a printing press during the week in a futile struggle to supplement the \$200 a year his village charge brought him has disappeared. He kissed his wife and three sons good-bye last Thursday morning and sat out for his shop in Aurora. When he went he left his wife penniless. The oldest child is 13 years old. The police of almost every city in the country have been asked to look for him.

Did Jefferson go to his inauguration ceremonies on horseback?

This has always been a much disputed question, but the best historians insist that he walked.

Did Wilson poll a larger vote than Sulzer in New York city?

Yes. Wilson got 312,386, Sulzer 304,000.

What is the area of the republic of Panama?

About 31,570 square miles.

What is best to use on top of jelly glasses to keep the jelly from molding?

There is nothing better than cotton batting for preventing mold forming on the top of all kinds of preserves. Lay the batting over the mouth of the jar and tie with a strong string. Over this covering, string and all, paste a bit of white paper dipped into the beaten white of an egg. The sealing should not be delayed, as jellies exposed to the air are apt to gather damp.

Do the army engineers make the coast and geodetic surveys?

No; the department of commerce has charge of the bureau.

Was James Bryce, British ambassador at Washington, appointed a member of the permanent court of arbitration at The Hague?

Yes.

How can I take rust off steel?

Kerosene is a good medium for removing rust from steel, but the article will require polishing afterward. Rusted steel should be soaked in any kind of oil for some hours or overnight if thought necessary; then it should be washed and scrubbed in hot soapuds to remove all grease and finally be rubbed with sandpaper or finer emery to give a polish. If the rust has eaten into the steel, then there is nothing to do but to send it to be refinished.

What is the rice crop of the world?

It is impossible to give an accurate estimate, for so many countries growing rice furnish no statistics. In 1911 Egypt, Italy, Japan, Spain and the United States produced about 438,000,000 bushels.

Deed was Filed

A deed was filed in the recorder's office of DeKalb county on July 1, by which all the property of the Woodstock-Sycamore Interurban Traction company, operating a line between Sycamore and Marengo by gasoline, was conveyed to the Chicago, Waukegan & Fox Lake Traction Co. Receiver Johnson of the Chicago & Milwaukee Electric recently was authorized by Federal Judge Landis to purchase the Waukegan and Fox Lake traction lines from its owners for \$56,000. Whether the sale was ever consummated is not known. That the two roads will connect and a complete line be established between Waukegan and the lake resorts is the belief of men who are acquainted with the conditions. What the owners of the Chicago, Waukegan & Fox Lake Traction company paid for the Interurban Traction company is not known. Another report is that Samuel Insull and his interest propose to purchase the two lines and establish a complete network of interurban lines in Cook, Lake, McHenry, Boone, Winnebago and other northern Illinois counties.—Wauconda Leader.

Takes Her Own Life

Blue and discouraged over illness that had afflicted her for some time, life had no attraction for Mrs. George Apgar of Malta and late Monday afternoon she stood in front of a mirror at her home in that village and fired a bullet from a large revolver into her temple.

CHAUTUAQUA BIG MACHINE

System and Exactness Keys to Great Success.

LIKE AND UNLIKE CIRCUS

Crews That Handle Assembly Tents are College Men—Clean and Gentlemen—Are Skilled and Trained Managers.

When one sees the greatness of a single Chautauqua assembly with its thousands of patrons and visitors, and is told that a hundred and fifty other assemblies just like this are being held this summer, the talent and arrangements all being directed from one central office, it seems hard to believe. Nevertheless that is the fact. Most people have sometimes watched a circus come to town. They have seen under the hands of trained men, a tented city rise from the ground as if by magic, in almost less time than it takes to tell it. The morning after the tents had vanished and nothing was left but memories of yesterday.

The modern Circuit Chautauqua is conducted with all the precision and system of the largest circus or railroad. Every large tent is scheduled to arrive in town at a certain time and to leave town on scheduled time for another town when the local Chautauqua is over. Each tent and group of talent has its number and place on the time-table like a train.

Circus tents are handled the same way, only they generally make a "one day stand" while the Chautauqua lasts a week, growing better and drawing larger crowds each day. While Chautauqua tents and circus tents are moved from town to town and erected and "wrecked" in the same way, the similarity ends there. The purpose of the two institutions are as different as night and day. The character of the men composing the crews who handle the tents also differ widely. On the one hand, there is the circus crew,—roustabouts, picked up by the management from various towns through which the circus passes. On the other hand the average Chautauqua crew—young college men of clean features and athletic build—successful doctors, lawyers, ministers and merchants of the next generation—ambitious young men with visions, who seek the best that life offers.

The eastern circuit of the National Lincoln Chautauqua System, covering Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Maryland, has seven mammoth tents of uniform size, with a crew of helpers for each tent. One Chautauqua is closing each day, a new one opening each day and at least one of the seven tents is "on the move" each day, leaving the town where the Chautauqua has just closed, for the town where another is just about to open.

Each group of talent moves forward day by day in "Indian trail" fashion, making every town on the circuit. As the towns are close together, it is almost impossible for them to miss a date. The tent and crew remain in a town six days, from the opening until the close of the local assembly, and then jump past the next six towns where the other tents and crews have opened one each day since this tent's last opening and locate in the seventh town, thus having a day to pitch the tent and make all the necessary arrangements for their opening.

There are two different kinds of Chautauquas—the "circuit" and the "independent." In the "circuit" Chautauqua, the talent, superintendent, tent and crew are all furnished to the local Chautauqua association by the central management, the same talent appearing at all the towns long the circuit. It really amounts to a co-operative plan by which a hundred or more local Chautauqua organizations club together, selecting a central office and management, for the purpose of securing the best talent at a fraction of what it would cost if engaged singly or separately. Thus the local Chautauqua association really manages the local Chautauqua, has charge of the sale of tickets and disposition of the proceeds, but at the same time does not have to go to the expense and trouble of renting a big tent and making forty or fifty individual contracts with the talent. All this is done for the towns through the central office.

The "independent" Chautauquas are those which choose to take on their own shoulders the many risks connected with the holding of an assembly. They rent the tent, paying several times what is costs on the circuit plan, and if the tent is damaged by storm or as a result of being handled by inexperienced hands, they

COUNCIL HAS MEETING

Contract Between City of Genoa and I. C. R. R. Co. Regarding Laying Sewer Lines C. P.

July 25, 1913.

Adjourned regular meeting of city council called to order by Mayor T. J. Hoover.

Members present: Hill, Malana, Whipple, Pickett, Browne. Absent, Altenberg.

The following bills were approved by the finance committee: Farmers' State Bank... 60.69 Moved by Whipple, seconded by Malana that bills be allowed and order drawn on treasurer for amount. Roll call on motion: Hill, yes; Malana, yes; Whipple, yes; Pickett, yes; Browne, yes. Motion carried.

The following resolution pertaining to agreement between C. M. & St. P. Ry. Co. and City of Genoa was presented:

Resolved, by the City Council of the City of Genoa, Illinois, that the Mayor and the City Clerk be, and are hereby authorized and directed to execute, on behalf of said City, the duplicate originals of a certain indenture in writing, now here presented, considered and approved, whereby the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company grants under said City the license to lay a vitrified clay sewer pipe along the northerly portion of the Railway Company's right of way and North of its tracks, from the westerly line of the right of way of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, westerly, to the center line of the Kishwaukee River, upon certain conditions; and after such execution and the execution thereof by the Railway Company, to file one original thereof in the office of said City Clerk, and deliver the other original thereof to the said Railway Company.

Moved by Hill, seconded by Pickett that the resolution be adopted. On roll call all voted yes. Motion carried.

Moved by Whipple, seconded by Pickett, that the Mayor and City Clerk be authorized to execute a contract in duplicate bearing date June 10, 1913, between the Illinois Central Railway Co. and the City of Genoa, concerning the laying of an 18-inch sewer pipe under the tracks and across the right of way of the Illinois Central Railway Co. On roll call all voted yes. Motion carried.

The following bills were approved by the finance committee:

I. C. R. R. Co., licensee fee sewer contract..... \$5.00

C. M. & St. P. R. R. Co., licensee fee sewer contract..... 5.00

Moved by Whipple, seconded by Malana that bills be allowed and orders drawn on treasurer for amounts: On roll call all voted yes. Motion carried.

Moved by Whipple, seconded by Hill that Sewer Ordinance Chapter No. 68 be passed, approved and published as read. On roll call, all voted yes. Motion carried.

Moved by Pickett, seconded by Browne that council adjourn. Motion carried.

Insult Either Way.

It is an insult to one's morals to be called fast, and an insult to one's intelligence to be called slow.—Life.

have to make good the damage. The talent is all contracted for individually which necessitates the payment of the regular license rate for a single appearance. In one case an independent Chautauqua paid \$110 for one concert by a certain company, while the very same company when secured under the circuit plan, cost only \$125 for an entire week, (seven towns) or only eighteen dollars per town instead of \$110. That is one reason for the phenomenal growth of the Circuit Chautauquas.

FORMER COWBOY WILL LECTURE

Harold Morton Kramer Has Had Varied Career.

WILL SPEAK AT CHAUTAUQUA

Was Slugged and Shot At By Gamblers Whom He Routed—Known as Editor, Soldier and Author.

Few lecturers before the public today can boast of such unusual and thrilling experiences as Mr. Kramer. Several years ago, he went to the "Rock Lake Country" in the State of Washington, at this time the haunt of the cattle thieves of the northwest. Whenever the paths of the cowboys



HAROLD MORTON KRAMER.

and these toughs chanced to cross there was almost sure to be a fight. One day while duck hunting with a friend whose life Mr. Kramer had saved while crossing a swollen stream some months before, a gang of these cattle thieves ran across them and immediately the two hunters were made the targets for a couple of Winchester. Being armed only with shot guns, they made a dash to escape, but Kramer's horse became frightened at the firing and began to buck, throwing its rider heavily to the ground, where he lay stunned. Then Kramer's friend repaid him for saving his life. Wheeling his horse, he rode back to where Kramer lay, with bullets whistling all around him, and in an instant had rescued him in true border style, and rode away to safety. To this act, Mr. Kramer probably owes the fact that he is alive today.

During early life Mr. Kramer had been engaged in newspaper work in the northwest and a few years later was editing an Indiana daily newspaper in a city where graft, gambling and lawless saloons held full sway. These were the days before the reform waves had started and Mr. Kramer had seen conditions become so rotten that he decided to attack, and so vigorously that he was soon assaulted by the chief of police, who was himself one of the worst of the gang of grafters. In the fight, both participants shed blood but the incident started a campaign which swept the gamblers and grafters' ring out of power. All Indiana was soon undergoing a general housecleaning.

As a result of his activity along reform lines, Kramer's enemies spared no pains to get rid of him. More than once he was shot at but the aim of the gun man seemed to be very poor.

Laying aside his pen for a time, Mr. Kramer became an officer in the Spanish-American war. The war ended, he published fiction:—"Hearts and the Cross"—"Gayle Langford"—"The Castle of Dawn"—"The Chrysalis" and "The Rugged Way." Hundreds who have read these books will be glad to hear the author when he speaks at the coming Chautauqua. Out of such a wonderful experience, Mr. Kramer brings to the platform a message.

Rebekahs to Hold Open Meeting

The members of Della Rebekah Lodge No. 330 of Genoa will hold an open meeting on Friday night August 1. Mrs. Mae E. Crowell of Rockford, state examiner and instructor will be present and give a talk on the work of Rebekah Lodges. A short program will also be given. The public is cordially invited to attend this meeting. Admission free. 44-2t

TEACHERS ALL ENGAGED

Everything will be in readiness for the Opening of School on the Second of September

The principal and science teacher for the Genoa high school were elected last Friday, completing the corps of teachers for the coming year. Mrs. Sprakler of Chicago has been engaged as principal and teacher of languages and Miss Morgan of Evanston will have charge of the science department. Superintendent C. E. Lowman will soon move here from Hampshire, having rented the Sager house on Stott street. Some improvements will be made on the school buildings if help can be found. An advertisement was recently published calling for bids for painting the large building, but there were no replies. If painters can be found the work will be done by the day. New steps and a landing of cement will also be built at the primary building.

Following is the list of teachers engaged:

C. E. Lowman, Superintendent.
Mrs. Sprakler, principal.
Miss Morgan, science.
Mrs. Snyder, grammar.
Miss Christian, second intermediate.

Miss Kiel, first intermediate.
Miss Barr, second primary.
Miss Drake, first primary.
H. P. Edsall has again been engaged as janitor, he now having been on the job about seventeen years.

Johnson—Schnur

At the M. E. parsonage in this city at three o'clock Saturday afternoon, July 26, occurred the marriage of Mr. Ernest Johnson and Miss Bertha Schnur, both of this city, Rev. Bellamy officiating. Immediately after the ceremony the couple left for Chicago where they will visit a few days. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Schnur of this city, having many friends who will wish her many years of connubial bliss. The groom came to Genoa from Sycamore, being a brother of Andrew Johnson, son-in-law of Mrs. Emma Lord. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson will make their home in Genoa.

A New One

Because a windmill blew down early last spring necessitating the pumping of water for the horses, cows and pigs, causing an interruption of the tenant's work looking after other work on the farm of E. W. Zimmer, who rents a farm from W. G. Boeke, near Belvidere, when the time for settlement came, withheld \$139 which amount Mr. Boeke sued for before Justice Norton of Rockford. In a decision rendered Thursday Justice Norton decided that a tenant can charge for labor on a farm where the owner has neglected to repair machinery that has been put out of use.

Will Erect \$15,000 Church

Fifteen thousand dollars is the amount figured on to erect and complete the new Catholic church at Hartland to take the place of the structure destroyed by fire a short time ago. Subscription papers have been in circulation for some time and the amount thus far obtained warrants the belief that the amount desired will be secured.

New Bank at Marengo

State Auditor Brady Friday issued a permit for the organization of the Peoples State bank of Marengo, which will have a capital stock of \$25,000. The stockholders are D. M. Wright, Ernest C. Robb and David R. Joslyn.

Hat choice 48c and \$1.98 at Olmsted's.

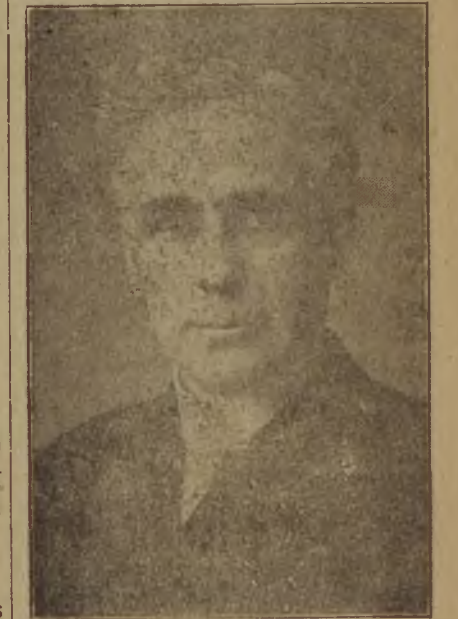
TRAVELOGUES QUITE POPULAR

Audiences Pay Big Prices in the City of Chicago.

IMMENSE CROWDS TURN OUT

Dr. Charles A. Payne the Only Travelogue Lecturer on Chautauqua Program—Farewell Tour of Popular Man.

In Chicago, travelogues are immensely popular and thousands of people crowd into the largest halls to hear several lecturers present their fine pictures to the delight of their audiences. One man cleaned up \$20,000 in a few days last winter. It is something the people want and like.



DR. CHARLES A. PAYNE.

Dr. Payne's pictures are as good as the best and far better than some who tour the large cities and charge from 75 cents to \$2.00 single admission for each lecture.

Returning from a tour of Central and South Africa, including the Panama canal, Dr. Charles A. Payne comes to us fresh from new fields of travel. This marvelous globe trotter is so pleasing in his delivery, so perfect in his English and so charming as a Christian man that scores of cities have him back for a series of lectures year after year in the winter season. For two years the old Mother Chautauqua in New York has been begging for his return to their big assembly, but the Lincoln System could not release him.

Dr. Payne emphasizes personality and customs, lives with the people until he knows them and tells of their characteristics. Last winter he delivered lecture for weeks in the public schools of New York and gave mostly his travels in Rome and Yellowstone Park, both of which were wonderfully fresh and delightfully interesting to all classes of people.

The tour of Dr. Payne through Illinois and other states last year was so successful that he was asked for a return date. This will be his last appearance on the Illinois circuit probably for several years and many people will avail themselves of this farewell tour and will be delighted with Dr. Payne's fine descriptions and wonderful pictures. He will be the only travelogue man on the Illinois circuit of the Lincoln Chautauqua System this season.

PICNIC NEXT SUNDAY

Sunday School of the German Friedens Church will Picnic at Oak Park

The Sunday School of the German Friedens Church will hold a picnic at Oak Park grove Sunday, Aug. 3, a cordial invitation being extended to everyone to attend. Arrangements are being made for amusements of every description, while there will be plenty to eat and drink on the grounds. Remember the date, August 3. Come early and make a day of it. Fill the basket if you so desire, take the entire family and enjoy the outing.

Daily Thought.

There are natures in which, if they love us, we are conscious of having a sort of baptism and consecration: they bind us over to rectitude and purity by their pure belief about us, and our sins become the worst kind of sacrilege, which tears down the invisible altar of trust.—George Eliot.

U. S. OFFICER IS SHOT

AMERICAN IMMIGRATION INSPECTOR VICTIM OF "LEY DE FUEGO" IN MEXICO.

WAS ON OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Huerta Soldiers Fire on Inspector Under the "Ley De Fuego"—Secretary of State Says That It Looks Like a Serious Case.

El Paso, Tex., July 28.—Charles B. Dixon of San Diego, United States immigration inspector, was shot and probably fatally wounded by Mexican federal soldiers in Juarez.

Dixon, who had gone to the Mexican city on official business, was arrested and wounded while fleeing from his captors, fearing summary execution. It is alleged he was the victim of ley de fuego, the Mexican "fugitive law."

After arguing all afternoon with the federal commander, Col. J. N. Vasquez, in Juarez, F. W. Berkshire, supervising inspector of the United States immigration service; Clarence G. Gately, inspector; Dr. J. H. Tappan, surgeon, and American Consul Thomas D. Edwards were able to secure permission for the removal of Dixon to an El Paso hospital.

Claim Arrest Was "Frameup." The arrest of Dixon was, the immigration men say, the result of a "frameup" between a negro named Arthur Walker and certain Mexican soldiers stationed in Juarez. It is alleged that Walker had secured a warrant in advance of the appearance of Dixon to investigate a white slavery case that was promptly served on the inspector's arrival.

"I told the soldiers I would go with them to the commandant's office," Dixon said, "but instead of taking me in that direction they started with me in the direction of the outskirts of town. As I had on a suit of khaki, I thought that perhaps they had taken me for a United States soldier acting as a spy. I ran and they shot me after I got about half a block away from them."

Inspector Berkshire went to Juarez, accompanied by Gately, to look after Dixon and they were arrested and detained at the military barracks for a short time, but were later released.

"Serious," Says Bryan. Washington, July 28.—"It looks like a serious case. We will do whatever is necessary," Secretary Bryan said in commenting on the shooting of Dixon. He telegraphed American Consul Edwards for an immediate investigation.

Secretary Bryan was at his office in the state department when he received a brief message from Consul Edwards advising him of the shooting. He also was shown the press dispatches and manifested keen interest in the situation. President Wilson was advised of the incident, but made no comment.

It was apparent that the state department would call upon the de facto government in Mexico City, whose troops are garrisoned in Juarez, to punish the offenders, though no one would authorize any statement of the course to be pursued.

FOUR KILLED IN WRECK

Ten-Year-Old Son of Express Messenger Dies and Father Is Probably Fatally Hurt.

Green Bay, Wis., July 28.—Three men and a ten-year-old boy were killed in the wreck of the Milwaukee road's Copper Country Express, south bound from Calumet, Mich., to Chicago.

The wreck was caused by a tree, blown across the tracks during a severe windstorm just before the train was due to pass. The wreck was at Cataline, two miles west of Pettibone.

The dead are: A. Kilmessy, Green Bay, Wis., fireman; Frank J. O'Connor, Green Bay, engineer; — Way, ten-year-old son of express messenger, from Chicago; unidentified man, stealing ride on "blind baggage."

MOOSE LODGE ELECTS DORN

San Francisco Man Named Supreme Dictator of Order at Convention in Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, July 30.—Walter E. Dorn of San Francisco was elected supreme dictator of the Loyal Order of Moose, which is holding its convention in this city. His selection was without opposition. Mahlon M. Garland, collector of customs of Pittsburgh, was elected vice-supreme dictator. Daniel F. Crawford of Pittsburgh will be the supreme treasurer for the next year, and Arthur H. Jones of Anderson, Ind., will be the supreme council member.

There was no contest to any of the offices to which these men were elected.

KING GEORGE MAY VISIT U. S.

English Monarch and Queen Said to Plan Trip to Canada and America.

London, England, July 29.—A report from Australia that King George and Queen Mary were to lay the foundation stone of the Australian commonwealth parliament house at Canberra next year is denied by the Pall Mall Gazette, which declares Canada is to be the next dominion visited by their majesties. The Gazette adds: "It may be taken for granted that while so near the United States they will cross the border and it is probable they will pay a brief visit to Washington and perhaps New York."

ARTHUR R. RUPLEY



Arthur Ringwalt Rupley, one of the new congressmen at large from Pennsylvania, was nominated by the Republicans, the Washington, the Bull Moose and the Roosevelt Progressive parties. He is a business man, and is forty-five years old.

WILSON NAMES PROF. MARVIN HEAD OF WEATHER BUREAU

More Attention Is to Be Paid to Reports Affecting Agriculture and General Farming.

Washington, D. C., July 30.—Prof. Charles F. Marvin has been selected for chief of the weather bureau to succeed Willis L. Moore, recently removed.

Prof. Marvin is now chief of the instrument division. He was appointed to the old signal service in 1884 from Ohio. President Wilson will send his nomination to the senate probably this week.

Prof. Marvin was born at Columbus, Ohio, and was educated in the public schools there and at Ohio university. He came to Washington in 1884 and entered the government service in what was then known as the signal service, since renamed the weather bureau. He became head of the instrument division in 1885, which position he has held since that time.

Under the new chief more attention will be paid to weather reports and forecasts as they affect or are likely to affect agriculture and general farming conditions throughout the country. Other changes are to be made in the bureau, but Secretary Houston was not ready today to announce them.

Prof. Marvin is the inventor of many instruments used by the bureau. He has represented the department of agriculture at a number of important meteorological congresses and has written extensively on the subject of weather investigations.

He has conducted experiments upon which are based the tables used by the weather bureau for determining the amount of moisture in the air, has studied the measurement of wind velocities and pressures and also the use of kites for ascertaining meteorological conditions.

STRIKERS LOSE \$5,300,000

Trouble Ends at Paterson, N. J., but Many of the Workers Are Still Idle.

Paterson, N. J., July 29.—The big silk strike is over, but not all the employees who left the mills 21 weeks ago were able to find work. The manufacturers said they had all the hands they could use until they received orders withheld pending settlement of the labor troubles. The central strike committee of the Industrial Workers of the World has been delegated to make official declaration of the end of the strike today. It is estimated that the strike cost the employees \$5,300,000 in lost wages.

INVITE WILSON TO PEORIA

Deep Waterways Officers Urge President to Attend Convention During October.

Washington, July 30.—Senator Stone and a committee of officers of the Lakes and the Gulf Deep Waterways association of St. Louis, invited President Wilson to attend and address the association's convention at Peoria, Ill., during the week of October 12, and also to be the association's guest on a river trip from St. Louis to Peoria. The president said he would consider the invitation.

Boy Slain Hunting Rats.

Charlotte, Mich., July 30.—Fifteen-year-old Ray Smocke, son of John Smocke, a farmer living near Sunfield, accidentally shot and killed his thirteen-year-old brother, Rex, while the boys were hunting rats.

Three Girls Are Drowned.

Monroe, La., July 20.—Three girls, Ola Yearwood, twelve; Mary Downing, fourteen, and Rosa Lee Murphy, fourteen, sank in quicksand and were drowned here.

CALLS MULHALL LIAR

MAJORITY LEADER OF HOUSE DENOUNCES EX-LOBBYIST FOR THE MANUFACTURERS.

SAYS HE IS A "BLACKMAILER"

Underwood Declares That Man Who Takes Liberties With Names of Public Men Should Be Confronted and Made to Prove Charges.

Washington, July 30.—Representative Underwood, Democratic leader of the house, appeared before the house lobby investigation committee and charged that Col. M. M. Mulhall, the lobbyist, was a blackmailer.

"Is this Mulhall," inquired Underwood, pointing his finger at the lobbyist, who was sitting in the witness chair with an apparently disinterested attitude.

"In the public interest," declared Underwood, "I think men who take liberties with the names of public men should be confronted and made to prove their charges."

"I regard this man as a blackmailer. He has even blackmailed the men who employed him."

Mulhall Sought Probe.

Mulhall told the committee that at one time he proposed an investigation of his activities as a lobbyist for the National Association of Manufacturers to Former Chairman Wilson of the labor committee, Speaker Clark and Republican Leader Mann, and that all rejected his proposal.

Mulhall testified he made his proposal to Wilson, now secretary of labor, personally, and to Clark and Mann in a letter through Representative McDermott of Illinois.

He testified he also had offered his correspondence to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and that Gompers had declined.

"Were the letters or their substance laid before Mr. Wilson?" asked Senator Walsh.

"I gave Mr. Wilson an understanding of what I had," replied Mulhall. Speaker Clark and Mr. Mann, Mulhall said, would not have the matter "come up."

"Did you have a talk with either?" asked Senator Cummins.

"No, sir."

"Did you offer to sell them to Gompers?"

"No. I offered to give them."

Denies Mulhall Statement.

Mr. Underwood appeared unexpectedly and made a brief statement before he was sworn.

"You made the statement that this man was a blackmailer; that means he used threats to extort money," said Senator Reed.

"I think he was trying to get money out of his own people," returned Mr. Underwood.

Chairman Underwood read Mulhall's letter about the alleged interview in which Mulhall wrote that Underwood had told him that he could not do otherwise than appoint William B. Wilson, now secretary of labor, chairman of the house labor committee, because there was no other candidate before the ways and means committee.

"That whole statement is a lie out of whole cloth—not a word of truth in it," declared Mr. Underwood.

"There is nothing here that reflects on me," continued Mr. Underwood, "but I want it set right before the country."

Mulhall Makes Heated Reply.

Mulhall reiterated he had talked with Underwood briefly in the corridor and had written to his employers "about conditions just as I found them in Washington at that time."

"I have no desire to contradict Mr. Underwood," he said, "but I am convinced that after he has heard my other witnesses and this examination has been ended he will take back part of what he has said."

"The statements you made in your letter were not true, and can be proved not true by other members of the ways and means committee," returned Mr. Underwood. "Therefore it was self-evident I did not make them to you."

"I will stand as clean before the country as you will," returned Mulhall, heatedly.

"Oh, I have no question about how we will stand relatively before the public," replied Underwood, with a laugh, and left the committee room.

Tells How He Left N. A. M.

Mulhall went briefly into the story of his separation from the National Association of Manufacturers, late in 1911. He disagreed with his superiors about his participation in a campaign in Maine in which, he swore, the United States Brewers' association had paid his expenses. His resignation followed a rebuke by the executive board of the manufacturers. The manufacturers, he said, wanted to keep out of liquor fights.

Says Kaiser Is Ready to Fight.

Washington, July 30.—Gen. A. L. Mills, U. S. A., head of the militia division of the war department, issued a statement taking sharp exception to the praise accorded by Andrew Carnegie to Emperor William as the greatest exponent of world peace. The officer declares the German ruler has enforced peace largely by constantly preparing for war.

Execute Negro Murderer.

Morrilton, Ark., July 29.—Ross Gaylor, negro, was hanged here for the murder of Bird Williams, a rural mail carrier. The widow of Williams, two daughters and a son witnessed the execution.

PROF. PAUL REINSCH



Prof. Paul Reinsch, the newly appointed minister to China, is a professor of political economy in the University of Wisconsin, and has written extensively on political questions.

MICHIGAN TROOPS CLASH WITH STRIKING MINERS

Soldiers Prevent Copper Diggers From Breaking in House of Mine Manager.

Calumet, Mich., July 29.—There were clashes at the Baltic and Isle Royale between the troops and strikers, when the strikers three hundred strong were prevented from marching upon the residence of General Manager Denton of the Copper Range Consolidated at Baltic, and the troops at Isle Royale dispersed a big mob by firing a volley over their heads.

Mobs were dispersed by troops at the Calumet shafts which began preparations for pumping.

To satisfy the senate committee's thirst for definite information on Mexico, it was suggested that details be obtained from Ambassador Wilson. It was arranged to have the ambassador appear before the committee Tuesday.

Wilson Complains of False Report.

On reaching Washington, Ambassador Wilson complained of the inaccuracy of the reports of what he had said to newspaper men in New York. He declared that he had not characterized the suggestion of mediation as "rot," asserting that many words he never uttered had been placed in his mouth.

Lauds Huerta Government.

Following this expression of opinion, Mr. Wilson talked somewhat freely and in a manner that proclaimed his confidence in the relative substantiality of the Huerta government and his complete lack of respect for the claims put forth by the constitutionalists in their efforts to influence Washington opinion.

Carranza's Rebels Are Bandits.

"As to the possibility of recognition of the Huerta government," said the ambassador, "and the criticism that has been made of the way that government came into existence, I might ask:

"After all, what is the business of government? To air the humane views of the rulers themselves or to govern for the benefit of all the people?"

"The Madero family is maintaining in the United States a paid bureau which has for its object the poisoning of the public mind in regard to the successors of Madero at the helm in Mexico. In my opinion, there are really no actual rebels against the government in Mexico."

"There are thieves, robbers and bandits. I did not say in New York that Carranza, the leader of the constitutionalists, is himself a bandit, but I do say now he has accepted the aid of bandits, and the fact remains that every town that has been taken from the federal government in Mexico has been looted, to say nothing of their treatment of women, horrible in the extreme."

"As to the rebels, there really are none, except in Sonora, where there is an organized government. Elsewhere there are bandits."

Huerta to Punish Gully.

Mexico City, July 30.—With assurances that as long as he is president the Mexican government never will sanction outrages against American citizens, President Huerta replied to representations made to him on behalf of the United States by Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the charge d'affaires of the American embassy.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy had presented the demands of his government that the men responsible for the shooting of Charles B. Dixon, United States immigration inspector at Juarez, be arrested and punished.

The president willingly acceded to this demand and to a further demand that detention by Mexicans of two Americans at Santa Rosalia be investigated.

TRAIN HOLDUP IS A FAILURE

Bandits Force Crew to Uncouple Express car in Montana, But Leave "Soup."

Butte, Mont., July 28.—Three masked bandits failed in an attempt to hold up the North Coast Limited of the Northern Pacific railroad.

The limited was a mile east of Homestake, a lonely point in the main divide of the Rocky mountains, when the bandits flagged the train shortly after midnight. The robbers compelled the conductor, brakeman and engine crew to uncouple the locomotive and express car and pull away 600 feet from the rest of the train.

HUMMING BIRDS TO SENATE

Each Member of Upper House is Sent a Stuffed Bird and Two Copper Pennies.

Washington, July 29.—Each member of the United States senate received a stuffed humming bird and two copper pennies. The pennies represent the price for which the birds were sold in the London markets. The cards bearing the bird and the money represent a protest of those opposed to the provision in the Underwood-Simmons bill permitting a continued importation of birds used for millinery purposes. They were mailed from New York.

Pennsylvania Flyer Wrecked.

Hammond, Ind., July 28.—The Pennsylvania flyer was partially wrecked in Burnham, but no one was hurt. Engine struck derailed and turned over.

REPORTS ON MEXICO

AMBASSADOR WILSON TELLS OF CONDITIONS IN REPUBLIC.

ENVOY IN FAVOR OF HUERTA

American Diplomat Tells Bryan Why He Opposed Suggestions for Mediation in Revolt—To Appear Before Senate Body.

Washington, July 28.—Henry Lane Wilson, United States ambassador to Mexico, arrived in Washington and put in several hours at the state department conferring with Secretary Bryan and preparing a written statement on the whole Mexican situation from the beginning of the Felix Diaz revolution to the present day. He spent four hours dictating his story of conditions from memory.

The written report of Ambassador Wilson was placed in the president's hands on Sunday night for perusal prior to his verbal interview with his namesake.

No Action for Several Days.

Several days will elapse before any change in policy or plan for future action with respect to Mexico is formulated by the administration.

The secretary of state also conferred with the members of the senate committee on foreign relations, mainly with reference to the proposed Nicaraguan treaty, the text of which he submitted. Mexico came in for some consideration, however, and Mr. Bryan urged that the lawmaking branch of the government preserve the legislative status quo as it were until the conclusion of the pending conferences which the executive branch has inaugurated.

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TELLS POLICE SHE SLEW MAN

Mrs. Bernice Addington of Peoria, Ill., Notifies Officers That She Shot Him to Death.

Peoria, Ill., July 30.—Oscar Addington, aged fifty-two, was shot and killed by his wife, Bernice Addington. The woman, after committing the deed, called up the police station and told the officers that "she had just killed her husband."

The officers went to the house and arrested her. The woman admits doing the shooting, the result of a quarrel.

Heat Kills 25 in Cleveland.

Cleveland, O., July 30.—Two adults and 23 babies dead, with a half dozen prostrations, was the toll of the heat wave which returned here.

LIVE NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

Three Alpine climbers fell 3,500 feet off the Salieres tower of the Dent-Du Midi. They are believed to have been Frenchmen.

James Gianvelli, a blastman, in St. Louis, Mo., accidentally attached a stick of dynamite to a live electric wire, and he was blown to pieces.

A severe rainstorm, accompanied by wind and lightning, in Baltimore, Md., injured eighteen persons and damaged property to the extent of \$800,000.

George Robinson and his wife and their two children were found dead at the Robinson farm home near Rumley, Alberta. All four had died from the effects of bullet wounds.

The Chickasaw river is drying up and the deputy game and fish wardens distributed free 3,000 pounds of fish, taken from the pools in the stream, to the residents of Drury, Kan.

Children at play discovered a chest of gold containing over \$4,000, hidden in a sidewall at the old homestead of Michael Biehr, at Peoria, Ill. The amount was in \$5, \$10 and \$20 gold coins.

Mayor George F. Cotterell has submitted to the Seattle city council claims for damages amounting to \$3,047 because of losses suffered by Socialists at the rioting by United States soldiers and sailors the night of July 18.

Cipriano Castro, former president of Venezuela, has disappeared from the Canary Islands and sailed for the West Indies, according to reports received in New York from prominent Venezuelans. His wife departed some time ago.

Because of a burned bridge Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Mrs. Daniels and Governor West of Oregon groped their way across a canyon near Iseador, Ore., on the Southern Pacific road at night. They carried trainmen's lanterns.

Attended by thousands of mourners, many of them the relatives or close friends of the victims, the funeral of the twenty-one unidentified dead who lost their lives in the Binghanton (N. Y.) clothing company fire, took place on Sunday.

Representative Austin of Tennessee has offered a resolution in congress calling on Secretary of the Interior Lane for information concerning changes and demotions in the pension bureau. It is said many old soldiers have been sufferers by the shakeup.

Two women were drowned in the St. Lawrence river when an automobile in which they were sitting ran off the deck of the ferry steamer South, near Montreal, and plunged into the river. Mrs. Charles Morrison and Mrs. J. Cheyne were the victims.

Estelle Van Fossen, twelve years old, and Thelma Rouch, thirteen, were drowned in the reservoir of the Watt Mining Car company at Barnesville, O. News of the death of his daughter was conveyed to Andrew Rouch at a baseball game. He fell from the grandstand when informed of the tragedy and his back was broken.

Superintendent C. N. Cole of the St. Croix county asylum in Wisconsin attempted to capture David Flint, an escaped lunatic, on a lonely road, but the latter, armed with an ax, put up a fight. The madman aimed the ax at Cole's head, but missed, and in an instant Cole was upon him. Cole received many hard blows from the broadside of the ax before he disarmed Flint.

CHINA REBELS ARE REPULSED

Seven Provinces Join War Movement Against President Yuan—10,000 Troops Leave Canton.

Shanghai, July 26.—In one of the fiercest battles of the present revolutionary movement the South rebels were driven back, after making repeated assaults on the Shanghai arsenal.

After they were driven back the rebels massed out of range of the government shells, and are strengthening their forces for another attack on the arsenal. Seven of the southern provinces joined the movement against the government.

THE MARKETS.

Table with columns for various commodities (LIVE STOCK, WHEAT, CORN, BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE, CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, etc.) and their prices in Chicago and St. Louis.

Some folks never learn to let bad enough alone.

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

Only a newly married man ever dodges when his wife throws things at him.

BEST DYSPESIA CURE Pepperts, 50c. cures or money refunded. Druggists or Dr. Ets Drug Co., Chicago. Adv.

THE RIGHT SOAP FOR BABY'S SKIN

In the care of baby's skin and hair, Cuticura Soap is the mother's favorite. Not only is it unrivaled in purity and refreshing fragrance, but its gentle emollient properties are usually sufficient to allay minor irritations, remove redness, roughness and chafing, soothe sensitive conditions, and promote skin and hair health generally. Assisted by Cuticura Ointment, it is most valuable in the treatment of eczemas, rashes and itching, burning infantile eruptions. Cuticura Soap wears to a wafer, often outlasting several cakes of ordinary soap and making its use most economical.

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

How to Stop Pen Leaking. "That reminds me of the story of the advertisement which said that for the small sum of 25 cents, anyone could receive the information on how to keep a fountain pen from dripping ink," said City Attorney Daniel W. Hoan in illustrating a point.

"A young man whose pen bothered the life out of him, sent a quarter for the desired information. The reply was:

"Don't put any ink in it."—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

BLUE AND DISCOURAGED

Mrs. Hamilton Tells How She Finally Found Health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Warren, Ind.—"I was bothered terribly with female weakness. I had pains and was not regular, my head ached all the time, I had bearing down pains and my back hurt me the biggest part of the time, I was dizzy and had weak feelings when I would stoop over, it hurt me to walk any distance and I felt blue and discouraged."



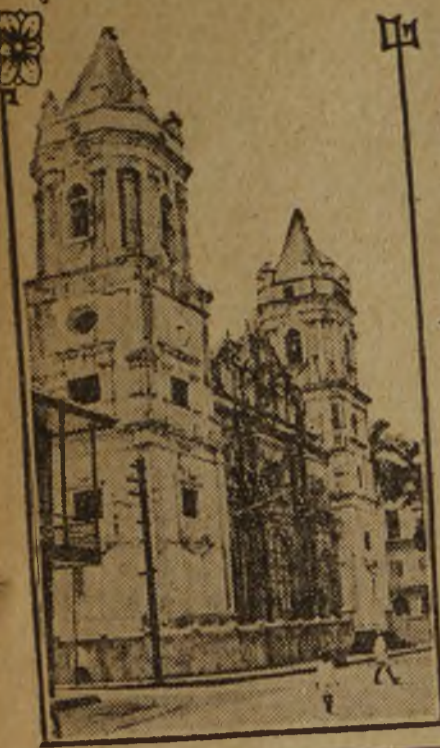
"I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and am now in good health. If it had not been for that medicine I would have been in my grave a long time ago."—Mrs. ARTIE E. HAMILTON, R.F.D. No. 6, Warren, Ind.

Another Case.

Esmond, R.I.—"I write to tell you how much good your medicine has done me and to let other women know that there is help for them. I suffered with bearing down pains, headache, was irregular and felt blue and depressed all the time. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and commenced to gain in a short time and I am a well woman today. I am on my feet from early morning until late at night running a boarding house and do all my own work. I hope that many suffering women will try your medicine. It makes happier wives and mothers."—Mrs. ANNA HANSEN, Esmond, Rhode Island.

DAISY FLY KILLER advertisement with product image and descriptive text.

ON THE ISTHIMUS WITH A CAMERA



The Cathedral of Panama City, a fine specimen of Spanish-American Architecture.



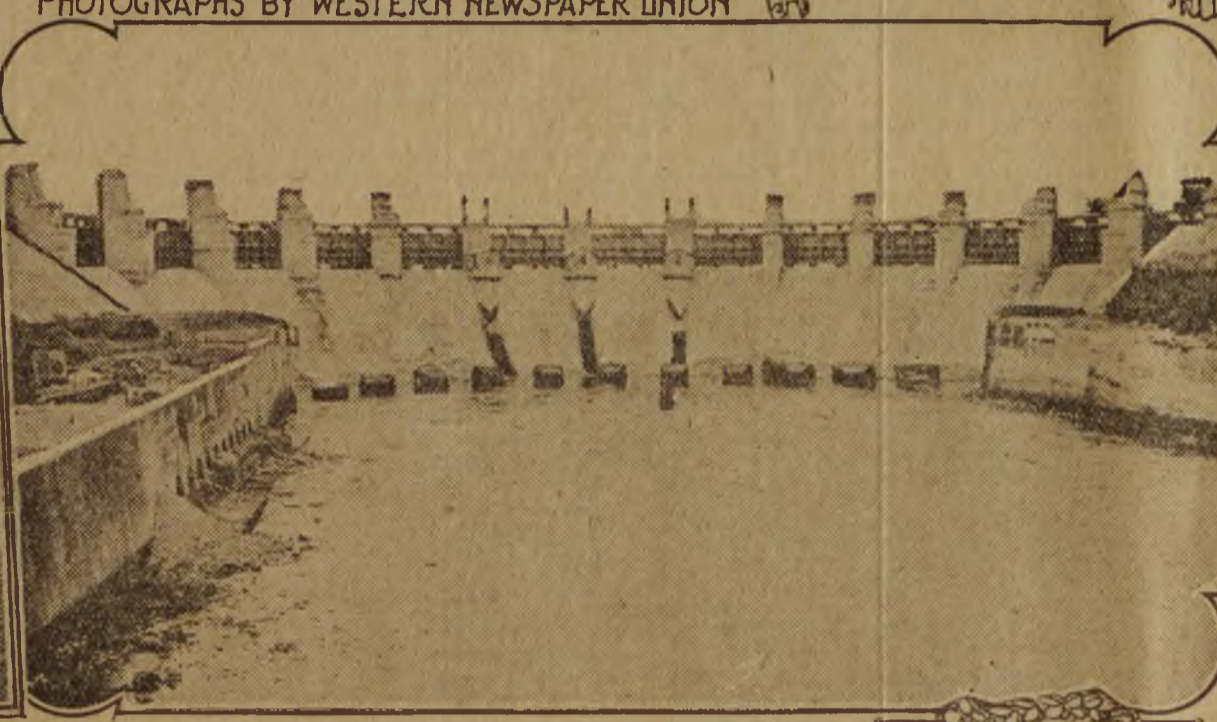
Ruins of Old Panama, showing the unusual circular windows.

E. W. PICKARD

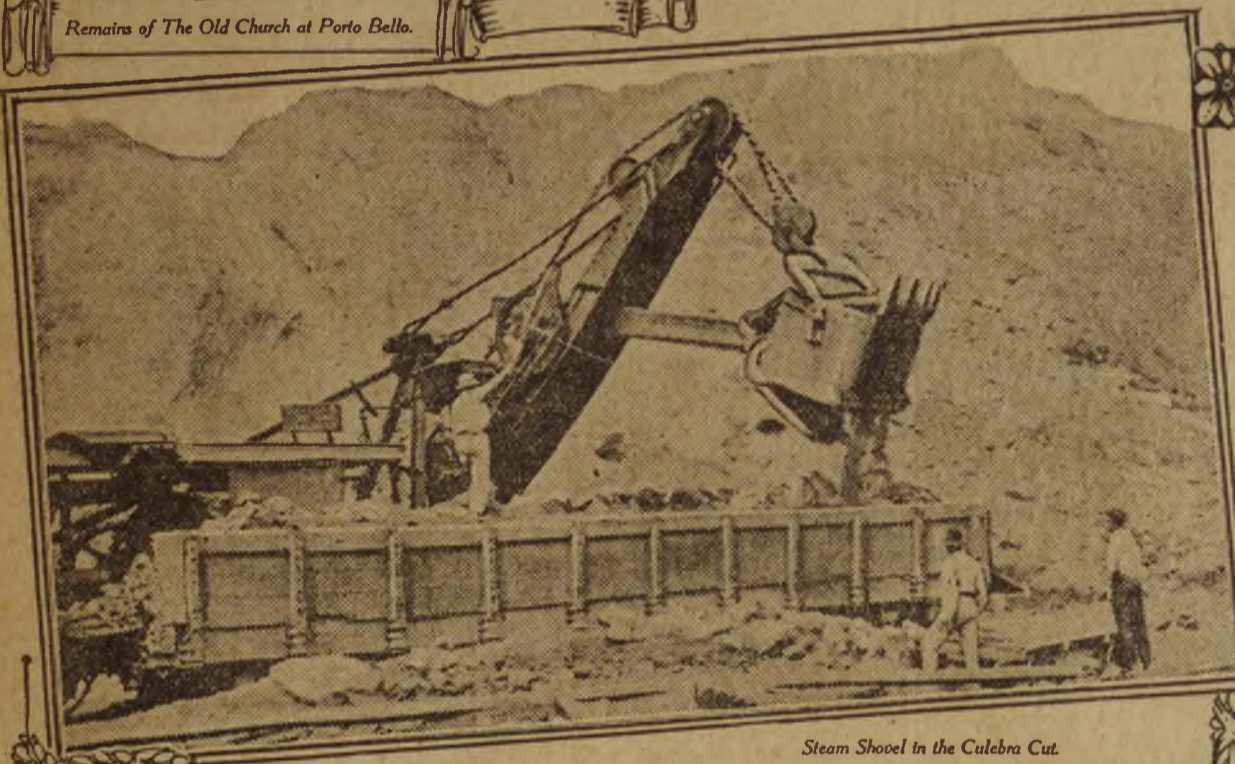
PHOTOGRAPHS BY WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION



Remains of The Old Church at Porto Bello.



Great Spillway in the Gatun Dam.



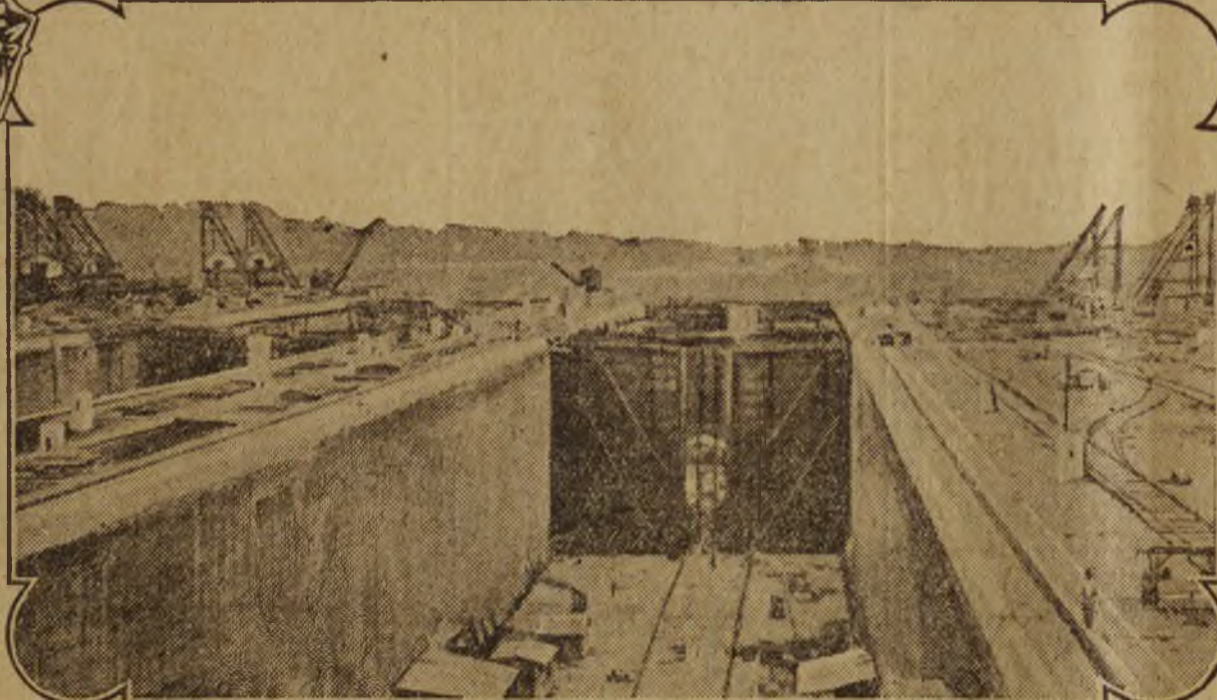
Steam Shovel in the Culebra Cut.



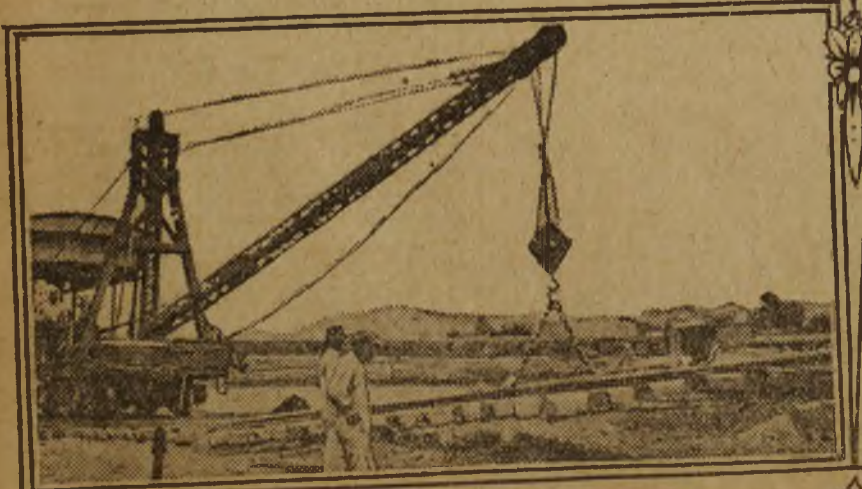
The Church of Santa Ana, Panama.



Royal Palms on the Isthmus.



One of the Lock Chambers and Gates at Gatun, from above.



Track Shifter, which does the work of many men.

This device was invented especially for use on the canal work, where frequent shifting of tracks has been necessary.



Turret on Top of Fort San Lorenzo, at mouth of the Chagres.

San Lorenzo castle was captured by Henry Morgan's men in 1670 before he destroyed Panama.

NEWS NUGGETS FROM ILLINOIS

Chicago.—A jury in the criminal court returned a verdict of guilty against Fred Hrodek, a chauffeur, charged with the murder of Patrick J. Condon, who was run over and killed by an automobile driven by the defendant. His punishment was fixed at fourteen years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. Fred Cordes, who was in the car with Hrodek when the victim was killed, was found not guilty. Reckless drivers of automobiles were characterized as being far more dangerous to the community than highway robbers by Assistant State's Attorney Stephen A. Malato in his argument to the jury in the case of Hrodek. The defendants testified that the accident was unavoidable.

Mt. Carmel.—Paul Rigg, twenty-three years old, of Belmont, Ill., an escaped trusty from the Southern Indiana reformatory at Jeffersonville, was captured here by Sheriff W. A. Milburn and Deputies O. A. Unehauen and James Bruce, at the home of his sister. Rigg was sentenced at Evansville, Ind., for burglary. He has escaped twice from the county jail during the past two years.

Carlville.—Howard Chiles, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Chiles, residing on a farm west of this city, was seriously injured when his right hand was caught in the cogwheels of a feed grinder and so badly lacerated that the third and fourth fingers and part of the palm of the hand had to be amputated. The accident happened at the farm of Perry Duckles, just across the road from his home, whom he was assisting in grinding up some feed.

Duquoin.—The time for filing petitions as candidates for judge and clerk of the Duquoin city court has expired. Only two candidates have entered the race for the places, Judge B. W. Pope and Harry Barrett, the incumbents. It is not thought that other candidates will make the race, as this could be done only by writing the names on the ballots. The election will be the first municipal election here at which women can vote.

Griffin.—This village had a disastrous fire. Among the eight buildings destroyed were the livery barn of James Price, Spore's poultry house, Charles Garrett's residence and barn; Heady's barn and garage, Cox's barn and Jess Elfer's office building. The loss is estimated at \$10,000, partly covered by insurance. Griffin has no water supply or fire company and the buildings were rapidly consumed.

Duquoin.—After an illness of about a week, Ollice Harkins, seventeen-year-old son of Rev. and Mrs. D. C. Harkins of this city, died from drinking ice water while overheated. The boy had been playing baseball and after drinking became violently ill.

Vandalla.—For the first time in Fayette county or in southern Illinois a case was tried in court where women served on the jury and that was in this city when the case of the people vs. Elmer and Lloyd Kinney was tried before Esquire George W. Brown. After all evidence was in the jury retired and after three hours' deliberation returned a verdict of guilty against Elmer Kinney and fined him ten dollars. Lloyd Kinney was found not guilty.

Peoria.—While looking out of a window on the seventh floor of the Jefferson building, Henry Winaka, aged fifty-three years, became dizzy and fell headlong to the roof of a one-story building. A sister grabbed one of his legs as he started to fall, but her strength gave way before help arrived, and she saw her brother fall to his death. A few minutes afterwards within thirty feet of the spot where the victim fell, Mrs. Annie C. M. Haenig, sixty-three years old, was found dead in her room.

Riverton.—Fire that started from an over-heated stove destroyed the residence owned and occupied by Mrs. Gabriel here. The building, a two-story farm structure, was formerly known as the "Old Hotel" of this place. Most of the household goods were saved. The loss, covered by insurance, is estimated at \$1,000.

Calro.—Ellis Edmonds, a negro, was captured here, accused of assaulting a daughter of Thomas Scott, McGee Springs, near Blandville, Ky. A report of the negro capture was sent to McGee Springs, and news reached Calro that a large crowd of Kentuckians were coming to lynch him. Sheriff Vanerice of Ballard county, Ky., took charge of the negro and rushed him to a place of safety. The would-be lynchers have not appeared here.

Springfield.—Lola Overby, aged twenty-four years, a telephone girl, employed at the Virden, Ill., exchange, committed suicide at that place by plunging in front of a speeding interurban car and was ground to pieces. She had been in ill health.

Quincy.—William McArthur forty-five years old, a farmer, died while sitting at the wheel of his automobile. Paralysis caused his death. His machine ran backwards down a hill and was stopped near an embankment.

NEWS OF ILLINOIS

ITEMS OF GENERAL STATE INTEREST FRESH FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

AUTOMOBILE WRECK IS FATAL

Machine Stops Dead on Railway Tracks Near Sugar Grove and is Struck by Train—Six-Year-Old Girl Loses Life.

Aurora.—Lillian Sanderson, six years old, was killed and her sister, Viola Sanderson, aged four, was fatally injured when an automobile carrying six children and three adults was struck by a Burlington express train near Sugar Grove. Mrs. Sanderson, mother of the children, was internally injured. The car went dead just as the train came into sight. Seward Sanderson of Lee, owner of the car, and father of the children, was just getting out of the machine to crank it, but was too late.

Morris.—James Moran, reputed to be the oldest man in Illinois, will observe his one hundred and tenth birthday at his home near here. He is familiarly known as "the king of the Waupecan," from a river which flows by his home. He is still active and in good health. When in his prime Mr. Moran was a famous athlete. In those days farmers cut grass with scythes. At haying time competitions were arranged and a prize given to the mower cutting over the largest area in a given time. Mr. Moran was able to vanquish all other competitors. The contests took place in the Waupecan valley. His feats with the scythe thus brought him the title "king of the Waupecan."

Bloomington.—E. J. Bralse, secretary of the Journeymen Tailors' International union, announced that at the international convention in this city he will recommend a strike of journeymen tailors throughout the United States and Canada for better wages and improved working conditions.

Champaign.—A plan for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the admission of the state of Illinois to the Union was presented to the state commission by President Edmund J. James of the University of Illinois. The centennial will be observed in 1918, but Dr. James declared that the time was none too long if an appropriate observance was desired. He outlined a week's program, which included the following events: Celebrations in each county seat; chief celebration in Springfield; celebration at the University of Illinois, which will reach its fiftieth year at that time; two days' celebration in Chicago as a finale. Another suggestion was the issuing of a series of volumes on the history and science of the state.

Duquoin.—Despite adverse weather conditions, the wheat yield in Perry, Jackson and Franklin counties is much larger than last year. On many farms the yield is averaging fifteen bushels to the acre. A. G. Keith, living west of here, averaged thirty bushels to the acre. The grain is of splendid quality and farmers are hoping for a top price. The corn crop will be far above the average. This is especially true of Perry and Union counties.

Vandalla.—Two women served on a jury here that was summoned to try two young men charged with disturbing an assembly of people at worship. They were Miss Mary Scott, editor of the Vandalla Leader, and Miss Ruth Bingaman, president of the Vandalla Equal Suffrage league. Prosecuting Attorney J. G. Burnside and John A. Matheny, counsel for the defendants, accepted the young women.

Duquoin.—Although no definite steps have been taken to fill the office of state printer expert, it is known that Hiram L. Willamson of Murphysboro, now holding the office, has tendered his resignation. It is said the resignation will become effective August 1, at which time Willamson will assume the management of a printing company at Springfield. Among the southern Illinois applicants for the office are John A. Griffin of Duquoin and Bert E. Hill of Carbondale.

Peoria.—With her only child, a baby one year old, held by Harry Dudley, a landlord, to prevent escaping a board bill, Mrs. Sarah Cook appealed to the courts to restore the baby to her. Mrs. Cook asserts she was to pay her board at the end of the week and when she tendered the money to the landlord he also demanded full pay for the baby's board. The mother was penniless after paying her bill and unable to obtain her baby.

Shelbyville.—Arthur P. Hegley, fourteen-year-old son of William P. Hegley, was accidentally shot in the arm and side while getting out of a boat. He had been squirrel hunting and was shot by his own gun, the trigger of which caught on the side of the boat.

Peoria.—Miss Jessie Wagner, aged twenty years, daughter of a wealthy Mapleton, Ill., farmer, committed suicide at her father's home by jumping into a 30-foot well and drowning.

WILD AUTO CHASE IN NEW YORK CITY

Police and Motorists Pursue Speeder Three Hours.

KNOCKED DOWN WOMEN

Bullets Flew After a Car That Had Run Down Several People and Then Ran Away—Collapsed Wheel Finally Ditched the Machine.

New York.—Roaring through the streets of the upper west side with an occasional burst of Vanderbilt cup speed, a low built racing car was run to earth early the other day after a continuous chase of three hours, in which a motorcycle policeman led a fleet of private cars.

The pursued machine, driven by its owner, William Gohlhaus, a motor car dealer, had knocked down three women who were crossing Fifth avenue at One Hundred and Thirtieth street. The accident was seen by three men in another car and they started the pursuit in which Motorcycle Policeman Ochenhirt joined almost immediately. The pursued car ran the gauntlet of fire from Ochenhirt's revolver.

One policeman after another, attracted by the noise of the pursued, stepped out from street corners and blazed away, hoping to strike a tire or cripple the machinery of the flying car.

Gohlhaus slid far down in his seat and his two companions crouched in the tonneau. The chase was the most dramatic ever known in this city. Up into the open spaces near Van Cortland Park and back into the swarming streets of the upper west side, the big six-cylinder car whirled, cut open and its exhaust roaring and spitting flame like a cup racer. Ochenhirt hung to the trail, about two short blocks behind. His cycle was good for 55 miles an hour and he said he had it going at the top notch.

Steering with one hand, the policeman loaded and reloaded his revolver and emptied it, but with no effect. A little girl sitting at a basement window received a painful flesh wound from one wild bullet and several win-



Pace Began to Tell.

dows were broken and heads barely missed by the shots. The whole upper section of the city was on the street to watch the sport.

Car after car got in line, each with a policeman hanging on the running board blowing his whistle to get the right of way, or taking long distance shots at the flying quarry.

But the pace began to tell and the number of pursuers slowly dwindled toward midnight until finally there were only Ochenhirt on his still faithful motorcycle and the three men who had started the pursuit.

After 150 miles of city streets had been covered Ochenhirt found himself the only pursuer. Slowly he drew in on his quarry and finally far up town, the pursued machine's front wheel collapsed and the car flopped into a ditch. One of its occupants fled, but the other two, Gohlhaus and his chauffeur, were arrested.

The three women Gohlhaus's car had knocked down were taken to a hospital.

FIGHTS SNAKE; SAVES MASTER

Dog Seizes and Kills a Rattler as Reptile is About to Strike.

Clearfield, Pa.—Tippy, a little mongrel dog, saved the life of his master, Frank G. Harris, one time county treasurer, the other day while the latter was on a fishing trip to Moose Creek, near here, by attacking a big rattlesnake that was about to strike Harris in the face.

Mr. Harris, desiring to reach the other side of the stream, started to crawl over on a slippery log. Just as he reached the far end of the log a big rattler raised his head directly in front of his face and drew back to strike.

"Tippy," who had swam the creek, darted at the snake and obtained a hold just back of the head. His keen teeth made short work of the rattler.

JOHN DYER DEAD

Veteran of the Civil War Succumbs to Apoplexy Thursday Evening, July 24

John Dyer passed away suddenly Thursday evening, July 24, at about eight o'clock, being stricken with apoplexy at his home on the old Dyer homestead west of Genoa. Mr. Dyer had been down town twice during the day and seemed to be in as good health as usual. At the hour stated above he started to walk from the dining room to the kitchen and fell just as he reached the door between the two rooms.

At the coroner's inquest held later in the evening it developed evidence that the deceased had suffered a slight attack about a year ago, but it was so light that medical assistance was not called at the time.

John Dyer was born in Springfield, Ky., February 25, 1838. Many years ago he conducted a meat market in Sycamore. He served in the civil war in a Chicago battery. He was married to Miss Abbie Wood, daughter of George L. Wood, a well known pioneer of this county. His wife died a few years ago and his son, George, passed away about a year ago. His son, William, with whom he resided on the farm, survives.

Funeral services were held at the home Sunday afternoon at two o'clock, interment taking place in Genoa cemetery, the ceremony being according to Masonic rites. Mr. Dyer was a life member of Kilwinning Lodge, No. 311, of Chicago and at the time of his death had the distinction of being the oldest living member of the lodge. Genoa masons had charge of the funeral.

MARRIED AT ST. CATHERINES

First Marriage in the New Edifice Takes Place Wednesday of this week

The first marriage to take place in the new St. Catherines church occurred on Wednesday of this week, when Mr. Wm. Prindeville of Chicago and Miss Grace Conway of Kirkland were united in the holy bonds of wedlock, the impressive ceremony being by Rev. Father O'Brien.

L. T. L. Notes

July 28 was held the election of officers as follows; Jean Bellamy, president; George Sanley, vice-president; Frieda Kohne, secretary; Earl O'Bright, treasurer; Robert Hoffman librarian; Harvey Mattison, monitor. The L. T. L. were guests at the W. C. T. U. Anniversary picnic on July 24. They provided a short program and were given the collection which amounted to \$1.69. Next Monday will be held Initiation Service.

AN ORDINANCE

RECOMMENDATION OF ORDINANCE BY BOARD OF LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Office of the Board of Local Improvements. Genoa, Ill., July 18, 1913. To the Mayor and City Council of the City of Genoa, Illinois.

Gentlemen: The Board of Local Improvements herewith transmits your Honorable Body a draft of an Ordinance entitled, "An Ordinance Prepared and Transmitted and Its Passage Recommended by the Board of Local Improvements of the City of Genoa to the City Council of said City, Providing for the Construction of a System of Sanitary Sewers; Also Creating a District Thereof; and Providing for the Making of said Improvement by Special Assessments, and the Issuing of Improvement Bonds for the Cost Thereof, in the City of Genoa, DeKalb County, Illinois," which said Board caused to be prepared for the local improvements of a portion of said city by a system of Sanitary Sewers.

The said Board of Local Improvements hereby recommends to your Honorable Body the making of said improvement, the extent, nature, character, locality and description of which is set forth in said draft of ordinance herewith transmitted, and also recommends to your Honorable Body the passage of said Ordinance. The said Board of Local Improvements also herewith transmits to your Honorable Body an estimate of the cost of said improvement as finally determined upon by said Board and provided for in said draft of ordinance herewith transmitted.

T. L. HOOPER, A. M. HILL, MARTIN MALANA, Board of Local Improvements of the City of Genoa, Illinois.

ESTIMATE OF PRESIDENT: To the Board of Local Improvements of the City of Genoa, Illinois, and To the Mayor and City Council of the City of Genoa, Illinois.

The Board of Local Improvements of the City of Genoa having passed a resolution providing for the making of a local improvement, consisting of a system of sanitary sewers; also creating a district therefor; and providing for the making of said improvement bonds for the cost thereof, and having recommended that such local improvement be made, I hereby submit an estimate of the cost of such improvement, including labor, materials, and all other expenses attending the same, and the cost of making and collecting the assessment therefor, as provided by law.

The estimated cost of said improvement is as follows: Vitrified clay pipe sewer including Y branches, and all necessary fittings and cementing joints, with natural cement mortar, excavating and re-filling sewer trench, complete in place as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Description of sewer work and Estimated cost. Includes items like 1215 lineal feet of 18-inch sewer at \$1.20 per lineal foot, 328 lineal feet of 16-inch sewer at \$1.20 per lineal foot, etc.

Totals \$25,000.00 I hereby certify that in my opinion the above estimate does not exceed the probable cost of the above proposed improvement, and the lawful expenses attending the same.

T. J. HOOPER, President of the Board of Local Improvements of the City of Genoa, Illinois. Dated at Genoa, Illinois, this 17th day of July, A. D. 1913.

AN ORDINANCE PREPARED AND TRANSMITTED AND ITS PASSAGE RECOMMENDED BY THE BOARD OF LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS OF THE CITY OF GENOA TO THE CITY COUNCIL OF SAID CITY, PROVIDING FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A SYSTEM OF SANITARY SEWERS; ALSO CREATING A DISTRICT THEREFOR, AND PROVIDING FOR THE MAKING OF SAID IMPROVEMENT BY SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS, AND THE ISSUING OF IMPROVEMENT BONDS FOR THE COST THEREOF IN THE CITY OF GENOA, DEKALB COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

Be it ordained by the Mayor and City Council of the City of Genoa, County of De Kalb and State of Illinois, the nature, character, locality

and description of which local improvement is set forth as follows:

SEWER: That a main sewer 18 inches in diameter be constructed on a line five feet south of the north line of the right of way of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway from the easterly bank of the Kishwaukee River at an elevation of 60.4 feet to a point 5 feet easterly from the intersection of the westerly or southerly line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway with the north line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway at an elevation of 62.8 feet; thence northerly at a right angle thereto 11 feet at an elevation of 63 feet; thence easterly and parallel to the north line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway 675 feet at an elevation of 68.4 feet; thence easterly on same course 425 feet to the center of West Street at an elevation of 69.1 feet.

The above elevations connected by straight lines shall form the grade line of the sewer. That a sub-main sewer of 15 inches in diameter be constructed in West Street from a connection with the eastern terminus of the 18-inch main sewer as herein provided to be laid along the northerly line of right of way of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway from the center line of Main Street; thence southeasterly on center line of Main Street 125 feet. It shall be laid with its grade line starting at an elevation of 78.5 feet at its connection with the aforesaid 18-inch sewer, and shall rise uniformly to 79.0 feet at its terminus as above described in Main Street 125 feet southeasterly from West Street.

That a sub-main sewer of 14 inches diameter be constructed in Second Street from a connection with the eastern terminus of the 15-inch sewer, as herein provided to be laid in Main Street, and be laid north 45° 25' East 235 feet to the point of intersection of the center line of First Street with a line which is 20 feet east of the west line of Adams Street and north on said line 20 feet east of the west line of Adams Street to the center line of Second Street.

That a sub-main sewer of 14 inches diameter be constructed in Second Street from a connection with the eastern terminus of the 15-inch sewer, as herein provided to be laid in Main Street, and be laid north 45° 25' East 235 feet to the point of intersection of the center line of First Street with a line which is 20 feet east of the west line of Adams Street and north on said line 20 feet east of the west line of Adams Street to the center line of Second Street.

That a sub-main sewer of 14 inches diameter be constructed with the 14-inch sewer as herein provided to be laid in Adams Street 20 feet east from the west line thereof, and be laid east in and along the center line of Second Street to the intersection of center line of Sycamore Street. It shall be laid with its grade line starting at an elevation of 80.0 feet at its connection with the aforesaid 14-inch sewer in Adams Street, and shall rise uniformly to 82.7 feet at its eastern terminus in Sycamore Street.

That a sub-main sewer of 12 inches diameter be constructed in Second Street from a connection with the eastern terminus of the 14-inch sewer as herein provided to be laid in Second Street and be laid east in and along the center line of Second Street to the intersection of center line of Eureka Avenue. It shall be laid with its grade line starting at an elevation of 82.7 feet at its connection with the aforesaid 14-inch sewer and shall rise uniformly to 84.5 feet at its eastern terminus in Eureka Avenue.

That a sub-main sewer of 12 inches diameter be constructed in Eureka Avenue and in Brown Street from a connection with the eastern terminus of the 12-inch sewer as herein provided to be laid in Second Street and be laid south, in and along the center lines of Eureka Avenue and across the right of way of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company and in the center line of Brown Street, to the intersection of the center line of Railroad Street. It shall be laid with its grade line starting at an elevation of 86.0 feet at its connection with the aforesaid 12-inch sewer and shall rise uniformly to 87.2 feet at the center line of First Street. It shall then be laid with its grade line at an elevation of 89.0 feet at the center line of First Street, and shall rise uniformly to 91.0 feet at its southern terminus in Railroad Street.

That a sub-main sewer of 12 inches diameter be constructed in West Street from the eastern terminus of the 18-inch sewer as herein provided to be laid 6 feet north of the north line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul right of way, and be laid south in and along the center line of Jackson Street. It shall be laid with its grade line starting at an elevation of 69.1 feet at its connection with the aforesaid 18-inch sewer and shall rise uniformly to 70.0 feet at its southern terminus in Jackson Street.

That a sub-main sewer of 10 inches diameter be constructed from the southern terminus of the 12-inch sewer in West Street at Jackson Street south 20° 15' east 1460 feet to the center line of Washington Street where intersected by the center line of Hill Street produced westerly. It shall be laid with its grade line starting at an elevation of 70.0 feet at its connection with the aforesaid 12-inch sewer in West Street and shall rise uniformly to 72.7 feet at a point 740 feet south 36° 15' east thereof, and from this point the grade line shall start at an elevation of 75.5 feet and shall rise uniformly to 82.0 feet at its eastern terminus in Washington Street.

That a sub-main sewer of 10 inches diameter be constructed from the eastern terminus of the 14-inch sewer on Second Street, in Sycamore Street south along the center line of Sycamore Street to the center line of First Street and south from the center line of First Street to a point in Sycamore Street which is 27 feet east of the west line thereof at the point of intersection of the center line of the alley in Block 1 of Merriman's Addition produced easterly to Sycamore Street. It shall be laid with its grade line starting at an elevation of 85.0 feet at its connection with the 14-inch sewer as herein provided to be laid in Second Street, and shall rise uniformly to 88.0 feet at the center line of First Street and from the center line of First Street the grade line shall start at an elevation of 90.0 feet at its southern terminus in Sycamore Street as above described.

That a lateral sewer 8 inches in diameter be constructed in State Street from a connection with the 14-inch sewer herein provided to be laid in Second Street, and be laid south in and along the center line of State Street to the intersection of the center line at an elevation of 83.4 feet at its connection with the aforesaid 14-inch sewer in Second Street, and shall rise uniformly to 89.8 feet at its southern terminus in First Street.

That a lateral sewer of 8 inches diameter be constructed in State Street from a connection with the 14-inch sewer as herein provided to be laid in Second Street and be laid south in and along the center line of State Street to the intersection of the center line at an elevation of 83.4 feet at its connection with the aforesaid 14-inch sewer in Second Street, and shall rise uniformly to 89.8 feet at its southern terminus in First Street.

That a lateral sewer of 8 inches diameter be constructed in State Street from a connection with the 14-inch sewer as herein provided to be laid in Second Street and be laid south in and along the center line of State Street. It shall be laid with its grade line starting at an elevation of 89.5 at its connection with the aforesaid 14-inch sewer in Second Street and shall rise uniformly to 81.8 feet at its northern terminus.

That a lateral sewer of eight (8) inches diameter be constructed in Monroe Street from a connection with the 14-inch sewer as herein provided to be laid in Second Street and be laid south in and along the center line of Monroe Street to a point 35 feet north of the south line of First Street. It shall be laid with its grade line starting at an elevation of 83.5 feet at its connection with aforesaid 14-inch sewer in Second Street and shall rise uniformly to 86.0 feet at its southern terminus in First Street.

That a lateral sewer of 8 inches diameter be constructed in First Street from a connection with the 8-inch sewer as herein provided to be laid in Monroe Street and to be laid west and on a line 35 feet north of the south line of said First Street to intersection of the center line of Washington Street. It shall be laid with its grade line starting at an elevation of 88.7 feet at its connection with the aforesaid 8-inch sewer in Monroe Street and shall rise uniformly to 88.0 feet at its western terminus in center of Washington Street.

That a lateral sewer of 8 inches diameter be constructed in First Street from a connection with the 10-inch sewer herein provided to be laid in Sycamore Street and to be laid east in and along the center line of said First Street to a point 570 feet east of the center line of Sycamore Street. It shall be laid with its grade line starting at an elevation of 88.0 feet at its connection with the aforesaid 10-inch sewer in Sycamore Street and shall rise uniformly to 90.3 feet at its eastern terminus.

That a lateral sewer of 8 inches diameter be constructed in First Street from a connection with the 12-inch sewer herein provided to be laid in Eureka Avenue and to be laid west in and along the center line of said First Street to a point 540 feet west of center line of Eureka Avenue. It shall be laid with its grade line starting at an elevation of 87.8 feet at its connection with the aforesaid 12-inch sewer in Eureka Avenue and shall rise uniformly to 90.0 feet at its western terminus.

That a lateral sewer of 8 inches diameter be constructed in Brown Street from a connection with the 12-inch sewer herein provided to be laid in Brown Street, and to be laid south in and along the center line of said First Street to a point 540 feet west of center line of Eureka Avenue. It shall be laid with its grade line starting at an elevation of 91.0 feet at its connection with the aforesaid 12-inch sewer in Brown Street and shall rise uniformly to 87.6 feet at a point 23 feet north of the south line of Main Street; thence rising uniformly to 104.6 feet at its southern terminus in center of Central Avenue.

That a lateral sewer of 8 inches diameter be constructed in Main Street from a connection with the 8-inch sewer herein provided to be laid in Brown Street and to be laid west on a line 22 feet north of the south line of Main Street to center line of Stott Street; it shall be laid with its grade line starting at an elevation of 97.6 feet at its connection with the aforesaid 8-inch sewer in Brown Street and shall rise uniformly to 99.2 feet at its western terminus in Stott Street.

That a lateral sewer of 8 inches diameter be constructed in Stott Street from a connection with the 8-inch sewer herein provided to be laid in Main Street and to be laid south in and along the center line of said Stott Street to the center line of Central Avenue. It shall be laid with its grade line starting at an elevation of 99.2 feet at its connection with the aforesaid 8-inch sewer in Main Street and shall rise uniformly to 100.0 feet at a point 162 feet south of the south line of Main Street; thence it shall rise uniformly to 106.0 feet at its southern terminus in Central Avenue.

That a lateral sewer of 8 inches diameter be constructed in Railroad Street from a connection with the 12-inch sewer herein provided to be laid in Brown Street and be laid west in and along the center line of Railroad Street to a point 600 feet west of the center line of Brown Street. It shall be laid with its grade line starting at an elevation of 91.0 feet at its connection with the aforesaid 12-inch sewer in Brown Street and shall rise uniformly to 93.6 feet at its western terminus.

That a lateral sewer of 8 inches diameter be constructed in Sycamore Street from a connection with the southern terminus of the 10-inch sewer herein provided to be laid in Sycamore Street and be laid south on a line 27 feet east of the west line of said street to the center line of West Church Street.

It shall be laid with its grade line starting at an elevation of 95.6 feet at its connection with the 10-inch sewer herein provided to be laid in Sycamore Street and shall rise uniformly to 97.0 feet at a point 335 feet south thereof and from this point the grade line shall start at an elevation of 98.4 feet and shall rise uniformly to an elevation of 105.0 feet at its southern terminus as above described.

That a lateral sewer of 8 inches diameter be constructed in alley of Block 4 of Patterson's Addition from a connection with the 8-inch sewer, as herein provided to be laid in Sycamore Street and to be laid east in and along the center line of said alley

(Continued in supplement)

COMMITTEES APPOINTED

Hard Road from Genoa to Sandwich is Proposed by Board

Sycamore Tribune: The first steps towards selecting the roads of the county upon which the state aid money is to be expended were taken Wednesday by the board of supervisors.

According to the new law each county must submit plats of its roads it desires improved, to the state highway commissioner's office in Springfield before January 1, if any stated fund is to be received next year.

The selection of the roads will first be made a special matter of business of the following committee appointed by Chairman Dodge of the board: J. H. Jarboe, DeKalb; F. B. Townsend, Sycamore; L. H. Kellum, Sandwich; W. G. Potter, Clinton; Wm. Aves, Franklin; O. T. D. Berg, Milan and Thos. Horan, Pierce. This committee expects to get together and go over the various roads in a tour of inspection and will report to the board August 11.

One road that was suggested and roughly outlined would extend from Genoa thru Sycamore to DeKalb, thence south of DeKalb, touching Waterman and then diverging towards Sandwich, entering that city from the west. It is probable that there may be some difference of opinions as to the selection of the roads south of Waterman, but the route as suggested north of Waterman seemed to meet the approval of the supervisors. A valuable point in its favor, is in the fact that in the fourteen miles from Genoa to DeKalb there is but about a mile and one-half that is not in excellent condition.

The building of hard roads will really be in the south end of the county. As the amount available the first year will be only about \$5,000 for this county it can readily be seen that the completion of the route is many years distant, even beyond the lives of many of the supervisors who will make the selection of its course.

An engineer is also to be selected to have charge of the county roads and the following committee was named to select candidates for this position: Chairman, William VonOhlen, Hinckley; George Dick, Mayfield; Chris Awe, Genoa; H. E. White, Somonauk, and Orton Bell of South Grove.

The county engineer will be paid by the county and the office will be a six year one. He will have to pass a technical examination and will work under the direction from Springfield.

STRUCK BY TRAIN

Auto Load Hit at Sugar Grove and Child is Killed

Lillian Sanderson, six years old, is dead, and Violet Sanderson, four years old, is dying as the result of injuries sustained when their father's automobile was struck by a fast express train, going sixty miles an hour, at Sugar Park Saturday night.

Seward Sanderson, the father, a farmer living at Lee, Ill., killed his engine in the middle of the Burlington tracks. As he leaped out to crank the machine he saw the express train approaching. Shouting to his family to jump, he put his shoulder against the back of the automobile and tried to push it back from the track. At the last second he leaped to safety.

The train struck the machine a moment later. Sanderson's wife, his six children and their nurse were hurled in all directions. Lillian was killed almost instantly. Little hope was held this afternoon for Violet. The others were only slightly injured.

Not All Hours Spent in Labor. When a man says he works eight hours a day, he is seldom exact. He counts in the time he spends listening to funny stories or talking baseball.

LIVED EIGHTY-TWO YEARS

Mrs. John Floto Passed Away-Tuesday Morning at Her Home North of Genoa

Mrs. John Floto passed away at her home north of Genoa on Tuesday morning, July 29, after a long illness. Funeral services will be held at the home this (Thursday) afternoon at 12:30 and at the German Lutheran church in this city at 1:15, Rev. J. Molthan officiating.

Koahine Maria Dorothea, daughter of John Frederick and Barbara Maria Schmidt, was born in Jackendorf, Germany, on the 5th of October, 1831. She was married to John Floto in Germany, accompanying her husband to America in 1863. They resided in Chicago nine years, and then moved to the vicinity of Genoa where they made their home continuously up to the time of death.

Fred Floto, who resides north of Genoa is the only living near relative. There are nine grandchildren.

SUES ROAD RACE ASSOCIATION

Former Senator Lorimer's Daughter Wants \$50,000 Damages

Sixteen prominent Elgin men, stockholders in the Elgin Road Race association, are made defendants in a suit filed in circuit court by Attorneys Hogan & Hogan of Chicago against the Elgin Road Race Association for \$50,000 damages.

The suit is in behalf of Mrs. Graham, daughter of former Senator William Lorimer, who was in that portion of the road race grandstand which collapsed in 1910.

The defendants are: Fred W. Jencks, H. D. Hemmens, Theo. Schmitz, Wallace Wilson, Philip Freiler, M. M. Cloudman, M. S. Aldridge, George Glos, Charles G. Heywood, F. M. Lasher, E. J. O'Beirne, W. J. Gilbert, A. M. Retan, D. B. Hornbeek, Charles Kerber and W. H. Goetting.

According to Frank Hogan, the claim of Mrs. Graham has been pending since the time of the accident, and agents of the Pacific Surety company which carried all accident risks refused to make a settlement. The company at one time offered \$1,200 in settlement, it is said.

Treasurer Philip Freiler states that any judgment secured in the suit will be collected from the Pacific Surety company.

DEKALB FARM LANDS UP

Fine Showing is made in Value of Farm Lands and Number of Farmers

The following tables show the farm values and the number of farms in this section of the state as well as the number of people engaged in farming, according to the last government census:

GENERAL FARM FIGURES table with columns for Name, No. of Farms, and Value. Includes Kane, McHenry, DeKalb, DuPage, Cook, Lake, Boone, Winnebago, Will.

RESIDENTS ON FARMS

Table with columns for Name, White, Foreign Born, and Negroes. Includes Kane, McHenry, DeKalb, DuPage, Cook, Lake, Boone, Winnebago, Will.

Out of His Class.

The young man with a perpendicular measurement of six feet and breadth in proportion had asked the demure little maiden of four feet six feet to marry him. "Harold," she said, flashing a resentful glance up at him, "that isn't fair! It isn't sportsmanlike! Take one of your own size!"

Daily Thought. Remember, no effort we make to attain something beautiful is ever lost. Sometime, somewhere, somehow we shall find that which we seek.—Helen Keller.

This Advertisement will notify you that we are now making some very good offers in our line of Dry Goods Underwear and Notions. We make the claim that for variety, quality and reasonable prices we cannot be excelled by any store in this section and we prove the claim by our offerings at low prices. If you don't believe us all in and LET US CONVINCING YOU WE ARE RIGHT.

JOHN LEMBKE, GENOA

Concrete Ice Houses
For keeping ice, concrete construction has no equal. It is heat resisting. Keeps ice from melting. Unaffected by dampness. Never needs repairs. Build your ice house with Chicago AA Portland Cement.

CEMENT TILE

That the Cement Tile is one of the greatest boons to land owners is acknowledged by everyone who has investigated. They are far more absorbent than the clay tile and will never rot. In fact the cement tile will grow harder and more durable as the years pass. We make them in all sizes. Investigate today. It will pay you. Remember, we also make the everlasting.

Monolithic Cement Silos
GLAD TO GIVE YOU FIGURES

P. A. QUANSTRONG
GENOA, ILLINOIS

AN ORDINANCE

(Continued from page four)

Street and to be laid east and along the center line of said alley 555 feet east of the center line of Washington Street. It shall be laid with its grade line starting at an elevation of 96.4 feet at its connection with the aforesaid 8-inch sewer and shall rise uniformly to 98.4 feet at its eastern terminus.

That a lateral sewer of 8 inches diameter be constructed in Hill Street on the center line thereof and its westerly extension to Washington Street from a connection with the easterly terminus of the 8-inch sewer as herein provided to be laid in Washington Street easterly to a point 25 feet east of the west line of Genoa Street. It shall be laid with its grade line starting at an elevation of 84.7 feet at its connection with the easterly terminus of the 10-inch sewer above described and it shall rise uniformly to an elevation of 87.0 feet at a point 545 feet easterly from said terminus, and from thence it shall rise uniformly to an elevation of 93.0 feet at its eastern terminus in Genoa Street.

That a lateral sewer of 8 inches diameter be constructed in Emmett Street from a connection with the 8-inch sewer herein provided to be laid north in and along the center line of said Emmett Street to the intersection of center line of Church Street. It shall be laid with its grade starting at an elevation of 87.0 feet at its connection with the center line of Church Street and shall rise uniformly to 88.9 feet at its northern terminus in Church Street.

That a lateral sewer of 6 inches diameter be constructed in Genoa Street from a connection with the 8-inch sewer herein provided to be laid in the center of Hill Street, and to be laid on a line 25 feet east of the west line of Genoa Street to a point 540 feet north of the center line of Hill Street. It shall be laid with its grade line starting at an elevation of 98.0 feet at its connection with the aforesaid 8-inch sewer in Hill Street and shall rise uniformly to 104.6 feet at its northern terminus.

That a lateral sewer of 6 inches diameter be constructed in State Street, from a connection with the southern terminus of the 8-inch sewer as herein provided to be laid in State Street, and to be laid south in and along the center line of said State Street to a point 225 feet south of the center line of First Street. It shall be laid with its grade line starting at an elevation of 89.8 feet at its connection with the aforesaid southern terminus of 8-inch sewer in State Street and rise uniformly to 92.6 feet at its southern terminus.

That a lateral sewer of 6 inches diameter be constructed in Washington Street from a connection with a 14-inch sewer as herein provided to be laid south in and along the center line of said Washington Street to a point 250 feet south of the center line of Second Street. It shall be laid with its grade line starting at an elevation of 84.0 feet at its connection with the aforesaid 14-inch sewer in Second Street, and shall rise uniformly to 87.3 feet at its southern terminus.

That a lateral sewer of 6 inches diameter be constructed in Washington Street from a connection with an 8-inch sewer herein provided to be laid south in and along the center line of said Washington Street to a point 200 feet west of the center line of Washington Street. It shall be laid with its grade line starting at an elevation of 88.0 feet at its connection with the aforesaid 8-inch sewer in First Street and shall rise uniformly to 90.0 feet at its southern terminus.

That a lateral sewer of 6 inches diameter be constructed in Washington Street from a connection with the 14-inch sewer herein provided to be laid south in and along the center line of said Washington Street to a point 250 feet south of the center line of Second Street. It shall be laid with its grade line starting at an elevation of 84.0 feet at its connection with the aforesaid 14-inch sewer in Second Street, and shall rise uniformly to 87.3 feet at its southern terminus.

TREE VEINS AND ARTERIES.

Running Sap Still a Source of Wonder For the Scientist.

How the sap travels from the absorbing roots beneath the ground to the topmost twig on an oak or elm tree, more than 100 feet above and to nearly four or five times that height in the case of some of the mammoth gum trees (eucalyptus) of the Tasmanian forest and in the gigantic Wellingtonia of California, has long puzzled the physicist to explain.

The old idea that capillarity is the factor at work, the fluid being conveyed up the trunk and branches after the manner of oil through the wick of a lamp, becomes an altogether inadequate explanation. Especially is this so when we realize that in some of the internal tissues of the stem the pressure exerted reaches from eight to twenty atmospheres, or, in other words, from 120 to 300 pounds to the square inch—a force greater than that in the boiler of a normal railway engine.

This mighty pressure, scattered more or less irregularly through the tissues of the tree, drives the sap to the buds and forces them open, expands their leaves and is constantly at work wherever the process of building new structures is going on.

It is obvious, therefore, that the engineering arrangements for the conducting and controlling of this powerful stream of life giving sap must be very perfectly organized. Indeed, they are more than that. They present marvels of mechanical construction which are not only mechanical on account of their perfection, but are so minute that man can only penetrate the mysteries and beauty of their structure by means of high power microscopes and careful chemical investigations. Even then he is left baffled and wondering.—London Strand Magazine.

Gluttonous Birds.

Birds in proportion to their weight probably eat more than any other living thing. It is a mystery to naturalists how the ringdove flies after its accustomed meal. One dove was found with 600 peas in its crop, another in captivity was known to eat 180 beechnuts at a time, and a third devoured sixty acorns. The robin often eats two and a half times its weight in twenty-four hours, while a barnyard hen with chicks has been observed to resume eating 475 times in the course of a day. The diet of a certain species of hawk comprises about 2,000 mice in the course of a month, besides other food. In the mouth of a young heron were found three trout, each weighing three-quarters of a pound. Another was found with seven small trout in its mouth, a mouse and a thrush, evidently on its way to its nest. The growing bird seems to have an appetite equal to that of an adult.—Harper's.

Mexico City's Little Trojan Horse.

One of the chief works of art in the City of Mexico is the bronze equestrian statue of Charles IV. It is called "The Iron Horse" and "The Little Horse." It stands in the Plaza de la Reforma. Visible from many directions, it serves for a landmark to visitors unacquainted with the southwestern part of the city. It was, according to Pery's "Mexico," the first important bronze statue made in America. Humboldt declared it the second finest equestrian statue in the world, the first being, in his opinion, that of Marcus Aurelius at Rome. It has ever been unpopular with the Mexicans. It has occupied several sites in the city, and its several removals have caused it to be dubbed "El Cabilito de Troya" (the Little Trojan Horse).

Both Sides of the Question.

Mistresses say housekeeping is wearisome and disheartening. There are many maids ready to draw good pay and few ready to do good work. Many do not know how to work well, and most do not want to work well. They all want to get much and give little.

Maids say housework is tiresome and discouraging. There are lots of mistresses ready to ask for good work and very few ready to give good conditions. Lots of them do not know how to manage well, and most of them do not want to deal fairly. They all want to get much and give little.—Annie Winson in Atlantic Magazine.

Too Good a Chance to Miss.

A yeomanry squad was drilling, and, being out of practice, most of them were suffering from bruises caused by the unsteadiness of one another's movements. "I believe you have cut my head open," shouted a recruit to a nervous comrade, who had given him a serious knock. "Well," said the distracted sergeant in charge, "now is a good time to put something in it!"—London Telegraph.

That a lateral sewer of 6 inches diameter be constructed in Hill Street from a connection with the 8-inch sewer herein provided to be laid north in and along the center line of said Hill Street to the intersection of center line of Church Street. It shall be laid with its grade starting at an elevation of 87.0 feet at its connection with the center line of Church Street and shall rise uniformly to 88.9 feet at its northern terminus in Church Street.

That a lateral sewer of 6 inches diameter be constructed in Genoa Street from a connection with the 8-inch sewer herein provided to be laid in the center of Hill Street, and to be laid on a line 25 feet east of the west line of Genoa Street to a point 540 feet north of the center line of Hill Street. It shall be laid with its grade line starting at an elevation of 98.0 feet at its connection with the aforesaid 8-inch sewer in Hill Street and shall rise uniformly to 104.6 feet at its northern terminus.

That a lateral sewer of 6 inches diameter be constructed in State Street, from a connection with the southern terminus of the 8-inch sewer as herein provided to be laid in State Street, and to be laid south in and along the center line of said State Street to a point 225 feet south of the center line of First Street. It shall be laid with its grade line starting at an elevation of 89.8 feet at its connection with the aforesaid southern terminus of 8-inch sewer in State Street and rise uniformly to 92.6 feet at its southern terminus.

That a lateral sewer of 6 inches diameter be constructed in Washington Street from a connection with a 14-inch sewer as herein provided to be laid south in and along the center line of said Washington Street to a point 250 feet south of the center line of Second Street. It shall be laid with its grade line starting at an elevation of 84.0 feet at its connection with the aforesaid 14-inch sewer in Second Street, and shall rise uniformly to 87.3 feet at its southern terminus.

That a lateral sewer of 6 inches diameter be constructed in Washington Street from a connection with an 8-inch sewer herein provided to be laid south in and along the center line of said Washington Street to a point 200 feet west of the center line of Washington Street. It shall be laid with its grade line starting at an elevation of 88.0 feet at its connection with the aforesaid 8-inch sewer in First Street and shall rise uniformly to 90.0 feet at its southern terminus.

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Dividing the Treasure

By Epes W. Sargent

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"Well," the crusty little lawyer regarded Phillipsborn with a glance of scrutiny in which Dick imagined there was more triumph than regret.

"It's not well," retorted Dick cheerfully. "I understand you to say that every penny is wiped out?"

"There are a few thousands to be saved," explained the little lawyer, slowly—almost unwillingly. Crew had come to dislike this young man who had health and wealth and the capacity for enjoyment. Crew had all three, but not at the same time. Wealth had come at the expense of health and the power of pleasure, and he envied Dick his opportunities.

"I believe that with judicious management as much as ten thousand can be realized by selling Parsons up and—"

"That will be all of that," interrupted Phillipsborn. "What Mr. Parsons has been able to save from the wreck, let him keep. He needs it more than I do."

"But when you have sacrificed your entire fortune in seeking to save a comparative stranger, it is only right that what is left should be yours," protested Crew. He knew where he could sell up the crippled Parsons and make a cool ten thousand for himself on the deal.

Phillipsborn swung around in the swivel chair in which he had been sitting.

"We won't discuss that at all," he said quietly. "I scarcely knew Mr. Parsons before I went into this deal, but there was a time—years ago—when my father needed \$5,000 in cash to protect his little fortune. Mr. Parsons let him have it. That was the real start of dad's career."

"And now you let him have a hundred times that—and it is the end of your career," reminded the little lawyer.

"Now that I know just where I



That Night He Ran Across Payton at the Club.

stand, suppose that you render your bill and close the account," said Dick.

That night he ran across Payton Clavering at the club. It was cheaper to eat at the club than at a restaurant, and Dick had gone there much of late. Tonight he was sitting at a table by himself when Clavering dropped into the seat opposite.

"I hope you don't mind, old chap," he said with an apologetic smile. "I hate to break in on a fellow, and if you'd rather be alone, I'll seek some other victim, but the fact is I'm bored to death. I wish I was back in the old days when a fellow could hire a little hunchback to give him a chance to laugh now and then. The theater's a bore, and if I hired some of those vaudeville persons to give me a show all to myself, they'd talk and I'd get my name in the papers."

"You're just the man I'm looking for," announced Phillipsborn. "I suppose you've heard that I backed the Holmes-Parsons deal, and that it busted me. I'm the Millionaire Amusement company now. Want to give me my first commission?"

"I say, you'd look jolly odd in cap and bells," suggested Clavering.

"I'm not going to put on a clown suit and tell you jokes," protested Dick. "Mine is a better scheme than that. You want something to do, and you don't know what you want. You pay me a retainer, and I'll find something that you want to do and tell you what it is. If you like it, all you have to do is to make out a check, and I'll look after all the details."

Clavering glanced sharply at Dick to detect a lurking smile. He was a good-humored, rather dense young fellow, and the other men in the club had a way of quietly gulling him.

Dick's face showed only eager intensity, and Clavering nodded an approving head.

"That sounds pretty good," he conceded, "and I always was a dufer at planning things. I gave a picnic last summer when Bess was away and I got 18 people 10 miles away from a decent eating place before I remem-

bered that I'd forgotten a lunch. What would you suggest, old chap?"

Dick was staggered for a moment. "The company isn't in working order yet," he began slowly. "You see, the idea is only half formed. I didn't suppose that I should find a client immediately—but—what do you say to a hunt for buried treasure?" he added as his eyes fell upon the evening paper that he had laid beside his plate when the oysters had been brought.

"It's just the time of year for a cruise in southern waters. Form a little party, and I'll come to you with some charts that Sir William de Morgan or one of those pirate chaps left. I can get one done by that man who makes fake family trees for the recently arrived. I've seen some of his work—so have you if you only knew it—and it only lacks the trade mark to be the real goods. We'll have to pretend that it is real, but there will be the fun of pretending and there will at least be a pleasant cruise and something to talk about."

"I say, I like that," cried Clavering. "We won't tell the others, and we can get our fun fooling them. You fix it up, and when you're ready, I'll sign the check."

A few days later he sought Clavering bearing a masterpiece of forgery. The parchment was old and stained. It was worn on the edges and patched here and there with bits of cloth and paper of other texture. No one not "in the know" would have guessed that a week before the parchment had lain in the stock of an art dealer. On it was set forth the fact that Sir William de Morgan, being hard pressed, had hidden his plunder on an island, the location of which was given—and by signs to be seen, the plunder could be located in a certain cave.

"How about the cave part?" demanded Clavering. "It gives it the right touch, you know, but what shall we do when we reach the island and find that there is no cave?"

"But there is a cave," explained Dick proudly. "I told you that this would be worked out right. There is a little cave on the island, and I know just where it is, but it will take a lot of looking, and we can string it out as long as we want to. It's off the coast of Nicaragua. It's a great little place with good springs. I located an old ship captain who told me all about it."

"Now we need another document that sets forth that you get half, you know," reminded Clavering. "That will explain why I happen to be on your boat, instead of my own. You know what I mean. You have the paper and I put up the cash."

"Suppose that we do stumble across a fortune?" asked Dick jokingly.

"It goes just the same," was the serious response. "You're entitled to half of anything we find. It's worth it, by Jove! I feel like a boy. It beats just a plain yachting trip all hollow, even if we two do know that it's all a fake."

"We're children still and we like to pretend," reminded Dick as he folded up the paper. "I can have the Venture ready in a week."

"None too soon for me," cried Clavering, and eight days later the comfortable yacht slipped from port.

It was an uneventful trip to the southern ocean. The seas were calm and the little party spent entire days on deck.

Dick was almost sorry when at last the island was reached. It was a tiny little dot on the surface of the blue sea, scarcely ten miles long and not quite five wide, with black, forbidding rocks instead of the white coral they had all expected.

Without premeditation two searching parties were formed and for a week they ranged the island before hope began to give place to discouragement, and Dick and Clavering agreed that the cave should be discovered the following day.

Even with his knowledge, it was not easy for Dick to locate the tiny opening, but at last he got his bearings and by cutting away the brush the opening at last stood disclosed.

With eager exclamations the treasure seekers swarmed into the narrow mouth only to be driven back by the swarm of bats and birds that had sought shelter therein. It was an hour before they at last stood inside the cave. It was long and narrow, leading directly into the heart of the solemn eminence on the island and eagerly they pressed forward.

No "signs to be seen" gave hint of the location of the treasure and Edith Barclay pouted.

"I suppose the silly old plate marked something with whitewash and imagined that it would last forever," she exclaimed petulantly. "We'll have to dig up the entire floor of the cave to find anything and then perhaps we won't find anything."

A cry from Bess Clavering interrupted her, and she and Clavering hurried towards the end of the cave where Bess and Dick had gone.

"I've found the treasure, but not de Morgan's," explained Bess with a tense little laugh. "We've located something better than gold pieces. I was pretty good at geology at Vassar, and unless I'm very much mistaken, I've located an underground lake of asphalt."

She pointed to the spongy wall that seemed to be bulging from its place. Dick was eagerly digging at the surface with his machete while Bess collected the specimens.

"It has hardened in the cool of the cave," she explained, "but it is the best quality of asphalt and we can buy the island from the government for almost nothing. We've found the treasure, Edith, and it's more than you ever dreamed of."

HYGIENE THE TOPIC

International Congress Will Meet at Capital in September.

Elaborate "Exhibition of Health" Will Be a Feature—To Consist of Nine Sections—Twenty-Nine Countries Will Send Delegates.

Washington.—For the first time in the sixty years of its existence, since it was called into being in 1852, to meet the great pandemic of cholera in Europe, the International Congress on Hygiene and Demography will hold its sessions in this country, at the capital, in direct response to the invitation of the president and the congress of the United States. The meetings will be held in Washington September 23-28. In connection with the congress there will be one of the most elaborate "exhibitions on health" ever assembled. The exhibit will be opened the second week in September and will continue three weeks.

Even though the congress has behind it the history of giving formal endorsement to such epoch-making discoveries as the Pasteur treatment for rabies and the antitoxin treatment for diphtheria and giving to the world the knowledge which enabled medical practitioners everywhere to take advantage of these discoveries, it is anticipated that the fifteenth congress, in September, will mark a greater step in the advancement of health than has any previous congress.

Although fourteen other congresses have been held in the various capitals of Europe, this will be the first time that the United States will have anything like appropriate representation. The governors of forty-three states already have appointed committees of representative physicians, health officers and authorities on hygiene to take part in the discussions and to arrange state exhibits in the general exhibition. The usual American representation at previous congresses has been from five to ten delegates, whereas at the coming meeting delegates from every city and town in the country are expected, to the number of between six and seven thousand.

Twenty-five foreign countries, too, have signified their intention of being represented at the congress and the exhibition. Last week hotel accommodations were arranged for a delegation of 300 from Germany alone.

Whatever may be the announcements of medical discoveries at the forthcoming congress, which may parallel the von Behring announcement of diphtheria antitoxin in 1893 and the Pasteur antirabic treatment in 1889, it is intended that the fifteenth International Congress on Hygiene and Demography shall bring about a standardization of hygienic methods throughout the United States and the world. This purpose is well outlined in the formal announcement of the exhibition on health which the department of state has just issued and which specifies that "one of the pressing needs of the times is the standardization of hygienic methods and the co-ordination and the correlation of the work of federal, state, municipal and private health agencies."

The congress will be divided into nine sections, each of which will have its own program, and the work proposed for the various sections will be announced from time to time as it is determined. The exhibition will be held in a specially constructed building of vast area now being erected in Potomac Park.

"The work of the congress is of special importance to the government and citizens of the United States," said Dr. John S. Fulton, secretary general of the organization. "The congress will bring together about 3,000 of the most distinguished specialists, and other thousands will be attracted by the exhibition. Problems of the greatest importance to the United States will be discussed in the sections and illustrated in the exhibition, such as the cure and prevention of tropical diseases, the inspection of animals and meat products and federal, state and municipal organization for the preservation of public health."

President Taft, honorary president of the congress, will open the convention.

REPORT ON INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing statistics of the United States collected by the census bureau for the ten-year period ending with 1909 show an increased tendency toward diversification in manufacturing industries.

The report of the bureau shows that the less important industries of the country showed greater percentages of increase during the period than the more important ones, by far the highest percentage being noted in the automobile industry. Exceptionally large increases were credited to the copper, tin and sheet iron industries. Large decreases in the average number of wage earners was shown in iron and steel, blast furnaces, sugar and molasses industries.

The manufacturing industries of the United States employ as wage earners 6,615,046 people; the value of the products of these industries is \$20,672,052,000 and the value added by their manufacture is \$8,530,261,000.

The number of wage earners increased 40.4 per cent. since 1899 and the value of products 81.2 per cent. These figures represent the totals of manufacturing establishments conducted under the factory system as distinguished from the neighborhood, hand and building industries.

The slaughtering and meat-packing

industry ranks first in gross value of products, with \$1,370,568,000; second is foundry and machine shop products, with \$1,228,475,000; third, lumber and timber products, with \$1,156,129,000; fourth, iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills, with \$985,728,000, and fifth, flour mills and grist mills products, with \$883,584,000.

MANY LIVES LOST IN FIRES.

More than \$427,000,000 in property was destroyed and 6,000 lives were sacrificed in fires, exclusive of forest fires, last year in the United States, according to Representative Jackson of Kansas, who urged before the house interstate and foreign commerce committee the other day his resolution to investigate all fire insurance companies. This loss was thirty times as great a loss as in all of civilized Europe, he added.

Members of the committee questioned the authority of congress to order such an inquiry, but George H. Holt of Chicago, an insurance counselor, and manager of the policyholders union, insisted that it was necessary if regulatory legislation were to be enacted by the states.

Mr. Jackson testified that the fire insurance industry was a "natural monopoly," with national and international ramifications. He said the companies apportioned the United States among themselves, and fixed rates that were unscientific and virtually inexplicable.

"Then the companies actually hold the country by the throat?" said Chairman Adamson.

"Practically," said Mr. Jackson. "And the consumer pays the tax?"

"Beyond a doubt. And the strong man pays less than the weak."

U. S. PRODUCES MOST SALT.

"The United States is practically independent of the rest of the world in the production of salt, and Michigan has played a leading part in this enormous industry," remarked J. L. Kessler of New York. "Government reports show that in 1910 this country produced more than 50,300,000 barrels of salt, valued at about \$8,000,000, an increase in gross of about 200,000 barrels, but a decrease in value of nearly \$450,000. Six states lead in the production of salt: New York, Michigan, Ohio, Kansas, Louisiana and California.

"There are many uses for salt beside the common one in the kitchen and on the table. In the preservation of fish and meat and in the dairy business it plays an important part. It enters into many chemical processes and is employed in the manufacture of bleaching powders. Its value as a medicine is growing, a salt solution having saved many lives."

BULLETS FOR 3 1/2 YEARS.

There is now enough ammunition on hand to supply the United States army and navy and state militia for three and a half years, according to Brigadier General Crozier, chief of ordnance of the army, who appeared the other day before the house committee on military affairs, which is drafting the army bill for 1913. General Crozier explained that of late the government had been contracting for enough ammunition from private companies to keep them running, as an "insurance" against war.

"I am certain," said the general, "that the government arsenals and the private ammunition manufacturers can produce enough ammunition to supply our army as fast as it can be recruited."

At the end of the current year, the general added, there will be a reserve supply of 150,000,000 rounds of ammunition on hand and this figure will be increased to 1,000,000 rounds before the end of another year.

SMILES IN HIS SLEEP?

While President Taft slept the artist painted! This is the story Artist Theodore Molkenboer is telling at the expense of the president.

Artist Molkenboer came to Washington by engagement to paint the president's picture. The hour set for the work was after luncheon one day early in the week. The president sat down in a big arm chair in the library of the White House and the artist began his work. Glancing up he saw his subject was sound asleep. For two hours Artist Molkenboer worked and President Taft slept on. Finding that the chief executive would sleep, Mr. Molkenboer concluded he would go ahead and get the best results possible. The work shows a splendid likeness of the president, awake with smiles wreathing his countenance. The artist refused to say whether the president smiled in his sleep.

For Judge's Eyes Only.

Mrs. Doogan, a stout Irish woman, was plaintiff against the city in a suit for damages for personal injuries. She claimed that her leg had been injured. While she was on the witness stand she testified that the injury was at a point just below her knee and that the scars of it were plainly to be seen. Josiah Williams, who afterward committed suicide, was the lawyer for the city and he demanded that she show the scars to the jury.

"Not on yer life," shouted Mrs. Doogan. "If I have to show it at all I'll show it to no man but the judge himself."

Judge Gates blushing declined the honor.—Kansas City Star.

Making It Personal.

Jack (quoting Hamlet)—If thou wilt needs marry, marry a fool.

Ethel—Oh, Jack, this is so sudden.

SECRET NO LONGER

Little Gordon Hastened to Spread the Glad News.

Prospect of More Pennies, That Came With His Mother's Whispered Confidence, Too Good to Be Kept to Himself.

Jimmie and Gordon are a couple of Bronx boys and great chums, says the New York Herald. Jimmie is six years old and Gordon five. Gordon's father was a fireman, but a few years ago he was killed at a fire. Since then Gordon has not had so many pennies. Jimmie's father is still alive and Jimmie has a great many pennies. He usually divides these with Gordon.

Gordon is too young to be much of a philosopher, but he somehow vaguely decided that the reason why Jimmie had more pennies than he had was because Jimmie's father was living. He consulted with Jimmie on the subject and together they mapped out a course of action and decided to put it into immediate effect. Then the two boys disappeared from sight.

Soon after the mothers of the boys began to look for them. A man was found who had seen the lads start to climb the fire-escape of the apartment house in which Gordon lives. The mothers dashed up five flights of stairs to the roof. The children were there, and safe, but in a most unusual attitude.

Knelling side by side on the roof, their little faces turned toward the sky and their hands clasped above them, they were praying.

"Please, God," they were saying, "Please, God, bring Gordon's papa back."

This simple prayer they repeated over and over together. The mothers stood reverently listening for a time and then gathered their precious offspring into their arms.

Gordon's mother wept as she kissed her boy. Then she put her lips close to the boy's ear and whispered a confidence. Jimmie's mother took him home.

The confidence reposed in Gordon, however, did not remain a secret. In an hour Gordon was out on the street again.

"Hey, Jimmie," he shouted so all could hear, and his little eyes fairly danced with joy. "God heard us; I'm going to have a new father and he's going to be a fireman."

The wedding is to be next month.

Try This on a Waiter.

Here's the way to get ahead of the cafe waiters that know it all. The recipe was handed us by a restaurant haunter. He does it as follows:

He seats himself and says, "Waiter, have you any nice Gorgonzola cheese?"

"Yes, sir," says the waiter. "Our Gorgonzola is very fine."

"Is it fresh?"

"Just made, sir."

"Is it nice and white?"

"Believe me, it is as white as snow, sir."

"Good. And is it hard in the middle?"

"Like a rock, sir."

"Thanks, George! (Is your name George? Well, thanks anyhow.) Let me tell you something: Gorgonzola cheese should never be fresh. It should never be hard in the middle, but mushy. If you are not a liar, you have no good Gorgonzola. If you have any good Gorgonzola, you are a liar, George. In either case—well, bring us two Swiss sandwiches, with mustard."

The waiter then loses a whole night's sleep studying.

Turned the Tables.

In the early days a famous lawyer in Jackson county was Russell Hicks, says the Kansas City Star. He had a faculty of saying the most sarcastic and cutting things and he was often retained in a case simply to hurt the feelings and "rattle" the lawyer on the opposing side. He was retained for this purpose once in a land suit. The lawyer against him was a young man and at the proper time Hicks arose and began to abuse this young lawyer, denouncing both him and his case together as a combined fraud.

Now Mr. Hicks had a habit of dyeing his hair, and upon this day he had been out in the rain and the dye had become soaked off in spots so that the dye was plainly to be seen by all.

When the young lawyer arose to reply to the attack upon him he said: "Gentlemen of the jury, this man should be the last one on earth to talk of fraud. Look at his head, gentlemen; see that hair—every spear of it is a painted fraud."

The young man won the case.

Haw, Haw.

First Briton—I say, it's deuced odd, this being in society.

Second Briton—How so, old chap?

First Briton—Why, to keep in it you must be continually going out, don't you know?

Reviving Her.

It was a girls' basketball team and play had been strenuous. "Irene has fainted!" cried some one. "Steady, girls," said the captain. "Give her a little air and pass the fudge."

In Danger.

Griggs—So Bachelier is sick at the hospital? Is there any cause for anxiety?

Briggs—Yes, he has a deucedly pretty nurse.

BELIEVES OLD SYSTEM BEST

Writer Deplores the Modern Method of Teaching Children Science of Spelling.

In the memory of some of us who are not grandmothers, spelling was taught by a graduated system beginning with the phonetic value of the letters. The spelling books—we recognize it now—were designed to make learning easy. Long lists of words of similar sound but with different initial letters were given, and possibly with one or two exceptions or variations sandwiched in. The ear and the mind, from frequent repetition, grew accustomed to a certain combination, and, once learned, it was never forgotten.

Today I take up the spelling book of a child just out of the kindergarten and attempt to hear him his lesson. What do I see? A list of "Things to be on the Table." He spells "bread," "salt" and "plates" correctly, and sticks at "knives." He goes back, studies it again and again sticks to "knives." Why should knives be spelled as it is? He cannot understand the fact that it is something to use on the table does not help him. I turn to the preface of the book to see if I can find what Rossetti would call "the fundamental brain work" underlying the system, and learn that spelling, forsooth should be taught "by an association of ideas!" Now, spelling is not an association of ideas. It is an association of sounds. If you teach it by association of the idea of sound, well and good. Why should the child be robbed of the help which association of sounds would give him? Why should each word be made an exception and have to be learned by a distinct mental process? Why are the theories of Pestalozzi and Froebel thus clumsily misapplied?

The framers of the old-fashioned memory systems depended on the association of ideas, and justly so, for they taught lists of unrelated words. They would have been the last to depend on it for the teaching of English spelling. They would have been the first to claim the help of the linked chain of similar sounds.

Let us thank our lucky stars that we were educated before there was an effort to make learning picturesque. Those of us who wept over "Reading without Tears," have reaped one advantage; we can at least write a letter without looking in the dictionary.

—Lippincott's.

What Do Students Know?

Another professor joins the ranks of the critics of college students with the statement that he has found many students who do not know that France is a republic or that Portugal is a city, who have no knowledge of the chief industries of a great country or are ignorant of the difference between latitude and longitude. Recently a Harvard professor complained that not a student in a class of 100 knew anything about Aristotle; other instructors have lamented the ignorance of the Bible and English literature. Poor college student—what does he know? Yet somehow he is admitted to the college and eventually is graduated from it. The number of college students has greatly increased in the last few years—has the quality deteriorated with numbers? There are still scholars, doubtless, but what is the average student? If such criticisms continue, indignant graduates of mature years may demand an investigation to determine what has happened to the colleges and preparatory schools. The public already may well ask: What is education, anyway?—Chicago Record-Herald.

Art of Listening.

There is some ground for the complaint that in the matter of listening our modern manners are bad. The children who were brought up to believe that they must listen to wisdom of mamma and papa without interruption or criticism, were in a fair way to become pleasanter company than a generation of people who want always to hear themselves talk. The art of listening is not now understood. It does not consist in suffering bores gladly; in sitting like a clister for "the dull drip of desultory declamation." It involves some capacity for directing and managing the stream of talk. Almost everyone has some subject or other on which they can say things worth hearing. No doubt it is generally "shop." But if you have no capacity for being interested in other people's shop, you had better retire to a hermitage.

Introducing Senator Gore.

United States Senator Gore, the blind statesman from Oklahoma, told a story the other day of the first political campaign he ever made.

"It was down in Oklahoma," said Mr. Gore, "and the country was rather wild. We had a hard campaign, stopping at all the small towns and many of the big camps. The chairman of the meetings were not always educated, and some of the mistakes they made were really laughable. One of them gave me an introduction that turned the laugh on me with those who understood him, however.

"Rising to his full height and making a terrible effort to prevent his voice from trembling, he said: 'Gentlemen, I won't bore you with a long speech, but I introduce to you a man who will.' Then he retired in my favor."

On the Green.

Marks—That new member seems pretty green for a man who claims to be a college graduate.

Parks—Probably it was an agricultural college.

IN DEFENSE OF DOG

New York Preacher Expresses Himself Strongly.

Radiate Harmony, Divine Declared, and Therein Differ in a Marked Degree From Some Human Beings He Has Known.

"You want to keep your eye on the man who listens intently to a talk on the blessed spirit of charity and then goes out and kicks a dog. He's a bad listener." So says Rev. Charles Stelzle, pastor of the Presbyterian Labor temple, New York city.

A few Sundays ago, while Mr. Stelzle was addressing a large congregation, a stray pup sauntered up the aisle of Labor temple, looked leisurely about and finally decided upon a nice warm spot by a corner radiator. He didn't seem to mind the crowd a bit; nor did their surreptitious laughs or evident annoyance shame him. He looked up to the pulpit where the kindly face of Mr. Stelzle became a welcome, wagged his tail in silent appreciation of such unexpected hospitality, and promptly went to sleep, lulled by the musical, tender note of his host's voice, uttering the broad sentiment with which this article opens.

A newspaper reporter who interviewed the minister after the incident, remarked that dogs sometimes cause a great deal of confusion in church, whereupon Mr. Stelzle responded: "Not half as much as some people. You don't expect so much from a dog. Department is not within his ken. Besides, if he gets too unruly he may be ejected. I've seen lots of full-grown people whose conduct merited the use of force."

"Then you believe it is possible for dogs and human beings to harmonize, even in church?"

"Ah, there you are—harmonize. Harmony is the secret of the perfect universe. Too many of us radiate antagonism instead of harmony. A dog knows when you want to kick him. If he's a particularly quick tempered animal he 'beats you to it' by snapping you first. Sometimes he simply wrinkles up his nose, displays a threatening line of teeth and makes a noise that says just as plainly as anything, 'Keep away.'

"Most of us are so busy keeping in tune with each other that we forget all about harmonizing with nature. Anger, fear, hatred, discontent, intolerance—all these are discords, quite as perceptible to the ears of animals as to the minds of men. You can strike a pose with a man and he'll believe it's real. A dog knows a bluff instanter. If you're afraid he believes you are guilty and chases you all around the block trying to prove your sham."

Mr. Stelzle intimated his intention to spread the welcome mat out for stray animals in front of all churches or auditoriums in which he speaks.

"Dixie."

A woman recently back from foreign parts has a grievance against the way in which military bands there play American airs. To begin with, says this woman, two-thirds of the bands and orchestras of Europe think "Dixie" is the national air, and this mistake is not difficult to comprehend, as applause generally greets this tune. Next in popularity comes "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," and strange to say, then comes "Old Dan Tucker."

No amount of expostulation avails to change this nation. "The Star Spangled Banner" is reserved for solemn occasions, and it must be confessed Americans are not wildly enthusiastic over it. No one in a thousand remembers three lines of the verses, not even the school children, who shout them day after day. "Maryland" is popular, but the tune is that of the old Presbyterian hymn, "Beulah Land" and may be heard wherever Scotch and English folks gather.

Ragpicker Bird.

The trumpeter bird is the ragpicker of the woods and swamps of Guiana, where he is always at work at his trade, with his stomach for a pack and his bill for a hook. He performs an useful but most extraordinary service, devouring a

Bargain sale at Olmsted's. Mrs. V. Wilcox was an Elgin visitor Tuesday.

Mrs. Glen Buck was an Elgin passenger Tuesday.

Miss Marion Slater was a visitor at Sycamore, Saturday.

Olmsted has some great bargains in summer dress goods.

Chi-Namel for interior decorating at Perkins & Rosenfeld's.

Mrs. Harvey Brown and daughter, Hazel, were in Elgin Tuesday.

Mesdames John Geithman and A. B. Brown were in Elgin Saturday.

Mrs. Henry Leonard is visiting relatives in Chicago and Milwaukee.

Mass will be celebrated at St. Catherine's church next Sunday at ten o'clock.

Mrs. Zwiger and children visited with her parents in Sycamore over Sunday.

Carol Bidwell of Elgin is visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. C. A. Patterson.

Mrs. Emma White and two daughters of Chicago visited at the home of Geo. Beers Wednesday.

The catholic parsonage is rapidly nearing completion, the plasterers having finished their work with the exception of rough-casting the exterior.

Mrs. R. B. Field and sons, Kenneth and Donald, have been visiting at the home of Mrs. Field's brother, John Hutchison, in St. Charles.

Rev. W. Brandt, formerly of Zachow, Wis., is here this week, a guest of Rev. J. Molthan. He will soon leave for Turtle Lake, Wis., where he will hereafter be stationed.

Diamonds at Martin's.

Muslin underwear on sale at Olmsted's.

Ladies' and children's slippers all on sale at Olmsted's.

Olmsted has hundreds of useful articles for 10c in the basement.

Mrs. Arthur R. Nichols and son, Everet, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Beers.

Mrs. Geo. Hollebeak of Belvidere spent the fore part of the week with her mother, Mrs. Totten.

Butter sold for twenty-six cents on the Elgin board of trade Monday, all sales being made at that figure.

Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Danforth motored to Ottawa last week where they attended the chautauqua and races.

Mrs. R. C. Wheat and children of Beloit, Wis., are spending the week with Mrs. Wheat's mother, Mrs. C. F. Dearduff.

C. A. Brown is having some needed repair work done this week on the residence on the corner of Main and Sycamore.

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

Miss Belle Thomas, who has been visiting here for several months, left on Wednesday for her home in Seattle, Wash.

R. B. Field, Clarence Butcher and Postmaster Patterson returned from Heyward, Wis., Sunday, after a few weeks' outing.

Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Kitchen and daughter, Lila, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Kitchen and daughter of Iowa, spent a few days in Chicago last week, visiting at the Craft home.

Season tickets for the Chautauqua are now on sale at Carmichael's and Browne's.

Adults, \$1.50; Children, \$1.00.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Kitchen and daughter, Florence, returned to their home in Clarksville, Ia., Monday.

In backing onto a siding at Kirkland Wednesday morning a box car was driven thru the end of the depot, causing considerable damage.

Hugh Clark of DeKalb, came over last Thursday morning and in company with his father, J. M. Clark, spent the day on a fishing trip west of town.

H. R. Lanning and family of Chicago were here Monday, calling at the home of Mrs. Lanning's brother, C. D. Schoonmaker.

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.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Stewart left for Sunnyside, Wash., last week, where the former has a farm which requires his personal attention.

Rev. J. Molthan of this city preached at the Missionfest services at Love's grove, between Sycamore and DeKalb last Sunday, the congregation from the German Lutheran church of those cities being present.

AT ED'S PLACE—Auto livery, horse livery, furnished rooms, full meals and quick lunch. Any or all of them any time of day or night. Open at five in the morning and as late at night as the streets show any kind of life. 40-6* 32tf

The Missionary Society will meet with Mrs. Amber Durham on Tuesday, August 5. During camp meeting beds can be secured at the Missionary Cottage for 25c a night or for \$2.00 for the entire time.

A lot of paint is being spread this summer and none is giving better satisfaction than B. P. S. It is made to give satisfaction as well as to sell. Ask Perkins & Rosenfeld about it.

New line of washing machines at Perkins & Rosenfeld's. All guaranteed. They will not run themselves, but they will make wash day less to be dreaded by the housewife. Call and see them.

For sale—1913 Model, Motor Cycles and Motor Boats at bargain prices, all makes, brand new machines, on easy monthly payment plan. Get our proposition before buying or you will regret it, also bargains in used Motor Cycles. Write us today. Enclose stamp for reply. Address Lock Box 11, Trenton, Mich. 40-11

About three thousand dollars will be expended in repairing the south bridge across the Kishwaukee west of Genoa. The abutments of the bridge were undermined and destroyed during the last spring flood, letting down one end of the superstructure. A permanent abutment of concrete is now being put in, with sufficient wing to withstand the floods.

A parcel of land on the Chaning farm, east of Hampshire, has been leased by a company and it will be utilized for stock feeding purposes. Buildings will be erected and every convenience installed for the handling of steers. The idea is to unload stock which has come a long distance and get it in shape for the market, as sheep are handled in Kirkland.

The interior of St. Catherine's church will be decorated within a month, the cost to be about \$200. Members of the church take great pride in the advancement they have made during the past year and are not the least backward about backing up their pride with the necessary funds to have things right. Father O'Brien, instead of taking his usual vacation appropriation to the fund for decorating.

THE BEST EVER

"The Battle for Freedom" is the subject of the big reel feature at the Petey Wales show next Wednesday night. This is one of Kahlem's best productions. There is all the thrill that anyone desires. This production cost a mint of money to produce and has elicited praise thruout the country. Then don't forget the other four interesting reels, all interesting subjects. At Petey Wales show Wednesday night of next week.

Mrs. L. M. Olmsted was an Elgin visitor Thursday.

Children's dresses all on sale for 48c and 98c at Olmsted's.

For fly blankets, nets and dust-ers see W. W. Cooper. Prices 45-21

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Holly and sons of Chicago are visiting Genoa relatives this week.

Ladies' summer coats and hats at sale prices. Buy your fall coat now at Olmsted's

F. H. Stott returned to his home on Staten Island last Saturday after a week's visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Stott.

The W. C. T. U. will meet with Mrs. Ida M. Carb Thursday afternoon, Aug. 7. Members are requested to be present.

F. A. Holly has purchased C. H. Altenberg's residence on Monroe street and will move back to Genoa from Chicago this fall, if given a run in the mail service which will make it possible.

Glasses fitted scientifically at Ward Hotel, Sycamore, every Tuesday. All other days at my office in DeKalb. Prices reasonable. Eyes examined free. 38tf. H. U. Meyers, Oph. D.

Miss Hulda Teyler of Chicago is visiting home folks.

Mrs. N. P. Thurber returned to her home in Milwaukee Thursday after a visit here with her parents.

Mrs. Harry Buehman of Tucson, Ariz., and Mrs. A. H. Pettit of Monroe, La., are visiting at the home of their brother, D. C. Morehouse, at Coon Creek farm.

For rent, cottage on Hadsall street, four blocks east of Sycamore street; six rooms all in good repair; city water and electric lights. Can give possession at once. Geo. Olmsted, Genoa. 45tf

A "floater" named Glass from Chicago was instantly killed by train No. 28, east bound, two miles west of Hampshire at ten o'clock Wednesday morning.

No one knows just how the accident happened, but from all appearances the man was walking east and failed to hear the approaching train which was a late fast passenger.

Sycamore Tribune: Beginning Wednesday local telephone service will be again available thruout the local central. Not all of the 'phones will be connected, but operators will be on duty, and the work of connecting will be pushed ahead. It is expected that by Saturday night the entire local system will be in complete operation.

Suit has been filed in the circuit court by Mrs. Pearl Gibbons against William Gibbons, who is employed at the C. M. & St. P. depot at Kirkland, whom his wife charges with drunkenness and cruelty. She also asks that he be compelled to contribute to the support of herself and their two children, the eldest being six years of age.

Buying a diamond, to the average person, is just like buying a lot you have never seen in a "boom" town. Only an expert can give you the real value of a stone. Martin, the jeweler, is not a diamond expert, but he stakes his honor on every diamond he sells. If you buy it of him you may rest assured it is worth every cent paid for it. This same condition exists in any purchase you make of the home dealer. Even if he desired otherwise, he could not afford to treat you but right.

Hon. Eugene W. Chafin, who was candidate for president of the United States on the prohibition ticket spoke in Genoa Wednesday afternoon to a small audience, his subject being, "The Liquor Subject and the Public Health." Mr. Chafin is an able speaker and knows all the arguments there are to put up against the liquor business. He would no doubt have been greeted by a large audience had he appeared here in the evening. Most of the Genoa people have something to keep them busy in the afternoon.

By the way, the DeKalb County Telephone Co. and Illinois Northern Utilities Co. will have to go some to get their poles removed from Main street before the tenth of August. By thus disregarding the request of the city council neither one of the companies are enhancing their chances of getting favors from the city. The Illinois Northern Utilities Co. claims that it is ready to start something as soon as the other company gets busy. However, no one is restraining that company from starting something itself.

Just mention the name Baird to the Hampshire base ball players and they will run as fast as any white man ever ran from an entire band of Sioux braves. The massacre last Sunday was simply awful, Genoa's indian pitcher having no more mercy than did his ancestors when on the war path. When the smoke of battle had cleared away after Sunday's game with the "Giants" from Hampshire, the locals had nineteen notches cut in the handle of their war ax, while the visitors carefully nursed a nice even row of goose eggs. It was really laughable, but not necessarily fun for real base ball bugs.

Farmers and stock shippers would appreciate an arc light or several smaller lamps at the stock yards. Most of the loading is done late at night and it is done under difficulties. One large light in the center of the yards or some of the smaller lights scattered about would be about the thing.

Mask or Civic.

Mask or civic is familiar during the season of east side balls and dances, but its meaning has long been a mystery to some. This incident may serve to clear it up. In an east side hall, where balls are a nightly occurrence, a young woman with her "gentleman friend," both in every day street clothes, appeared at the door, and the escort advanced cautiously to the box office.

"What is it, mask?" he inquired.

"No."

"Civic?"

"Yes."

"Come on in, Madge, it's civic."—New York Post.

The Fata Morgana.

The most singular aerial phenomenon is the fata morgana, a sea mirage seen off the coast of Calabria and between Italy and Sicily. It presents the phantoms of cities, houses, temples, palaces and ships, sometimes in their proper position, sometimes inverted, occasionally at an angle. The phenomenon has been known for many ages and formerly occasioned great and widespread alarm, being regarded as an evil omen that betokened some general and severe calamity.

Not Allowed to Sleep.

"Yesterday," said Jobson, "I refused a poor woman a request for a small sum of money, and in consequence of my act I passed a sleepless night. The tones of her voice were ringing in my ears the whole time."

"Your softness of heart does you credit," said Mabson. "Who was the woman?"

"My wife."

Eloquent Silence.

There are silences of all sorts, as there is speech of all sorts. There are silences that set one's teeth on edge—it is always a relief to break them—and there are silences that are gentler, kinder, sweeter, more loving, more eloquent than any words and which it is always a wrench to interrupt.—Marion Crawford.

Why He Was Glad.

Uncle Rastus was employed on a farm in Virginia where there was a prize bull that became so ferocious that the owner was compelled to send for a veterinary surgeon and have his horns cut off. Uncle Rastus viewed the proceeding with evident satisfaction from a safe place in the stable, and when the sharp horns had been rendered harmless he rushed up and seized the veterinarian's hand.

"T's certly glad, doctah," he gratefully exclaimed, "dat yo' hab done gone an' cut often dat bull's ho'ns!"

"You are, are you?" jestingly replied the veterinarian. "Why are you so glad about it?"

"It am jes' dis way, doctah," explained Rastus with considerable feeling. "T's too old to climb trees, an' T's too young to die."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Long Drawn Out Dinners.

If you think that you are unable to stand a dinner which lasts for three or four hours because of the frightful boredom of it all, keep away from China. For there at a fashionable dinner you might be called upon to remain at the table anywhere from twenty to thirty hours. For they do have dinners there that sometimes reach that length. State dinners have been known to begin at noon of one day and last until evening of the next. Foreign envoys bring back tales of sitting sometimes thirty hours at a stretch and being served with 140 different courses and 150 different dishes. Chicago Tribune.

An Economical Lass.

A Scotchman wishing to know his fate at once telegraphed a proposal of marriage to the lady of his choice. After spending the entire day at the telegraph office he was finally rewarded late in the evening by an affirmative answer. "If I were you," suggested the operator, when he delivered the message, "I'd think twice before I'd marry a girl that kept me waiting all day for an answer." "Na, na," retorted the Scot. "The lass who waits for the night rates is the lass for me."

Gave Her All Her Rights.

A woman was charged at Greenwich (England) police court with allowing a donkey to stray, immediately after a young man had been fined for a similar offense. Mr. Symmons—"You won't have a feminine grievance if I fine you the same as the man. If I charged you less you would say you were not having your rights. No, the same as the man."

Some Flier This Marco Brand of Goods!



Our sales in the "Marco Line" are far above anything we've ever experienced before, and it is very gratifying to us to know that this popular brand of goods give entire satisfaction.

If you have never tried these goods, come in, for we are sure you will not only be pleased with their appearance, but after having used and tested them, you will know of their superior qualities.

For everything in the grocery line we are

At your service,

E. C. Oberg Your Grocer

The Only Way to Avoid



Summer Tan is to Avoid the Sun.

You cannot remove sun, but you can REMOVE Summer Tan, Sunburn and Freckles by means of our

Complexion Preservative and Scented Lotions.

Don't Be Afraid to Match Your Complexion Against the sun—

BUT SEE US FIRST.

L. E. Carmichael R.
GENOA, ILLINOIS.

YOU KEEP THE WOLF FROM THE DOOR

most successfully when you possess a bank account. Be saving and you will be happy. The heads of families ought to teach their children the habit of saving from their infancy. In middle age they will have something to fall back upon. There is no better protection in case of sickness, death, or sudden lack of employment than a snug interest-earning sum in the bank.

EXCHANGE BANK OF BROWN & BROWN

Genoa, -- Illinois

Right at this very time, when weeds are about to go to seed and the weather is right for killing them, it would be well for those who have a vacant lot full of the crop to use the scythe.

H. H. Parke returned from Kansas Tuesday, having been in the West looking up cattle for feeding. He found about all the crops in parts of Kansas burned up, there having been little rain for three months. Wheat will go about two bushels to the acre and other crops will pan out accordingly.

It was some hot Tuesday and Wednesday of this week, the temperature ranging all the way from 100 to 110, according to the thermometer and the veracity of the man who told the story. The editorial thermometer registered 109 under the awning on the south side of the Republican building Wednesday noon and 99 on the shady side. It was several degrees above the good nature point inside the office.

YOU FARMERS!

Who Produce THE FOOD OF THE WORLD----

ON your prosperity hangs the welfare of our nation. Should you not guard well the interest of your posterity, that they retain the standard of thrift that you have built? Is it not possible that you may not live to mature the plans you have made for your wife and children? We have a proposition that will guarantee the maturity of any investment that you make at a small cost each year. We not only give you immediate protection for your estate, but at the same time create a future cash estate for yourself, if living, or for your family at your death.

Would you not be willing to buy a farm on these terms?

BY paying 4% annually of the purchase price as rent to be applied on the property for twenty years, at the end of which time the Farm Is Yours, should you live. Should you die before all the payments have been made, the farm becomes the property of Your Heirs and Assigns, Without Further Payments. In Either Event, You Win! Furthermore, You Pay No Taxes!

The crops you produce may be Bumpers or Failures. Our proposition is conservative and Never Fails. In order to avail yourself of it, however, you must be accepted while in a state of health; therefore, Do Not Delay. If, owing to the large territory that must be covered, our representative seems slow in calling on you, just drop a card to our offices, GENOA, ILLINOIS.

Lee W. Miller
GENOA, ILLINOIS

RICH MENS CHILDREN

By GERALDINE BONNER
Author of "THE PIONEER"
"TOMORROW'S TANGLE," etc.

Illustrations by
DOM J. LAVIN

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SYNOPSIS.

Bill Cannon, the bonanza king, and his daughter, Rose, who had passed up Mrs. Cornelius Ryan's ball at San Francisco to accompany her father, arrive at Antelope. Dominick Ryan calls on his mother to beg a ball invitation for his wife, and is refused. The determined old lady refuses to recognize her daughter-in-law. Dominick had been trapped into a marriage with Bernice Iverson, a stenographer, several years his senior. She squanders his money, they have frequent quarrels, and he slips away. Cannon and his daughter are snowed in at Antelope. Dominick Ryan is rescued from storm in ranch, and brought to Antelope hotel. Antelope is cut off by storm. Rose Cannon nurses Dominick back to life. Two weeks later Bernice discovers in a paper where husband is and writes letter trying to smooth over difficulties between them. Dominick at last is able to join fellow snowbound prisoners in hotel parlor. He loses temper over talk of Buford, an actor. After three weeks, end of imprisonment is seen. Telegrams and mail arrive. Dominick gets letter from wife. Tells Rose he doesn't love wife, and never did. Stormbound people begin to depart. Rose and Dominick embrace, father sees them and demands an explanation. Rose's brother Gene is made manager of ranch, and is to get it if she stays sober a year. Cannon expresses sympathy for Dominick's position in talk with Rose. Dominick returns home. Bernice exerts herself to please him, but he is indifferent. Cannon calls on Mrs. Ryan. They discuss Dominick's marriage difficulties, and Cannon suggests buying off Bernice. Dominick goes to park on Sunday with Bernice and family, sees Mrs. Cannon, bows to her and starts uneasiness in Bernice. In Mrs. Ryan's name Cannon offers Bernice \$50,000 to leave her husband and permit divorce. She refuses. Dominick sees Rose. Cornelia Ryan engaged to Jack Duffy. Cannon offers Bernice \$100,000 and is turned down.

CHAPTER XV.

A Confession.

Of late Bernie had not been sleeping well and the fear that this would react upon her looks had spurred her to the unwonted exertion of walking. The route she had chosen was one of those thoroughfares which radiate from Market Street, and though not yet slums, are far removed from the calm, wide gentility of the city's more dignified highways. With all her cleverness, she had never shaken off the tastes and instincts of the class she had come from.

Walking listlessly forward, she crossed Powell Street, and approached the entrance of that home of vaudeville, the Granada Theater. There had been a recent change of bill, and as she drew near she looked over the posters standing by the entrance on which the program for the coming week was printed in large letters. Midway down one of these, her eye was caught by a name and she paused and stood reading the words:

"JAMES DEFAV BUFORD
The Witty, Brilliant and Incomparable
Monologist
In His Unrivaled Monologues
Entitled
KLONDIKE MEMORIES."

She remembered at once that this was the actor Dominick had spoken of as having been snowed in with them at Antelope. Dominick had evidently not expected he would come to San Francisco. He had said the man had been going to act in Sacramento.

As she walked down the street she saw that she was approaching the car line which passed close to her old home. A clock in a window showed her it was nearly five. Hannah would have been home for some time, and Hazel might be expected within an hour. Without more thought she hailed an up-town car.

She found them both at home, Hazel having been allowed to leave her work an hour earlier than usual. Sitting in a small room in the back of the house, they were surrounded by the outward signs of dressmaking. Yards of material lay over the chairs, and on a small wooden table, which fitted close to her body and upon which portions of the material lay neatly smoothed out, Hannah was cutting with a large pair of shears.

If Bernie wanted to surprise her sisters, she certainly now had the satisfaction of realizing her hopes. For a moment after she told her news they stared at her, too amazed to speak, even Hannah, who had scented difficulties, being completely unprepared—after the way of human nature—for the particular difficulty that had cropped up. It was Hazel who first spoke.

"Buy you off to leave Dominick? Give you money to go away from him, do you mean?"

"That's what I said," returned her sister with dry grimace. "She's made me two offers to leave my husband, wants me to get out and, after I've gone for a year, ask him to bring suit for desertion."

"My Lord!" murmured Hannah in a hushed voice of horror.

"How much did she offer you?" said Hazel.

"The was a crucial question. Bernie knew its importance and sat up, pushing back her disarranged hat.

"One hundred thousand dollars," she said calmly.

"A hundred thousand dollars!" gasped Hazel. "Why—why—Bernie!"

She stopped, almost trembling in the excitement of her stunned incredulity.

"A hundred thousand dollars!" Hannah echoed, each word pronounced with a slow, agonized unbelief. "Oh, it can't be that much!"

"It's that much now," said Bernie,

her calmness accentuated to the point of nonchalance, "and if I want I can make them double it, raise it to a quarter of a million. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars isn't so much when you've got millions in trunks. What's that to the Ryans?"

She rose abruptly from her seat, pushing it back and feeling that she had better go before she said too much.

As she rose, Hazel rose too, her face full of suspicious concern.

"It's not another woman, is it, Bernie?" she almost whispered.

Bernie had told so many lies that she did not bother about a few more. Moreover, she was determined not to let her sisters know about Rose Cannon—not yet, anyway.

"No," she said with short scorn, "turning to pick up her feather box, 'Of course it's not. He's not that kind of a man. He's too much of a sissy. Another woman! I'd like to tell him that.'"

When she reached home, she found on the hall table a note which the Chinaman told her had been left by a messenger. It was from Bill Cannon and contained but a few lines. These, of a businesslike brevity, expressed the writer's desire to see her again, and politely suggested that, if she could come to his office on any one of the three specified afternoons, between the hours of two and four, he would be deeply honored and obliged.

In his "Klondike Monologue" at the Orpheum, Buford, the actor, made a sudden and unexpected hit. The morning after his first appearance, both Dominick and Bernie read in the paper eulogistic notices of the new star. Dominick was particularly interested. He remembered Buford's state of worry while at Antelope and was glad to see that the unlucky player was, in the parlance of his own world, "making good."

Now, from what he heard, Buford's hard times should be at an end. Such a hit as he had made should give him the required impetus. Men Dominick knew, who had theatrical affiliations, told him that Buford was "made." The actor could now command a good salary on any of the vaudeville circuits in the country, and if "he had it in him" he might ascend the ladder toward the heights of legitimate comedy. His humorous talent was unique and brilliant. It was odd, considering his age, that it had not been discovered sooner.

Bernie was very anxious to see him. Hazel and Josh had seen him on one of the first evenings and pronounced him "simply great." She extorted a promise from Dominick that, at the earliest opportunity, he would buy tickets for her, and, if he could not accompany her himself, she could go with one of her sisters.

He stopped to buy the tickets one midday on his way to lunch. He made up his mind to buy three, then Bernie could either take her two sisters, or Hazel and Josh, whose craving for the theater was an unassuageable passion. He was turning from the ticket office window when a sonorous voice at his elbow arrested him:

"Mr. Ryan," it boomed out, "do I see you at last?"

It was Buford, but a rejuvenated and prosperous Buford, the reflection of his good fortune shining from his beaming face and fashionable figure. The red rasped look had left his features and the hollows beneath his high cheek-bones were filled out.

"Glad to see you, Buford," he said, "and glad to hear you've made such a success of it."

Buford acknowledged these compliments with cool, acquiescent complacency.

"I have struck my gait," he said, nodding his head in condescending acceptance. "I have at last won my spurs. The ways of fate—or let me say Providence—are truly inscrutable. I turned my face to the North in a bitter hour, and it was in a bitter hour that I adopted the stage."

"Then you went on the stage up there? You've only been on a few years?"

"Nearly four," said the actor. He looked down at his shoe for a moment as if considering, and repeated without looking up, "It will be four next September. Trouble drove me to those far distant lands and hard luck drove me on the stage. I'd never had anything to do with it till then; I hadn't a stage game about me. There'd even been a time when I had a strong prejudice against the theater and never went to one. But a man must live and—"

He stopped, his attention arrested by a hand laid softly on his sleeve. A youth of Hebraic countenance had issued from a door behind him, and, touching his arm with a hesitating, uncertain finger, began to speak in a low tone.

"Duty calls," said Buford. "I am sorry, but they want me inside. I hope later to be able to place a box at your disposal. Madame, you say, is very desirous of seeing me. Well, I'll see to it that she does so under the most favorable conditions."

He bowed impressively as though

saluting Bernie in person, and then, with a last dignified farewell to Dominick, turned toward the door which opened at his approach.

CHAPTER XVI.

Rose's Point of View.

The following Sunday, at ten o'clock in the morning, Dominick noiselessly descended the stairs of the flat and let himself out into the street. He would spend the morning walking, anywhere where there was quiet and a view. He would take his lunch at a little joint—country hotel, city chop-house—he happened to pass, and in the afternoon he would walk again.

He ascended the hill by one of the streets on its southern slope, violently steep, the upward leaps of its sidewalk here and there bridged by flights of steps. Every little house was disgorging its inmates, garbed in the light Sunday attire of the Californian on pleasure bent.

Dominick went up the hill in the clear, golden sunlight, and in his revolt he pushed Bernie from his mind, and let Rose come in her place. His thoughts, always held from her, sprang at her, enclined her, seemed to draw her toward him as once his arms had done.

Standing on the summit of the hill, where the wall of the quarry drops down to the water front and the wharves, he relinquished himself to his dream of her.

As if called, he turned sharply and saw Rose standing a few yards away from him, looking at him with an expression of aflight indecision.

"I wasn't sure it was you," she said. "And then when I saw it was, I was going to steal away before you saw me. But you turned suddenly as if you heard me."

"I felt you there," he answered. "I walked up here this morning to have a think. I don't know where the think was going to take me when you came round that corner and stopped it. What brought you here?"

"Nothing in particular. It was such a fine morning I thought I'd just ramble about, and I came this way without thinking. My feet brought me without my knowledge."

"Sit down and talk to me," he said quietly. "No one can hear you. It's like being all alone in the world up here on the hilltop. We can sit on this stone."

There was a broken boulder behind them, close to the narrow foot-way, and she sat on it, motioning him to a flat piece of rock beside her.

"Tell me the whole thing," she said. "You and I have never talked much about your affairs. And what concerns you concerns me."

"It's just what you know," he began slowly. "Only as every day goes by it seems to get worse. I've never told you much about my marriage. I've never told anybody."

"I knew all about her when I married her. I was young, but I wasn't a green fool. Only I didn't seem to

"No," she answered, "I don't. I only expect what you can do."

He turned and looked at her. "Then I'm to live for the rest of my life with a wife I don't care for, separated from the woman I love? What is there in that to keep a man's heart alive?"

"The knowledge that we love each other. That's a good deal, I think."

It was the first time she had said in words that she loved him. There was no trace of embarrassment or consciousness on her face; instead she seemed singularly calm and steadfast, much less moved than he. Her words shook him to the soul. He turned his eyes from her face and grasping for her hand, clasped it, and pressed it to his heart, and to his lips, then loosed it and rose to his feet, saying to himself:

"Yes, that's a good deal." Her eyes followed him, and then brought up on the schooner bearing away on its long tack, strained and careening in the breeze that, down there in the open, blew fresh and strong from the great Pacific.

"It's a schooner," she said absently. "Where do you suppose it's going?"

"I don't know. Somewhere a long way off, I hope. My devils are sailing away on it."

They stood side by side, gazing down at it till she moved away with a sudden "Good-by."

"Good-by," he answered, and stretched out his hand.

Bernie had been turning over in her mind the advantages of accepting the money—had been letting herself dwell upon the delights of possible possession—when at the Sunday dinner that afternoon Josh McCrae threw her back into the state of incensed rejection with which she had met the first offer. With his face wreathed in joyous grins, he had apprised her of the fact that only an hour earlier, while walking on Telegraph Hill, he had seen Dominick there talking with Miss Cannon.

She was quiet for the rest of the afternoon, but it was not till she had reached her own home, silent in its untenanted desertion, that she had an opportunity to turn the full vigor of her mind on what she had heard.

She put from her mind all intention of ever taking the money. She wanted it desperately, terribly.

She knew that the interview for which Bill Cannon had asked was for a last, deciding conversation. He was to make his final offer. It was a moment of torture to her when she wondered what it would be, and her mind hovered in distracted temptation over the certain two hundred thousand dollars and the possible quarter of a million.

She was in this state of feverish distraction when she went to Bill Cannon's office.

Nothing could be more disarmingly friendly than the old man's greeting.

"What I asked you to come here for to-day was to talk about this matter,

fortune up well past a quarter of a million."

"You think that I don't know why you're offering me this money. Well, old man, I do. You want to get my husband for your own daughter, Rose Cannon."

It was Cannon's turn to be speechless. He had not for years received so unexpected and violent a blow. He sat in the same attitude, not moving or uttering a sound, and looking at Bernie with a pair of eyes that each second grew colder and more steely.

"Come," he said with sudden authority. "I can't waste my time this way. Are you going to take the money or not?"

His manner, as if by magic, had changed. Every suggestion of deference or consideration had gone from it.

"Will you take the money?"

"No!" she said loudly. "Don't ask me that again!"

"All right," he answered quietly, "that ends our business. Do you know your way out, or shall I ring for Granger to see you to the door?"

It was late, almost dark, that evening when Cannon left his office. As he walked down Montgomery Street to the car, he pondered on Bernie, wondering and with a sort of begrudging, astonished admiration of a courage that he could not but admire.

How she had found out about Rose he could not imagine, only it was very enraging that she should have done so. It was the last, and most detestable fact in the whole disagreeable business.

It was the first of May. By the morning's mail he had received a letter from Gene announcing, with the playful blitheness which marked all the young man's allusions to the transfer of the Santa Trinidad ranch, that the year of probation was up and he would shortly arrive in San Francisco to claim his own.

Gene's father had read this missive in grim-visaged silence. The sense of self-approval that he might have experienced was not his; he only felt that he had been "done." Two months before, thinking that the ranch was slipping too easily from his grasp, that he was making too little effort to retain his own, he had hired a detective to go to San Luis Obispo and watch the career of Gene for signs of his old waywardness. On the thirtieth of April the man had reported that Gene's course had been marked by an abstinence as genuine and complete as the most exacting father could wish.

His mood was unusually black when he entered the house. The servant, who came forward to help him off with his coat, knew it the moment he saw the heavy, scowling face. The piece of intelligence the man had to convey—that Mr. Gene Cannon had arrived half an hour earlier from San Luis Obispo—was not calculated to abate the Bonanza King's irritation.

Gene, however, was not at all abashed by any lack of cordiality. At the best of times, he was not a sensitive person, and as this had been his portion since his early manhood, he was now used to it. Moreover, to-night he was in high spirits. In his year of exile he had learned to love the outdoor life for which he was fitted, and had conceived a passionate desire to own the splendid tract of land for which he felt the love and pride of a proprietor.

Always a loquacious person, a stream of talk flowed from him to which the old man offered no interruption, and in which even Rose found it difficult to insert an occasional, arresting question. Gene had a number of new plans.

The old man listened without speaking, his chin on his collar, his eyes fixed in a wide, dull stare on his happy boy. At intervals—Gene almost clamoring for a response—he emitted one of those inarticulate sounds with which it was his custom to greet information that he did not like or the exact purport of which he did not fathom.

The only thing which would have sweetened his mood would have been a conversation, peaceful and uninterrupted, with his daughter. He had not seen as much of her as usual during the last few days, as she had been confined to her room with a cold. This was the first evening she had been at dinner for four days, and the old man had looked forward to one of their slow, enjoyable meals together, with a long, comfortable chat over the black coffee, as was their wont.

When dinner was over, and she rose from her seat, he asked her to play on the piano in the sitting-room near by.

Neither of the men spoke for a space while the music crept in softly from the sitting room. The old man gazed for a while maliciously at his son.

"Well, you've got it!" said the father at last, in a loud, pugnaucious tone. "You've got it, haven't you?"

"Well, I guess I have," said Gene, his triumph tempered by an air of modesty, "and I guess I earned it fair. I stuck to the bargain and there were times when I can tell you it was a struggle. I never once slipped up. If you don't believe my word, I can bring you men from down there that know me well, and they'll testify that I speak the truth."

"It was Rose who really put me up to it," he went on. "She'd say to me I could do it, I only had to try; any one could do anything they really made their minds up to. If you said you couldn't do a thing, why, then you couldn't, but if you said you could, you got your mind into that attitude, and it wasn't hard any more. And she was right. When I got my mind round to looking at it that way, it came quite easily. Rose's always right."

"Then, why the hell," said the old man, "do you go on talking about

yourself and your damned concerns, bothering the life out of her when she's got troubles of her own?"

"Troubles of her own? What troubles has she got?"

"She's got a cold," said Cannon. He spoke sharply and looked at Gene with a sidelong eye full of observant malice. The young man gazed back at him, confused, for a moment half inclined to laugh, thinking his father, in a sudden unaccustomed playfulness, was joking with him.

"Well, if it's only a cold," he stammered, "it's nothing to tear up the ground about. I thought it was something serious, that Rose was unhappy about something. But a cold—"

After all, it was a good thing the boy did not know; he was of the kind who could not be trusted with any information of importance. He did not want Gene or anybody else to interfere. He, Rose's father, and he alone,



"Then I'm to Live for the Rest of My Life With a Wife I Don't Care For."

without any outside assistance, would reach up and pick out for her any star that sparkled in the heavens, any moon for which she might choose to cry. She wanted Dominick Ryan for her husband. She should have him and it would be her father who would get him for her. He would give her Dominick Ryan, as he would a pearl necklace or a new automobile to which she had taken a fancy.

CHAPTER XVII.

Out of the Fullness of the Heart. That night it was Bernie's turn to be wakeful. In the silence of the sleeping house and the warm darkness of her curtained room, she lay tossing on her bed, hearing the clear, musical striking of the parlor clock as it marked the hours. When the first thin streak of gray painted a pale line between the window curtains she rose and took a sleeping powder and soon after fell into a heavy slumber.

This held her in the dead, motionless unconsciousness that a drug brings, through the long morning hours. Dominick's noiseless departure hardly disturbed the hushed quiet of the little flat. The Chinaman, trained by his exacting mistress to make no sound while she slept, went about his work with a stealthy step and cautious touch, even in the kitchen, shut off by space and muffling doors, continuing his care. He had had more than one experience with the wrath of Mrs. Ryan when she had been roused from late slumbers by a banged door or a dropped pan.

It was nearly lunch-time when she awoke, slowly emerging from the black, unbroken deadness of her sleep to a momentarily augmenting sense of depression. She rose, her body seeming to participate in the oppressed discomfort of her mind, and, going to the bedroom window, drew the curtain and looked out.

The day promised little in the way of cheering influences. Fog hung heavy in the air, a gray veil depending from a gray haze of sky. That portion of her neighbor's garden which the window commanded was drenched with it, the flowers drooping moistly as if it weighed on them like a heavy substance under the pressure of which they bent and dripped. The stretch of wall that she could see gleamed with dampness. A corner of stone, on which a drop regularly formed, hung and then fell, held her eyes for a few vacantly-staring moments. Then she turned away, muttering to herself:

"Good Lord, what a day!"

She was at her lunch when the telephone bell rang. She dropped her napkin and ran to the instrument which was in the hall. She did not know what she expected—or rather she did not expect anything in particular—but she was in that state of feverish tension when she seemed the focus of portentous happenings, the point upon which events of sinister menace might, at any moment, bear down. Bill Cannon might be calling her up, for what purpose she could not guess, only for something that would be disagreeable and perturbing.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Unbelievable.

Lady—You say you swam ashore when the Titanic went down?

Tramp—Yes, mum.

Lady—How long were you in the water?

Tramp—Four days, mum.

Lady—You don't look it.

The Difference.

Knicker—In the winter I go out to play poker and my wife stays home from bridge.

Bocker—And in the summer you stay home from poker and your wife goes away for bridge.

RAILROAD FIREMAN PROVED REAL HERO

Saves Two-Year-Old Boy at Risk of Life.

FOOT UNDER PILOT

Standing on the Front of Locomotive Pilot He Tosses Baby Clear of the Rushing Train—Shoe Became Wedged on Top of Rail.

Bristol, Tenn.—The attention of the Carnegie Hero commission has been called to James H. Johnson, aged twenty-seven, of this city, who saved a child's life in a notable manner.

Johnson is a locomotive fireman. His double-header freight train was rounding a curve near Chilhowie, Va., on the Norfolk and Western railway when the engineman saw a small child on the track ahead. Both engines were reversed and the air-brakes applied, but too late. Johnson sprang through a window of the cab of the forward engine and sped along the running board to the pilot. Clutching the pilot bars with both hands, he slipped his right foot down to the level of the rails, intending to catch the child up and hurl it from the track, but the weight of the child pulled his foot under the pilot, the toe of the shoe being wedged under the upper part of the rail. The engine ran the length of a rail, with his toe dragging in the groove and the child balanced on his foot, its curly



Standing on the Pilot.

head sliding along on top of the rail directly in front of the wheels of the pilot trucks. Then, suddenly, Johnson's toe was released and, with a swing of the foot he hurled the child off the track, uninjured save for a few scratches.

The child was the two-year-old son of the widow of Henry Baker, who was killed last fall by the bursting of an emery wheel.

BOY'S BROKEN NECK HEALS

Youth Who Suffered Spinal Fracture in Chicago Recovers in West Virginia Hospital.

Wheeling, W. Va.—Complete recovery from a broken neck is the rare experience that has fallen to George H. Arbenz, twenty years old, son of John P. Arbenz, prominent Wheeling attorney, who sustained a fracture of the fifth spinal vertebrae in an automobile accident in Chicago several weeks ago. He was rushed to a hospital, but the attending physician pronounced the case hopeless. Undeterred, his father, who had hurried to Chicago, ordered him removed to Wheeling, although physicians declared that he would not survive the trip.

But young Arbenz lived through the trip. For weeks he lay in the North Wheeling hospital, his head, neck and back rigidly encased in a plaster cast. At the end of six weeks he had so far recovered that it was deemed safe to remove the plaster cast. By that time the paralysis which had afflicted almost the entire body was gone. Since then the young man has been out every day, enjoying excellent health and feeling no ill effects from his experience.

Members of the Wheeling medical fraternity declare the case to be one of the "seven wonders" of the surgical world.

COPPERHEAD IN HER PILLOW

Woman Making Bed is Bitten by Reptile and Gashes Out Spot With Knife.

Washington, Pa.—Mrs. George Styles, of near this place, is at her home in a serious condition as a result of wounds inflicted by a copperhead snake, which she found under a pillow when she was making a bed.

The woman's prompt work in gashing out the bitten spot with a knife probably saved her from sudden death.

Entering a cloakroom in the Washington high school building, Miss Geraldine Henning came upon a huge blacksnake which showed fight. After a terrific battle the girl killed the snake just as other pupils rushed into the room to her aid.



It Was Buford, but a Rejuvenated and Prosperous Buford.

realize, I didn't guess, I didn't dream, that she was going to stay the way she was."

"Does she want to leave you?"

The question seemed to touch a nerve that startled and then stiffened him. He answered it with his head turned toward her, the eyebrows lifted, a combative note in his voice:

"I don't know whether she does or not." He stopped and then said, with his face flushing, "No, I don't think she does."

"How can you leave her, then?"

"You expect too much of weak human nature," he said.

to talk further, to thresh it out some more. I've seen Mrs. Ryan since our last meeting. She doubles her offer to you. She'll give you two hundred thousand dollars to leave her son."

"Well, I won't," said Bernie, drawing herself to the edge of the chair. "She can keep her two hundred thousand dollars."

"Don't be in such a hurry; I've not finished yet. This is just between you and me," he went on slowly, his voice lowered, dropped to the key of confidences. "I'll give you another hundred thousand. I'll put it with Mrs. Ryan's pile, and it'll run your



The SUITORS OF Mrs. MERRIWID

BY KENNETH HARRIS

MELISSA INCLINES TO OCCASIONAL AGREEMENT.

Mrs. Merriwid pushed up the right sleeve of her loose dressing robe and flexed the biceps of her beautifully rounded arm after the most approved method, frowning as she did so.

"Shockingly flabby!" she remarked to her maternal maiden aunt Jane. "Wretched form! I'll have to buy a nice little gym suit and take some daily exercises."

"Can't you take exercises without buying a suit for it?" asked Aunt Jane, who had an idea of economy.

"Certain kinds, perhaps," replied Mrs. Merriwid, "that is, of course, if you're not English; but you see, dearie, I want to learn to walk on my hands, and even in the privacy of my own room—ahem!"

Aunt Jane made sounds expressive of annoyance.

"Really," Mrs. Merriwid declared, "I'm not fooling. Don't you think if I were able to do it gracefully it would be a nice way to enter a room?"

"You mean disgracefully, I think," said Aunt Jane. "No, I don't think it would be a nice way at all."

"You would disapprove of somersaults rapidly and neatly executed, also, I presume?"

"My dear Melissa," said Aunt Jane, "if you wish me to leave the room, say so plainly, but don't talk that way. It's not ladylike and it's not modest."

Mrs. Merriwid puckered her lips and emitted a low, melodious whistle. "Well, it's quite evident you don't approve," she remarked. "We'll have to leave the subject of athletics, then, I suppose. But please tell me, dear auntie, that you believe in a woman having a certain degree of freedom? You don't consider, do you, that she should be tied and trampled by the

"And when I told Hilda to tell Mr. Jesso that I wasn't at home, you thought I was an absolute falsifier. You don't love me, that's what's the matter." Mrs. Merriwid took a clean pocket handkerchief from her bureau drawer, shook it out of its folds and applied it to her eyes. At the same time her shoulders became violently agitated.

"Now, Melissa, my dear!" remonstrated Aunt Jane. Mrs. Merriwid gurgled. "You know that isn't true, Melissa. You know that I do love you."

Mrs. Merriwid dropped her pocket handkerchief and jumping up, clasped her relative in a close embrace and waltzed her to the end of the room and back. Then she let her go and began to laugh.

"Well, I'm sure!" said Aunt Jane, setting her hair straight.

"You darling! How refreshing you are!" cried Mrs. Merriwid. "You're shade in the desert and claret lemonade to the parched throat. You're the best ever. And I had such a sickly session with Mr. Jesso last night. Auntie, dear, do you suppose there's anything more awful in the world than a kindred spirit?"

"I hardly understand you, my dear," replied Aunt Jane.

"Mr. Jesso opines that he and I are kindred spirits," explained Mrs. Merriwid. "He bases his opinion on his assurance that he has the same tastes, ideas and convictions that I have. He looks at everything in the same way. He would sympathize with me perfectly if I wanted to walk into a room on my hands. He would walk on his hands by my side if he had a chance—or throw somersaults—or fits. He wouldn't disapprove of my smoking. He'd lend me his pipe like the gentleman in Mr. Wells' books. He has my ideas on politics and my ideas of religion and high-heeled shoes, and if

BRAVE OHIO WOMAN WHIPS VICIOUS DOG

Animal Bites Her Maid and Threatens Daughter in a Railway Station.

Cleveland, Ohio.—In the dim interior of the Union Station Mrs. T. H. Street of 11448 Euclid avenue, society woman, fought with a ferocious dog which had severely bitten her maid and which was trying to sink its teeth into her daughter the other afternoon. The battle, in which Mrs. Street had no weapons but her hands, was wit-



Gripped His Throat.

nessed by a crowd of passengers from a New York limited train and several hundred persons waiting to depart.

Diamonds flashed and costly raiment was bedraggled and torn as Mrs. Street wrestled with the dog, upon whose throat she fixed a grip that did not relax until Patrolman Skala came to her aid. The maid had fled screaming, and Mrs. Street's daughter, a girl of about ten years, was trying to help her mother when the patrolman arrived.

The owner of the animal, Lucy Dorris, who is housekeeper for a family of the name of Fraser in Salem, Ohio, added her shrill protests to the bedlam. She declared that her "Maje" was inoffensive and that he should not be choked.

By this time "Maje" was fast losing his interest in life. Mrs. Street's grip was slowly but surely choking the life out of him.

"Maje" was sent to the health department, where he was placed under observation to see if he develops rabies, and Mrs. Street drove her maid, daughter, the patrolman and the owner of the animal to headquarters. The party scrambled into Mrs. Street's automobile in the presence of a crowd which jammed the roadway.

Formal complaint was lodged and Mrs. Street drove off, seeking a physician to attend the maid's injury.

"IT AIN'T ME," SAYS KELLY

Sister Thought Corpse Was Brother, but Happy Reunion Proves She Was Mistaken.

New York.—When Mrs. Christina O'Brien read a notice in the newspapers that James J. Kelly, sixty-one years old, had died in St. Michael's hospital, Newark, she went to the hospital and identified the body as that of her long-lost brother and had it sent to her home at 619 John street, Kearney, N. J.

Mrs. O'Brien called a priest and an undertaker, sent out notices and telephoned to all friends and relatives that the funeral would be next day. Among those to whom she sent a notice was John Thompson, a contracting painter for whom her brother had worked.

When Thompson received the notice by mail he went over to a house his men were painting and called James J. Kelly off the job.

"I guess they have you dead up at your sister's house, Jim," he said. "We better go up and see about it." So they went up to Mrs. O'Brien's house and the servant ushered them into the front room, where several women were moaning and over the coffin. Kelly tiptoed in and took a look at the corpse.

"That ain't me," he said, just as Mrs. O'Brien entered the room.

Brother and sister fell in each other's arms and later the body was sent to the morgue in Harrison to await a claimant.

Dodging Snake, Cyclist Is Hurt. Lawrenceburg, Ind.—Bernard J. Kneple, aged twenty-one years, was coasting down a steep incline on his motorcycle as a large blacksnake crawled across the road. Kneple attempted to make the machine jump over the snake to avoid getting its body tangled in the wheels. The motorcycle went over a 25-foot embankment and Kneple had both wrists broken.

Jersey Calf Has Three Legs. Rosenhayn, N. J.—S. Andiseman, a farmer, has a calf with three legs, the third leg extending from the middle of the breast. The animal is perfectly formed otherwise and has made normal growth the first week of its existence.

RESULTS SECURED BY SPRAYING POTATO



Good Showing for One Hill of Potatoes.

The early blight of potatoes appears in Wisconsin between August 15 and September 25, and does considerable damage to fields not sprayed to control the disease. The excellent results secured by spraying by the horticultural department of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin show the advantages of such treatment.

This department advises that growers spray at once after August 15, and not wait until the blight appears. If the grower is then careful to note the condition of his vines and the development of the true early blight disease, he can govern the subsequent application of the mixture according to the weather and the appearance of the field. Usually at least three applications will be necessary to get the best results, and in some seasons four applications are advisable.

The amount of spray mixture applied per acre will depend upon the size of the vines. Early in the season 100 gallons of the mixture may be needed to cover from one to three

acres. At the last spraying, when double nozzles should be used, 100 gallons will cover from one to one and one-half acres, and possibly two acres in some cases. The mixtures can be economized greatly by avoiding any leakage in the nozzles and running the mixture through as fine a cap as possible and still cover the foliage.

Spraying is generally better adapted to the standard late varieties. Substantial increases in yields have been obtained from spraying early varieties which were planted late. Success from spraying early varieties, which were planted late, is exceptional in this state.

Failures in spraying for blight are often the result of one or more of the following causes: Impoverished soil, weakened potato seed, injury from the potato beetle, carelessness and inattention to essential details.

The first three causes are especially noticed during the dry season. The more favorable the tillage conditions, the larger the returns which may be expected from spraying.

I believe more injury has been done clay soils by plowing too deep than by all the cropping yet done in the country. One fact worthy of our attention is that in the cultivation of clay soils we must keep the humus or organic matter as close as possible to the top of the soil until the physical condition of the soil is such that the air may have access to the soil as deep as the organic matter is turned under.

Vegetable matter, when exposed to the action of the air, will soon decompose into carbon or vegetable mold and carbonic acid. Large quantities of vegetable mold and carbonic acid make the soil plow up light, loamy and free from clods. On the other hand, if this organic matter is plowed under deep, the air cannot reach it in the saturated, wet soil, and the decomposition goes on slowly, and the product will be widely different. Under such conditions the nitrifying bacteria cannot perform their work.

When the air can have free action through the soil, the clods will decompose into carbonic acid, which will liberate the plant food in the soil and provide the growing plants with nourishment.

When it is desired to deepen the cultivation of clay soils, the work should be gradual and there must be a thorough intermixing of the soil with vegetable matter as fast as it is brought up from below.

As a general rule it will be better to apply fresh manure to the clay soils, for the reason that fresh manure mixed with the soil goes through a process of fermentation which not only increases the availability of its fertilizing elements, but also assists in rendering soluble the portions of hitherto insoluble constituents of the soil.

On a large proportion of clay soils there will be more benefits from the manure when it is applied as a top dressing to the grass lands. In this way we grow more manure to incorporate with the soil when it is plowed.

After a clay soil has been improved by underdrainage, tillage, and fertilization so that it will grow good crops of clover, it is an easy matter to adopt a rotation of crops in connection with live stock feeding that will make sufficient manure to return to the soil to maintain it in a high state of fertility.

Strawberry Plants. Some people say that strawberry plants set out the last of July or the first of August will give a paying crop the next spring, but we believe that to be a bad practice. Better set plants in the spring, permit not a single blossom to come to fruit the first year, and then the second year will give you a bountiful crop.

Species of Grapes. There are about 40 species of grapes in the world, more than half of which are found in North America. Few other plants on this continent grow wild under such varied conditions and over such extended areas.

The earth's fertile area is estimated at 28,269,200 square miles.

CURE FOR ASTHMA
Asthmatics, 50c, cure or money refunded. Druggists, or Dr. Ets Drug Co., Chicago. Adv.

Sizing It Up.
Bacon—What did you give for that cigar you're smoking?
Egbert—Nothing.
"Is it good?"
"Well, it's good for nothing."

Don't Reach That Far.
Bacon—The United States makes enough paper money each year to reach twice around the world.
Egbert—That's queer. Very little of it reaches me.

Of Interest to Investors.
Kelsey, Brewer & Company, Bankers, of Grand Rapids, Mich., have issued for free distribution an interesting leaflet on public utility securities, their stability and market value.—Adv.

Poor John.
"John," said Mrs. Newlywed, "I've got to have some money and some new clothes and some new shoes and a hat and a new coat."
"Gracious!" replied John, "you don't have to have all that, do you?"
"Well, I really do, but I'll compromise on the money."

ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE
The Antiseptic powder shaken into the shoes—The Standard Remedy for the feet for a quarter century 30,000 testimonials. Sold everywhere. 25c. Sample FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. The Man who put the E E S in F E E S.

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right. **CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS** gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty. Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headaches, and Distress After Eating. **SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.** Genuine must bear Signature.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to restore hair. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and \$1.00 at Druggists.

Don't Poison Baby.

FOETY YEARS AGO almost every mother thought her child must have PAREGORIC or laudanum to make it sleep. These drugs will produce sleep, and a FEW DROPS TOO MANY will produce the SLEEP FROM WHICH THERE IS NO WAKING. Many are the children who have been killed or whose health has been ruined for life by paregoric, laudanum and morphine, each of which is a narcotic product of opium. Druggists are prohibited from selling either of the narcotics named to children at all, or to anybody without labelling them "poison." The definition of "narcotic" is: "A medicine which relieves pain and produces sleep, but which in poisonous doses produces stupor, coma, convulsions and death." The taste and smell of medicines containing opium are disguised, and sold under the names of "Drops," "Cordials," "Soothing Syrups," etc. You should not permit any medicine to be given to your children without your or your physician know of what it is composed. **CASTORIA DOES NOT CONTAIN NARCOTICS,** if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. *Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.*

Late hours and a spicy breath are sure to tell on a man.

CURE HAY FEVER
Sanguinets (50c) eaten like candy, cures or money refunded. Dr. Ets Drug Co., Chicago.

Enthusiast.
"An up-to-date preacher, you say?"
"Yes. His sermons are bristling with motor car metaphors."

Do They Eat Them?
Yeast—I see exports of American horses are increasing. Last year the value of our horseflesh sent to foreign countries was nearly \$5,000,000. **Crimsonbeak—Mercy!** What eaters these foreigners are, to be sure!

Something to Remember.
"Now is the time to pitch in and achieve, now, now!" said Norman Haggood in an eloquent political address in New York.
"Remember, my friends," said Mr. Haggood, "the present is the future from which you hoped so much."

Never Again.
"Going to get out here and stretch your legs?" asked one passenger of another.
"What place is it?" asked his companion.
"Chicago."
"No. I had one stretched here once."

No Wonder He Was Angry.
The previously accepted lover was infuriated when one evening he called on "the only girl" and was informed by her that their engagement was at an end.

"If you insist, Grace Cheever, on breaking off our engagement, I will publish in the Oakland Times the letters you have written me."
"As you please," she replied indifferently, toying with her bracelet. There is nothing about those letters I need be ashamed of—except the address."—Lippincott's.

Serious Obstacle.
Customer—When that gentleman offered to buy goods and have you take the bill out in trade, why did you refuse?
Grocer—Because he's an undertaker.—Brooklyn Citizen.

Honk! Honk!
"Did she come to the door when you serenaded her with your mandolin?"
"No; but another fellow came along and brought her out with an auto horn."

TO CURE PILES
Esculets, eaten like candy. Cure or money refunded. Dr. Ets Drug Co., Chicago. Adv.
Cheap people are always looking for something cheaper than themselves.



Fixed the Biceps of Her Beautifully Rounded Arm.

obsolete conventions that have narrowed and cramped her for countless ages?"

"If you are alluding to—er—to corsets, I must say that I consider them both proper and necessary," Aunt Jane answered. "Tight lacing is one thing, and an adequate support that gives trimness to the figure and discourages the indecorous habit of lounging is another."

"Do you think a woman should smoke if she wants to?" asked Mrs. Merriwid.

"There you go again!" said Aunt Jane. "I feel sure you don't," declared her niece. "As a matter of fact, you disagree with me."

"Perhaps not so much as that cigarette did," Aunt Jane retorted. "It was my first attempt," said Mrs. Merriwid. "The next time I shall not find it so unpleasant, and after that I shall begin to derive enjoyment from the practice. You'll see."

"I won't," said Aunt Jane emphatically. "The next time it happens, I shall pack my trunk and go back to Keokuk on the first train. There are some things, Melissa, that I will not countenance even in you."

"A good many things," said Mrs. Merriwid, pouting. "You certainly don't approve of much that I do or much that I think. You don't like my new shoes."

"The heels are positively absurd," Aunt Jane declared.

"You don't like my Easter lily gown or what I said to Hilda when she burned the chops this morning?"

"Do you think, yourself, you were justified in what you said?"

"I think those chops would have justified anything," said Mrs. Merriwid. "I ought to have thrown them at her. I suppose you don't approve of that."

"I decidedly do not," said Aunt Jane.

we were married, our companionship would be so perfect that we would neither of us need to say a single word. We'd just think and then nod our heads at each other. No friction, no argument, no rows and no making up again."

"It would be a peaceful existence," said Aunt Jane.

"It would be the very next thing to the silent tomb—if it lasted; but to get right down to brass tacks, it seldom does last," said Mrs. Merriwid. "Spirits that are too kindred for any use before marriage soon meet like strangers, afterwards, and you can't tell beforehand what form of disagreement you have to depend on to while away the dragging hours. It's as important for married people to disagree upon the right things as it is for them to agree properly. You paste that inside your best hat, dearie. The great thing is to learn to tolerate and even enjoy the stupidity, childishness, weakness, narrowness and blindness of your mate, and prefer them to the wisdom, liberality and insight of anybody else on earth. That makes the happy marriage, auntie."

"Well, I suppose you think you know, but in my opinion you are totally and willfully mistaken," said Aunt Jane.

(Copyright, 1912, by W. G. Chapman.)

Consistent Dentist.
The Dentist—You have very good teeth, madam. How have you preserved them so well?
The Victim in the Chair—Ugh!
"I say, what do you use on your teeth?"
"Ugh, Ugh!"
"When were they last filled?"
"Ugh!"
"It doesn't hurt you, does it?"
"Ugh! Ugh!"
"Madam, if you don't keep your mouth shut, I'll never be able to fill this tooth!"

Treat Them to the treat of treats—always welcomed, by all, everywhere—

Coca-Cola
Sparkling with life—delightfully cooling—supremely wholesome.
Delicious—Refreshing Thirst-Quenching
Demand the Genuine—Reserve Substitutes.

Send for Free Booklet.

At Soda Fountains or Carbonated in Bottles.

THE COCA-COLA COMPANY, Atlanta, Ga.

Libby's Pork and Beans
Delicious - Nutritious

Plump and nut-like in flavor, thoroughly cooked with choice pork. Prepared the Libby way, nothing can be more appetizing and satisfying, nor of greater food value. Put up with or without tomato sauce. An excellent dish served either hot or cold.

Insist on Libby's
Libby, McNeill & Libby
Chicago

KINGSTON NEWS

FRED P. SMITH, CORRESPONDENT

Miss Alice Briggs of Elgin spent Sunday with her parents. E. E. Bradford and E. G. Bell were Belvidere callers Saturday.

GENOA ENCAMPMENT No. 121
Odd Fellows Hall
2nd and 4th Friday of each month
E. C. OBERG, Chief Patriarch
A. R. SLATER, Scribe

C. A. Patterson
DENTIST
Hours: 8:30 to 12:00 a. m.
1:00 to 5:00 p. m.
Office in Exchange Bank Building

Dr. J. W. Ovitz
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 7:30 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
Meet 4th Tuesday of each month in I. O. O. F. Hall
J. W. Sowers, 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. A. R. Slater, 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.
T. M. Frazier Secy.

GENOA LODGE No. 768 I. O. O. F.
Meets every Monday evening in Odd Fellow Hall.
W. L. ABRAHAM, J. W. Sowers, Sec.
N. G.

L. W. Duval and family autoed to Aurora Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Ottman autoed to Winnebago Sunday.

Orr Walker of Sterling is visiting his sister, Mrs. Vera Bicksler. Miss Clara Ackerman has been visiting friends at DeKalb and Malta.

Mrs. Emma Tazewell of DeKalb is a guest of Kingston relatives this week.

Mrs. Ide Vandeburg and sister, Mrs. H. A. Lanan, were Chicago visitors last week.

Mrs. Lucy Wind and children and Miss Bessie Stuart are visiting near Marengo.

Rev. and Mrs. Briggs have been entertaining their son, Frank, of South Elgin.

There will be a band concert on Main street Saturday evening. Come and enjoy good music.

Mesdames G. W. Moore, J. H. Uplinger and daughter were Rockford visitors last Thursday.

A number of Kingston young people enjoyed a "weenie roast" in the park last Thursday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Briggs and daughter of Elgin spent Sunday with his parents, Rev. and Mrs. Briggs.

Mrs. Elmer Bell and sons and Mrs. E. E. Bradford returned from Chicago Sunday after a short visit.

Mrs. Edith Bell and daughter, Nellie, have been visiting in Stillman Valley and Byron for several days.

The Baptist Sunday school held their annual picnic in the park last Thursday. All came with well filled baskets and enjoyed themselves, the weather being ideal. Geo. McClelland presented the school with a freezer of ice cream.

O. W. Vickell has been enjoying a two week's vacation from his duties at the Milwaukee depot. He and wife visited several cities in Illinois, Wisconsin and Indiana. Bert Wickler of Fairdale relieved him at the depot.

Genoa Nest No. 1017 Order of Owls
Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays Each Month
M. MALONA, Pres.
F. L. KOHLBURNER, Sec.

John Lamey of Chicago has been a guest at the Burgess home.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Aurner and Miss Doris Sherman spent Monday in DeKalb.

Mrs. C. G. Chellgreen and daughter, Leona, left last week for Woodhull, Ill., where they will be guests of relatives for several weeks.

CATTLE IN ILLINOIS

Alfalfa Will Solve the Pasture Problem and Save the Calves

One result of the alfalfa campaign in Illinois should be a decided rival of interest in cattle raising, says the Harvard Herald. Success of the movement will solve the most important problem connected with the livestock industry that arises in territory where pasture area is limited. With this question out of the way, rehabilitation of Illinois herds ought to follow rapidly.

Alfalfa is not a pasture crop, for the reason that cattle kill it out if permitted to remain on it for a considerable length of time, but it is better than any grass which admits of close grazing. Cut and fed, its food value, acre for acre, is many times that of ordinary pasture forage.

It is a mistake to assume that a wide range is essential to successful production of beef cattle.

In thickly settled Europe, where every foot of soil must be utilized, the problem has been solved. Dairying and fitting steers for market go hand in hand. Dairymen raise calves which give promise of development into beef and there is no overstocking of the veal market.

In this connection it is announced that fewer young calves are now marketed in the dairy district of northern Illinois. Apparently, the dairymen have decided that there is money in developing these animals.

Kingston Wife Quits

Sycamore Tribune: Mrs. Lizzie Roberts of Kingston has filed a bill for divorce from Ulysses G. Roberts. They were married in 1890, and Mrs. Roberts states in her bill that her husband has become addicted to liquor to such an extent that he is quarrelsome and abusive and has recently threatened to take her life. Fearing he may do her bodily harm while under liquor she left him. Roberts owns 80 acres of land near Kingston, and his wife asks that court in granting her divorce, shall grant provision for her from Roberts' holdings. She states that the farm is worth \$16,000.

Court House News

PROBATE
Matthias Hain. Expense account of administrators allowed at \$892.62. Final report approved, estate settled and administrator discharged.

REAL ESTATE
Kingston—Nellie Mowers wd to F. Lettow, lot "E" J. Y. Stuart's, \$1,700.
Genoa—Jeremiah L. Brown's heirs qcd to Mary Lowrie et al, nw 1/4 sec 1/4 sec 27, \$1.

Family Debate.
The debaters of the family circle have before them this important resolve: "That the house should be painted, the ceilings whitewashed and the rooms papered." It is likely to pass and a committee appointed to try to jolly the landlord.

One Chance Left.
"What a lively baby!" said Flaherty. "Have ye had his picture took yet, I dunno?" "Not yet," said Fogarty, the proud father. "We tried to, but after an hour's lost labor the photographer referred us to a moving-picture studio."—Lippincott's.

MONKEY AND COBRA.

A Battle In Which the Reptile Was Literally Wiped Out.

Many animals exhibit remarkable sagacity when dealing with snakes. Naturalists assure us that an intelligent puppy knows somehow that snakes may be venomous and treats them accordingly. If he attacks a snake he does it with a series of quick jumps and recoils and continually jerks his head upward to avoid a possible dart from the serpent.

A horse kills a snake by leaping upon it with all four feet kept together, so that the snake's fangs can find nothing but the horny hoof to strike into. The knowledge of these special tactics is part of the instinct of all animals.

There is on record an interesting example of how a monkey treats a snake. In this case the serpent was of the most deadly variety—the cobra. This cobra was coiled up on the ground under a tree. The monkey slowly left his perch in the forks of the tree and quietly, with great caution, moved downward until he had approached within about two feet of the reptile.

He moved his head from side to side as if closely inspecting the object before him. Then he took a firmer hold of the tree with one arm and wrapped his feet closely around the trunk.

He reached forth his hand until it was within six or eight inches of the snake, and then quickly withdrew it. The witness who observed this curious scene was for a time in doubt whether the monkey had a realization of the dangerous character of its adversary. The little fellow seemed unknowingly to be playing with death.

The hand of the monkey again moved toward the venomous reptile. It looked as if the monkey was going to seize the snake. The supposition was correct, for suddenly, like a flash of lightning, the monkey grasped the cobra around the neck close to the head in such a manner that it could not bite, while the snake's body encircled the monkey's arm.

An extraordinary scene followed. The snake hissed loudly; the monkey chattered and screeched and danced and leaped in frantic delight. He would cease now and then in his wild contortions and seriously examine the snake's head and eyes and protruding tongue. Then he would dance about again. When he had had enough of this sport he began to rub the head of the serpent on the hard ground, continuing this work for some time, with repeated solemn inspections of the progress of his task. Finally he had rubbed the head of the cobra entirely off. Then, with much gleeful chattering, he dropped the writhing body and scampered away to his chattering companions.—Harper's Weekly.

In the Car.

"My dear sir, I don't mind your walking briskly all over my feet, but I wish you wouldn't loiter on them."—Life.

NOTICE

To the unknown heirs, legatees and devisees of Sina Preston, deceased; Jared Preston, deceased; Henry Preston, deceased; Charles Preston, deceased; Augustus Preston, deceased; and Norman Preston, deceased.

You are hereby notified that there is now pending in the Circuit Court of DeKalb County, in the State of Illinois, a certain suit (General No. 18501) wherein John Westfield is complainant and George Preston, Julia E. Preston, unknown heirs of Sina Preston, unknown heirs of Jared Preston, unknown heirs of Henry Preston, unknown heirs of Charles Preston, unknown heirs of Augustus Preston, unknown heirs of Norman Preston, Elizabeth Hine, widow of Matthias Hine, deceased; Mary Lawrie, Margaret Cornwall, Lena Kelley, Lucy Powers, Elizabeth Hine, widow of John Hine, deceased, Jacob Hine and Edwin Hine are defendants; that a summons has been issued in said cause returnable at the Court House in Sycamore, in said county, on the Fourth Monday of October, 1913.

W. M. HAY,
Clerk of Said Court.

Stott & Brown,
Solicitors for Complaints
45-4t Sycamore, Illinois.

MUST BE A CITIZEN

New Fish Law will Eliminate the "Dogo" Hunters

The bill abolishing the state fish and game departments and creating the State Game and Fish Conservation Commission became effective July 1.

The most important change in the fish laws is in the "possession" clause, which prohibits any person having in his possession any of the following mentioned fish which are less than the length mentioned for each: "Black bass, 11 inches; pike or pickerel, 18 inches; white or striped bass, 8 inches; croppie, 8 inches; rock bass, 6 inches; yellow or fringed perch, 7 inches; pike, perch or wall-eyed pike, 13 inches." This section provides "that if any such undersized fish is taken, the person taking it shall immediately return it to the waters from which it was taken, without unnecessary injury to such fish."

The principal changes in the game laws are as follows:
Open season for prairie chickens, November 11 to November 24 (both included.)
Open season for squirrels, July 1 to November 15.
No protection on any kind of blackbirds.

It is unlawful to feed any kind of seeds or grains, or to bait any wild goose, wild duck, brant, rail or other wild water fowl for the purpose of shooting, trapping or ensnaring them.

No person who is not a citizen of the United States, or who has not declared his intention of becoming such, can secure a hunting license.

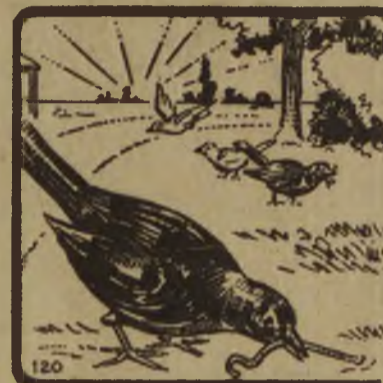
It is unlawful to hunt rabbits with ferrets.

"Whenever a license shall have been issued to any person under the provisions of this Act and such licensee shall violate any of the provisions of this Act the license so issued shall be immediately revoked by the commission." (This applies to all hunting and fishing licenses.)

A fine of from \$20 to \$100 is the penalty provided for anyone who resists, obstructs or interferes with any warden in the discharge of his duties.

Three High Mountains.

Mount Mitchell is the most lofty mountain in the eastern part of the United States. It is located in Yancey county, N. C., and according to the United States Geological Survey is 6,711 feet above sea level. There are two other mountains in the Appalachian system above 6,000 feet—Mount Guyot in Tennessee, 6,636 feet, and Mount Washington, in New Hampshire, 6,293 feet.



Warnings!
Hints! Reminders!
..on..
A Burning Subject!

THE EARLY BIRD Catches the Early Worm!

And the Man Who Takes Up the Matter of His...

Winter's Coal Supply

Early in The Season, Catches The Lowest Price!

It's a Sure Saving of Dollars!!

JACKMAN & SON

TELEPHONE 57

C. F. HALL COMPANY, DUNDEE, ILLINOIS

ATTENTION!

Note carefully the prices on lines of goods we are closing out. Manville Bordered Ratine in dress patterns, 45 in. wide, yard..... **37 1/2c**
Corded Suitings, blue, brown, pink and blk. stripe, now..... **15c**
Alameda 40 in. Lawns and Dimities reduced to..... **12 1/2c**
Cotton Serges, black and white stripe, blue and white, 36 in. only..... **8c**

Children's Hosiery

Children's white, blue and pink short hose, fancy top, only... **10c**
Infants' fine white, blue pink and tan, mercerized hose.... **10c**
Black stockings, 5, 5 1/2 and 6 sizes..... **5c**
Child's short hose, blues pinks, 4 to 6 sizes, only..... **5c**
Boys' Tom Sawyer 25c black hose, 3 pairs

Shoe Bargains

Boys' Pat. leather lace shoes 13 to 5 1/2 sizes for..... **\$1.00**
Isaac Ferris, girls' best \$2 25 kid lace shoes, 11 1/2 to 2 sizes.. **98c**
Boys' Pat. colt and dull calf lace Oxfords now..... **\$1.49**
Men's Oxfords, tans or blacks, close out at..... **\$2.00**

Men's \$10 Suit Sale

Men's blue serge suits and newest style Norfolks. A suit opportunity which buyers should not overlook. Examine these values money refunded if you are not entirely satisfied. Compare them with other suits now selling anywhere

Ladies' Department

We are closing out

many garments where we have but one or two styles. The reduction on these show a big saving.

White, blue and pink longerie dresses, lot of 25, formerly priced at from \$3.49 to \$6.87 choice now... **\$1.98**
Misses' tan crash Norfolk suits, reduced to..... **\$1.98**
Jap Silk Waists, very fancy, lace trimmed, reduced to **\$1.49** and **\$1.98**

House dresses, gingham, lawns, percales and white ducks, priced at..... **79c**
Wrappers, blacks and whites, reds and blues genuine Percals in all sizes, priced now at..... **59c**

Single Garment Sales

Big reductions close out.

Tan Pongee suits 36 sizes, \$12 75 suits now..... **\$5.00**
Pink and blue chiffon dress, over silk, 18 98 garment for **\$10.00**
Tan Voile, embroidered, heavy lace trimmed, 38 sizes, now..... **\$6.00**
Blue and pink striped voile dresses, 16 to 18 sizes, now.... **\$3.75**
Tan suit, 2-piece style, Irish collar, 36 size, now..... **\$4.50**
\$9 tan crash tailored suits, 36 and 38 sizes, now..... **\$5**
34-36 size Tan silk poplin suits..... **\$5**
Tan crash Auto Coats, special..... **\$1.87**
Blue and white lawn Ladies' Jumper style dresses..... **35c**

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

CASH DEPARTMENT STORE.

Lewis' Lice and Fly Destroyer

Guaranteed to protect stock from flies and lice. If it does not do as represented you can bring back the can and get your money back.

It positively kills flies on cows and keeps them off during the day. It kills cattle lice, also lice on poultry and mites in the poultry house.

Try a can. If it fails to do the work it will cost you nothing.

IRA W. DOUGLASS

PHONE NO. 67

Chase Bros. Pianos

Phonographs

Julius Bauer Pianos

REPAIR WORK GUARANTEED TO GIVE SATISFACTION

J. H. HOLMQUIST, JEWELER

SYCAMORE, ILL.