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GENOA, ILLINOIS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1914

NEW SERIES VOLUME IX, NO. 16

## THE SEWER ORDINANCE

### Ordinance Chapter No. 70

An ordinance concerning sewers and drains.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Genoa, DeKalb County, Illinois.

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person or corporation to discharge, empty, pass or carry any sanitary sewage into any sanitary sewer in said City of Genoa, Ill., herein authorized to go therein, or to connect any house, building or premises herein authorized to be connected therein without having first obtained a permit in writing from the superintendent of sewers so to do. Said Superintendent of Sewers shall neither issue any such permit nor shall the applicant therefor receive the same, until written application therefor shall be made upon blanks provided for that purpose by the City of Genoa. In no event and under no circumstances shall any such permit be issued until such application is made upon such blanks and the applicant or the premises for which application is made is in arrears for any special assessment or special tax levied on account of said sanitary sewer and due and payable, unless such assessment or special tax so due and payable are first paid. If after such connection is made any special assessment or tax or installment thereof becomes due and payable and remains unpaid the City of Genoa or the Superintendent of Sewers thereof is hereby authorized and instructed to shut off any such connection and prevent the use thereof until such special assessment or tax or any installment thereof so becoming due and payable is paid.

SECTION 2. Sewer connections. Construction. Said applicant shall set forth the place, nature, character or extent of the connection sought to be made which shall be filed with said Superintendent of Sewers. The said Superintendent shall keep a record of all applications made for such connections, and when put in, the location and character thereof. That part of each connection between the sanitary sewer and the contiguous street, avenue or alley line shall be constructed straight directly to said street or alley line, and beyond the street or alley line the same shall be constructed as far as practicable in a straight line to where it meets the house or building sewer or soil pipe system. Where curves are used, each curve of practicable shall have a sharp hole opening to the surface. Said sewer and soil pipe system, and also the connections with the sanitary sewer, shall in no case be laid horizontally, and shall have a fall, so far as practicable, of at least 1 inch vertical to forty inches horizontal. Said superintendent shall keep a record of all permits issued hereunder.

SECTION 3. Separate connections for each building. So far as practicable, each building shall be connected separately by a separate connection with said sanitary sewer. Where two or more buildings are connected by a single connection with said sanitary sewer, hand holes shall be placed and constructed at each and every junction point.

SECTION 4. Closet connections separate from livery stable, factory, etc. All connections, connecting any stable, livery stable or factory, so far as such connections are herein authorized, shall be entirely separate and distinct from the closet system in any such stable, livery stable or factory, and shall have a catch basin located and constructed at the point of junction with the connection leading to said sanitary sewer.

SECTION 5. Catch basin or grease trap. No catch basin or grease trap of masonry shall be allowed in any building. In cases where a safe and suitable metallic grease trap is placed and properly connected to receive the water from kitchen sinks and from laundry trays, an outside catch basin of masonry may be dispensed with, but in cases where such metallic grease trap is not provided, a catch basin shall be built outside basement wall and shall be so constructed as to form an effective grease trap. Such catch basin shall be built of clinker brick or glazed tile not less than 22 inches in diameter and shall be of sufficient dimensions for its use and shall have cast iron covers. Such catch basins and grease traps shall be approved by the Superintendent of Sewers.

SECTION 6. Detail of construction. Whenever any such applicant has complied with the provisions of this ordinance, it shall be the duty of the Superintendent of sewers, except in cold and unsuitable weather, to designate to said applicant the place and location of said connection with

said sanitary sewer, and avoid any unnecessary delay to the applicant on account thereof. The work of connecting said sewer with house connections shall be done at the expense of the applicant and under the supervision of the Superintendent of Sewers. The said applicant shall upon completion restore the street, avenue or alley, and if paved or otherwise improved, said pavement or other improvement to as good a condition as the same was in before it was disturbed on account of placing said connection therein. The City shall in no way be liable for the connection beyond said street, avenue or alley line or the said sewer or soil pipe system of any such house, building or premises, nor for placing, laying, building, constructing or maintaining the same, nor for the maintenance in whole or in part of that part of the connection or connections so lying or being in any street or alley or any part thereof. Every such house connection shall have an internal diameter of six inches, and shall have no traps and shall be free from obstructions throughout its entire extent from the said sanitary sewer to the hand hole at the point where the sewer and soil pipe system of any such house, building or premises is joined thereto. It shall be unlawful for any person or corporation to place or maintain any obstruction or trap in any such connection between said hand hole and said sanitary sewer.

SECTION 7. Each applicant shall pay to the Superintendent of Sewers at the time such application is made for connection with said sanitary sewers the sum of Two Dollars.

SECTION 8. Every applicant for connection with sanitary sewer, shall before any sewer is put through said connection, call for an inspection of the same by the Superintendent of Sewers and the work of connection and soil pipe system shall have said Superintendent's O. K. before any sewage is allowed to go through the same.

SECTION 9. Injuring sewers. It shall be unlawful for any person or corporation to obstruct, injure, deface or destroy, in whole or in part or to interfere with or obstruct the use of any sanitary sewer, drain, catch basin, inlets, manholes, or their connections, appurtenances or accessories of any part of the same. This shall not be construed to include persons lawfully repairing, relaying or working in or about the same.

SECTION 10. Reporting violation of ordinances. For the purpose of preserving the public health by maintaining the proper efficiency of said sewer system, and the drains, catch basins, inlets, manholes and all their connections, appurtenances and accessories unimpaired, inspection thereof shall be had as herein provided. It shall be the duty of every policeman of said city to observe violations of the provisions of this ordinance, and report the same in writing to the Superintendent of sewers, and to inquire of all persons found disturbing, opening or digging in any public street, alley or place as to their authority for so doing. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Sewers to vigilantly observe and inquire into any violations of the provisions of this ordinance and defects in and injuries to said sewer system and make a report thereon in writing to the City Council. It shall also be the duty of the Superintendent of Sewers to observe and inquire into any violation and defect, and to remedy such defect as by law and ordinances provided. The said Superintendent of Sewers is hereby authorized to inspect at all reasonable times the said system of sewers and every part thereof, and it shall be unlawful for any person or corporation to obstruct, prevent or interfere with any such inspection.

SECTION 11. Injuring sewers. It shall be unlawful for any person or corporation to place, throw or deposit, or cause to be placed,

### MRS. R. E. CAMPBELL

Mother of Mrs. A. B. Brown and Mrs. John Geithman Passed Away Sunday

Mrs. R. E. Campbell passed away at the home of her son, Edgar Campbell, in Chicago on Sunday, Jan. 11. The body was brought to Genoa Monday. Funeral services were held at the home of A. B. Brown Wednesday afternoon at one o'clock, interment taking place at North Kings-ton cemetery. Mrs. A. B. Brown and Mrs. John Geithman are daughters of the deceased and were with their mother during the last hours of her sickness.

### MASONS INSTALL

Garfield Pierce Honored with the Highest Office Within Gift of Lodge

At the regular meeting of Genoa Lodge No. 288 A. F. and A. M. on Wednesday evening of this week the following officers were installed for the ensuing year:

J. G. C. Pierce, W. M.  
G. H. Martin, S. W.  
Kline Shipman, J. W.  
T. M. Prazier, Secretary.  
T. J. Hoover, treasurer  
Chris Holmes, S. D.  
D. H. Martin, J. D.  
Ralph Browne, S. S.  
A. C. Reid, J. S.  
C. A. Brown, chaplain,  
H. P. Kdsall, Tyler  
A. V. Pierce, marshal.

### Old Tyme Dance

An old time dance will be held at Slater's hall on Friday evening, Jan. 23, and plans are being made for the best time ever. Vandresor's orchestra will furnish the real "Old Tyme" music. Spectators will be admitted to the gallery for twenty-five cents. Card tables will there be at the disposal of those who do not care to dance.

Come in boys and settle up, and start the New Year right. Jackman & Son

thrown or deposited in said sanitary sewer, drains, catch basins, inlets, manholes or their connections, appurtenances or accessories, or in any part thereof, any wood, earth, stones, metal, garbage, refuse (other than sanitary matter herein permitted) dead animals or waste products of factories, stores and meat markets (except liquids herein permitted in sanitary sewers that will not injure or obstruct the same) or to discharge steam therein or permit the same to be discharged into such sewers or part thereof or break, mar or injure any such sewer or part thereof.

SECTION 12. Cess-pools prohibited. It shall be unlawful to build, maintain or use any new or substantially reconstructed cess-pool or outhouse on property abutting on any sanitary sewer or branch or part thereof, capable of being served by the same, or to continue after the end of 5 years from the passage hereof the use of any old or previously constructed cess-pool or outhouse on any such property. No permit shall be issued by the City Council for the construction or repair of any building until the provisions of this ordinance have been complied with in connecting such building or any soil or pipe system thereof with said sanitary sewer whenever any such connection is hereunder required.

SECTION 13. Penalty. Any person or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be subject to a fine or penalty of not less than \$1.00 nor more than \$200.00 for each offense, and where such violation is of a continuous nature, each day such violation continues shall be deemed to be a separate offense. Passed by the City Council and approved by the Mayor of said City of Genoa, DeKalb County Illinois, this 9th day of January, A. D. 1914.

THORNTON J. HOOVER, Mayor.  
Attest:  
C. D. SCHOONMAKER, City Clerk.

### BANQUET DAN HOHM

Crowd of Admirers and Good Fellows Gather at Sycamore Saturday Night

### CANDIDATE FOR SHERIFF ?

Republican Friends Want Him to Enter the Race but Dan is Undecided About the Future — Eat Turkey and Have Good Time

About seventy-five representative citizens of the county assembled at an informal banquet and smoker at the Owl hall in Sycamore last Saturday evening, the invitation having been sent out by friends of Dan Hohm.

Of course the Progressives would have us believe that the Republican party is a dead one, but had they been present Saturday evening they would have thought otherwise. The Republicans are not chumps enough to think that the road to victory in the coming campaign will be strewn with roses, but a hard fight is anticipated. In view of this fact those who have been faithful to the Republican lines have been casting about for the best men for the several offices. It was natural that they should settle on Dan Hohm as the candidate for sheriff. He has as many friends as any other man in the county and has earned them thru his big hearted, open handed, jovial disposition.

In reply to the many nice things said about him Mr. Hohm responded as follows, in part:

"This gathering was not of my doing. The 'boys' here seem to be enthusiastic and are getting interested in this approaching campaign, and this meeting has been called for the purpose of showing to me that there is some feeling that I should become a candidate for Sheriff. This meeting was supposed to be 'pulled off' before I came to this town, as a surprise to me. It would have surprised me had it occurred while I was in the country, but after I moved to town they saw at once that it would not be possible for them to hold this meeting as a surprise to me, so they informed me that there would be a gathering of my friends throughout the county to show me that there was a feeling that I should consent to be a candidate for Sheriff. I think perhaps it is a little premature at this time to make any definite announcement but it goes without saying that I would like to be Sheriff, and the people know me pretty well, but in no way would I ask for the office if it would interfere with the plans of my friends in this county. I appreciate these nice little remarks that have been made about me. Things seem to be so shaping themselves that they lead me to believe that I should seek this position, and there is little doubt but that I will be a candidate for Sheriff. I thank you all most sincerely."

### SEWER CONTRACTOR QUILTS

Zero Weather Freezes the Earth too Deep for Profitable Progress with Machine

Contractor Lanyon put his machinery away for the winter this week and let his men seek their several homes to rest up for the spring campaign. The weather Monday morning was a little too severe for handling and laying pipe, while the ground was frozen to such a depth that probable digging either by machinery or hand was not possible.

As it is Mr. Lanyon has made better progress than he could have anticipated, he being the only sewer contractor in the country who has stuck to the job to the middle of January. Over half the work is finished.

### TAXES HIGHER

Genoa Township Will Pay \$6302 More Than Last Year

The boost made in the state tax this year will make some difference to the men who pay the freight. The increase in Genoa alone amounts to over six thousand dollars. The raise for the county amounts to over \$96000.

Town	1912	1913
Sandwich...	\$ 44984.99	\$ 39739.47
Squaw Grove	28495.53	25028.77
Genoa.....	37449.97	31147.57
Paw Paw...	26678.54	26603.51
Shabbona...	28005.95	25461.99
Milan.....	15767.08	11949.89
Malta.....	28575.86	23777.60
South Grove	18014.95	17163.26
Franklin...	29874.76	27719.48
Victor.....	14993.85	12115.18
Clinton....	12430.61	23403.07
Afton.....	16997.72	14350.73
De Kalb...	169205.81	151672.73
Mayfield...	79782.16	14540.79
Kingston...	21840.29	20648.42
Somonauk..	23097.57	19898.48
Pierce.....	17511.83	14357.13
Cortland...	25624.51	21168.06
Sycamore...	95688.12	85277.65
Total....	\$698020.10	\$601474.78

### WHY LIVING IS HIGH

Wallace's Farmer Tells the Story of a Head of Cabbage

The story of the adventure of a head of cabbage in New York is told by the New York Press. It casts some illumination upon the much-discussed high cost of living. The cabbage is raised by a farmer in Connecticut. A comparatively small farmer will send 1,800 to 2,000 heads of cabbage to New York. For one head he receives a cent and a half. Then the head goes to the commission merchant. He lives on Riverside Drive, pays \$2,000 a year for his apartment, and keeps an automobile. He spends \$7,000 a year to live. Next the cabbage is sent to the wholesaler. He lives on West End Avenue. He pays \$1,800 for his apartment, and keeps an automobile. His living expenses are \$6,000 a year. He sends the cabbage to the jobber, who lives in an apartment which costs him \$1,500 a year—on Broadway keeps an automobile, and spends \$5,000 a year. From him the cabbage travels to the retailer, who lives in a \$700 apartment on a side street, has a corner store for which he pays \$125 a month rent, keeps two delivery wagons at a cost of \$140 per month, and spends \$3,500 a year on his living. Finally, the cabbage gets to the consumer. He lives in an apartment for which he pays \$40 a month. He rides in the trolley car or the subway, he spends all he can make or a little more to live, and he pays 13 cents for that head of cabbage.

### MILK PRODUCERS

Will Meet at Slater's Building in This City Friday Evening, January 16

A meeting under auspices of the Milk Producers' Association will be held in the east room of the Slater building on Friday evening of this week, at which time the following subjects will be discussed:

"Rules Demanded of Dairy-men"  
"Cost of Producing Milk."  
"The Tuberculin Test."  
George E. Clark, president of the DeKalb county association; Albert E. Jack, Secretary of the Milk Producers' Association and others will speak.  
All milk producers and farmers are invited. A. V. Pierce, H. S. Burroughs and C. H. Awe have the meeting in charge.

### FALL PROVES FATAL

Charles Strubing of Genoa Dies at Sycamore Hospital Sunday

Charles Strubing, who has been in Genoa several months, employed first at E. H. Richardson's restaurant and later in various saloons, died at the hospital in Sycamore Sunday night from the effects of injuries received in falling on the side walk. Strubing had just left Altenberg's lunch room when he gave a yell and fell backward, striking the back of his head on the cement walk with great force.

Strubing was born in Elgin, May 23, 1871. He received his education in St. John's parochial school. In 1890, he married Miss Alice Mallett. She died nine years ago, leaving him one son, Elmer, who is now 21 years old and residing in Rockford.

Four or five years ago, he left Elgin and wandered from place to place in this vicinity. He arrived in Genoa about one year ago. For several weeks he worked at various jobs.

Besides his son at Rockford, he is survived by his mother, Mrs. Lena Strubing of Elgin and three brothers, John and Herman of Elgin, and William of Kalamazoo, Mich.

### WHAT IS BUTTER PRICE?

No Sales On Elgin Board Monday—Offer is 32 1-2 Cents

For the first time since the quotation committee was abolished by the Elgin Butter Board a year ago, there was no butter sold on the open board at Monday's session says the Elgin Courier.

One hundred and sixty-nine tubs were offered for sale at 33 cents per pound. Dittman of Chicago bid 32 cents for the lot. C. H. Potter of Elgin raised this bid to 32½ cents. When the call closed at 2 o'clock the sellers and buyers were still one-half cent apart and no sales had been made.

"What is the price?" was asked of President Potter.

"I suppose it would be called 32½ and 33," replied Mr. Potter. "I do not know exactly. This emergency has never arisen before."

Last week, the price was 35 cents per pound. At the price asked, the decline is two cents a pound. At the price bid, the decline is half a cent more. A decline in the retail market will probably follow.

### Shot In Hip

Irvin Thorwarth, son of Philip Thorwarth, is confined to his home on account of a bullet wound in his hip. While out hunting Monday a short barrel 22 rifle in the hands of Gus Naker was accidentally discharged, the bullet entering the Thorwarth boy's hip. Doctors Mordoff of Genoa and Nesbit of Sycamore were called and attended the boy, but at the time of going to press the bullet had not been located. It is thought, however, that nothing serious will result from the accident. Both boys are about sixteen years of age.

### All Together

A Georgia town has voted in favor of saloons and here is the reason, as given by a citizen, says the Pineville Herald:

"If we are going to stand for our women folks wearing shadow and slit skirts and our younger women learning to dance the boll weevil wigggle, Texas Tommy tango, the bunny hug, the bear dance, the half canter, the buzzard flop and so on down the line, the men folks might just as well have their saloons and the whole push go to hell together."—The Milk News.

### HORSES SELL HIGH

Four Animals at Streator Sale Bring \$13,000

### PRODUCED 113 BUSHELS CORN

Boy of Desplaines Raises that On One Acre and Wins the Illinois State Championship — Republicans to Dine

Four horses were sold for a total of \$13,000 recently by Woulfe Bros. of near Streator. The animals were fine blooded stock and sold for \$2,200, \$2,400, \$4,800 and \$4,300 respectively.

George H. Cross, seventeen years old, Desplaines, Ill., the champion boy corn producer of Cook county, was awarded the championship of the state of Illinois, according to information received at the office of County Superintendent of Schools, Edward J. Tobin Saturday. Cross was awarded with a trip to Washington, D. C. for his accomplishment in producing the most corn from an acre of land in Cook county. He had produced one hundred and thirteen bushels.

Republicans of Winnebago county are arranging for a "rehabilitation" dinner to be held at Rockford on Friday evening, Jan. 16. C. J. Doyle, former secretary of state, and Col. Frank O. Lowden, former congressman, will be the principal speakers.

Quincy Whig: Rapidly accumulating evidence makes it reasonably plain that the commission form of government is working quite satisfactorily everywhere except in those cities and towns which have adopted it.

A Chicago mail order house cleared \$8,822,610 last year. Some of its employees were paid as low as from \$3 to \$5 per week. Most of the money this firm made came from confiding people miles away, who did not care to spend their money at home.

Wyoming township, in which the village of Paw Paw is located, will vote in January on the question of changing from three road commissioners to the one man system as provided by the new road law.

Trappers in and around Mendota are receiving good prices for their game. Muskrat pelts bring from 50 to 75 cents. Skunk and mink are from \$2 to \$8. The high prices are due to the increasing scarcity of fur bearing animals and the greater demand for furs.

The auditors of Mendota township met last week and reduced the compensation of the town collector to be elected next spring from 2 per cent to 1 per cent, in the interest of economy and public interest. The 1 per cent commission will give the collector about \$600 for his work.

The boy who thinks he has no chance to get to the front should cheer up, and look at the case of Governor Tener of Pennsylvania. A few days ago he was merely the governor of a state and today he is president of the National baseball league at a salary of \$25,000 per year.

The average pay, it is stated, of every man, woman and child in the United States who works for wages or a salary will this year be close to \$610. In 1900 the average pay was only \$179, and thirty years before that time but \$370.

### Married at Hoopston, Ill.

Genoa friends of the bride have received announcement of the marriage of Mr. C. W. Foxworthy and Mrs. Alice M. Wells. The ceremony took place at Hoopston, Ill., on Sunday, Jan. 11. The bride is the widow of the late H. J. Wells who at one time conducted a grocery store in this city.

# LAVA KILLS MANY

THOUSANDS LOSE LIVES WHEN JAPANESE CITY IS BURIED UNDER ASHES.

## KAGOSHIMA IS WIPED OUT

Neighboring Island is Also Swept by the Fiery Stream—Quake Destroys Island and Tidal Wave Adds to Horror—Warships to Scene.

Nagasaki, Japan, Jan. 14.—A tidal wave added its terrors to the earthquakes and volcanic eruptions which struck Kagoshima, in southern Japan, Monday, according to official advices. It is believed the Kagoshima disaster will prove to be one of the most serious in the history of Japan. The loss of life and property increases as fuller details are received, and indications are that the death list will run into the thousands.

The full extent of the disaster could not be ascertained, as all communication was cut off from the stricken district south of Kumamoto, 80 or 90 miles north of Kagoshima. The navy department was unable to obtain a wireless report from the warships sent to the scene, although many messages were dispatched to them.

Six inches of Ashes in Miyazaki. Ashes to the depth of six inches have fallen in the seaport of Miyazaki, on the east coast of Kyushu.

A postal employee who fled from Kagoshima says the big postoffice building there collapsed during the earthquake and tidal wave and that many residences were ruined, while many people and animals were killed or injured.

The navy and army departments are hastening succor and supplies to Kagoshima.

Government authorities declare that any official estimate of the extent of the disaster will be impossible for several days.

The population of the city of Kagoshima, which is almost completely buried in volcanic ashes and stones, was 60,000 at the last census. The population of the adjoining island of Sakurajima, the center of the disturbance, is given as 15,000.

On this island hundreds are reported to have perished beneath the streams of molten lava of Sakurajima. Many more were undoubtedly drowned while attempting to escape.

Doctors and hospital attendants have been sent to the scene, but it is difficult to reach the spot, as railroad communication is impeded by the heaps of ashes, and the tracks have been dislocated by the earthquake.

Ashes Carried 90 Miles. The violence of the eruption of Sakurajima is so great that showers of dust are falling here today, although the distance between Nagasaki and the island of Sakurajima is about 90 miles.

A refugee who arrived here from Kagoshima gave the following account of the disaster:

"The eruption started suddenly with columns of thick black smoke and flame from the crater of Sakurajima. Hundreds of the inhabitants of the small island in the Gulf of Kagoshima, where Sakurajima is situated, rushed to the beach and leaped on board junks and steamers, which carried them across three miles of water to Kagoshima, ashes, stones and particles of white hot lava falling all the while on the decks.

"At Kagoshima the heat was intense. The constantly increasing fall of glowing cinders made it impossible for the citizens to remain.

Earthquakes Add to Terror. "The horror was increased by the shaking caused by incessant shocks of earthquakes, which rocked the houses all day. More than 350 earthquake shocks were recorded before midnight.

"The people fled in disordered droves along the highway leading west and north of the city. They had abandoned everything in their flight, and soon they were suffering from lack of food and drink.

"When I left Kagoshima the volcano resembled an enormous setpiece of fireworks glowing from the foot of the mountain to the summit. During the night the glowing lava illuminated the entire district. The volcano constantly emitted thunderous explosions."

The burning rock and ashes set fire to several villages. At Moji, on the Kiusiu railway, 100 persons were killed. Several villages along the foot of the volcano were buried in streams of lava.

Earthquake Wipes Out Island. Victoria, B. C., Jan. 14.—The entire western part of the island of Ambrim, New Hebrides, has been devastated by volcanic eruption, according to news brought by the Canadian-Australian liner Makura.

Word was received at Sidney prior to the departure of the Makura that on December 6 six new craters were observed in active eruption.

The steamer Franco succeeded in saving 500 natives. Most of these were old men, women and children left behind by young, able-bodied men.

Mann Is Ill of Pneumonia. Washington, Jan. 12.—Representative James R. Mann of Chicago, minority leader of the house, is ill here with pneumonia.

Canadian Leader Will Quit. St. Johns, N. F., Jan. 12.—Sir Robert Bond, the former premier, announced his withdrawal from public life.

## MRS. HENRY C. STUART



Mrs. Henry C. Stuart will become the first lady of Virginia on February 2, when her husband will be inaugurated governor of that state. Before her marriage Mrs. Stuart was Miss Margaret Carter of the famous Virginia family of Carters.

## CONGRESS MEETS AGAIN AFTER HOLIDAY RECESS

Much Important Legislation is to Come Up for Action—Anti-Trust Amendment Due.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Legislative matters of great importance are before congress to be handled during the present session which convened today following the Christmas recess. While not as yet on the calendars of either house, an amendment to the anti-trust law will be taken up, following a special message from President Wilson recommending the adoption of a clarifying amendment.

Some time during the session the Adamson resolution introduced just before the last session adjourned, will be brought up, and will reopen all of the old controversy regarding the Panama canal tolls. The Adamson resolution provides for the suspension for two years of that provision of the Panama act which will give free tolls to American coastwise shipping.

Much interest has been displayed in the La Follette seamen's bill, which is supposed to have the firm backing of the Seamen's union and is said to be opposed by the steamship companies operating on the great lakes, and along the coasts. There has been much discussion of this bill among members of congress and it is evident that there is to be considerable controversy when it is brought up. The La Follette bill has already passed the senate and hearings have been held upon it by the merchant marine and fisheries committee of the house.

On the calendar of the senate is the joint resolution providing for an amendment to the Constitution to give suffrage to women. Suffragettes all over the country will follow the progress of this resolution, and it is likely that many of them will appear before congress.

In the house the Alaska railroad bill is among the most important matters heading the calendar. The Adamson bill for the establishment of a public health service of greater scope than the public health and marine hospital service will come before the house, as well as the Clapp bill, which passed the senate last session, prohibiting the sending of campaign contributions from one state to another, and which heads the house calendar. Following the Clapp bill on the schedule are the Boomer bill, relative to interstate commerce in convict-made goods, and the Burnet bill to regulate immigration, containing an educational provision. This bill, which was passed by the last congress and vetoed by President Taft, is almost certain again to arouse a storm of controversy. It was reported to the house only after a hot fight in committee.

## DEATH IN SOUTHERN CASE

Eugene Grace of Georgia, Who Said Wife Shot Him in 1912, Killed by the Wound.

Newnan, Ga., Jan. 13.—Eugene Grace died here from the bullet wound he mysteriously received in Atlanta nearly two years ago. He had suffered from partial paralysis since the shooting.

Grace was wounded at his Atlanta home in March, 1912. Police summoned by telephone found him semi-conscious. At the hospital he accused his wife, Mrs. Daisy Opie Grace, of the shooting. Mrs. Grace was found at the home of Grace's mother here and was arrested. Later in the same year she was tried on a charge of attempted murder and found not guilty. Soon after the trial Grace left his Atlanta home to live with his mother.

# MOYER TO CAPITAL

HEAD OF W. F. OF M. LEAVES COPPER DISTRICT TO ATTEND WASHINGTON MEET.

## REPORTS TELL OF CONDITIONS

Secretary of Labor Wilson Gives Out Findings of U. S. Investigators in Copper District—Blames Managers for Not Ending Trouble.

Houghton, Mich., Jan. 12.—President Charles H. Moyer left Hancock on his way to Washington to attend the meeting of the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor, which meets on January 19.

Moyer's determination to leave the copper district was a surprise to the leaders of the strikers here and to the citizens. The grand jury which has the investigation of the strike in charge completed its work and with the possible exception of another witness there is nothing further for it to do, except formulate its report and vote the indictments.

Federal Report Made Public. Washington, Jan. 12.—Secretary of Labor Wilson made public the report of Walter B. Palmer, an investigator of the department, on the strike situation in the northern Michigan copper region.

At the same time he officially announced, in view of reports by John B. Denmore and John A. Moffitt, federal mediators, that they were unable to bring the warring factions together, that the department had reached the end of its rope and could do nothing further to bring about an end to the trouble.

Denmore and Moffitt each reported that the stumbling block met was the refusal of the mine managers to take back any of the strikers unless they repudiated the unions.

Further Action Up to Congress. Whatever further action shall be taken must be in accordance with measures adopted by congress. It is understood the reports of the three investigators will be printed and thus made available for consideration by the senate and house of representatives. Members of both these bodies are preparing to agitate the matter following the convening of congress today.

The statement of Secretary Wilson accompanying the release of the reports expresses no opinion and makes no recommendations for further efforts to ameliorate conditions in the mines. He declined to state his views or his plans for publication.

Denmore Efforts Were Futile. Solicitor Denmore, in his report, said he obtained authority from H. U. Hilton, general counsel of the Western Federation of Miners, and Claude Taylor, president of the Michigan Federation of Labor, who represented the strikers, to make a settlement under which the miners should enjoy an opportunity to present grievances through a committee; that the wages and hours, three dollars minimum, and eight and three-quarters hours proposed by the operators go into effect at once, instead of later; that the miners be taken back to work without discrimination on account of membership in any union, and that there be no discrimination among them on account of membership in any union after their return to work.

After six hours' discussion with a committee of business men Mr. Denmore said they told him "they would not only refuse to urge the plan of settlement upon the operators, but would seriously object to the operators making any settlement that included the taking back of any old employes or others who were members of the Western Federation of Miners, unless they first renounced their union, turned in their cards to the company and signed an agreement not to join or belong to the union."

"There being no remote possibility," Denmore added, "of a settlement on the basis above described and no possibility of recession on the part of the operators or striking miners, my efforts to restore peace came to an end."

Report Covers All Points. A summary of the investigation by Palmer covers 23 phases of the strike situation, beginning with the causes, wages, hours of labor and including the Western Federation of Miners, violence, the militia and armed guards, injunctions against picketing, and ending with the earnings of the company.

Trinidad, Colo., Jan. 13.—A mob of 1,000 striking miners was charged by two troops of cavalry with drawn sabers and several men were seriously hurt in the fight which followed here on Monday. The cavalry was escorting an automobile in which "Mother" Mary Jones, the strike agitator, was being rushed to jail.

## \$10,000 ROBBER IS TAKEN

Youth of 22 Who Mulcted Express Concern Arrested While in Railroad Station in St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 14.—Clayton M. Saxty, twenty-two years old, who stole nearly \$10,000 from the Wells-Fargo Express company at Fort Smith, Ark., Sunday, and did not know what to do with the money, flipped a coin at Union station to decide whether he would continue his flight to Chicago or return to his wife and baby. Chicago won, but before Saxty's train departed he was recognized by an express company inspector, who arrested him.

Saxty's pockets were bulging with currency, silver, popcorn, peanuts, chewing gum and bananas when he was taken to police headquarters.

## PROF. HIRAM BINGHAM



Prof. Hiram Bingham of Yale, director of an exploring expedition under the auspices of the National Geographic society and Yale university, in a report just made public tells of the discovery by his party of the ruins of the walled city of Machu Picchu in the Peruvian Andes. The city, he says, is perched upon a mountain top in a most inaccessible corner of the Urubamba river country and is flanked on all sides by precipitous slopes. The party was led to the place by an Indian. The ruins are said to be the most important yet discovered in South America.

## 150 ON LINER BELIEVED LOST BY RESCUE SHIP

Royal Mail Steamship Cobequid Goes on Reef in Bay of Fundy During Gale.

Hallfax, N. S., Jan. 14.—As a result of repeated wireless requests sent out, a response has been received from the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, one of the ships rushing to the rescue, to the effect that the Cobequid has probably sunk with 150 on board.

Groping her way from the West Indies toward St. John, N. B., through a blinding snowstorm, the Royal Mail steamer Cobequid struck on a ledge at the entrance to the Bay of Fundy. After sending out wireless calls for assistance the vessel's wireless apparatus apparently failed, and it has not been possible to restore communication with her. She is said to have 150 persons on board, including a crew of 75 men.

The steamer reported that her forward hold was filled with water and that she was listing badly.

The Bay of Fundy was swept by a terrific northwest gale, accompanied by thick snow, which made difficult the task of locating and assisting the steamer.

As soon as the grounding of the Cobequid became known C. C. Harvey, agent of the department of marine and fisheries, sent wireless instructions to the government steamer Lady Laurier to proceed to the steamer's assistance.

When the Cape Sable station sent out the radio call for help the message was picked up by the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, New York for Bremen, and the Belvedere, Belfast for New York, and both steamers are believed to have gone to the Cobequid's assistance. Six other steamers are known to be fighting their way through the storm to the aid of the distressed vessel. These picked up her first wireless call for help.

Boston, Jan. 14.—A gale lashed the coast from New York to Newfoundland with a tremendous fury. Many vessels are in distress and a heavy toll of life was feared. Chatham reports two schooners in distress anchored off Cape Cod. Along the shore observers discerned a wrecked longboat in the ice just beyond reach, but with no sign of life on board. The schooner John Paul sank in Nantucket sound while being towed by the revenue cutter Acushnet. The crew of six men had abandoned the ship, and nothing is known of their fate.

Another schooner, the Grota, which anchored in Nantucket sound with distress signals flying, has disappeared.

## WILSON RETURNS TO WORK

President Calls Cabinet Meeting and Attends Diplomatic Reception.

Washington, June 14.—President Wilson's return to the capital from a three weeks' vacation at Pass Christian, Miss., was a return to real work. His desk was piled high with accumulated correspondence, for Secretary Tumulty has permitted only the most urgent communications to be forwarded. Appointments to be made, commissions to be signed, executive orders awaiting consideration and the like, to say nothing of the work ahead with congress, were waiting. Except for the cabinet meeting, few callers visited the White House and official Washington got its first glimpse of the president at the diplomatic reception at night, the first of the midwinter social functions.

Must Tell if Strike Exists. Boston, Jan. 12.—The constitutionality of the statute which compels employers advertising for help during labor troubles to state in the advertisement that a strike exists was upheld by the full bench of the state supreme court.

# MASSACRE IS FEARED

UNITED STATES WAR DEPARTMENT MAY LAND MARINES IN MEXICO CITY.

## RAID BY BANDITS EXPECTED

American Force to March From Vera Cruz to Capital and Guard Foreigners—Villa Captures Ojinaga and Federals Flee to United States.

Washington, Jan. 13.—Plans for a march of American marines and blue-jackets from Vera Cruz to Mexico City to protect American and foreign subjects from massacre are being perfected at the war department, awaiting the contingent of a sudden seizure of the capital by Zapata. Fears for the safety of life from the "scourge of Mexico" have replaced userness as to security of mere property in administration circles.

The question now troubling official Washington is whether Zapata will not attempt to offset Villa's triumph in the north by assaulting the capital at once.

Huerta May Sell Out to Zapata. Villa can move on Mexico City only by a campaign against Torreón, San Luis Potosí and other cities on the way. Carranza is far to the westward. No constitutionalist leaders in the east can cope with Zapata's bandit force. One terrible possibility, as viewed here, is that Huerta himself may sell out to Zapata, before fleeing the country.

Should Zapata once penetrate the city, American and foreign residents alike could expect no more mercy from him than would Villa at Huerta's hands. Women and children would suffer with the men under arms. It is to prevent this horror that the American force now off Vera Cruz is waiting orders to go ashore.

Ojinaga Captured by Villa. Presidio, Tex., Jan. 12.—The Mexican federal army with its nine generals evacuated Ojinaga, Mexico, and the triumphant rebel forces under Gen. Francisco Villa immediately occupied the village.

Defeat of the federal army at this point marks the most important rebel victory of the present revolution. It leaves the rebels in possession practically of all the north of Mexico.

General Castro and General Mercado of the federal regulars saw that the assault was to be nothing less than a massacre. The federals had left only 50 rounds of ammunition for each man. Generals Castro and Mercado therefore gave the order to evacuate.

Seek Refuge in Texas. All the federal soldiers and their officers who could scramble to the American side did so. The others ran in all directions. Gen. Pascual Orozco, the commander of federal volunteers, who was threatened with summary execution by Villa, was the first to cross. It was believed he escaped into the Texas mountains.

Villa Slays Prisoners. The last scenes in the capture of Ojinaga by Francisco Villa's rebels were enacted. Villa had taken more than 300 prisoners during the mad rush following evacuation of the fortress. Many captives were identified as volunteer members of the Orozco and Salazar commands and every one of these was executed shortly after daybreak without the formality of court-martial.

## TO REARREST HARRY THAW

Governor Glynn of New York Plans to Act—Attorney General Has Case.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Governor Glynn and Attorney General Carmody, at a conference, planned the immediate arrest of Harry K. Thaw the moment he leaves New Hampshire. Requisition will be made upon a governor to whose state Thaw may flee.

"The case is entirely in the hands of the attorney general, and I agree to his proposition," said the governor. Concord, N. H., Jan. 13.—Final action on the appeal of Harry K. Thaw for release on bail will be delayed for several days. It may not be taken until next week. Thaw was disappointed when he learned this, but both the prisoner and his lawyers declared that the report of the sanity commission appointed by Federal Judge Aldrich made his release certain. Judge Aldrich is ill with a severe cold at the home of his son in Brookline, Mass., and will be unable to hold court for a few days.

## CLEVELAND BLAST HURTS 20

Sewer Gas Explodes in Telephone Conduit and Fifteen Buildings Are Damaged.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 13.—Twenty persons were injured and fifteen buildings badly damaged by an explosion of sewer gas in a telephone conduit at Ontario street and Central avenue. A manhole cover was blown a hundred feet into the air and the explosion knocked down horses and felled people in streets, stores and homes. A three-story building at 428 Central avenue was partly wrecked. Samuel Miller was hurt through a plate glass window into a store.

U. S. Woman on Hunger Strike. Baltimore, Md., Jan. 13.—Dr. Rose L. Sullivan went on a "hunger strike" in the city jail following her arrest on the charge of arson. She refused all food and drink.

## LIVE NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

Miss Anna Johnson of Yonkers, N. Y., was frozen to death while waiting for a street car.

Andrew Mayfield, seventy-two, member of the bodyguard of President Abraham Lincoln during three years of the Civil war, died at Marion, O.

George F. Baker resigned from the board of directors of the Chase National bank of New York and was succeeded by John I. Mitchell of Chicago.

The Riverside plant of the United States Steel corporation at Wheeling, W. Va., resumed operations in full. Approximately 5,000 men are effected.

Dr. Rose L. Sullivan went on a "hunger strike" in the Baltimore (Md.) jail following her arrest on the charge of arson. She refused all food and drink.

After being permitted to sing a hymn and pray, Lewis Pack and Waldo James, negroes, were lynched for attack on Cass Tompkins, white planter, at Tampa, Fla.

Samuel S. Elder, eighty-two, of Springfield, Ill., who sealed the casket of Abraham Lincoln before the body was interred, was found dead in bed. He was a prominent hardware dealer.

The Marion National bank of Marion Kan., has been placed in the hands of a national bank examiner, according to word received at the office of the comptroller of the currency at Washington.

Three thousand unemployed men stormed the Akron (O.) factories demanding work. Many are strangers brought by erroneous reports to the effect that the rubber industries are taking on men.

John A. Kingsbury, commissioner of charities of New York, appointed as his private secretary Albert E. Martin, who seized John Schrank when he shot Theodore Roosevelt in Milwaukee October 15, 1912.

In a pistol fight with detectives William Schmulzer, said to be one of the convicts who recently escaped from the state prison at Indianapolis, Ind., was shot and probably fatally wounded at Pittsburgh, Pa.

A large number of relics of the revolutionary war were discovered at Philadelphia in a secret vault on the site of the residence occupied by the provost marshal during the occupation of this city by the British under Lord Howe.

A package containing \$9,875 was stolen from the office of the Wells Fargo & Co. at Fort Smith, Ark. The money was shipped to Fort Smith from St. Louis to pay the miners of the Western Coal and Mining company at Jenny Lind.

The case of Dr. B. Clark Hyde, charged with the murder of Col. Thomas H. Swope, was reset for trial January 19, at the request of Prosecuting Attorney Jacobs of Kansas City, Mo., because of an injunction suit filed by certain taxpayers to prevent the county court from paying the bills of this trial.

## WILLIAMS NAMED BY WILSON

President Nominates Him Comptroller of the Currency—Will Be Confirmed But Not Without a Fight.

Washington, Jan. 14.—The name of John Skelton Williams, assistant secretary of the treasury, was sent to the senate as comptroller of the currency by President Wilson.

The nomination was determined upon at a conference between President Wilson and Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo. It is expected that a fight will be made upon the nomination in the senate as Mr. Williams has many opponents among the southern senators.

However, it is generally believed here that the nomination eventually will be confirmed.

As comptroller of the currency Mr. Williams will be on the organization committee, charged with putting the new currency act into effect.

## Hunters Shoot 7,750 Deer.

Augusta, Me., Jan. 13.—During the open season on big game 7,750 deer, 150 moose and 60 bears were killed in Maine. Hunting and fishing licenses and fines netted the state \$50,000.

## THE MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 13.	
LIVE STOCK—Steers	7.00 @ 9.00
Hogs	7.50 @ 8.75
Sheep	3.75 @ 5.50
FLOUR—Spring Wheat, Sp 1	4.45 @ 4.50
WHEAT—May	98 @ 99
RYE—No. 2	61 @ 61 1/2
CORN—No. 3 Yellow	70 @ 70 1/2
OATS—No. 3	44 @ 45
BUTTER—Creamery	19 @ 23 1/2
EGGS	22 @ 25
CHEESE	16 1/2 @ 17 1/2
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Choice Steers	\$5.50 @ 9.40
Feeding Steers	5.50 @ 7.50
Choice Cows	5.50 @ 7.25
Stockers	6.00 @ 7.00
Choice Yearlings	8.00 @ 9.00
HOGS—Packers	7.35 @ 8.55
Butcher Hogs	8.05 @ 8.20
Pigs	6.75 @ 7.00
BUTTER—Creamery	19 @ 23
Packing Stock	19 @ 23
EGGS	20 @ 25
LIVE POULTRY	15 1/2 @ 18
POTATOES (per bu)	63 @ 72
FLOUR—Spring Wheat, Sp 1	5.20 @ 5.30
WHEAT—May	97 1/2 @ 98 1/2
Corn, No. 2	35 1/2 @ 40
Oats, May	39 1/2 @ 40
MILWAUKEE.	
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 North	\$0.94 @ 1.11
May	81 @ 91 1/2
Corn, No. 2 White	64 1/2 @ 65
Oats, Standard	39 @ 39 1/2
Rye	61 @ 61 1/2
KANSAS CITY.	
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Hard	83 @ 85 1/2
No. 2 Red	81 @ 81 1/2
Corn, No. 2 White	38 1/2 @ 40
Corn, No. 2 Yellow	35 1/2 @ 36
Rye	61 @ 61 1/2
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	\$5.50 @ 9.25
Texas Steers	5.75 @ 7.40
HOGS—Heavy	8.20 @ 8.45
Butchers	8.20 @ 8.45
SHEEP—Muttons	5.00 @ 5.75
OMAHA.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	\$6.75 @ 8.75
Texas Steers	5.65 @ 7.25
Corn and Hays	83 1/2 @ 83 1/2
HOGS—Heavy	7.80 @ 8.25
SHEEP—Wethers	5.25 @ 6.00

# Rheumatism Is Torture

Many pains that pass as rheumatism are due to weak kidneys—to the failure of the kidneys to drive off uric acid thoroughly.

When you suffer with aching joints, backache, dizziness and some urinary disturbances, get Doan's Kidney Pills, the remedy that is recommended by over 150,000 people in many different lands.

Doan's Kidney Pills help weak kidneys to drive out the uric acid which is the cause of backache, rheumatism and lumbago.

Here's proof. AN INDIAN CASE. M. C. Walker, 993 Grand Ave., Connersville, Ind., says: "For ten years I had muscular rheumatism. I was laid up in bed and couldn't move a limb. Plasters and hot applications failed. The first box of Doan's Kidney Pills helped me and two more boxes permanently cured me."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box. DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS. FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

# 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 Headache, and Stomach After Eating. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature.

# Making Tomorrow's World

By WALTER WILLIAMS, LL.D.  
(Dean of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri)

## THE NEW POLITICAL IRELAND



Dublin, Ireland.—Old Ireland, nearest of the British Isles to all America and dearest to many Americans, is being made new, to the joy of those who yet dwell on "the old sod" and to the equal joy of the thousands who have departed to enrich other lands. There is a new Ireland slowly rising into view upon the world's skyline. The transformation is along four-fold roads. Grouped generally by the ways of change and progress are political, agricultural, industrial, social and educational. With the first world is best acquainted. Political progress in Ireland, as interpreted by the overwhelming majority of Irishmen at home and abroad, spells Home Rule.

**Irish Parliament Assured.**  
Ireland, always a temperance, is to become also a nation. That is the meaning of the Home Rule bill. Home Rule for Ireland, agitated for generations and, since Glandstone's day, a clogging issue in English politics, is, apparently, to be accomplished. Even its opponents are saying, in private if not in public, let's get this thing out of the way and give the imperial parliament at Westminster a chance at imperial affairs. The advocates of home rule are talking of the work before the new Irish parliament at Dublin and how the members of the new parliament will go about it. For home rule for Ireland, stripped of all the verbiage of the parliamentary act, merely gives to Ireland a legislature which will make local laws for Ireland. It takes Ireland out of the place of a District of Columbia or an Alaska, without power to enact local legisla-

tion but legislated for by congress or parliament, and puts it in the place of Illinois or Massachusetts or Oklahoma with its own local law-making body. The analogy is not exactly accurate, but fairly so.

**United States of Britain.**  
Home rule may be well defined, indeed, in a quotation from one of its ablest opponents, who, speaking on another subject and discussing the British empire in tomorrow's world, said:  
"I cannot help thinking that as we in England have now thoroughly realized in every one of these great communities that each is to manage its own affairs, carry out its own life, make its own experiments as freely as if it were an independent political entity—as that is a truth thoroughly understood by every politician of every party in every one of these several communities—I cannot help thinking that upon that solid basis we shall build up something which the world has never yet seen, which political dreamers in the past have never yet dreamed of, a coalition of free and self-governing communities who feel that they are never more themselves, never more masters of their own fate, than when they recognize that they are parts of a greater whole, from which they can draw inspiration and strength; and that each lives its own life and is most itself when it feels itself in the fullest sense a self-governing entity which yet has a larger whole to look to, whose interests are not alien to it, on whom it can rest in time of trouble, from which it can draw experience, to whom it can look,

whom it can aid, and from whom it can receive aid."  
**Commons Sure to Enact Law.**  
Tomorrow's world is to have a British United States, with a federal capital at London, if Mr. Balfour's noble dream finds realization. In the meantime, Ireland is to be a self-governing division of the present British empire. Twice the parliamentary act effecting this result has passed, by a considerable majority, the British house of commons. Twice, by an equally decided majority, it has been rejected by the British house of lords. When passed a third time by the commons it becomes a law despite the opposition of the lords. The majority party in the house of commons—majority "parties" is more accurate, as a coalition of Liberals, Nationalists and Laborites is necessary to form the majority—is pledged to pass the Act before another general election. Unless something unforeseen occurs, the Irish Parliament at Dublin will come into being early in 1916 or before. At which all Ireland will rejoice—all but Ulster!

**Ulster's Resistance.**  
The one obstacle to the immediate accomplishment of Home Rule is, of course, Ulster. Ulster comprises nine counties of the north of Ireland. Belfast is the commercial center. From Belfast and the surrounding country comes the chief, indeed, practically the only serious objection to Home Rule. Led by Sir Edward Carson, the Ulstermen are pronounced in their opposition. Volunteer troops are being drilled, a provisional government separate from that of the rest of Ireland formed and also by the so-called Loyalists, who resist autonomy for Ireland, preparations made for the resistance by force to the acts of an Irish National Parliament. They will not submit, they declare, to rule from Catholic Dublin. There's the fly in the ointment—Catholic Dublin.

The Protestants of Ulster profess to fear some legislative or executive persecution from a Parliament at Dublin, a large majority of the members of which will, of course, be Catholic. The Catholics, on the contrary, assert em-

phatically that there is no possibility of any such persecution and that the Imperial Parliament in London would promptly and properly interfere were it attempted. Should the British government yield to this resistance on the part of Ulster, as does not now seem probable, Home Rule for Ireland will, of course, be deferred. Settlement "by consent" through compromise, if any change is made in the present Home Rule, appears more likely. That a majority of five-sixths should not rule seem incredible from the American viewpoint, but majorities are not always conclusive in Great Britain.

**Orangemen Minority in Ulster.**  
The Orangemen—the Protestant Ulstermen—is really not an Irishman, but a transplanted Scotchman or the descendant of a transplanted Scotchman. He brought his religious faith with him, votes it on election day, carries it in procession at political meetings and holds himself aloof from the overwhelming majority of his neighbors. He is in a minority even in the Ulster counties, but he has on his side the larger share of the wealth, the education, the culture of the province.

**Appeal to Force Will Fail.**  
Hearing the Home Rule bill discussed at Westminster, listening to the political addresses on the Twelfth of July—the chief day of Orangeism—at Belfast, and talking with Unionist and Nationalist in club and street, the conclusion is suggested that the real root of Ulster opposition to Home Rule is political demagoguery and clericalism. The majority of the Scotch, Welsh and English voters and

five-sixths of all Ireland have calmly decided that Home Rule is to be established in Ireland and the frantic appeal to force in Ulster may hurt the heads of Catholic workmen in Belfast, but it will not stop the setting up of the Parliament at Dublin.

When one goes beyond the statement of the facts of today to suggest the story of tomorrow entrance is made into the realm of prophecy. Yet even entrance there must be adventured if the making of tomorrow's world is to have full consideration. At least a glance across the threshold may be taken.

**No Persecution, Says Asquith.**  
Upon the third reading of the Home Rule bill in the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith, the Prime Minister, said: "Because we have faith and trust in the patriotism and common sense of our Irish fellow citizens, we do not believe there would be any danger under Home Rule of either religious or political persecution or oppression." If, he added, the opposition could show there would be a real danger of this kind, they would have not only the Government's sympathy, but its support. The reply of the Ulster Protestants is an emphatic refusal to accept the Prime Minister's conclusion for the reason, they say, that everything in the past and present history of the Nationalists justifies it in holding the opposite conclusion. And there the case rests. Whether the five-sixths of the Irish people represented at Dublin are to be bad boys cannot be finally determined until they get the chance to be bad boys. The Parliamentary bill gives them the chance.

**Relics of Irish Parliaments.**  
In the National Museum at Dublin are the robes worn by the Right Honorable John Foster (Baron Oriel), the last speaker of the Irish House of Commons, the speaker's chair and the mace, the symbol of legislative authority. These will be used by the speaker of the new House of Commons. After the British Parliament had abolished the Irish Parliament the Irish speaker was asked to hand over the mace to the authorities in Dublin Castle. He declined, saying that he would never surrender the mace to any one but the body from whom he had received it. Entrusted to the Dublin Museum for safe-keeping, it is today the property of the speaker's descendants.

**John Redmond Probable Premier.**  
The lobby investigation matter will come before the house in a sharply pertinent way before very long. The members now are awaiting a report from the judiciary committee on matters which may lead to action of some kind in the case of Representative James T. McDermott of Chicago and all his instincts are towards moderation. The Nationalists, now a solid body, will divide in their advocacy of protection, free trade and other policies. Measures for the agricultural, industrial, social and educational amelioration of Ireland, now of necessity receiving scant consideration in the Imperial Parliament at London, will have large attention. Ireland at Dublin will administer, well or ill only the future may show, her own affairs. To those who believe that self-government is better even than good government, tomorrow's world will be improved by the political coming of the new Ireland.

(Copyright, 1912, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

## QUICKLY RAN DOWN GHOSTS

Unimaginative Physician Robbed Society for Psychological Research of Good Material.

What chance has a ghost nowadays? Who can hope to keep a phantom in the family in the face of such pernicious inquisitorial activities as those of the Boston professor who investigated a Back Bay mansion most convincingly reputed to be haunted? Collier's asks. Unpleasant and forbidding sensations had been the portion of tenant after tenant. Asleep and awake, they were oppressed with alarm, melancholy and even paralysis. Vague but horrific apparitions floated before their eyes; their ears were afflicted with terrifying noises. Their best imaginations "the sheeted dread did squeak and gibber" throughout the place.

Every circumstance of ghastly mystery was present until their arrival from the Massachusetts institute of technology, a pedagogic bearing the unimaginative name of Schneider. Professor Schneider asked a few questions, sniffed the air, and sent for the furnace man. The furnace man fixed the furnace and that fixed the phantoms. One and all, ghouls, ghost, goblin, wraith, specter and banshee, they vacated the premises and returned to their home limbo. They had been born of poisonous gases escaping from the defective furnace.

Most ghosts probably do leak out of bad flues and pipes. This contribution to demonology will commend Schneider to plumbers and owners of haunted real estate, but will never earn him membership in the Society for Psychological Research.

## Established Motor Speed Record.

A motor speed record has been established between London and Monte Carlo by Mr. James Radley. Leaving London on Monday at 1:10 in the afternoon, he arrived at Monte Carlo at 3:14 on Tuesday, having made the journey in 26 hours and 4 minutes, or about 37 1/2 miles an hour, improving on the attempt made a few weeks ago by another Englishman to the extent of three hours and 12 minutes. Mr. Radley was accompanied by two other gentlemen and a mechanic. His sister left London on Monday by the 11 a. m. express and reached Monte Carlo on Tuesday, her journey taking one hour and ten minutes more than her brother's.

## WILL NOT BE IDLE

CONGRESS TO ACT ON SEVERAL MATTERS OF IMPORTANCE THIS WINTER.

## ALASKA RAILROAD BILL ONE

Public Health Service, Report on Lobby by Inquiry and Suspension of Free Canal Tolls Among the Other Pending Subjects.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington.—Congress may not and probably will not pass any very drastic anti-trust legislation this winter, but nevertheless both houses will find plenty to do with measures which, while they are of less seeming importance than anti-trust bills, are matters of considerable moment to the general public. Therefore, while congress may not do any tremendously big things during the winter, it will manage to keep busy.

When congress quit for the Christmas recess the house had three important matters of unfinished business on its calendar, the Alaska railroad bill, a joint resolution providing for the appointment of a commission to investigate and report a plan for national aid to vocational education; and the District of Columbia appropriation bill. The senate also had a special order on the Alaska railroad bill and so it seems likely that this legislation is practically certain to pass before warm weather sets in.

After the Alaska railroad bill it seems likely that the Adamson bill to create a public health service with more extended powers than those now lodged in the public health and marine hospital services will be taken up for consideration and very likely passed. Other matters which may receive the sanction of congress before the final adjournment of the session are the Boomer bill relative to restricting interstate commerce in goods made by convicts, and the Burnett bill regulating the immigration of aliens into the United States.

## Await Report on Lobby.

The lobby investigation matter will come before the house in a sharply pertinent way before very long. The members now are awaiting a report from the judiciary committee on matters which may lead to action of some kind in the case of Representative James T. McDermott of Chicago and all his instincts are towards moderation. The Nationalists, now a solid body, will divide in their advocacy of protection, free trade and other policies. Measures for the agricultural, industrial, social and educational amelioration of Ireland, now of necessity receiving scant consideration in the Imperial Parliament at London, will have large attention. Ireland at Dublin will administer, well or ill only the future may show, her own affairs.

To those who believe that self-government is better even than good government, tomorrow's world will be improved by the political coming of the new Ireland.

It probably will be remembered that in the report of the lobby committee all the present members of congress whose names were mentioned by witnesses before the committee were cleared of "lobbying blame" with the exception of Representative McDermott. In his case the testimony was laid before the house without any recommendation and it is taken for granted apparently that the house will take some action looking either to the punishment or to the exoneration of this Illinois congressman whose name was so frequently mentioned in connection with lobbying activities.

## Panama Canal Tolls Again.

The other measures are the La Follette seamen's bill, which has already passed the senate, and upon which hearings have been held by the merchant marine and fisheries committee of the house, and the Adamson resolution, introduced in the house just before the Christmas recess, providing for the suspension for two years of that provision in the Panama canal act which will give to American coastwise vessels free tolls. The senate may add one more measure to this list in the bill introduced by Senator Williams on the closing day of the pre-holiday session, providing for the insurance of bank deposits.

It is expected that the Adamson resolution will start again the fight over the tolls question which stirred congress up a year ago. President Wilson thus far has made no announcement of his leanings in this matter and it seems likely that he has purposely kept from saying anything about the issue involved because of his desire to get the currency bill out of the way before the other matter was touched upon.

## As to Labor Legislation.

Labor legislation is both popular and unpopular in the house of representatives and the senate. For some reason or other members and senators think that if they vote for such legislation as the labor leaders ask, they will be sure to get the support of labor at the polls. In this respect therefore it may be said that a chance to vote for labor legislation is popular, but there are times when representatives and senators are so convinced the legislation asked is not eminently proper that they make up their minds to vote against it and by so doing they feel they may lose votes, and therefore in this respect labor legislation at times may be said to be unpopular.

In Washington, officials in congress and out of it recognize, no matter to what party they belong, that progressivism is the order of the day in legis-

lation and the progressivism and humanitarianism frequently are inseparable. It took congress a long while to pass an eight-hour a day labor law. All government work done by the government itself was put on an eight-hour basis a long time ago, but it was only recently that the federal eight-hour law was made to apply to government work contracted for by private corporations.

It is apparent that the present administration is fully in sympathy not only with the eight-hour movement, but with the plea that eight hours for work, eight hours for play and eight hours for sleep constitute the proper living day for man. Secretary Redfield of the department of commerce probably would not have expressed himself so freely as he has on the eight-hour matter if he were not sure of the sympathy of his chief.

## Mr. Redfield's Position.

At a meeting of the American Association for Labor Legislation held recently Secretary Redfield said: "I believe that when our factories are run so that the workmen go home without being fatigued from overlong hours, and not till then, will we be able to compete successfully against all comers in the markets of the world. I could not afford to employ in a factory men who are half sick, who come to work after having had bad breakfasts, who are partly poisoned. They would be economically unprofitable. And yet fatigue is part poison."

Improved conditions for labor, so far as the United States government can bring them about without interfering with states rights, have been a gradual growth. The Republicans when they were in power did a good deal for labor, and since the Democrats have come into power they have shown a disposition to continue the work of the Republicans, and in some cases to do a little better. Congressmen say it is the natural growth of favorable legislation fostered by the spirit of progressivism of the times. The eight-hour law which is at present on the statute books and which forbids private contractors doing work for the government to make their men work more than eight hours a day, was passed by congress only after years of contest.

## Postal Service Efficient.

A high type of efficiency is claimed for the United States postal service by Uncle Sam's officials, who are charged with the duty of its administration. It is said that the single exception of Belgium, "where the traffic conditions resemble those of state rather than those of a country," the United States stands at the head of all countries in operative efficiency. This is said on the authority of Representative Lewis of Maryland, author of the parcel post act, who has been digging into the subject.

It is known that Uncle Sam's letter rate of postage is enough to yield 33 1/2 per cent profit, and the postal efficiency of this country is attained in spite of the high prices which must be paid for material, stamps, paper, etc., and the much higher wages which are paid to American postal workmen than to those who do the same work in Europe.

## Steady Increase in the Service.

Since the year 1886 not only has the number of pieces of mail, including both domestic and foreign matter, increased gradually, but the number of pieces handled by each post office employe each year has increased. This increase has been going on while the average handling individual bits of mail has gone down.

From 1886 to 1912 "not only have the units of service more than doubled in size, but city and rural deliveries have been added, thus virtually doubling the quantity of the service. Thus even if the cost per piece of mail naturally had remained stationary it would be shown clearly that the cost actually had gone down."

The number of pieces mailed in the year 1886 including domestic and foreign matter was 3,474,000,000, while the number of employes was 122,698. In that year the number of mail pieces handled by each employe per annum was 28,313. The cost for the average mail, piece, reckoned in cents, was 1.44. Eight years later, in 1894, the number of employes had increased to 183,916, and the number of pieces of mail had jumped to 4,919,090,000. This resulted in the number of mail pieces per employe per annum reaching the figure of 26,746, and the cost per average mail piece becoming, in cents, 1.67.

## Average Cost Has Gone Down.

Ten years later, in 1904, the number of pieces handled by each employe during the year had increased to 35,366, and the average cost per each mail piece had gone down to 1.53. In 1912 the average cost had gone down to 1.34; the number of employes, a trifle below that of 1910, stood at 290,701; the estimated number of mail pieces handled over 17,500,000,000, and the number of pieces handled by each employe during the year reached high water with the figure 60,504.

The explanation of this high degree of efficiency is to be found, according to Mr. Lewis, in the fact that the low postal rates have stimulated business and have consequently almost automatically forced complete utilization of the plant. "Obviously," says Mr. Lewis, "the amount of traffic will depend on the rate." If a letter costs but two cents, the public will write many letters; if it costs five cents, the public will either have to find another means of communication or else communicate less. The low performance represents untutilized time of employes caused by rates which are too high to assist the traffic. Officials of the post office department say they fully appreciate these facts and have developed the efficiency policy of the department to accord with them.

## NEWS NUGGETS FROM ILLINOIS

Ottawa.—The "drys" opened their campaign here. Frank S. Regan of Rockford, a former member of the legislature, addressed an audience of 1,200 at a theater.

Eldorado.—Charles Durham of Eldorado died from injuries suffered in a fall of slate in the Eldorado Coal company's mine. Durham was fifty-three years old. He left a wife and several children.

Chicago.—At the annual meeting of the French Benevolent Society of Illinois, held in the board of trade building, the report of the treasurer showed that 136 persons had been aided by the organization during the year. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Z. P. Broseau; first vice-president, Alphonse Campeon; second vice-president, Jules Berchom; recording secretary, Louis J. Bachand Vertefeuille; financial and corresponding secretary, John S. Townsend; treasurer, E. A. Beauvois.

Chester.—A strange horse disease is raging in Randolph county. Many horses are dying and veterinarians are unable to cope with the situation. Joseph Wolschock, a farmer, four miles east of Chester, lost four valuable horses and one mule in the last three days. Two other horses owned by him are not expected to recover. A farmer near Cora lost ten head and his neighbors several. Wolschock fed his stock from a silo and it is thought the corn was tainted with a poisonous fungus. The state veterinarian has been requested to investigate.

Duquoin.—Fruit growers throughout central and southern Illinois fear warm weather has promoted the growth of buds to such an extent that the heavy winter frosts will kill the fruit. J. W. Stanton of Richview, president of the American Fruit Growers' congress, who owns one of the largest orchards in Washington county, says such fears are unfounded. He says the trees are stripped of foliage, hence have stopped "breathing," leaves being the lungs of the trees. As the trees are inactive, the warm weather does not affect them, according to Mr. Stanton. Mr. Stanton does not expect trees that bore last year to bear heavily this year.

Quincy.—A few hours before his marriage ceremony George Tait, son of J. L. Tait of Victoria, B. C., dropped dead from heart trouble on a downtown business street. He had been in Quincy three weeks and was doing some special work on the Quincy piers. Tait was to wed Miss Cora Smith, who lately arrived in Quincy. His trip to Quincy was mysterious, and a telegram was received that his father would arrive and take charge of the body. The elder Tait is publisher of a newspaper in Victoria.

Chicago.—The first death due indirectly to skating was reported. Walter Leischke, 2056 North Karlov avenue, a bricklayer, was drowned in Bangs lake, near Wauconda, when the ice on which he was skating gave way. Before he could be rescued by spectators on shore he was drowned, and an unsuccessful effort was made to find the body. Leischke and several friends had been hunting near the lake.

Murphysboro.—The Motor Manufacturing company filed suit here against the Greenwich Insurance company of New York and the Ohio Farmers' Insurance company for \$847,000. The concern manufactures paper flooring and roofing and has plants in St. Paul, Minn.; Clinton, Ia.; St. Louis, Mo., and Vandalia, Ill. The suit is to recover damages for a recent fire loss, and they claim an actual loss of \$809,000.

Danville.—Orville William Cannon, nephew of "Uncle Joe" Cannon, former speaker of the house, who was slightly injured when he shot himself, declared that the shooting was accidental. The shooting occurred in his home.

Pana.—Mrs. Permelia Weber, ninety-five years old, said to have been the oldest woman resident of this section of the state, died at Lakewood, southeast of here. She had been a resident of Shelby county more than eighty years.

Stockton.—Mabel Haight enjoys the unusual distinction of having attended Sunday school for nine years without missing a session. For seven years she also attended preaching services at the Methodist church without missing a Sunday.

Springfield.—State Auditor Brady issued a permit to Frederick H. Wickett, Myra B. Caldwell and Fred J. Wegg to organize the Chicago Land Credit & Trust company, Chicago, capital, \$200,000.

Duquoin.—Harmon C. Burroughs, son of the late Maj. H. P. Burroughs, died at his home, south of Duquoin, after a long illness. He was postmaster at Hallidayboro.

Springfield.—Dr. James J. Hasset of McLeansboro and Dr. T. O. Freeman of Mattoon were appointed members of the state board of health by Governor Dunne.

Pana.—Mr. and Mrs. William Vawter celebrated their golden wedding anniversary at their home in Hillsboro, assisted by a large assemblage of relatives and friends. Mr. Vawter is a native of Kentucky, while Jacob Harkey, the only person now living who witnessed the ceremony 50 years ago, was present.

Pana.—Mrs. Ellen Dowling, eighty years old, died at her home here. She was a native of England and had been a resident of Pana since 1850. Two sisters and one brother survive. Mrs. Dowling was the founder of the Pana Baptist church.

## NEWS OF ILLINOIS

ITEMS OF GENERAL STATE INTEREST FRESH FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

## FORMER STATE SENATOR DIES

James J. Higgins, Democratic Leader, Succumbs to Apoplexy in His Home at Duquoin—Was Candidate for Congress.

Duquoin.—Former State Senator John J. Higgins, stricken with apoplexy a week ago, died at his home in Duquoin. He had been prominent in Democratic politics in southern Illinois for many years and was a candidate for congress in 1894 against E. J. Murphy. Funeral services were at the Sacred Heart Catholic church.

Eureka.—Officers of the Woodford County Anti-Tuberculosis league are planning the year's work. Four general meetings and 12 local meetings will be held. The following are directors of the association: M. H. Pfaffle and Mrs. Frank Goodrich, Minonk; Doctor Henderson and F. B. Stitt, El Paso; R. E. Hieronymus and Mrs. Hannah Wetzell, Eureka; S. M. Snyder and J. D. Smith, Metamora; Mrs. W. T. Wallace and Dr. B. M. Watt, Washburn; B. W. Belesley, Roscoe; Doctor Cotton, Benson; Ira Powell, Secor; A. D. Banta, Low Point; Mrs. Frances Frederick, Eureka; Sol Winkler, Partridge township; F. W. Wagner, Torr township; T. H. Pratt, Linn township; John Dorward, Cruger township; Mrs. Stella Gincerich, Kansas township, and William Burrows, Pana. A quarterly bulletin will be published for distribution. Dr. H. A. Millard, Minonk, to be editor-in-chief.

Clinton.—The widow of Tony Musser, a strikebreaker, who was killed December 30 by Carl Person, editor of the Illinois Strike Bulletin, sued Person for \$10,000 damages. Person is in jail, the coroner's jury having refused him bail. Musser was employed in the Illinois Central shops and the shooting was the culmination of an alleged attack on him in Person's paper. They met December 30 and Musser gave Person a beating. When they were separated Person is said to have whirled and fired six shots, all taking effect in Musser's body.

Carmi.—Many Illinois townships are adopting the "single highway commissioner system" provided by the new road law in place of the three highway commissioner system. Elections have been held and the new system adopted in Indian Creek, Hill Shoals and Emma townships in White county and Mayberry township in Hamilton county. A petition is being circulated for a vote on the proposition in Carmi township.

Bridgeport.—Three workmen were killed and four others probably fatally hurt by the explosion of a boiler in the gasoline manufacturing plant of the Ohio Oil company near here. The dead are: Creal Kincaid, Arthur Henrietta and Charles Dabels. The injured were taken to Vincennes, Ind. The power-house was destroyed.

Danville.—With a long back cigar in his mouth, Joseph G. Cannon, former speaker of the national house of representatives, appeared on the streets for the first time since he was taken ill with a cold. He said staying in the house was the worst punishment he had received.

Urbana.—Following the example of Bloomington, Mayor Browder served notice that the play "The Traffic" would be prohibited. The mayor based his opinion on the advance notices.

Quincy.—Dr. Thomas R. Whray, seventy years old, of Golden, died here. Six children, one of whom is Thomas R. Whray, train dispatcher for the Big Four at Alton, survive.

Pana.—Rev. O. M. Eaton, district evangelist at Clay City, has accepted a call to the Christian church of Cowden, southeast of Pana, and will enter upon his duties immediately.

Monmouth.—Rev. D. E. Hughes, for fifteen years pastor of the Christian church in Monmouth, has resigned to devote his time to private business and to evangelistic work.

Hamilton.—Forty-one women voted in an election here, all in favor of a franchise for a railroad from Quincy to Burlington. The proposition was carried by 233 to 6.

Champaign.—John B. Kaiser, librarian of the economics department of the University of Illinois, has been elected librarian of the public library at Tacoma, Wash.

Waterloo.—Arnold Vogt, a pioneer farmer, died at his home near New Design, aged eighty-six. He had resided in this vicinity more than 50 years.

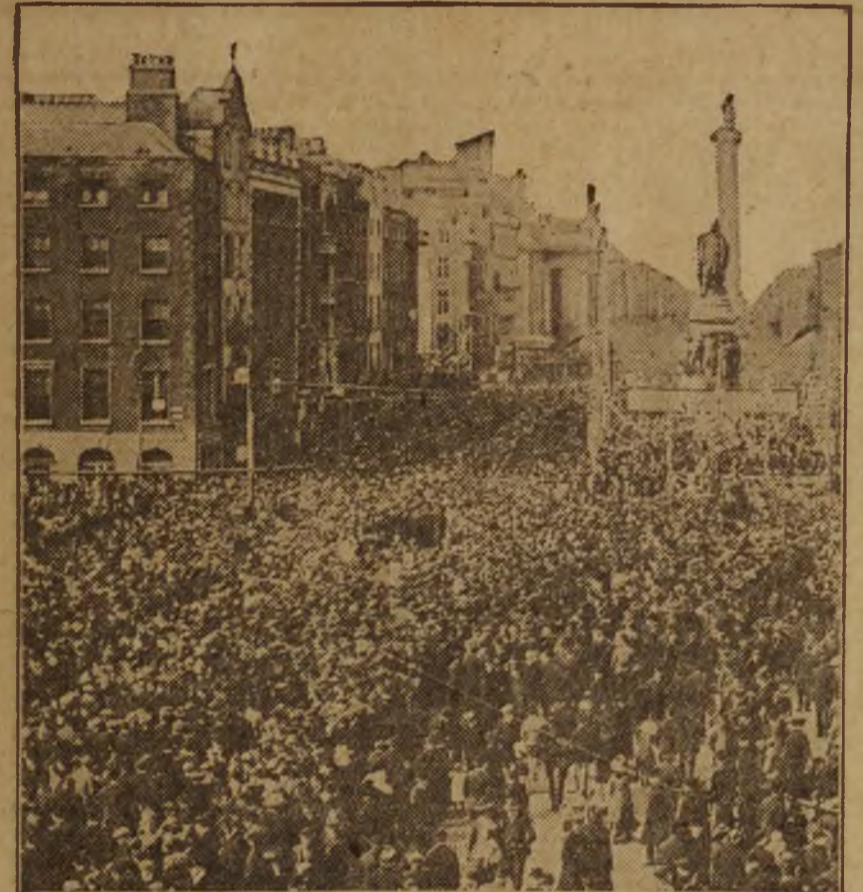
Danville.—Former Speaker Joseph G. Cannon, who has been suffering from a bad cold for several days, has completely recovered.

Harrisburg.—William Parish, Jr., and Homer Wade were elected judge and clerk of the city court respectively here by a large plurality.

Monmouth.—Prof. Russell M. Story, instructor in history at Monmouth college for two years, has resigned to accept the chair of political science at the University of Illinois at Urbana.

Assumption.—Mrs. Mary Osborne, seventy-seven, one of the oldest settlers in this vicinity, and who lived in Assumption more than fifty years ago in the days when stage coaches instead of railroads covered the country, is dead as a result of heart trouble.

Jerseyville.—William D. Price, aged eighteen, is dead from a gunshot wound inflicted by a companion while hunting.



Mass Meeting in Dublin.



## CALUMET BAKING POWDER

The cook is happy, the other members of the family are happy—appetites sharpen, things brighten up generally. And Calumet Baking Powder is responsible for it all.

For Calumet never fails. Its wonderful leavening qualities insure perfectly shortened, faultlessly raised bakings.

Cannot be compared with other baking powders, which promise without performing.

Even a beginner in cooking gets delightful results with this never-failing Calumet Baking Powder. Your grocery knows. Ask him.

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



You don't save money when you buy cheap baking powder. Don't be misled. Buy Calumet. It's the only one that gives you the best results. Calumet is far superior to sour milk and soda.

## Attractive Winter Outings FLORIDA, VIA THE SEMINOLE LIMITED

Chicago and St. Louis to Jacksonville, newly equipped and now electric-lighted steel train throughout

Sun Parlor Observation Car, serving a light breakfast going into Jacksonville. Connects with trains for all Florida points and with steamship sailings for Havana, Cuba and Panama. Send for handsome booklet, "Florida and En Route."

### Panama, Central America and West Indies

Illinois Central to New Orleans, and semi-weekly steamships of the United Fruit Co. to Panama and Central American Ports. Booklet, "The Tourist's Panama, Costa Rica, Guatemala," upon request. Also

four special 16-day cruises, via the Hamburg-American Line, to Cuba, Jamaica, Costa Rica and Panama, sailing from New Orleans Jan. 14, 28, Feb. 7 and 25, and

four special 15-day cruises, via the Hamburg-American Line to Jamaica, Panama and Cuba, from New Orleans Jan. 21, Feb. 12, 28 and March 17. Choice of routes to Havana, Cuba, via New Orleans or Florida.

### New Orleans, Mardi Gras & Vicksburg, Miss

New Orleans, a city of unusual charm and of great interest to the visitor, and the home of the Mardi Gras, famous annual festival of the Crescent City, February 25, 1914, send for illustrated booklet, "New Orleans for the Tourist," and folder, "Mardi Gras," Vicksburg, Miss., contains Vicksburg National Military Park, and is an interesting piece to visit on route to New Orleans. Handsomely illustrated book, "Vicksburg for the Tourist," on request.

### Texas, California and Hot Springs, Ark

Via New Orleans or St. Louis to Texas points. Through daily Steel Sleeping Car from Chicago to Dallas, Waco, Austin and San Antonio, with connection for Ft. Worth, via St. Louis and M. K. & T. Ry. Through daily Steel Sleeping Car from Chicago to Beaumont, Houston and San Antonio. Via New Orleans and Southern Pacific Sunset Route. Through Tourist Sleeping Car to California every Monday from Chicago via New Orleans and Southern Pacific, also direct connecting, daily train service. The low altitude and the true winter route. Send for California folder.

Hot Springs, the famous resort of the Ozarks. Daily Steel Drawing-Room Sleeping Car of the "Panama Limited" from Chicago, via Memphis and R. L. Lines. Dining car service. Hot Springs booklet on request.

## ILLINOIS CENTRAL

Railroad, Tickets, reservations, train time and specific fares from your station may be had of your local ticket agent. Literature mentioned, free for the asking.

12-101 H. J. PHELPS, General Passenger Agent, Chicago.

### GOT AFTER HIM AT LAST.

The Back Number Old Actor Felt That His Time Had Surely Come.

"George Ade told me this one," said John Drew. "An old timer—a performer I think he would have called himself—had been in vaudeville until it had swept right past him. He had started when it was called 'variety,' and it had become 'vaudeville' with the passing years, and there were 'big time' and 'small time' and a multitude of gradations of the scale of those within its domain. But with all the changing conditions this performer had not changed his act. 'It's good enough, Bo,' he told any one who suggested that it might be becoming a little moldy. The result was that he dropped from one grade of house to a lower grade until he found himself 'opening the show,' the meanest spot on a vaudeville bill, in a cheap vaudeville and pictures theater.

"It so happened that this theater charged 20 cents for the first ten rows of seats and 10 cents for those back of that dividing line. There was a great demand for the 10 cent seats, while the first ten rows remained practically empty. At this opening matinee there was a crush in back, making it impossible to seat all the ten centers.

"Why can't we take these seats that are empty?" they asked. The manager, striving to please, told them as soon as the show opened they could take any of the twenty cent seats that were vacant.

"Out 'came the old 'performer.' He began his act as he had begun it for twenty years—dusting off the furniture and springing Joe Miller gags.

"Can we go now?" they asked the manager. And the manager said, "Go ahead!"

"So that ten cent audience began climbing over the seats of the twenty cent section. The old performer took one look and left the stage on the run and forever. His last words as he passed the door-keeper, going due south, were, 'They're after me at last!'"—Chicago Tribune.

### He Made Sure.

A comely Scotch maiden had among her numerous admirers in the village a bashful carpenter and undertaker. At last he spoke; but, alas, he was too late. She had given her promise to another, and that other she wedded. It so happened that within the first year the young husband died, and the widow be-thought herself of her old sweetheart and gave him the coffin to make. He did so, and, allowing what he considered a decent time to elapse, he again proposed. Alas, he was again too late! Strange to say, the second husband was short lived, and again the carpenter had the coffin to make. Then he resolved to cast delicacy aside, and just as he drove the last screw firmly home he touched the arm of the twice widowed fair and asked: "Has anybody spoken to ye yet?" He was in time.—London Answers.

### In the Jungle.

In the Fifth avenue window of a certain dealer in phonographs there is a sign advertising the merits of music in general and of the dealer's machines in particular. It begins:

"Music hath charms to soothe the savage beast" (sic).

That statement challenges attention. You immediately think of the yowling cat in the back yard, and an investment in a talking machine seems to be a household necessity—as much so as fly screens. That and no more seems a nice little advertisement for music. But read the next line:

"Come in. We have just what is best for your taste."—New York Post.

### Food and Digestion.

One of the biggest mistakes about food which people make is to forget that the true value of food to anybody is the measure of its digestibility. Half a pound of cheese is vastly more nourishing, as regards its mere composition, than half a pound of beef; but, while the beef will be easily digested and thus be of vast service to us, the cheese is put out of court altogether for ordinary folks by reason of its indigestibility. We should bear this rule in mind when we hear people comparing one food with another in respect of their chemical value.

### A Tart Retort.

Mrs. Oyle Blank advertised for a maid and got a lot of answers. From the cloud of applicants she chose one. And ere long there was trouble in the family. The maid had been employed elsewhere, and she knew the difference. On a day of the days the lady became acrimonious. "Do you call yourself a lady's maid?" "I used to, ma'am," replied the servant, "before I worked for you."

## AUCTION

The undersigned will offer for sale as public auction, on the Jim Hammond farm, three miles east of Genoa, on the Derby Line road, on

THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1914  
Commencing at 10 o'clock, the following described property:

Gray mare 12 yrs., 1400 lbs. brown mare 13 yrs., 1160 lbs. Bay mare 12 yrs., 1000 lbs. Gray mare 6 yrs., 1200 lbs., in foal; Brown driving mare 4 yrs., 1000 lbs. Gray horse 13 yrs., wt. 1140 lbs. Bay colt, 2 yrs. old. Two suckling colts.

10 milch cows, 6 with calves by side and balance heavy springers Holstein bull coming 3 yrs old. 3 2-yr-old heifers. Holstein bull coming 2 yrs. old. Two 2-yr. old steers. 3 yearling heifers 7 yearling steers. 39 fall shoats. 1 old sow, 6 pigs.

About 20 pieces of farm machinery.

Some household goods. Terms of Sale—\$10 or under, cash. Over \$10, credit of 1 year on bankable notes with interest at 7 per cent.

Free lunch at noon.  
PERRY J. BELL,  
Chas. Sullivan, Auct.  
G. E. Stott, Clerk.

### The Carlyles' Maid.

The Carlyles had a maid who was untidy, useless in all ways, but "abounding in grace" and in consequent censure of every one above or below her and of everything she could not understand. After a long apostrophe one day as she was bringing in dinner Carlyle ended with, "And this I can tell you—that if you do not carry the dishes straight, so as not to spill the gravy, so far from being tolerated in heaven, you won't be even tolerated on earth."

### Church 900 Years Old.

The nine-hundredth anniversary of the oak-walled parish church of Greenstead, near Ongar, Essex, England, has just been celebrated. The church, which is built of split oak trees, is the only one of its kind in the country, and bids fair to last another 900 years.

### English Plum Pudding.

For English plum pudding clean, wash and dry a pound of currants; stone a pound of raisins. Mix the currants, raisins, a pound of suet, chopped fine, three-quarters of a pound of stale breadcrumbs, a quarter of a pound of brown sugar, the grated rind of a lemon, half a pound of minced candied orange peel, a quarter of a pound of flour, half of a grated nutmeg. Beat five eggs, add to them half a pint of orange juice, then pour over the dry ingredients and mix thoroughly. Pack into greased small kettles or molds. This will make about six pounds. Boil ten hours. Serve with hard sauce.

## FURR'S GARAGE

SUPPLIES REPAIRING LIVERY  
GENOA, ILLINOIS

We are here to try to please you. We have no choice as to the make of your car. Bring them in as soon as the roads and weather will permit. Have them cleaned and repaired at once.

SPRING IS NEAR

One-Half Block North New Slater Bld'g.

## Announcement

The undersigned is pleased to announce that Mr. Fred E. Wells of Genoa, has been made Special Agent of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and will represent the Company's Interests in Genoa and vicinity.

Mr. Wells has been personally known to the manager for a number of years and it is with knowledge that the insuring public of Genoa and vicinity will receive honest advice and service that this appointment has been made.

Your hearty support will be appreciated.

LUTHER E. ALLEN

District Manager

Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wis.

31 SOUTH BROADWAY, AURORA, ILL.

# HOVEY & SCHAEFFER'S January Clearance Sale

Saturday Morning at 9 O'clock  
January 17th

Our January Sales Bring Into Prominence  
This Store's Style and Value Giving Supremacy

In addition to this Clearance Sale of Winter Merchandise, we have selected practically all broken lines and small lots from our stock, and marked them at decided price-reductions; some of these lots were from our best selling lines.

The Coat and Suit Reductions are the most radical we have ever announced, involving our entire stock in the Newest Materials and Latest Styles and presenting advantages of an exceptional nature to immediate purchasers. Here are some of the price-reductions:

\$25.00 Ladies' Coats reduced to	\$13.50	\$30.00 and \$35.00 Ladies' Suits Reduced to	\$15.00
\$20.00 and \$22.50 Ladies' Coats Reduced to	\$11.00	\$22.50 and \$25.00 Ladies' Suits Reduced to	\$11.75
\$16.50 Ladies' Coats reduced to	\$8.75	\$19.75 Ladies' Suits reduced to	\$10.00
\$12.50 Ladies' Coats reduced to	\$5.95	\$15.00 and \$16.50 Ladies' Suits Reduced to	\$7.50

All Misses', Children's and Infant's Coats Reduced  
All Ladies' Waists, Skirts, Dresses Furs, Reduced

Most of the Ladies' and Misses' Coats are Wooltex Coats, positively guaranteed for two season's satisfactory wear; the maker's guarantee as well as our own is back of every Wooltex garment sold. The Suits we sell at \$10.00 and up, are mostly Skinner Satin lined.

Come to this Sale if You Want Extraordinary Bargains

Advance showing of  
NEW SPRING WASH GOODS  
WOOL DRESS GOODS AND SILKS

Annual January Sale of  
MUSLINS, SHEETINGS, TUBING  
READY MADE SHEETS AND CASES

BELVIDERE HOVEY & SCHAEFFER BELVIDERE  
ILLINOIS ILLINOIS



If Anybody  
Should Ask You  
If We Sell Lumber  
Tell Them Yes!  
Yell it at Them!  
Pleasantly, but  
Convincingly!

We Sell at Right Prices

Lumber, Lath,  
Post, Shingles,  
Sash, Doors,  
Blinds.

Cement, Lime,  
Plaster, Roofing,  
Drain Tile,  
Brick, Etc., Etc.

Our Time is Spent  
In Lumbe- Selling;  
The Best of Lumber, Too!  
And Part is Spent  
In Simply Telling  
This Important Fact  
To You

We don't want  
anybody in this  
neck of the woods  
to be ignorant of  
the fact.

Tibbits, Cameron Lumber Co., Genoa, Illinois.

# PETEY WALES

Offers for your amusement next Wednesday night, a most laughable two-reel comedy in Motion Pictures, entitled

## "OUR WIVES"

See this and the many other dramatic and instructive subjects.

OPERA HOUSE  
ADMISSION

ONE DIME

Diamonds at Martin's. Watch repairing at Martin's. For sale—three heavy springers. Call phone No 903 04.

Pure buck wheat flour for sale. 11-tf JOHN PRATT. Mr. and Mrs. Quint Cochrane visited friends in Chicago during the past week.

Jas. R. Kiernan and son, [I.] transacted business in Chicago Tuesday.

Until further notice, Cooper's mill will run Tuesdays Fridays and Saturdays.

Light Brahma Roosters for sale. Inquire of G. C. Rowen Genoa, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Cooper and son of Irene were visiting Genoa relatives Sunday.

I have 40,000 cement tile on hand which are for sale.

P. A. QUANSTORNG For street and stable blankets see Cooper. He has a big line and prices are right. 51f

Mrs. H. L. Durand of Cornin, N. Y., has been a guest at the home of her niece, Mrs. A. V. Pierce.

Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Branch and daughters of Kingston spent Sunday with L. W. Duval and family.

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

For sale—round oak stove, in good condition. Will burn anything, and give good heat. Inquire of Glen Buck 12 tf

Miss Jennie Little of Sycamore was a guest of her sister, Mrs. Clark, at the home of C. D. Schoonmaker, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Thurber of Milwaukee were Sunday guests at the home of the latter's parents Mr. and Mrs. Henry Holroyd.

The Quanstrong feed mill will hereafter, and until further notice, run on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday of each week.

Dr. W. Hammond and Ivan Leitzlow of Rockford were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Kline Shipman Tuesday evening.

For Sale—A big type, heavy boned Poland China boars of spring farrow, also R. C. Rhode Island Red Cockerels. Phone 507 03. ALBERT F. CORSON. 11 61\*

Seward & Driver are fully equipped to drill your well, repair wells and do any work along that line on short notice. Phone No. 1225. tf

MONY TO LOAN—We have money to loan on farms at 6 per cent interest. Address Charles E. Jackson, 321, E. State Street, Rockford, Illinois.

Mrs. C. T. Lorenzen and Mrs. E. Russell of Rockford were Sunday guests at the home of the former's brother, Will Foote. Mr. Foote's health remains about the same.

Houses for rent or sale, all well located in city of Genoa. Now is the time to buy if you want real bargains. Inquire of Exchange Bank of Brown & Brown. 48tf

Marshall's Players are appearing before large and satisfied audiences this week. It is a company considerable better than the average and is deserving of the patronage.

Tax collector Bennett will open his books at the Farmers' State bank on Saturday of this week. Thereafter taxes may be paid there during banking hours every day except Thursday until the books close.

All members of the degree staff of the Rebeckahs are requested to be present at the meeting on Friday evening of this week, by request of the secretary.

F. E. Wells of this city has been appointed special agent for the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Milwaukee. Read the announcement in display adv. in this issue.

Glasses fitted at Ward Hotel, Sycamore, every Thursday instead of Tuesday. Eyes examined free. H. U. Meyers, Oph. D. All other days at my office in DeKalb 50-tf

For sale—the large lot, house and barn, owned by Mrs. Catherine Greene, located at the corner of First and State streets in city of Genoa. T. L. Kitchen, Agent, Genoa, Ill. 15 6t

Mrs. C. A. Patterson entertained the H. A. G. T. Club Wednesday afternoon. The ladies were surprised when their husbands later came in to partake of the good things to eat.

Girl wanted—to learn typesetting and for steady employment in printing office. Inquire at Republican Journal office. Must have common school education, but not necessarily a high school graduate.

M. H. Right of Orange county, N. Y., was here a few days last week, a guest at the home of Oscar Davis. Mr. Wright, who resided in Genoa about thirty five years ago and at that time a school teacher, is now county superintendent of highways in his home county.

Eat "Golden Crown Wheat Cereal" King of Food. Makes best porridge, griddle cakes, gems, puddings, bread, cookies, etc. Order a package from your grocer today. Try the different recipes—it you don't like it, take it back and get your money. Every package positively guaranteed. tf

Mrs. R. B. Field learned the mysteries of a cigar clipper in her husband's store last Saturday and has since been wearing a bandage on one of her fingers. It simply shows that there is no use trying to keep a secret from your wife. We are somewhat surprised that Ralph should try such a thing.

When the sewer is completed there will be a big demand for plumbing. Why not talk the matter over with Perkins & Rosenfeld right now. This is a good time to get the interior work done. If you wait until spring you might have to wait all summer. We can give you interesting figures at this time, too. Call and talk it over.

Community silverware at Martin's. This is the ware which is being used by all people who know these days. There is no wear-out to it and it will always be silverware. The price of community is in its favor too. Then we have the Rogers ware and the solid silver articles. We can please you most any way. Call and talk to Martin.

The draying and teaming firm of Cooper & Patterson has been dissolved, J. L. Patterson taking over the entire business. All money due the old firm should be paid to Mr. Cooper, who also assumes the responsibilities of Cooper & Patterson. Mr. Patterson wants your patronage and will give prompt and careful service. 16-3t

### Special Service

Sunday, Jan. 18, at the Methodist Episcopal church. A committee representing the various departments of the Methodist church in Genoa, has been working this week with the pastor to make next Sunday morning service of special interest to every member and friend of the church. Plans for church efficiency will be presented for their consideration and co-operation. It is very much desired by the pastor that the official board, that every member will try to be present at this special service. The pastor will preach a brief sermon, "Carry Your Corner" Everybody invited.

### ANNOUNCEMENTS

#### FOR COLLECTOR

On account of ill health I have decided to quit farming and will become a candidate for the office of collector for the town of Genoa. I will appreciate the support of friends at the coming township caucus. L. ROBINSON. 16tf

The rendering plant at Genoa, Ill., has again opened for business. We will remove all dead animals free of charge providing the hides are left on. Phone 999-14 or 37 7tf

Harvey E. Geithman was here Sunday visiting his mother and other relatives. Harvey has a good position with the Oake Packing Co. of Rockford. He has recently been advanced and has a large force of men at his command.

A fierce fire on the farm of Francis Keegan, four miles south of Burlington, wiped out practically everything except the residence, burning a large barn, silo, 22 cows, seven horses, 400 bushels of corn, 20 tons of hay, five large machines, a supply of corn fodder and straw, and the entire equipment of harness. Four horses were saved. The origin is a mystery.

An effort will be made to organize a dancing school at Slater's hall this (Thursday) evening. Prof. Peck and wife of DeKalb will be present to show the new steps at the dance tonight. Both are familiar with and authorities on the new dances. They will demonstrate the Tango and other new ones, leaving out the features which have caused so much criticism. If you wish to keep in line and go to a dance in the future, feeling as tho you had a right to be there, you must "get wise"

Fear Trouble After Spilling Salt. In many of the rural districts of Russia people when they spill salt not only toss a pinch over the left shoulder, but also crawl under the table and come out the other side, in order to avert ill-luck; while in New England, to break the evil spell of spilling salt, every particle is supposed to be collected and thrown on the stove to be consumed.

January Clearance Sale. Come to This Great Clearance Event In Elgin's Most Popular Store

Our great annual clearance sale is well into the second week of its course and every day you put off coming to this sale lessens in a large measure, your opportunities for saving, for every day some of the special lots offered in this great sale are completely closed out. But our stocks were large and in spite of the brisk buying of the first days of the sale, there still remains a splendid array of really remarkable bargains in winter merchandise of every description, but they are going fast and if you would profit by these offerings you must act quickly. The sale continues until the end of the month, but come tomorrow if you can, and inspect the wonderful offerings. We especially direct your attention to our offering of our entire stock of women's stylish winter coats, values up to \$27.98, on sale in four lots priced at \$19.98, \$17.98, \$11.98 and \$9.98, each lot representing greater values than you've ever seen before, or will see elsewhere now. Carfare refunded according to the amount of your purchase and luncheon served FREE. THEO. F. SWAN. "Elgin's Most Popular Store"

#### Great Musician's Eccentricities.

Dolls were the idols, after his beloved instruments, of Domenico Dragonetti, the king of the double bass. He had a huge collection of these puppets dressed in various national costumes, and wherever Dragonetti went the dolls were sure to go. That was only one of this eccentric genius' peculiarities. He would never play unless his dog was in the orchestra, and nobody would have got a note out of him unless he had been permitted to sit in the orchestra next to the stage door. This was a precaution to enable him to save his wonderful instrument in case of fire. The instrument itself he brought from the monastery of St. Pietro when on a visit to Vinzenza and when he died he bequeathed it to St. Mark's, Venice, to be used at solemn services.—London Standard.

You Can't Prevent An Accident

Nor sudden illness, but must provide for the emergency, we have several household remedies, which ought to be in your medicine cabinet at all times.



Look at our window and purchase whatever you lack thereby saving time, trouble and unnecessary suffering.

The BEST DRUG STORE, GENOA, ILL.

L. E. CARMICHAEL, R. P.

# JUNK!

IRON - RAGS - PAPER

always in the way and unsightly about the premises, but they represent money.

I PAY CASH

for junk and the highest prices possible. Call me up any time and I will see you.

SEE MY IRON FENCE BRACE

J. GOODMAN, GENOA, ILL.

PHONE 146

## Janu'ry Clearing Sale

STILL GOING ON AT

### F.W. OLMSTED'S

GENOA - - ILLINOIS

New is the Accepted Time to Save Dollars on all Wearing Apparel

### COATS

All \$20.00 and \$25.00 Coats must go at

**\$14.98**

All \$16.00 and \$18.00 Coats must go at

**10.00**

ONE SPECIAL SATURDAY CUT TO

**\$4.98**

Children's Coats at a Big Reduction

### Special Sale on Shoes

For one week more we will offer a \$3.50 shoe at \$2.15. Other shoe bargains. \$2.00 children's shoes, sizes 2 to 8, at 59c a pair. \$1.00 children's shoes, sizes 8½ to 2, at 98c a pair.

WOOL DRESS GOODS. One lot of \$1.00 and \$1.25 Wools—Special while they last, at 39c per yard

Best Furs and Fur Sets At Prices that will be a Glad Surprise to Your Purse

Millinery	
All \$3.50 and \$4.00 Hats go at.....	98c
Auto Hoods,	
Wool Sateen lined....	69c
Silk Hosiery	
Ladies silk hose, all sizes; special at per pair	25c
Men's silk hose, all sizes; special at per pair	19c



Ladies' Night Gowns	
\$1.25 and \$1.50 values....	98c
Ladies' Corset Covers	
Special—29c and.....	48c

### Basement Bargains

A new lot of calico remnants, light and dark colors, at 5c per yard. Also notions too numerous to mention. Our store is turned into one mass of dollar-saving bargains. Come in and look around. You are always welcome.

You answer this question for yourself.

### What Have You to Show Financially For the Year 1913?

Just think how it reflects upon your self respect and the personal comfort of yourself and family now and in the future if you must confess that you have saved NOTHING. Also think how proud and contented you feel if you have saved SOMETHING.

### What will You Have at the Close of 1914?

You surely want SOMETHING ahead don't you? Well, that depends largely on how you start out. Then first open an account at the EXCHANGE BANK. Deposit all your money there as it comes in and pay all your bills by check and so keep an accurate record of your affairs, especially your expense, which is very essential. You can tell then at any time what progress you are making toward saving part of your income and govern yourself accordingly.

Start your account TODAY

YOUR MONEY IS ABSOLUTELY SAFE  
THE SERVICE EXCELLENT AT THE

EXCHANGE BANK

# FRAN

BY  
JOHN BRECKENRIDGE ELLIS

ILLUSTRATIONS BY  
O. IRWIN MYERS

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BOBBS-MERRILL CO.)



## PRETTY RIBBON CASE

DAINTY AND MOST USEFUL ACCESSORY FOR BOUDOIR.

Work of Putting It Together Will Furnish Amusement for the Spare Hours—Only Cardboard, Ribbon and Thread Required.

Every one who keeps a special roll of ribbon for her lingerie will like the little case illustrated. Ribbon frequently disappears just when it is wanted, but if hung on the dressing table the owner will find that much time will be saved which might otherwise be spent in a fruitless search.

The case was made from two pieces of white cardboard. Each piece was cut three inches in diameter; an inch larger than the roll of ribbon which was to be inserted.

The cardboard was covered with a pretty flowered ribbon, which was es-

stiff white cardboard, and cut into four pieces in the shape of the pockets already made. These pieces of cardboard should be slightly smaller than the pockets, otherwise they will not fit in easily when wound with ribbon.

Some pretty lingerie ribbons should next be chosen, and a different color wound round each cardboard and arranged in the various pockets.

To complete this case, the worker should add a tiny pair of scissors to one end of the case. These should be attached by means of a narrow piece of ribbon. At the other end a bodkin should be fastened in the same manner, and slipped into a narrow pocket, which should be allowed for when making the ribbon pockets.

A piece of ribbon should be sewn on the back, so as to tie the case together when folded.

A case of this description would take up very little room in a drawer or box, for it has the appearance of a cardcase when folded.

## DESIGNS FOR SACHET CAPS

Selection of Material an Important Thing for This Latest Very Popular Fancy.

Should be of handkerchief linen or nainsook, the heavier the better, for the odor of the sachet must be safely confined within the cap's dainty limits; it would escape through a thin material. Cut from the goods a round piece about 16 inches across and mark out the edges with a thimble and pencil for scallops. Buttonhole the scallops and edge with a narrow valenciennes lace to relieve the somewhat heavy appearance of the cap. Run a narrow casing about an inch and a quarter above the scallops for the elastic. In the center work a solid design in white punch work, for eyelets would permit the odor of the sachet to escape. Make a flat, three-inch square sachet bag of the material used in the cap (nainsook or handkerchief linen will be heavy enough), a thin layer of cotton and plenty of sachet, and baste it to the inside of the cap right under the center design. Use a basting stitch, with very tiny stitches on the outside and large ones inside, so that the bastings will not be conspicuously prominent on the outside. Place a twisted ribbon about the cap over the elastic casing and a small ribbon bow in the exact center to the scalloped edge. The sachet cap is then ready for "business."

Worn for an hour or so the cap will impart a delightful, if somewhat fleeting, fragrance to the tresses, but worn overnight the perfume will sometimes cling to the hair for several days.



Complete Case.

pecially suitable, as it had running through it a gold shimmering thread.

Two circular pieces of ribbon were cut out to cover each piece of cardboard, and joined together by over-sewing around the edges.

The roll of rose-colored ribbon was then inserted between the covers, and a hole pierced through the middle of the two latter and the roll of ribbon.

A piece of ribbon was threaded through the holes and sewn securely to each cover. It was then joined at the top into a rosette.

In the center of each cover a smaller rosette with ends was sewn to give a finishing touch.

Should the worker wish to make one of these for a present the color scheme of the owner's room should be taken into consideration.

The case would look delightful covered with white linen, finished with blue or pink ribbon. The monogram of the owner should be worked in the same color.

In order that the linen covers could be removed easily when soiled, buttonhole eyelets should be worked at short distances apart round the edges. A piece of ribbon should then be run through these and tied in a bow.

Another holder which is very easy to make is contrived from half a yard of ribbon.

The worker should choose a wide weave of silk ribbon covered with a pretty floral design. To make the case, the ribbon should be turned up about one-third of the width, and caught at intervals of three or four inches with a neat fagoting stitch to form pockets.

The hems on either side should be finished in the same way.

The worker should next take some

## LOVELY PICTURE HAT



A large black picture hat which is such a becoming shape is edged with skunk and garnished with a beautiful double paradise plume.

## Novelty in Combs.

A hinged comb is another odd idea just introduced. The top of most combs so far stands up in a line with the teeth and stands out from the hair. This way the top is hinged, and when the comb is placed in the hair the top bends down flat against the head. It comes in plain amber or fancy rhinestone effect.

## SPRING SHOE STYLES READY

Buttons and a Tendency to Low Heels Promise to Be the Features of Coming Season.

Long before a woman buys her fall shoes the makers have planned the styles for the following spring—so far in advance of fashion is the wholesale trade.

Rumors are that nothing but button shoes will be worn next spring, that patent and kid leathers will be used mostly and that heels have a tendency to be very low.

This does not mean that there will be a craze for the almost heelless shoes of the summer just gone—far from it. The newest heel will be a low Louis instead of the Cuban we have known. For girls the little heel will be good always, and for outing wear, the heelless, rubber-soled low shoe will be a popular next summer as it has been.

Turned-sole shoes will be used extensively, and such tans as will be seen will be in dark shades—light tan only in outing styles.

Moreover, for dress wear, makers predict a vogue of fancy shoes; that is, black or dark tan vamps, with colored suede tops, these to match the gown or suit, if preferred.

Speaking of rubber-soled shoes, they were a boon in that they were soft and flexible, but they were heavy to the foot, and some say too heating for comfort.

There is just out on the market, and will soon be purchasable in shoe stores, a new sole leather, tanned by a special process that makes it as flexible as rubber, yet light in weight. For women with sensitive feet this will be a real boon.

## Girdle Tunics.

A clever way to bring into style a last year's dress is to add one of these girdle tunics. They are made of velvet, wrapped high around the figure with a bow and sash ends at the back with a full and accordion plaited tunic attached. The tunic is made of satin in black and various colors to match a contrast to the gown, the velvet girdle as a rule is black, and lined with the satin, the color of the tunic, which shows in the way of pipings and little tabs.

## SYNOPSIS.

Fran arrives at Hamilton Gregory's home in Littleburg, but finds him absent conducting the choir at a camp meeting. He repairs thither in search of him, laughs during the service and is asked to leave. Abbott Ashton, superintendent of schools, escorts Fran from the tent. He tells her Gregory is a wealthy man, deeply interested in charity work, and a pillar of the church. Ashton becomes greatly interested in Fran and while taking leave of her, holds her hand and is seen by Sapphira Clinton, sister of Robert Clinton, chairman of the school board. Fran tells Gregory she wants a home with him. Grace Noir, Gregory's private secretary, takes a violent dislike to Fran and advises her to go away at once. Fran hints at a twenty-year-old secret, and Gregory in agitation asks Grace to leave the room. Fran relates the story of how Gregory married a young girl at Springfield while attending college and then deserted her. Fran is the child of that marriage. Gregory had married his present wife three years before the death of Fran's mother. Fran takes a liking to Mrs. Gregory. Gregory explains that Fran is the daughter of a very dear friend who is dead. Fran agrees to the story. Mrs. Gregory insists on her making her home with them and takes her to her room. Fran declares the secretary must go, Grace begins nagging tactics in an effort to drive Fran from the Gregory home. Abbott, while taking a walk alone at midnight, finds Fran on a bridge telling her fortune by cards. She tells Abbott that she is the famous lion tamer, Fran Nonpareil. She tired of circus life and sought a home. Grace tells of seeing Fran come home after midnight with a man. She guesses part of the story and surprises the rest from Abbott. She decides to ask Bob Clinton to go to Springfield to investigate Fran's story. Fran enlists Abbott in her battle against Grace. Fran offers her services to Gregory as secretary during the temporary absence of Grace. The latter, hearing of Fran's purpose, returns and interrupts a touching scene between father and daughter. Fran goes fishing with Mrs. Gregory's brother, Abbott, whose retention as superintendent is to be decided that day. And her sitting alone in a buggy. He joins her and is discovered by Clinton and his sister. Grace tells Gregory she intends to marry Clinton and quit his service. He declares that he cannot continue his work without her. Carried away by passion, he takes her in his arms. Fran walks in on them, and declares that Grace must leave the house at once.

## CHAPTER XVI.—Continued.

Gregory beheld the awful secret quivering upon her lips. The danger drove him mad. "You devil!" he shouted, rushing upon her.

Fran stood immovable, her eyes fastened on his. "Don't strike me," she said tensely, "don't strike me, I warn you, unless you kill at the first blow."

He staggered back as if her words possessed physical impact. He shrunk in a heap in the library chair and dropped his head upon his arms. To prevent Grace from learning the truth, he could have done almost anything in that first moment of insane terror; but he could not strike Fran.

In the meantime, Mrs. Gregory had been ascending the stairs. They could hear her now, as she softly moved along the hall. No one in the library wished, at that moment, to confront the wife, and absolute silence reigned in the apartment. They heard her pause, when opposite the door, doubtless to assure herself that the typewriter was at work. If she did not hear the clicking of the keys, she might conclude Grace was absent, and enter.

Gregory raised his haggard head with an air suggesting meditated flight. Even Grace covered back instinctively.

Swift as a shadow, Fran darted on tiptoe to the typewriter, and began pounding upon it vigorously.

Mrs. Gregory passed on her way, and when she reached the farther end of the hall, an old hymn which she

could see Mrs. Gregory kneeling behind it.

"Almost," she said, in a solemn undertone, "thou persuadest me to be a Christian."

Had anyone but Mrs. Gregory been singing that hymn, had anyone but Fran been the one to intrude upon the library scene, Grace must have been overwhelmed. As it was, she stood quite untouched, resolving to stay in order to prove herself, and to show Gregory that they must sacrifice their love for conscience sake.

Gregory, however, was deeply touched by Fran's yearning arms. He rose and stood before her. "Fran, child, we promise that what you saw shall never happen again. But you mustn't tell about it, I know you won't tell. I can't send Grace away, because I need her. She will not go because she knows herself to be strong. We are going to hide our souls. And you can't tell what you've seen, on account of her—" He pointed in the direction of his wife.

Fran knew very well what he meant. If she told the secret, it would disgrace Mrs. Gregory. The revelation might drive Grace away, though Fran did not think so, but certainly whether Grace went, or stayed, it would break the heart of the one she loved best in that home. Gregory was right; Fran could never betray him.

She turned blindly upon Grace: "Then have you no conscience?—you are always talking about one. Does no sense of danger warn you away? Can't you feel any shame?"

Grace did not smile contemptuously. She weighed these words at their real value, and soberly interrogated herself. "No," she declared with deliberation, "I feel no sense of danger because I mean to guard myself after this. And my conscience bids me stay, to show that I have not really done anything—" But she could not deny the feeling of shame, for the burning of her cheeks proved the recollection of hot kisses.

"But suppose I tell what I have seen?"

"Well," said Grace, flashing out defiantly, "and suppose you do!"

Gregory muttered: "Who would believe you?"

Fran looked at him. "Then," she said, "the coward spoke." She added: "I guess the only way is for you to make her leave. There's nothing in her for me to appeal to."

"I will never tell her to go," he assured her defiantly.

"While, on the contrary," said Grace, "I fancy you will be put to flight in three or four days."

Fran threw back her head and laughed silently while they stared at her in blank perplexity.

Fran regained composure to say coolly, "I was just laughing." Then she stepped to her father's chair and handed him the sheet she had drawn from the typewriter. The upper part was an unfinished letter to the Chicago mission, just as Grace had left it in her haste to get rid of Fran. At odd variance with its philanthropic message were the words Fran had pounded out for the deception of Mrs. Gregory.

Hamilton Gregory glared at them at first uncomprehendingly, then in growing amazement. They read—

"Ask her why she sent Bob Clinton to Springfield."

He started up. "What is this?" he exclaimed wildly, extending the paper toward Grace.

She read it and smiled coldly. "Yes," she said, "the little spy has even referred that out, has she! Very well, she won't be so cool when Mr. Clinton returns from Springfield."

"From Springfield!" echoed Gregory aghast.

"From Springfield. Mr. Gregory, I have made the discovery that this Fran, whom you imagined only about sixteen years old, and the daughter of an old friend, is really of age. She's nothing but a circus-girl. You thought her joking when she called herself a lion-tamer; that's the way she meant for us to take it—but she can't deceive me. She's nothing but a show-girl pretending to come from Springfield. But I know better. So I've sent Mr. Clinton there to find out all about the family of your friend, and in particular about the girl that this Fran is impersonating."

"You sent Bob Clinton to Springfield!" gasped Gregory, as if his mind could get no further than that. Then he turned savagely upon Fran—"And did you tell her about Springfield?"

Fran smiled her crooked smile.

Grace interposed: "You may be sure she didn't! Do you think she wanted her history cleared up? Mr. Gregory, you are so blinded by what she says that you won't investigate her claims. I decided to do this for your sake. When Mr. Clinton comes back, it's good-by to this circus-girl!"

Fran looked at her father inscrutably. "I believe, after this," she said, "it will be safe to leave you two together."

## CHAPTER XVII.

### Shall the Secret Be Told?

Fran had expected Robert Clinton's return in four or five days, as had Grace Noir, but secrets that have been buried for many years are not picked up in a day. However, had the chairman of the school-board returned the day after his departure, Abbott Ashton would have met him at the station. Twice, in the opinion of Fran, the young man had fallen her by allowing Grace's mind to flash to important discoveries along the path of his insulated remarks about the weather. This third test was more equal, since he was to deal with no Grace Noir—merely with a man.

As Littleburg had only one railroad, and it a "branch," it was not difficult



"Business—Very Pressing—See You Later."

to meet every train; moreover, Miss Sapphira's hasty notes from her brother kept Abbott advised. At first, Miss Sapphira said, "It will be a week;" later—"Then days more—and the business left like this!" Then came the final bulletin: "I may come tomorrow. Look for me when you see me."

What the secret was that Abbott must prevent Clinton from divulging, he did not care to guess; doubtless the picture of Gregory's past, with its face to the wall, might be inscribed, "Some other woman." For surely Grace Noir was some other woman.

With these thoughts, Abbott met the evening train, to see Robert Clinton hastily emerge from the solitude he had endured in the midst of many.

Robert was in no pacific mood, and when he found himself almost in the arms of Abbott, his greeting was hoarse and impatient at being stopped. Abbott, knowing that Robert was not ordinarily effusive, thought, "He has the secret!"

Robert shook hands without delaying progress toward the waiting hack, bearing Abbott along on waves of greeting.

"But surely you are not going to ride!" Abbott expostulated.

"Business—very pressing—see you later."

"But I have business with you, Mr. Clinton, that can't wait. Come, walk with me to town and I'll explain; it'll delay you only a few minutes."

Like a restive horse on finding himself restrained, Robert Clinton lifted a leg without advancing. "Oh, very well," he agreed. "In fact, I've something important for you, old fellow, and I'll explain before I—before the—yes, before," he ended, turning his back with a smothered growl.

"Lucky I was at the station," Abbott exclaimed, "since you've something to tell me, Bob. What is it?" In thus addressing his old friend as "Bob" the young man was officially declaring that their relationship as teacher and school-director was for ever at an end, and they stood as man to man.

Clinton spoke rapidly, with his wonted brusqueness: "Guess you know I've been knocking about the country for the last three or four weeks—saw a good many old friends—a fellow can't go anywhere without meeting somebody he knows—curious, isn't it? Well, I've just got an opening for you. You know how sorry I am because we had to plump another teacher on to your job, but don't you worry if Fran did hold your hand—just you keep your hands in your pockets after this, when there's danger—Say! I've got something lots better for you than Littleburg. School out in Oklahoma—rich—private man behind it—he owns the whole plant, and he's determined to

run it to suit the new ideas. This rich man—chum of mine—went West, bought land, sat on it, got up with his jeans full of money. Wants you to come at once."

Abbott was elated. "What kind of new ideas, Bob?" he asked joyously.

"Of that impractical nonsense of teaching life instead of books. You know what I mean, but I don't think I do. Don't worry about it now—something terrible's on my mind—just awful! I can't think of anything else. What you want to do is to scoot out to Tahleah, Oklahoma, to this address—here's his card—tell 'em Bob sent you—" He looked at Abbott feverishly, as if almost hoping Abbott would bolt for Tahleah then and there. His broad red face was set determinedly.

"This news is splendid!" Abbott declared enthusiastically. "I had already applied for a country school; I was afraid I had lost out a whole year, on account of—everything. I must thank—"

"Abbott, I don't want to be thanked, I haven't got time to be thanked. Yonder's Hamilton Gregory's house and that's where I'm bound—good night—"

"But, Bob, I haven't told you my business—"

"I'll hear it later, old fellow—dear old fellow—I think a heap of you, old Abb. But I must go now—"

"No, you mustn't. Before you go into that house, we must have a little talk. We can't talk here—people are coming and going—"

"I don't want to talk here, bless you! I want to go in that house. My business is private and pressing." The gate was but a few yards away; he looked at it fixedly, but Abbott held his hand upon the agitated arm.

"Bob, what I have to tell you can't wait, and that's all about it. I won't keep you long, just turn down this alley with me, for it's a matter of life and death."

"Confound your life and death! My business is life and death, too."

At that moment, a light was turned on in Gregory's library, and Grace Noir was seen to pass the window.

Abbott's hand tightened on the other's arm, as he urged, "Down that alley, a nice dark place for talking—"

"Nice dark," he hanged! growled Robert. "What business can you have with me that wouldn't wait till morning? Look here, I'm desperate!"

"So am I," retorted Abbott. "Bob, you've been to Springfield?"

Robert Clinton snatched open the yard-gate, muttering, "That's my business."

"Miss Noir sent you to unearth a secret?"

"Oh!" exclaimed Robert, in an altered tone, stopping in the gateway, "did she tell you about it?"

"No—but you've brought back that secret, and you must not tell it to Miss Noir."

"Not tell her? That's funny!" Robert produced a sound which he expected to pass as laughter. "So that's what you wanted to tell me, is it? Do you know what the secret is?"

"See here, Abbott—say! Fran knows all about it, you pretend to think a good deal of her. Well, it's to her interests for the whole affair to be laid open to the world."

"I think so much of Fran," was the low and earnest rejoinder, "that if I were better fixed, I'd ask her to marry me without a moment's delay. And I think enough of her, not to ask her to marry me, until I have a good position. Now it was Fran who asked me to see that you didn't betray the secret. And I think so much of her, that I'm going to see that you don't!"

"For a moment Clinton was silent; then he said in desperation: "Where is your nice dark alley? Come on, then, let's get in it!"

When they were safe from interruption, Clinton resumed: "You tell me that Fran wants that secret kept? I'd think she'd want it told everywhere. This secret is nothing at all but the wrong that was done Fran and her mother. And since you are so frank about how you like Fran, I'll follow suit and say that I have asked Grace Noir to marry me, and I know I'll stand a better show by getting her out of the hypnotic spell of that miserable scoundrel who poses as a bleating sheep—"

Abbott interrupted: "The wrong done Fran? How do you mean?"

"Why, man, that—that hypocrite in wool, that weed that infests the ground, that—"

"In short, Mr. Gregory? But what about the wrong done Fran?"

"Ah! I tell you? That worm-eaten pillar of the church that's made me lose so much faith in religion that I ain't got enough left worth the postage stamp to mail it back to the revival meeting where it came from—"

"For heaven's sake, Bob, tell me what wrong Mr. Gregory did Fran!"

"Didn't he marry Fran's mother when he was a college chap in Springfield, and then desert her? Didn't he marry again, although his first wife—Fran's mother—was living, and hadn't been divorced? Don't he refuse to acknowledge Fran as his daughter, making her pass herself off as the daughter of some old college chum? That's what he did, your choir-leader! I'd like to see that baron of his laid over his back; I'd like to lay it, myself."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## SUICIDES, MALE AND FEMALE

Three German Men to One Woman Kill Themselves, According to Prussian Statistics.

If Prussian statistics give any idea of the relative proportion, then women must be much fonder of life than men, for more than three men commit suicide for every woman who takes her own life.

According to the Berlin correspondent of the Lancet, the number of suicides in Prussia showed a slight decrease during the year 1911, when 21 cases were registered for each 100,000 of the population, as compared with 22 in 1910. The actual number of persons who took their own lives was 8,422, of whom 6,394 were men and 2,028 were women.

The relatively highest proportion of suicides—namely, 35 for each 100,000—occurred in the province of Brandenburg; next came Berlin, with 32 per 100,000.

The tendency to commit suicide increases with the age, the proportion per 100,000 at various age periods being as follows: Between fifteen and twenty-five years, 26; between thirty and forty years, 23; between sixty and seventy years, 52; between seventy

## and eighty years, 61, and over eighty years, 65.

About 25 per cent. of suicides are said to be caused by insanity. In 879 cases bodily suffering, in 609 cases alcoholic excess, in 942 cases sorrow and in 604 cases remorse were the causes assigned. In 1,736 cases the cause was absolutely unknown.

The smallest number of suicides happened on Fridays and Sundays, and the highest number on Mondays and Tuesdays.

## Glass in Japan.

It is only during a comparatively short time that the Japanese have glass as accidentals know it. When the first railroads were built, passengers in the coaches often put their heads through the glass, supposing the frames of the windows to be pasted pictures on the glass to call attention to the fact that a solid substance was behind them. The masses of the Japanese today do not know the mirror as it is known in the west. The richer people have one mirror, indeed, but usually the glass used in the mirrors sold to the populace is not quicksilvered, being merely well polished. As for cut glass, it is practically unknown in the island, and glass drinking cups are rare.



"You Devil!"

had been humming, broke into audible words. Fran snatched the sheet from the typewriter, and bent her head to listen. The words were soft, full of a thrilling faith, a dauntless courage—

"Still all my song shall be Nearer my God to Thee, Nearer—"

A door closed. She was gone. Gregory dropped his head with a groan.

It seemed to Fran that the voice of his wife who was not a wife, lingered in the room. The hymn, no longer audible, had left behind it a fragrance, as sometimes lingers the sweet savor of a prayer, after its "amen" has, as it were, dropped back into the heart whence it issued. Fran instinctively held out both arms toward the direction of the door just closed, as if she

### The Secret of Health is Elimination of Waste

Every business man knows how difficult it is to keep the pigeon holes and drawers of his desk free from the accumulation of useless papers. Every housewife knows how difficult it is to keep her home free from the accumulation of all manner of useless things. So it is with the body. It is difficult to keep it free from the accumulation of waste matter. Unless the waste is promptly eliminated the machinery of the body soon becomes clogged. This is the beginning of most human ills.

### DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

Assists the stomach in the proper digestion of food, which is turned into health-sustaining blood and all poisonous waste matter is speedily disposed of through Nature's channels. It makes men and women clear-headed and able-bodied—restores to them the health and strength of youth. Now is the time for your rejuvenation. Send 50 cents for a trial box of this medicine.

Send 31 one-cent stamps for Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser—1008 pages—worth \$2. Always handy in case of family illness.

Address R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.

### First Chinese School Book.

There are also fragments of the Chi Chiu-Chang vocabulary composed by a eunuch of the palace in about the year 40 A. D. All the authentic texts of this ancient school book, widely used in the year 2 to teach Chinese children to read and write, had long since disappeared. The paper manuscripts are the oldest examples of such literature in existence. M. Chavannes has succeeded in reconstructing from these heterogeneous and more or less fragmentary and disconnected materials a fairly probable picture of the daily life of the Chinese warriors that held these frontier posts against the Huns and kept open the trade routes to Farghana and Yarkand. The human as well as scientific interest of such a picture is manifest.

### ALBERTA CROP YIELDS

At MacLeod, Alta., weather conditions were excellent all through the season. Ninety per cent. of the wheat up to Oct. 1st graded No. 1, the only No. 2 being fall wheat. The yield ranged from 20 to 40 bushels per acre, with an average of 28. Oats yielded well, and barley about 60 bushels.

Inverary is a new district in Alberta. Here wheat graded No. 2 and some of it went 50 bushels to the acre, oats going about 75 bushels.

Lethbridge correspondent says: "In the Monarch district the yield on summer fallow is averaging thirty-five bushels, a large percentage No. 1 northern."

"All spring grains are yielding better than expected in the Milk river district, south. A 300 acre field of Marquis wheat gave 41½ bushels.

"Experimental farm results on grain sown on irrigated land place 'Red Fife' wheat in the banner position, with a yield of 59.40 bushels per acre. Oats yielded 132 bushels to the acre.

John Turner of Lethbridge grew barley that went 60 bushels to the acre.

"Red Fife averages in weight from 60 to 68 pounds, and at Rosthern the Marquis wheat will run as high as 64 pounds to the bushel, while a sample of Marquis wheat at Arcola weighed no less than 68 pounds to the bushel. This variety is grading No. 1 hard."

Calgary, Alta., Oct. 8.—The problem of handling Alberta's big grain crop is becoming a serious one, and there is a congestion at many points in southern Alberta. One thousand cars could be used immediately. The C. P. R. prepared for a normal year, while the yield of grain was everywhere abnormal, with an increased acreage of about 23 per cent.

Moose Jaw, Sask., returns show some remarkable yields.

Bassano, Alta., Sept. 25, '13.—Individual record crops grown in Alberta include 1,300 acre field of spring wheat grown near Bassano which went thirty-five bushels to the acre and weighed sixty-six pounds to the bushel.

Noble, Alta., Oct. 1, '13.—All records for the largest shipment of grain by one farmer will be broken this year if the estimate of C. S. Noble of Noble, Alberta, proves correct. Mr. Noble has notified the Canadian Pacific Railway here that he will have 350,000 bushels of grain, chiefly barley and oats, ready for shipment very shortly.

L. Anderson Smith, writing to a friend in the Old Country, located at Killam, Alberta, says:

"Anyone taking up land will find Alberta an ideal province. The soil is a rich black loam, varying from 6 to 12 inches in depth. The land here in this district is not wholly open prairie. At intervals, sometimes closely, sometimes widely scattered, there are small plots of poplar and willows. These generally grow round some small depression in the land, and the snow drifts here in the winter and melts in the spring filling these sloughs (province "slews") with soft water. Nearly all these sloughs have old buffalo tracks to them, for it was from them that they always got their water. The poplars are very useful for building barns and hen-houses. Wild grasses are plentiful, while tame grasses, such as timothy, brome and western rye grass do remarkably well.

—Advertisement.

The man who is placed on a pedestal must take a certain amount of pride in his very loneliness.

### Virgine Farms and Homes

FREE CATALOGUE OF SPLENDID BARGAINS. R. B. CHAFFIN & Co., Inc., Richmond, Va.

### PISOIS REMEDY

Best Cough Syrup. Taste Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.

### FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

### SPELLING STUCK THE JURY

Point of Information They Wanted Involved No Great Legal Knowledge, If Judge Had It.

Here is one that was told at a tea given by Miss Geraldine Farrar, the singer, when one of the party referred to the judiciary and the peculiar cases that frequently come before the courts:

"Some time ago there was a homicide case in a western court in which there was considerable doubt as to the guilt of the accused. The trial judge seemed to share the popular belief.

"Gentlemen of the jury," said he, in concluding his charge, "if the evidence, in your minds, shows that pneumonia was the cause of the man's death, you cannot convict the prisoner."

"Whereat the jury retired and in about ten minutes the constable returned and presented himself before the judge.

"Your honor," he remarked, "the gentlemen of the jury want some information."

"On what point of evidence?" asked the judge.

"None, judge," was the rejoinder of the constable. "They want to know how to spell 'pneumonia.'"

—Philadelphia Telegraph.

### No Cure for Cancer Yet.

In his annual report Dr. E. F. Bashford, general superintendent of research in the laboratories of the Imperial Cancer Research fund, told the members of the society that during the past year there had been 12 claims to the discovery of a cure for cancer. All of these had been investigated and no justification for any one of these claims had been obtained. Doctor Bashford also said women were more liable to cancer than men. In England and Wales in 1910 the death rate from cancer was 856 per 1,000,000 for men and 1,070 for women.

As the London Times says editorially in commenting upon this report: "The only reasonable expectation of curing cancer still rests upon its complete removal by the surgeon at the earliest possible time after it is discovered."

—Medical Record.

### How He Made It Out.

Mrs. Jones and Johnny had only a few minutes ago boarded the train when the conductor called for "tick ets." Mrs. Jones immediately produced hers.

"How old is your boy, madam?"

Quick as a flash Johnny was down between the seats on his head and the mother replied, "Six years old." At this procedure was not understood, and as Johnny looked too large for six years, the conductor said, "I did not understand you, madam." Johnny grinned and spoke out proudly, "Don't you know that nine turned upside down is six?"

### Dummies Arrested.

Dummies used by a Pathe director in an auto wreck at South River, N. J., had the distinction of being shot at and arrested by Chief of Police Oppenberger of that place recently, according to a New Brunswick newspaper. The dummies, when not in use, were placed in the store room of the Washington hotel. Some jokers told the chief that some men were stealing cigars from the store room and when he arrived and saw the dim figures in the darkness he called upon them repeatedly to surrender. Receiving no answer he blazed away at them several times before he discovered the joke.

This Will Interest Mothers.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children relieve Fevers, Headache, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the bowels and destroy worms. They break up colds in 24 hours. They are so pleasant to take children like them. Used by mothers for 25 years. All Druggists, Etc. Sample FREE. Address, A. S. Oimsted, Le Roy, N. Y., Adv.

### The Whitewasher.

Crawford—What are the duties of a coroner?

Crabshaw—When there's an accident he must always find a reason to show that nobody was to blame.

### Coughs and Colds cannot hold out against

Don's Mentholated Cough Drops. A single dose gives relief—5c at all Druggists.

### That Was Her Business.

"How did that manieuvre ever manage to marry that old millionaire?"

"She just nailed him, I guess."

### Worms expelled promptly from the human system with Dr. Peery's Vermifuge "Dead Shot."

Some fellows are not satisfied to kill time unless it belongs to some one else.

Putnam Fadeless Dyes do not stain the hands. Adv.

And the silence of a woman is gold because of its scarcity.

### GROWING BROOM CORN IS QUITE PROFITABLE



A Broom Corn Grower With Fifty Dozen Finished Brooms on His Wagon.

The principal crops of broomcorn are raised in Kansas, Oklahoma and southern Illinois, although this crop will grow in other sections of the country where soil and climatic conditions are favorable.

It is a profitable crop as the price per ton for the brush usually ranges \$50.00 for the lower grades that are damaged by weather, and up to \$150 and over for the very best.

In the southwest it is becoming more important as a foliage crop and it is used to a considerable extent after the brush has been removed. The seed has small feeding value.

The two best types of broomcorn grown in the southwest particularly is the Dwarf and the Standard. The Dwarf is much liked because it grows only from four to six inches high with a brush of from 12 to 20 inches long, however, this type is better suited to the semi-arid regions and to the uplands of the broomcorn section in the southwest. The Dwarf is used a great deal in southern Illinois and other middle states where it is grown in small quantities.

The soil should be plowed in the fall or early in the winter so that it will retain as much moisture as possible. About two weeks before planting the land should be disked and harrowed.

and if necessary, harrowed a second time before planting. Broom corn is a good sod crop.

Broomcorn plants are very tender and make the most rapid growth in warm weather. They will not stand the cold of early spring like corn. The seed will rot before germinating, or if the plant germinates the growth will be retarded by continued cold.

When large areas are planted the most convenient way is to divide the field into sections of about ten acres each and plant at intervals of about a week. The crop demands prompt attention, and if this system of planting is followed there is not so much danger of damage to the brush from rain, or becoming too ripe.

In case farm hands are scarce the scarcity is not so keenly felt, for there is not a very large crop that demands attention within a period of a few days. A few hands can take care of comparatively large fields and it is much more convenient than to plant the whole field on a single date.

The method of planting is about the same as for Kaffir corn. Plant in rows about three feet apart, and four to five inches apart in the row. The Standard, due to its large growth, is planted in rows about three and a half feet apart.

### PREPARE MANURE FOR VEGETABLES

Fertilizer Should Be Hauled Out and Built Up in Compact Heaps in Field.

Manure for spring grains and early vegetables must be hauled and built up in heaps, consisting of alternate layers of horse manure, cattle manure and manure from the hog pens, cover each layer of manure with rich earth; make the heap about eight or ten feet in width, sixteen in height and as long as wanted. The drainage from the pile should be pumped over it from time to time. The urine will start fermentation and by spring the entire mass will become well rotted and in fine condition for spreading in the drills for early vegetables or for broadcasting for small grain.

This is the method followed by market gardeners and truckers: A large part of the manure for the truck farms comes from the city. This manure is hauled during the winter and composted with leaf mold, dried muck, earth from the head lands and other vegetable matter. Land plaster is spread over each layer of manure to hold the ammonia. The richness of the manure may be increased by spreading 25 per cent of finely ground animal bone meal over each load of manure as it is piled. The bone meal acts quicker when rotted. The bone meal a number of truckers use fine ground Florida rock to mix with the manure; the two together is said to give a compost at low cost and of special value to spread in the rows for peas, beans and early corn.

Manure from grain-fed horses should be composted between layers of cattle or hog manure, heavily plastered, and top and sides of heap covered with six inches of earth to prevent loss of ammonia. If thrown in a large heap without being composted with cattle manure it will fire-fang and a large part of its value will be lost.

Caponizing Fowls.

The large breeds are best for caponizing. A few months old capon is no better than a cockerel. A capon will more readily put on fat and get large and prime after maturity. The object of caponizing is to secure quality and size, but quality is the most important. Age does not impair a capon as it does a cockerel, provided the bird is not kept longer than a year and a half.

Capon will have to mature before they can get much flesh, and for that reason they cannot be sold while young.

### Soil Fertility.

Farmers must learn the basic principles of soil fertility. When we have learned to restore our soils and to feed them with phosphorus, have covered them with clover and alfalfa, as we easily may, we will have no longer any terror of the man below the equator, because we have the advantage in placing our productions in fresh condition upon our markets.—J. E. Wing.

### Mongrel Geese.

The mongrel goose is generally the result of a mating between a Canada gander and some dark colored domestic, usually an African or a Toulouse. It is difficult to fatten mongrels properly until the cold weather comes, when they fatten very readily. They are never sold as geese, being reserved for the table. A mongrel properly fed will have better flavored meat than the pure bred improperly fed.

### MAKES AIM ALMOST CERTAIN

Invention Said to Guarantee Every Shot a Bullseye, Even in the Dark.

Charles Pechar, a police official of Paris, has invented an attachment that enables one to shoot a revolver more accurately in the dark than in broad daylight, the New York Independent states.

This attachment consists of a metallic tube with a lens at one end and a tiny electric lamp at the other. By means of mirrors the light is directed out through the lens as a slender cone, and is sufficiently strong at a distance of some four rods for all practical purposes. In the middle of the illumination field there is a small dark spot which coincides with the line of the bullet's flight. This enables the inexperienced shooter to hit a selected part of the burglar's anatomy with more certainty than he could display in ordinary target practice.

The electric current is supplied by a small dry battery or a storage battery, which the officer can carry in his pocket or which the defender of the home can place under his pillow. The light tube can be attached to an ordinary pistol, and it may be used as a flash with peaceful intent or merely as a show of force.

### Terrible Dilemma.

Our friend Tom married recently, says a contributor to the Boston Transcript. His bride, being from the Pacific coast, where thunderstorms are rare and moderate, became terrified when a genuine eastern "rip-roarer" broke loose, and she sought safety in a closet.

Presently came a scream from her place of refuge.

"What's the matter?" inquired her husband.

"O Tom," she answered, half-crying, half-laughing, "I'm afraid to come out because of the lightning, and I'm afraid to stay in here because there's a mouse."

### ECZEMA IN WATER BLISTERS

748 Congress St., Chicago, Ill.—"My eczema broke out like little water blisters. Each one was full of water and would itch until I would scratch it open, then the water would run out and it would get sore. I first got the eczema on the back of the hand and I scratched it so hard I made it all sore. Then I got it on my legs just above the ankle and above the knee.

"I used what they call — and it stopped the itch but it got worse. Then I used —. In all I had the trouble for about two years. One day I saw the advertisement of Cuticura Soap and Ointment in the paper. I wrote for a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I tried them and then bought some more. Cuticura Soap and Ointment left my sores nice and smooth. I used them for six weeks, and am now cured; the eczema left no marks." (Signed) F. W. Horriach, Oct. 19, 1912.

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

### Stern Duty.

"Well, little boy, do you want to buy some candy?"

"Sure I do, but I gotta buy soap."—Life.

### ARE YOU CONSTIPATED?

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills have proved their worth for 75 years. Test them yourself now. Send for sample to 372 Pearl St., New York. Adv.

### He Came Up.

Bill—Where did he learn to dive?

Jill—Oh, he's a self-made diver. Didn't you notice he just came up from the bottom?"

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# Women Everywhere

## Praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Women from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from all sections of this great country, no city so large, no village so small but that some woman has written words of thanks for health restored by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. No woman who is suffering from the ills peculiar to her sex should rest until she has given this famous remedy a trial. Is it not reasonable to believe that what it did for these women it will do for any sick woman?

### Wonderful Case of Mrs. Stephenson, on the Pacific Coast.

INDEPENDENCE, OREGON.—"I was sick with what four doctors called Nervous Prostration, was treated by them for several years, would be better for a while then back in the old way again. I had palpitation of the heart very bad, fainting spells, and was so nervous that a spoon dropping to the floor would nearly kill me, could not lift the lightest weight without making me sick; in fact was about as sick and miserable as a person could be. I saw your medicines advertised and thought I would try them, and am so thankful I did for they helped me at once. I took about a dozen bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and also used the Sanative Wash. Since then I have used them whenever I felt sick. Your remedies are the only doctor I employ. You are at liberty to publish this letter."—Mrs. W. STEPHENSON, Independence, Oregon.

### A Grateful Atlantic Coast Woman.

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

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

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



**35 BUSHELS PER ACRE**  
was the yield of WHEAT

160 ACRES  
WESTERN CANADA  
FREE

On many farms in Western Canada in 1913 some yields being reported as high as 50 bushels per acre. As high as 100 bushels were recorded in some districts for oats, 50 bushels for barley and from 10 to 20 bus. for flax.

J. Keys arrived in the country 5 years ago from Denmark with very little means. He homesteaded, worked hard and now the owner of 320 acres of land, in 1913 had a crop of 200 acres, which will realize him about \$4,000. His wheat weighed 68 lbs. to the bushel and averaged over 35 bushels to the acre.

Thousands of similar instances might be related of the homesteaders in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The crop of 1913 was an abundant one everywhere in Western Canada.

Ask for descriptive literature and reduced railway rates. Apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or

C. J. Broughton, 412 Merchants' Bldg., Chicago  
M. V. McInnes, 178 Jefferson Ave., Detroit.  
Canadian Government Agent

## The Typewriter for the Rural Business Man

Whether you are a small town merchant or a farmer, you need a typewriter.

If you are writing long letters and bills by hand, you are not getting full efficiency.

It doesn't require an expert operator to run the L. C. Smith & Bros. typewriter. It is simple, compact, complete, durable.

Send in the attached coupon and we will give especial attention to your typewriter needs.

L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

Please send me your free book about typewriters.

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**900 DROPS**

**CASTORIA**

ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT

**Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN**

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.

**NOT NARCOTIC**

Recipe of Old Dr. SANUEL PITCHER

# KINGSTON NEWS

FRED P. SMITH, CORRESPONDENT

Arthur Phelps came home from Beloit, Wis., to spend Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Landis of Kirkland were Kingston callers Sunday.

Mrs. O. F. Lucas of Belvidere was the guest at the home of Dr. E. C. Burton Tuesday.

Clyde Ottman went to Chicago Monday and is attending the Coy Automobile school there.

Maurice Stark came home from Chicago Wednesday for a few days.

J. W. O'Brien went to Chicago Saturday to see his father who is very ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Luckett from Kirkland have charge of the Kingston Hotel.

Rev. W. H. Tuttle from Winebago was calling on Kingston friends last week Thursday.

Mrs. D. G. Ottman is the guest at the home of Mrs. J. Klingel in Milwaukee, Wis., this week.

Mrs. John Helsdon is visiting at the home of her son, Fred Helsdon, in Chicago for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Uplinger and daughter, Eleanor, and Mrs. G. W. Moore spent last week Thursday in Chicago.

Guy Knappenberger, son of Ben Knappenberger, who lives on West street has the scarlet fever and was quarantined Tuesday.

Miss Irene Ackerman of Chicago has been visiting at the home of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. C. Ackerman, in East Kingston for several days.

Mrs. Elmer Bacon spent a few days last week with her daughter, Mrs. A. B. Crawford, near Genoa.

Ralph Ott was home from Rockford to spend Sunday.

Rev. and Mrs. C. A. Briggs entertained their daughter, Alice, from Elgin Sunday.

Postmaster and Mrs. A. E. Hix entertained their son, Orvis, and his daughter, Dorothy, from De Kalb Tuesday.

Mrs. John Patterson of Rockford visited at the home of her mother, Mrs. Ann Stewart, one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Gray and daughter, Roberta, of New Lebanon were guests at the home of M. L. Bickler Saturday.

Mrs. Minnie Dockum went to Chicago last week, where she expects to remain some time with her sister, Mrs. Martha Bishop.

Millinery business for sale. On account of weak eyes must give up the work. For information write to Mrs. C. G. Chelgreen, Kingston, Ill.

The text of the sermon at the Kingston Baptist church for next Sunday morning, Jan. 18, will be, "If Any Man Be in Christ Jesus—What Then?" Everyone invited.

A social time was had in the parlors of the Kingston Baptist church last Saturday afternoon.

A number of the Sunday School scholars and members of the Ladies' Aid society were present. Refreshments were served and a very pleasant time was had.

The Kingston Mutual County Fire Insurance Co. held a meeting Tuesday, Jan. 13, and elected the following officers: D. B. Arbuckle, Pres.; James Swigart, Vice Pres.; H. A. Lanan, Treas.; L. H. Branch, Sec.; Geo. S. Hyde, James Harper, W. S. Potter, Executive Com. H. A. Lanan, B. L. Greengold, James Sivright, E. H. Onsted, Geo. M. Tindall, Directors. Receipts of the year were \$11,663.21. Expenditures, \$11,320.31. Balance on hand, Dec. 31, 1913, was \$133.60.

Thinks the Word Will Stick. A magazine writer is credited with the invention of the word "Highbrow." It was coined to express a blend of "snob" and "academic." He first used it when, as a reporter, he had occasion to describe the proceedings of societies who talked about the betterment of the drama. He thinks that the word will be assimilated by the dictionaries.

Energetic Citizen. "I shouldn't mind, meself, if they closed the 'pubs' a couple o' hours sooner. Wot I sez is, if a man ain't full by 'alf-past ten, 'e ain't trying.'"—London Punch.

## AUCTION

The undersigned will offer for sale at public auction, on the S. M. Sumner farm, three miles north and one-half mile east of Genoa, on the Interurban road, **MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1914** Commencing at one o'clock, the following described property:

Pair Belgian mares, 4 and 5 yrs. old, wt. 3200, in foal. Pair brown mares 6 and 7 yrs. old, wt. 3000. Brown mare 4 yrs. old, wt. 1400 in foal. Black mare, 5 yrs. old, wt. 1400, in foal. Gray mare 12 yrs. old, wt. 1650, in foal. Gray mare 3 yrs. old, wt. 1300. Bay horse 5 yrs. old, wt. 1500. Gray horse, 5 yrs. old, wt. 1350. Steel gray horse, 4 yrs. old, 1300. Dapplegray driving horse, wt. 1100. Sorrel horse, 4 yrs. old, wt. 1250. Black horse 5 yrs. old, wt. 1450. Sorrel horse 12 yrs. old, wt. 1300. Gray horse 3 yrs. old, wt. 1350. Brown driving horse 6 yrs. old, wt. 1000. Buckskin horse 5 yrs. old, wt. 1500. Pair colts 2-yr-olds, wt. 2000.

3 Holstein heifers, springers 2 yearling Holstein bulls, 2 Durham cows, springers 4 heifers, 2 yrs. old. 6 Duroc Jersey brood sows.

Some Farming Implements. Terms of Sale—\$10 or less, cash. Over \$10, credit of 6 months on bankable notes with interest at 7 per cent.

Free lunch at noon. RALPH REINKEN, Chas. Sullivan, Auct. G. E. Stott, Clerk.

## AUCTION

The undersigned will offer for sale at public auction, on the Mead farm, one mile east of Kingston and two and one-half miles west of Genoa, on **WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1914** Commencing at twelve o'clock noon, the following described property:

12 milch cows, partly Holsteins, 5 being heavy springers. 1 heifer coming three yrs. old. 5 heifers, springers, partly Holsteins 2 yrs. old. 3 spring calves.

Black mare coming 5 yrs. old in foal, wt. 1400. Black mare, 8 yrs. old, wt. 1300. Gray yearling. Bay mare colt coming three yrs. old. Bay horse, coming 8 yrs. old, wt. about 1100, broke double. Black colt, coming 3 yrs. old. Black yearling.

About 35 pieces farm machinery. Terms of Sale—\$10 or less, cash; over \$10, credit of 1 yr. on bankable notes with interest at 7 per cent.

Free lunch at noon. FRED ABRAHAM, W. H. Bell, Auct. G. E. Stott, Clerk.

Next Week The January White Sale at Theo. F. Swan's

It is not possible for us, in this issue, to give full particulars of our annual January White Sale which will begin next Wednesday, Jan. 21st, however, we want our patrons in this vicinity to know just when this sale will begin so that they can be on hand early and take full advantage of every opportunity which this sale has to offer for them to supply present and future needs in white wear of every description. You will not only have the opportunity to choose from a large number of special lots at lowered prices but you will have the special advantage of securing first choice from the first showings of the new Spring fabrics, some of which will be on display during the white sale. Come next Wednesday, the opening day, if you possibly can. THEO. F. SWAN, "ELGIN'S MOST POPULAR STORE"

## Hall Co. Entertains Employees

Dundee Hawkeye: The twenty-sixth semi-annual gathering of the C. F. Hall Co. employees was held at the residence of the head of the firm, and was, as all of its predecessors have been, a complete success. The distribution of checks was not the least pleasing item of the evening, over \$571 being distributed to seventeen employees in drafts ranging from \$5 to \$90. The total amount distributed by the firm since this plan was inaugurated is nearly \$13,000. The C. F. Hall Co. are pioneers in the profit sharing scheme and believe that it is a good thing, not only for the employees, but for the firm as well.

# Auctioneer

## FARM SALES A SPECIALTY

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

CHAS. SULLIVAN, MARENGO, ILL.

# C. F. HALL COMPANY, ILLINOIS

## CLEARING SALE

Some of the best values this store has ever offered. Come while these goods last.

## Ladies' Cloaks

A big stock which must be closed out. If you want a cloak and will see these qualities, we can sell you.

Extra heavy brown and grey mixture, cloth cloaks, large collars, good styles, reduced from \$13.69 to \$6.00.

Boucles — the finest, most stylish cloaks of this season, full satin lined, now... \$9.00.

Girls' cloaks, big variety, 6 to 14 year sizes, one-half our former prices.

Black Boucles, extra heavy garments, latest novelties in cut, formerly \$11.49; now... \$6.95.

Sealnet Plushes — the finest of plush garments with best guaranteed linings, now... \$14.00.

Every cloak in the house sold at a big bargain.

## OVERCOATS

You know what the weather has been — we never want another season like it. An A No. 1 coat can now be bought at less than the price of a poor coat 5 weeks ago.

See the values we offer at \$8.00 \$9.00 \$12.00

Lot 1. Men's davy grey heavy cotton sweaters. V-neck styles, garments sold everywhere at 50¢. Our price now... 25¢.

Lot 2. Boys' long pants in heavy casimeres and cotton worsteds, sizes up to 29 inch waistband, \$1.00 values at... 50¢.

Lot 3. Men's all-wool mittens, with knit wrists, flannel lined, very special, 2 pairs for... 25¢.

Lot 4. Boys' & young men's overcoats, good wool garments in dark colors, with regular style collars, sizes 30 to 34, only... \$2.50.

Lot 5. Boys' patent leather lace shoes, good high grade, practically all sizes from 13 to 4 pr. 1.00

Lot 6. Ladies' heavy dark red, fleeced Wrappers, garments usually selling for \$1.00, now... 50¢.

Lot 7. Men's odd vests light and dark colors sizes not over 35 bust measure... 10¢.

Lot 8. Men's very fine Brighton make of Dress Shirts, in best wash colors, with cuffs, all \$1 makes for... 75¢.

Lot 9. Boys' suits, 3 to 5 year sizes, Buster Brown styles, good dark colors, specially priced at per suit... \$1.00.

Lot 10. Ladies' Coats sizes 34 to 38 only, in good, dark colors, tailored styles many silk lined garments in the lot... \$1.00.

Lot 11. Misses' Shepherd plaid Dresses, sizes 14 to 16, neat attractive styles, for girls, regular \$3.50 make, for... \$1.95.

Lot 12. Ladies' last season models, of finely Tailored Suits, full silk lined jackets, sizes 34 to 38 only. Dark and light colors, splendid materials and values. \$1.98

Lot 13. Children's cloaks, heavy wool garments, in assorted colors, sizes 6 to 10 now... \$1.00.

Lot 14. 40 in. fancy figured Comfortor and Drapery Cloth 20c values now... 6¢.

Lot 15. Curtain Goods, fancy floral designs, all colors, best Scrim 36 in wide... 5¢.

Lot 16. Balkan Stripes fancy woven Waist Goods, 27 in wide, 15c values... 5¢.

Lot 17. Corduroy for dresses, black and colors, only... 50¢.

Lot 18. 36 in wide Curtain Goods, a 2c value for... 10¢.

Lot 19. Hair nets, fine mesh, black, blonde, light and dark brown, very special, 5 nets 5¢.

Lot 20. Men's all silk Harvard style mufflers, 25c makes... 5¢.

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

**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 7:00 to 8:30 p. m.

**J. D. Corson D. V. M.**  
Veterinarian  
Office and Hospital  
Stott and Main Sts.  
Phone 1762

**EVALINE LODGE**  
No. 34  
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.  
F. P. GLASS, J. W. Sowers, Sec. N. G.

**Given Away Gratis**  
In the Indiana and Ohio floods, the cyclone at Omaha, the Mississippi overflow and other disasters of the year 1913, thousands of **THE FREE SEWING MACHINES** were destroyed and new machines given away without cost to holders of The FREE insurance policy. **See Pictures in our Windows**  
Buy The FREE Sewing Machine and secure policy which protects the machine against loss by flood, tornado, cyclone, fire, breakage or any other cause. The only insured machine. **WE SELL IT**

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GENOA, ILLINOIS

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

**Genoa Nest No. 1017 Order of Owls**  
Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays Each Month  
N. MALANA, Pres.  
F. L. KOHLBURNER, Sec.

**EASY LICE KILLER**  
Not Easy on The Lice, But EASY TO APPLY  
Simply hang the open bottle of "LICECIL" in the chicken house and the fumes will put the lice out of business. It is the greatest insect killer on the market. Call and look over the directions and you will never again be pestered with the insect powder nuisance. It keeps the lice out of the nests and off the roosts.  
**IRA W. DOUGLASS** Genoa, Illinois.  
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