

Genoa Republican-Journal

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PUBLISHED BY C. D. SCHOONMAKER

GENOA, ILLINOIS, FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1911

NEW SERIES VOLUME VII, NO. 45

GENOA ASSESSMENT

LIST AND VALUATION OF LOTS AND FARMS IN TOWNSHIP OF GENOA

List as Published Once in Four Years—Taken from the Assessment Books of the County

STATE OF ILLINOIS,

DeKalb County, ss.

Public notice is hereby given, That the following is a full and complete List of the Assessment of Lots and Blocks in the village of Genoa, County of DeKalb, State of Illinois, for the year A. D. 1911, as appears from the Assessment Books of said Year.

EDWARD JOHNSON, Supervisor of Assessments.

Name Sub-Lots Amt/Val

Block 1.

G W Johnson lot 1..... 667

Mrs T Burley lot 2..... 327

Willis Ide lot 3..... 387

A C Senka lot 4..... 300

Earl Brown lots 5 & w 10 ft 6..... 400

Kline Shipman w 10 ft lot 6..... 400

John Kirk lot 7..... 567

A L Abbott lot 8..... 400

Mrs C E Hadsell 1/2 of 1 & e 25 ft lot 2..... 600

Block 2.

Lizzie V Johnson 1/2 lot 1..... 400

Amos Porter w 47 ft lot 2..... 367

Ida Carb lots 3 & 4..... 485

Mrs M Baldwin lot 5..... 335

Mrs T Haines lot 6..... 67

W R White lots 7 & 8..... 535

J P Cracraft 1, e 1/2 2 & e 108 ft lot 5..... 1000

Albert Shurtlett 3, 4 & w 1/2 2 & w 180 ft lot 5..... 1200

Block 3.

A S Hollembeck lot 1..... 320

Geo Shurtlett lot 2..... 320

H A Perkins lot 3..... 417

Jas Pierce lot 4..... 287

H N Perkins 1/2 lot 5..... 600

Geo Shurtlett 1/2 lot 6..... 17

Block 4.

Ellis Cooper e 1/2 1/2 lot 1..... 17

C J Cooper w 10 ft lot 2..... 17

C F Deardurff s 1/2 lot 4..... 267

Ralph Patterson lot 5..... 285

Richd McCormick (Ex Ry) lot 6..... 186

D R Brown lot 7..... 400

Block 5.

P Gethman lot 1..... 135

John Duval lot 2..... 92

Block 6.

Eureka Electric Co lot 1..... 40200

J B Stephens Eureka Park Addn. Block 1.

T N Austin lot 1..... 17

F W Marquis lot 2..... 17

W W Long lot 3..... 17

W W Long lot 4..... 17

W W Long lot 5..... 17

W W Long lot 6..... 17

W W Long lot 7..... 17

W W Long lot 8..... 17

W W Long lot 9..... 17

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W W Long lot 29..... 17

W W Long lot 30..... 17

W W Long lot 31..... 17

W W Long lot 32..... 17

W W Long lot 33..... 17

W W Long lot 34..... 17

W W Long lot 35..... 17

WORKED CON GAME

DEAF MUTE TAKES IN SEVERAL GENOA CITIZENS

MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTIONS

Confidence Man Gets Several People to Pay Cash for Magazine Subscriptions thru a Fake Agency

If a nice young man (apparently) comes to your town springing the deaf mute fake and offers you bargains in magazine subscriptions thru the Wilson Subscription Agency of Hartford, Conn., just hold him by the collar until some one of his many victims from Genoa arrives to relieve you of the burden. He is wanted in Genoa by several who subscribed along the latter part of May and the first of June. They have waited patiently for the magazines but there is nothing doing. The young man registered at the Eureka Hotel on the 25th of May as Chas. S. Moore of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. He professed to be a deaf mute (and may have been for all that is known here), was a nice appearing, well dressed young man of perhaps twenty-five years of age and readily appealed to the sympathy of many people. After waiting several weeks for the appearance of the magazines subscribed for, Mr. Jenkinson of the Eureka Hotel wrote the postal authorities at Hartford regarding the Wilson Subscription Agency. The reply stated that there was no such concern doing business in Hartford, but that considerable mail had been received addressed to that firm which could not be delivered. It is stated that Moore used the name of the editor of this paper as a reference in his canvassing. If so, there is one more added to the list of those who have a score to settle. The editor did not have the pleasure of meeting the gentleman while he was sojourning in Genoa. Perhaps if he had he would have been taken in also.

BUTTER PRICE ADVANCED

Another advance in the price of butter was made on the Elgin board of trade Monday, it being declared firm at 25 cents, an increase of one cent over last week's price. The output for the week was quoted as 986,300 pounds. A comparison of prices for the last three years follows: July 17, 1911, 24 cents, July 25, 1910, 27 cents, July 26, 1909, 26 1/2 cents.

Methodist Church

Morning service, preaching by the pastor.

Evening service, there will be speakers of the county who will talk on Sunday School work.

Thursday, Aug. 3, at 10:30 a. m., the district superintendent, Dr. A. D. Traveller, will hold the fourth quarterly conference. This will be Rev. Traveller's last year in the ministry as he is expecting to retire. It would be a pleasure to the elder to meet all the members of the conference.

Do not forget the social at Miss Irene Awe's on Friday night of this week for the committee is going to have a social.

Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Barcus and children are spending their vacation in the wilds of Wisconsin

DeKALB POST OFFICE ROBBED

Cash and Stamps to Value of \$7,500 was Taken Monday Night

Chronicle: Yeggmen blew the two vaults at the DeKalb post office early Tuesday morning and stole money and stamps aggregating in value something in the neighborhood of \$7,500. Four men are known to have done the work but they made an easy getaway, presumably in an automobile, and were in all likelihood safe with their plunder when the loss was discovered.

The robbery was discovered by Vic Lundberg when he got down at about ten minutes to six o'clock to open the office. As he came up the staircase from the basement he saw a blackened piece of cloth lying on the steps and as he got to the top of the flight he saw the face of the safe, blackened and the combination knob gone.

It was the work of only a few minutes to notify the police and to wire the postal officials in Chicago and Postmaster Olsen at Geneva Lake where he is enjoying his vacation. The thieves had evidently made their entrance into the building through a window on the west side at the northwest corner, stepping into the lobby. Then they jimmied their way through the money order window into the enclosure and fixed things so that they could make a quick escape. They unlocked the doors between them and liberty so that the alarm, if given, would not find them cooped up. Then it is likely that one man worked on each of the vaults while the other two stayed on watch.

A woman in the next house to the south of the office says that she saw four men leave the post office by the basement door about 3:30 o'clock and go around the corner of the office to the west. Footprints in the next yard at the west of the office showed the way that they had gone, but the crooks probably had an auto in waiting and are now a hundred miles or so away from the scene of the crime.

QUANSTRONG IS BUSY

Farmers See the Advantage of the Concrete Silo—More Contracts

P. A. Quanstrong has been busy with a gang of men all summer building concrete silos and has several contracts on hand now with more in view for the balance of the season. He will soon order another machine so that all orders may be taken care of. Farmers see the advantage of the concrete silo and are not slow to place their order when ready to have one built. Any kind of a silo on a dairy farm is almost a necessity these days, and it is obvious that one honestly constructed of concrete will last for ages. Mr. Quanstrong has always carried the reputation for honest work and is willing to be judged by his past record.

He has finished silos as follows: Andrew Peterson, 16x40 ft.; B. C. Awe, 16x50 ft. and Elmer Becker, 16x40 ft. He has contracted for the following: Henry Becker, 16x40; Roy Witt, 16x42; Geo. Redpath, 16x40; E. E. Seward, two 12x40. He has also constructed several tanks on the same plan and has several contracts on hand.

Notice

I am prepared to do light repairing and adjusting on autos and gasoline engines. Phone 41 CHAS. COLE.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

DO NOT FAVOR CONSTRUCTION OF VIADUCT

MORE SIDEWALKS ORDERED

Plan to Replace all Board Walks in City with Cement—Three New Street Lights to be Placed

Genoa, Ill., July 20, 1911. Adjourned regular meeting of city council called to order by Mayor Hoover. Members present: Weber, Malana, Whipple, Hutchison, Shipman, Quanstrong. Minutes of last regular meeting read and approved.

The following bills were approved by the finance committee: E. W. Halleck..... \$12.50 Jas Mansfield..... 12.50 W. L. Abraham..... 15.00 Motion made by Whipple seconded by Weber that bills be allowed and orders drawn on treasurer for amounts. Motion carried.

All street work approved by finance committee read. Report of street and walk committee relative to petition of W. & S. Traction Co. for permission to cross C. M. & St. P. track on Washington street with elevated crossing read. Objections to petition of W. & S. Traction Co. by citizens read. Motion made by Quanstrong seconded by Whipple that report of street and walk committee be accepted and approved. All voted yes.

Motion made by Quanstrong seconded by Shipman that protests of the city be placed on file. All voted yes. Street committee reports that they believe that it would be impracticable for traction company to cross St. P. tracks on State, Main or west end streets with trestle and also that property owners would not consent that the same be built. Motion made by Quanstrong seconded by Weber that report be accepted and approved as read. All voted yes.

A petition of citizens for cement or tile walk on east side of Washington street from 1st street to 2nd street was presented.

Moved by Quanstrong seconded by Hutchison that the petition be referred to street and walk committee. All voted yes.

Light committee recommended that lights be placed at corner of Stott and Central avenue, corner Washington and 1st streets and corner Hill and Genoa streets. Moved by Shipman seconded by Malana that report be accepted and lights be placed as recommended. All voted yes.

Moved by Quanstrong seconded by Hutchison that outhouses be built at waterworks station grounds and at city hall grounds, with round vaults not less than five feet deep, properly lined with tile. All voted yes.

Moved by Malana that fire marshal have three fire ward notices painted. Seconded by Hutchison. All voted yes.

Moved by Quanstrong seconded by Malana that city clerk order two car loads of gravel and one car of torpedo sand. All voted yes.

Moved by Hutchison seconded by Malana that cement walk be constructed on north side of Hill street between west line of Genoa street and west line of Sycamore street, and culvert across Genoa street. All voted yes.

Moved by Weber that cement walk be constructed on east side of Locust street from Main to R.

OF GENERAL INTEREST

ITEMS STOLEN FROM COLUMNS OF EXCHANGES

NEW POSTAL CARD ISSUED

A "Hydroplane," a New Style of Boat is Being Constructed at Lake Geneva—The Army Aeronauts

INTERURBAN KILLS COW

Traffic Delayed Several Hours Sunday Morning by Derailing of Car

The interurban car struck a cow just south of the Illinois Central tracks last Sunday morning, derailing the front truck and delaying traffic for several hours. The cow, which was owned by J. L. Patterson, was badly mangled beneath the trucks and it was a difficult task to extricate the carcass, the car weighing about 33 tons.

Some one in crossing the fields thru the farms occupied by Mr. Patterson and B. C. Awe Sunday morning left two gates open with the result that the cow owned by the former got onto the tracks and was killed, while nineteen of Mr. Awe's cows got into the corn. Had it been later in the season the entire herd belonging to Mr. Awe would probably have been killed by eating the green corn.

It is incomprehensible how anyone can be so thoughtless in leaving gates open when they cross another's property, especially in view of the fact that both the men mentioned above have always been perfectly willing that people should enjoy the pleasure of roaming their fields. Both have repeatedly requested the people to use judgment and care, but it seems that the requests have fallen on deaf ears in some cases. The patience of both has now been exhausted and some orders will be issued instead of mere requests.

FARMER KILLED

N. H. Givens of Afton Victim of Runaway Team Friday

A most distressing farm accident happened late Friday afternoon on the farm of N. H. Givens, in Afton township, which cost Mr. Givens his life, says the DeKalb Advertiser. The details of the sorrowful happening seem to be about as follows:

Sanford Givens, one of the sons, was operating a manure spreader in the meadow near the house and left his team standing while he went to drive the cows from the corn. The team became restless and ran away out of the field and up the lane to the house.

It is not known definitely just what happened, but it is supposed that Mr. Givens tried to stop them and was run over. At any rate, he was found by the family lying up against the fence, unconscious, with an arm broken and a wound on his head.

Given Salary Boost

The 40,000 odd rural free delivery carriers in the United States are to be given a substantial salary increase beginning with the present month. Postmaster General Hitchcock has authorized the disbursement during the current fiscal year of \$4,000,000 for this purpose. This amount will mean an increase of \$100 over the present salary of \$900 for all carriers on standard routes, with proportionate increases on the shorter routes.

Genoa Camp No. 163 M. W. A.

Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month. Visiting neighbors welcome. B. C. Awe, V. C. E. H. Browne, Clerk

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Dr. L. G. Hemenway
Physician and Surgeon
Hours: 7:30 to 9:00 a. m.
Office and residence in E. C. Crawford house, Genoa street, 2nd house south of Main. Phone 185

You Pay Us \$50.00
and we will teach you Gregg shorthand and secure you a position.
If we fail to do so, WE WILL Pay You \$50.00
ELLIS BUSINESS COLLEGE, Elgin

GENOA LODGE NO. 288 A. F. & A. M.
Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
Jas. Hutchison, Jr., W. M.
C. D. Schoonmaker, Secy.

GENOA LODGE No. 768 I. O. O. F.
Meets every Monday evening in Odd Fellow Hall.
A. E. Pickett, N. G. G. W. Sowers, Sec.

EVALINE LODGE No. 344
Meets 4th Tuesday of each month in I. O. O. F. Hall
C. H. Altenberg, Prefect
Fannie M. Heed, Secy

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. E. A. Robinson
Physician and Surgeon.
Hours: 10:30 to 12:00 a. m. 1:00 to 3:00 p. m. 6:30 to 8 p. m.
Office and residence cor. Monroe & 1st Sts. Calls promptly attended.

A. M. Hill, M. D.
Office over Martin's jewelry store.
Hours: 12:30 to 2 p. m. 6:30 to 8 p. m.
Residence on East Main St. Calls promptly attended to day or night

SAVING AND EARNING.

A Chicago millionaire came to this country in 1871, with 12 cents in his pocket. The other day, referring to it, he said he laid down this rule: "Never to be out of work and never to spend as much as you earn."

Let a man sit down and make a list of what he needs, not scantily but bountifully, and he will be surprised how many things he can cut out and yet keep body and mind in fine condition.

The bureau of animal industry has devised what appears to be a breakfast food for horses, with the purpose to reduce the high cost of their living.

A German expedition which went to German East Africa to search for dinosaurian remains reports the discovery of bones larger than any heretofore exhumed in other parts of the world.

A telephone has been installed near the pulpit of a Kansas church to enable the congregation to hear the sermon without going to church.

The American bullfrog is to be introduced into Japan by a young Japanese who was graduated from an American agricultural college this year.

Still another doctor is added to the list of those who are being sued for sewing up various articles in the bodies of their patients operated upon.

It is pointed out that there is no danger of overdoing the apple raising business, as the frequent crop failures keep down the production.

By hypnotizing a maniac an Illinois woman prevented him from attacking her and her children. It might be well for the ladies to drop bridge for a while and take up hypnotism.

No patriotic citizen will let any gully fly escape, and all flies have been duly convicted.

The seventeen-year old locust is food in the long run for the English sparrow. Its end is inglorious.

GOES OVER NIAGARA

"BOBBY" LEACH, IN BARREL, DROPS 158 FEET FROM BRINK OF HORSESHOE FALLS.

SUSTAINS ONLY MINOR HURTS

Steel and Wood Tank With Man Suspended in Canvas Hammock Shoots Through Space With the Speed of Cannon Ball.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., July 26.—Bobby Leach, forty-nine years old, of Niagara Falls, Ont., went over the Horseshoe falls in a barrel and still lives.

Though he was severely battered and bruised in the drop of 158 feet his injuries are only superficial, and he is able to be about his house.

This is the second time in the history of the river that such a feat has been accomplished. Mrs. Anna Edson Taylor of this city made the trip in a barrel on October 24, 1901, and came out alive.

Harassed by the police on both sides of the river, Leach was forced to make his start from La Salle, two miles and a half above the cataract on the United States side.

Two rivermen took him in a launch to Navy Island, where everything was made shipshape and Leach was placed in the barrel.

It is a steel affair, eleven feet long with ends of wood. Leach was hung in a canvas hammock.

The barrel with its passenger was cast adrift just off the mouth of Chippewa creek, hardly a mile above the brink of the Horseshoe, and was quickly caught by the rush of the upper rapids. When 500 yards from the brink the barrel was caught in the tremendous current and raked to the chasm.

Within 200 yards of the brink it struck hard against a rock, and a large section of the wooden end was broken off. As the barrel reached the crest, it swung straight and went plunging down into the abyss on its long axis.

Hardly thirty seconds elapsed until it was seen a red speck, careening in the spume below the cataract.

Oxygen Revives Reckless Man. With the terrific outrush of the Horseshoe, caused by high water, the barrel went floating down, tossing and tumbling in its passage towards the upper steel arch bridge.

Frank Bender of Chippewa swam out to it with a rope and caught the barrel by one of its handles. From that point the barrel was towed ashore.

Leach was bleeding and appeared in a bad way, but once out of the barrel he raised himself and waved to the crowds that lined the bank. He was badly exhausted and it was necessary to apply oxygen to revive him.

"I minded the tumbling about the falls more than the big drop," said Leach. "Liked to killed me the way I was tossed about before I hit the brink."

ROADS MUST CUT WEST RATES

Interstate Commission Issues Sweeping Order Affecting All Freight Charges Between Coasts.

Washington, July 25.—Decisions of far reaching importance were announced by the Interstate commerce commission. They affect directly all freight rates between the Atlantic coast and the Pacific coast.

By the opinions handed down the commission has attempted to arrive at a definite relation of the rates to the non-competitive points as compared with those to the coast, and has laid down the extent to which the rates to interior points may exceed the coast rates.

In all the cases decided the carriers are given until October 15 to file tariffs with the commission, constructed in accordance with the views set forth in the opinion.

The net result of the decisions will be to give lower rates on all west-bound transcontinental traffic to cities in the inter-rocky mountain territory.

EIGHT SHOT BY CRAZY HINDU

Man Dressed as Soldier Runs Amuck in Chicago Streets Firing Rifle at Pedestrians.

Chicago, July 26.—A man wearing a soldier's uniform and carrying a modern Springfield rifle went suddenly insane in front of the Chicago opera house, Washington and Clark streets, and shot eight persons; four seriously.

After a terrific struggle the man was arrested and said he was M. Husla, a Hindu. He said he had determined to kill 40,000 persons and had just started.

Husla gave the police a terrific fight before he was subdued. He clubbed them with his gun and clawed and bit furiously. He was not subdued until he was made almost senseless. Five policemen struggled with him.

No Whisky for Harvest Hands. Alton, Ill., July 25.—Farmers across the Mississippi river from Alton, in the country known as Missouri point, this year abolished the rule that every harvest hand and every thrasher is entitled to three jiggers of whisky a day besides his wages.

West Alton became a battle ground every harvest.

BOSTON IS ATTACKED BY ASIATIC CHOLERA

One Death at Hospital Reported, While Two Sailors Supposed to Have Disease, Disappear.

Boston, July 24.—Asiatic cholera has reached Boston and caused one death, while two foreign sailors who are believed to have brought the dread disease here after being taken ill disappeared and their whereabouts is unknown, according to a statement given out officially by Chairman Samuel H. Durgin of the Boston board of health.

The cholera victim was Mrs. Tamassino Mastrodenico, who died at the detention hospital on Gallup's island Thursday.

Mrs. Mastrodenico took into her home as lodgers a few weeks ago two sailors who were members of the crew of a steamer supposed to have sailed from an Italian port.

The sailors subsequently were taken ill and disappeared. Efforts are being made to locate them.

The children of Mrs. Mastrodenico are under observation at the quarantine station and the board has already begun the work of examining the many persons who may have come into contact with the dead woman.

Her house in the congested Italian district of the city will be thoroughly fumigated and all precautions taken to protect the 25 families, including some half a hundred children, who also live there.

New York, July 24.—A Spanish seafaring man who landed in New York on July 1 and was admitted to Bellevue hospital as a typhoid patient was found to be suffering from Asiatic cholera.

Health Commissioner Lederle and his aids, now that the scourge has broken through quarantine barriers, are taking steps to prevent a spread of the disease. The patient and his nurse were taken to the cholera hospital at Swinburne island.

TOLEDO HAS \$325,000 FIRE

Eight Firemen Injured by Falling Wall When Stevens Billiard Fixture Factory Burns.

Toledo, O., July 24.—Eight firemen were painfully injured in a fire which destroyed the four buildings of the B. A. Stevens company at Erie, Lucas and Vance streets, manufacturers of billiard and pool fixtures and bar-room supplies, and eight dwellings and frame storerooms. The total damage is estimated at \$325,000.

How the fire started is not known. The flames spread through the brick buildings with great rapidity. The walls on the Erie and the Lucas streets sides fell in within an hour after the fire was discovered. Flying brick and glass injured a number of firemen.

FEAR NEW MEXICAN REVOLT

Disorders Indicate the Spread of Ill Feeling Between Federal Troops and Former Rebels.

Mexico City, July 24.—Fear is frankly expressed in many quarters of the capital that the period of reconstruction soon may be succeeded by another revolution.

Reports of disorders, assuming in a few cases the magnitude of battles, are not uncommon, and almost daily the authorities are informed of the frustration of plots against Madero or the constituted government. The recurrence of sanguinary factional disputes leaves no room to doubt there is growing rapidly a wall between the federal soldiers and the revolutionary forces still under arms.

NO VOTE ON 1912 CHOICE

Nebraska Democratic Convention Declines to Go on Record for Any Candidate.

Fremont, Neb., July 26.—The Democratic state convention refused to endorse the candidacy of any individual for the presidential nomination in 1912. It had been expected that an effort would be made to have Governor Harmon of Ohio endorsed.

Two revisions were made of the platform as originally drafted before its final adoption. It speaks in praise of Democratic leaders and reaffirms the old principles of the party.

Addresses made before the convention were laudatory of Democratic achievement.

MRS. SUSIE VAUGHN BURIED

Funeral of Founder of Decoration Day Held at Mt. Olivet Cemetery in Washington.

Washington, July 24.—Mrs. Susie L. Vaughn, founder of Decoration day, who died at the Eastern Star home here, was buried at Mt. Olivet cemetery here today. Shortly after the civil war, Mrs. Vaughn started the movement for honoring graves of dead soldiers, which culminated in the act of congress setting aside Decoration day as a national holiday.

She was the widow of Judge J. N. Vaughn of San Francisco.

Senate Ratifies Seal Treaty.

Washington, July 25.—The north Pacific seal treaty, prohibiting pelagic sealing and regulating the killing of seals on land, was ratified by the senate. The treaty does not take effect until accepted by all signatory powers.

Pope's Throat Is Worse.

Rome, July 26.—The condition of the pope, who is suffering from a sore throat, is less satisfactory. The general symptoms, however, it is said, are not alarming.

SWAT 'EM!



STEEL POOL PLANNED

ELEVEN FIRMS TO DIVIDE TRADE IS SHOWN IN U. S. INQUIRY.

CONTRACT DENIED BY TRUST

Council for Big Corporation Repudiates Agreement Claiming It Was Never Signed, But Committee Place It in the Records.

Washington, July 25.—Congressman Stanley's expected sensation in the investigation of the steel trust was sprung in the form of an alleged agreement entered into in November, 1900, by eleven steel companies to co-operate for their mutual interest and to form an organization known as "The Steel Plan" Association of the United States.

No sooner had the committee met than Chairman Stanley put into the records a copy of the alleged agreement. It first came to light through Eugene Bonnewell, an attorney, and F. B. Kauffman, a job printer, both of Wayne, Pa., who acquainted Chairman Stanley of their information. They said they had printed it for the Lukens Iron and Steel company.

Heavy Penalties for Violations. Any steel company violating the terms of the agreement, it is asserted, laid itself liable to heavy penalties and fines of as much as \$1,000 have been imposed. Each firm was required to make monthly sworn statements relating to shipments, rolling production, etc., and any member who shipped more than his apportioned amount was required to pay a fine on each pound of such excess, the money collected being divided among the members who did not ship up to their allotted share.

According to the agreement the following were the companies and their allotments in the pact: Carnegie Steel company, 46.25; Jones and Laughlin, limited, 4.75; Illinois Steel company, 11.00; Crucible Steel company of America, 4.50; Otis Steel company, 2.50; Tidewater Steel company, 3.00; Lukens Iron and Steel company, 7.50; Worth Brothers company, 7.00; Central Iron and Steel company, 8.00; American Steel and Wire company, 5.50 per cent; Glasgow Iron company, to the extent of sales and up to 40,000 tons, should they be able to accomplish them, prior to December 31, 1901.

No Latitude in Prices.

Section 9 of the agreement, reads: "All sales between parties to these agreements shall be at full prices, as provided in agreement B and all shipments shall be reported by the manufacturer, on which a pool tax will be charged the same as outside parties, the purchaser also to report shipments of all such materials so bought, for which they shall claim and receive credit."

Counsel Deny Agreement.

Richard Lindabury, counsel for the United States Steel corporation, protested against the introduction of copy of the agreement because it was not signed and because the date as given was one year in advance of the formation of the United States Steel corporation. Mr. Lindabury said that there was no such agreement in the files of the steel corporation and he denied all knowledge of it, but the copy of the agreement as read was placed in the committee's report.

INDORSE TAFT IN NEBRASKA

Republican Convention Praises President's Administration and Blocks Boom for Senator La Follette.

Lincoln, Neb., July 26.—Nebraska Republicans, in convention, gave President Taft and his administration a strong indorsement and blocked all efforts of a small band of insurgent delegates to arouse sentiment for Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin as a presidential candidate.

The insurgents lacked a leader and were outgeneraled by Victor Rosewater and his delegation from Omaha. An attempt to have the convention instruct the resolutions committee to refrain from indorsing any individual met with summary treatment.

COTTON TARIFF REVISION RATIFIED BY DEMOCRATS

House Members in Caucus Vote to Reduce Customs Rates by Nearly One-Half.

Washington, July 26.—Democrats of the house of representatives, after a prolonged caucus, ratified by more than a two-thirds majority the cotton tariff revision bill drafted by the Democratic members of the ways and means committee.

This revision reduces by nearly one-half the schedules of the Payne-Aldrich law on manufactures of cotton. The bill will be introduced in the house and its passage expedited.

The bill was not ratified without protest, and a vigorous effort was made by many Democrats to upset the party legislative program and to prevent adjournment of the special session of congress by blazing away with tariff revision all down the line, even if such action would throw the session into the late fall.

The committee estimates that under the new rate the revenue to be derived in 12 months from the cotton tariff will be \$10,500,000, a decrease of a little more than \$3,000,000 from last year under the Payne-Aldrich law.

Cotton clothing duties are reduced from 40 to 30 and 25 per cent; cotton cloth, not mercerized or bleached, cut to 15, 20 and 25 per cent. in various grades, and cloth composed of silk or mercerized cut from 42.46 to 25 per cent.

Though all resolutions were defeated no decisive action on the time of adjournment was taken.

ATTORNEY GENERAL IN DENIAL

Wickersham Brands Charge Made by Alaskan Delegate That Criminals Were Shielded as False.

Washington, July 25.—Attorney General Wickersham before the house committee on judiciary branded as falsehoods the charges of Delegate Wickersham of Alaska, that the attorney general had "shielded Alaskan criminals," and had allowed the statute of limitations to run in an alleged coal contract fraud case.

The attorney general said the "proof" which the delegate had given him in the coal case consisted of an affidavit of H. J. Douglass, formerly auditor of the Alaskan syndicate. The Douglass affidavit referred to alleged affidavits made by Captain Jarvis and John H. Bullock.

The attorney general said Special Assistant McNamara, sent to Alaska to investigate the case, found no such affidavits and that the war department records fail to show anything of the sort.

CONFERENCE OF ALL RACES

First Universal Congress Opens in London, With Representatives Present From All Nations.

London, July 25.—For the first time in the history of the world representatives of every known racial division, met in conference today to plan a campaign looking toward an amelioration of the hatred and jealousy prevalent among the three great divisions of the earth's inhabitants—the Mongolian, Caucasian and Ethiopian. The first session took place in the auditorium of the University of London, and the conference will continue through the week. The Universal Races' congress is the name given to this convention.

Speakers of every nationality are present, and some of the most prominent philanthropists, theologians, statesmen and economists of the world were on the program.

MRS. GOODWIN GIVEN DECREE

Actor's Wife Wins in Superior Court, He Is Forbidden to Marry While She Lives.

New York, July 26.—Justice Bischoff in the supreme court granted the final decree in the divorce action brought by Edna Goodrich Goodwin against Nat Goodwin. The decree provides that Mrs. Goodwin may marry the same as if Mr. Goodwin was dead, but the actor is barred from marrying during the lifetime of Mrs. Goodwin.

PACT BILL PASSED

TAFT RECIPROCITY MEASURE CARRIED BY SENATE BY VOTE OF 53 TO 27.

WILL BECOME LAW JULY 26

Amendments That Encumbered Canada Pact Quickly Swept Aside When Time Comes for Decisive Action—Party Lines Are Wiped Out.

Washington, July 24.—Congress has concluded the business for which it was convened in extraordinary session April 4 last. The Canadian reciprocity bill was passed by the senate by a vote of 53 to 27.

President Taft did not receive the measure for signature before leaving for Beverly as the house had adjourned before the senate took the final vote, and the engrossment of the bill must take place while the branch in which it originated is in session. The house does not meet again until July 26, when the final formalities will take place.

Final Vote on Measure.

The final vote on the measure follows:

For (Republicans).—Bradley, Brandegee, Briggs, Brown, Burton, Crane, Cullom, Guggenheim, Jones, Lodge, McLean, Nixon, Penrose, Perkins, Poindexter, Richardson, Root, Stephenson, Townsend, Wetmore, Works—21. For (Democrats).—Bacon, Bankhead, Bryan, Chamberlain, Chilton, Culbertson, Davis, Fletcher, Foster, Gore, Hitchcock, Johnson, Johnston, Kern, Martin, Martine, Myers, Newland, O'Gorman, Overman, Owen, Paynter, Pomeroy, Reed, Shively, Smith of Maryland, Smith of South Carolina, Stone, Swanson, Taylor, Watson, Williams—23.

Against (Republicans).—Borah, Bourne, Bristow, Burnham, Clapp, Clark of Wyoming, Crawford, Cummins, Curtis, Dixon, Gamble, Gronna, Heyburn, Kenyon, La Follette, Lippitt, Lorimer, McCumber, Nelson, Oliver, Page, Smith of Michigan, Smoot, Warren—24.

Against (Democrats).—Bailey, Clark of Arkansas, Simmons—3. Pairs—Lea, (for), Frye (against); Tillman (for), Dillingham (against); Rayner (for), Sutherland (against); Du Pont (for), Thornton (against); Percy (for), Gallinger (against).

Every Amendment Defeated.

Every amendment was voted down by a larger majority than that by which the original bill finally carried—in all cases where a roll call was had. On the final passage 21 Republicans voted for the bill and 24 against, 32 Democrats for it and 3 against.

The only significant thing as to votes on the various amendments was the practically unanimous disposition on the part of friends of the reciprocity measure not to allow anything to mar the agreement entered into between executive officials of the Canadian and United States governments.

Cattle Change Gets High Vote.

Most of the votes on amendments on which there were roll calls ran about 16 to 64. The highest votes obtained in favor of any amendments were those on the Nelson cattle and farm products proposition and the McCumber scheme to prevent elimination of the duties on grain in bond. The former was defeated 23 to 68 and the latter 21 to 54.

Crowds Are Small.

No big crowds filled the galleries when the end came, but there were many members of the house on the floor as the finish approached. There was no oratory—just a series of roll calls, which brought the main issue to a vote.

DECIDE CANADA MUST VOTE

Conservatives Insist That Reciprocity Agreement With United States Must Have People's Indorsement.

Ottawa, Ont., July 26.—That reciprocity with the United States will have to get the indorsement of the voters of Canada was the decision of a party caucus of the Conservatives. The Liberal caucus thereupon decided the election should be held as soon as possible. There may be dissolution of parliament within a fortnight, but possibly not until the end of August.

The election probably will be held the last week in September or the first week in October. Parliament will be called immediately afterward. If the government is returned the reciprocity bill will be put through without difficulty.

STORM COSTS MANY LIVES

Thousands of Dollars Worth of Property Lost in Gale Which Sweeps Rivers and Lakes.

Thousand Island Park, N. Y., July 25.—Several lives are believed to have been lost and thousands of dollars' worth of property destroyed by the worst windstorm in the history of this section, which has been sweeping over the St. Lawrence river for the past two days.

Bicycle as Shield From Wildcat.

Tacoma, Wash., July 25.—Returning on a bicycle from summoning a physician to attend his father, Jesse Chadwick was attacked in the outskirts of Tacoma by three wildcats. Chadwick interposed the machine between the beasts and himself and escaped. The bicycle was found with the tires chewed off.

CURE THAT SORE THROAT

Sore throat is inflammation of the mucous membrane of the throat, and if this membrane happens to be at all sensitive a predisposition to sore throat will exist.

Faxtine Tolleit Antiseptic is both a preventative and a cure for sore throat because it possesses extraordinary cleansing, healing and germicidal qualities. Just a little in a glass of water, used as a gargle, will quickly relieve all soreness and strengthen the mucous membrane of the throat, and thus overcome all tendency to sore throat.

Faxtine is far superior to liquid antiseptics or Peroxide for all toilet and hygienic uses.

Faxtine may be obtained at any drug store, 25 and 50c a box, or sent postpaid upon receipt of price by The Faxtine Tolleit Co., Boston, Mass. Send for a free sample.

DECIDED NOT TO OPEN IT.



Caller—I was thinking about opening a drug store in this neighborhood. Do you think one is needed around here?

Resident—Great idea. There's no place within ten blocks where a man can buy stamps or see the city directory.

Seventy-one Years in a Shoe Shop.

Charles H. Wilson of Troy, N. Y., occupies the unique position of having been in business in one building for 71 years; at least he will have completed 71 years in the shoe business at 242 244 River street August 12 next. This record, it is believed, can be equaled by few if any shoe retailers in this country. Mr. Wilson has also been in business for himself for more than 50 years. Mr. Wilson is today just as much in active business as he was almost three-quarters of a century ago when as a thirteen-year-old lad he entered the employ of John Leonard Williams of Troy. To be exact, that was August 12, 1840. Mr. Williams kept a shoe store at 242-244 River street in a building which had been erected in 1803, and so the building now occupied by Mr. Wilson for his retail shoe business is one of the oldest buildings in Troy.

Work for Extinction of Tuberculosis.

Exhibitions showing in graphic form the prevention of consumption have been shown in every state in the United States, except Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico and Wyoming, and also in most of the Canadian provinces and in Mexico, Porto Rico and Cuba, according to a statement made by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. There are now 25 states and 18 cities having permanent and traveling exhibits besides the two operated by the National association itself, and the total number of similar displays is over 200, including about 150 small school exhibits. The first tuberculosis exhibit in America was shown by the Maryland Tuberculosis commission in January, 1904. In 1906 there were four such exhibits.

FALSE HUNGER

A Symptom of Stomach Trouble Corrected by Good Food.

There is, with some forms of stomach trouble, an abnormal craving for food which is frequently mistaken for a "good appetite." A lady teacher writes from Carthage, Mo., to explain how with good food she dealt with this sort of hurtful hunger.

"I have taught school for fifteen years, and up to nine years ago had good, average health. Nine years ago, however, my health began to fail, and continued to grow worse steadily, in spite of doctor's prescriptions, and everything I could do. During all this time my appetite continued good, only the more I ate the more I wanted to eat—I was always hungry.

"The first symptoms of my breakdown were a distressing nervousness and a loss of flesh. The nervousness grew so bad that finally it amounted to actual prostration. Then came stomach troubles, which were very painful, constipation which brought on piles, dyspepsia and severe nervous headaches.

"The doctors seemed powerless it help me, said I was overworked, and at last urged me to give up teaching, if I wished to save my life.

"But this I could not do. I kept on at it as well as I could, each day growing more wretched, my will-power alone keeping me up, till at last a good angel suggested that I try a diet of Grape-Nuts food, and from that day to this I have found it delicious always appetizing and satisfying.

"I owe my restoration to health to Grape-Nuts. My weight has returned and for more than two years I have been free from the nervousness, constipation, piles, headaches, and all the ailments that used to punish me so, and have been able to work freely and easily." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason." Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

DUTY OF UNCLE SAM

BUILDING OF GOOD ROADS PROBLEM FOR FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

WOULD HARDLY FEEL TAX

General Welfare Clause of Constitution Gives Congress Power to Build Roads—Federal Aid Would Give Mighty Impetus to Road Building.

BY HOWARD H. GROSS.

About once a year the post office department sends out word to the various postmasters throughout the country where the roads are bad, threatening to suspend rural mail delivery unless the roads are put in acceptable condition. This is right and proper. It is an outrage to expect the mail carrier to wade through a sea of mud to carry the mail to the farm home. It ought not to be necessary for him to do so. At times the roads get so bad that the mail wagon must be abandoned, and the trip is then made on horseback, carrying only the letters. Sometimes the delivery has to be abandoned for days at a time on account of road conditions.

Why the roads should be so bad the country over, when nearly everybody wants good roads is a strange anomaly, and this unfortunate situation will probably continue until the people approach the good roads problem from the right angle.

It is a tremendous undertaking to gravel and macadamize the principal highways of the country—it means the building of 400,000 or 500,000 miles of roads, and would cost between a billion and a half to two billion dollars, or from \$15 to \$20 for every man, woman and child in the land. This seems like a colossal outlay and it is, but the money could not all be spent at once. It would take probably twenty years to do it, so it would be at the rate of perhaps one dollar per year per capita. The department of agriculture estimates that the actual saving to the people by good roads would be at least \$3.50 per person per year. If this estimate is anywhere nearly correct, and it probably is approximately so, then the saving to the people alone by good roads would pay for them in five years' time.

There is no fact better demonstrated in economics than that the building of good roads adds to property values many times the cost and brings social, educational and economic benefits that make the building of roads the best paying investment that any community or state can make.

The question is, how ought this matter to be handled? In the writer's opinion the first duty is to the federal government. It is high time for it to get busy on this problem. The money Uncle Sam raises is by indirect taxation and this tax the people scarcely feel and there is very little complaint about it. It hurts us more to pay one dollar as a tax through the tax collector's office than it does to pay five times the amount by indirect taxation. Under the general welfare clause of the constitution, congress has the power to build roads. It also has specific authority to do so for those roads used for rural delivery, and these comprise nearly all the main highways of the country.

Suppose, then, we estimate an expenditure of \$1,500,000,000 to be made upon highways, jointly by the nation, the state and the township or county, letting the federal government contribute one-third the amount, and prorating the money between the states on a joint basis of population and road mileage. This would give a state like Illinois between \$26,000,000 and \$27,000,000. The funds to be provided for from time to time by long-time, low interest bonds. The tax per capita to carry these bonds at three per cent., when all are issued, would be about 15 cents per year—three car fares! Then let the state pay one-third from a general tax levy, or, better still, by a bond issue, and one-third paid locally by the township. It is common practice for the state to contribute to road building under what is popularly known as the state aid plan—the townships have been doing the little that has been done and doing it without help for many years. The new feature of the proposition is the federal contribution, for which there is ample authority and for which there is a precedent and a paramount need.

Within the last few years there has been a great hue and cry throughout the land for waterway improvement; conventions have been held and the demand made that the federal government contribute \$500,000,000 to that end, at the rate of \$50,000,000 a year for ten years. The point the writer desires to make is that where it is possible for one ton of freight or produce to be carried by water, there would be thousands of tons moved by wagon over the public highways, and that if the amount of money demanded for waterway improvement were applied to highways, it would be hundreds of times more beneficial, and the benefits would reach all of the people.

The government is using about 900,000 miles of public roads for rural mail delivery and these are post roads within the meaning of the Constitution. Congress has express power to build and maintain post roads, and if it can build and maintain them it certainly could help to do it.

The question may be asked whether a bond issue of \$500,000,000 for aid in road building would be at all hazardous. By referring to the statement of the treasury department, one will find that the present bond issue amounts to about \$11 per capita, and the annual interest charge is 29 cents. The issue of \$500,000,000 of bonds would carry the bond issue up to approximately \$16 per capita and the interest charge to 44 cents. At that rate it would be the smallest bonded indebtedness per capita of any of the leading countries of the world. As against the \$16, Great Britain has a debt of \$88 per capita, Germany \$49, Italy \$92, and France \$144. It is perfectly safe to say that if the government would issue and expend \$500,000,000 of bonds in aiding the construction of permanent highways, the people would never know that an additional tax had been imposed and would never feel the payment. This step would give a mighty impetus to road building, and in ten or fifteen years probably 400,000 miles of good roads could be built, and this would revolutionize transportation and would add immeasurably to the pleasure of country life, and would add several times the amount to the property value of the nation, and give us better schools, higher social life and a higher standard of civilization.

There is a widespread demand for a parcels post, and as congress usually responds to popular demand, and always does if the clamor is loud and long enough. So it is quite probable the parcel post will be tried out.

Let the government help build good roads—the highways over which the children must go to school, the doctor to reach the suffering and over which must pass every bushel of grain and every bale of cotton raised—the road which reaches every field, every farm home and every market town. The people everywhere demand good roads. Roads are universal; waterways are sectional. Good roads mean a saving in transportation far greater than can be accomplished in any other way. Good roads mean better schools, more social life and a higher standard of living; they mean progress and civilization.

GRADES AND GOOD ROADS

Highways Traveled by Heavily Loaded Vehicles Should Be Kept Down to Three Per Cent.

A one per cent. grade on a road means a rise of one foot for each hundred feet of distance traveled up the hill. A ten per cent. grade means ten feet rise in each hundred feet so traveled. A one per cent. grade, then, means that in traveling up hill one mile an ascent is made of 52.8 feet, while a ten per cent. grade means a rise in altitude of 528 feet in a mile. Accurate tests have shown that a horse which can pull 1,000 pounds on a level road can pull only \$10 pounds on a rise of one foot in fifty, and on a rise of one foot in ten he can pull only 250 pounds. These facts show that the greatest load that can be hauled over a road is the load which can be taken up the steepest hill on that road, or through the deepest mud hole. It is therefore advised that all highways traveled by heavily loaded vehicles should be kept within a three or four per cent. grade if practicable. To do this may require a change of location to get around hills, always keeping in mind that the lower the grade the larger the load may be hauled and the cost of haulage kept at the lowest point.

Birds a Help to the Farmer. The demand for the protection of wild birds was once based solely on humane and esthetic grounds; now the demand is coming to be based in addition on economic grounds, which will commend it to a larger number of men and insure it a more careful hearing in the court of public opinion. Bird slaughter not long ago was declared because the native songsters were being killed at the behest of millinery fashion.

Now another note is sounded. The increase of insect pests and consequent reduction of the harvests has corresponded with the decrease of the birds. In addition to filling their craws with insects numerous wild birds feed on weed seeds, and weeds are a handicap in agriculture.

In several states increasing safeguards are being thrown around birds because of their worth as aids to agriculture.

Russia's Fight on Tuberculosis.

The first "white flower day," which was observed in Russia on May 3, was a "success beyond the hopes of the most sanguine," says the Russische Correspondenz. Throughout the nation on that day men, women and children offered for sale tiny white flowers. The proceeds of the sales were handed over to the League for the Prevention and Cure of Tuberculosis. Money in large quantities was collected, the smallest and poorest hamlets contributing their share. It is not to be wondered at, because Russia is really the land of the dread malady. The trying climate and unspeakable sanitary conditions make it a fruitful ground for the development of the disease, and statistics show that in late years there has been a steady increase in its ravages. The manner in which the people responded on the first "white flower day" shows that they appreciate the conditions.

What Did She Mean? "On bended knee I begged her for a kiss." "And what did she say?" "Told me to get up and be practical."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

GOOD ROADS BETTER COUNTRY

Highways Tell Tale of Profit or Loss and Spell Ruin for County That Neglects Them.

The plain people of the land are familiar with the truths of history. They know the past. They realize that often difference between good roads and bad roads is the difference between profit and loss. Good roads have a money value far beyond our ordinary conception. Bad roads constitute our greatest drawback to internal development and material progress. Good roads mean prosperous farmers; bad roads mean abandoned farms, sparsely settled country districts, and congested populated cities, where the poor are destined to become poorer. Good roads mean more cultivated farms and cheaper food products for the toilers in the towns; bad roads mean poor transportation, lack of communication, high prices for the necessities of life, the loss of untold millions of wealth, and idle workmen seeking employment. Good roads will help those who cultivate the soil and feed the multitude, and whatever aids the producers of our country will increase our wealth and our greatness and benefit all the people. We cannot destroy our farms without final decay. They are today the heart of our national life and the chief source of our material greatness. Tear down every edifice in our cities and labor will rebuild them, but abandon the farms and our cities will disappear forever.

I take an abiding interest in this all-absorbing question for better highways by some plan it can be done honestly, economically and constitutionally. I am not committed to any pet scheme. I have no vanity in the matter. I care not who gets the glory so long as the people get the results. I am for the cause and in the fight to stay. Good roads mean progress and prosperity, a benefit to the people who live in the cities, an advantage to the people who live in the country, and it will help every section of our vast domain. Good roads, like good streets, make habitation along them most desirable; they enhance the value of farm lands, facilitate transportation, and add untold wealth to the producers and consumers of the country; they are the milestones marking the advance of civilization; they economize time, give labor a lift, and make millions in money; they save wear and tear and worry and waste; they beautify the country, bring it in touch with the city; they aid the social and the religious and the educational and the industrial progress of the people; they make better homes and happier hearts; they are the avenues of trade; the highways of commerce, and mail routes of information, and the agencies of speedy communication; they mean the economical transportation of marketable products—the maximum burden at the minimum cost; they are the ligaments that bind the country together in thrift and industry and intelligence and patriotism; they promote social intercourse, prevent intellectual stagnation and increase the happiness and the prosperity of our producing masses; they contribute to the glory of the country, give employment to our idle workmen, distribute the necessities of life—the products of the fields and the forests and the factories—encourage energy and husbandry, inculcate love for our scenic wonders and make mankind better and greater and grander and broader.

Good roads are the arteries of industrial life of a great and powerful people. Good roads make a good country. In a government such as ours or less absolutely dependent upon the best and speediest means of communication and transportation. If you say that good roads will only help the farmer, I deny it. The farmer who produces the necessities of life are less dependent than the millions and millions of people who live in our cities. The very lives of the latter depend on the farmers—the producers of the necessities of life. The most superficial investigation of this subject will clearly prove that good roads are more important to the consumers than they are to the producers of the country.

The fathers of the republic wisely recognized the importance of this question. Washington and Jefferson advocated good roads and projected the construction of a great highway from the capital to the Mississippi valley. The far-seeing statesmen of the early days of our national existence championed and passed measures to better the means of transportation. They knew that of all human agencies the one which has done most for civilization has been the building of good roads—the bridging of distances, the shortening of time—in the facility of communication. They realized the necessity of good roads, how important they were to the country, to its growth and its development; and to mankind, morally, physically, intellectually and industrially.

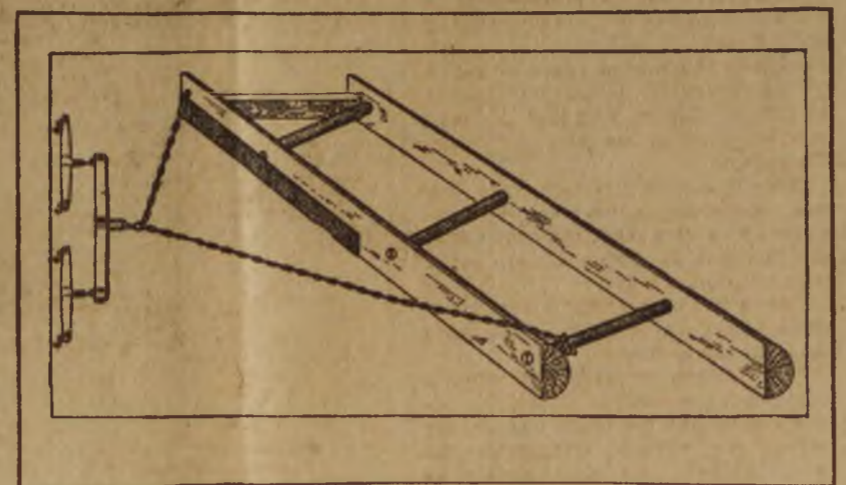
WILLIAM SULZER.

Division Extraordinary.

At the Zoological park it became necessary to cut down a large tree. A log about twenty feet long was one of the results. Dr. Hornaday, the director, gave orders to one of the workmen, a stalwart Irishman, to split the log, with a small charge of dynamite, into two halves and scoop out each half for a trough to be used in feeding some of the animals. Later in the day the son of Erin appeared at the director's office, much excited, and stammered: "Th' dynamite has blowed thot log into tree halves."

PLAIN DIRECTIONS GIVEN FOR IMPROVING COUNTRY ROADS

Best Results Secured by Hitching Team So That Drag Will Follow At Angle of About 45 Degrees—Most Good Obtained by Working Road Just After Rain and Longer Dragged, Better It Gets.



Simple Road Drag for Farmers' Use.

"I never saw two road drags that were made the same way nor two men who operated a drag just the same," remarked a road supervisor the other day. The statement comes close to the truth, and therein is the explanation for the difference in results obtained from the use of the drag and the diversity of opinion regarding its value, says the Prairie Farmer.

If you want to secure the best results from the use of the drag hitch the team so that the drag will follow at an angle of about 45 degrees. Then drive down the road with one horse on each side of the wheel track so that the loose earth will be moved toward the center of the road. Come back the same way on the other side of the road. If one round is not enough to smooth the surface and fill the ruts, make another round, or as many as are necessary to bring the desired results.

It does not matter so much what time you work the road although the most good is done right after a rain, say as soon as the surface begins to dry. The object is to puddle the surface. Roads that are treated in this manner for a season become almost impervious to water.

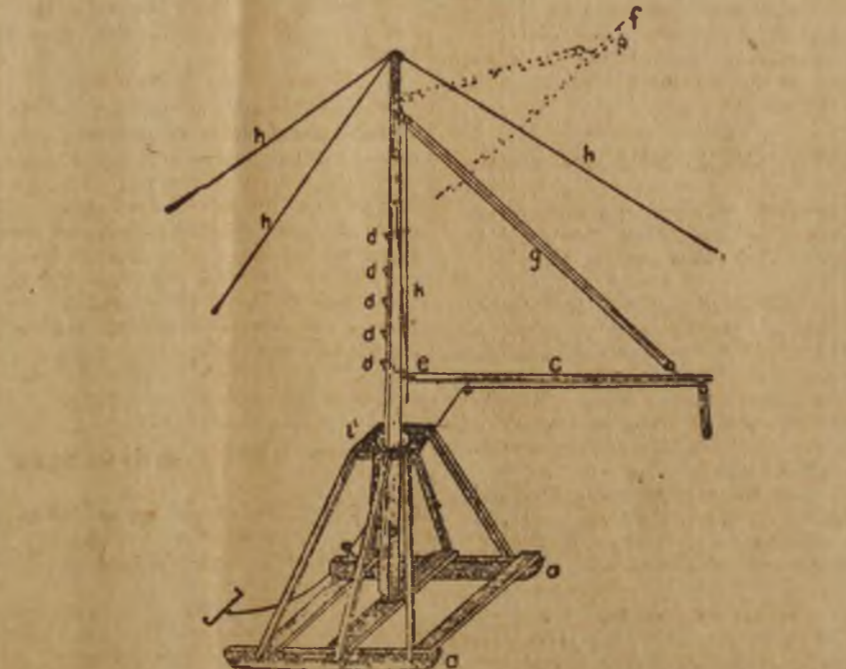
It must not be expected that the best results will be accomplished after one or two draggings. The longer the road is dragged the better it will get. The ideal contour may not be obtained until the fourth or fifth time over the road, although a difference can be noticed from the first in the condition of the road after rains.

When the traveled part of the road is as good as can be made then you are ready to widen the highway. Do this by first plowing a shallow furrow down each side of the road just to the edge of the dragged portion, throwing the soil of course toward the center. Now pass along with the drag and spread this loose soil over the surface to the road and at the same time move it toward the crown. Continue in this way until the crown of the road is as high as desired. The great advantage of building a road in this manner is that the surface is packed as the road is made. There are never any soft places to be found in such a road, and consequently ruts seldom form.

The best kind of a drag is made as follows: Split a cedar post or the end of a telephone pole, at least ten inches thick, so as to get two half logs about 7 or 8 feet long. This is better than to use a plank. Pick out the best half for the front of the drag and about four inches from the end that is intended to travel in the center of the road, bore a two-inch hole at right angles to the face of the slab. Bore another hole 22 inches from the other end and still another in the middle of the slab.

To prepare the rear slab bore a two-inch hole 6 inches from the ditch

BOOM STACKER IS DESCRIBED



A boom stacker may be built any size to suit the height of the stack. The framework at the bottom is made of planks and may be 14 feet by 7 feet. Strong braces run up to the smaller platform (1) with cross braces to make them secure. In the center of the platform there is a circular opening for the mast 3 inches wider than the mast. This will allow the mast to lean to the further corner of the stack from the unloading point and at the same time be held by the guy ropes (h.h.) The mast or central pole may be 35 feet long and sets in a pivot in the lower platform. The boom (c) is 24 1/2 feet long, and held in place to the mast by the semi-circular piece (e) and by an iron rod that goes over the three-cornered piece (d). The boom is raised as the stack is built and its position when stack is finished is shown by dotted lines (f.)

SPARKS FROM LIVE WIRES

Dr. Engela Hancock, a prominent New York physician, says women are physiologically unsuited to a business life.

Senator Owen of Oklahoma was one of eighteen persons arrested in Chevy Chase, Md., charged with overspeeding automobiles.

King Alfonso sailed for England from Santander, Spain, aboard the royal yacht Giralda. The yacht was escorted by the Spanish cruiser Reina Regente.

Probably for the first time in the history of Buddhism three native born Americans were elevated to the priesthood of that cult in the United States at San Francisco, Cal.

The body of Homer Diman, 18 years old, of Arlington, Mass., who was lost in the Alps July 5, was found imbedded in the ice in a crevice of a glacier on the Dent du Mid.

The Big Blue river in northern Kansas is out of its banks on account of the heavy rains, completely interrupting traffic on the Union Pacific cutoff between Marysville, Kas., and Beatrice, Neb.

Paris is sweltering in the worst heat wave experienced in the last quarter of a century, which is made more severe by the drought, not a drop of rain having fallen for a month. The mercury has reached 97.

Farmers at Higginum, Conn., saw a blacksnake strangle a rattlesnake to death after a terrific fight. The rattler was in a farmer's haymow and the farmer threw the black reptile into the hay to catch him.

Burr S. Peck, a retired manufacturer, who came into prominence recently by his elopement with Miss Mae Brine, who is 60 years younger than he, is dead at his home at New Haven, Conn., after a long illness. He was 80 years old.

R. F. Thompson of Chicago, on the way from that city to join the Minneapolis-Helena automobile tourists, is in the police station at Minneapolis pending the outcome of injuries of Ralph Gurra, run down by Thompson in his automobile.

President Taft commuted from one year to six months the sentence of Raymond P. May, former business manager of a Kansas City newspaper, who was convicted of using the United States mail to defraud in exploiting mines in Arizona.

Lives of nearly 400 children were threatened by a fire which started from an electric wire on the third floor of the state hospital for the feeble minded at Winfield, Kas. The main building, which was used as a dormitory, was destroyed.

Announcement has been made of the purchase by Joseph Leiter of Washington and Chicago of a 314 acre tract on the Virginia side of the Potomac river a few miles above Washington, which will convert into a park to surround a residence.

The Rev. James O'Connor, founder of the periodical called the Converted Catholic, and leader of a movement for the encouragement of priests to leave the Roman Catholic church, is dying at his home in New York. He was severely injured by a street car a week ago.

MORE PAY FOR POSTAL MEN

Clerks and City Carriers to Receive Increases in Salaries Approximating \$2,000,000 a Year.

Washington, July 24.—Postmaster General Hitchcock ordered promotions for postoffice clerks and city carriers which carry increases in salaries approximating \$2,000,000 a year. Orders were issued for promotions in the railway mail service which will total \$175,000 a year. These increases are in addition to the increases for rural mail carriers totaling \$4,000,000 a year, which became effective July 1.

Denies Politics in Visit.

Panama, July 24.—Henry L. Stimson, the American secretary of war, denied a report he had come here on a mission concerning Panama politics. He was greatly pleased, he said, with the progress of the canal construction.

THE MARKETS.

New York, July 23.	
LIVE STOCK—Steers.....	44 65 @ 6 30
Hogs.....	5 30 @ 7 10
Sheep.....	2 25 @ 4 00
FLOUR—Winter Straights.....	4 20 @ 4 50
WHEAT—July.....	91 @ 91 1/2
CORN—September.....	68 @ 68 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	47 @ 47 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	79 @ 80
BUTTER—Creamery.....	22 @ 22
EGGS.....	32 @ 25
CHEESE.....	9 1/2 @ 15

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Good Beeves.....	8 25 @ 7 15
Fair Beeves.....	5 25 @ 6 25
Fancy Yearlings.....	5 70 @ 7 00
Feeding Steers.....	4 25 @ 5 25
Heavy Calves.....	4 50 @ 5 00
HOGS—Heavy Packers.....	6 30 @ 6 50
Butcher Hogs.....	6 65 @ 6 85
Pigs.....	4 50 @ 5 00
BUTTER—Creamery.....	19 1/2 @ 20 1/2
Dairy.....	17 @ 22
LIVE POULTRY.....	7 @ 14 1/2
EGGS.....	7 1/2 @ 20
POTATOES (per bu.).....	4 00 @ 4 25
FLOUR—Spring Wheat, Sp.....	5 20 @ 5 40
GRAIN—Wheat, July.....	85 1/2 @ 86 1/2
Oats, July.....	61 1/2 @ 62 1/2
Corn, July.....	33 @ 40 1/2

MILWAUKEE.

GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 Nor'n.....	81 03 @ 1 04
September.....	88 @ 88 1/2
Corn, September.....	63 @ 63 1/2
Oats, Standard.....	41 @ 41 1/2
Rye.....	82 @ 84

KANSAS CITY.

GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Hard.....	85 1/2 @ 89
No. 2 Red.....	82 1/2 @ 83
Corn, No. 2 White.....	64 1/2 @ 65
Oats, No. 2 White.....	42 @ 42 1/2
Rye.....	80 @ 82

ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE—Native Steers.....	8 00 @ 6 75
Texas Steers.....	3 40 @ 6 00
HOGS—Packers.....	6 15 @ 6 85
Butchers.....	6 65 @ 6 85
SHEEP—Natives.....	3 25 @ 4 25

OMAHA.

CATTLE—Native Steers.....	8 25 @ 6 70
Stockers and Feeders.....	8 25 @ 6 15
Cows and Heifers.....	2 75 @ 4 85
HOGS—Heavy.....	6 20 @ 6 40
SHEEP—Wethers.....	3 30 @ 4 30

MORE EXCELLENT REPORTS FROM WESTERN CANADA

Grains Are Heading Out Rapidly and Harvest Is Now Approaching With a Great Demand for Harvest Help.

Last week it was pointed out in these columns that there would be a yield of about 200,000,000 bushels of wheat throughout Western Canada, an increase of about 100,000,000 over the previous year, and that the demand for farm help was very great. Confirmation of this news is to hand and the cry still is for more help. The Canadian authorities are hopeful that the friends of the 400,000 or 500,000 Americans who have gone to Canada during the last few years will come to the help of these people and induce as many able-bodied men as they possibly can to take advantage of the low rate which is being offered from all points on the Canadian Boundary, and particulars of which can be had from any of the following Agents of the Canadian Government: M. V. Moines, 176 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.; C. A. Laurier, Marquette, Mich.; J. S. Crawford, Syracuse, N. Y.; Thos. Hetherington, Room 202, 73 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.; H. M. Williams, 413 Gardner Bldg., Toledo, Ohio; Geo. Aird, 216 Traction Terminal Bldg., Indianapolis, Indiana; C. J. Broughton, Room 412, M. L. & T. Bldg., Chicago, Ill.; Geo. A. Hall, 2nd Floor, 125 Second Street, Milwaukee, Wis.; E. T. Holmes, 315 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.; Chas. Pilling, Clifford Block, Grand Forks, N. D.; J. B. Carboneau, Jr., 217 Main Street, Biddeford, Me.; J. M. MacLachlan, Box 197, Watertown, S. D.; W. V. Bennett, Room 4, Bee Bldg., Omaha, Neb.; W. H. Rogers, 125 West 9th Street, Kansas City, Mo.; Benj. Davies, Room 6, Dunn Block, Great Falls, Montana; J. N. Grieve, Auditorium Building, Spokane, Wash.

Every facility will be afforded men of the right stamp to secure advantage of these low rates. To those who propose to go, it may be said that they will have this splendid opportunity of securing first hand information as to the excellent producing character of the lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. It will be the opportunity of seeing some of the greatest wheat fields in the world and probably the largest yield of wheat, oats and barley that has ever been grown on the Continent. And all this on land some of which cost the settler only the \$10.00 necessary to enter for his homestead, or, if he purchased in some cases, costing him from \$7.00 to \$10.00 per acre, but which is now worth from \$15.00 to \$20.00 per acre. Even at these prices the land is remarkably cheap as will be realized when the statement is made that from 20 to 25 bushels per acre and over of wheat are grown, netting the farmer from \$8.00 to \$10.00 per acre; and this on land that he got for nothing or paid merely a nominal price. In fact the production shows that \$18.00 to \$20.00 per acre would be a nominal price for land that would produce as these lands produce.

And then Mr. Pecked, sternly, "did you ever stop to think that some one might steal me when you are away?"

"Well," responded the poor husband, with a far-away look, "I was a little alarmed when a horse thief was prowling these parts last week."

Mrs. Pecked stiffened up haughtily. "A horse thief, eh?"

"Yes, I heard that he carried off two or three bags from this district." And then Pecked made a bee-line for the door.

Making It Legal.

"We don't know what to do about Plute Pete," said the Crimson Gulch citizen. "He was a real good feller, but he would be careless about shootin' up the populace."

"Did you straighten out the matter?"

"To some extent; we elected him sheriff, thereby makin' it look a little more legal."

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher*. In Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

The Retort Courteous.

Manager—You prima donnas want so much for your services. Prima Donna—And you managers want our services for a song.

Stop the Pain.

The hurt of a burn or a cut stops when Cole's Carbolic is applied. It heals quickly and prevents scars. 25c and 50c per druggist. For free sample write to J. W. Cole & Co., Black River Falls, Wis.

Impossible.

"George acts like a fool." "No. An actor could never come as close to nature as that."—Variety Life.

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES.

Allen's Foot-Paste, the Antiseptic powder for Tired, aching, swollen, nervous feet. Gives rest and comfort. Makes walking a delight. Sold everywhere. See Don't accept any substitute. For FREE sample, address Allen S. Gannett, Le Roy, N. Y.

Aeroplanes may become as dangerous to look at as they are to fly in.

GENOA ASSESSMENT

LIST AND VALUATION OF LOTS AND FARMS

IN TOWNSHIP OF GENOA

List as Published Once in Four Years - Taken from the Assessment Books of the County

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE)

Table listing property owners and lot numbers in Genoa, including entries like 'C A Brown lot 4', 'M O Young lot 2', 'Sarah Hewitt lots 13, 14, 15 & 16', etc.

Table listing property owners and lot numbers in Genoa, including entries like 'C A Brown lot 5', 'Chas Holtgren lot 1', 'M O Young lot 3', etc.

Table listing property owners and lot numbers in Genoa, including entries like 'Carl Matteson lot 16', 'Block 5', 'Farmers St Bank lot 1', etc.

Table listing property owners and lot numbers in Genoa, including entries like 'G E Stott lot 8', 'Olmsted & Gelfman lot 9', 'G E Stott lot 10', etc.

JULY CLEARING SALE

The articles named here are not "sale" goods but articles which have formed our regular summer lines. We are offering them at these LOW PRICES, simply because we desire to clean them up in season. They are REAL BARGAINS and it will be to your advantage to call and inspect them.

Childrens' Gingham and Lawn Dresses

Regular price \$1.85, now \$1.29. Regular price \$1.50, now \$1.19. Regular price 60c, now 49c. Regular price 50c, now 39c.

15c Lawns, Per Yard, 11c 12c Lawns, Per Yard, 9c

Dress Gingham in Plain and Checks--Were 13c, now 11c Sham Silks--in all Shades--Regular Price 29c, now 23c

BROKEN LOT OF CORSETS AT BIG REDUCTION

BIG BARGAINS IN OXFORDS & PUMPS

Regular price \$1.85, now \$1.49. Regular price \$2.25, now \$1.98. REGULAR PRICE \$3.00, NOW \$2.49

A FEW DUTCH COLLARS LEFT. Closing them out at 5c

JOHN LEMBKE

HO, FOR CANADA

Go to Canada where one crop pays for the land and a bank account left. This year's wheat crop is estimated to yield from 30 to 50 bushels per acre. How long do you think it would take it to pay for itself at that price? We have lands in the good water district and good water, at from \$20.00 to \$25.00 per acre. Go with us and see for yourself. Don't miss this last opportunity, as it is the last trip west. If you can find a better country and cheaper, let us know, we are not too old to learn. \$30.00 round trip, all expenses, no more. Geithman & Hammond, Agents. John L. Watson Land Co., Winnipeg.

OBERG'S BEST

FLOUR, that stands on its merits. Manufactured for us and ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to be made of the best hard wheat. Those who have used this brand are well pleased and call for more. We stand behind every sack with our reputation for handling the BEST.

GIVE US A TRIAL ORDER TODAY \$1.50 PER SACK in a Large Variety of Styles

E. C. OBERG

Linen, Rep and Lawn Wash Skirts Ladies' white linen wash skirts, nicely tailored with panel back and front, trimmed with four large white pearl buttons on panels, special now at \$4.49. Ladies' plain tailored white Rep wash shirts, trimmed with fine pearl buttons down the side from belt to hem, panel back, to close out at \$3.98. White lawn skirts trimmed with embroidery down the side and around the bottom, now only \$3.98. Tailored tan skirts of Indian Head, buttoned with five tan pearl buttons on the left side and pocket with button on the right side, priced to move at \$2.29. Ladies' wash skirts of duck in blue and white stripes, also black and white shepherd plaids, very special at \$1.49. Misses white linen wash skirts with fancy side seam, trimmed with pearl buttons, extra values at \$1.19. Theo. F. Swan, Elgin.

HIGHEST GRADE! IN THE WORLD

EACO WINGED-HORSE FLOUR! This is a strong statement, but it is the truth. It is a special patent and in a class by itself.

YOUR MONEY REFUNDED

if you do not find it to be the best flour you ever had in your house. ASK ABOUT IT

IRA W. DOUGLASS

Phone No. 67

Read The Genoa Republican-Journal

DOINGS OF THE WEEK

Diamonds at Martin's. Oxford sale at Olmsted's. Shoe sale at Olmsted's all this week. Warranted cutlery at Perkins & Rosenfeld's. Mrs. Wm. Reed was an Elgin visitor Wednesday. 200 pairs low shoes on sale at Olmsted's. See prices in adv on this page. W. A. Geithman went to Iowa Tuesday evening with a prospective land buyer. The real bargain list in shoes is found in Olmsted's adv. Read it and profit by the prices offered. Mrs. Lois Gray and Mrs. Ida Forward of Chicago were guests at the home of C. F. Dearduff Wednesday. Mrs. Gray is a sister of Mrs. Harriet Scott.

Eaco Winged Horse Flour is the best in the world. Read the announcement in Douglass' adv. A. E. Pickett settled with the insurance company for the loss on his building last week, being allowed \$275. If you contemplate buying a watch, talk to Martin. A guarantee goes with every time piece purchased there. Have you seen that line of rings at Martin's? Settings of every description at prices which will appeal to you. All kinds of light repairing done on autos. Let me figure on new parts and repairs. Phone 41 Chas. Cole. E. H. Cohoon settled with the insurance company this week, the latter taking over all the merchandise in the store, the former retaining the fixtures.

Come to the Mystery. Where? At B. C. Awe's. When? Friday, July 28. Why? To hear Susie's Band. The Woman's Home Missionary Society will meet at the home of Mrs. Amber Durham on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 1. Sec. Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Sowers were Genoa visitors Wednesday. Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Sowers returned to Chicago with them for a few days' visit. The Marengo base ball team spent several hours in Genoa last Sunday. The team was scheduled to play in Kingston but the storm stopped the fun. Two car loads of washed gravel and one car of torpedo sand arrived in Genoa this week from the pits east of Elgin to be used in the construction of cement sidewalks.

Dr. T. N. Austin and son, Harold, were Chicago visitors Tuesday. Mrs. Lane of Belvidere was a Sunday guest at the home of E. H. Olmstead. Geo. Olmstead went to Stillman Valley this week where he assisted at a barn raising. That catchy song, "Some of These Days," by Miss Pierce at the opera house Saturday evening. That catchy song, "Some of These Days," by Miss Pierce at the opera house Saturday evening. Take the Ill. Cent. 8:17 evening train for Chicago. Runs daily. No stops between Genoa and Chicago. The Genoa base ball team will play the Kingston Tigers at Stuart's Grove in Kingston next Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Kepner and children have been spending the past week with the former's parents at Stockton, Ill. Miss Belle Campbell has been engaged to teach the 5th grade in the St. Charles school, at a salary of \$50.00 per month. For sale, house and lot at corner of Sycamore and Church streets in city of Genoa. For terms inquire of Mrs. J. T. Dempsey. J. A. Patterson was at home over Sunday. He is still on the job at South Bend, Ind., and prospects are good for landing a nice sale of voting machines. Lost, on Thursday evening last, small pocket book containing a small amount of money. Finder please leave same at office of Republican-Journal and receive reward. The Genoa Township Sunday School Convention will be held at the M. E. church next Sunday evening. Several of the county officers will be present and a good program is being prepared. Guy Hartzel, who has been engineer on the interurban line for several months, has given up his position with the company. An expert from the factory at Omaha takes his place on the line. We have arranged with The Weekly Inter Ocean and Farmer so that our patrons can secure that sterling paper, together with our own, at the exceedingly low price of \$1.50 for one year. This is a rare opportunity and should be taken advantage of. Mrs. E. M. Bagley and daughter, Marion, and Miss Blanche Patterson attended the funeral of Mrs. Alice Mayo Manning, daughter of the late Dr. Mayo, at DeKalb, Wednesday. The deceased, who passed away in Chicago on the 22nd, is a niece of Mrs. Bagley. Contractor Seymour is building a Y at both ends of the Genoa-Marengo branch of the interurban line and will soon have the car running head-on in both directions. As it is at present the car backs over to Marengo, making it necessary to run on a slow schedule. Mrs. R. C. Wheat and children, who have been visiting at the home of C. F. Dearduff during the past month, went to Elgin Wednesday where they will spend a few days before returning to their home at Beloit, Wis. Mrs. Wheat is a daughter of Mrs. Dearduff.

Grace H. Carpenter, who died on June 20, held a certificate in the Court of Honor for \$1,000. The completed claim proofs were forwarded to the society on July 19. A warrant for \$1,000 was received from the society by Recorder W. H. Sager on July 23, in full payment of the claim. Several waiting stations are being installed along the right-of-way of the Woodstock & Sycamore Traction Co., the work being done by John Hadsall. Three have been ordered to date to be placed at the farms of John Hadsall, Harry Dunbar and Geo. Brown. "Sunny" Jim O'Brien has purchased a new Fal-Car with which he may enter the races at Elgin next month. The machine is of the latest type and is capable of seventy miles an hour. And there is little doubt about "Sunny" getting the seventy out of the machine when it comes to a show down. Large crowds attend the band concert given on Main street every Thursday evening. The Genoa Band is furnishing some excellent music, with practically an entire change of program every Thursday. A dance is given at the pavilion after the concert for which Holtgren's orchestra furnishes the music. If you want to spend a pleasant evening come to Genoa. Those who have been attending the motion picture show at the pavilion of late are well pleased with the improvement made in the program. The program last Saturday evening was excellent, every picture being good and a feature of merit. The Petey Wales show on Wednesday evening continues to draw large crowds. These pictures are always good. Seibel Bros' show was the attraction in Genoa Monday afternoon and evening, a large crowd being in attendance in the evening, the threatening weather keeping many away in the afternoon. The show carries a fine lot of ponies and a better trained bunch of animals was never exhibited in Genoa. Just to watch the antics of the ponies was well worth the price of admission and then some. Another feature of the show which commends itself to the business men of a place is the fact that the management does business in a businesslike manner, leaving a place with debts paid and the good will of the public. There are so many fakes on the road that it is a real pleasure to meet a show man that is straight.

John Floto 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1290
A F Calloway 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1290
Geo Buzzell 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1290
Fred Rote 1 1/2 x 1 1/2 40a 1000
A S Holmbeck 1 1/2 x 1 1/2 40a 2500
W A Hektor 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1900
Section 8
C A Snow 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 2000
A H Olmstead 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 3750
A H Olmstead 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 4250
E Q Summer 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1900
W A Eiklor 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1900
Henry Holsher 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1900
Section 9
J R Corson 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 2400
M J Corson 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 2300
Geo Maggie & Caroline White 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 2600
G S 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 700
J R Corson 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1900
Henry Holsher 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 2350
Geo Maggie & Caroline White 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 2400
Jas Mansfield 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 2350
Frank Caldwell 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1850
Section 10
Marlin Anderson 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 5350
J R Corson 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 900
Frank Caldwell 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 3500
A W 120a 1850
Wm Hepburn 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 2400
Wm Hecht 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 2400
J Waters Est 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1500
Section 11
Wm Reid 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1850
Devine Bros 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1850
L Schlegel 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 900
M Houssin 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 4100
Ida Campbell 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 3150
Devine Bros 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 3470
Section 12
H Gilkerson 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 6200
Wm Reid 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1500
Devine Bros 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1500
F P Renn 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 675
H A Kovner 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1050
F P Renn 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 850
Wm Reid 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 875
F P Renn 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1875
Section 13
August Japp 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 2850
August Japp 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1350
Fred C & Benj C Awe 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 800
W S Coon 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1400
W S Coon 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1400
August Japp 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 225
F B Baker 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1500
Mrs Mary A Fischbach 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 300
W I Coon 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1100
August Japp 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1100
W I Coon 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 700
H Krueger 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 2000
Section 14
Fred C & Benj C Awe 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 3200
H L Duval 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1600
L C Harris 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1300
Isaac Clayton 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 3200
Mrs Mary Fischbach 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 500
F B Baker 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 2100
W I Coon 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 370
Section 15
Wm Hepburn 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1000
James R Furr 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1800
S L Olmstead 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 2500
L M Olmstead 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1735
L M Olmstead 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1200
L M Olmstead 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 850
Floyd Gustafson 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1600
L M Olmstead 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1450
Alfred Eichler 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1150
James Mansfield 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 600
Mabel Olmstead 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 400
H N Perkins 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 4000
John Krueger 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 2100
Alfred Eichler 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1250
Will Duval 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 800
Mabel Olmstead 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 950
Mabel Olmstead 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1150
Will Duval 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1450
Section 16
Geo Burbank 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1850
R McCormick 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 4300
A H Olmstead 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 3000
R J Olmstead 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 2000
A H Olmstead 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 5800
Section 18
A H Olmstead 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1875
W A Eiklor 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1740
J W Gray 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 980a
J H Van Dresser 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1100
Chas Naker 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 375
Geo Buzzell 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1500
Geo Buzzell 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1500
Wm Wyde 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1100
Wm Wyde 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1200
A R Cohoon 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 3000
Wm Wyde 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1750
Wm Wyde 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1900
A H Olmstead 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 600
Cora Robinson 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 700
E H Robinson 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 700
Section 19
Ralph Proctor 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a (Ex Ry) 119a
H N Perkins 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 800
Fred Scherf 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a (Ex Ry) 49a
Section 20
G C Rowan 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1300
F O Holtgren 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 100
J B Stott 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 250
John W Pratt 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 250
Arthur Stewart 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1500
A R Cohoon 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 420
Section 21
R H McCormick 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 700
A H Olmstead 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 700
Wm Wyde 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 700
H N Perkins 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1350
A H Olmstead 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 2200
Jas W Wyde 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1500
Section 22
James Coffee 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 2335
E H Olmstead 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 2000
E H Olmstead 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 2000
A H Olmstead 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 2000
James Coffee 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1400
A H Olmstead 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 800
James W Wyde 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1750
S Slater 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 450
A H Olmstead 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 2500
S Slater 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 2500
Section 23
A J Patterson 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1500
Harriet B Scott 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 800
L M Olmstead 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 800
Frank Scott 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1200
Mrs Libbie Olmstead 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 870
A Swanson 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 870
W S Coon 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 870
J V King 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 3100
E Lawrence 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 2100
Section 24
Mrs Mary A Fischbach 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 3750
C A Brown 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 4100
J H Becker 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1850
J H Becker 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 900
Mrs Mary A Fischbach 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 800
Section 25
Arthur Hartman 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 4280
C Hartman 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1950
Mrs M A Fischbach 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 2400
C Hartman 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 3325
T Gustafson & Son 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 3100
& T Plat 141.24a 200
A Nolting pt 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1600
C Hartman 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 2500
Section 26
Wm Duval 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 4200
F Gustafson & Son 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 5800
H M Crawford 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 900
H M Crawford 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 20
John Botcher 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1400
Wm Crawford 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1300
John Botcher 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 45
W M Harrington 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 50
M E Hogeboom 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 870
Amelia Halleck 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 700
John Botcher 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 870
M M Harrington 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1250
Section 27
J H Becker 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 2000
John Botcher 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 2000
H M Crawford 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1450
E Lawrence 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1200
E Lawrence 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 85
H M Crawford 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 4250
A F Becker 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 2500
Section 28
E Lawrence 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1200
has Boendemuhl 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 3200
Geo Olmstead 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 900
S Swanson 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 2500
Chas Beurdemuhl 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 900
Fred Schneur 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 3400
L C Harris 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1650
M Hine 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 4270
Section 29
Geo Olmstead 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 135
E H Olmstead 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1450
J Preston 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 870
Geo Olmstead 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 900
L C Harris 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1900
M Dander 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 4500
John Gethman 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 2500
J P Brown 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 2200
J Preston 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 2140
J J Hammond 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1350
Section 30
Jas Wyde 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 950
J P Brown 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 958
A H Olmstead 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 2400
Norman Preston 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 600
Ry 24.48a 500
E Chamberlin A of B 4.60a 700
Norman Preston B of B 4.60a 700
A of B 28.58a 100
J L Brown pt 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 100
Norman Preston C of B 4.60a 2400
Private Crossing 11.55a 190
J P Brown part lot 7 8.28a 3800
Frank Hoffman 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1200
J P Brown on Lot D 39.47a 1200
Sub Div SW 1/4
John Paterson 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1350
Theresa Renn 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 450
Fred Renn 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 400
Sub Div SE 1/4
J P Brown pt 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1200
J P Brown pt 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1600
J P Brown 1 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 300
J P Brown 1 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 400
N Preston pt lot A Preston Est 105
Pt 4a 135
Geo Brown 13 7.80a 1150
Geo Brown 14 7.20a 1750
J P Brown 12, 15 & 16 (Ex Ry) 45.35a 1150
B P Brown 1 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1750
Section 31
Norman Preston w 8.84a "E" & pt 450
& 2 Preston Est ne 1/4 16.20a
Geo Preston 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 110
O Davis pt 4 Preston Est ne 1/4 110
4.50a 110
B P Brown pt 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 142
J P Brown 1 & 2 ne 1/4 6a 100
H N Perkins pt ne 1/4 21.50a 370
A J Patterson pt ne 1/4 40a 20
E Kelley pt ne 1/4 7a 120
J P & D S Brown pt ne 1/4 49.50a 750
Frans Soderberg pt ne 1/4 3a 100
B Awe pt ne 1/4 14a 250
John Krueger 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 175
J L Brown 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 300
Geo H Eichler 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 175
Geo Maggie & Caroline White 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 350
3 1/2 x 1 1/2 19.50a 700
D P Brown 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 300
G H Eichler 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 750
Andrew Peterson 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 600
Section 32
Andrew Peterson w 20a e 2 20a 3500
Otto Peterson w 20a e 2 20a 1450
A H Pond 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 175
Andrew Peterson w 20a e 2 20a 540
A H Pond 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 325
Otto Peterson 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 350
J W Brown 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1455
A H Pond 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1350
Chas Whipple 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 3500
Section 33
Geo Preston 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 3600
Geo Preston e 89.42a w 108.45a s 17a n 39.42a 2100
Geo Preston part lot 3 Prtor est (Ex Ry) 4.25a 110
M Hines 4 of Preston Est plat 4.52a 1500
J P Brown 7 of 7a s 2.50a 400
Norman Preston 23.44a w 32.31 500
nw 1/4 (Ex Ry) 21.84a 400
A H Pond 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 4550
Chas Whipple pt sw 1/4 sw 1/4 of highway (Ex Ry) 15.11a 350
Sergius Lloyd pt 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a of highway 143.89a 4075
Section 34
James J Hammond 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 4550
J W Brown 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 4175
Alfred King 1 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 3450
Ry 143.38a 4550
Section 35
K Thompson 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 800
Bert Veale 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 870
D H Kelley 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 2000
H Shurtleff 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 2400
Oscar Davis 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 2400
L D Evans 1 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1400
Alfred King 2 & 3 sw 1/4 99.85a 2600
K Thompson 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1400
Mrs Mary Haines 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 2400
Section 36
A Naker 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 950
Wm Drendell 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 2150
A Naker 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 950
Oscar Davis 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 870
A Naker 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 2000
Bert Veale 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1670
J G Smith 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 2400
Moses Davis 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1400
Bert Veale 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1100
Dealla A Signin e 7 1/2 x 3 1/2 40a 2340
Section 37
Henry Faely pt ne 1/4 n of highway 30a 650
John C Tatge pt w 1/2 n of highway 30a 70
Emil Jenny w ne 1/4 ex 3a n of highway 77a 180
John C Tatge pt 1/2 sw 1/4 1100
highway 50a 1200
Emil Jenny 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 670
Bert Veale 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1200
Kanes Bros 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 870
Wm Whipple 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 700
Kanes Bros 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 2000
Denise Casey e 2 1/2 of 55a e 1/2 se 1/4 27a 450
Kanes Bros w 28a of s 55a e 1/2 se 1/4 27a 470
John C Tatge pt 2 1/2 n 1/2 25a 900
Kanes Bros 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 900

SALE SALE

200 PAIRS OF LOW SHOES

Just think of it! \$1.50 to \$3.00 OXFORDS PUT ON SALE FOR 48c 98c AND \$1.48 A PAIR \$1.98

ALL THIS SPRINGS' STYLES INCLUDED DON'T BUY ONE PAIR BUT SIX PAIRS AT THESE PRICES

F.W. OLMSTED



SPECIAL JULY OFFERINGS
Actual cash savings in every department.
FOR INSTANCE
Men's Wool Vests. dark colors, sizes up to 36, only...10c
1-gal. galvanized Oil cans, extra heavy...10c
Big close-out ladies' waists for...35c
Child's tan stockings, all sizes, 10 pair...25c
Boys' Khaki knee pants, sale at...12c
Bed-room slippers, Jap. style, only...10c
Large unbleached
Turkish towels, 2 for...15c
Close-out of dressing sacques, lawns and dimities, only...15c
Boys' corduroy knee pants, tans...25c
SUMMER DRESS GOODS
250 pieces organdies, lawns, foulards, etc, 25, 15, 29 to 39c goods, all desirable lengths, choice per yard...10c
LADIES' WAISTS
All summer stock, 350 waists reduced to 35 98 69 49c
LADIES' HOUSE DRESSES
350 sample and stock dresses. We close out the entire line from the factory, taking every dress. These we offer—lawns, gingham, percale and dimity dresses—at less than the cost of material. Medium sizes only...98c \$1.50 \$1.29 \$2.69 \$2.98
Remember Refunded Car Fare Offers. Show Round Trip Ticket If You Come By Train.

CASH DEPARTMENT STORE.

GENOA TOWNSHIP

(CONCLUDED FROM PAGE FIVE)
DeKalb County, Ill. Public notice is hereby given, that the following is a full and complete list of the Assessments of lands in Township Genoa, county of DeKalb, state of Illinois for the year A. D. 1911, as appears from the Assessment Books of said year.
DUNYARD JOHNSON, Supervisor of Assessments.
Name Sub Div Sec Ass'd Val
Section 1, Town 42, Range 5
H Gilkerson 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 2500
Eunice P Hopper 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 2000
of ne 1/4 200a 2000
H Gilkerson 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 2000
Altha A Gilkerson 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 2000
1/2 se 1/4 120a 2000
Section 2
T H St John 1 ne 1/4 80a 2600
R Daaby 2 ne 1/4 80a 1200
T H St John 2 ne 1/4 160a 3650
H Gilkerson 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 7300
& w 1/2 se 1/4 250a 7300
Wm Reid 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 750
Section 3
H J Wilcox ne 1/4 40a 700
G Eichler w 1/2 ne 1/4 40a 2400
H E Piper e 1/2 & 2 ne 1/4 79a 2500
H Corson nw 1/4 sw 1/4 & e 1/2 sw 1/4 2000
L D Kellogg w 1/2 1 & 2 ne 1/4 80a 2300
H Corson nw 1/4 sw 1/4 & 1/2 sw 1/4 1400
H Corson e 1/2 sw 1/4 80a 2500
J L Corson 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 470
H Eichler se 1/4 160a 3750
Section 4
R McCormick 2 & e 1/2 1 ne 1/4 120a 800
T R Kitchen w 1/2 1 ne 1/4 40a 2800
Geo Buck 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 3600
Mrs J Gray 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 4150
G C Kitchen 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 2400
J L Corson 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 2400
Section 5
Mrs J Gray e 1/2 2 ne 1/2 ex ry 119.25a 3200
H R Paterson e 1/2 2 ne 1/2 ex ry 900
Jane Corson 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 800
Alfred Buck w 1/2 1 ne 1/4 40a 800
Section 6
Jane Corson e 1/2 2 ne 1/4 40a 1200
B Gethman w 1/2 2 ne 1/4 40a 850
G Eichler se 1/4 ex ry 159.60a 470
J Sturgis 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 3950
Section 7
Geo Gethman e 1/2 1 & 2 ne 1/4 80a 2250
J Duval w 1/2 1 & 2 ne 1/4 80a 1300
L Stanley nw 1/4 160a 1700
Edna C Burton e 1/2 sw 1/4 80a 1700
W P Ainly 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 900
W P Ainly 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 1100
Chris Awe 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 2500
Fred Flote 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 2500
Section 7
Est E A Summer e 1/2 ne 1/2 ex ry 2400
79a 2215
A A Crocker 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 885
A A Crocker 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 885
Chris Awe 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 885

GENOA TOWNSHIP

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Eunice P Hopper 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 2000
of ne 1/4 200a 2000
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Altha A Gilkerson 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 2000
1/2 se 1/4 120a 2000
Section 2
T H St John 1 ne 1/4 80a 2600
R Daaby 2 ne 1/4 80a 1200
T H St John 2 ne 1/4 160a 3650
H Gilkerson 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 40a 7300
& w 1/2 se 1/4

CAMP TALK for TENDERFEET

BY DAN BEARD
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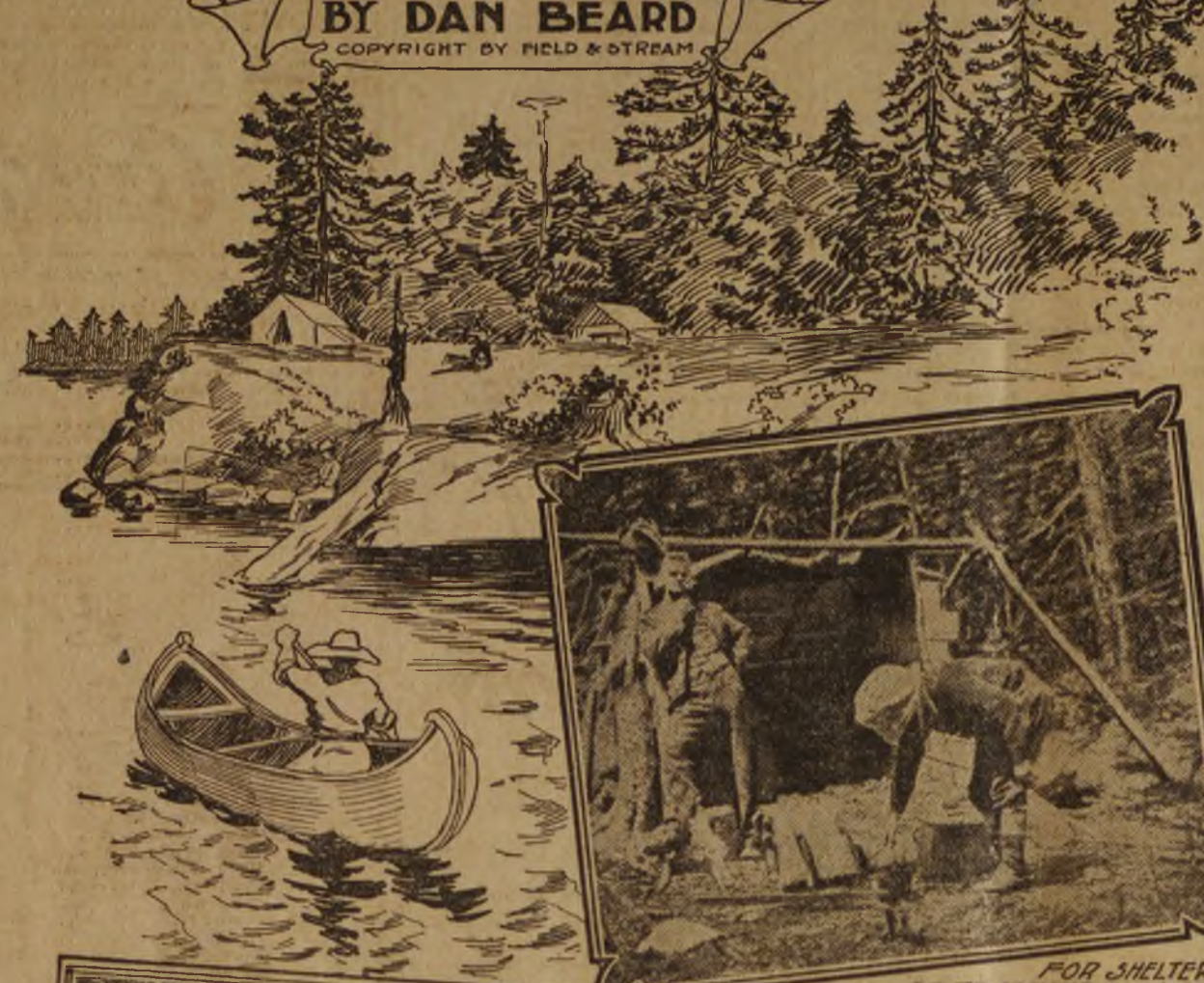
COURSE, it is not within possibility that every man who reads this can go to Alaska, or the wild sections of the northwest, or any of the parts of God's country where big game and big adventure still beckon to the men with red blood in their necks. But it is possible for even men on small salaries to own a permanent camp of their own in wild unfrequented places, places where they can be free from the presence of the summer boarders, out of reach of the sound of the trolleys and even where the honk of the automobile is seldom heard. Such places exist within a hundred miles of almost every city in America, but they can only be found by making little journeys in search of them. They are not on the list of the real estate boomers because the very thing that makes them valuable to campers is the fact that they are tucked away in unfrequented corners. The mountains in Pennsylvania within a hundred miles of New York city, notably in Pike county, abound in small lakes, lakes which are usually filled with big fish or which can be stocked with bass and other fish, according to the conditions of the water and tastes of the fishermen. There also exists within the circle of a hundred miles of New York city half a spare supply of such big game as lynx, bob-tail cats, black bear, Virginia deer and smaller game, including foxes, raccoons, possum, great northern hare, rabbits, rough grouse, woodcock, various waterfowl and quail. Of course, it is almost a crime under present conditions for any one to help the rapid extermination of these animals by killing those found so near the centers of population, but, with proper conservation and common sense game laws, this supply can be made to last indefinitely and at the same time furnish game for the sportsmen, and the more people who become interested in outdoor life the greater will be the interest exhibited in the efforts made to protect and increase the wild life of our woods.

It is a fact not generally known that the public is almost wholly dependent upon the sportsman of this country for the enforcement and the enactment of the laws protecting the wild life. It is usually the chump who does not know one end of the gun from the other, and who could not kindle a camp fire without the aid of the Sunday edition of a newspaper and a can of kerosene whom you find at the lobster palaces loudly calling for a hot-bird and a cold bottle. One of the rules of the Camp Fire Club of America is to have no game served at its banquets, and this club probably contains more real genuine campers and big game hunters than any other club of its size in the world.

Since the advent of the automobile and the telephone the wild lands and the farm lands have been steadily increasing in value; nevertheless, camp sites can still be purchased for sums within the reach of poor men, and I would advise every man in every city to buy a small piece of wild land with the determination of keeping it. He will find that when he has invested his money and built a camp on a piece of property of this kind that his business interests will require him to visit it occasionally to look after its welfare, and every time he visits the place the few days' outing will give him a new lease on life. He will come back with a clearer vision, more optimistic views of business, stronger mentally and physically and better fitted for the battle of existence. His outdoor vacation will teach him that life, after all, is worth the living. I have owned such a camp for twenty odd years and I really do not think I would be alive today if it were not for the time spent at my little log house in Pike county on Big Tent pond.

When you plan for a camping trip remember that there is one kind of a man who is welcome at every camp fire from one end of the world to the other, and he is the cheerful man. He may be a big, strapping six-footer, he may be a little runt, he may be a wealthy monopolist, or a poor clerk, he may be even so weak and delicate that it is arduous labor for him to bring a stick for the camp fire, but he carries with him always something more valuable than arms and ammunition, something more valuable than wood, fire or shelter, something that cannot be bought with money and something that is absolutely essential for our happiness in camp or out of it. He is a man who never sulks but, like a boy scout, always has a smile. When the rain comes down in torrents he laughs as he mends the leak in the roof of the lean-to or brush shelter. When the smoke blows in his eyes he declares with a grin that it is good for them for the tears clear out the dust. When he misses a shot he will say: "It would have been too bad to kill that critter, anyhow; glad he got away," or that the camp is not in need of fresh meat today. The cheerful man shows an interest in everything; looks on the bright side of everything, and camp life is but a gloomy place without him. If you cannot find a cheerful man for a companion go in training for one yourself so that you may occupy that enviable position and bring sunshine to your comrades.

In outfitting for a temporary camp, you must be guided wholly by your purse and the means of transportation. If you are to travel in a big wagon or a house boat you can add many luxuries to your outfit, provided, of course, that the roads or waters permit a heavy load. I have camped with an ice chest, a full set of china, napkins and all the luxuries, essentials and non-essentials of a city home. I have also camped with only the bare necessities of life and even necessities are comparative and many things thought so necessary may be omitted without serious results. I remember making one meal with the late Mr. Bow-Arrow, chief of the Montenis Indians, and Mr. Rice, secretary of the Camp Fire Club of America, when the stock of our provisions consisted of some odd crusts of bread two weeks old, a handful of tea, no salt, no pepper, no vinegar, no butter, no milk, no sugar, no camp kettle, no cooking utensils of any kind, and yet we had



FOR SHELTER OR TEMPORARY CAMP

a very enjoyable meal. Mr. Rice had the honor of showing an Indian how to make a tea kettle of birch bark and of proving to the incredulous savage that the water could be boiled in a vessel made of such inflammable material. We toasted the bread, which was as hard as stones, to give it a flavor, as well as to make it easier to bite and masticate. We caught some trout and roasted them black. The burnt surface acted as a condiment to the meat. We drank the tea straight and enjoyed it.

But it is not often necessary to reduce one's commissary to such a primitive basis. When you have selected your camp outfit and personal baggage, have bags made for every article, bags with "pucker" or "draw string." Make the bags of different material and different colors. You will soon learn by observing the color of the bag whether it contains a fishing reel, tobacco or toilet articles. Use oil silk for your toothbrush bag, buckskin or chamois skin for your dirty bag in which you pack your neck-ties, thread, needles and personal treasures, when you do not wish to carry them on your person, such things as your sleeve buttons, collar buttons, watch, compass, etc. Use cotton flannel for your fish reels, chintz or calico for your comb, brush, fly-hooks and other small articles. The big bags for your blankets, extra clothing, provisions, etc., should be made of waterproof canvas. Pack all your duffel, first in its individual bags and then put the small bags into the big ones. These large bags can be purchased at seventy-five cents to a dollar and a half apiece, with a dollar extra for a lock (if you want one). The bags have double tops and edges strongly bound with linen braid, and they vary in size from 2 feet 9 inches to 3 feet 18 inches. In regard to a lock on your duffel bags, it is interesting to know that I have traveled across the continent a number of times with all my baggage packed in such bags. I have visited the Maine woods. I have camped in the Rockies, in the Selkirk mountains and from Malme to Washington state; never were the "puckers" unloosened or tampered with by strangers. The bags seem to have been respected even by the custom house officers. But! When I visited a small hamlet in Connecticut and left my baggage in the railroad station unguarded for 15 minutes, every bag was opened and the contents examined. I will say for the honesty of the Connecticut Yankee that it was apparently only curiosity which impelled him to invade the privacy of the contents of these bags. This incident shows that these canvas bags should be watched in some places, but, nevertheless, they are as safe ordinarily as a trunk. Besides, the baggage men are grateful to you for giving them luggage which is so easily handled and so easily stowed away. Today the camper's outfit is a marvel of economy, both in regard to weight and space which it occupies. You can obtain from any reputable outfitter cooking utensils which nest, i. e., which fit into each other snugly so that they can all be packed in the largest utensil. They are made of aluminum of the lightest weight possible; the cooking utensils have a single detachable handle which answers for all of them. Plates, cups and saucers are of the lightest weight possible. My whole outfit, which I have used for nine people on a prolonged camping trip, all fits inside of the largest aluminum pall. Cheaper outfits of the same sort can be obtained in tin. In regard to the clothing which you are to wear, that necessarily depends very much upon the latitude of your proposed camping trip and whether it will be in the dense forests, prairies, the hot desert, or the sandy ocean beach. But there are some general rules which

may be given. Your clothing should be rather light, fit loosely, and no thicker than the climate demands. In this you must use your judgment; take enough warm clothes to secure against suffering from the cold. Even with the most careful forethought you will sometimes be caught in uncomfortable situations. I once went into camp with thick flannels and woolen clothes and found them most comfortable as the nights were so cold as to freeze the water in the pails so that the ice was broken with some difficulty. Yet within a week from that time, having no chance to make a change in my clothing, I was almost overcome with the intense heat while crossing a barren portage.

Probably the best material for underclothing is not wool, but linen. Wool makes a most comfortable outer garment unless you are going to the Arctic, and there

you will find the fur the most useful. Linen, silk and cotton absorb the moisture of the body much better than woolen under garments. The feet should be encased in moccasins or some sort of moccasin shoe-pack or boot-pack, because the artificial elevation of the heel which, however useful when pounding on the city pavements, is unnatural, and anything that is unnatural interferes more or less with your progress. After wearing conventional heeled shoes for 12 months, I have put on the leather moccasins of oiled moose hide and tramped through the forests for weeks at a time without feeling any ill effects from the change. But when I returned and put on my high-heeled shoes, the first day spent hitting the trail on the Great White Way made the muscles of my shins so sore that I was almost unable to walk the next day.

For shelter or temporary camp for a night or so, do not use the "ashagan" of the Indians, commonly known as teepee by the whites. It is a splendid thing for a more or less permanent camp, but it takes too long to erect it; there are too many poles to cut for it, and it is heavy and cumbersome in packing. The big fire which can be kept burning in the center of the "ashagan" is fine in cold nights, and the comforts of the teepee have never been improved upon by white inventors of tents.

The best of all teachers for would-be campers is good old mother nature. Bless her kindly old soul! It was at her knees that our race first learned to exercise its baby brain and muscles. It was in nature's kindergarten that we learned to build our first rude shelters, from which has evolved skyscraping palaces. Even today we people living in the artificial atmosphere of the opera, the ball, the midnight feasts at the lobster palaces, and all that housewife type of pleasure, must go back to good old mother nature to be really enthused and to experience the healthy thrill, only to be produced by the boom of the avalanche as it tears down the mountain side, the rush and roar of the torrents issuing from the grinding glaciers, the roar of the sea, the song of the birds, and the rapture experienced by watching the sunset clouds reflect their tints upon the mountain tops. And then comes the night! Every camper is more or less of a naturalist; every camper must be something of a poet and an artist before he can fully appreciate the surroundings; and his surroundings make a poet, and an artist and a naturalist of him.

The best advice that can be given to a man who has never camped is to "go and do it." It is possible that he may come back from his outing disgusted with his first experience. Ill-luck may have apparently followed his experiment; it may have rained most of the time; the black flies and mosquitoes may have sized him up as a tenderfoot and made his life miserable; it may be that the fish refused to bite; that the game refused to show itself; his horse may have stumbled and dunked him in the stream which he was fording; his canoe may have upset, spilling his films and soaking his gun. Stray varmints, bears, dogs, or wolves may have stolen his provisions, and he may come back to civilization grumbling that he has wasted his vacation time.

But Lord bless his innocent soul. He has for the first time in his life had a real vacation. He has added to his experiences and, as a Frenchman would say, he has experienced a new sensation. If he is a man of spunk, the knowledge that it was his own inexperience which caused all these disasters will make him try it again next year with a manly determination to conquer all obstacles and then he will come back slapping his friends on their backs and shouting that he has had the time of his life!

BRIEF ITEMS OF STATE INTEREST

Minor Happenings in Illinois Cities, Towns and Villages.

TRAMPS SET FIRE AT JOLIET
Seven Buildings Burned and Four Partly Destroyed—Loss Estimated at \$65,000.

Joliet.—Fire started in a barn of the Michels Scholles Wholesale company at Joliet, presumably by tramps, threatened one of Joliet's most congested districts and caused a loss of \$65,000. Seven buildings were burned and four were partly destroyed.

Waukegan.—The Associated Clubs of Domestic Science have adopted resolutions defending Doctor Wiley, government food expert, and sent them to Washington.

Moline.—The continued falling of the Mississippi river has threatened the city with a water famine. This condition has existed several times before.

Mattoon.—Dodge Grove and Calvary cemeteries have been put under police protection to stop gangs from following licentious practices in the graveyards. No ghosts there.

Aurora.—Workmen employed in excavating a cellar unearthed an old-fashioned bomb shell, weighing 45 pounds. It is thought to be a relic of the Civil war.

Monmouth.—Sheriff W. T. Fitzpatrick has returned from Reno, Nev., with Carl Carroll, who escaped from the county jail on March 20. He was identified in Reno by a picture.

Peoria.—Mrs. Caroline G. Rowell, formerly state regent of the D. A. R., was struck by an automobile and received injuries from which she will die.

Aurora.—Lewis Farmington, necessitated the calling of police when he was taken with an inexplicable desire to oust his family from their home. He was temporarily insane.

Danville.—Following the arrest of Jerry Kidwell, charged with criminal assault and robbery, the man's home has been searched and much plunder discovered in it.

Waukegan.—Mayor Bidinger has charged the civil service commission and the city council with being opposed to him and showing favoritism towards candidates.

Vandalia.—Waking of her own accord and remaining awake an hour and a half, Miss Hazel Schmidt learned that she had been asleep just three months.

Moline.—The heroism of C. Desmond saved the life of Burt Hall, a fellow workman, on the Rock Island semaphore gang, when the latter accidentally came in contact with a heavily charged wire.

Peoria.—The village of Peoria Heights has offered a reward for information that will lead to the discovery of the whereabouts of Harry Farrance, the village electrician, missing since last month and believed to have been drowned.

Urbana.—The University of Illinois is reaching out to the old world for instructional talent. It was announced that Dr. Jean Beck, instructor at the University of Paris, has accepted the position of assistant professor of the French language.

Urbana.—William C. Robbins and a young man by no other name than "Slim" were arrested by Deputy Sheriff Gus Evans on a charge of bootlegging at the White City in Mahomet township.

Peoria.—Because he had not the money with him to pay the justice who had just married him, a colored groom left his dusky bride as security while he went out and got the necessary \$1.50.

Springfield.—Roy F. Donaldson, a local amateur aviator, and Capt. John Berry of St. Louis, who made a balloon flight from Springfield, landed near Deland, in Platt county. During the ten hours the pair were in the air it is estimated they traveled a distance of 150 miles, but owing to the shifting winds necessitating changes in the direction, the landing was made at a point 60 miles east of the starting point.

Galesburg.—Mrs. Edith Briggs, member of a well-known Knox county family, killed herself with strychnine. She was driven to her father's home in a dying condition.

Harrisville.—The village of Harrisville, south of here, suffered a \$30,000 fire loss. Twelve frame buildings were destroyed.

Champaign.—Several bootleggers evidently not acquainted with the city mayor, attempted to sell him several bottles of beer. They were arrested.

Waukegan.—Wilbur Glenn Voliva, overseer of Zion City, was granted a new trial by Judge A. H. Frost of Rockford, who heard the last libel suit of Mothershill against the overseer, against whom the McHenry county jury returned a verdict of \$11,000.

Streator.—Mrs. Edna Sawyer, while walking on the Chicago & Alton tracks, was knocked down by a freight train and only slightly injured.

Mattoon.—After one attempt to run to a fire without ringing the fire alarm, the fire department has been ordered to continue in the practice.

Mount Vernon.—Fire of an unknown origin started in the business district early yesterday morning and caused damage amounting to \$13,000.

Eureka.—Edward Strinkkle, 77 years of age, took his life at the home of his son by drinking strychnine, which he dropped into a cup of coffee.

Centralia.—Searchers recovered the body of Will Noel, 33 years old, who was drowned in the Okaw river, near Posey, while in swimming.

Ottawa.—Charging that her husband had confined her in a Jacksonville sanitarium against her will, Mrs. Edward Kramm of Peoria has filed suit for absolute divorce.

Clinton.—Enticed to the scenes of a recent explosion by two men, Tom Malone was held up by them and only escaped after a severe beating. His assailants were captured.

Sullivan.—Volunteers put out a fire of unknown origin which started in a hay stubble field owned by S. A. Anderson. The field was destroyed before the flames could be checked.

Belvidere.—Marian Fitzer, a 15-year-old girl, displayed rare heroism when she rescued a baby sister from a burning house.

Champaign.—While playing with a pistol, Roy Peed, a little 5-year-old boy, shot himself in the ribs. He is dead.

Quincy.—John Elckelschulte lost his life while swimming in the Mississippi river. Companions on the shore were powerless to help him.

Cairo.—Two alleged women white slavers were put on \$1,000 bonds on the charge of enticing a young girl from home for immoral purposes.

Manteno.—An aged woman named Foy died as the result of falling backwards while alighting from a street car. Her head struck the pavement.

Maroa.—Mrs. Orval Allsup took her life in Rockwell City, Iowa, by drinking carbolic acid. She was found by her husband when he returned home.

Joliet.—Only a rat in Miss Kathryn Holan's hair saved her from injury when she was struck on the head by a rake used to display stock.

Moline.—Charles Pieper took his life by drowning in the Mississippi river. This is the second time within a month that he has endeavored to die.

Mt. Carroll.—The "Boy Scouts" are under investigation by city authorities on the charge that they have terrorized a local boy by their threats and acts.

Macomb.—Mrs. J. O. C. Wilson, widow of the first mayor of Macomb, aged 101 years, died. She was the last of a family of twenty-three children.

Zion City.—General Overseer Voliva broke a new kissing record when he consecrated 286 babies at the annual convocation exercises. Each babe was kissed.

Greenville.—Cyrus Soper, aged 14 years, took carbolic acid because he was not allowed to go to the city alone. He did not lose consciousness and will recover.

Moline.—Two local people are heirs to the Wertz fortune, in the keeping of the government of Holland, and amounting to \$180,000,000. Four hundred descendants have been discovered.

Freeport.—The Freeport park commission purchased the Taylor park tract consisting of 73 acres adjoining the city, which will be improved for public park purposes. The price paid was \$43,500. The park district was created a month ago.

Rock Island.—Tax money to the amount of \$24,000, which was withheld by County Treasurer W. H. Whiteside, because he questioned the validity of the commission form of government, has been turned over to the city.

Peoria.—While Mrs. Freitsch, wife of Joseph Freitsch, a gardener, was waiting for her husband at Central market, he was lying dead at the Boland morgue. He dropped dead on the street.

Aurora.—The Fox river is to be scraped out to aid the city officials in fighting off the attack of typhoid fever. The river bed is said to be lined with filth.

Kewanee.—The city will appeal from the decision of Judge Wright of the federal court in the Kankakee water case. Kewanee lost the suit.

Moline.—An unidentified negro was fatally shot while trying to enter a Greek lodging house. Andrew Dumolakis did the shooting.

Your Liver Is Clogged Up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—Have No Appetite.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days. They do their duty. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion and Sick Headache. **SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.** Genuine must bear Signature



"That's Rev. Dr. Thirdly. He shows you the way to Paradise."
"Yes, I understand that many a poor, unhappy man was married by him."

Rife for Under Water Action.
When he is working in water infested by sharks and other sea monsters likely to do him harm, the diver has at present to rely for his safety on the use of the knife, or, failing that, on a quick return to the surface. Now comes the invention of Captain Grobl, a German diving instructor, who has constructed a rifle which can be fired under water, and is designed for the better arming of the diver. The most remarkable thing about this is that it fires, not bullets, but water, which is propelled with such force that it has an extraordinary power of penetration. Indeed, the inventor himself has pierced armor plate of medium thickness with the water jet from his weapon. The rifle has a stout barrel and is loaded with a cartridge cased in india rubber.

Another Pressing Need.
It's well enough to devote a lot of time and a good deal of prize money to the composition of a National anthem, but what's the matter with giving us a National wedding march, too?

Must we be forever indebted to the marches of an erratic Bavarian and a visionary Deutscher?
Here's an opportunity for ambitious native composers.

Think of the pride that would follow such an announcement as this: "The happy pair passed down the aisle to the pulsating strains of Bolivar P. Gibson's exquisite 'Marche Nuptiale!'"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The difficulty of knowing what not to say is knowing when not to say it.

A Triumph Of Cookery—

Post Toasties

Many delicious dishes have been made from Indian Corn by the skill and ingenuity of the expert cook.

But none of these creations excels Post Toasties in tempting the palate.

"Post Toasties" are a luxury that make a delightful hot-weather economy.

The first package tells its own story.

"The Memory Lingers"

Sold by Grocers
POSTUM CEREAL CO., Ltd.,
Battle Creek, Mich. U. S. A.

The BRONZE BELL

BY LOUIS JOSEPH VANCE
AUTHOR OF "THE BRASS BOWL," ETC.
ILLUSTRATIONS BY RAY WALTERS
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SYNOPSIS.

David Amber, starting for a duck-shooting visit with his friend, Quain, comes upon a young lady equestrian who has been dismounted by her horse becoming frightened at the sudden appearance in the road of a burly Hindu. He declares he is Bohari Lal Chatterji, the appointed mouthpiece of "The Bell," addresses Amber as a man of high rank and pressing a mysterious little bronze box, "The Token," into his hand, disappears in the wood. The girl calls Amber by name. He in turn addresses her as Miss Sophie Farrell, daughter of Col. Farrell of the British diplomatic service in India and visiting the Quains. Several nights later the Quain home is burglarized and the bronze box stolen. Amber and Quain go hunting on an island and become lost and Amber is left marooned.

CHAPTER III. (Continued).

He had, then, these alternatives: he might either compose himself to hug the leeward side of a dune till day-break (or till relief should come) or else undertake a five-mile tramp on the desperate hope of finding at the end of it the tide out and the sandbar a safe footway from shore to shore. Between the two he vacillated not at all; anything were preferable to a night in the dunes, beaten by the implacable storm, haunted by the thought of Quain; and even though he were to find the eastern causeway under water, at least the exercise would have served to keep him from freezing.

Ten minutes after his last cartridge had been fruitlessly discharged, he set out for the ocean beach, pausing at the first dune he came upon to scrape a shallow trench in the sand and cache therein both guns and his game-bag. Marking the spot with a bit of driftwood stuck upright, he pressed on, eventually pausing on the overhanging lip of a 20-foot bluff. To its foot the beach below was awfully knee-deep with wash of breakers.

Awed and disappointed, Amber drew back. The beach was impassable; here was no wide and easy road to the east, such as he had thought to find; to gain the sandbar he had now to thread a tortuous and uncertain way through the bewildering dunes.

A demon of anxiety prodded him on; he must learn Quain's fate, or go mad. Once on the mainland it were a matter of facility to find his way to the village of Shampton, telephone Tanglewood and charter a "team" to convey him thither. He shut his teeth on his determination and set his face to the east.

Beset and roughly buffeted by the gale; the snow settling in rippling drifts in the folds of his clothing and upon his shoulders clinging like a cloth; his face cut by clouds of sand flung horizontally with well-nigh the force of birdshot from a gun; he bowed to the blast and plodded steadily on.

Imperceptibly fatigue benumbed his senses, blunted the keen edge of his emotions; even the care for Quain became a mere dull ache in the back of his perceptions; of physical suffering he was unconscious. He felt a prey to freakish fancies. For a long time he moved on in stupid, wondering contemplation of a shining crescent of sand backed by a green, steaming wall of jungle. Many visions formed and dissolved in dream-like phantasmagoria; but of them all the strongest and most recurrent was that of the girl in the black riding-habit, walking by his side down the aisle of trees. So that presently the tired and overwrought man believed himself talking with her, reasoning, arguing, pleading desperately for his heart's desire; and wakened with a start, to hear the echo of her voice as though she had spoken but the instant gone, to find his own lips framing the syllables of her name—"Sophia!"

Abruptly he regained consciousness of his plight, and with an effort shook his senses back into his head. It was not precisely a time when he could afford to let his wits go wool-gathering. Inflexible of purpose in the face of all his weariness and discouragement, he was on the point of resuming his march when he was struck by the circumstance that the whitened shoulder of a dune, quite near at hand, should seem as if frosted with light—coldly luminous.

Starting, speculative, he hung in the wind—inquisitive as a cat but loath to waste time in footless inquiry. The snow-fall, setting in with augmented violence, decided him. Where light was, there should be man, and where man, shelter.

His third eager stride opened up a wide basin in the dunes, filled with eddying veils of snow, and set, at some distance, with two brilliant squares of light—windows in an invisible dwelling. In the space between them, doubtless, there would be a door. But a second time he paused, remembering that the island was said to be uninhabited. Only yesterday he had asked and been so informed.

Odd!

So passing strange he held it, indeed, that he was conscious of a singular reluctance to question the phenomenon. He had positively to force himself on to seek the door, and even when he had stumbled against its step he twice lifted his hand and set it fall without knocking.

There was not a sound within that he could hear above the clamour of the goblin night.

In the end, however, he knocked stoutly enough.

CHAPTER IV.

The Man Perdu.

A shadow swept swiftly across one of the windows, and the stranger at the door was aware of a slight jarring, as though some more than ordinarily brutal gust of wind had shaken the house upon its foundation, or an inner door had been slammed violently. But otherwise he had so little evidence that his summons had fallen on aught but empty walls or deaf ears that he had begun to debate his right to enter without permission, when a chain rattled, a bolt grated, and the door swung wide. A flood of radiance together with a gust of heated air struck him in the face. Dazzled, he reeled across the threshold.

Three paces within the room, Amber paused, waiting for his eyes to adjust themselves to the light. Vaguely conscious of a presence behind him, he faced another—the slight, spare silhouette of a man's figure between him and the lamp; and at the same time felt that he was being subjected to a close scrutiny—both searching and, at its outset, the reverse of hospitable. But he had no more than become sensitive to this than the man before stepped quickly forward and with two strong hands clasped his shoulders.

"David Amber!" he heard his name pronounced in a voice singularly resonant and pleasant. "So you've run me to earth at last!" Amber's face was blank with incredulity as he recognized the speaker. "Rutton!" he stammered. "Rutton—why—by all that's strange!"

"Gully," said the other with a quiet laugh. "But sit down." He swung Amber about, gently guiding him to a chair. "You look pretty well done up. How long have you been out in this infernal night? But never mind answering; I can wait. Doggott!"

"Yes, sir."

"Take Mr. Amber's coat and boots and bring him my dressing-gown and slippers."

"Yes, sir."

"And a hot toddy and something to eat—and be quick about it."

"Very good, sir."

Rutton's body-servant moved noiselessly to Amber's side, deftly helping him remove his shooting jacket, whereon snow had caked in thin and brittle sheets. His eyes, grey and shallow, flickered recognition and softened, but he did not speak in anticipation of Amber's kindly "Good evening, Doggott." To which he responded quietly: "Good evening, Mr. Amber. It's a pleasure to see you again. I trust you are well."

"Quite, thank you. And you?"

"I'm very fit, thank you, sir."

"And"—Amber sat down again, Doggott kneeling at his feet to unlace and remove his heavy pigskin hunting boots—"and your brother?"

"For a moment the man did not answer. His head was lowered so that his features were invisible, but a dull, warm flush overspread his cheeks.

"And your brother, Doggott?"

"I'm sorry, sir, about that; but it was Mr. Rutton's orders," muttered the man.

"You're talking of the day you met Doggott at Nokomis station?" interposed his employer from the stand he had taken at one side of the fireplace, his back to the broad hearth whereon blazed a grateful driftwood fire.

Amber looked up inquiringly, nodding an unspoken affirmative.

"It was my fault that he—or—prevaricated, I'm afraid; as he says, it was by my order."

Rutton's expression was masked by the shadows; Amber could make nothing of his curious reticence, and he remained silent, waiting a further explanation. It came, presently, with an effect of embarrassment.

"I had—have peculiar reasons for not wishing my refuge here to be discovered. I told Doggott to be careful, should he meet any one we knew. Although, of course, neither of us anticipated . . ."

"I don't think Doggott was any more dumfounded than I," said Amber. "I couldn't believe he'd left you, yet it seemed impossible that you should be here—of all places—in the neighborhood of Nokomis, I mean. As for that"—Amber shook his head expressively, glancing round the mean room in which he had found this man of such extraordinary qualities. "It's altogether inconceivable," he summed up his bewilderment.

"It does seem so—even to me, at times."

"Then why—in heaven's name—"

"I see I must tell you something—a little; as little as I can help—of the truth."

"I'm afraid you must; though I'm damned if I can detect a glimmer of either rhyme or reason in this preposterous situation."

"In three words," Rutton said deliberately: "I am hiding."

"Hiding?"

"Obviously."

Amber bent forward, studying the elder man's face intently. Thin and dark—not tanned like Amber's, but with a native darkness of skin like

that of the Spanish—it was strongly marked, its features at once prominent and finely modeled. The hair intensely black, the eyes as dark and of peculiar fire, the lips broad, full, and sympathetic, the cheeks high, the forehead high and somewhat narrow; these combined to form a strangely striking ensemble, and none the less striking for its weird resemblance to Amber's own cast of countenance.

Indeed, their likeness one to the other was nothing less than weird in that it could be so superficially strong, yet elusive. No two men were ever more unlike than these save in this superficial accident of facial contours and complexion. No one knowing Amber (let us say) could ever have mistaken him for Rutton; and yet any one, strange to both, armed with a description of Rutton, might pardonably have believed Amber to be his man. Yet manifestly they were products of alien races, even of different climes—their individualities as dissimilar as the poles.

"Hiding!" Amber reiterated in a tone scarcely louder than a whisper. "And you have found me out, my friend?"

"But—but I don't—"

Rutton lifted a hand in deprecation; and as he did so the door in the rear of the room opened and Doggott entered. Cat-like, passing behind Amber, he placed upon the table a small tray, and from a steaming pitcher poured him a glass of hot spiced wine. At a look from his employer he filled a second.

Amber lifted his fragrant glass. "You're joining me, Rutton?"

"With all my heart!" The man came forward to his glass. "For old sake's sake, David. Shall we drink a toast?" He hesitated, with a marked air of embarrassment, then impulsively swung his glass aloft. "Drink standing!" he cried, his voice oddly vibrant. And Amber rose. "To the king—the king, God bless him!"

"To the king!" It was more an exclamation of surprise than an echo to the toast; nevertheless Amber drained his drink to the final drop. As he resumed his seat, the room rang with the crash of splintering glass;

the flames. And silently studying his face—the play of light from lamp and hearth throwing its features into silent relief—for the first time Amber, his wits warmed back to activity from the stupor the bitter cold had put upon them, noticed how time and care had worn upon the man since they had last parted. He had never suspected Rutton to be his senior by more years than ten, at the most; tonight, however, he might well be taken for fifty. Impulsively the younger man sat up and put a hand upon the arm of Rutton's chair. "What can I do?" he asked simply.

Rutton roused, returning his regard with a smile slow, charming, infinitely sad. "Nothing," he replied; "absolutely nothing."

"But surely—!"

"No man can do for me what I cannot do for myself. When the time comes"—he lifted his shoulders lightly—"I will do what I can. Till then . . ."

He diverged at a tangent. "After all, the world is quite as tiny as the worn-out aphorism has it. To think that you should find me here! It's less than a week since Doggott and I hit upon this place and settled down, quite convinced we had, at last, lost ourselves . . . and might have peace, for a little space at least! And now," concluded Rutton, "we have to move on."

"Because I've found you here?"

"Because you have found me?"

"I don't understand."

"My dear boy, I never meant you should."

"But if you're in any danger—"

"I am not."

"You're not! But you just said—"

"I'm in no danger whatever; humanity is, if I'm found."

"I don't follow you at all."

Again Rutton smiled wearily. "I didn't expect you to, David. But this misadventure makes it necessary that I should tell you something; you must be made to believe in me. I beg you to; I'm neither mad nor making game of you. There was no questioning the sane sincerity of the man. He continued slowly. "It's a simple fact, incredible but absolute, that were my whereabouts to be made public, a great, a staggering blow would be

tell you nothing more. I'm sorry."

"But only let me help you—any way in my power, Rutton. There's nothing I'd not do."

"I know, David, I know it. But my case is beyond human aid, since I am powerless to apply a remedy myself."

"And you are powerless?"

Rutton was silent a long moment. Then "Time will tell," he said quietly. "There is one way . . ." He resumed his monotonous round of the room.

Mechanically Amber began to smoke, trying hard to think, to penetrate by reasoning or intuition the wall of mystery which, it seemed, Rutton turned to the fire, his head drooping despondently.

Rutton turned to the fire, his head drooping despondently. "That may not be," he said heavily. "The greatest service you can do me is to forget my existence, now and henceforth, erase our friendship from the tablets of your memory, pass me as a stranger should our ways ever cross again." He flicked the stub of a cigarette into the flames. "Kismet! . . ."

"I mean that, David, from my heart. Won't you do this for me—one last favor, old friend?"

Amber nodded.

"Then . . ." Rutton attempted to divert the subject. "I think you said Quain? Any relation to Quain's 'Aryan Invasion of India'?"

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"Our new neighbor must be a very suspicious character." "Why so?" "She employs a maid who is deaf and dumb. The mean thing!"

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Presently he grew conscious that Rutton was standing as if listening, his eyes averted to the windows.

"What is it?" he inquired at length, unable longer to endure the tenacity of the pause.

"Nothing. I beg your pardon, David." Rutton returned to his chair, making a visible effort to shake off his preoccupation. "It's an ugly night, out there. Lucky you blundered on this place. Tell me how it happened. What became of the other man—your friend?"

The thought of Quain stabbed Amber's consciousness with a mental pang as keen as acute physical anguish. He jumped up in torment. "God!" he cried chokingly. "I'd forgotten! He's out there on the bay, poor devil!—freezing to death if not drowned. Our boat went adrift some how; Quain would insist on going after her in a leaky old skiff we found on the shore . . . and didn't come back. I waited till it was hopeless, then concluded I'd make a try to cross to Shampton by way of the tidal bar. And I must!"

"It's impossible," Rutton told him with grave sympathy.

"But I must, think of his wife and children, Rutton! There's a chance yet—a bare chance; if he did, every minute I waste here is killing him by inches; he'll die of exposure! But from Shampton we could send a boat—"

"The tide runs about midnight tonight," interrupted Rutton, consulting his watch. "It's after nine—and there's a heavy surf breaking over the bar now. By ten it'll be impassable, and you couldn't reach it before it. Be content, David; you're powerless."

"You're right—I know that," groaned Amber, his head in his hands. "I was afraid it was hopeless, but—"

"I know, dear boy, I know!"

With a gesture of despair Amber resumed his seat. For some time he remained deep sunk in dejection. At length, mastering his emotion, he looked up. "How did you know about Quain—that we were together?" he asked.

"Doggott saw you land this morning, and I've been watching you all day with my field-glasses, prepared to take cover the minute you turned my way. Don't be angry with me, David; it wasn't that I didn't yearn to see you face to face again, but that . . ."

"I didn't dare."

"Oh, that!" exclaimed Amber with an exasperated frown of his hand. "Between the two of you—you and Quain—you'll drive me mad with worry."

"I'm sorry, David. I only wish I might say more. It hurts a bit to have you doubt me."

"I don't doubt," Amber declared in desperation; "at least, I mean I won't if you'll be sensible and let me stand by and see you through this trouble—whatever it is."

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Whenever you see an Arrow Disk of Coca-Cola

AT THE BOARDING HOUSE.

Rutton Turned to the Fire, His Head Drooping Despondently.



"Who is that man," asked the new boarder, "who is making such a fuss because he has swallowed a fish-bone?"

"That's the sword swallower at the dime museum around the corner."

DISFIGURED WITH CRUSTS

"Some time ago I was taken with eczema from the top of my head to my waist. It began with scales on my body. I suffered untold itching and burning, and could not sleep. I was greatly disfigured with scales and crusts. My ears looked as if they had been most cut off with a razor, and my neck was perfectly raw. I tried untold agony and pain. I tried two doctors who said I had eczema in its fullest stage, and that it could not be cured. I then tried other remedies to no avail. At last, I tried a set of the genuine Cuticura Remedies, which cured me of eczema when all else had failed, therefore I cannot praise them too highly.

"I suffered with eczema about ten months, but am now entirely cured, and I believe Cuticura Remedies are the best skin cure there is." (Signed) Miss Mattie J. Shaffer, R. F. D. 1, Box 8, Dancy, Miss., Oct. 27, 1910.

"I had suffered from eczema about four years when boils began to break out on different parts of my body. It started with a fine red rash. My back was affected first, when it also spread over my face. The itching was almost unbearable at times. I tried different soaps and salves, but nothing seemed to help me until I began to use the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. One box of them cured me entirely. I recommended them to my sister for her baby who was troubled with tooth eczema, and they completely cured her baby." (Signed) Mrs. F. L. Marberger, Dreherville, Pa., Sept. 6, 1910.

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold everywhere, a sample of each, with 32-page book, will be mailed free on application to "Cuticura," Dept. 4, L. Boston.

Gray Matter.

"I used to think I could hire all the brains I wanted for \$25 a week," Mr. Pushem said.

"Well, couldn't you?"

"Yes. But it wasn't long before I had to call in a \$100,000 lawyer to straighten out the kinks they put into my affairs."

Indefinite.

"Did you have fun taking his candy away from the baby?"

"Fun? My dear boy, it was a scream!"

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

Black looks are wasted on people who are color blind.

Chew and smoke untaxed tobacco, cheap and unadged. Meriwether & Edwards, Clarksville, Tenn.

For a trainwrecker no punishment can be too severe.

The Fountain Head of Life Is The Stomach

A man who has a weak and impaired stomach and who does not properly digest his food will soon find that his blood has become weak and impoverished, and that his whole body is improperly and insufficiently nourished.

Dr. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY makes the stomach strong, promotes the flow of digestive juices, restores the lost appetite, makes assimilation perfect, invigorates the liver and purifies and enriches the blood. It is the great blood-maker, flesh-builder and restorative nerve tonic. It makes men strong in body, active in mind and cool in judgment.

This "Discovery" is a pure, glyceric extract of American medicinal roots, absolutely free from alcohol and all injurious, habit-forming drugs. All its ingredients are printed on its wrappers. It has no relationship with secret nostrums. Its every ingredient is endorsed by the leaders in all the schools of medicine. Don't accept a secret nostrum as a substitute for this time-proven remedy of known composition. Ask your NEIGHBORS. They must know of many cures made by it during past 40 years, right in your own neighborhood. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Dr. R. V. Pierce, Pres., Buffalo, N. Y.

50,000 Men Wanted in Western Canada

200 Million Bushels Wheat to be Harvested

KINGSTON NEWS

FRED P. SMITH, CORRESPONDENT

A number from here attended the show at DeKalb Saturday...

Martin Dunbar and son, Willard, of Belvidere, were in town last Saturday.

Rev. W. H. Tuttle went to Belvidere Saturday to get programs for campmeeting.

Mrs. Carrie Laverty and Miss Lena Bacon returned to Elgin Sunday after a ten days' vacation.

Mrs. Lottie Whitney entertained her nieces, Misses Lela and Bess Upstone, of Fairdale last week.

Mrs. Frank Parker and mother, Mrs. Parker, were guests of Rockford relatives last Thursday and Friday.

Miss Marguerite Moore of Herbert was entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Ottman last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Aurner and Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Aurner made a trip to Rockford Thursday in the former's auto.

Mesdames O. W. Vickell and Otto Swanson the former's niece, Miss Adah Lilly, were Chicago visitors Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis McElroy of Belvidere have rented the Kingston hotel and are getting it ready for the public.

F. H. Wilson and mother went to Dakotah, Ill., Wednesday to see an old schoolmate of the latter, Mrs. Emma Smith.

Misses Adah and Florence Lilly, who had spent a week at the home of their uncle, O. W. Vickell, returned to Durand Tuesday.

Misses Gracie and Violet Helson returned to Byron last Saturday after an extended stay at the home of their uncle, John Helson.

Mr. and Mrs. John Ruback entertained the former's brother's wife, Mrs. Albert Ruback, and children of Belvidere the past week.

Mrs. Hattie Anderson and children of Rockford, who were guests of the former's sister, Mrs. O. W. Vickell, returned home last Saturday.

Mrs. Guy Harrington and children of Malta spent the fore part of this week at the home of the former's parents, Supervisor and Mrs. D. B. Arbuckle.

Mrs. W. L. Pond, who, with her daughter, Miss Jessie, was a guest of friends last week, returned to her home in DeKalb Saturday morning, Miss Jessie going home Friday evening.

Miss Olive Phelps went to Genoa Wednesday to see her friend, Miss Cecil Bassett, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alck Crawford.

Postmaster and Mrs. A. E. Hix entertained Mr. and Mrs. O. R. Hix of DeKalb over Sunday.

A daughter who lived only a few hours was born to Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Stark, near LaPlata, Mo., July 15.

Miss Hattie Whitney was given a farewell party by a large company of friends last Wednesday evening at her home.

Mrs. W. R. Aurner celebrated her birthday anniversary last Friday by inviting her grand-daughter, Miss Mary Aurner, and five of her girl friends to spend the afternoon with her.

The members of the Baptist Society and friends tendered a reception to Mrs. W. L. Pond last Thursday afternoon in the rooms under the Masonic building.

A program was rendered, after which a group picture was taken. Mrs. Pond enjoyed the occasion with her old friends and they were pleased to see her after her long illness.

C. O. Wilcox arose about 2:00 o'clock Thursday morning and fell from the top to the foot of the stairs, alighting on his head and shoulders, where he was found unconscious by the members of the family who were aroused by the noise.

The doctor was called at once. He found no broken bones but it was necessary to take five stitches in the side of his head.

He remained unconscious for some hours and his condition was precarious for a number of days, but he is now able to be about the house.

His many friends are glad to know that he is recovering from the accident.

Executors Notice of Final Settlement

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Estate of ss August 11, 1911, De Kalb County, Naker, Deceased.

To Legatees, Devisees, Creditors, Heirs and Distributees of said Estate:

You are hereby notified that on Monday, the 25th day of September, 1911, the executor of the last will and testament of said deceased will present to the county court of DeKalb county, at Sycamore, Illinois, his final report of his acts and doings as such executor, and ask the court to be discharged from any and all further duties and responsibilities connected with said estate, and his administration thereof, at which time and place you may be present and resist such application, if you choose so to do.

DILLON S. BROWN, Executor.

KINGSTON ASSESSMENT

FULL AND COMPLETE LIST OF LOTS AND BLOCKS IN THE VILLAGE OF KINGSTON

The Following Reports as Shown by the Books of the Supervisor for the Year 1911

STATE OF ILLINOIS, DeKalb County, ss.

Public notice is hereby given, that the following is a full and complete list of the Assessment of Lands and Blocks in the Village of Kingston, county of DeKalb, State of Illinois, for the year A. D. 1911, as appears from the Assessment Books of said year.

EDWARD JOHNSON, Supervisor of Assessments, Names Sub Div of Lot Lot Ass'd Val

Block 1. Emma Tazewell lots 1, 2 & 3. 30

Block 2. H. L. Landis lot 1. 165

Block 3. Geo Moore lot 1. 250

Block 4. Dr Markley lot 1. 700

Block 5. Stuart Sherman lot 1. 85

Block 6. Julia A Russell lot 1. 735

Block 7. John Howe lot 1. 35

Block 8. John Howe lot 2. 25

Block 9. John Howe lot 3. 25

Block 10. John Howe lot 4. 25

Block 11. John Howe lot 5. 25

Block 12. John Howe lot 6. 25

Block 13. John Howe lot 7. 25

Block 14. John Howe lot 8. 25

Block 15. John Howe lot 9. 25

Block 16. John Howe lot 10. 25

Block 17. John Howe lot 11. 25

Block 18. John Howe lot 12. 25

Block 19. John Howe lot 13. 25

Block 20. John Howe lot 14. 25

Block 21. John Howe lot 15. 25

Block 22. John Howe lot 16. 25

Block 23. John Howe lot 17. 25

Block 24. John Howe lot 18. 25

Block 25. John Howe lot 19. 25

Block 26. John Howe lot 20. 25

Block 27. John Howe lot 21. 25

John Hitchcock lots 11 & 12. 250

Block 28. J Y Stuart lots 1 & 2. 25

Block 29. Wm Sargent lots 1 & 2. 200

Block 30. Wm Sargent lot 3. 200

Block 31. Wm Sargent lots 4 & 5. 200

Block 32. Wm Sargent lots 6 & 7. 200

Block 33. Wm Sargent lots 8 & 9. 200

Block 34. Wm Sargent lots 10 & 11. 200

Block 35. Wm Sargent lots 12 & 13. 200

Block 36. Wm Sargent lots 14 & 15. 200

Block 37. Wm Sargent lots 16 & 17. 200

Block 38. Wm Sargent lots 18 & 19. 200

Block 39. Wm Sargent lots 20 & 21. 200

Block 40. Wm Sargent lots 22 & 23. 200

Block 41. Wm Sargent lots 24 & 25. 200

Block 42. Wm Sargent lots 26 & 27. 200

Block 43. Wm Sargent lots 28 & 29. 200

Block 44. Wm Sargent lots 30 & 31. 200

Block 45. Wm Sargent lots 32 & 33. 200

Block 46. Wm Sargent lots 34 & 35. 200

Block 47. Wm Sargent lots 36 & 37. 200

Block 48. Wm Sargent lots 38 & 39. 200

Block 49. Wm Sargent lots 40 & 41. 200

Block 50. Wm Sargent lots 42 & 43. 200

Block 51. Wm Sargent lots 44 & 45. 200

Block 52. Wm Sargent lots 46 & 47. 200

Block 53. Wm Sargent lots 48 & 49. 200

Block 54. Wm Sargent lots 50 & 51. 200

Block 55. Wm Sargent lots 52 & 53. 200

Block 56. Wm Sargent lots 54 & 55. 200

Block 57. Wm Sargent lots 56 & 57. 200

Section 7. M Shandelmier lot 1. 1875

Section 8. J Y Stuart lot 1. 1875

Section 9. J Y Stuart lot 2. 1875

Section 10. J Y Stuart lot 3. 1875

Section 11. J Y Stuart lot 4. 1875

Section 12. J Y Stuart lot 5. 1875

Section 13. J Y Stuart lot 6. 1875

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Section 95. J Y Stuart lot 88. 1875

Section 96. J Y Stuart lot 89. 1875

Section 97. J Y Stuart lot 90. 1875

Section 98. J Y Stuart lot 91. 1875

Section 99. J Y Stuart lot 92. 1875

TRUSSES

There are seven strong reasons why ruptured persons should wear

"Smithsonian" Trusses

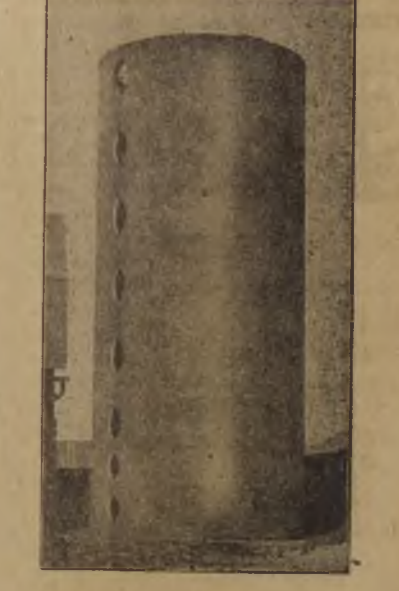
- 1 They are scientific in construction and automatically correct.
2 They are the master effort of a man whose life has been spent in the study of rupture and its treatment.
3 They are light and easy, but hold securely and will retain ruptures when other trusses fail.
4 They hold at the internal ring, the only point at which a rupture can be held with benefit.
5 Complete cure is often effected through the use of this truss, and improvement is speedy and certain.
6 No matter what position the wearer may assume the truss holds securely, keeping the gut in place and obviating the danger of strangulation.
7 Every "Smithsonian" truss is sold to the patient under the best guarantee ever given with a truss.

Sold and Guaranteed by L. E. Carmichael

Oppo. P. O. Phone No. 83

Some Consolation. He who has little wealth has little cares

Do it now!



Investigate The Polk Silo P. A. Quanstrong Genoa, Ill.