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LANDING OF A SHIP

In Final Letter Dr. Hill tells of the Landing Process

ALL PASS RIGID INSPECTION

Visit to the Home of Washington and the Tomb—Later no Source of Pride to American People—Home Again

August 29, 1912.

Mr. Editor:—

When I closed my last letter I thought that would be all but I had not landed yet and afterwards I decided that maybe your readers might like to know something of the routine of the landing of one of our ocean liners.

We arrived in sight of land this morning and when within about 12 miles of the city of New York we lay to for the quarantine officers to come aboard to inspect the passengers and crew before landing. We had 1978 third class or steerage passengers on board and they were mostly Greeks and Hungarians of the lower class. They were all sent below deck when the doctor came on board and all the hatchways guarded but one and thru that they were allowed to come up one by one and pass the doctor so that he could look each in the face and eyes to see that they had no eye disease that was contagious, if they did have they could not pass. There was another officer that held a hand register and he had to keep tally of each one as they came out to see if as many came out of the ship as went in. It was a sight to stand and watch them walk out, all having a different idea of what they were doing and also being hurried along by the ship crew. Some would not take off their hats until they were jerked off and then they were inclined to resent it but would be rushed along before they could do anything. It took about an hour and a half for those 2000 people to pass out one by one. They had a very clean bill of health.

The second and first class passengers had to pass next and they were all ready for the work. It was now that the anxious part of the journey was to come for all had to pass thru the custom house to have their baggage inspected.

The New York custom house was about 175 feet long and overhead all the letters of the alphabet were hung and under each a space for the baggage of those whose name begun with the letter above.

All the passengers before landing had made a list of what they had bought or had given them while abroad so they all formed a line and presented their figures to an official who took the number and gave the paper to an inspector who would go to your baggage and look it over. They are not very particular and if they think the articles you have purchased are for your own use or presents they will pass most everything. Some of the trunks and baggage they will pull over but as a general thing they let you off without any duty. One could see a look of relief pass over the faces of those under inspection when the tags were placed on their parcels.

It was a beautiful and a pleasant sight to the returning tourists when they first saw land.

Long Island extends 11 or 12 miles out in the ocean and that was well covered with villages. Farther in on the right we could see Staten Island, on the left the New Jersey coast.

From the point the Goddess of Liberty stood waving a welcome to the shore and you bet all were glad to see her.

I found New York a wonderful city. We think Chicago is something of a town but she has a long road to go to come up to New York. The tallest building I saw 45 stories high, the Singer building is 41 stories. Of course the whole building is only about 30 stories but a tower about 40 feet square goes up to the 45th story.

New York has two fine zoological gardens or parks, one in Central Park and one farther out called the Bronx, the latter being much the larger.

I boarded a 5th avenue motor car and went up on the west shore drive and saw Grant's memorial tomb. It is patterned after Napoleon's tomb in Paris but only two-thirds as large, but it is a credit to New York and the American people.

I visited Coney Island and found it another White City but much larger and also a fine bathing beach.

I next boarded the train for Washington and reached there at 1 p. m. the 30th.

I visited the National museum, a new building which is not yet filled but they are hard at work moving the curios from the Smithsonian Institute into the new building. It is better arranged than anything I saw abroad.

Saturday morning I visited the Arlington Heights, General Lee's old home and saw the National cemetery standing in front of the Lee mansion and looking over the Potomac into the city of Washington with the Washington monument in the near foreground. The Capitol and other large buildings in the rear makes a beautiful landscape as one would wish to see.

From Arlington I went to Mount Vernon the resting place of George Washington. That also is a fine location as it looks over the river at the rear and the old home is well preserved. All the relics and gifts to Washington are to be seen and the rooms with the old fashioned fire places. The bedrooms are just as he left them, some contain old copper warming pans. And the old bedstead Washington died on is to be seen with the rest by the tourists at 25c a person. I walked down to the tomb of Washington and for once I felt a tinge of shame to think that the America people can sit calmly down in their luxury and ease under the protection of a government made possible by the struggles and trials of Washington and his fellows and then furnish him as his last resting place simply a brick vault with two small marble caskets, one for Washington and one for his wife, Martha. If the vault was placed by the side of Grant's or Napoleon's it would be taken for a smokehouse or something as poor and common.

Saturday p. m. I took a trip seven or eight miles up the river to what is called the great falls of the Potomac and was surprised to find a navigatable river turn so suddenly into a rocky gorge that it would be impossible to get a small boat thru. I think it was the rockiest river bottom I ever saw and in high water it must be fearful.

Sunday morning, all the city and public buildings being closed and nothing to do but sit around I thought that Genoa would look good to me so I packed my grip, boarded the cars and was home again at 5:20 September 3.

Just three months and two days from the time I left and I can

truly say that it was fine to see but now having seen it I would not take the time to see it again.

And I say to any young American if possible go and see your own country thoroly and then if you wish to go abroad do so, but America has nobler, grander scenery than any country I visited and you can see it for half the money that it takes to see the old. But if you must see the old and antique, go into Mexico and you will see just as old as the oldest but not the art.

Hoping I have not worn your patience thread-bare, I close

A. M. HILL,

A MENACE TO LIFE

Intolerable Condition of Illinois Central Crossing West of Genoa

EVERY AUTO STALLS AT TURN

Strangers Have no Warning of Condition Before Them and All Plunge into the Deep Sand at Bottom of Pit—Impossible Grade to Climb

The culvert west of Genoa, where the Illinois Central tracks cross the highway, has always been a dangerous crossing at the best, but under the present intolerable conditions it is an absolute menace to life. When the new structure was put in last fall it would seem that just a little common sense and judgment might have been used, bettering the conditions instead of making them worse.

Coming from either direction a driver of a team or automobile must make a turn at right angles and plunge directly beneath the tracks. He must take it for granted that the space is clear. It is true that there are two driveways, and sign boards warning drivers to keep to the right, but the stranger (and there are many of them these days) knows nothing of the conditions and the sign boards are worthless at night. To make matters still worse the Illinois Central has recently cut the road down beneath the culvert, the depression being over five feet lower than the road which leads to the place from either direction. This five foot drop into the hole is made in a distance of about fifteen feet, leaving an incline which is practically impossible to negotiate if one gets stuck at the bottom with a load. Right now the floor of the hole is nothing but sand and gravel, making it impossible for autos to get thru on high speed. Unless acquainted with the place this is what they all try to do and they invariably get stuck. Right here is the grave danger. Should another machine be coming up behind, unaware of the predicament of the first machine, a smash would be the result.

The editor had a conversation with Ellis Cooper, one of the Kingston highway commissioners, this week regarding the matter. He is doing all in his power to get the place properly fixed, but he has a task before him. It is practically up to the community to get busy in a body and take the matter up with the proper authorities of the road. It would seem that if the right men could be reached they ought to have sense enough to see the absurdity of the conditions.

Since the above was written we learn that the company intends to macadamize the road under the bridge.

Rev. and Mrs. Richard Piehler of Kansas are visiting Genoa friends. Rev. Piehler was pastor of the German Lutheran church in this city several years ago.

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A. M. HILL,

MORE ABOUT ALFALFA

Big Meeting to be Held Near Waterman on Thursday of Next Week

A soil fertility and alfalfa meeting will be held on the farm of Frank S. Greeley, one mile east of Waterman, Ill., Thursday, Sept. 19, at 2 p. m. Dr. C. G. Hopkins of the agricultural experiment station at Urbana, will address the meeting on "Soil Fertility and Permanent Agriculture".

We also hope to secure the Honorable A. P. Grout of Winchester, Ill., to speak on alfalfa. Several members of the DeKalb County Soil Improvement Association will speak at this meeting.

This is a remarkable opportunity to hear the world's greatest soil specialist, and will also be an opportunity to see 20 acres of alfalfa on the Greeley estate which cut 24 loads the first cutting and 34 loads the second cutting and will probably cut a larger yield the third cutting than either of the previous cuttings.

This is one of the few fields in the county that withstood the most severe winter we have had in 20 years. It is also one of the few fields which were properly seeded. There is over 40 acres of alfalfa on the Greeley estate at the present time.

We urge farmers and land owners to lay aside Thursday, Sept. 19, and attend this meeting at 2 p. m.

W. G. Eckhardt, Agriculturist, DeKalb County Soil Improvement Association.

HAMPSHIRE AGOG

Finding of New Born Baby Early Monday Morning Cause of Excitement

A new born baby girl, a healthy brunette, was abandoned shortly after midnight, in a wagon at the H. F. Pfingsten warehouse at Hampshire. An hour after its discovery Monday morning, it had been taken into the home of William Wattering and practically adopted.

The child, which doctors declare was but twenty hours old, was scantily clad Harry Treman, Station Agent heard the cries of a baby almost at the same time as Harry Kolburne, who resides across the street. Dr. C. B. Reid of Hampshire was called.

Mystery surrounds the identity of the baby, no trade mark or other means of identification being found on the clothing.

The theory advanced by the residents of Hampshire is that the baby was left by an automobile party shortly after midnight. People living near the warehouse, claim to have heard two automobiles pass near midnight, one going north and one south.

Fell From Silo

Two Sycamore men came near death, and received broken ribs and other broken bones and internal injuries, in a fall of over 20 feet from a cement silo they were building on the George E. Dutton farm, two miles east of Cortland village, on last Saturday morning.

Ernest Gustafson, the mason, whose home is at 631 Roosevelt court, and Edward Swanson, who came here only a few months ago from Sweden, were employed by the Fox-Tibbitts company in erecting a cement silo, on the George Dutton farm last Saturday morning when the staging on which they stood gave way, and the two men were precipitated 20 feet below onto the cement floor with the broken timbers.—True Republican.

MAROONS DEFEATED

Genoa Scores Second Victory over Rockford's Best Amateurs

RUNS MADE IN TWO INNINGS

Brilliant Work in the Outfield Marks the Game, While the Genoa Batters Get to Going During Last Half of Contest—Score 6 to 5

The third game between Genoa and the Rockford Maroons went to the former last Sunday by the narrow margin of six to five, giving Genoa two of the three games scheduled for the series. It was closely contested thruout, with Genoa having the best of the argument at bat. The score stood six to three in favor of Genoa at the beginning of the eighth. Right at that stage of the game the visitors nearly caused Miller to succumb to heart failure, they getting the bases filled and putting two runs over before the locals woke up to the situation. That was the limit, however, and the last of the score getting for either team.

Rockford scored first in the third inning, finding Blake for three timely hits and putting two men over the pan.

In the fifth inning with Rockford at the bat, the first man up was hit by the pitcher and took first. The next man up sent one down to Brandemuhl who fumbled with the result that two men were on bases where there should have been a double play. The next Maroon made a single bringing, the one score of the inning.

Genoa's first three runs were made in the fifth. Brandemuhl took first on an error, Blake followed with base on balls. Claude Patterson hooked up for a single, scoring Brandemuhl, and Ottman sacrificed, scoring Blake. McKee then leaned on the hickory for a two bagger, scoring Patterson. Total, three runs.

In the eighth with assistance of two errors, stolen base by Irvin Patterson, singles by Lietzow, Blake and Claude Patterson three more runs were brought in.

Rockford came back in the eighth and added two more to its list thru the generosity of Claude and McKee which put two men on bases. The two-bagger which followed made the two scores easy.

The score in detail:

GENOA	R	H	SB	PO	A	E
McKee, ss.....	0	1	0	2	5	1
Miller, cf.....	1	2	10	0	0	0
Leitzow, fb.....	1	1	3	0	0	0
Patterson, 3f.....	2	1	1	3	2	0
Evans, rf.....	0	1	0	1	0	1
Ottman, c.....	0	0	0	2	1	0
E. Patterson, lf.....	1	0	1	3	0	1
Brandemuhl, 2b.....	1	1	4	0	1	0
Blake, p.....	1	1	0	5	0	0
	6	8	7	26	14	6

ROCKFORD	R	H	SB	PO	A	E
H. Ross, 3b.....	3	2	1	2	0	0
Erickson, ss.....	1	2	0	2	3	1
Nelson, fb.....	0	1	0	8	0	0
Ackerson, lf.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Patterson, cf.....	0	1	0	8	0	0
Pholin, rf.....	0	0	0	2	0	0
Hanna, 2b.....	0	0	0	3	2	2
Lindroth, p.....	1	0	0	1	0	1
C. Ross, c.....	0	0	0	5	1	0
	5	5	2	24	9	3

Genoa 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 3 0
Rockford 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 2

Two base hits—McKee, Evans, Erickson. First base on balls—off Blake 2, off Lindroth 3. Double plays—C. Patterson to Miller. Hit by pitcher—Patterson, Lindroth, C. Ross. Sacrifice hits—Ottman, Pholine. Umpire, Williams.

The Boston Bloomer Girls will appear at the driving park Saturday of this week, Sept. 14. Don't miss the fun.

Two farms for rent—one of 80 acres and one of two hundred acres, located near Genoa. Inquire of F. P. Renn, Genoa. 50-ft

MRS. GUY SINGER

Former Genoa Resident Passed Away in Sycamore Sunday

Mrs. Guy Singer died at her home Sunday evening at 9 o'clock, after nearly two years' illness, during the last six months of which she has been a great and patient sufferer.

Nellie Shattuck was born in Boone, Iowa, on Feb. 14, 1870. On October 5, 1891, she was united in marriage to Guy Singer at Knoxville, Tenn., where Mr. Singer was living for a short time. They soon returned north, and for several years lived in Genoa and later returned to Mr. Singer's home town, Sycamore, where they have since resided.

To them two daughters were born, Ethel and Irene, both of whom were with their mother until the last. Besides her husband and daughters, her mother was with her for several months before the end.

The funeral will be held this Wednesday at 1:30 o'clock at the house, Rev. G. H. Ashworth officiating, and the interment will be in Elmwood cemetery.—True Republican.

FORGER GETS AWAY

Stings E. H. Richardson for Fifty Dollars, Using Glen Buck's Name

E. H. Richardson is out fifty dollars while the man who forged the check which Richardson cashed is enjoying the change in another clime. The officers have found no trace of forger.

Charles Dale had been in this neighborhood for some months and recently worked for Glenn Buck as a farm hand. Last week he came to Genoa and presented a check to Richardson for fifty dollars which was signed with Glenn Buck's name. The check was cashed but not until some two hours later did the victim of the game try to certify the check. He immediately notified the officers after his painful discovery, but it was too late, Dale was happy on his way.

Some Apples
T. B. Gray brought another load of apples to Sycamore on Friday which attracted attention because the True Republican. He conducts the farm joining New Lebanon station, owned by Herman Hartman of Sycamore. Some 15 years ago Frederick B. Townsend of this city, who then owned the farm, set out the orchard which produced these apples. The apples which were marketed this Friday averaged about a half pound and many of them weighed three quarters of a pound. They are of the Wolf River variety and a high-class cooking apple, sound and of fine color. Mr. Gray also has equally as good apples of the Evergreen variety. He has about 400 bushels of all varieties. The trees are so loaded with fruit that it has been necessary to furnish some of them with supports. For several years they have been neglected, as is customary with orchards hereabouts, and they have not been cultivated, sprayed or pruned. Still, there are people who maintain that apples cannot be profitably grown in Northern Illinois.

Pure Carelessness
Fred Miller, a Northwestern rail road signalman at Lombard left his hand ax sticking in the top of a pole and started to climb the pole. The ax jarred loose and fell, the sharp edge striking him on the top of the head, inflicting a bad scalp wound and severing two arteries.

ILL ONLY FEW DAYS

Mrs. Johanna Prain Passed Away Saturday Afternoon, Sept. 7

FUNERAL SERVICES TUESDAY

Came to America from Germany in 1875—Husband Died about Twenty-five Years Ago—Two Sons and Three Daughters Survive

After a few days of suffering Mrs. Johanna Prain passed away at her home in this city Saturday afternoon, Sept. 7. Mrs. Prain was stricken on the 27 day of August with severe pain resulting from the presence of gall stones. Owing to the weakness of her heart an operation was out of the question, but everything possible, other than the use of the knife, was done for her.

Funeral services were held at the German Lutheran church Tuesday afternoon, interment taking place at Genoa cemetery. Rev. J. Molthan preached in both German and English.

Johanna Kneebush was born at Bethke, Germany, June 24, 1846. While still a resident of that country she was married to John Prain. They came to America in 1875, locating at Elgin, later coming to Genoa where Mrs. Prain continued to make her home up to the time of her death. Mr. Prain and two of the seven children born to them preceded her in death, the former passing away about twenty-five years ago. The five children living are Charles and William, Miss Mary, Mrs. John Ollman and Mrs. Frank Lettow. She also has one brother residing in Elgin.

Mrs. Prain was a home-loving woman and those who knew her best loved her the most. She was an excellent neighbor, good friend of those who needed friendship and best of all a devoted mother, while the love she had for her children was fully reciprocated.

Inspection of Dairies
Jas. Hutchison, Sr. was out inspecting dairies last week, making the trip with Clarence Butcher in the latter's auto, and there has not been a day since that Butcher would not take pleasure in making the trip over again, provided the same ground were covered. They found the cooling tanks at the farms of Everett Smith and Oscar Davis so inviting that Butcher wanted to go back and inspect the places several times during the day. Every farmer should get on to this secret.

Butter Goes Up
Excessive hot weather, which is causing a shortage of butter, was given as the reason for the increase of 1½ cents in the price of butter on the Elgin board of trade today, the market being declared firm at 27½ cents. Monday's session of the board was the first in two weeks, last Monday's meeting being dispensed with on account of it being labor day.

M. E. Church Notes
Morning service, "Religion in Genoa." Evening service, "Young Folks." Get a lecture course ticket now. Every number is fine and you will want to attend all of them. Price of tickets are \$1.00 for general admission and \$1.50 for reserved seats. Conference commences October 2, at Evanston. If you have not paid your subscription to the benevolences please do so.

PARALLEL STORIES OF FAMOUS CRIMES

By HENRY C. TERRY

THE CRIMINAL Tells How He Planned the Deed and Sought to Close Every Avenue of Knowledge Leading to His Guilt. The Detective Shows How Futile These Efforts Were and How the Old Adage, Murder Will Out, "Always Holds Good."

(Copyright by F. L. Nelson)

THE GREATEST GANG OF COUNTERFEITERS.

THE days immediately following the Civil war were the halcyon days of the counterfeiter. The country was fairly flooded with bogus bank and treasury notes. No man, when he received a bill, could tell when he presented it at a bank whether it would be accepted or not. When the famous Forbes gang began to put their output on the market the bank teller himself could not tell whether he might not have in his drawer another of the same serial number; for that was the only means by which a Forbes counterfeit could be detected.

It is not likely that another gang similar to the Forbes crowd ever will arise in the United States. The counterfeiters of today are photoengravers, who bear the same relation to the high-class maker of steel plates that the coin molder does to the old-time crook who cut his own steel dies. The silk threads, the secret process paper and the excellence and activity of the United States secret service have also served to render the finer forms of counterfeiting a lost art. Therefore it is interesting to review the rise and fall of the greatest of them all, the Forbes gang.

I knew Ned Ormsby, one of the members of the gang, well; a quiet, dignified little man, gray about the temples, and when he told me the following story the pallor of the federal penitentiary was still upon him.

NED ORMSBY'S YARN.

"The Forbes gang of counterfeiters," said Ned Ormsby, "was without doubt the greatest gang in their specialty ever got together. The gang, as it was at first made up, consisted of Ed Forbes, 'Little Jack' Vaughn, Sam Stetson, Curley Peters and myself. We were all in the same Georgia regiment, and enlisted in Atlanta, expecting to go through until the end of the war, which it was considered in the south would not be very far off. "We kept banging away with guns for a couple of years and got pretty sick of it. The scraps we got into were not such jokes as we had imagined they would be. The Yankees, who, we had thought, would be soft marks for the southern gentlemen, turned out to be dandy fighters. Besides, there was no money in war, as it was being carried on. Forbes told us one day that he was going to quit. This hit us all just right and we quit with him.

"I did not know that Forbes had any purpose in giving up war as a profession until we got well clear of the lines. We were not deserters, because we had all served for a longer time than our enlistment called for. We went on the bum for a few weeks, and then Forbes gave out the scheme that he had been studying over for a long time. This was nothing less than to flood the south with bogus counterfeit Confederate notes. He believed that the south would be successful, and that we would not have any difficulty in rolling in millions of dollars. The game looked like a cinch, and we did get up a stock of bills representing enough money to buy a small state, when the Confederates won their final battle, but the cinch turned out to be tainted with foolishness, and we were badly left in the end.

"Our glorious scheme was knocked to smithereens when Lee surrendered. The whole gang went north with a pretty large-sized stock of property, which we disposed of at good prices. We came out pretty large winners, but it made us sick when we thought of what it might have been.

"We reached New York in the course of our travels, and everything seemed to be booming. Everybody had money to burn, and we jumped in to get some of it. Forbes put up a job to get possession of several government printing plates. The job would have been successful if 'Little Jack' Vaughn, who was as clever an artist in his line as ever broke stone for the state, hadn't got drunk in Washington and given enough of the snap away to throw us down. Forbes was the maddest man you ever saw when he heard of Vaughn's fool trick, and he hunted for 'Little Jack' for a month for the purpose of killing him. Vaughn kept out of the way until Forbes got cooled off, and then he joined the rest of the gang.

"But you could not keep Forbes down with a few little setbacks, and it did not take him long to get on the move again. He hired a house in Flatbush, L. I. It was in the outskirts of the village, and we all went there to live. There had to be some excuse for a lot of men living in a house with a couple of negro servants, so we had a sign painted and hung out near the front gate, inscribed, 'Eureka Club.' In order to stop suspicion we invited several of the influential citizens to dine with us, and we treated them like lords. They would swear by us through thick and thin. We were all the time quietly perfecting our counterfeiting plant. Curley

Peters, who was a photographer, and Sam Stetson, an engraver, were kept busy at work getting out the plates. "They had some new trick that they were experimenting on for a long while, and, after a lot of failures, they found what they were after. Plates were made for the bills of a dozen or more banks, and Forbes, who was a good judge, said that they were the finest plates ever used to stamp bogus money. Peters was very reticent about the way the plates were made, and, as it was none of our business, we didn't care. Taken at the very worst, Peters was only a half-hearted crook. He came of a very good family in Georgia.

"When the plates were about done I went with Forbes and got three presses, which he had sent to a vacant store in Harlem, and removed them ourselves to the ranch in Flatbush so no questions would be asked. The only delay we met with was in getting paper similar to that used by the government. I tried to make connection with several big firms in Massachusetts, but they were all dead leary about going into the scheme, although we offered them big money.

"Forbes and I finally took a trip to England and found a paper manufacturer who was willing to make the paper. He knew what we were after without being told and charged a price for his work that was highway robbery. But we had to get the goods at any price and gladly paid him his figures. We got the paper through the custom house under a false invoice, with the aid of an inspector who was not above taking money for favors, and after keeping it in a storage warehouse for several weeks we sent it to Flatbush. The paper was as good as the genuine paper, and it did not take us long to start the presses. Stetson was a practical printer, and fixed the colored inks for the different plates. Then we all took a turn at the presses, and a fellow could not help having a thrill of delight as the piles of beautiful bills were stacked up in the cellar.

"We kept the presses moving until we had about \$2,000,000 in money. After all the bills had been rejected that showed any defects, the good ones were aged by a colored fluid. We were now ready for the real business to begin. A careful comparison of the counterfeits with a magnifying glass did not show the slightest difference from the genuine. So confident was Forbes of the money that we sent one of the bills to a bank to have its genuineness tested. It came back all right.

"Instead of trying to push the queer in small lots, as is commonly done by shovers, we divided the money into five parts, and the members of the gang took equal share and went respectively to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and St. Louis. Then we put out the money in government and railroad bonds of the gilt-edged sort, and got rid of all the money. We made the biggest life on record, and sold the bonds in London inside of a month."

DETECTIVE ARNOLD TELLS IT.

"It is a very difficult thing," said Operator Arnold, formerly of the United States secret service, "to get rid of a large amount of counterfeit money in this country without detection, because of the safeguards which are thrown around the genuine notes. The plan of protecting money has received the greatest attention from the treasury officials, and marks and characters have been put upon the bills which it is intended shall escape the counterfeiter's notice. It would not be policy to tell what any of these marks are, but it will not be giving anything away to say that defects are put into bills sometimes in order to testify to their genuineness. This is done on the supposition that a counterfeiter goes to work on a bill and discovers what may seem to be a slight defect he will correct it, and by doing so will furnish evidence of his crooked work.

"I was put to work upon a gang of counterfeiters, however, which beat the government at its own game. The treasury department received notice of a counterfeit from Boston of a \$100 bill on the First National bank of that city. The bill in question aroused suspicion because the serial number was duplicated. There was nothing else about the bill that would excite suspicion. In the vignette of Lincoln on the bank note an intentional defect had been made in one of the lines in the forehead and it was reproduced in the counterfeit, and a warning was sent out calling attention to it.

"Within two weeks we had plenty of work on our hands, for the banks, in scrutinizing bills after receiving notice, discovered several other counterfeiters of different banks. Reports came to Washington from New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis and other places of the finding of counterfeiters. It became very evident that the country had been flooded with the bogus money by a very shrewd gang of counterfeiters. A comparison of all the bogus bills indicated that they had all been made by

the same hand, for they were just as good as the genuine bills, with the exception of the duplicate serial number and letter.

"The fact that the bogus money had appeared in different parts of the country at about the same time showed that there had been concerted action in getting rid of them in large batches by the gang, but this alone did not give any clue to the operators or their headquarters. So far as we knew they might have been located in any one of five large cities. Secret service operators were put to work in these cities with the intention of working back from the time the money was put out.

"In every city where the thieves did business they bought bonds and securities which could be disposed of anywhere, from bankers and brokers who were experts in detecting bogus money. In each city we got a good description of the man who bought the bonds, and it showed that it was a different man in each place. The descriptions were good so far as they went. Naturally the government printing bureau came under suspicion because of the quality of the work, and every man at work in that department was examined with a searchlight. Well, we wasted a lot of time proving the innocence of government employees, but the work turned out to be of some value, after all.

"While I was working in Washington I came across Richard Osgood, an ex-secret service operator, and he told me a yarn which came from his mulatto servant girl. The girl, who was good looking and a bit of a flirt, had formed the acquaintance of a white man whom she knew only by the name of 'Little Jack.' He had become confidential with her and had dropped a hint that he would soon own part of the government printing office. The girl the next day reported to Osgood what she had heard.

"Osgood, not being very friendly with the secret service people on account of his dismissal, thought over the matter for a day before reporting the story. When the secret service operators went to look for 'Little Jack,' he had 'flown the coop.'

"This information might mean much or little. Investigation showed that this fellow, under another name, had been in the company of some of the government engravers. While they did not know him, and that he had made no dishonest proposals to them, but who was 'Little Jack?' This query kept going through my mind day and night for several days, and then the name of 'Little Jack' Vaughn, the New Orleans card sharp, flashed upon my memory. He had been mixed up with several swindlers in the south, and I sent to the chief of police in New Orleans to see if he could get me his picture. 'It might be only a waste of time,' I thought, but I could not tell. It never does to miss any chances in my business. In about a week I got a picture from New Orleans of 'Little Jack,' and the mulatto girl said it was the same fellow she had seen.

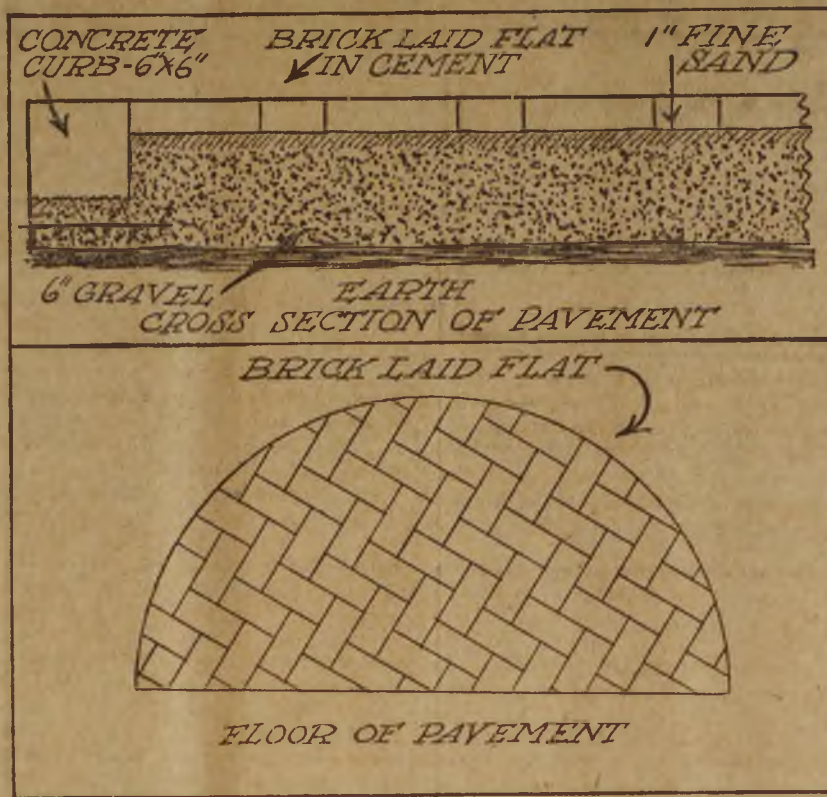
"The next step was more important. The description of the man who had passed the bogus money in Philadelphia referred to him as being under the average size. I took the picture to the broker who had seen him, and he said 'Little Jack' was the man, without doubt. Then we learned from the south the names of some of the gang that 'Little Jack' trained with, and that he had been in the counterfeiting business during the war. But where were 'Little Jack' and his partners? A large reward was offered for the capture of the gang, and a description of some of the bonds which had been bought was sent to all the financial centers of this country and Europe, with a description of 'Little Jack.' We got word from London that a man answering his description had disposed of a lot of bonds in that city, and we communicated with Scotland Yard.

"We worked steadily on the case here for weeks, and found out a lot of information about the gang. We were reasonably certain that Ed Forbes was at the head of it, but did not have the positive proof or the man. While racking our brains to clear up the business, a cablegram was received from Scotland Yard to the effect that a man who answered the description of 'Little Jack' had taken passage on the Cunard steamer Scotia, and was apparently alone. The Cunard pier was then in Jersey City, and I was there when the steamer arrived with several other operators. I recognized 'Little Jack' in spite of his full beard and English make-up. I did not recognize any of the other passengers as crooks, but those who looked the least bit crooked were followed by an operator to their hotel, and left under surveillance until their identity was cleared up.

"I shadowed 'Little Jack.' He had charge of some barrels of wine consigned to J. M. Kearns, Flatbush, L. I. The gauger, in examining the wine, found that there was some foreign body in one of the barrels, and I had the barrel opened, with the consent of the collector. I found an hermetically sealed box fastened to the bottom of the barrel. On opening it I discovered a dozen perfect counterfeit plates of bank notes. The plates were returned to the box and the barrel was shipped to Flatbush. I went with it, and found that Mr. Kearns lived at the 'Eureka Club.' When I delivered the wine, I saw 'Little Jack' and Ed Forbes in the house, and concluded that the gang had returned to this country to begin operations again with a new set of plates.

I raided the place in the evening and captured Ned Ormsby, Ed Forbes, 'Little Jack' Vaughn, Sam Stetson and Curley Peters. All of them received long terms in the federal penitentiary.

PAVED LOTS FOR THE FEEDING OF STEERS



By W. H. SMITH, Instructor in Animal Husbandry, University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

One of the factors usually neglected which figure in the profits of steer feeding is the condition of the feed lots. The average lot during a great part of the feeding period is a "mud lot" which makes the feeding operation disagreeable to both man and beast and prevents the complete utilization of waste products by hogs.

One's attention is called to these conditions by visiting a feed lot and observing steers covered with manure and standing in mud to their knees—or refusing to wade through mud to feed, water or bed, while the hogs are diving to their ears in slush to get their share of feed.

Different ways have been tried to overcome these adverse conditions. Some keep the lot well bedded, which does very well, but the present high price of straw prevents the use of this system. Others use gravel and cinders, but this is not satisfactory unless kept well covered with bedding, as sharp particles work up the cleft of the hoof and cause severe lameness which usually throws the animal off feed and causes a loss in weight. The most satisfactory and lasting way is to have the surface of the lots paved either with brick or concrete.

The feed lots at the University of Illinois are paved with brick. The lots are 36 by 48 feet with a twelve foot open shed extending along the north side. This provides space for feeding twenty steers, about 100 square feet to each animal. The grade used in paving these lots was one slightly above the surrounding level and was given enough slope (3/4 inches from north to south and 3/4

inches from east to west of each lot) to allow the water to run the southwest corner of each lot. Then six inches of gravel was rolled and tamped down solid, and covered with one inch of fine sand upon which No. paving brick were laid flat. The space between the brick was filled with a filler consisting of one part clean sharp sand and one part Portland cement, thoroughly mixed. Great care was taken to fill all cracks or joints between the bricks in order to prevent water from getting underneath and loosening the bricks in the pavement. Around the outside a retaining curb of 2x8 oak plank was placed to prevent breaking off the edges of the brick. Later these planks began to rot and were replaced with a six inch layer of concrete.

Some lots are paved with concrete and are satisfactory except where the surface is left so smooth that animals slip and injure themselves.

The cost of paving, which is the chief disadvantage either with brick or concrete, is from 9 to 10 cents per square foot or from \$8 to \$10 per steer. But when one realizes that such a lot is permanent the cost does not stand out so prominently. Steers fed on paved lots at the University of Illinois sold for 10 cents per cwt. higher than those fed in mud lots and 25.7 pounds more pork was produced per steer by hogs in the paved lots during a six month feeding period.

Figuring the gain in pork at 7 cents per pound and the extra selling price of the steers we find the paved lots practically paying for themselves in two six month feeding periods.

Furthermore, on paved lots the manure is easily handled and better saved, and the work of feeding is much more pleasant than with mud lots.

UNCLE DICK AND DAD RAISE LARGE FAMILIES



The above picture shows Uncle Dick and Dad, two capons who are taking the place of mothers to two thriving families of little chickens. Uncle Dick resides at the poultry farm of the University of Illinois, while Dad makes his home with one of the professors. They are both very large White Wyandottes and can hover with comfort a brood of over fifty chicks.

Mr. D. O. Barto, associate in poultry husbandry at the university, intends making the capons a part of his brooding system next year. At present there are over forty capons on the farm. The flesh of capons is of fine quality and brings high prices on the market. The heavier breeds of chickens are most satisfactory.

Forest and Orchard Studies.

The University of Illinois advises: "Study Agriculture in the Public Schools." It believes in scientific agriculture and believes that the young people ought to learn about it in the high schools, the rural and the grade schools. In order to help them do it, the extension department has prepared a little book to be used as a suggestive guide or text in the study of the orchard and the forest. The outline was prepared by Assistant Professor A. W. Nolan, who has had wide experience in teaching agriculture in the schools of West Virginia, Indiana and Illinois.

The subject of forestry is taken up in six parts or divisions teaching the identification of trees, how they live and grow. It tells of actual forest conditions and influences, of the farmer's woodlot and its care, of the nut crop and of the use of trees in

landscape gardening. Practical lessons or exercises are included with directions such as taking a census of the woodlot, planting a forest nursery, beautifying the school grounds and many others.

There are seven lessons on the orchard with the following subjects: Fruit Growing on the Farm, Selecting the Trees, Planting the Orchard, Care of Young Trees, Renovation of Old Orchards, Types of Fruit, Judging Apples, Common Orchard Pests, and Packing and Storing Fruit, also a list of reference books. These lessons, too, are accompanied by practical exercises on such subjects as pruning, spraying, grafting, judging apples, laying out orchards, etc.

Copies of "Lessons in Forest and Orchard," may be obtained free from the Agricultural Extension Department of the University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

THESE SIX LETTERS From New England Women

Prove that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Does Restore the Health of Ailing Women.

Boston, Mass.—"I was passing through the Change of Life and suffered from hemorrhages (sometimes lasting for weeks), and could get nothing to check them. I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound (tablet form) on Tuesday, and the following Saturday morning the hemorrhages stopped. I have taken them regularly ever since and am steadily gaining.

"I certainly think that every one who is troubled as I was should give your Compound Tablets a faithful trial, and they will find relief."—Mrs. GEORGE JURY, 802 Fifth Street, South Boston, Mass.

Letter from Mrs. Julia King, Phoenix, R.I.

Phoenix, R.I.—"I worked steady in the mill from the time I was 12 years old until I had been married a year, and I think that caused my bad feelings. I had soreness in my side near my left hip that went around to my back, and sometimes I would have to lie in bed for two or three days. I was not able to do my household work.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has helped me wonderfully in every way. You may use my letter for the good of others. I am only too glad to do anything within my power to recommend your medicine."—Mrs. JULIA KING, Box 283, Phoenix, R.I.

Letter from Mrs. Etta Donovan, Willimantic, Conn.

Willimantic, Conn.—"For five years I suffered untold agony from female troubles causing backache, irregularities, dizziness, and nervous prostration. It was impossible for me to walk up stairs without stopping on the way. I was all run down in every way.

"I tried three doctors and each told me something different. I received no benefit from any of them but seemed to suffer more. The last doctor said it was no use for me to take anything as nothing would restore me to health again. So I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to see what it would do, and by taking seven bottles of the Compound and other treatment you advised, I am restored to my natural health."—Mrs. ETTA DONOVAN, 762 Main Street, Willimantic, Conn.

Letter from Mrs. Winfield Dana, Augusta, Me.

Augusta, Me.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured the backache, headache, and the bad pain I had in my right side, and I am perfectly well."—Mrs. WINFIELD DANA, R.F.D. No. 2, Augusta, Me.

Letter from Mrs. J. A. Thompson, Newport, Vt.

Newport, Vt.—"I thank you for the great benefit Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done me. I took eight bottles and it did wonders for me, as I was a nervous wreck when I began taking it. I shall always speak a good word for it to my friends."—Mrs. JOHN A. THOMPSON, Box 3, Newport, Vermont.

Letter from Miss Grace Dodds, Bethlehem, N.H.

Bethlehem, N.H.—"By working very hard, sweeping carpets, washing, ironing, lifting heavy baskets of clothes, etc., I got all run down. I was sick in bed every month.

"This last Spring my mother got Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for me, and already I feel like another girl. I am regular and do not have the pains that I did, and do not have to go to bed. I will tell all my friends what the Compound is doing for me."—Miss GRACIE B. DODDS, Box 133, Bethlehem, N.H.

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

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



West No Place for Consumption.

Physicians in all of the eastern states will be asked by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis to stop sending consumptives in the last stages of tuberculosis and without sufficient funds to the southwestern part of the United States in search of health. While it is impossible to tell accurately how many consumptives there are at present living in the states of Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, southern California, and western Texas, it is probable that no less than ten per cent of the 6,000,000 people in this territory have tuberculosis themselves, or have come to the west because some member of their family have had it. Every year, the health authorities estimate, not less than 10,000 consumptives, hopelessly diseased, come west to die. For these cases, the climate of this section of the country can do nothing, and they are compelled to die in strange surroundings and thousands of miles from home and friends. The National Association points out further that from 50 to 60 per cent of these advanced cases are too poor to provide the proper necessities of life, and they are either starved to death, or compelled to accept the meager charity which this part of the country affords.

The Love in Fiction and Life. A periodical devoted to the drama pleads for plays based on some emotion other than love. The difficulty in producing such plays is that every play must have a hero, and in making a hero the playwright, as well as his audience, almost inevitably adopts the view expressed 2,000 years ago by a scribbler of the dead walls of Pompeii: "He who has never loved a woman is not a gentleman."

A Booklet for Investors.

The Harris Trust and Savings Bank, Harris Trust Building, Chicago, has issued a booklet entitled "Why Bonds Are Safe Investments," intended for the use of persons planning to invest in bonds for the first time. Its aim is to explain in simple terms the purposes and uses of various classes of bonds, and to indicate the value of bonds as safe investments for individuals as well as institutions. Copies may be had free on application.

Golfer's Grand Army Score.

A golfer playing his first game of the season reported downtown the next day that he had made a Grand Army score—he went out in 61 and came back in 65.—Chicago Evening Post.

Soda to Brighten China.

Soda will brighten china that has been burned or darkened by long use.

If you would win life's battle you must be a hard hitter and a poor quitter.

It's well enough to hope, but don't loaf on the job while doing it.

HAPPY THOUGHT.



Fortune Teller—Yes, you will be very wealthy. With my inward eye I can see heaps of money all around you.

Mr. Verwise—Well, suppose you take your fee out of it with your inward fingers.

California Woman's Good Shot.

While walking through the woods near Cohasset, Mrs. W. H. Pillsbury of Chico shot a large brown bear that measured six feet from tip to tip.

Mr. and Mrs. Pillsbury were walking for their summer home near Cohasset to the "Promontory," a high point from which an excellent view of the whole valley can be had. Mrs. Pillsbury had a 30-30 carbine. Suddenly she saw a large bear coming down the hill about forty yards away. "It's a bear, shall I shoot it?" she shouted to her husband. Pillsbury answered in the affirmative and his wife asked, "Where shall I shoot him?" "In the head," came the answer. With deliberate aim the woman fired, hitting the animal square in the right eye, killing him instantly, and the weight of the carcass was estimated at 300 pounds.—Chico Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.

The czar of Russia has 102 vast palaces, employing a staff of 32,000 servants, with an annual payroll of \$4,000,000.

The palmist can read your future off-hand.

CURES ITCHING SKIN DISEASES. Cole's Carbolicaine stops itching and makes the skin smooth. All druggists. 25 and 50c.

Nothing keeps a man so busy as the attempt to idle away his time.

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

A baseball player may be sluggish without being a slugger.

FOR BACKACHE, RHEUMATISM, KIDNEYS AND BLADDER

FOLEY'S KIDNEY PILLS

Contain No Harmful or Habit Forming Drugs

A SIXTH SENSE FOR VESSELS

Hiram Maxim Has Plan to Prevent Collisions at Sea.—Takes Lesson from the Bat



IR HIRAM STEVENS MAXIM famed already as the inventor of the Maxim gun, cordite smokeless powder, devices for aeroplanes and other ingenious things, now comes forward with a new and startling original idea for preventing collisions at sea.

Briefly stated, he wishes to provide ships with a "sixth sense," represented by an apparatus that will send out vibrations and record minutely the "echoes" caused by them if they strike against any hard object near the ship — an iceberg, for example. Sir Hiram got his idea of this sixth sense from the bat, which, according to him and other scientists, possesses such a sense, and is able by means of it to find its way about in the dark with perfect ease.

The inventor explains his invention in a pamphlet just published by him in London. "The wreck of the Titanic was a severe and painful shock to us all," he writes. "I asked myself: 'Has science reached the end of its tether? Is there no possible means of avoiding such a deplorable loss of life and property?' At the end of four hours it occurred to me that ships could be provided with what might be appropriately called a sixth sense, that would detect large objects in their immediate vicinity without the aid of a searchlight."

Then Sir Hiram set to work to study the bat's peculiar possession in an endeavor to apply it to preventing marine collisions, and soon hit upon the idea which he now makes public. Before describing the new Maxim apparatus, it is well to set down what he has to say about that which inspired it, the sixth sense of the bat.

"Every naturalist that has either experimented on bats or writes on the subject," he says, "seems to admit that the extraordinary appendages attached to the bat's face are organs of perception more or less allied to the sense of feeling, but not one of them, so far as I can learn, has ever suggested that these organs are for the purpose of receiving the echo from the vibrations of the wings. I think I was the first to discover this."

The inventor goes on to show that the wings of the bat are extremely sensitive and very well provided with nerves, which is also true of the various organs of the bat's face. These nerves, he maintains, are intimately connected with each other and with the brain. Thus a bat, flying about in total darkness, seers out, by means of its wings, a series of pulsations or wave-like sound waves, but too low to be considered a sound. These waves, striking against all surrounding objects, are reflected back to their source, just as sound and light are, and these reflections of the vibrations, being received by the sensitive organs on the face of the bat, enable it to judge the distance to any object by the lapse of time between the sending out and the receiving of the waves.

Coming, then, to his collision-preventer, Sir Hiram says:

"Suppose now that we construct an apparatus that will produce atmospheric vibrations of about the same frequency as those produced by the bat, but instead of using the infinitesimal amount of energy employed by the bat, we use 200 or 300-horsepower—that is, we send out waves that have an amplitude and energy at least 300,000 times as great as those sent out by the bat. These vibrations, although of great energy, will not be audible to our ears, but they will shake up and agitate light ob-

jects for a considerable distance, and will travel at least 20 miles, so that they could be received and recorded by a suitable apparatus at that distance, and would be able to travel at least five miles and send back to the ship a reflected echo that would be strong enough to be detected."

Sir Hiram points out that in providing a ship with a "sixth sense," three distinct devices must be combined: one for producing and sending out the necessary sound waves, one for receiving the reflected waves and making them audible by ringing bells and another apparatus for recording the amplitude of the waves. Here is his description of the apparatus he has invented:

"For producing the vibrations of waves I prefer to use a modified form of siren, the disk being rotated at a suitable speed by a motor of some kind, preferably an electric motor. I

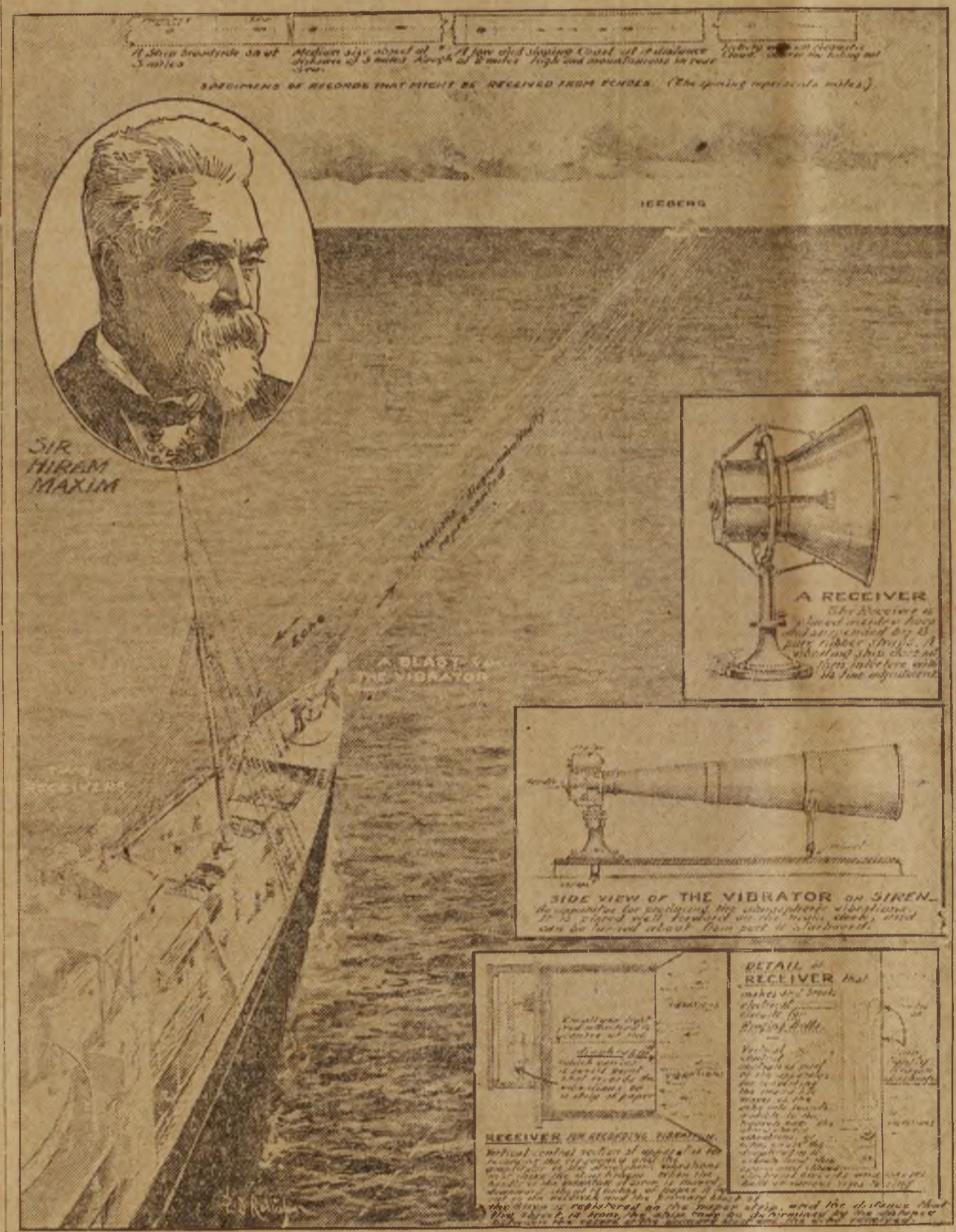
great amplitude and power they are able to travel over great distances, and when they come in contact with a body the waves are reflected back to the ship in the same manner that sound would be reflected back, but this echo would not be audible to the human ear.

"I therefore provide an apparatus which might be considered as an artificial ear. It is provided with a large diaphragm tightly drawn over a drum-shaped cylinder, and so arranged that the atmospheric pressure is always the same on both sides, quite irrespective of any air blast. It is therefore always able to vibrate freely in response to the waves of the echo, and its vibrations are made to open and close certain electrical circuits which ring a series of bells of various sizes. If, for example, the object is very small or at a very great distance from the ship, a very small

instead of ringing a bell it produces a diagram of the disturbances in the air—that is, when there is no noise except that due to the action of the ship or the sea waves, a wavy line is produced, but whenever the vibrations sent out by the vibrator strike an object and return, the wavy line on the paper becomes very much increased in amplitude, so as to be easily observed, and the distance that the object is from the ship can be measured by the length of the paper strip between the giving off of the vibrations and the receiving of the echo; therefore, the distance can be determined with a considerable degree of nicety, and the size of the object may be determined by the amplitude of the waves that return.

The inventor says that the apparatus or producing the atmospheric vibrations should be placed well forward on the main deck of the ship or in any position where it can be turned about from port to starboard. It should be secured to the deck very firmly, and connected, by means of a three-inch pipe, with a high-pressure boiler. A straightaway valve should be placed in the pipe near the boiler, and some means should be found of preventing the accumulation of water in the pipe leading to the apparatus.

Except in foggy or stormy weather, the apparatus would be merely ornamental, of course, until it were used for communicating with other ships.



prefer to use a very high pressure of steam, to have all the parts large and strong, and to produce about 14 or 15 vibrations per second. These will not come within the range of the human ear, consequently they cannot be considered as sound, and as they are of

bell rings, while a large object at a distance of two miles would ring a larger bell, and a very large object a still larger bell. This apparatus gives an audible notice if anything is ahead of the ship.

"The other apparatus is similar, but

but just as soon as darkness set in and the captain began to suspect that icebergs or other dangerous objects were close at hand, it would become useful. Of its operation under such circumstances Sir Hiram says: "It should be used constantly sending out the blasts in every direction. If the sea were perfectly clear, the blasts sent out would be recorded at the very instant of their production, but no echo would be returned other than that due to the waves of the sea, which would provide a zigzag line of small amplitude; but if there should happen to be an object of any considerable size at a distance no greater than two or three miles, the zigzag line on the paper would be changed, the amplitude of the waves would be greater and would be very noticeable.

"To make sure, the blasts could be repeated several times; and then, if the result should be always the same, it would indicate the presence of some object, and the length of paper between the primary blast and the echo would indicate the distance that the object was from the ship. It might be so arranged that one inch of paper represented a mile.

"The receiving instruments can be placed anywhere on the ship where they can be turned in the same direction that the siren is turned, and there may be as many of them as desirable."

Sir Hiram points out that there are vastly more accidents to ships caused by running ashore than by collision, and that a coast does not need to present a very bold sea front to produce a very strong "echo" on his apparatus. If a ship provided with his apparatus was approaching the coast of Ireland, he says, the echo would be sufficiently strong to show itself over a distance of at least ten miles.

ELECTRIC LIGHT IN DENMARK

Every Town in That Country of Over 5,000 Population Has Public Service.

According to recent information about the progress of electric light and power industries in Denmark, it appears that all the towns of 5,000 inhabitants and over are now provided with public electric service, says the Scientific American. As to towns having between 5,000 and 3,000 inhabitants, there are only three in which electric mains are not installed, so that it will be seen that Denmark is one of the most progressive countries in this respect. The largest sized electric stations are to be found at Copenhagen and at present there are three large plants in operation giving a total of 27,000 horse power. Current is supplied for the city mains, as well as for the tramway lines. As regards the Danish stations in small towns, in general each town has its own plant, and there is but one example of an intercommunal system. This is at Skovshoved, near Copenhagen, and the central station extends its power lines over all the suburban regions, also supplying the tramway of Hellerup and Klampenborg. In most of the town electric stations the Diesel heavy oil engine is used.

ERUPTION LIKE PIMPLES

Wathena, Kan.—"My child's scalp trouble became so bad that I was ashamed to have anyone see him. His head had a solid scab on it. He also had a terrible breaking out on his face which was gradually growing worse. The eruption was like pimples which developed into sores when he scratched, which he did almost constantly. Baby would almost scratch himself raw.

"I had used several different kinds of salve, none of them helping in the least bit, when I saw the Cuticura advertisement in the paper and it made me think of the good results my sister had when she used it for her children. I had only used Cuticura Soap and Ointment about two weeks before I noticed that the sores were almost entirely gone, and it must have been a month or six weeks he was troubled before I began the treatment. He would get easy when I would put the Cuticura Soap and Ointment completely cured him and he has a clear complexion now." (Signed) Mrs. W. H. Hughes, Dec. 31, 1911.

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

Ancient Idea of Dancing. Dancing was originally a means of expressing religious feeling.

A VARIATION.



"Your husband frequently misses his dinner."

"Yes. Whenever there is a ball game in town he devotes himself to finding fault with the umpire instead of with the cook."

Adulation Pleas Rousseau.

Rousseau, whose bicentenary celebration occasioned a riot in Paris the other day, created a sensation when he visited England in 1765. "Rousseau and his Armenian dress," wrote Lord Charlemont, "were followed by crowds when he first arrived in London, and as long as this species of admiration lasted he was contented and happy. Garrick not only gave a supper in his honor, but played two characters specially to please him. Rousseau was highly gratified, but Mrs. Garrick declared that she had never spent a more unpleasant evening in her life, the philosopher being so anxious to display himself, and hanging over the front of the box so much, that she was obliged to hold him by the skirts of his coat to prevent him from falling over into the pit."

Instead of liquid antiseptics, tablets and peroxide, for toilet and medicinal uses, many people prefer Paxtine, which is cheaper and better. At druggists, 25c a box or sent postpaid on receipt of price by The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass.

Korean Arable Land. It is estimated that the present area of arable land in Korea might be increased 20 to 30 per cent, but not more.

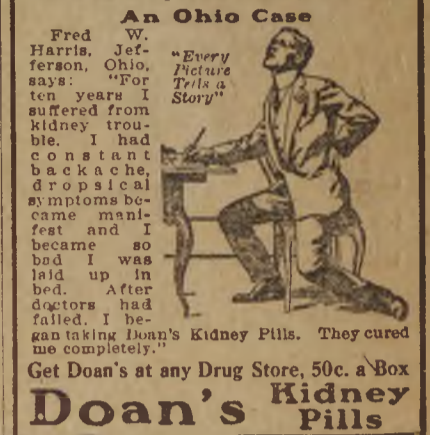
Cuba Market for Canada Stone. Cuba imports most of its stone from Canada.

YOU CAN CURE CATARRH. By using Cole's Carbolicaine. It is a most effective remedy. All druggists, 25 and 50c.

Some people boast in order to keep others from doing so.

WHAT WILL CURE MY BACK?

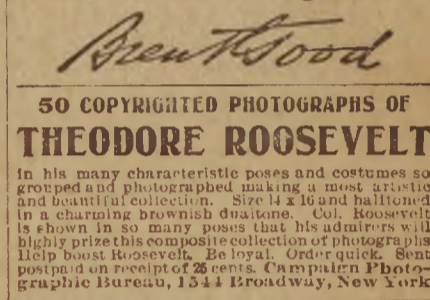
Common sense will do more to cure backache than anything else. It will tell you whether the kidneys are sore, swollen and aching. It will tell you in that case that there is no use trying to cure it with a plaster. If the passages are scant or too frequent, proof that there is kidney trouble is complete. Then common sense will tell you to use Doan's Kidney Pills, the best recommended special kidney remedy.



Get Doan's at any Drug Store, 50c. A Box Doan's Kidney Pills

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner—cure indigestion, improve the complexion, brighten the eyes. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature.



50 COPYRIGHTED PHOTOGRAPHS OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT. In his many characteristic poses and costumes so grouped and photographed in most artistic and beautiful collection. Size 4 1/2 x 6 and mounted in a charming brownish drab tone. Col. Roosevelt is shown in so many poses that his admirers will highly prize this composite collection of photographs. It is bound in a beautiful cover. Price 50c. Sent postpaid on receipt of 50c. Campaign Photographic Bureau, 1344 Broadway, New York.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM. Cleanser and beautifier for the hair. Promotes its growth. Never fails to restore gray hair to its youthful color. Prevents hair falling. 50c and 25c at Druggists.

LEWIS' SINGLE BINDER. THE BEST QUALITY. STRAIGHT CUT CIGAR. ALWAYS RELIABLE. W. N. U., CHICAGO, NO. 37-1912.

WAR MEDALS NOT CLAIMED

Only Decoration That the British Soldiers Value Highly Is the "Victoria Cross."

The fact that there are no fewer than 50,000 medals stored at Woolwich awaiting claimants causes one to wonder whether the soldier puts so high a value on medals as is usually supposed.

Nearly all of these medals are for the Boer war, and there is a special government department with a staff of clerks endeavoring to trace the owners. Besides these Boer war medals, there are 4,000 medals for the Zulu war which have never been claimed, and even to this day belated claims are still put in for medals for the Crimea and Indian mutiny.

A short time ago, for example, a veteran named James Crystal applied for and received a medal for Afghanistan, after a lapse of thirty years.

Most of the Boer war medals at Woolwich belong to irregulars, who joined on the outbreak of the war, and after it was over, scattered all over the world. But many regulars have not troubled to claim the medal, although that it is not cheap, and considering that 750,000 of the medals were struck, it is certainly never likely to become a rarity.

Before the days of Waterloo very

few medals were issued. The first medal ever issued was that given to the Elizabethan seamen who defeated the Armada, and the earliest military decoration was a silver badge issued by Charles I in 1643 for presentation to soldiers who had distinguished themselves in forlorn hopes.

Waterloo was the first occasion when there was a general issue of medals, and since that time, instead of issuing to few medals, England has gone, perhaps to the other extreme. Soldiers point out that the same decoration is awarded to the man who has been fighting at the front and carrying his life in his hands for months, as to the man in a regiment which has never stirred from the base of operations or so much as seen the enemy.

Every effort is made by the authorities to see that medals reach their owners, and if the owner of a medal happens to be dead, the medal is forwarded to his next of kin. Yet there are still large numbers unclaimed, and according to the regulations now in force, at the end of ten years' time the medals will be broken up and the silver debited to the mint.

The Victoria Cross, of course, is a decoration of quite another character, and a soldier would as soon think of parting with his life as with his Vic-

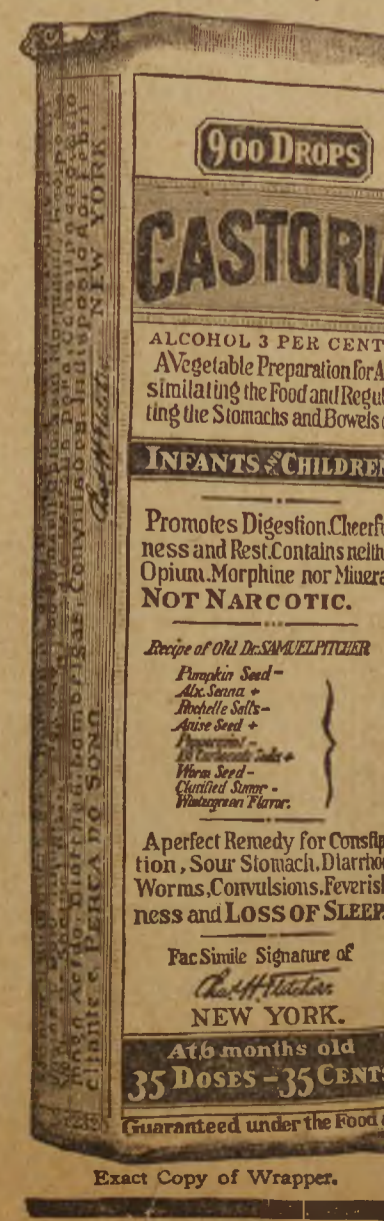
toria Cross. But this is far from being the case with other medals, and Rudyard Kipling tells how he has seen soldiers wager their Indian general service medal on the toss for the price of a pot of beer.—Pearson's Weekly.

Parthenon in Danger of Collapse.

A shock will be given to lovers of antiquity by the suggestion made in the Revue des Beaux Arts that the Parthenon is in serious danger of collapse. Within the last twenty years the columns seem to have lost their rigidity and unless the work of strengthening the foundations is taken in hand disaster may follow. The cause of the threatened collapse is the removal by archeologists of sculptured ruins of an earlier temple on the Acropolis which served as foundations for the Parthenon, and which have been taken to various museums for display and preservation. No effective precautions were taken to replace these relics by fresh masonry. Modern Greece has no money to spare for the necessary work of restoration, but it should not be difficult for those countries which have benefited from the spoliation of the treasures of Athens to raise funds to prevent the destruction of one of the wonders of the world.—Westminster Gazette.

Don't Poison Baby.

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



Letters from Prominent Physicians addressed to Chas. H. Fletcher.

Dr. J. W. Dinsdale, of Chicago, Ill., says: "I use your Castoria and advise its use in all families where there are children."

Dr. Alexander E. Mintie, of Cleveland, Ohio, says: "I have frequently prescribed your Castoria and have found it a reliable and pleasant remedy for children."

Dr. Agnes V. Swetland, of Omaha, Neb., says: "Your Castoria is the best remedy in the world for children and the only one I use and recommend."

Dr. J. A. McClellan, of Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I have frequently prescribed your Castoria for children and always got good results. In fact I use Castoria for my own children."

Dr. J. W. Allen, of St. Louis, Mo., says: "I heartily endorse your Castoria. I have frequently prescribed it in my medical practice, and have always found it to do all that is claimed for it."

Dr. C. H. Ghidlen, of St. Paul, Minn., says: "My experience as a practitioner with your Castoria has been highly satisfactory, and I consider it an excellent remedy for the young."

Dr. H. D. Benner, of Philadelphia, Pa., says: "I have used your Castoria as a purgative in the cases of children for years past with the most happy effect, and fully endorse it as a safe remedy."

Dr. J. A. Boardman, of Kansas City, Mo., says: "Your Castoria is a splendid remedy for children, known the world over. I use it in my practice and have no hesitancy in recommending it for the complaints of infants and children."

Dr. J. J. Mackey, of Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "I consider your Castoria an excellent preparation for children, being composed of reliable medicines and pleasant to the taste. A good remedy for all disturbances of the digestive organs."

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought In Use For Over 30 Years. THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Chicago AA Portland Cement

is "the best that can be made"

That's The Brand We Handle

Concrete fence posts may be made for 12c a piece. Leave your name with us for free instructive booklet.

Genoa Lumber Co.

GOOD LANDS FOR SALE FOR INVESTMENT OR TO LIVE ON

Improved and unimproved, located less than fifty miles from Minneapolis. You can stay here and own land in Minnesota and make the raise in values. You can get five acres of good land there for the price of one acre of good land in Illinois. Its also a good place to live, farm and make money. If interested call on

C. A. BROWN GENOA, ILL.

Please mention this paper

WM. H. BELL Kingston, Ill.



AUCTIONEER!

Farm Sales a Specialty

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

Dr. Tallyer's vegetable Compound for Rheumatism

Causes increased flow of secretions of the mouth, throat and stomach, pancreas and bile ducts. The intestinal secretions are also increased, producing quicker and more perfect digestion and assimilation of food, thus the amount of food appropriated is larger. Food is converted into a rich blood which forces the worn out, broken down products of the body into the sewer ducts and the food gates for waste are opened and the pain producing poisons are driven out. Repair and waste are equalized, producing health. No other rheumatic remedy, or compound, is constructed on such theory that will produce results claimed. This remedy cures where every other treatment has not only failed but has injured the stomach, digestion and heart. Eighty-five per cent of fatal indigestion and heart failures are caused by rheumatism. Many of these fatalities could have been overcome by proper treatment for the direct cause—rheumatism. Get a bottle of this rheumatic remedy of your druggist and give it a trial.

I. W. Douglass

COUNTRY IS MAD OVER AVIATION

Fleet of Aeroplanes at Illinois State Fair

DAILY PROGRAM OF EVENTS

Monoplanes Will Be Seen for the First Time at the Fair Grounds—Thrilling Stunts—Mail Delivery by Air.

The country has gone mad over aviation, and the Illinois State Fair this year, Oct. 4-12, will give a magnificent demonstration of the capabilities of the newest air machines. There will be a fleet of them, and a daily program of events will be given every day, excepting Sunday.

These events will be given in the afternoon of the first two days of the fair, Friday and Saturday, Oct. 4-5, and in the forenoon the balance of the time. The events will open with a parade of the machines, and there will be races in the air, the figure eight, spiral dives, ocean waves, altitude flights in contest, fancy and trick flying, and each day one of the machines will carry a mail pouch from the state fair grounds station to some postoffice within ten miles of Springfield. Visitors to the fair are at liberty to mail their letters in this pouch, special postcards being sold on the grounds for this purpose, to any address on earth.

In order to prevent possible "frame-ups" the board made contracts with two concerns for monoplanes. The monoplane has not yet been seen on the state fair grounds. One of the exhibitors will be the Johnson Brothers, of Terre Haute, Ind., inventors and patentees of a purely American machine, and the other is a Nieuport-French machine. The first looks like a pigeon of enormous size, and is red in color. The French machine is white, and resembles a biplane, but both are graceful in outline and sail like birds of the air. They are wonderfully fast. In fact, they will maintain a speed of a mile-a-minute while in the air or they will fall.

"The Johnson machine," said the inventor, Louis J. Johnson, who will drive it, "is an original all-American product, designed to eliminate danger to the greatest degree. After many tests we thought wood construction was too delicate, subject to break-downs and smashups, and so we use metal for all parts except interior construction of the planes. Spruce is used for this feature, on account of the twisting, warping motion of the machine. The main frame carries a motor, gasoline tank and the operator, and consists of 3 1/2-inch nickel tubes, fastened with steel castings, which serve as water tank and radiator, eliminating the great head resistance. The aluminum tail is 8 inches in diameter in front and 4 inches at the back. The monoplane is 36 feet wide and 34 feet long. Weight, flying, 1,000; horsepower, 60." The Johnson has made several beautiful flights, but this is the first year it has been on exhibition.

The Nieuport was purchased in Paris by the National Aeroplane Company. It has a spread from tip to tip of 34 feet. It is 32 feet long. Like the Johnson machine the engine and propeller are in front and sucks the aeroplane through the air. The machine weighs, with operator ready to fly, about 850 pounds. Marcell Tourneau, of Paris, will operate it on the fair grounds.

It holds many records—first prize in French military competition, and as a result has been adopted by the French, German, Russian, Italian and English armies. It won the Gordon-Bennett race in 1911. It has flown continuously for eight hours and has covered 600 miles without landing. With a special engine it has attained a speed of 100 miles an hour. Its original inventor, Edouard Nieuport, was killed while flying one of his own machines near Paris.

The Beech-National biplane is built at the National factory at Chicago. It is regarded as the speediest stock biplane manufactured. It differs materially from the Wright machine in construction. It is driven with a 6-cylinder 75-horsepower motor at a speed of 60 miles an hour. The upper and lower wings are six feet apart, and the upper wing has a span of 39 feet. The machine is 28 feet long. Paul Studensky will drive it at the state fair.

Madame DeVonda will fly in a hot air balloon and give parachute drops every day of the fair. She will rise 2,500 feet before cutting loose.

Will Cure Hog Cholera. The State Board of Live Stock Commissioners' exhibit at the Illinois State Fair, Oct. 4-12, is a bureau of information on the management and care of live stock. The commission employs a corps of trained experts who will be on the ground constantly to take care of the farmers' live stock, and will administer to the wants of farmers and stockmen who call at the exhibit.

From 9 a. m. until 1 p. m. there will be talks by practical men who will discuss hog cholera, diseases of cattle and horses and poultry. Valuable bulletins and pamphlets on these subjects will be given away free of charge.

The exhibit consists of many preserved specimens showing the pathological lesions in the various diseases. Also instructive illustrations by which farmers can detect and protect their live stock from diseases. This exhibit is located west of the cattle barns this year, and the commission will be pleased to meet all farmers who are visiting the state fair and who are interested in live stock.

Better write now to the Commercial Club, Springfield, for sleeping quarters in private houses during the state fair, Oct. 4-12. No charge for information. Citizens of Springfield open their doors to state fair visitors.

TIMING BUILDING WORK.

The System Used in Erecting New York's Towering Skyscrapers.

"How is it that the identical beam or girder that is wanted in a skyscraper that is going up always arrives just when it is needed, and there is no crowding of material or congestion about the building?" a mechanical engineer was asked.

"That is because the building is constructed in the architect's office long before it is erected on the ground," he answered. "Everything is planned out to the last bolt and rivet hole. The steel is rolled and marked months before it is used. Then it is placed in the storage yards, the beams that will be required first being put in last, and so on through the entire list of the steel. Usually, on big jobs, these storage yards are over on the Jersey side. The man in charge of the steel work telephones today that he wants piers and beams and girders of such and such a number tomorrow. A big crane with an electro magnet picks them up and puts them on a floating derrick barge. The next morning the steel superintendent tells the truckmen just what he wants and the order in which he must have it delivered.

"The distance and time of transportation are calculated carefully. The driver of a truck reaches the pier and finds the barge alongside waiting for him. It is but a few minutes' work to get the beams loaded on his truck, and when he reaches the place where the building is going up he drives to the exact spot which his written order directs him to. In no time at all the steel is swinging upward and the driver is on his way back with another order for another load. Everything is perfectly systematized. It has to be, for it takes an army of men to set the steel in one of these big buildings, and there is another army of various trades working at his heels. If there is an hour's delay in the steel scores of men stand idle, and that is expensive. From first to last everything has to proceed without a hitch. If it were not for this system and the manufacture of the steel considerably in advance of the actual erection of the building it would require years to put up a skyscraper, instead of its going up at the rate of a story a day, as some of them do."—New York Press.

Weddings in Japan. In Japan, land of flowers, they hold funeral services at the home of the bride's parents the night she is married. This is to show that the young lady is dead to her father and mother and that she will belong to her husband henceforth. The marriage ceremony is simple. The bride and groom seat themselves at a table where there are three flat cups, each a little larger than the other. The cups are filled with wine, and the bride and groom drink from them in turn, taking the smallest first and graduating upward. After this is done the go-between who has arranged the marriage announces they are wed.—Chicago Tribune.

Wearing the Wedding Ring. Centuries ago women used to wear their wedding rings on their thumbs, then the custom changed and they wore them on their first fingers, and then again the custom changed and the method of today came into vogue. The custom of wearing the ring on the third finger originated through the ritual of the marriage service. The priest first put the ring on the thumb, saying, "In the name of the Father;" on the forefinger, adding, "in the name of the Son;" on the second finger, repeating, "in the name of the Holy Ghost;" and on the third finger, ending with "Amen," and there it stayed.

Gone. The tightwad went to the pastor. "Mr. Brown," he said, "through a blunder I dropped a \$5 gold piece in the plate instead of a nickel." "Ah, yes," said the pastor briskly, "a benevolent blunder. But I assure you it will count with us just as much in your favor as if you really meant it." And he hurried away.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Patient Human. "I hope you are kind and considerate toward that patient animal you are driving." "You are addressin' de wrong party," replied Mr. Erastus Pinkly in a patient tone of voice. "What you want to do is to ax de mule if he's actin' polite 'n' gennelmanlike toward me."—Washington Star.

How Aggravating. Brown—I saw a man drop twenty stories the other day, and it was a caution the way he swore. Greene—Swore after dropping twenty stories? Brown—Yes. They were in a magazine he had just bought, and he dropped it in the mud.—Judge.

BAD FOR THE TEETH.

Riggs' Disease if Neglected May Cause Serious Trouble.

Riggs' disease, known also as Pyorrhea alveolaris, the disease which is characterized by a discharge of pus from the tooth sockets, is not uncommon. It is a serious affection, not only because it brings about the loss of the teeth, but because it has dangerous effects on the constitution. According to a growing belief among physicians, some diseases of obscure origin, such as Rheumatoid arthritis and various disorders of the bronchial tubes, lungs and heart, are due to the absorption of septic material discharged from the tooth sockets in Riggs' disease.

Pyorrhea begins over one or more of the front teeth as a congestion of the margins of the gums. The edges thicken, grow spongy, separate from the teeth and expose the lower part of the roots. Soon the gums begin to discharge pus, a discharge that may often be increased by pressing the root of the tooth. If untreated the suppuration results in the absorption of the bony tooth sockets, the loosening of the teeth and ultimately in the loss of them.

Since the disease is due to the germs of suppuration penetrating between the gums and the teeth it is favored by anything that tends to loosen the gums, such as neglecting the use of the toothbrush and letting the tartar accumulate. Like other germ diseases, it attacks especially those persons who are already in poor health or who are from any cause "run down." If taken in time it is amenable to treatment, but if neglected and allowed to become chronic it resists almost all attempts at cure.

The usual treatment is to apply peroxide of hydrogen to clean out the pus cavities and to follow it with some strong antiseptic. In obstinate cases the teeth may have to be pulled. Home treatment is not to be thought of. The advice of a dentist must be sought early and followed faithfully.—Youth's Companion.

The Saw of the Mosquito. The bill of the mosquito is a complex institution. It has a blunt fork at the head and is apparently grooved. Working through the groove and projecting from the angle of the fork is a lance of perfect form sharpened with a fine bevel. Beside it the most perfect lance looks like a hand saw. On either side of the lance two saws are arranged, with the points fine and sharp and the teeth well defined and keen. The backs of these saws play against the lance. When the mosquito alights, with its peculiar hum, it thrusts its keen lance and then enlarges the aperture with the two saws, which play beside the lance until the forked bill with its capillary arrangement for pumping the blood can be inserted. The sawing process is what grates upon the nerves of the victim.

Almost the Same. A woman entered Cossitt library the other day and solicited the assistance of a lean desk clerk. "I am searching for a book called 'The Dentist's Infirmary,'" she said. "The president of our literary club told me to get it." "The Dentist's Infirmary?" repeated the clerk with a rising inflection, vainly trying to associate such a book with such a study class. "Yes," replied the woman. "It's all about devils and angels and such like."

Pure Food in Ancient Rome. In Pliny there may be found an account of the manner in which the bakers of Rome were alleged to mix with their dough a white earth, soft to the touch and sweet to the taste, thus putting out a foodstuff that had weight and fine appearance, but little food value. The same writer also touches upon wine adulteration. Pliny says that not even the wealthy Roman noble could be sure that the wine he bought was pure. Indeed, the most famous wines were doctored, and wines from Gaul, generally held to be of the best, were as a matter of fact artificially colored by aloes and other drugs.—Harper's.

Bavarian Burials. Hearse or funeral cars are not used in Bavaria. The dead must be removed from the houses within twenty-four hours after death, the bodies being conveyed to the "dead house," with which every cemetery is provided. The removal is in charge of municipal officers, and by very plain casket wagons, which are owned by the municipalities. Private concerns have no interest in funeral arrangements, every detail being under the control and direction of duly authorized municipal officials.

GLASS BOTTLES.

Labor and Care it Takes to Make Even the Cheapest Kind.

While the oldest bottles known were of skin, glass bottles containing wine are represented on Egyptian monuments dating back 4,000 years. Bottles of porcelain, alabaster, gold, silver and bronze were made as early as the time of the Pharaoh of the Exodus. Their elegant design and superior workmanship furnish evidence that even at that period the art of bottle making was by no means in its infancy.

The early history of the bottle is, as a matter of fact, somewhat shrouded in mystery, for the reason doubtless that the true bottle has never been a thing of great beauty except in rare instances, but rather a humble vessel of no particular intrinsic value.

In these days glass bottles are turned out in enormous quantities. They are of all sorts, sizes and descriptions. In the manufacture of the ordinary glass bottle of commerce sand, soap boilers' waste, brick clay or other material, according to locality, is used.

When run down into a molten mass the product is skimmed and the first operator, known as the "gatherer," takes a little of the glass on the end of a heated pipe. When this has cooled somewhat he again dips his pipe into the glass, having "gathered" in the two dips sufficient material whereof to make a bottle. This he hands to the "blower," who, as he blows through the tube, rolls the product on a stone, thereby fashioning the bottle neck. The roughly shaped mass is then placed in a mold and the operator continues to blow until he has brought it to the required form.

The bottle is now passed to the finisher, who, by touching the neck with a small bit of iron dipped in water, completely severs it from the pipe. He attaches the pontee, an iron instrument tipped with molten glass, to the bottom of the bottle, thus giving it the usual rounded shape. The next step is to warm the bottle at the furnace. The finisher takes a small quantity of the product on what is known as a ring iron and, turning it around the mouth, forms the ring seen at the top of the neck. He trims the neck with shears. In the center of one blade of the shears is a piece of brass tapered like a cork which forms the inner mouth, while the other blade has a piece of brass fastened to it for the purpose of shaping the ring. An assistant lifts the completed bottle on a fork and it is then taken to the annealing arch, which contains about ten or twelve gross of bottles placed in bins one above the other.

The above processes are those employed in the making of even the cheapest and most ordinary bottles. It may be imagined with what care and labor the workers operate to produce bottles of the finest grade.—Harper's Weekly.

AUCTION

Having decided to quit the dairy business, the undersigned will sell at public auction on the C. H. Powers "Prairie View" farm, 5 miles north-west of Genoa and 2 miles east of Herbert on

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20 commencing at 12:00 o'clock noon sharp the following described property:

Twenty-six good cows, new milkers, part with calves by side, balance milkers and springers. Six Holstein heifers, 1 short horn bull, Belgian mare, 4 yrs. old; Percheon Gelding, coming 3 yrs.; bay mare, coming 3 yrs.; 2 yearling mares, 2 sucking colts, 1 full blood Poland China Boar, 18 spring sows to be sold in lots of six.

Terms of sale: All sums of \$10 and under, cash; on sums over \$10 credit of one year will be given on approved notes bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum if paid when due; if not paid when due 7 per cent will be charged from date of sale. No property to be removed until settlement is made.

C. J. COOPER

W. H. Bell, Auctioneer.

Useful Instrument in Farm House. Every farm house should have a harness needle in it. One of the many uses to which the needle can be put is to sew rips in shoes that may save an extra trip to the cobbler's.—Home Department, National Magazine.

Corrected. Gentleman (engaging groom)—"Are you married?" Groom—"No, sir. I was thrown agin a barbed wire fence and got my face scratched."—London Tatler.

AUCTION

The undersigned will sell at public auction on the Arbuckle farm, 9 miles south of Belvidere, 4 1/2 miles north-west of Genoa and 1 mile south-east of Herbert on

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18 commencing at 12:00 o'clock noon, the following property:

Gray mare, 5 years old, 1100 lbs; gray horse, 5 years old, 1200 lbs; gray mare, 4 yrs. old, 1200 lbs with foal; bay horse, 3 yrs. old, 1200 lbs; black mare, 12 yrs. old, 1300 lbs; bay mare, 3 yrs. old; bay horse, 3 yrs. old; bay colt, year old; gray yearling colt "Taylor Spark"; sucking colt, 1 bull, 15 milkers and springers, 13 shoats, 22 sheep, 30 acres of good hill corn, 7 acres of good drill corn, 12 tons of timothy hay. Deering grain binder, Deering corn binder, Deering mower, Thompson hay rake, Sterling corn planter with 80 rods of wire, Sterling seeder, 11 ft.; pulverizer, two-row Thompson cultivator, 2 single cultivators, Sears; 3-sec. drag, 2-sec. drag, sulky plow; manure spreader, New Idea; 2 walking plows, rubber tire buggy, good as new; surry, good as new, extension top; low truck wagon with hay rack, heavy milk wagon, set heavy breaching harness, 1 set one one-half inch harness, 1 1/4 inch harness, single and double driving harness, one humane collar harness, several milk cans, base burner, two burner gasoline stove and other articles. Good free lunch at noon.

Terms of sale: All sums of \$10 and under, cash; on sums over \$10 credit of nine months will be given on approved notes bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum. No property to be removed until settlement is made.

JOHN BLACKLEDGE

Chas. Sullivan, Auctioneer.

And There They Stop. The city fathers provide soap and water for the slums, in the form of excellent schools, kindergartens, and branch libraries. And there they stop, at the curbstone of the people's life. They cleanse and discipline the children's minds, but their bodies they pitch into the gutter.—Mary Antin.

There Was a Reason. "It's all very well for you to preach economy," said his wife, "but I notice whenever I cut down expenses that you smoke better cigars and spend more money for your own pleasure than at any other time." "Well, confound it! What do you suppose I went you to economize for, anyway?"

Why Is This? When a woman misses a street car she laughs. When a man does the same thing he scowls. Why is this? Are women gamblers losers than men?

(OFFICIAL PUBLICATION.)

Report of the condition of Farmers State Bank located at Genoa, State of Illinois, before the commencement of business on the 5th day September, 1912, as made to the Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois pursuant to law.

RESOURCES	
1. LOANS:	
Loans on real estate \$ 38,815 55	
Loans on collateral	10,645
Other loans and discounts	109,476 10
	\$158,936 65
Overdrafts	537 63
Investments:	
Public service corporation bonds	100 00
Other bonds and securities	3,000 00
	3,100 00
4. Miscellaneous Resources:	
Real estate other than banking house	9,650 17
Furniture and fixtures	912 50
	10,562 67
5. Due From Banks:	
State	41,706 01
National	14,705 01
	56,411 02
6. Cash on Hand:	
Currency	2,704 00
Gold coin	35 00
Silver coin	649 90
Minor coin	60 24
	3,409 14
7. Other Cash Resources:	
Exchanges for clearing house	388 59
Checks and other cash items	450 00
Collections in transit	
	838 59
Total Resources	\$220,730 18
LIABILITIES	
1. Capital Stock Paid In	\$ 40,000 00
2. Surplus Fund	3,400 00
3. Undivided Profits:	
Less current interest, expenses and taxes paid	4,870 02
	871 81
4. Deposits:	
Time certificates	96,525 66
Savings, subject to notice	
Demand, subject to check, and other cash	79,480 68
Cashier's checks	512 00
	176,518 34
Total Liabilities	\$220,730 18
I, Flora Buck, Cashier of the Farmers State Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.	
FLORA BUCK, Cashier	
STATE OF ILLINOIS ss	
County of DeKalb	
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of September, 1912.	
HOWARD H. KING	
(Seal) Notary Public	

There's a Place for Everything,

HOT AIR

Included, But you can't do business on Hot Air. It requires

CASH or CREDIT

This Bank is an incubator that hatches both. Many a man of small means but large integrity has used it for the foundation to his fortune. Open a bank account with

EXCHANGE BANK BROWN & BROWN

WHY NOT TRY POPHAM'S

ASTHMA REMEDY

Gives Prompt and Positive Relief in Every Case. Sold by Druggists. Price \$1.00. Trial Package by Mail free.

WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Props. Cleveland, O.

Has that Child Worms THEN GIVE

Dr. Tallyer's Compound Worm Tablets

C. A. Patterson

DENTIST

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

Office in Exchange Bank Building

A. M. Hill, M. D.

Office over Martin's jewelry store.

Hours: 12:30 to 2 p. m. 6:30 to 8 p. m.

Residence on East Main St. Calls promptly attended to day or night. Eyes examined without charge. Glasses furnished if desired.

Dr. E. A. Robinson

Physician and Surgeon.

Hours: 10:00 to 12:00 a. m. 1:00 to 3:00 p. m.

Office and residence cor. Monroe & 1st Sts. Calls promptly attended.

Dr. J. W. Owitz

Physician and Surgeon

Office over Cohoon's Store.

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

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

J. D. Corson D. V. M.

Veterinarian

Office and Hospital Stott and Main Sts.

Phone 181

EVALINE LODGE

No. 344

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

C. H. Altenberg, Prefect

Fannie M. Heed, Secy

Genoa Camp No. 163

M. W. A.

Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

Visiting neighbors welcome

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

SAW DENTIST

A. D. HADSALL

If there are any teeth left in the saw I can put it back in'no commission. All work guaranteed.

GENOA LODGE NO. 288

A. F. & A. M.

Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month

O. M. BARCUS, W. M. C. D. Schoonmaker, Secy.

GENOA LODGE

No. 768

I. O. O. F.

Meets every Monday evening in Odd Fellow Hall.

F. E. WELLS, N. G. J. W. Sowers, Sec.



A Note to You

GENOA, SEPTEMBER 6, 1912

Yes, there is no doubt that we have just the articles you were talking about, and without knowing just what it was we will guarantee the quality and price to be right.

Our stock is large and we seldom have calls for articles we can't supply, unless it be something quite out of the ordinary, in which case we can procure it in a jiffy. If it's known to be a good thing we have it here.

Yours truly,
L. E. CARMICHAEL
DRUGS, STATIONERY, POST CARDS, CANDY, ETC

Phone 83

Miss Jennie Pierce of Elgin was here this week.

Mrs. Charles Bright was out from Chicago this week.

Star Preston of Elgin called on Genoa friends last week.

Will Tegman is recovering from an attack of typhoid fever.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Claussen visited in Hampshire this week.

Harvey Naker was out from Elgin Sunday visiting home folks.

Good family pony for sale. Inquire of J. A. Patterson. 51-1f

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Ide were Rockford passengers the first of the week.

E. A. Sowers of Elgin was a Genoa caller Tuesday and Wednesday.

Peter James and wife returned Saturday after a month's visit at Murietta, Minn.

Mrs. Will Jones of Barrington called on Genoa friends during the past week.

Fred Abraham, who resides near Kingston on the Genoa road, is seriously ill.

Miss Katherine Chambers of Rockford spent Sunday with Miss Elma Smock.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Whipple of Rockford were Genoa visitors the first of the week.

See the Boston Bloomers at the base ball park Saturday, Sept. 14, at 3:30 o'clock.

Mrs. Wm. Watson entertained her sisters, Mesdames Balcome and Scott of DeKalb Sunday.

Mrs. C. J. Mundt who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. F. L.

Russell, for the past two weeks returned to her home in Oak Park Sunday.

See Perkins & Rosenfeld today about that heater. Only a few more weeks before cold weather.

For Sale—A nearly new Derrick Corn Binder. Sold reasonable.

Inquire of Fred P. Renn. 49-1f

Mrs. Fred Maschke of Minnesota is visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. Wm. Schmidt, Jr.

A. G. Stewart is in Washington where he has a large tract of land, having left Genoa several days ago.

Lost—Heavy plush robe. Finder please leave same at W. W. Cooper's barn and receive liberal reward.

Mrs. Mary Christensen and children of Chicago are visiting at the home of her mother, Mrs. Carrie Duval.

Miss Lila Chamberlain of Chicago is spending a two weeks' vacation with her mother who resides south of the city.

Mrs. Geo. Rundle and son, Lester, and Charley Wallis of DeKalb were guests at the home of Wm. Watson Thursday.

Don't forget, Young's Home Bakery is the place to get good things to eat. Strict attention paid to children. 32-1f

The alarm clock is one of the necessities in successful business life. Martin has a fine selection "Big Ben" is one of the talkers. See it.

Miss Martha Brendemuhl came home from Sherman hospital

Tuesday, having nearly recovered from the effects of a recent operation for appendicitis.

Lost, between Genoa and Elgin, on the day of the races a pair of automobile gloves bearing the name "Martin Rogers."

Finder please leave same at this office.

Misses Kelley, Ratleff and Curtiss have been canvassing Genoa during the past week in the interests of the "Marco" goods, handled by E. C. Oberg.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Wing and family and Miss Maude Tuthill of Elgin autoed to the home of Mrs. Wing's brother, A. V. Pierce, and spent Sunday.

John Young was in Chicago the first of the week and secured the services of another baker, his business having practically doubled during the past two weeks.

The jewelry or silverware proposition can be easily settled at Martin's. The stock is new, the prices are right and the quality guaranteed. Call and talk it over.

For sale, house and lot on Genoa street and store buildings on Main street, known as the J. B. Smith property. Inquire of The Geithman & Hammond Land Agency. 46-1f

Mr. and Mrs. Fred McDonald and two sons of Lily Lake and their son, Lloyd, of St. Paul and his bride visited at the home of Chas. Naker north of town Sunday.

The Boston Bloomer Girls will appear at the Genoa driving park on Saturday of this week. This will be a base ball game extraordinary. The fun begins at 3:30 o'clock.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pfeffinger, Tuesday, Sept. 10, twin boys, weighing 6½ pounds each. They are both healthy youngsters too. The proud parents of the pair reside on L. M. Olmstead's farm.

E. C. Rosenfeld has moved his household goods from the Worcester house on State street to the cottage recently vacated by F. A. Holly on West Main street. Later he will occupy the Bowers residence next door.

Miss Belle Myers left Wednesday night for a visit at her home in Grand Island, Nebr. This is Miss Myers' first visit with her mother since she came to Genoa, seven years ago, to live with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. G. DeWolf.

The W. C. T. U. will meet with Mrs. Roberts at Mrs. Hopkins' home on Genoa street next Thursday, September 19, at 2:30 p. m. A full attendance of all members is desired for very important business is to be transacted.

Word has been received here that Mr. and Mrs. Gillman, who moved from Genoa to Ocean Park, Calif., were not injured in the disastrous fire which occurred there on the fourth of September, tho the sparks were flying dangerously near their home.

While storing a cultivator in the second story of a barn at the Perkins farm last Friday Fred Claussen sustained injuries which confined him to his bed for several days. In some manner the tackle became loosened, precipitating him to the ground where he fell upon the cultivator.

Do not delay until real cold weather to investigate the heating proposition. If you intend to purchase a base burner or any kind of heating apparatus, right now is the time to talk. They will be cheaper and you can get

better service before the rush begins. Perkins & Rosenfeld.

The Rockford good roads booster parade passed thru Genoa Wednesday as per schedule.

There were about twenty machines, all decorated with flags, and the seats filled with a bunch of "good feelers" and genuine boosters. They accompanied by a "coon" quartet which rendered several entertaining selections on the street.

Wm. Krueger shipped his household goods, two horses and some farm machinery to Hector, Minn., Wednesday night, accompanying the load himself. His family will follow in about a week. Mr. Krueger has purchased a farm at Hector and will make his home there. Albert Arndt, formerly of Genoa, has been a resident of Hector for several years.

Don't leave carcasses of animals lying around or carelessly bury them, for this invites dogs and crows, and they spread disease. Call Hemmelgarn at the rendering plant or at his residence and he will properly remove them. Notice, however, must be given immediately on death of the animal and hide must be left on.

Telephones: plant, Rural 909-14 residence, 174. 13-t

It was not a large crowd that attended the Odd Fellow picnic down on the river Wednesday, but it was a jolly one, everyone seeming to enjoy the event to the utmost. Of course the dinner was the real feature of the day, there being no evidence of dyspeptics in the bunch. The ball game in the afternoon between the big eaters and the fellows that ate just as much caused no end of merriment. The final score, as near as could be ascertained, was 103 to considerable.

Odd Fellowship in Genoa is growing by leaps and bounds and there is no reason why this picnic idea should not grow into something big next year.

Geo. Campbell, a youth of eighteen residing in this city, was tried before Judge Stott Wednesday, charged with disorderly conduct, Fred Johnson, manager of the Ellwood farm, being the complainant. On the night of the 29th of August, Johnson and his family in an auto met young Campbell and Fred Schneider who were in a carriage. It was charged that as the vehicles passed Campbell thru a beer bottle which struck the Johnson auto, leaving a dent in one of the doors. Both of the boys denied having any bottles in the carriage, while the occupants of the auto averred that the bottle was thrown from the carriage. The jury returned a verdict for the defendant. Jim Cliff appeared for the defendant and States Attorney Burst was the prosecuting attorney.

Remarkable Bible Verses.

The eighth verse of the third chapter of Zephaniah contains every letter, including the finals, of the Hebrew language, while one will find in the twenty-first verse of the seventh chapter of Ezra every letter of the English alphabet except j. The verse reads as follows: "And I, even I, Artaxerxes the king, do make a decree to all the treasurers which are beyond the river, that whatsoever Ezra the priest, the scribe of the law of the God of heaven, shall require of you, it be done speedily."—Youth's World.

Wonders of Radium.

The heat given out by radium is more than 3,000,000 times greater than the most powerful oxygen blowpipe. A ton of radium, if so large a quantity could ever be obtained, would have an energy equal to 1,500,000 tons of coal, which would carry an Atlantic liner for thirty years. It takes more than thirty centuries for a single grain of radium to exhaust itself, so that it practically is almost endless in its radiant energy.

Happiness.

Half the world is on the wrong scent in the pursuit of happiness. They think it consists in having and getting and in being served by others. It consists in giving and serving others.—Henry Drummond.

India's Coal Production.

India produces twelve million tons of coal a year.

FISHING FOR CROCODILES.

Pointed Bars of Baited Wood Used For Hooking the Reptiles.

Under ordinary circumstances the Dyaks of Borneo ask nothing more of the crocodiles that infest their rivers than to be left alone. Nobody thinks of catching or disturbing any of the creatures until one of them has begun to display a taste for human flesh. Then the professional crocodile catcher is called in, and crocodiles are caught and killed until the discovery of some of the brass arm ornaments, which every Dyak wears, in the stomach of one of the victims shows that the man eater has at last been caught. E. H. Gomes in the National Geographic Magazine describes the curious way of hooking the great reptiles.

A piece of hard wood ten inches long and an inch or so in diameter is sharpened to a point at both ends. A length of plaited bark some eight feet long is tied to a shallow notch in the middle of this piece of wood, and a single rattan forty or fifty feet long is tied to the end of the bark rope, forming a long line.

The most irresistible bait is the carcass of a monkey, although the body of a dog or snake is often used. The more overpowering the stench the better—the crocodile will eat only putrefying flesh. The bait is securely lashed to the pointed bar and one of the ends of the bar is tied with a few turns of cotton thread to the bark rope, bringing bar and rope into the same straight line.

Next the bait is suspended from the bough of a tree overhanging the river. The rattan line is left lying on the ground, one end of it firmly fixed in the soil.

Attracted either by smell or sight, a crocodile raises himself from the water and snaps at the bundle, the slack line making no resistance till the bait is swallowed and the animal begins to swim off. Then the planted end of the lines holds till the thread binding the pointed stick to the bark rope snaps. The stick at once returns to its natural position at right angles to the rope and becomes jammed across the crocodile's stomach, the two points fixing themselves in the flesh.

A firm pull will soon bring the crocodile to the surface and so on shore, for the pain which every pull at the rope causes constrains him to follow docilely after the drag of the rope.

As soon as he is landed the animal is addressed by the catcher in most eulogistic language, that he may be beguiled into offering no resistance. He is called "a rajah among animals" and told that he has come on a friendly visit and must conduct himself accordingly.

First the creature's jaws are tied up, not a very difficult thing to do. Then the crocodile catcher, still pouring forth compliments upon his prey, tells him he will give him rings for his fingers—and binds the creature's hind legs fast behind his back, so as to deprive him of his grip on the ground and his ability to use his powerful tail. This takes no little courage and skill. Finally the fore legs are tied in the same way, a stout pole is passed under the legs, and Master Crocodile is carried off to the nearest government station, where the bounty is paid.

The moment the crocodile is safely bound the language of flattery and compliment ceases, and the Dyaks begin to howl and jeer at him, deriding him for his stupidity and helplessness.

Corking Good Stuff.

"I want you to write a speech for me," said the politician to the newspaper man.

"About how long?"

"I don't know. I ought to talk about an hour and a half, I think."

"What do you want to discuss?"

"Nothing. I've got an old saying here. 'Money will not buy happiness.' Can't you string that out for an hour or two? It ought to make corking good stuff."—Detroit Free Press.

Slow Progress.

The six-year-old son of a Louisville man had been in school about six months. One evening his father, seeking to learn how far his boy had progressed in his education, asked the youngster:

"Have you learned how to spell cow?"

"No," answered the little fellow. "I haven't even learned how to spell calf yet."—Louisville Times.

The Rest He Needed.

"Mrs. Nagget," said the doctor, "your husband needs a rest. He must go to Europe for three months."

"Oh, splendid!" she exclaimed. "I'll be delighted to go there."

"Very good. You can go for three months after he comes back. That will give him six months' rest."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Court House News

IN PROBATE COURT

Estates of—

Theodotia Burley. Report of distribution approved, estate settled and executor discharged.

Mary D. Coleman et al, minors. Guardian's report approved.

Herman E. Schultz. Proof of heirship made.

Jeanne D. Mansfield. Claim of Sycamore hospital allowed at \$49.15 and of Emil E. Johnson at \$115. Inventory approved.

Norman Preston. Claim of Brown & Rogers allowed at \$40

and of George Brown at \$10.

Henry H. Holroyd. Proof of notice to creditors made.

Sarah Chapman. Hearing on will continued to Sept. 17.

TRANSFERS

Kingston—

Roswell C. Keith wd to Warren Wilson pt e¼ sec 29, \$13,000.

Carrie K. Griggs wd to Charles Turner lots 7, 8, 9 and 10 blk 11, \$2,000.

Genoa—

Harriet E. Scott wd to Frank R. Scott ne¼ nw¼ sec 22, \$6,000.

ELLIS INSTITUTE

Elgin, Ills.

Our Tuition Rates 25 per cent Lower

SINCE DISCARDING SOLICITORS

1 Mo. \$7. 6 Mos. \$40.
12 Mos. \$75

We have become successful by teaching others how to succeed.

Students May Enter at any Time With Equal Advantages.



DEPENDABLE WATCHES

A cheap watch may keep fairly good time for a while, and then go wrong just when you least want it to. There is no satisfaction in a time-keeper unless you can depend on it. Watches—

That Keep Time

accurately and positively must be of good make and of a reliable grade. We take no chances but give each watch a final inspection that insures satisfaction in every instance. Good, dependable watches may be had here at from

\$15 up

ROVELSTAD BROS.

Established 1883

JEWELERS of ELGIN

Auctioneer

Farm Sales a Specialty

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

CHAS. SULLIVAN, Marengo, Ill.

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR

More Than 1,375,000 in Use

The Machine By Which All Others Are Judged

For more than thirty years the De Laval cream separator has been acknowledged as the World's Standard.

You may hear it said of some separator that "It's as good as a De Laval;" or if some competing salesman wants to make his argument particularly strong, he'll say "It's better than a De Laval."

The concern with a cheaply and poorly constructed machine says "Just as good as a De Laval and costs less."

But everywhere the De Laval is recognized by experienced creamerymen and dairymen and even by makers of would-be competing machines as the World's Standard.

The cream separator is more frequently used than any other machine on the farm, and for that reason, if for no other, only the very best should be purchased, and that's the De Laval.

Easiest to turn, easiest to wash, skims the cleanest, lasts the longest.

SOONER OR LATER YOU WILL BUY A DE LAVAL

E. H. COHOON & CO. GENOA

"MARCO" IS NOT A FAD

The Marco products are the best made in the United States, are put up in the best factories and guaranteed to the Manufacturers and Retailers Co. to be absolutely pure and of the highest quality. The manufacturers stand behind the company, the company stands behind the grocer and the grocer is right here to see that all arguments are made good to the customer. Can more be asked for?

E. C. OBERG

PERFECTLY DESIGNED FOR Ease, Comfort and Wear

The..... Warner Corset

IRA W. DOUGLASS PHONE NO. 67



VALUE OF NEATNESS. The fixed habit of presenting always a neat and cleanly appearance to the world is sure of a double reward. It not only creates a favorable impression but begets a sustaining self-respect. It is scarcely reasonable of a man who does not respect himself to look for much consideration from others. It is not the cost of clothing but the scrupulous care of it that counts. The man of slender means should be neither "toppy" nor "sloppy," but always tidy and neat in his attire, seeing himself with the coldly critical eye of a possible employer, who is bound to remark the significance of a soiled shirt front, a wilted collar, and to whom an applicant's dress may mean much more than his address or polite deportment. Style in writing, as defined by the fastidious Chesterfield, is the dress of thoughts; so the true style of the average man may be correctly surmised from the care he takes of his personal appearance. He needs not be fussy but should always be free of grease spots and dust; he should like his bath, even if it has to be taken by means of a bucket; he should never neglect to brush his hair, his shoes, his teeth, his coat, trousers and hat; if he can't afford a pressing iron he should put coat and trousers over the mattress and sleep upon them; if laundry is serious item he should wash his own handkerchiefs, dry them on the window panes and never, by any chance, be seen with a soiled one.

It appears to be the decree of fashion that a considerable amount of false hair shall be worn by women during the coming season, and it is perhaps well that there should be a clear understanding of where the hair comes from. It appears to be admitted that almost any American woman combs out enough hair from her own head to meet all requirements, but she will not take the trouble to save the combings, says the Manchester Union. An expert in the hair business stated in Chicago recently that "Americans live too fast to save their combings." Probably he was correct, but it is also probable that the average American woman gives no thought as to where her supplementary supply of hair comes from. It appears that America imports its false hair from Europe and Asia. The European hair is rated as first class, although there may be some misgivings as to its source in some cases, but 70 per cent. of it comes from China, from the heads of saving Chinese women, who are eager to swap their tresses for copper coins. It is worth while to save hair from combings in China, which the average American woman totally ignores until she pays a good price in the market.

The old palace in St. Petersburg which burned recently should not be confounded with the Peterhof. It was a log structure, on an island, the great czar's first home in his new capital, but had been long used as a Greek chapel. Europeans do not pull down buildings as ruthlessly as is the practice in the United States; so this primitive historic structure, its interior rich with bejeweled ikons, remained, a link between the past and the present, religious services being held in it several times a day, and many of these services being largely attended. Its destruction will remove an interesting landmark of the great Czar Peter.

In the American quarter of the city of Berlin a musical conservatory is to be erected with sound-proof walls, so that pupils undergoing instruction in the art of piano-playing shall not drive the neighbors crazy with their din. People the world over who are nervously sensitive to dissonant sounds will heartily approve the idea and hope for its general adoption. Much has been said and written in praise of the soothing influence of music, but there are many individuals so constituted that it is the reverse of delightful to them to hear hour after hour—sometimes at the time of night when they would woo sleep—the din of a neighbor's piano. There may be a soothing influence of music, but it is not brought out by beginners practicing the scales nor by convivial parties playing ragtime.

Verily, the life of the weather man is not a happy one. A few months ago the farmers were kicking about floods and now they are complaining about the drought.

Oil on the roads is a blessing in that it lays the dust, but it has its drawbacks. Residents of Montclair, N. J., and surrounding towns say that robins, bluebirds, starlings and even the hardy sparrows are dying at an unprecedented rate this summer, and the mortality is attributed to thirst, occasioned by the aversion of the birds to drinking water tainted by the oil used on the roads. Perhaps the situation can be redeemed by a system of drinking troughs for the feathered tribes.

BUCHANAN IS HIT

ILLINOIS CONGRESSMAN ACCUSED WITH IMPLICATION IN McNAMARA PLOTS.

SAYS PAID LABOR SLUGGERS

Letters Purporting to Be From U. S. Representative to San Quentin Prisoner to Be Offered as Evidence.

Washington, Sept. 10.—Charges purporting to connect directly Representative Frank Buchanan of Illinois with acts of labor violence in Ohio and Pennsylvania in conjunction with J. J. McNamara, now serving a prison term in California for the Los Angeles dynamiting, will be filed today with the senate sub-committee on Judiciary by Walter Drew of the National Erectors' association. Buchanan was formerly president of the International Association of Structural Bridge and Iron Workers.

The new charges embody a letter declared to have been written by Buchanan to McNamara in which the Illinois congressman said that two dissatisfied workers in the Toledo road troubles in 1906 who were threatening trouble "had nothing on him and let them do their worst to me."

"Snakes" on the Job. The charges also deal with the case of a man named McIlwaine, who wrote to the international, while Buchanan was president, saying that "snakes" were working on a job at Abrams, on the Philadelphia & Reading railroad, and that fifteen of the "snakes" had been sent to the hospital, but that the railroad was getting more and giving them protection.

It is charged that President Buchanan advanced \$500 bail money for McIlwaine when he was arrested, and the minutes of the international are reproduced showing the record of this transaction. One of Buchanan's later reports is quoted as stating that he had arrived at Philadelphia and met Business Agent McIlwaine.

In connection with labor trouble in Cincinnati, while Buchanan was president of the international, additional charges are made.

Aftermath of Hearings. The new developments are the aftermath of hearings on the revision of the federal injunction statute held by the sub-committee in Washington on June 13 and August 13 of this year, in which a letter dated 1906 from J. J. McNamara to M. B. Ryan, both officers of the Structural Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, was filed by Attorneys Drew and James Amery containing the statement that ex-President Buchanan authorized Brother McGlory to do some "missionary work in Toledo."

The letter stated that McGlory thought \$150 would be sufficient for the work and that he had secured four men, among them two named Borden and Elsmore. After going to Toledo and returning to Cleveland these two men were arrested for assault committed in Toledo. After a trial by a jury, which resulted in a disagreement, the men pleaded guilty and were sentenced to six months in jail.

According to McNamara's letter to Ryan, Elsmore received \$321 and Borden \$316 for their time and trouble. They were dissatisfied with this payment, according to McNamara.

In a statement before the senate committee on August 13, Representative Buchanan said: "If the statement is correct that McNamara wrote such a letter at that time, he wrote what was not true. The only money that I authorized to be spent was in the way of organization, which I had authority to do only when authorized to do so by the convention."

ENGLISH AIRMEN ARE KILLED

Young Army Aviators Are Hurling 500 Feet to Earth—Were Novices in Flying.

Oxford, England, Sept. 11.—Another double aviation fatality, the second within a week, occurred to members of the army flying corps, when Lieutenant C. A. Bettington and Lieutenant E. Hotchkiss, both of whom had just been given aviators' commissions on probation, were killed while flying past Wolvercote.

The machine in which the officers were maneuvering had passed over Oxford and had reached a point just outside Wolvercote, when the motor appeared to stop and the aeroplane fell to the ground from a height of 500 feet. One account of the accident says that an explosion occurred while the machine was in the air.

The body of one of the officers was found in the river and the other was picked up in a field.

The officers were young men who only recently had received their flying certificates.

MRS. JOHN R. M'LEAN DEAD

Washington Woman Succumbs to Pneumonia at Bar Harbor, Me., After Week's Struggle.

AMOS MUSSLEMAN



Mr. Mussleman is the Republican nominee for governor of Michigan, having won the nomination from Frederick C. Martindale.

JULES VEDRINES WINS GORDON BENNETT CUP

Frenchman Breaks All Records in Flight for World Trophy—Flies 105.5 Miles an Hour.

Chicago, Sept. 10.—Jules Vedrines, the hard-driving Frenchman, broke all American records when he won the Gordon Bennett cup here after a sensational flight in 70 minutes and 56.85 seconds. The distance was 124.8 miles, in 30 laps of 4.14 miles each. Vedrines covered the course without a hitch. A great crowd of people watched the race from the parking spaces, and many thousands viewed it from positions all around the course, having been prevented from entering the field by meet officials. After he had completed his distance Vedrines flew an extra lap, finishing the total distance in 73 minutes and 17.37 seconds. It was a remarkable performance, chiefly because of its tremendous speed, the distance being covered at the rate of 104 miles an hour. At its conclusion he landed in front of the crowd and threw up a big dust cloud that was taken for the moment to indicate an accident, but the Frenchman stepped out of the smother smiling happily and bowing to the women who cheered him.

Vedrines was stone deaf when he completed his sensational dash. He recovered under medical treatment in twenty minutes.

Vedrines' average speed for the entire distance was officially recorded as 105 1/2 miles an hour, while some laps were made in poorer time than others, the daring flyer on certain of his laps around the 4.14 mile course exceeded his own world's record of 106 miles an hour. His best time was made on the eighteenth lap, which was done in 2:18, or at the rate of 108 miles an hour. Vedrines started at 9:30 a. m. and finished at 10:44.

Maurice Prevost, another member of the French team, completed the course in 1 hour 13 minutes and 10.82 seconds.

No other contestants completed the course. Andre Frey, the third member of the French team, came to earth on his twenty-third lap, but he was already hopelessly beaten by Prevost, who flew low and steadily and made a beautiful race.

G. A. R. VETERANS IN SESSION

Forty-Sixth National Encampment of the Old Soldiers Starts With Big Mass Meeting.

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 9.—Veterans of the Civil war, with their families and friends, are thronging the streets and hotels of Los Angeles, for the forty-ninth annual national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic has begun. Every resource of the city in the way of entertainment and care has been put at the disposal of the old soldiers, who were formally welcomed at a great mass meeting. The encampment will be broken up on September 14, after an annual review and a long round of entertainments and excursions.

CALL OIL KING IN INQUIRY

Senators Clapp and Pomerene Make Plans for the Campaign Funds Probe.

Washington, Sept. 9.—Further plans for the Clapp committee's investigation of campaign funds are to be laid at a conference between Senator Pomerene and Chairman Clapp.

The probable date of J. Pierpont Morgan's appearance has not been determined.

Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller may be called on if developments warrant. It has not been decided to invite them, though William Rockefeller is to be called in connection with John D. Archbold's recent testimony.

Train Kills Entire Family.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 9.—While attempting to cross the Frisco railroad tracks at Spring Hill, Kan., 30 miles south of Kansas City, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Chapman and their twelve-year-old son George were struck by a north-bound Katy passenger train and killed.

GAYNOR IS WITNESS

SAYS HE HAS NO SPECIAL WAY TO KEEP POSTED ON POLICE AFFAIRS.

GIVES QUIZ BODY ULTIMATUM

Declares He Will Withdraw If Aldermanic Committee's Questions Are Not Pertinent—"Don't Want to Hear Becker's Name Again."

New York, Sept. 11.—William J. Gaynor, mayor of New York, took the witness chair at the city hall amid a burst of handclapping and was sworn in by Alderman Curran to testify before the aldermanic committee appointed to investigate graft in the police department. Within a few minutes the mayor had delivered an angry ultimatum to his inquirers.

"We are anxious to know," said Mr. Buckner, counsel for the committee, at the outset, "how the mayor keeps in touch with conditions in the police department?"

"Mainly by letter from the commissioner," the mayor replied. "Sometimes he talks to me."

Has No Special System. "Is there no special way in which you keep advised of conditions; have you no special system?"

"No system except what I hear through the commissioner."

"Have you had any system of reports for ascertaining general conditions in the city for any week or any month?"

"Oh, yes," said the mayor, wearily. "I have hands and legs and ears and feet."

"But you have no way of learning conditions except through the commissioner?" insisted Mr. Buckner.

"Oh, take it that way if you want to," replied the mayor.

Mayor Loses His Temper. Mr. Buckner pursued this line of examination until the mayor lost his temper.

"I came here to help the committee and give you facts!" he exclaimed, testily. "I shall withdraw as a witness if you do not ask me pertinent questions as to whether the police department has failed to enforce the law."

Further questions nettled the mayor still more.

"I decline to answer," he cried when asked if his system was defective.

"Ask me about facts and I will answer," he said.

Tirade Against the Newspapers. As the examination continued, the mayor broke into a tirade against newspapers and sensationalists.

"I have been brought here under false pretenses," he shouted. "I shall withdraw if this line of questioning is pursued."

"Do you consider my asking these questions impertinent?" asked Mr. Buckner, gently.

To this Mayor Gaynor murmured an unintelligible reply.

Concerning Becker, the mayor said: "I found out that he was the head of the police graft, not an underling. I was hurt, but not at all surprised. I received complaints about him a year ago. I don't want to hear Becker's name again."

ANTI-VICE CRUSADE IS ON

Twenty-Five Investigators From Department of Justice Arc at Work in Chicago.

Chicago, Sept. 11.—A nation-wide anti-vice crusade is centered in Chicago. Henry Finch, commissioner for the suppression of the white slave traffic for the department of justice, will have special charge. Twenty-five investigators are at work in Chicago. They are compiling a list of slavers and their victims. The staff has just completed a similar investigation in Baltimore. The investigation is being made to form a basis for recommendations for a legislation to suppress the traffic.

MAY FLY THE RED FLAG

New Jersey Supreme Court Rules Socialists Have Perfect Right to Display Emblem.

Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 11.—Socialists may fly the red flag without police interference in New Jersey, according to a decision by Supreme Court Justice Francis J. Swayne in the case of two men of North Bergen, N. J.

"This is a free country," said Judge Swayne. "The socialist party is a legally authorized party in the state of New Jersey. The red flag is the emblem of that party. Any man of that political faith has a perfect right to display the flag if he so desires."

TURKISH PORT IS SHELLED

Italian Fleet Bombards the Town of Scalannova, Near Smyrna, Says a Dispatch to London.

London, Sept. 11.—The Italian fleet has bombarded Scalannova, a sea port in the vicinity of Smyrna, Asiatic Turkey, according to a dispatch received in London by a news agency.

King of Norway Honors Minister.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 11.—In recognition of forty years' service as a pastor and teacher in the Norwegian Lutheran, Prof. Hans G. Stub of St. Paul, president of the synod of the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Churches of America, has been decorated with the order of cross commander in the Order of St. Olaf by the king of Norway.

Many Burned in Forest Fires.

Lisbon, Sept. 11.—Many persons have been burned to death and thousands of acres of land surrounding Reguendo, in southwestern Portugal have been devastated by forest fires. Hundreds are homeless.

HELEN KELLER



Miss Helen Keller, the noted blind and deaf woman, will make her home in Schenectady, N. Y., and the mayor will appoint her a member of the board of public welfare.

REPUBLICANS VICTORIOUS IN STATE OF MAINE

Latest Returns Give Haines 70,072, Plasted 66,515—Burleigh to Be U. S. Senator.

Portland, Me., Sept. 11.—The political overturn in the Maine state election, in which the Republicans won back the governorship and got three of the four congressmen and a sufficient majority on a joint ballot in the legislature to assure the election of a Republican United States senator, became more apparent with revised and additional returns.

William T. Haines of Waterville (Rep.) was elected governor by a plurality of 3,557 over Gov. Frederick W. Plasted, Democratic candidate of Augusta. The vote, with 28 towns missing, was: Haines (Rep.) 70,072; Plasted (Dem.) 66,515. Two years ago the vote for governor was: Bert M. Fernald (Rep.) 64,672; F. W. Plasted (Dem.) 73,425. The missing towns two years ago cast 751 votes for the Republican candidate and 846 for the Democratic leader.

Congressman Asher C. Hinds, First district, and Frank E. Guernsey, Fourth district, Republican, were re-elected by increased majorities, and Forrest Goodwin (Rep.) supplanted Congressman Samuel W. Gould (Dem.) in the Third district. The Democratic candidate in the Second district, Congressman D. J. McGillicuddy, was re-elected.

The new legislature will stand on a joint ballot 91 Republicans and 78 Democrats, with ten districts yet to report. The state senate will be made up of 22 Republicans and eight Democrats, with one district missing. The house will be composed of 72 Republicans and 79 Democrats, with nine districts missing. This majority will be sufficient to elect former Congressman Edwin C. Burleigh of Augusta as United States senator to succeed Obadiah Gardner, who was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator William P. Frye (Rep.).

CLAIM AGAINST MEXICO BIG

American Syndicate Will Press Republic for the Payment of \$105,190,000.

New York, Sept. 9.—It is announced that an American syndicate with headquarters here has purchased the long standing Manning and Mackintosh claim against the government of Mexico and will press a demand for payment. The claim, with interest, now amounts to \$105,190,000.

The Manning and Mackintosh claim originally was British. It was the subject of diplomatic negotiations between the Mexican government and the government of Great Britain in the reign of Queen Victoria, and the British government made a naval demonstration off Vera Cruz in 1863 to support a demand for its liquidation. The president of Mexico appointed a commission, which after seven years rendered a report in favor of Manning and Mackintosh.

LAYS BARE THIRD MURDER

Witness Accuses Watson's Victim With Slaying First Wife—Found Chloroform in Bed.

Shreveport, La., Sept. 9.—Evidence showing a third mysterious death in connection with the killing of Charles C. Bailey at Metcalf, La., for which Al Watson and Mrs. Bailey are in jail here, was unearthed when Richard Wilcox, a tinner of Shreveport, told Sheriff Flournoy that Bailey was accused by his first wife of having contrived her death by poisoning.

According to the story told by Wilcox just before she died, Mrs. Bailey repeated the accusation to Wilcox's wife, and turning to Bailey, declared he was responsible for her condition.

On the day after the woman's death, Wilcox said his wife found a three-ounce bottle partly filled with chloroform in Mrs. Bailey's bed.

Husband Killed; Wife Loses Foot.

Fonda, N. Y., Sept. 9.—While rushing at a high rate of speed in their automobile from New Haven, Conn., to Syracuse, N. Y., W. W. Gale was instantly killed and his wife lost her right foot in an accident which wrecked the automobile.

MEXICANS IN TEXAS

1,200 FEDERALS RUSH ACROSS STATE TO INTERCEPT REBEL BANDS.

ROUTE A PROFOUND SECRET

Rebels Destroy Millions of Dollars Worth of Property as Protest Against Taft's Action—Threaten to Massacre Americans.

Washington, Sept. 11.—A detachment of 1,200 Mexican federal troops are rushing across American territory to intercept and disperse the bands of rebels gathering along the northern boundary of Mexico, especially in the state of Sonora, under the leadership of General Salazar, and threatening American property.

War department and state department officials are keeping the route of the Mexican federals secret at the request of the Mexican government. Most of the federal troops massed at Juarez, crossed the bridge into El Paso, Tex., and shipped by train to some point near Nogales, where they will be within striking distance of the Cananea district.

Rebel Raid Possible. More disquieting reports of the situation on the Arizona border reached the war department. Mexican rebels were said to be gathering in the vicinity of Cananea preparing for a long and forced march. Forces and supplies were being concentrated.

Although every effort is being made to learn the objective point of the most formidable expedition since Orozco's force was scattered, no satisfactory explanation has been found. Scouts report a force of nearly 400 well armed rebels opposite Quitman, Tex., while 1,600 more are reported encamped ten miles away. Gen. Salazar still remains at Gabalones, and is being closely watched by the American patrol to prevent threatened raids.

The situation at Ojinaga, where there are several Americans, is causing this government uneasiness. Instead of a strong federal garrison, as reported, it has been learned that the federal commander has only 200 men. The rebels are gathering in increasing numbers in the vicinity.

Wipe Out All Americans. Douglas, Ariz., Sept. 11.—Rebels in Sonora resent President Taft's permission to pass Madero's troops through the United States by destroying millions of dollars worth of property, burning bridges, rolling stock, and destroying telegraph lines between Nacozari, Cananea. Salazar is reported to have said that they will not stop until all American property in Sonora is totally destroyed and every American wiped out. He says he will not be responsible for acts committed by his men now, since Taft is openly helping Madero.

Great anxiety is felt here for safety of 12 white women at El Tigre mine, 60 miles south of Douglas. No news has been received from them for a week.

May Send Troops Through U. S. Mexico City Sept. 11.—A secret session of the Mexican senate granted the request of President Madero for authorization to ask the United States government to permit the transportation of troops through American territory. It is planned to send a column of troops via El Paso, Tex., and Douglas, Ariz., into the state of Sonora, where several bands of rebels are operating.

Say Peace Is Near. Government officials regard as absurd the reports that the United States government is seriously considering intervention in Mexico. It was declared at the national palace that conditions are growing better instead of worse, and that it is a question of only a short time before peace will be restored. Meanwhile every effort will be made, it was announced, to protect foreigners and their property.

Recent developments in the south do not appear to include any serious encounters. Rebels are reported to be operating in Puebla, Morelos and the state of Mexico. Delayed reports tell of a battle lasting nine hours near the town of Pitzotlan. The rebels were repulsed by Maj. Ocaranza, commanding a force equipped with machine guns.

JAPAN RULER RECEIVES KNOX

American Envoy and His Wife Take Luncheon With the Emperor.

Tokyo, Japan, Sept. 11.—Phlander C. Knox, special ambassador of the United States to the funeral of Emperor Mutsuhito, and Mrs. Knox, was received in audience today by Emperor Yoshihito and Empress Saduko. The American secretary of state and his wife took luncheon with their majesties.

Charles Page Bryan, the American ambassador to Japan, gave a luncheon in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Knox. Among the guests present were Viscount Uchida, the minister for foreign affairs; Baron Kurino, the Japanese ambassador to France; several other Japanese statesmen, and all the members of the American party.

A FOOD CONVERT

Good Food the True Road to Health.

The pernicious habit some persons still have of relying on nauseous drugs to relieve stomach trouble keeps up the patent medicine business and helps keep up the army of dyspeptics. Indigestion—dyspepsia—is caused by what is put into the stomach in the way of improper food, the kind that so taxes the strength of the digestive organs they are actually crippled.

When this state is reached, to resort to tonics is like whipping a tired horse with a big load. Every additional effort he makes under the lash diminishes his power to move the load.

Try helping the stomach by leaving off heavy, greasy, indigestible food and take on Grape-Nuts—light, easily digested, full of strength for nerves and brain, in every grain of it. There's no waste of time nor energy when Grape-Nuts is the food.

"I am an enthusiastic user of Grape-Nuts and consider it an ideal food," writes a Maine man:

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

Time!

One of the Principal Advantages of a

Waterman's (Ideal) Fountain Pen is that you have a pen that will always respond immediately wherever you want to write. The Spoon Feed regulates an even and steady flow and prevents overflow. Gold Pens to suit every hand.

Sold Every-where "The Pen That Big Men Use"

Whittemore's Shoe Polishes

FINEST QUALITY LARGEST VARIETY They meet every requirement for cleaning and polishing shoes of all kinds and colors.



GILT EDGE, the only ladies' shoe dressing that positively contains Oil, Blacks and Polishes ladies' and children's boots and shoes, shines without rubbing, 35c. French Gloss, 10c. SATISFACTION FOR CLEANING and polishing all kinds of rubber or tan shoes, 10c. "Dandy" also 25c. BABY ELITE combination for gentlemen who take pride in having their shoes look A1. Lustrous color and lustre to all black shoes. Polish with a brush of cloth, 10 cents. "Elite" also 25 cents. If your dealer does not keep the kind you want, send us the price in stamps for a full size package, charges paid.

WHITTEMORE BROS. & CO., 20-28 Albany St., Cambridge, Mass. The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of Shoe Polishes in the World.

AN ECHO.



He (at the musicale)—That singer seems to be echoing our feelings. She—How so? He—She's singing "No One Knows How Sad I Feel."

Robert Browning's Will. Diligent search is being made at Florence, Italy, for the will of Robert Browning, son of the famous poet, but so far it has not been found. The fact that there apparently is no will is causing considerable gossip, as the property, of which there is a good deal, both in Asolo and Florence, will pass to his wife, who was Miss Coddington of New York, and from whom he lived apart for years, owing to incompatibility of temper.

Browning's property in Florence included Casa Guidi, where he spent his childhood days. When his mother died the property passed out of the family, and was acquired by him a few years ago.

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SERIAL STORY

No Man's Land

A ROMANCE
By Louis Joseph Vance
Illustrations by Ray Walters

(Copyright, 1910, by Louis Joseph Vance.)
SYNOPSIS

Garrett Coast, a young man of New York City, meets Douglas Blackstock, who invites him to a card party. He accepts, although he dislikes Blackstock, the reason being that both are in love with Katherine Thaxter. Coast falls to convince her that Blackstock is unworthy of her friendship. At the party Coast meets two named Dundas and Van Tuyl. There is a quarrel, and Blackstock shoots Van Tuyl dead. Coast struggles to wrest the weapon from him, thus saving his life. Coast is arrested for murder. He is convicted, but as he begins his sentence, Dundas names Blackstock as the murderer and kills himself. Coast becomes free, but Blackstock has married Katherine Thaxter and fled. Coast purchases a yacht and while sailing sees a man thrown from a distant boat. He rescues the fellow who is named Appleyard. They arrive at a lonely island, known as No Man's Land. Coast starts out to explore the place and comes upon some deserted buildings. He discovers a man dead. Upon going further and approaching a house he sees Katherine Thaxter, who explains that her husband, under the name of Black, has bought the island. He is blind, a wireless operator and has a station there. Coast informs her that her husband murdered Van Tuyl. Coast sees Blackstock and some Chinamen burying a man. They fire at him, but he is rescued by Appleyard, who gets him to the Echo in safety, and there he reveals that he is a secret service man and has been watching the crowd on the island, suspecting they are criminals. Coast is anxious to fathom the mysteries of No Man's Land, and is determined to save Katherine. Appleyard believes that Black and his gang make a shield of the wireless station to conduct a smuggling business. Coast penetrates to the fair of Blackstock's disguise. Katherine enters the room.

CHAPTER XIII.—(Continued.)

"Power!" Blackstock laughed harshly. "No, he won't mind," he replied, ironic. "Power's gone already. We had a little falling out and he took one of my rowboats—the only rowboat—and left, without so much as by-your-leave, rowed across to the Vineyard, I guess. In the fog, too—the poor fool. Serve him right if he got carried out to sea and was never heard of again—the bound!"

And still Katherine's expression evinced no indication that she understood.

"You don't seem to like Power much," Coast suggested uneasily.

"No, I didn't like the dog," he said, measuring a drink with the same uncanny accuracy, his prominent and sightless eyes seeming to watch the liquor mount in the glass. "He was a surly devil with a devil's temper. One of my servants—Chinese are the only kind we keep in a place like this—tried to prevent him from taking the boat, and Power turned on him and nearly brained the poor fellow with a rock. We missed him and after a long search found him insensible down on the beach. He's been out of his head ever since—delirious. You may hear him during the night. Hope he won't keep you awake."

He set down an empty glass.

"It takes a deal to keep me awake when my mind's set on sleep," Coast evaded. "I'm sorry about Power's misbehaving, though."

"Well, profit by his example, and don't mix in matters that don't concern you—here, at any rate," said Blackstock insolently. "Kate!"

"Coming." The woman reappeared. "I couldn't find your cane," she said, as she crossed to the man. A gleam of white, a slip of white paper between the fingers of her left hand caught Coast's attention. He sought her eyes and found them meaningful.

With a word of grudging acknowledgment Blackstock took his hat and stick. "Come along, Handyside. We won't need a light; light hasn't any meaning to the blind. You knew my sight was gone, didn't you?"

"One would hardly suspect it," Coast took up his sou'wester and followed the man to the door. The rustle of the woman's gown told him that she was near behind him.

"Oh, I find my way about; I know this chessboard of an island like the palm of my hand. It's no worse than navigating your own room in the dark."

"Allow me..." Coast turned the knob and opened the door; Blackstock bent his head to the roaring wind and shouldered out against its force.

A hand touched Coast's; the slip of paper passed into his palm. For a single instant he looked into the eyes of the woman he loved—looked and read their message of pleading and despair. Then with a sadly negative shake of his head he followed her husband out into the wind-whipped darkness, pulling the door to behind him.

Their shoulders touched as they trudged off. The unavoidable contact turned Coast sick with hatred and loathing. Yet he held himself strongly in hand, crumpling fiercely that tiny slip of paper in his palm with a strange sense of confidence, as it were a guardian of eventual success.

She had not denounced him. He would save her, he would save her.

CHAPTER XIV.

"Look here, Handyside... Voorhis give you any message for me?"

Blackstock stood with his back to the stove in the farmhouse kitchen; hands in pockets, his heavy shoulders lifted, he swayed all but imperceptibly on the balls of his feet. In the dull saffron illumination of two common kerosene lamps, he loomed hugely in the room, overshadowing and dwarfing the two mute, placid Chinese who pattered about, preparing a meal—having been routed out of bed for that purpose.

Coast, tilting back in a kitchen chair on the far side of the table from Blackstock, considered quickly and lied deliberately and wholeheartedly, with full knowledge of the consequences of a misstep. Sooner or later the unmasking was bound to come, whether he will it or no. He was not eager for it yet, but prepared against it at any time.

Sooner or later that word would fall from his lips—or from Katherine's—or some untoward happening would precipitate the inevitable—revealing him, an impostor. The hour like the outcome was on the knees of the gods. The sense of fatality was strong upon his soul.

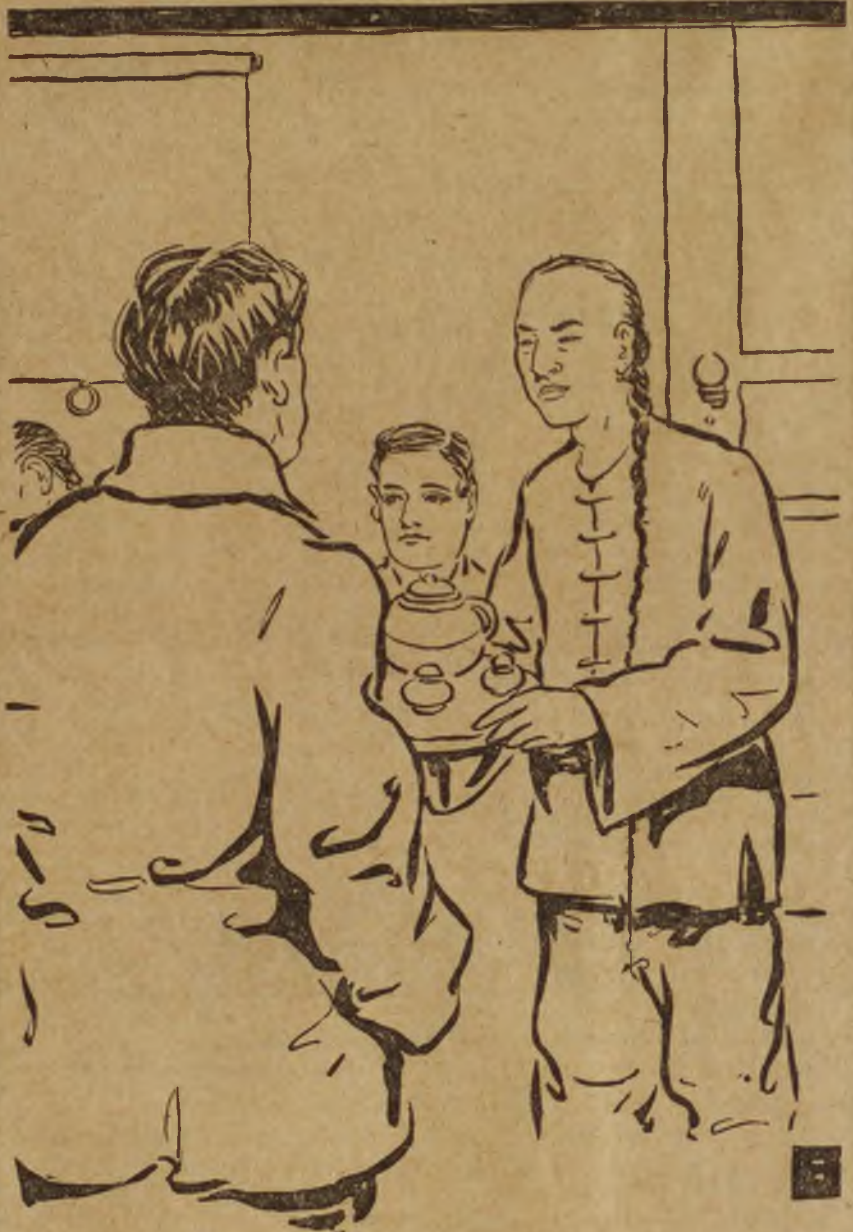
"There wasn't time," he said. "I was off-duty and they rounded me up just in time to catch the midnight train."

"And Voorhis sent no word?" Blackstock demanded incredulously.

"He said you'd be advised by wireless."

"No more than that?"

"Only I'd find this job after my own heart, to do as I was told and mind my own business and see nothing except what you shoved under my nose; it would be worth my while, and he



"Leady Vely Soon."

knew he could depend on me. I guess he did, too. I guess he knows what kind of a man you need, Mr. Black, and Mr. Voorhis isn't the sort to pick an operator out of the grab-bag for a special purpose. Isn't that so?"

"If I know Voorhis, it is." Blackstock rocked back and forth on his feet, pursing his full, loose-lipped mouth. "I can tell more about you in the morning," he said; "we'll have a talk and come to an understanding."

"Why not now?"

"Morning will do," said Blackstock decidedly.

For some minutes Blackstock did not speak. Coast glanced up at him, and as if he were aware of that fact the man shook himself out of what had seemed profound abstraction.

"How about Mr. Handyside's supper, John?" he asked.

"Leady vely soon," replied one of the Chinese meekly.

"Hurry it up, then; he's tired. . . . Guess I'll step upstairs and have a look at Chang," said Blackstock. "That's the fellow Power knocked out, you know," he added superfluously as he left the room, moving lightly with quick steps noiseless in his rubber-soled shoes.

Left alone, Coast fell to the food which one of the Chinamen presently set before him. Although up to that time excitement had numbed him to the fact, he had tasted nothing since mid-day, and was now excessively hungry. The meal, plain but well-cooked, proved a great relief from the somewhat monotonous diet of bacon and eggs to which he had been restricted since the previous morning. He took his time over it, however, and toward the conclusion began to wonder what Blackstock found to keep him so long above-stairs.

The dishes were removed and the Chinamen set about washing up, chattering to one another in low, expressionless tones. Still Blackstock did not come down. Coast lighted his

pipe. His thoughts reverting to Katherine, in natural course swung back to the slip of paper reposing at the bottom of his pocket.

He looked cautiously round; the servants were intent upon their work, stolidly incurious as to himself, to all appearances; from the upper floor came reiterated of the high-pitched and querulous accents of the wounded man—a sound to which he had become accustomed since Blackstock had left him. He felt, consequently, fairly safe.

Producing the scrap of paper, he stealthily smoothed it out across his knee. It bore a single sentence hurriedly and lightly in pencil:

"Neither your life nor mine is safe if you persist."

Very thoughtfully he twisted the paper into a little spill, lighted it over the chimney of one of the lamps, applied the flame to the tobacco in his pipe, then held it while it burned.

Precisely what was one to understand from that message? That Katherine had awakened to the truth regarding the killing of Van Tuyl—or merely that she mistrusted Blackstock's temper, should he by any chance be led to suspect Coast's true identity? That she knew the truth about Power? Or that through some subtle process of feminine intuition she had divined that Blackstock was not wholly hoodwinked by the attempted impersonification of Handyside, and would, were his doubts confirmed, seek to punish her as well as the impostor for keeping silence?

She had not had time to write more.

The spill burned down until its tiny flame flickered blue and expired within a fraction of an inch of his fingertips. He pinched out the spark, and dropped the unconsumed fragment

Sumner—Walter Travis, night agent for the Baltimore & Ohio Western railroad, was run down by a fast train and killed as he was riding on a velocipede.

Canton—Ralph Patroblech is in the city jail, charged with shooting Stell Leslie. His defense is that Leslie was stealing his coin.

Vandalia—Harry G. Taylor, 38, borrowed clothing from another patient in a St. Louis hospital and escaped.

Mossville—Manuel Steles, 35, a section hand on the Rock Island railroad, was struck by a protruding object on a freight train, thrown under the wheels, both legs and one hand cut off and died from his injuries.

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Rockford—Chester Betts, 14, formerly of Rockford, became entangled in the rope of a balloon and fell 2,000 feet to his death through a barn roof at Flint, Mich.

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Libertyville—There will be no pumpkins at the Lake county fair, as the crop is a failure.

Geneva—Rev. M. Roenna Morse, a former pastor of Geneva Unitarian church, has been married to Rev. Newton Mann of Kenosha, Wis. The ceremony was performed in a wooded glen near Delphi, N. Y., on the spot where sixty-five years ago the groom dug a pulpit out of a hillside.

Lawrenceville—Alvin Sharp, 20, sitting on a bridge, watching boys swimming in the river, was struck by a fast train and hurled into the stream. His neck was broken.

Freeport—Mrs. Frances A. Rosebrugh has resigned after more than fifty years of service in the public schools.

O'Fallon—Miss Emeline Schoellkopf, 23, died from tetanus, the result of stepping on a rusty nail.

Stanton—The search in the Illinois and Michigan canal and Joliet for the body of Frank Mintich of Stanton has proved futile.

Aurora—A farmer too bashful to give his name chased an automobile party six blocks, after the machine had run over Paul Teitinger, 7, and left him lying unconscious in the street. He compelled the driver to go back and care for the child.

Springfield—Rev. E. E. Renden, pastor of Elliott Avenue church, Springfield, was elected president of the Pastoral union of the Springfield Baptist association, which held its annual meeting here. Rev. William Cozard of Decatur was elected secretary and Rev. J. Howard of Arena will preach the annual sermon. Rev. T. T. Ketman of Chicago spoke on the work of the publication of the denomination. He said that the business end of the society last year turned over \$60,000 to the mission department.

Amboy—Rev. Joseph S. Gallagher, pastor of St. Patrick's church at Amboy, died after a long illness. Father Gallagher was one of the oldest priests in northern Illinois. He was born in Kinnadeer, Ireland, and ordained for the Chicago diocese in 1879. Father Gallagher was assistant pastor at the Church of the Nativity and St. Anne's church, Chicago, and later was pastor of churches at Hartland and Apple River. He had been in charge of the Amboy church for many years, and when the Rockford diocese was carried out of the Chicago archdiocese several years ago his parish was included in the new diocese. He was highly esteemed by clergy and laity.

Chicago—Mrs. Harry Hannigan, with her baby in her arms, was leaning over the railing of the porch at the residence of Mrs. Grover Manning at 211 North Kedzie avenue when the railing suddenly gave way. The woman and the child fell twenty feet to the pavement. Instantly, apparently, enabled the mother to save her child's life. As she fell she twisted her body so that when they struck the ground the child was uppermost. The baby was unhurt. Mrs. Hannigan sustained a concussion of the brain and may die.

Dixon—One hundred and thirteen direct descendants survive Mrs. E. K. Miller, who died Sunday at Pawpa. Mrs. Miller was ninety-eight years old. She could read without difficulty and was up and about only a few days before she died. She is survived by four sons and two daughters, forty-three grandchildren and sixty-four great-grandchildren. All the children were present at the funeral.

Granite City—Charles S. Stelzel brought home two large turtle's eggs from Havana as souvenirs and placed them on the dresser. The rest of the family went away and the house was closed and in the warm rooms the eggs were hatched. When Mrs. Stelzel came home she saw two turtles walking about on the floor.

Moline—Dominic Gillespie, seven hours out of the county jail, broke a bottle of whisky in his coat pocket before he stole a \$75 fur from a department store. Attracted by the fumes of the liquor the floor walker looked around and saw the end of the fur sticking from Gillespie's pocket.

Mattoon—Mrs. Gertrude Kelsey is under arrest here, charged with selling a diamond ring to which she had not acquired title, as the result of a wreck on the Illinois Central. She eluded the officers and boarded the train, but the accident made it necessary for the train to return to this city and make a detour, and she was taken into custody.

Havana—Robert Armstrong, son of Duff Armstrong, famous for being defended and cleared from a murder charge by Abraham Lincoln, has been taken to the state hospital for insane at Bartonville.

East St. Louis—Some of the books selected by the St. Clair County Teachers' association for the county are objected to by the Federation of Labor because they are printed in non-union shops.

Effingham—Charles Swan has a unique training farm four miles south of this city. He has parrots, cats, mice, rats and coconuts. At present he is training a class of pigs and a family of baby squirrels.

Quincy—The executive committee of the National Grange of the patrons of husbandry arranged for the session for the National Grange at Spokane, Wash., November 3-25.

NEWS OF ILLINOIS

ITEMS OF GENERAL STATE INTEREST FRESH FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

MAN BELIEVED DEAD RETURNS

Frank Mintich of Stanton, Who Disappeared From Grandmother's Home, Comes Back—Mind Blank as to Wanderings.

Joliet.—With his shoes worn to tatters, Fran Mintich, twenty-eight years old, of Stanton, who disappeared from his grandmother's home in Joliet, returned. His mind was a blank regarding his wanderings for 72 hours and he was tired out. The sanitary district canal has been dragged by relatives who believed the young man drowned.

Kankakee.—The crushing plant of the West Side Quarries company burned. Loss, \$21,000; insurance, \$9,000.

Mt. Carmel.—A window in the Big Four shops was raised and a bullet fired at William Allen, foreman. The bullet struck a belt in front of him and was deflected.

Belleville.—Mrs. Michael Sped and two children were walking in their yard when a dozen shots from a shot gun struck her in the face and others entered the clothes of the children.

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O'Fallon—Miss Emeline Schoellkopf, 23, died from tetanus, the result of stepping on a rusty nail.

Stanton—The search in the Illinois and Michigan canal and Joliet for the body of Frank Mintich of Stanton has proved futile.

Aurora—A farmer too bashful to give his name chased an automobile party six blocks, after the machine had run over Paul Teitinger, 7, and left him lying unconscious in the street. He compelled the driver to go back and care for the child.

Springfield—Rev. E. E. Renden, pastor of Elliott Avenue church, Springfield, was elected president of the Pastoral union of the Springfield Baptist association, which held its annual meeting here. Rev. William Cozard of Decatur was elected secretary and Rev. J. Howard of Arena will preach the annual sermon. Rev. T. T. Ketman of Chicago spoke on the work of the publication of the denomination. He said that the business end of the society last year turned over \$60,000 to the mission department.

Amboy—Rev. Joseph S. Gallagher, pastor of St. Patrick's church at Amboy, died after a long illness. Father Gallagher was one of the oldest priests in northern Illinois. He was born in Kinnadeer, Ireland, and ordained for the Chicago diocese in 1879. Father Gallagher was assistant pastor at the Church of the Nativity and St. Anne's church, Chicago, and later was pastor of churches at Hartland and Apple River. He had been in charge of the Amboy church for many years, and when the Rockford diocese was carried out of the Chicago archdiocese several years ago his parish was included in the new diocese. He was highly esteemed by clergy and laity.

Chicago—Mrs. Harry Hannigan, with her baby in her arms, was leaning over the railing of the porch at the residence of Mrs. Grover Manning at 211 North Kedzie avenue when the railing suddenly gave way. The woman and the child fell twenty feet to the pavement. Instantly, apparently, enabled the mother to save her child's life. As she fell she twisted her body so that when they struck the ground the child was uppermost. The baby was unhurt. Mrs. Hannigan sustained a concussion of the brain and may die.

Dixon—One hundred and thirteen direct descendants survive Mrs. E. K. Miller, who died Sunday at Pawpa. Mrs. Miller was ninety-eight years old. She could read without difficulty and was up and about only a few days before she died. She is survived by four sons and two daughters, forty-three grandchildren and sixty-four great-grandchildren. All the children were present at the funeral.

Granite City—Charles S. Stelzel brought home two large turtle's eggs from Havana as souvenirs and placed them on the dresser. The rest of the family went away and the house was closed and in the warm rooms the eggs were hatched. When Mrs. Stelzel came home she saw two turtles walking about on the floor.

Moline—Dominic Gillespie, seven hours out of the county jail, broke a bottle of whisky in his coat pocket before he stole a \$75 fur from a department store. Attracted by the fumes of the liquor the floor walker looked around and saw the end of the fur sticking from Gillespie's pocket.

Mattoon—Mrs. Gertrude Kelsey is under arrest here, charged with selling a diamond ring to which she had not acquired title, as the result of a wreck on the Illinois Central. She eluded the officers and boarded the train, but the accident made it necessary for the train to return to this city and make a detour, and she was taken into custody.

Havana—Robert Armstrong, son of Duff Armstrong, famous for being defended and cleared from a murder charge by Abraham Lincoln, has been taken to the state hospital for insane at Bartonville.

East St. Louis—Some of the books selected by the St. Clair County Teachers' association for the county are objected to by the Federation of Labor because they are printed in non-union shops.

Effingham—Charles Swan has a unique training farm four miles south of this city. He has parrots, cats, mice, rats and coconuts. At present he is training a class of pigs and a family of baby squirrels.

Quincy—The executive committee of the National Grange of the patrons of husbandry arranged for the session for the National Grange at Spokane, Wash., November 3-25.

Galesburg—Executors of the estate of Martin Andre, who was killed by an avalanche of salt while filling refrigerator cars, has filed \$25,000 damage suit against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad.

East Lynn—Harold Montross did not use gloves in dressing a wound on a horse afflicted with tetanus. His hand was infected and now he has lockjaw. It takes five men to hold him in bed.

Waverly—The board of the First M. E. church is considering the erection of a new church building.

Charleston—Little Ruth Harper whipped up a horse, lost her balance, fell under the buggy wheels, but escaped serious injury.

Pekin—When a horse held back William Fuelleber slapped it with the lines. The animal kicked his sharp shod foot, striking the driver over the right eye, fracturing his skull.

Streator—John Edwards fell into a dump at a coal mine and a car of coal fell fifteen feet, landing on top of him, but he was not fatally injured.

Bloomington—George W. Pumphrey, prominent in Masonic circles of this city, was appointed superintendent of the Masonic home for old people at Sullivan, and his wife was appointed matron at the same institution.

Bridgeport—Workmen excavating for a sewer near the historic residence of William Henry Harrison in Vincennes dug up a silver half dollar bearing the date of 1813. The coin is in an excellent state of preservation.

IMPORTANT NEWS SUMMARY

The Kansas Fraternal Citizens, a new insurance order made up of insurgent members of the Modern Woodmen of America, has received a charter.

Fire, starting from a kettle of lard being rendered in a butcher shop, destroyed a large part of the business section of Turon, Kan. The loss was \$60,000.

Senator Cummins soon will start for Europe, where he will remain until shortly before the November elections, according to an announcement made at Des Moines.

The Kansas agricultural college proposes to prevent Kansas fruit going to waste this year. A "clearing house" has been established to bring the fruit grower and buyer together.

Members of engineering societies in this country are to erect a memorial window in Westminster abbey to Lord Kelvin when the railing suddenly gave way. The woman and the child fell twenty feet to the pavement. Instantly, apparently, enabled the mother to save her child's life. As she fell she twisted her body so that when they struck the ground the child was uppermost. The baby was unhurt. Mrs. Hannigan sustained a concussion of the brain and may die.

Gordon White, father of Nita White, was arrested at Bluefield, W. Va., charged with being implicated in the lynching of the negro, Walter Johnston, following an attack on Nita White.

The American oyster crop this season promises to be one of the best in many years. Reports received at New Haven, Conn., indicate that the oysters are fatter and more plentiful than in a long time.

Farm work is left undone in western Kansas because so many horses were killed by the plague. Crops remain ungathered and fall plowing is weeks behind. On many farms all the horses have died.

The notoriety gained by automobile No. 41213, the gray touring car used by the murderers of Herman Rosenthal in New York, has been capitalized and the automobile is being used as a sightseeing machine.

Vilhjalmar Stefansson, the explorer, has reached Seattle after four years in the arctic regions. He discovered the probable descendants of the Scandinavian colonists of Greenland, who were last seen in 1412.

News received in Maiden lane, New York, indicates that the last season in the pearl fisheries has been almost completely unsuccessful. The result will probably be an advance of 20 to 25 per cent. in the prices of pearls.

Officials of the large Pennsylvania coal companies say that many of the miners who stopped work April 1 have not returned to their places and that because of the lack of labor anthracite production will fall short about 5,000,000 tons.

That the motorcycle accident on the Valsburg motordrome near Newark, N. J., which has resulted in seven deaths, was due to a sudden attack of paralysis suffered by Rider Edward Hasha is the opinion of Dr. Thomas Pascall, the official track physician.

The Oregon and California express of the Southern Pacific railroad ran over a "plant" of twenty-seven sticks of dynamite near Gervais, Ore., forty miles south of Portland, but failed to explode any of the fuming caps attached to the fuses. A track walker, following the train, discovered the explosive.

Think this over and come and see us October 24 to November 2 at the International amphitheater, Chicago, the only building, except state fair buildings, where the immensity of your industry can be fully displayed. Will you do your part to advance the cause? The problem is before the country, "Which shall it be, Beef or Dairy?"

NICARAGUAN RISING FIZZLE

Dwindles to Size of "Usual Central American Revolution," Says Report.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 11.—The revolution in Nicaragua is on the wane, according to reports from Rear-Admiral Southerland to the navy department. The admiral reported that the railroad was completely in the hands of the American landing forces and that the rising had dwindled to the proportions of "the usual Central American revolution."

Burglars Loot Jewelry Store.

Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Five burglars cleaned out William Yates' jewelry store at Cold Springs. The big safe was blown open and \$5,000 worth of goods taken. The men escaped in a motorboat.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 10.	
LIVE STOCK—Steers.....	85 50 @ 90 50
Hogs.....	9 00 @ 9 25
Sheep.....	2 50 @ 4 00
WHEAT—Spring Patents.....	4 80 @ 5 30
WHEAT—September.....	1 00 @ 1 04
CORN—Export.....	60 @ 60 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	33 1/2 @ 34
RYE—No. 1.....	17 @ 18
BUTTER—Creamery.....	23 @ 23
EGGS.....	19 @ 23
CHEESE.....	13 @ 13 1/2
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Choice Steers.....	80 00 @ 80 70
Fair Heaves.....	75 00 @ 75 75
Pancy Yearlings.....	7 25 @ 10 25
Feeding Steers.....	6 25 @ 7 25
Heavy Calves.....	6 50 @ 9 00
HOGS—Packers.....	8 10 @ 8 35
Butcher Hogs.....	8 65 @ 8 95
Pigs.....	6 50 @ 8 40
BUTTER—Creamery.....	24 @ 24 1/2
Dairy.....	21 @ 24 1/2
EGGS.....	14 @ 14 1/2
LIVE POULTRY.....	6 @ 16
POTATOES (per bu.).....	45 @ 50
FLOUR—Spring Wheat, Sp.....	5 50 @ 5 75
GRAIN—Wheat, September.....	90 1/2 @ 91
Corn, September.....	71 1/2 @ 72 1/2
Oats, September.....	31 1/2 @ 32 1/2
MILWAUKEE.	
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 No'n.....	91 1/4 @ 92 1/4
May.....	90 1/4 @ 90 1/4
Corn, May.....	32 1/2 @ 33
Oats, Standard.....	23 1/2 @ 24 1/2
Rye.....	71 1/4 @ 72
KANSAS CITY.	
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Hard.....	86 @ 87 1/4
No. 2 Red.....	87 @ 1 00
Corn, No. 2 White.....	75 @ 75 1/2
Oats, No. 2 White.....	34 @ 34 1/2
Rye.....	70 1/2 @ 71
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Native Steers.....	85 50 @ 90 50
Texas Steers.....	4 25 @ 8 00
HOGS—Heavy.....	8 80 @ 9 10
Butchers.....	8 85 @ 9 10
SHEEP—Mutton.....	8 85 @ 9 85
OMAHA.	
CATTLE—Native Steers.....	85 75 @ 90 25
Stocks and Feeders.....	4 00 @ 7 50
Cows and Heifers.....	25 @ 6 50
HOGS—Heavy.....	8 15 @ 8 45
SHEEP—Wethers.....	4 00 @ 4 00

"LET US HAVE A HEART TO HEART TALK."

Be you producer, consumer, dairyman, farmer or manufacturer; are you giving thought to economic conditions as they are today in America? If so, what are your views on the needs of importing \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000 worth of dairy products the last fiscal year, and what do you think about our having to import \$4,000,000 worth of meat animals during the same period?

What got us into such a shape? Let us talk it over. Was it cheap production on the low-priced lands of the west, or were we scared by the constant hammering that the politicians gave our industry, and which the city press has only too thoughtlessly been willing to publish as news, to the effect that we were being robbed by the trusts? Or was it mere indifference to some kind of live stock production on the farm because we were breeding scrub stock and it did not pay? No matter what it was that has put us where we are, we are losing ground. Profit, labor and all the bugaboos that enter into the subject have been cussed and discussed, but the serious problem is before us of overcoming the need of sending \$125,000,000 to \$150,000,000 of our good American gold to foreigners for our food supply. We are as intelligent as any nation on earth and as capable as the people of any country to solve the problem of economic production. It is one that must be seriously considered by all the people and each and every one must give of his talents and means to solve it.

The price of land in the middle west has been enhanced very considerably in the past ten years, and our state agricultural colleges have done splendid work in showing us what can be produced profitably on these high-valued lands, and dairy farming seems to be the answer, but this must be engaged in intelligently. You must first have profitable cows on your farms, then intelligent farming, so as to secure maximum of production at minimum of cost. As the merchant, manufacturer and railroad president must seek new and modern methods to attain the best results in his business, and is constantly expending large sums to equip himself for present day competition, why should not the farmer and dairyman seek the best obtainable information on subjects of interest to him?

Each year at Chicago, we have the National Dairy Show, which gives actual demonstrations in problems of breeding and feeding for greatest profit in all of the dairy breeds. These shows give you a practical demonstration in all that is modern in machinery, both for the dairy and for the farm. Experts who have solved the marketing of and caring for the dairy products for best results, here give you their findings. Why not take advantage of it? Do not get it into your head that you are too small in the business to get value out of this show; the small men and the beginners really are the chaps the show is for. The creamery man, the milk dealer, the butter maker, the ice cream man, all receive their benefit at this great show that is

The \$ You Save are the \$ that Count!

For forty years we have been helping the farmer to save
From the Deep Pan to the Perfect (Inter Locking) U. S.

The U. S. Gets All the Cream

every time regardless of weather. In these days of high priced pork and beef the man who has a U. S. and feeds his skim milk on the farm is the man who gets the dollars

BE WISE, GET A U. S.

For a trial or further information see our agent

C. J. COOPER, - Belvidere. Ill.
Rubbers, Brushes and U. S. Oil in stock



KINGSTON NEWS

FRED P. SMITH, CORRESPONDENT

J. P. Ortt is on the sick list. Chas. Aves was a Rockford caller Monday. Clyde Ottman is attending high school at Belvidere. Merle Worden is attending school in Sioux City, Iowa. Miss Lila Whitney of Belvidere called on friends here Sunday. A boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. Nels Person last Saturday, Sept. 8. Mrs. J. P. Ortt spent Thursday and Friday with friends in DeKalb. Miss Maggie Miller spent a few days with friends in DeKalb last week. Floyd Hubler of Rockford spent Sunday at the home of J. P. Ortt. Miss Bessie Sherman has been spending a week with friends at Belvidere. Roy Lilly of Durand has been visiting at the home of his uncle, O. W. Vickell. Miss Edith Aurner went to DeKalb last Saturday where she will attend school. O. R. Hix of DeKalb spent Wednesday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Hix. Miss Anna Anderson of Chicago is visiting her brother and sister, Chas. and Hannah Anderson. Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Moore have been visiting his mother in Belvidere for a few days this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Pursley and son are visiting relatives in Eagle Rock and Covington, Virginia. Gladys Burgess returned home Monday from Belvidere where she has been visiting friends for a few days. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wilson are getting nicely settled in their new home purchased of Mrs. Amanda Moyers. Miss May Bickler was given a pony Tuesday by her grandfather, Ira Bickler, in honor of her twelfth birthday. Miss Jessie Parker has been selected as assistant superintendent of the Hall school in Rockford for the coming year. Rev. A. J. Strait of the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago preaches in the Baptist church last Sunday. Everyone welcome. Mr. and Mrs. David Carlson and family, Mrs. Clara Stone and son, Roy, of Rockford spent Sunday at the home of John Swanson. Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Uplinger who have been visiting friends and relatives in this vicinity for some time returned to their home in Sherburne, Minn., last Friday. The Methodist Ladies' Aid Society will give a social out at Will Parks' next week Friday, Sept. 20. Ice cream and cake will be served at 15 cents. Everyone come.

Bids Wanted

An ordinance authorizing the sale of a part of the Pumping Station lots in the village of Kingston and also the hose and engine house. Be it ordained by the President and Board of Trustees of the Village of Kingston, County of DeKalb and State of Illinois. Section I: That the west half (w¹/₂) of lots five (5) and six (6) block one (1) of J. Y. Stuart's Third Addition to the Village of Kingston, be advertised and sold. Section II: That the building now used as an engine and hose house standing at the rear of the council room lot, be advertised and sold. Section III: The village council reserves the right to reject any and all bids. Passed and approved this 5th day of July A. D. 1912. C. G. CHELLGREEN, President. Attest: F. P. SMITH, Village Clerk. In pursuance with the above Ordinance the Board of Trustees of the Village of Kingston will, at its regular meeting on Monday evening, October 7, 1912, receive bids for the above described property. Inquiries in regard to same may be made to the Village Clerk at Kingston.

F. P. SMITH, Village Clerk.

AUCTION

The undersigned, having decided to make change in location, offers for sale at public auction on the Roy Stanley farm, 4 miles north of Genoa and 5 east of Herbert, the articles described below: on THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19 commencing at one o'clock p. m. sharp. International manure spreader, Rock Island corn plow with 160 rods of wire, hay fork, ropes and pulleys; Portable grain elevator with 50 ft. drag and horse power, Stoughton wagon box, hay and hog rack combined, engine house, 8x10 feet; lot of harness, new posts, wire, some brown Leghorn hens, 120 egg "Old Trusty" incubator, Deering 7-ft. binder, new "New Deere" hay loader, set bob sleighs, 2 single buggies, hand corn sheller, hand corn planter, hay rack and bottom with foot side boards, fifty gal. feed cooker, milk wagon, fifty-pound anvil, chunk stove, household goods and other articles. Terms of Sale: All sums of \$10 and under, cash; on sums over \$10 credit of 6 months will be given on approved notes bearing interest at 7 per cent per annum. No property to be removed until settled for.

A. M. FAGUE, Charles Sullivan, Auct. H. H. King, Clerk.

AUCTION

Having decided to move onto my small farm, I will sell at public auction on the Jefferson Colvin farm, 3 miles north-west of Kingston and 1/2 mile south of Colvin Park on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17 commencing at 10:00 o'clock a. m. the following described property: Fifteen head cattle, 10 horses, 34 hogs, 14 milk cows, including 4 with calves by side and some springers, 24 Poland China shoats, 10 sows, some with pigs. One bay Shire Gelding coming 5 yrs. weight 1500; 1 black Shire mare coming 5 yrs. weight 1500; 1 bay Gelding coming 5 yrs. weight 1200; 1 black Shire mare coming 3 yrs.; 1 sorrel road mare coming 3 yrs.; 1 bay pacer coming 3 yrs. 2 bay Geldings coming 2 yrs.; 2 sucking colts well bred, 32 acres extra good standing corn, lumber wagon, wide tire wagon new, double buggy, breaking cart, new hay loader, new side delivery, fanning mill, pulverizer, 3-section drag, single sulky plow, walking plow, 3 single cultivators, hay rack, 12 foot; Plano grain binder, safe, Appleton Manure spreader, hand corn sheller nearly new, 2 cutters, roof, tank heater, water tank, galvanized water tank, Sterling seeder, 8 ft.; hay rack, hog rack, new; 18 ft. table, galvanized kerosene tank, 50 gallon. Free lunch at noon. Terms of sale: All sums of \$10 and under cash; on sums over \$10 credit of one year will be given on approved notes bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum. No property to be removed until settlement is made. FRED RUBECK, W. H. Auctioneer. L. H. Branch, Clerk.

(OFFICIAL PUBLICATION)

Report of the condition of Kingston State Bank located at Kingston, State of Illinois, before the commencement of business on the 5th day of September, 1912, as made to the Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois pursuant to law.

RESOURCES	
1. Loans:	
Loans on real estate	2,254.12
Loans on collateral security	1,000.00
Other loans and discounts	45,541.69
	\$9,895.81
2. Overdrafts	893.70
3. Investments:	
State, county and municipal bonds	5,615.55
Other bonds and securities	3,500.00
	9,115.55
4. Miscellaneous Resources:	
Banking house	3,000.00
Furniture and fixtures	2,000.00
	5,000.00
5. Due from Banks:	
National	6,047.33
	6,047.33
6. Cash on hand:	
Currency	1,320.00
Gold	10
Silver coin	728.50
Minor coin	22.91
	2,081.41
7. Other Cash Resources:	
Checks and other cash items	879.79
Collections in transit	879.79
	1,759.58
Total Resources:	\$93,050.29
LIABILITIES	
1. Capital Stock Paid in	\$25,000.00
2. Surplus Fund	1,250.00
3. Undivided Profits:	
Less current interest, expenses and taxes paid	1,311.01
	2,118.39
4. Deposits:	
Time certificates	13,731.66
Demand, subject to checks	45,599.14
Demand certificates	5,351.10
	64,681.90
5. Miscellaneous Liabilities:	
Bills Payable	
Total Liabilities	\$93,050.29

I, L. H. Branch, Cashier of the Kingston State Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

L. H. BRANCH, Cashier
STATE OF ILLINOIS
County of DeKalb
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of September, 1912.

F. P. SMITH, Notary Public (Seal)

PROGRAM ILLINOIS STATE FAIR.

Springfield, October 4-12, 1912.

Friday, Oct. 4 (Afternoon). Aviation events, including aerial mall, by Johnson monoplane, Nieuport monoplane, Beach National biplane and hot-air balloon, with parachute jump. Mule race. Exhibition of fancy driving, three-team outfit, coal black poles in white-mounted harness, pulling a gold-enamored truck. Madame Garcia of Cuba drives her automobile down a 75-foot incline and turns a triple somersault. Capital City Band. Saturday, Oct. 5 (Afternoon). Same events and attractions as Friday, with the addition of a pony race. Sunday, Oct. 6. Pastor Russell, the famous Independent preacher of the Brooklyn, N. Y., and London, England, Tabernacles, will deliver his greatest religious lecture, "Beyond the Grave." The Illinois Watch Factory Band will give a sacred concert. No reserved seats. Monday, Oct. 7. At the Grand Stand—9:30 a. m. Same events and attractions as Friday. The Watch Factory, Capital City and Majestic bands will be consolidated into the great Illinois State Fair Band, and will render the national airs and melodies of America. In the Coliseum—9 o'clock. Cattle: Galloways, Polled Durhams and Devons. Horses: Belgians, Jacks, English Hackneys, Shetland ponies (boy and girl riders under 15 years old), breeding classes American saddle horse. On the Race Track—12:30 p. m. Speed: 2:00 trot \$1,000 Trot, 3-year-old and under 1,000 2:25 pace 1,000 Running, 1 mile 200 Running, 1/2 mile 200 Brief exhibition flights by aeroplanes.

Tuesday, Oct. 8. At the Grand Stand—9:30 a. m. Same events and attractions as Monday. The Illinois State Fair Band will render the national airs and melodies of England, Scotland and Ireland. In the Coliseum—9 o'clock. Cattle: Hereford, Ayrshire, Guernsey. Horses: Percheron or French Draft, Jennets, German Coach, breeding classes, standard-bred horses, Shetland ponies, standard roadsters, ponies other than Shetland in harness. On the Race Track—12:30 p. m. Speed: 2:15 pace \$5,000 2:30 trot 1,000 2:24 pace 1,000 Running, 1/2 mile 200 Running, 1 mile 200 Brief exhibition flights by aeroplanes.

Wednesday, Oct. 9. At the Grand Stand—9:30 a. m. Same events and attractions as Tuesday. The Illinois State Fair Consolidated Band will give the national airs and melodies of Germany. In the Coliseum—9 o'clock. Cattle: Aberdeen-Angus, Jersey, Friesians, Dutch Belted. Horses: English Shire, five and three-galting saddle horses, roadsters. Now Leland Hotel \$500 roadster stake, record horse, carriage horses, Welsh ponies. On the Race Track—12:30 p. m. Speed: 2:10 trot \$5,000 2:20 pace 1,000 Free-for-all trot 1,500 Running, 1/2 mile 200 Running, 1 mile 200 Brief exhibition flights by aeroplanes.

Thursday, Oct. 10. At the Grand Stand—9:30 a. m. Same events and attractions as Wednesday. The Illinois State Fair Band will render the airs and melodies of all nations. In the Coliseum—9 o'clock. Cattle: Shortorns, Holsteins, Friesians, Dutch Belted. Horses: English Shire, five and three-galting saddle horses, roadsters. Now Leland Hotel \$500 roadster stake, record horse, carriage horses, Welsh ponies. On the Race Track—12:30 p. m. Speed: 2:16 trot \$1,000 2:09 pace 2,000 2:20 pace 1,000 Free-for-all pace 1,500 Running, 1/2 mile 200 Running, 1 mile 200 Brief exhibition flights by aeroplanes.

Friday, Oct. 11. At the Grand Stand—9:30 a. m. Same events and attractions as Thursday. The Illinois State Fair Band will render the airs and melodies of France and Italy. In the Coliseum—9 o'clock. Cattle: Red Polled. Horses: Draft teams, grade draft, five and three-galting saddle horses, family horses, Morgans. All premium stock must take part in the grand parade at 2 o'clock p. m. Those failing to do so without permission of their superintendent will forfeit their premiums. On the Race Track—12:30 p. m. Speed: 2:12 trot \$2,000 3-year-old and under paces 1,000 2:12 pace 1,000 2-year-old pace 500 Running, 1/2 mile, consolation 200

Saturday, Oct. 12. At the Grand Stand—9:30 a. m. Same events and attractions as Friday. Automobile Race—Time trials for official world's records, by Disbrow and others. On the Race Track—2 p. m. Eight great events by Louis Disbrow, "Wild Bill" Endicott, Nikrent and other famous automobile drivers. Closing with a five-mile race between automobiles, aeroplanes and motorcycles. The famous \$500 solid silver Board of Agriculture Trophy will be raced for by Illinois automobile clubs. Better write now to the Commercial Club, Springfield, for sleeping quarters in private houses during the state fair, Oct. 4-12. No charge for information. Citizens of Springfield open their doors to state fair visitors.

Automobile Day at the Illinois State Fair is Saturday, Oct. 12, last day of the fair. All the great drivers in the country will compete. Last event, a 5-mile race between aeroplanes, automobiles and motorcycles. Drive to the state fair this year in your own auto. Beautiful and expensive gold watch charms given to winners in auto tours. Write J. L. Pickering, Springfield, for particulars.

High School News Items

Mary Aurner and Frank Shaier, former students of the Kingston high school, are members of the junior class. Bayard Brown of the class of 1911 will attend the university of Illinois this year. The members of the senior class are: Alve Peterson, Mildred Hewitt, Irma Hemenway, Vila White, Karl Holtgren, Gladys Brown, Minnie Reinkin, Amarett Harlow, Marion Slater and Margaret Deardurff. The floors of the building have been oiled and we find this a great improvement. There are twenty-six pupils enrolled in the Freshman class. Prof. Toenniges began his regular instruction in vocal music Tuesday. Next week he will organize the high school choruses and the orchestra. Wednesday morning Supt. Kepner will begin a series of lectures on "Choosing a Vocation," "Culture" and other subjects that are of vital interest to high school students. Such subjects are of great importance but are not usually discussed in

the class room. Mr. Kepner will present them in such a way that they will mould the character and influence the lives of the students. Mr. Murphy played two piano solos Friday morning. He is an accomplished musician and expects to organize a class in Genoa. Two basket ball teams have been organized and practice will start immediately in order that the teams may be in good shape for winter. An excellent in-door field has been secured. Some fine basket ball material is in the school and good teams are assured. A schedule will be arranged soon. The girls have organized their team and are showing as much enthusiasm over the game as the boys do. A new feature of athletics for Genoa this year will be track athletics. Mr. Murphy, who will coach the team expects to get a line up on the boys this fall in order so work may start in early spring. Genoa desires to get in touch with all schools having track teams so that meets may be arranged.

The science department will be materially enlarged and improved this year. A large amount of new apparatus and supplies will be secured and everything points to a better and more successful year for the classes in chemistry, physics, zoology and botany. The chemistry class numbers twelve, the largest the school has ever had.

Why Money is Cheap.
"I want you to tell me what this paper means when it says in its market report that money is cheap," said Mrs. McFee to her husband, who, like all husbands, is supposed to be encyclopedic. McFee laid down the sporting sheet. "It's simply putting in a brief form the statements that money talks," he replied, "and that talk is cheap."—Judge's Library.

Didn't Meet Death.
"So you're a widow. How did your husband meet his demise?" "He didn't meet it, mum! Dey had to chase him four miles befo' dey could git him fo' de lynchin'!"

Dead and Injured.
Scribble—Did your home paper give your novel a notice? Scramble—I should say so! Put it in under the caption crimes and casualties.

Whence the Term "Gazette."
The name "gazette" as applied to a newspaper is derived from a small Venetian coin, the price of the first news sheet published there.

C. F. HALL COMPANY. ILLINOIS.

Fall Sales of Quilts
Extra size home-made Quilts of cotton and fine cloth. We can recommend them and call special attention to the low prices.
\$1.75 \$2.25

Hand Bag Bargains
Velvet Bags, big assortment, only 15c
White and Tan heavy lace bags, nicked trimming, 25c
Over 300 Leatherette, velvet, cloth and lace bags to sell. Choice 10c

Shoe Dept. Values
Boys' Calf and Kid lace Shoes, 1 to 5 sizes, \$1.00
Ladies' and Misses' Gun Metal Calf lace or button styles, strictly all solid, latest styles, \$2.00
Men's Tan Willow Calf and Gun Metal button shoes, \$3.00
Ladies' high grade Pat. Colt, cloth top, button or selected Vici Kid Shoes \$2.50

Special 38c Suits
Fine English Cloth, 36 in. wide, new Fall

Oxfords
Any Ladies' Oxford in

goods, quality and colors very desirable, genuine 50c cloth, 38c

stock, \$1.75
Any Man's Oxford in stock, \$2.85

Boys. Knee Pants Fall Suits
Suits for all ages. Junior Suits, 3 to 7 yr. sizes, in Sailor and Buster styles, mixed wool, flannels and serges, \$1.75
\$2.00 \$2.75
..... \$3.98

lined coat and vest. The finest Young Men's Clothes, made and designed especially for young men. Plain colors, tow-toned clothes and mixtures \$14.00
\$15.00 \$18.00

Nothing better in Young Men's Clothes. **Handkerchief Specials**
Irish linen, hemstitched with embroidered corner, 25c handkerchiefs choice this week 10c

Ladies' Dept.
Fall Suits, Cloaks, Dresses, Millinery. New styles now being shown. Girls' special School Jackets, \$2.98
Ladies, and Misses' Lawn Dresses, 50c
Ladies' Wool Skirt specials \$2.69
Waist Sale, Close out of summer waists, big asst. 1/2 former prices.

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

CASH DEPARTMENT STORE.

American Field and Poultry FENCES

A Car Load Just In Heights to suit all purposes Cyclone Lawn Fence Barbed Wire

Rowe "CAN'T-SAG" GATES. Come in and talk it over

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