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# Genoa Republican-Journal

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GENOA, ILLINOIS, FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1911

NEW SERIES } VOLUME VII, NO. 41

## TO REGULATE SPEED

### CITY GETS BUSY ON THE AUTO SITUATION

### ONLY EIGHT MILES AN HOUR

Ordinance Regulates Speed in Residence Districts at Twelve Miles—Must Take Corners at Six Miles

#### ORDINANCE CHAPTER 50 AUTOMOBILES

An ordinance concerning automobiles, auto-cars and other similar vehicles.

Be it ordained by the city council of the city of Genoa:

Section 1. Speed of automobiles, etc., limited. That no person shall propel, drive or operate, or suffer or permit to be propelled, driven or operated, any automobile, auto-car, motor cycle or other similar vehicle upon or along any street, alley, public ground or place in the city of Genoa at a speed exceeding eight (8) miles per hour in the fire limits, nor at a greater rate of speed than twelve (12) miles per hour outside the fire limits, nor at a greater rate of speed than six (6) miles per hour in turning corners.

Section 2. Automobiles, etc., to have and sound alarm or danger signals. Every such automobile, auto-car, motor cycle or other similar vehicle shall be equipped or supplied with a bell, horn or other device capable of sounding an alarm or warning to pedestrians or persons being or traveling in, upon or along any of the streets, alleys, public grounds or places in said city, and is hereby made the duty of the chauffeur, driver or person in control of any such automobile, auto-car motor cycle or other similar vehicle to sound said alarm or warning at turning every street corner and upon approaching any pedestrians or persons in ample time to warn the same of said approach, and in all cases to avoid danger and collision.

Section 3. Automobiles to display lights. Every automobile, auto-car, motor cycle or other similar vehicle while in use or standing on any such street, avenue, alley, public ground or place shall during the night time and whenever darkness makes it necessary have a light or lights in a conspicuous place thereon of sufficient size and brilliancy to indicate or show at all times the location of such automobile, auto-car, motor cycle or other similar vehicle, and enable said chauffeur, driver or person in charge or control thereof to see and avoid collision with or injury to persons or property. Also to have a tail light of sufficient size and brilliancy to show state number, in accordance with state law of Illinois.

Section 4. Automobiles, etc., must stop for horses when appearing frightened. Whenever it shall appear that any horse ridden or driven by any person upon any such street, avenue, alley or public ground or place in said city is frightened or about to become frightened by the approach of any such automobile, auto-car, motor cycle or other similar vehicle, it shall be the duty of the chauffeur,

driver or person in charge or control thereof to cause the same to come to a full stop until such horse or horses have passed.

Section 5. Minors under 16 not to operate—Machinery must not be kept running when automobiles, etc., are at rest—To have good brakes. No person under the age of 16 years shall operate any such automobile, auto-car or other similar vehicle on any street avenue, alley, public ground or place in said city.

Every such automobile, auto-car, motor cycle or other similar vehicle in any street, avenue, alley, public ground or place when not in motion and not starting or stopping, shall have its machinery at rest, and neither such machinery nor any other part of any such automobile, auto-car, motor cycle or other similar vehicle, or any signal or appliance thereon or connected therewith shall be permitted to give off or make any noise.

Every such automobile, auto-car, motor cycle or other similar vehicle shall be equipped with a sufficient brake or appliance to prevent collision or injury to persons or property, and which brake or appliance shall at all times be in good working order to accomplish such purpose.

Section 6. Not to obstruct or interfere with firemen and policemen. It shall be unlawful for any owner of any such automobile, auto-car, motor cycle or other similar vehicle or the chauffeur, driver or person in charge, control or possession thereof, to cause or permit the same in any manner to obstruct or hinder the fire department or the members, wagons engines, appliances or apparatus thereof in case of fire or an alarm of fire, or to hinder or obstruct the policemen or firemen of said city in the performance of their duties.

Section 7. Penalty. Any person or corporation violating any of the terms or provisions of this ordinance shall be subject to a fine or penalty of not less than \$5.00 nor more than \$50.00 for each offense, and a like fine or penalty for each day such violation continues.

Section 8. Repeal. That all ordinances heretofore passed concerning automobiles, auto-cars, motor cycles or other similar vehicles, and all ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.

Passed by the City Council on the 23rd day of June, A. D. 1911.

C. D. SCHOONMAKER  
City Clerk

Approved by the Mayor of said city on the 23rd day of June, A. D., 1911.

T. J. HOOVER  
Mayor

#### Celebrate at Kirkland

Four good horse races on Kirkland's model half-mile track. Free platform shows on Main street all day. Street contests of all kinds for cash prizes. Big parade, speaking and ten other attractions. Write F. F. Soost for concessions.

#### To the Public

On and after Saturday, July 1, 1911, a charge of 15 cents will be made for shaving in all Genoa barber shops, instead of 10 cents as formerly, neck shave included free whenever wanted.

Bargenquast & Russell.  
William Leonard.  
C. F. Deardurff.

## APPOINTMENTS MADE

### AT MEETING OF THE NEW CITY COUNCIL FRIDAY

### TO LAY MORE SIDEWALKS

Working Committees Appointed by the Mayor—Weber Chairman of the Street and Alley Committee

Genoa, Ill., June 23, 1911.

Adjourned regular meeting of city council called to order by Mayor T. J. Hoover. Aldermen present: Weber, Shipman, Whipple, Malana, Quanstrong, Hutchison. Minutes of last regular meeting read and approved.

The mayor appointed the following committees:

- Judiciary and Finance—  
Shipman  
Hutchison  
Weber
- Fire and Water—  
Whipple  
Shipman  
Malana
- Streets and Alleys—  
Weber  
Whipple  
Shipman
- Public Grounds and Buildings—  
Quanstrong  
Weber  
Shipman
- Police and License—  
Malana  
Hutchison  
Weber
- Lighting—  
Hutchison  
Quanstrong  
Malana
- Miscellaneous—  
Whipple  
Malana  
Weber

The mayor appointed Elmer Harshman as city marshal and superintendent of streets.

Moved by Weber, seconded by Shipman that appointment of E. Harshman be approved. Roll call on motion: Weber, yes; Shipman, yes; Whipple, no; Malana, no; Quanstrong, no; Hutchison, no. Motion lost.

The mayor appointed Wm. Watson as night watch.

Moved by Shipman, seconded by Weber that appointment of Wm. Watson be approved. On roll call all voted yes.

The mayor appointed Ralph Patterson as superintendent of water works.

Moved by Shipman, seconded by Hutchison that appointment of Ralph Patterson be approved. On roll call all voted yes.

The mayor appointed C. F. Sager as fire marshal.

Moved by Malana, seconded by Quanstrong that the appointment of C. F. Sager be approved. On roll call all voted yes.

The mayor appointed C. H. Altenberg as secretary of the fire department.

Moved by Weber, seconded by Whipple that appointment of C. H. Altenberg be approved. On roll call all voted yes.

The following bills were approved by the finance committee:

Moved by Whipple seconded by Weber that bills be allowed and orders drawn on treasurer for amounts. On roll call all voted yes.

Bid of Republican-Journal for city printing was presented.

Moved by Whipple, seconded by Hutchison that bid be accepted. On roll call all voted yes.

Petition of Ira W. Douglass for druggist's license was presented. Moved by Malana, seconded by Weber that license be granted. On roll call all voted yes.

Ordinance Chapter No. 49, providing for annual appropriation, was read, passed to second and third reading, and approved, all voting yes on roll call in each case.

Ordinance Chapter No. 50, regulating speed of automobiles, etc., was read, passed to second and third readings and approved, all voting yes on roll call in each case.

Moved by Whipple, seconded by Hutchison that street committee provide four warning signs for automobile drivers, to be put up at city limits. On roll call all voted yes.

Moved by Weber seconded by Whipple that city attorney draw up ordinance setting forth duties and salary of city attorney. All voted yes.

Moved by Malana seconded by Hutchison that matter of providing hitching posts be left to street committee. All voted yes.

Moved by Malana seconded by Quanstrong that superintendent of waterworks be instructed to provide three drinking fountains. All voted yes.

Moved by Quanstrong seconded by Whipple that crossing be put in across Second street at intersection of Second and Monroe streets. All voted yes.

Moved by Malana seconded by Weber that cement walk be constructed on east side of Brown street from the north line of lot 20, block 9, Citizens' addition, running south to north line of Main street. All voted yes.

Moved by Weber seconded by Hutchison that petition for sidewalk on Railroad street and Had-sall street be referred to street and alley committee. All voted yes.

Moved by Quanstrong seconded by Weber that petition for walk on east side of Eureka Ave., from 1st street to 2nd street, thence across 2nd street, thence east on said Second street to Stephens Ave., be referred to committee. All voted yes.

Moved by Quanstrong seconded by Weber that cement walk on west side of Stiles street from Main to Hill streets be constructed. All voted yes.

Moved by Whipple seconded by Hutchison that light committee investigate need of light at Washington and 1st streets and report. All voted yes.

Moved by Whipple seconded by Weber that board adjourn. All voted yes.

C. D. SCHOONMAKER,  
City Clerk.

#### Irish at Top Notch

Irish potatoes are at the top notch at the present time, the new crop selling at 75 cents per peck, while old ones are bringing from 25 to 35 cents. The price is not due to any operations of a corner, but to the actual shortage in the new crop.

#### Agreement

We, the undersigned, merchants of Genoa, Ill., agree to close our places of business Tuesday, July 4, at 9:00 a. m. and remain closed for the remainder of the day.

E. C. Oberg.  
Holmes & Tischler.  
Shauger, Vincent & Lietzow.  
John Lembke.  
I. W. Douglas.

## DIED OF HIS INJURIES

### EDSON P. SMITH PASSED AWAY AT SIOUX CITY JUNE 22

### FUNERAL IN GENOA SUNDAY

Survived Just a Week After Accident in Iowa City—Blood Clot on Brain—Conscious to the Last

Edson P. Smith, who was injured at Sioux City, Iowa, Thursday, June 15, died in the hospital in that city on the 22nd. The body was brought to Genoa Saturday morning. Funeral services were held at the home of the brother of the deceased, Henry Smith, and at the M. E. church Sunday morning, Rev. F. F. Farmiloe of Rockford officiating. Miss Alice Davis rendered the vocal selections at the church. Interment took place at the Genoa cemetery.

The following obituary and account of the accident was read by Rev. Farmiloe at the church:

Edson P. Smith, third son of the late John G. and Orpha D. Smith, was born in Sycamore township March 12, 1856, and lived with his parents on the farm until he was 19 years old. The family then moved to the city of Sycamore and he attended the public schools there. Later he became a student in the business college in Janesville, Wis., where he graduated. Soon after his graduation he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Stockton, Kas. He moved to Chicago in 1892 where he remained for 13 years. On February 1, 1894, he was married to Miss Emma Louisa Peters of Chicago. Of this union there is one child, John Gordon Smith. Mr. Smith and family came to Genoa on February 15, 1905, and remained here nearly six years. He moved from Genoa to Sioux City, Iowa, on the 19th of May, 1910, remaining there until March, 1911, then the family moved to Kansas City, Mo., where they lived at the time of his death. He was president of the Cyclone Churn Co. of Kansas City, Mo. Called to Sioux City on business on the 14th of June, 1911, he met on the street the following day his nephew, Harold Hathaway, who was driving a horse and buggy, and he expressed a desire to visit Harold's mother before attending to the business that brought him to the city. While driving up West Third street they were overtaken by the fire department. The sound of the gong frightened the horse and caused it to run away. Mr. Smith rose in the buggy to assist Harold in the attempt to control the horse, and while crossing the track of the City Car Co. was thrown bodily from the conveyance and very seriously injured. He was taken to the St. Vincent hospital where everything that could be was done to minister to his comfort. At first there seemed to be good hope that he would recover but a clot of blood had formed, preventing the normal action of the heart, and when hope was at its highest he suddenly collapsed. He was conscious up to the last and was kindly administered to by the sisters in the hospital, and when death was evidently approaching he called for a picture of the Saviour of Men, owned by his beloved wife, and pressing his lips to it again and again, declared his trust in the World's Redeemer. At this moment the sis-

ter in attendance held the cross before his fading vision and he pressed his lips to it and died voicing his gratitude to those who had ministered so kindly to him and his undying love to his dear wife who had been in constant attendance upon him night and day during the week. The accident occurred on the morning of June 15th and he died on the 22nd of June at 3:00 p. m. He was a devoted husband, a kind, affectionate father, a loving brother, an honored citizen, a noble man. I never heard a more tender, kindly tribute from human lips than was paid to him by his devoted and bereaved companion. Peace to his memory.

The mourners who are with us today, beside the beloved wife and son, are Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Green, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Collins and daughter, Gertrude, Mr. and Mrs. L. Goodspeed, of Rockford; Wm. H. Smith and wife of Genoa; Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Proctor of New Orleans, La.; Mr. and Mrs. Charley Green of Chicago; E. L. Smith, wife and daughter, Esther, of Charter Grove; Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hathaway, their son, Harold, and daughter, Ruth, of Sioux City, Iowa; L. B. Smith, wife and son, Harry, of Elgin; Mrs. Scudder of Chicago and Mrs. J. A. Patterson of Genoa, sisters of Mrs. Smith; Misses Laura and Lilyan Catellier and Mrs. Gareau of Chicago.

#### Card of Thanks

The widow, brothers and sisters of the late Edson P. Smith desire to express their sincere appreciation of the kindness of friends during the sad hours following the death of their loved one.

#### SEVENTEEN SCHOLARSHIPS

DeKalb County Eighth Graders Win Credit

Many of the school children of the county have been interested in the Lindley scholarship, which entitles the holder to a five years' course at the normal school at DeKalb absolutely free. These examinations are given by the county superintendent and the boy or girl of each township having the highest grade among the contestants of his township is awarded the scholarship, providing the standing is above 75. There is also a provision that if any township's contestant fails to make the grade that the county superintendent can award the place to some one from another township who is above grade. The questions are for eighth graders.

The names of successful boys and girls who passed are given below with the names of their township:

Leon Foiles, Shabbona  
Esther Bjelland, Leland  
Doris Wright, Rolo  
Clarence Hodge, Shabbona Grove  
Lulu Troeger, Hinckley  
Laura Jones, Hinckley  
Truman Johnson, Lee  
Alice Boland, Waterman  
Ivan Nehring, Hinckley  
Clayton Munson, DeKalb  
John McCormick, DeKalb  
Bertha Mason, Kirkland  
Hugh Clark, Kingston  
Edith Helm, Kirkland  
Lena Reinken, Genoa  
Margaret Campbell, Genoa  
Elroy Huber, Malta

Don't forget to go to Lembeck's if you want a bargain in oxfords.

## IN DE KALB COUNTY

### AVERAGE YIELD OF CORN PER ACRE 117 BUSHELS

### IS RECORD ON ONE FARM

J. A. Williams Shows the Farmers Near Hinckley How to Make the Great Illinois Crop Plan Out

John A. Williams of 472 South LaSalle street, Aurora, is the only farmer residing in Kane or DeKalb counties who is the possessor of one of the diplomas from the state board of agriculture for record crops grown, and has been named chairman of the Top Notch Farmers' Club of DeKalb county by the state board. His diploma certifies that he has grown 117 bushels and 351 pounds of corn to the acre on a 40-acre field. His farm is one mile south of Hinckley in DeKalb county. He has been a resident of Aurora for the past four years, having retired from his farm in favor of his son, Jay Williams. The record crops must be certified to by representatives of the state board of agriculture who go on the land and weigh up the yield of the soil.

The Top Notch Farmers' Club of Illinois is composed of farmers who have grown 100 or more bushels of corn or oats, or 50 or more bushels of wheat, or 400 or more bushels of potatoes per acre.

There is great strife among the more enterprising farmers of the state to become members of the Top Notch Farmers' Club of Illinois.

It will add much to the value of land in this county to publish a long list of names of farmers who have grown crops of corn, oats, wheat or potatoes to entitle them to membership in the Top Notch Farmers' Club of Illinois.

Readers are requested to help advertise DeKalb county by sending names of farmers entitled to membership in the Top Notch Farmers' Club to the chairman, John A. Williams, 472 South LaSalle street, Aurora, or to the chairman of the state executive committee, Col. Charles F. Mills, Springfield, Ill.

#### Odd Fellows Decorate

Genoa, Sycamore and DeKalb Odd Fellows and Rebekahs turned out last Sunday and attended services in memory of the departed members of the two orders. A short program was given at the hall after which the members formed in line and marched to the M. E. church where another program was rendered. The speech by Rev. Brushingham of Sycamore on "Good Citizenship" was received with applause. Rev. Brushingham is a fluent speaker and in his address seemed to touch the popular sentiment regarding the purification of politics and the practice of the principal of Friendship, Love and Truth. All the exercises of the day took place without a hitch, and the committee having the affair in charge is deserving of credit.

To keep your turkeys in condition use Kelsch's 20th Century, the absolute black head and cholera cure. Sold by Ira W. Douglass.

#### 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

#### Dr. L. G. Hemenway

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

#### You Pay Us \$50.00

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

#### GENOA LODGE NO. 288 A. F. & A. M.

Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.  
Jas. Hutchison, Jr., W. M.  
C. D. Schoonmaker, Secy.

#### GENOA LODGE No. 768 I. O. O. F.

Meets every Monday evening in Odd Fellow Hall.  
A. E. Pickett, N. G. G. W. Sowers, Sec.

#### EWALINE LODGE No. 34

Meets 4th Tuesday of each month in I. O. O. F. Hall  
C. H. Altenberg, Precinct  
Fannie M. Heed, Secy

#### C. A. Patterson DENTIST

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

#### Dr. E. A. Robinson

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

#### A. M. Hill, M. D.

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

Hurrah for the man without a pain! If he is not the salt of the earth, then the earth must surely remain unsalted. He feels no inward burning necessity of breaking into newspapers with constant declarations as to the badness of men and things. He is not full of suppressed resolutions as to the wickedness of everybody else, says the Chicago Inter-Ocean. He has no special yearning to ascend Chautauqua platforms and feed full the listening throngs with all the horrors of existence. In private life he is the citizen who looks after his family, who is regarded as a good neighbor and who gains and deserves the respect of all those who know him. In the business world he is the man who does his work without a lot of noise and wasted motion and thereby earns the gratitude of his associates or employers. In public life he is the man who sees that the business of government gets attended to and leaves to louder statesmen the honors of big headlines and Chautauqua lectureships. After hearing or reading the studied and laborious complaints of the other variety, the thought of him is like the murmur of pleasant waters. It cools, refreshes and strengthens the jaded spirit. It reminds one that everything is far from being lost, that the world's work is still being efficiently done, that the republic is safe, and that the sun is still shining.

A Boston restaurant keeper kept a green turtle on its back in his window and was tried on a charge of cruelty to animals. A Harvard university professor testified that the turtle was more nearly related to the birds than the fishes, but the defense took the ground that it was not an animal, but a fish, and the judge instructed the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty. Whatever intellectual Boston may hold as to the status of the reptiles, there is no good reason why the laws forbidding cruelty to animals should not be broad enough to cover more than warm-blooded animals.

An Oak Park professor is advocating the establishment of a school in which the art and science of courtship may be taught. Good heaven! Has the man no knowledge of human nature? As soon as courtship is made a thing that people will have to study and work at nobody will wish to indulge in it. The way to make courtship popular—which seems to be the Oak Park professor's object—is to enact a law prohibiting it.

The sick friend is serving useful purposes. He has long served as an excuse for the belated homemaker who has been sitting by his bedside. Now he is coming in handy for the speeding motorist who is hastening to his dying bed. It would be a great shock to his loving friends if by some mischance this convenient scapegoat should suddenly recover.

That Pennsylvania farmer who took a club and proceeded to batter up an automobile whose driver refused to stop when the farmer's cattle became frightened, possibly acted contrary to law, but his deed shows the dangerous state of mind engendered in the public by autolists who decline to act reasonably on the road or who ignore the rights of pedestrians.

A savings bank official reports that a strange number of bogus coins find their way into baby's bank. Playing a trick like that on a baby is more reprehensible than putting buttons in the contribution box.

A Harvard professor says Gray's "Elegy in a Country Churchyard" would be rejected if submitted to the editor of a modern magazine. Of course, its length would be against it at first sight.

The young Californian who sang, "I'd rather have fingers than toes" will be surprised to learn that a jury in Chicago has assessed the latter at exactly four times the value of the former.

An Ohio man beat his wife with a baseball bat because she had moved his bed during housecleaning time. She wouldn't have minded, perhaps, if he had got mad enough to beat a rug or two.

The Harvard professor who advises us to study Greek to take our minds off money making overlooks the fact that money making is all Greek to the youth who tucks his diploma under his arm and goes out to look for a job.

Philadelphians are searching in London for details of the early history of William Penn. In future ages Philadelphians will be writing biographies of Connie Mack.

## COAL CLAIMS VOID

### CUNNINGHAM FILINGS DISALLOWED—FISHER ACCEPTS REPORT FINDING AGAINST SYNDICATE.

### PINCHOT CHARGES UPHELD

Title to More Than 5,000 Acres Is Declared to Have Been Obtained Illegally—Secretary of Interior Declares More Laws Are Needed.

Washington, June 27.—The famous Cunningham Alaskan coal land claims, through which it has been alleged that the Morgan-Guggenheim syndicate planned to extend its vast interests in Alaska and to control one of the most valuable coal fields in the world, were finally disallowed by the department of the interior.

Walter L. Fisher, secretary of the interior, having approved the department's decision, as handed down by Fred Dennett, commissioner of the land office, the last door is believed to have been closed to the Cunningham claimants.

Attorneys Threaten an Appeal. Their attorneys have threatened an appeal to the United States Supreme court, but such an appeal can be based only on some point of law involved and not on the findings of fact as announced by the department.

The Cunningham claims have been in the public eye longer than two years. They brought about the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation by congress and the dismissal from the public service of Chief Forester Gifford Pinchot, Louis R. Glavis, a chief field division in the land office, and several minor officials. Both Pinchot and Glavis were dismissed for insubordination incident to their attacks on former Secretary Ballinger.

Says New Laws Are Needed. In announcing the decision of the department Secretary Fisher, who succeeded Mr. Ballinger in March, declared that new coal land laws are needed in Alaska if that territory is to be developed properly. In a statement the secretary said:

"This is a final decision of the Cunningham claims, so far as the department of the interior is concerned. Any further proceedings will be merely formal for the purpose of perfecting the record in case the claimants think there are questions of law which they desire to present to the courts. It is my understanding that it is conceded that the findings upon the facts by the department are conclusive.

Cancel Claims Because of Fraud. Commissioner Dennett, in his decision holding the claims subject to cancellation on the ground of fraud, declares that each of the 33 tracts was allowed improperly because of fatal defects apparent on their face. He asserts that the government conclusively established the charges brought against the claimants and that there is no doubt that an agreement existed, in violation of law.

The 33 claims covered 5,250 acres. The value of the land has been estimated high in the millions. The coal embraced is said to be among the best in the world.

### ROOT PROVISION IS LOST

Amendment Proposing Modification of Paper Section of Reciprocity Bill Defeated in Senate.

Washington, June 27.—The Canadian reciprocity bill emerged from its first ordeal in the senate unscathed. The Root amendment, proposing a modification of the wood pulp and print paper section of the agreement, was defeated after seven hours of debate by an overwhelming vote.

The friends of the amendment were so satisfied of its defeat that a roll call on the vote was not demanded.

This leaves the reciprocity measure open to the general fight that is to follow for amendment of important provisions of the Payne tariff law. Senator La Follette announced in a speech opposing the Root amendment that he would give the senate a chance to pass on general tariff amendments for free paper, free lumber and lumber products and for reductions in many other schedules.

Senator Clapp also announced his intention of offering a free paper amendment later, and other senators gave evidence of their purpose to force, from now on, consideration of tariff revision on the widest plane.

### RELEASE ACCUSED KIDNAPERS

Four Men Held at Indianapolis for Complicity in McNamara Case Freed by Court.

Indianapolis, June 26.—Judge Joseph T. Markey of the criminal court ordered the release of Walter Drew and J. A. G. Badorf, representatives of the National Erectors' association; W. J. Ford, assistant district attorney of Los Angeles, and Frank P. Fox, all of whom had been held under bond for the alleged kidnaping of John J. McNamara.

The judge reached a decision after he had made a careful investigation of all the grand jury evidence that pertained to the kidnaping case.

## EDITOR GIVES FOUR NEW NAMES IN LORIMER CASE

Mentions Prominent Men as Possible Contributors to Alleged \$100,000 Corruption Fund.

Washington, June 26.—Roger C. Sullivan, national committeeman from Illinois; E. S. Conway, president of the W. W. Kimball Piano company; one of the Weyerhaeusers, and an unnamed man now dead were named by Herman H. Kohlsaat, editor of the Chicago Record-Herald, as possible contributors to a \$100,000 Lorimer corruption fund of 1909 before the senate investigating committee.

The names were given only after urging by the various senators had failed to elicit them and Chairman Dillingham, after a whispered conference, had ordered them given.

Mr. Kohlsaat declared that former President Roosevelt's refusal to attend the Hamilton club dinner last year if Senator Lorimer was to be present was the outcome of the disclosure to him by the witness of the alleged request for contributions to reimburse those who raised the Lorimer election fund.

Mr. Kohlsaat said that until he gave the names of Hines and Tilden to the Helm committee in Springfield and the others he had given them to only three persons—Victor F. Lawson, Mr. Roosevelt and his wife, Mrs. Kohlsaat. However, he had told the story without names to half a hundred persons, including Senators Root and La Follette.

"I have opposed Lorimer since 1891," said Mr. Kohlsaat. "I admire his private life, but am opposed to Lorimerism. It is affiliation, co-operation and cohesion of Democrats and Republicans for party and private gain. He started as a Democrat and later was a Republican. Lorimerism is a cohesion of spools, the worst elements of the Democratic and Republican parties."

Clarence S. Funk of Chicago, general manager of the International Harvester company, declared on the witness stand that he has been followed for months by detectives, and charged Edward Hines, president of the Edward Hines Lumber company, with putting the "shadows" on his trail.

Funk also said he had received many threats over the telephone and in anonymous letters, and it thereupon developed that the committee of the United States which is conducting the investigation has been annoyed by similar warnings.

Mr. Funk repeated the testimony he gave the Helm committee at Springfield and told again the story of how Edward Hines approached him and asked him to contribute \$10,000 to help make up the fund of \$100,000 spent in getting Lorimer elected by the Illinois assembly.

Mr. Funk did not remember mentioning the names of Roger Sullivan and one of the Weyerhaeusers to H. H. Kohlsaat, to whom he related his conversation with Hines.

### INDICT 190 IN POLL FRAUDS

Grand Jury Includes Voliva and Others of Dowle Sect Among Those Accused.

Waukegan, Ill., June 27.—Overseer Wilbur Glen Voliva and 189 other officers and members of the Christian Catholic church in Zion were indicted at Zion City, charged with perpetrating election frauds at the Zion City elections April 5 and 18, involving in part control of the church founded by the late John Alexander Dowle.

Two hundred witnesses were heard. It is alleged that Voliva and his co-workers in the election brought members of the church from all parts of the country to vote. Their qualifications in many instances were protested by the "independents," but they are said to have sworn in their votes by taking oath that they were residents of Zion City.

### TWO GIRLS DIE IN FLAMES

New York Society Women Are Trapped—Four Men Burned in Attempted Rescue—One Dies.

Nantucket, Mass., June 26.—Miss Mildred De Haven, daughter of Hugh De Haven of Brooklyn, and Miss Helen Wilson, daughter of H. R. Wilson of New York, were burned to death when the boathouse of William Barnes Jr., of Albany was destroyed by fire. Mr. Barnes is Republican state chairman.

Thomas Kerr of New York and Ulysses Pahud, Mr. Barnes' valet, were seriously burned trying to rescue the young women. The latter died later. Thurlow Weed Barnes, son of William Barnes, Jr., inhaled so much smoke that he is in a serious condition, but will recover.

### SENATE O. K.'S STATEHOOD

Committee on Arizona and New Mexico Reports Favorably on the House Resolution.

Washington, June 25.—The senate committee on territories voted, 6 to 3, to report favorably the house resolution admitting New Mexico and Arizona to statehood, with the provision that the Arizona recall shall be re-submitted to the people. Slight amendments to the house resolution were made.

## A CASE OF MAHOMET AND THE MOUNTAIN



## RAIL MERGE UPHELD

### COMBINATION OF UNION AND SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROADS DECIDED TO BE LEGAL.

### JUDGE HOOK FAILS TO AGREE

In Dissenting Opinion Jurist Declares the Government's Petition to Be Well Founded and It Should Have Been Granted.

St. Louis, June 26.—That the purchase of the Southern Pacific railroad by the Union Pacific did not amount to a direct and substantial restraint of either interstate or international commerce is the opinion of the United States circuit court, handed down here. Judge Elmer B. Adams wrote the majority opinion, which was concurred in by Supreme Court Justice Willis Van De Venter, who participated in the hearing, deliberation and conclusion of the case.

Judge William C. Hook filed a dissenting opinion. He expressed the belief that the government's petition was well founded and should have been granted.

"Our conclusion," said Judge Adams, "is that, all the facts of this case, considered in their natural, reasonable and practical aspect, and given their appropriate relative significance, do not make the Union Pacific a substantial competitor for transcontinental business with the Southern Pacific in or prior to the year 1901.

"See No Restraint of Commerce. 'Certainly the desire to appropriate the trifling business done by the Southern Pacific on the minor lines or to suppress competition of traffic which was in the aggregate of such small proportions could not have been the inspiration of the vast outlay involved in the purchase of the Huntington stock. It did not amount to a direct and substantial restraint of either interstate or international commerce. This is not sufficient to bring it within the condemnation of the antitrust law.

"This concludes consideration of the effect of the transaction chiefly relied upon by the government in this case."

The court held also that the investment of the Harriman lines in the Santa Fe was not for acquiring control, and that if it was for obtaining inside information concerning the operation of a great competitor they chose a lawful way for doing it.

Judge Hook Files Dissent. Judge Hook in his dissenting opinion refers to the government's complaint of unlawful contract in restraint of trade between the Southern and Union Pacific railroads, thus destroying and suppressing competition. He says the combination was effected by the purchase by the Union Pacific of part of the stock of the Southern Pacific road.

### JENKINS GEMS ARE SEIZED

Richard Parr, Customs Officer, Takes \$5,000 Diamonds When Wife Hints at Smuggling.

New York, June 26.—Diamonds worth \$5,000 were seized for the government by Richard Parr, deputy surveyor of the port, from Mrs. Helen D. Jenkins, who attracted widespread attention in December, 1909, when jewels valued at \$300,000 were stolen from her apartments in the Lorraine, in Fifth avenue and Forty-fifth street.

Mrs. Jenkins had declared to Mr. Parr that the diamonds which have been taken by the government are part of gems valued at many thousands of dollars, which a mysterious "J. W. Jenkins" has smuggled into this country in the last few years. In addition to the jewels, she asserts, Mr. Jenkins has evaded payment of duty on thousands of dollars' worth of silks, gowns, lingerie, gloves, stockings and hats purchased in Europe.

The case has been placed in the hands of the United States district attorney, and the evidence collected will be presented to the grand jury within a few days.

## CORNELL IS WINNER OF BIG REGATTA EVENT

### Wins Varsity Race at Poughkeepsie, Columbia Is Second, Pennsylvania Third, Wisconsin Fourth.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 28.—Cornell won a glorious victory in the "varsity" boat race, but the Columbia eight made a most remarkable finish in second place.

With bowman and stroke lying limp and senseless in their seats—rowed into utter exhaustion by a last cruel spurt—the crew of Columbia university crossed the finish line only a length and a half behind the triumphant eight from Cornell. They were beaten, after victory had seemed to be within their grasp from the very bang of the starting gun. But nature, rather than Cornell, defeated them.

The time was: Cornell 20:10 4/5, Columbia 20:16 4/5; Penna was third after a brilliant struggle with Wisconsin, whom they nosed out in the last few yards, while Syracuse, far, far behind, was a bad last. It was beyond all doubt the most brilliant "varsity" contest ever rowed on the historic old course.

There was joy for the followers of the Columbia camp, though, in the fact that their freshmen crew triumphed by two lengths over Cornell, with Syracuse, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin further back.

The "varsity" four went to the Ithaca area for a spectacular struggle with Syracuse, who finished only half a length behind. Columbia beat out the Red and Blue.

## FLIES OVER NIAGARA FALLS

### Airman Beachey, in Aeroplane, Skims Surface of Rapids, Flies Under Bridge and Lands Safely.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., June 28.—What he declared to be the most exciting trip of his life was made by Lincoln Beachey, the California aviator, who, after circling 2,000 feet above the falls, flew between the arches of the upper steel bridge, then down the gorge almost to the whirlpool, and up again until he cleared the banks of the river and finally landed on the Canadian side.

The feat thrilled thousands of spectators. When the biplane swept beneath the bridge there were exclamations of fear for his safety. He negotiated the narrow passage about seventy feet below the lowest girders and seemed to skim the water. Fully as thrilling was his trip down the gorge. The biplane was never more than thirty feet above the torrent of water and the air currents kept it continually tilted at a perilous angle.

## COURT'S DELAY IS FATAL

### Negro Accused of Attacking White Woman Is Taken From Train and Lynched.

Atlanta, Ga., June 28.—Tom Allen, a young negro charged with attacking a white woman in Walton county several weeks ago, was taken off a train near Social Circle, Ga., and hanged by a mob. Several weeks ago he was taken to Monroe, Ga., for trial under guard of state troops, it being feared that he would be lynched. The judge postponed the trial and declared the presence of soldiers unnecessary. The negro was brought to Atlanta for safekeeping and was being returned to Monroe for trial when lynched.

## GIRL AVENGER KILLS FLIRTER

### Firing at Married Man Who Had Courted Her, She Hits Two Others Also.

New York, June 28.—Aietana Saglinbe, twenty, and comely, met Anthony Fiverone, an admirer, in the street and upbraided him for not telling her that he was married. A crowd gathered as she berated him and by matters of approval urged her to greater agitation. She whipped out from the folds of her dress a revolver, and fired three times. Each bullet struck a different man. Fiverone was one of the wounded and died later. The others may die.

## MAGAZINES ARE SUED

### GOVERNMENT PLANS TO DIS-SOLVE WHAT THEY CALL IL-LEGAL COMBINE.

### MANY PUBLISHERS ARE HIT

Many Publications Figure in Monopoly Operating Throughout the Country—Are Accused of Forming Clearing House.

New York, June 28.—A civil suit was filed in the United States circuit court for the dissolution of the Periodical Clearing House and about a score of other magazines' defendants. The petition, filed by District Attorney Wise, alleges unlawful combination and conspiracy to restrain interstate trade and foreign commerce in magazine and other periodical publications.

The petition charges that the defendants since July, 1909, have been engaged in an illegal combination, a dissolution of which is sought. The proceeding in equity is against the Periodical Clearing House; Doubleday, Page & Co., Crowell Publishing company, Current Literature Publishing company, S. S. McClure company, Phillips Publishing company, Harper & Bros., Leslie-Judge company, Review of Reviews company, International Magazine company, New Publication company, Butterick Publishing company, Standard Fashion company, New Idea Publishing company, Ridge-way company, American Home Magazine company, Short Stories company, Ltd.; Frank N. Doubleday, Herbert S. Houston, Frederick L. Collins, Charles D. Lanier and George von Utessy.

Says Contract Was Forced. The petition recites that prior to July, 1909, there were upward of 20,000 corporations, co-partnerships and individuals engaged in producing, publishing and selling periodicals in open competition; that following the organization of the Periodical Clearing House of July, 1909, notices were sent to the principal subscription agencies and agents in the country "notifying them that they would have to sign the contract with the periodical house if such agencies intended to do further business with the 'members' of said Periodical Clearing House."

The petition recites that the clearing house prepared a so-called "official price list" of magazines and periodicals containing rules governing sales of subscriptions and the "publishers' wholesale price list."

Object to Prevent Price Cut. Continuing, the petition says: "The contracts force upon the agents and require them to sell all periodicals not listed in the aforesaid lists at the regular publication price, without any reduction whatsoever. The publishers of many of the periodicals listed in said lists have been and are willing that the agencies shall sell their periodicals to the public at prices lower than those fixed by the defendants in said price lists, but said agencies have been and are prevented by the aforesaid contracts from selling such subscriptions at less than the prices fixed by the defendants and set forth in said lists."

It is alleged that the clearing house had a system of fines for offending agents.

### INDICT BOX BOARD MAKERS

Criminal Provisions of Sherman Act Invoked Against Members of Eastern Club.

New York, June 27.—An indictment formulated under the criminal provisions of the Sherman law was returned by the federal grand jury against the Eastern Box-board club, alleged to be the successor of the dissolved Fber and Manila association.

In the indictment—the first of a new series of government trust prosecutions—the president, officers and agents of paper board manufacturing corporations and co-partnerships included in the membership of the Eastern Box-board club are charged with being an alleged combination in restraint of trade, limiting the output and arbitrarily fixing prices. The government holds that drastic action is necessary because many of the individual defendants named in it were connected, it is alleged, with the corporations composing the Fber and Manila association, which, for operations under the "Park pooling plan," was declared to be an unlawful combination and ordered dissolved by Judge Hough in the United States circuit court in February, 1910.

### OFFERS TO HANG FOR WOMAN

Ohio Doctor Would Sacrifice Life for Wife Who Killed Her Husband.

Cleveland, O., June 25.—Dr. Alexander Aalto of Ashtabula, O., is willing to be hanged in place of Mrs. Angelina Napolitano of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., condemned to die on the gallows on August 9, one month after the expected birth of her fifth child. She was convicted of killing her husband, who tried to force her into white slavery.

Dr. Aalto is a middle aged bachelor, with a mother and sister in Findlay, O.

### Big Machine Plant Burns.

Marshalltown, Ia., June 26.—Fire that is presumed to have started in slack coal stored in the boiler room destroyed the immense plant of the Lennox Machine company, manufacturers of structural shop machinery and gasoline engines, causing a loss of \$112,500.

## IN THE WORLD OF JUNIORS

Public opinion sways the child world. Sometimes this public opinion is created by what an intelligent child has learned through older people, sometimes it comes of the children's own reasoning. And the child who falls in the etiquette demanded from him by his own world is punished the surest and severest way. Public opinion is against him or his misdeed; he must remain on the outside until he has proved his repentance. There may be a suggestion for older people in this method of treating offenders in their midst. Punishment by the family's ostracism may bring a rude or indifferent-minded little person to terms sooner than anything else.

Emerson had a little daughter, Ellen, who once told a lie. She was not punished in the way that you or I might think wise. All the children in the family were brought together and told that something very dreadful had happened in their family; Ellen had told a lie. They must not romp or play or sing, for Ellen had told a lie.—The Designer.

### HIRAM CARPENTER'S WONDERFUL CURE OF PSORIASIS.

"I have been afflicted for twenty years with an obstinate skin disease, called by some M. B.'s psoriasis, and others leprosy, commencing on my scalp; and in spite of all I could do, with the help of the most skilled doctors, it slowly but surely extended until a year ago this winter it covered my entire person in the form of dry scales. For the last three years I have been unable to do any labor, and suffering intensely all the time. Every morning there would be nearly a dust-pailful of scales taken from the sheet on my bed, some of them half as large as the envelope containing this letter. In the latter part of winter my skin commenced cracking open. I tried everything, almost, that could be thought of, without any relief. The 12th of June I started West, in hopes I could reach the Hot Springs. I reached Detroit and was so low I thought I should have to go to the hospital, but finally got as far as Lansing, Mich., where I had a sister living. One Dr. — treated me about two weeks, but it did me no good. All thought I had but a short time to live. I earnestly prayed to die. Cracked through the skin all over my back, across my ribs, arms, hands, limbs; feet badly swollen; toe-nails came off; finger-nails dead and hard as a bone; hair dead, dry and lifeless as old straw. O my God! how I did suffer. "My sister wouldn't give up; said, 'We will try Cuticura.' Some was applied to one hand and arm. Eureka! there was relief; stopped the terrible burning sensation from the word go. They immediately got Cuticura Resolvent, Ointment and Soap. I commenced by taking Cuticura Resolvent three times a day after meals; had a bath once a day, water about blood heat; used Cuticura Soap freely; applied Cuticura Ointment morning and evening. Result: returned to my home in just six weeks from the time I left, and my skin as smooth as this sheet of paper. Hiram E. Carpenter, Henderson, N. Y."

The above remarkable testimonial was written January 19, 1880, and is republished because of the permanency of the cure. Under date of April 22, 1910, Mr. Carpenter wrote from his present home, 610 Walnut St. So., Lansing, Mich.: "I have never suffered a return of the psoriasis and although many years have passed I have not forgotten the terrible suffering I endured before using the Cuticura Remedies."

### AN INVITATION.

Harry Nort—I'm going up in an air ship tomorrow.  
Flatman—Well, drop in on us if you're passing our way.

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

Never Forget Business.  
"What would you take for a cold?" the sufferer said.  
"I dunno," the man who never forgets business replied. "What'd you be willing to give?"

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. Constipation is the cause of many diseases. Cure the cause and you cure the disease. Easy to take.

Two may be company—unless they are husband and wife.

SUPERVISORS' PROCEEDINGS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DEKALB COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, JUNE SESSION, 1911.

The regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors of DeKalb County, State of Illinois, was called to order at the Court House in said County at 2:30 o'clock p. m., Monday, June 12th, 1911, by Mr. T. W. Dodge, chairman.

The roll being called, the following named members were found present: Messrs. Arbuclle, Awe, Chesabro, Conrad, Dick, Francisco, Horan, Halt, Hyde, Jarboe, Kellam, Lattimer, McGirr, Middleton, Potter, Tindall, Townsend, VonOhlen, White and Chairman Dodge.

The minutes of the proceedings of April 12th were read and approved. Letters from public accountants were presented and read by the clerk.

Mr. Middleton moved that the question of public accounts be laid on the table. Motion carried.

Mr. Horan moved to adjourn to 9:30 a. m., Tuesday. Motion carried.

TUESDAY, JUNE 13TH. Board met at 9:30 a. m. and was called to order by Chairman Dodge.

Minutes of the proceedings of Dec. 12th read and approved. Mr. Henry Parke was given the privilege of the floor and addressed the board on the subject of "Farmers' Institutes," and asked for an appropriation of \$450.00.

Mr. Tindall moved that an appropriation of \$350.00 be made to the DeKalb County Farmers' Institute. Motion carried.

Board adjourned on motion of Mr. Halt to meet at 1:30 p. m.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON. Board met at 1:30 p. m., all members being present.

Dr. F. W. Miller was given the privilege of the floor and addressed the board in the interest of the Sycamore Hospital and asked for an appropriation of \$50.00.

Mr. VonOhlen presented and read the following report of the committee on education and moved that it be accepted and adopted. Motion carried.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Board of Supervisors: Your committee on education would beg leave to submit the following report on the matters before them.

That they have examined the books of W. W. Coultas and find that she has spent since April 11th, 1911, 3 days for examination, 1 day for other official duties, 14 days for office work and 36 days in visiting schools.

We also find due W. W. Coultas for visitation \$24.00 due Bertha M. Coultas for 25 1/2 hours work \$22.50, and due Miss S. E. Robinson for 5 days work at \$3.00 per day, \$15.00.

We recommend that orders on the county treasurer be drawn as follows: One to W. W. Coultas for \$24.00, one to Miss Bertha M. Coultas for \$22.50, and one to Miss S. E. Robinson for \$15.00.

All of which is respectfully submitted. GEO. E. DICK, Chairman, WM. VON OHLEN, Secretary.

Board adjourned on motion of Mr. Jarboe to meet at 9:30 a. m., Wednesday.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14TH. Board met at 9:30 a. m. and was called to order by Chairman Dodge.

The roll being called, all members were found present except Messrs. Kellam and VonOhlen.

Minutes of the proceedings of June 13th read and approved.

Mr. Townsend moved that an appropriation of \$2,000 be made for the DeKalb County Poor Farm and that the clerk be instructed to draw an order on the county treasurer for the same. Motion carried.

Mr. Halt presented and read the following report of the committee on elections and moved that it be accepted and adopted. Motion carried.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Board of Supervisors: Your committee on elections beg leave to report the following selection of judges of elections made by the Republican members of the board of supervisors.

Mr. Townsend moved that an appropriation of \$2,000 be made for the DeKalb County Poor Farm and that the clerk be instructed to draw an order on the county treasurer for the same. Motion carried.

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MUCH PLEASURE AND PROFIT FOR MODERN BUSINESS MAN

Should Take Lesson From Book of Experience and Divide Time Between Labor and Recreation—Great Many Englishmen Not Only Successful in Commercial Life, But as Breeders and Farmers.

(By CAPTAIN A. H. WADDELL.) If the business men of our towns and cities would but take a lesson from the book of experience, and instead of sitting with their shoulders bent over their city desks, with their noses to the grindstone all day, and their brains in a whirl all night, and divide their time sensibly between labor and recreation, they would not only find infinitely more pleasure in amassing wealth during business hours, but would be far more capable in so doing, for the simple reason that they would be in better health, condition and fitness.

In Great Britain a very large percentage of the successful business men of that country are not only prominent in the commercial world, but are noted breeders and farmers. They divide their time between their business places in the cities, and their homes and farms in the country, where they take up breeding of some kind as a pastime, or go in for farming pure and simple if their tastes tend in that direction.

If their tastes lead them towards the pleasurable and profitable field of breeding, they select a certain breed of horses, or one of the splendid breeds of cattle, sheep or swine, and although

they may or may not go in for either on a large scale, they always commence with the right kind of parent stock, and pursue their profitable pleasure not only along approved scientific lines, but on practical and sensible ones as well.

They do not overburden themselves with stock, but what they buy is the best that can be procured, and their operations are conducted in such a way as to suit their purses and their holdings.

Their first ambition seems to be to breed stock on their own farms that they can exhibit at the local shows and beat their neighbors who are trying to beat them. This brings about a spirit of good-natured rivalry that in former years was confined to the aristocracy and wealthy landed proprietors, and which was in days gone by, the foundation upon which the wonderful breeding industry of Great Britain was laid, and which has now made that country far and away the greatest breeding nation in the world.

Nowadays in that country, and for many years past, wealthy business men have taken up this interesting and profitable pursuit and pleasure until these great merchants are in many cases running the nobility and large land owners a close race for premier position. And why is it? Firstly, because it is one of the most delightful, interesting and fascinating pastimes that anyone can take up. Secondly, because they have no difficulty in disposing of their pedigreed stock, and thirdly, and perhaps most important of all, because they find that not only is their health vastly improved, but that they are more able and capable of undertaking great business affairs.

It is only too clear and apparent to the man who has lived in both countries, who knows both people, and is familiar with the habits and customs of each; that where the Wall Street man for instance is an old man at forty, the London man of the same calling is a young one at sixty. These

facts are well worthy the careful consideration of American business men, particularly as there is a lot of money to be made in the occupation.

The farm is the ideal place for growing all kinds of poultry for meat and eggs. Good poultry can be reared and made to produce in close quarters of city and suburban lots. But with poultry, as with human beings, the free air and sun of the country are what makes the rich red blood and general hardy qualities that make for the highest good in the end. The farmer who keeps better poultry, or the best, is on the right road to a paying business.

Plowing a field with the usual horse drawn implement is an operation requiring entirely too much time, patience and expenditure of energy for the modern agriculturist, and especially for the western farmer who has hundreds of acres to turn in a season. Steam and motor driven plows with one or a dozen shares have been an immense improvement in many localities and have made extensive farming possible, but the motor power required to drive a plow through anything but the lightest kind of soil involves the use of cumbersome machinery.

The Swiss have invented an entirely new type of plow which has certain marked advantages over anything at present in use. On the rear of a light motor driven truck is a drum carrying four parallel rows of hoes. When the drum is revolved by the motor in the truck the hoes spade up the ground and at the same time propel the machine. The ordinary plow in its work is harder to pull in proportion to the depth of the furrow, but this hoe plow, instead of retarding the machine, actually pushes it forward. It is said, moreover, that a field worked in this manner is much more thoroughly prepared for the harrow and the subsequent sowing than one plowed in the old-fashioned way.

Starting Strawberries. When starting strawberries it is important to select varieties which ripen over as long a period as possible. All the nurserymen publish lists of early, medium and late season varieties. When ordering the planter should make certain to buy plants of perfect flowering varieties or a sufficient number of them to fertilize pistillate varieties if such are used. A common practice is to plant two rows of pistillate flowering varieties to one of staminate or perfect flowering sorts.

Real Optimist. Bull Dog—Gee, but you look fierce with that can on your tail. Cheerful Dog—Ah, get out! That's jewelry.

WESTERN CANADA'S GOOD CROP PROSPECTS

YIELDS OF WHEAT WILL LIKELY BE 25 TO 30 BUSHELS PER ACRE.

In an interview with Mr. W. J. White, who has charge of the Canadian government immigration offices in the United States, and who has recently made an extended trip through the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta in Western Canada, he said that every point he visited he was met with the one report, universally good crops of wheat, oats and barley. There will this year be a much increased acreage over last year. Many farmers, who had but one hundred acres last year, have increased their cultivated and seeded acreage as much as fifty per cent. With the prospects as they are at present, this will mean from \$12 to \$15 additional wealth to each. He saw many large fields running from 800 to 1,000 acres in extent and it appeared to him that there was not an acre of this but would yield from 20 to 25 or 30 bushels of wheat per acre, while the old prospects might safely be estimated at from 40 to 70 bushels per acre. In all parts of the west, whether it be Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, north and south, east and west, and in the districts where last year there was a partial failure of crops, the condition of all grain is universally good and claimed by most of the farmers to be from one to two weeks in advance of any year for the past ten or twelve years. It does not seem that there was a single foot of the ground that was properly seeded that would not produce.

There are those throughout western Canada who predict that there will be 200,000,000 bushels of wheat raised there this year, and if the present favorable conditions continue, there does not seem any reason why these prophesies should not come true. There is yet a possibility of hot winds reducing the quantity in some parts, but with the strongly rooted crops and the sufficiency of precipitation that the country has already been favored with, this probability is reduced to a minimum.

The prices of farm lands at the present time are holding steady and lands can probably still be purchased at the price set this spring, ranging from \$15 to \$20 per acre, but with a harvested crop, such as is expected, there is no reason why these same lands should not be worth from \$20 to \$25 per acre, with an almost absolute assurance that by next spring there will still be a further advance in prices.

Mr. White says that these lands are cheap at today's figures with the country's proven worth as they were a few years ago at half the price when the general public had but a vague idea of the producing quality of western Canada lands.

The land agents at the different towns along the line of railway are very active. A large number of acres are turned over weekly to buyers from the different states in the south, where lands that produce no better are sold at from \$150 to \$200 per acre.

The homestead lands are becoming scarcer day by day and those who are unable to purchase, preferring to homestead, are directing their attention to the park acres lying in the northerly part of the central districts. It has been found that while these are somewhat more difficult to bring under the subjugation of the plow, the soil is fully as productive as in the districts farther south. They possess the advantage that the more open prairie areas do not possess; that there is on these lands an open acreage of from fifty to seventy per cent of the whole and the balance is made up of groves of poplar of fair size, which offer shelter for cattle, while the grasses are of splendid strength and plentiful, bringing about a more active stage of mixed farming than can be carried on in the more open districts to the south.

The emigration for the past year has been the greatest in the history of Canada and it is keeping up in record shape. The larger number of those, who will go this year will be those who will buy lands nearer the line of railways, preferring to pay a little higher price for good location than to go back from the line of railways some 40 or 50 miles to homestead.

Mr. White has visited the different agencies throughout the United States and he found that the correspondence at the various offices has largely increased, the number of callers is greater than ever.

Any one desiring information regarding western Canada should apply at once to the Canadian Government Agent nearest him for a copy of the "Last Best West."

Just Then the Tea Bell Rang. One of the best repartees ever credited to a habitual maker of happy phrases was that made by the beloved "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" on a certain social occasion.

Going to dine with a Boston neighbor, Dr. Holmes was met by her with an apology: "I could not get another man. We are four women, and you will have to take us all in."

"Forewarned is four-armed," he said, with a bow.—Youth's Companion.

Real Optimist. Bull Dog—Gee, but you look fierce with that can on your tail. Cheerful Dog—Ah, get out! That's jewelry.

GEN. LEE'S CHRISTMAS BIRD

With Characteristic Kindness He Sent the Turkeys to the Convalescents in Hospital.

General Lee in the drawing room was a dignified and quiet gentleman, very kindly and gentle, especially with women and children. "On the field," says Major Ransom in Harper's Magazine, "he was the general, the commander in all essential points. But in other points he could be as

sympathetic and considerate as he was at home.

"In the latter part of December a barrel was delivered at our camp, marked 'General Lee and Staff.' We opened it, and found it was packed full of turkeys. We sent word to General Lee, and he rode over to our camp. There was snow on the ground, and we had laid the turkeys out on a board on the snow, the biggest in the middle, and the others tapering off to the smallest at each end. There were about a dozen of them.

"General Lee dismounted and joined the group gathered round the present, carrying his unsling and undrawn sword in his hand. He was told that the big turkey in the middle was his. He stooped looking down at the turkey for a moment, and then said, touching the big turkey with the scabbard of his sword:

"This, then, is my turkey? I don't know, gentlemen, what you are going to do with your turkeys, but I wish mine sent to the hospital in Petersburg, so that some of the conva-

lescents may have a good dinner." "He then turned on his heel, and walking to his horse, mounted and rode away. We looked at one another for a moment, and then, with a word, replaced the turkeys in the barrel and sent them to the hospital."

Ain't it the Truth! "Caruso says that a little thing like money doesn't bother him."

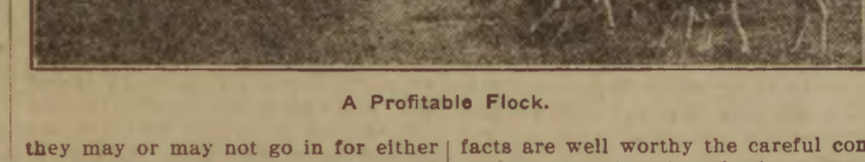
"Nor us. It's a little thing like the lack of money that is bringing silver threads amongst the gold."

Champion Dairy Cow. The Jersey cow Sophie 19th of Hood Farm, is the champion producer of milk and butter fat for cows of that breed between four and five years old. During the 12 months ending December 31, 1910, on a test authenticated by the Massachusetts Agricultural college and made under the rules of the American Jersey Cattle club, Sophie gave 14,373 pounds three ounces of milk testing 1,005 pounds 11 ounces of butter.

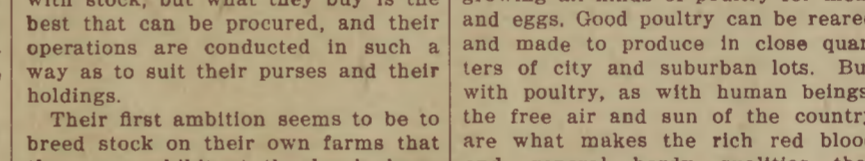
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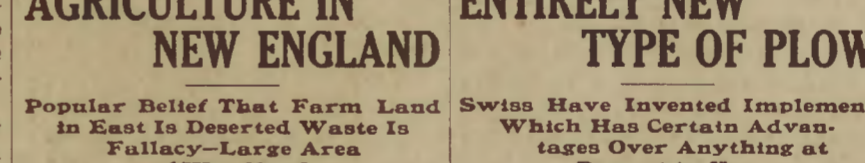
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A Profitable Flock.



Popular Belief That Farm Land in East is Deserted Waste is Fallacy—Large Area of Woodland.



Swiss Have Invented Implement Which Has Certain Advantages Over Anything at Present in Use.

Ordinance Chapter No. 49  
Annual Appropriation Bill  
Section One. Be it ordained by the city council of the city of Genoa, Illinois, that there be and is hereby appropriated to be provided for by the general tax levy for the current fiscal year the aggregate sum of twelve thousand (12000) dollars for the following purposes:

For lights.....\$2000.00  
For salaries..... 3000.00  
For streets and walks... 4000.00  
For contingencies..... 3000.00  
making a total amount appropriated for the purposes aforesaid of twelve thousand (12000) dollars.

Section Two. This ordinance shall be known as Chapter No. 49.

Passed by the city council on the 23rd day of June, A. D. 1911.  
C. D. SCHOONMAKER,  
City Clerk.

Approved by the mayor of said city on the 23rd day of June, A. D. 1911.  
T. J. HOOVER,  
Mayor.

**New Percalates at 10c**  
We offer choice of a big new lot of Forrest Percalates—about fifty different patterns in the lot—come in light and dark colors, 36 inches wide, very special at 10c a yard.

Regular 25c qualities in new bordered wash goods, at yard 10c.  
Bleached turkish towels, hemmed or fringed, in size 44x19 inches, special at each 19c.

Theo. F. Swan,  
Great Department Store, Elgin.

**Dazed by the Light.**  
Under the influence of a searchlight the hunters of the northern woods can approach within a few feet of a bull moose at night. Some even make bold enough to rub the animal's nose.

**A Different Audience.**  
"That author says he will be appreciated by posterity." "That's good. If he is writing for posterity, he has no excuse for being offended at friends who don't read his books."

Established in 1882

**Exchange Bank**  
of  
**Brown & Brown**  
Genoa, Illinois

Does a General Banking business.

Sells Foreign and Domestic money orders and transfers money by telegraph to any part of the world.


Buys mutilated and Foreign currency and coins.

Allows interest on time deposits and savings accounts at the rate of 3 per cent per annum. Interest on savings accounts computed every six months.

\$1.00 will open a savings account and get you a beautiful pocket

**Savings Bank.**  
Call and see about it.

**Cow-Ease**  
(Trade Mark Registered.)  
MEANS MORE MILK  
from the cow  
AND MORE MONEY  
for the farmer.



THE WAY TO PUT IT ON

Manufactured by  
**CARPENTER-MORTON COMPANY,**  
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

For Sale in Genoa  
**M. F. O'BRIEN**

**TEA, CHINESE FASHION.**

Try It Some Time When There is No One Watching You.

The American or the Englishman sacrifices his tea to his table manners. He sips it with a spoon when it is hot and its flavor is at the best, or he lets it cool till the aroma is dissipated and makes a confection with cream and sugar that would be just as good without the tea except for the color.

The best thing in tea is the odor, which is only to be had while the leaves are freshly wet and the water very near the boiling point, at least scalding hot. This odor escapes entirely when tea is taken with a spoon, and it isn't there when the tea becomes cool enough to sip in a manner that would be permissible at an American table.

The Russian is frankly fond of strong odors and high flavors, so he boils his tea and heightens its pungency with lemon and sugar. Really he doesn't drink tea at all. But the Chinese or the Japanese drinks tea for the unalloyed tea flavor, and he gets it. It is hardly accurate, either, to say that he drinks tea; he inhales it.

Each cup is freshly brewed, a pinch of leaves in the bottom of the cup, a gill of water within a few degrees of boiling, five minutes for the drawing and it is ready for him to drink; there's that word drink again—ready for him to take. He puts the cup to his lips, opens his mouth just a little, draws in his breath violently with a noise that would be unpardonable at an American table, and the tiniest bit of the hot liquid spreads in spray upon his palate and throat. While he is sucking tea into his mouth the fresh, true tea aroma is being drawn into the nostrils and the combined play upon the senses of taste and smell produces an effect that your American or English tea drinker never gets.

The Chinese uses lots of tea to a little water and if he lets it stand it would be strong and bitter, but he takes it weak because he doesn't wait for the acid and color to be freed into the water.

If you really like tea take it the Chinese way some time when there's no one about to call your manners boorish.—New York Sun.

**Our Navy in 1812.**  
The navy of the United States in 1812, "retained agreeably to the act providing for a naval peace establishment," consisted of five frigates of forty-four guns, the United States, Constitution, President, Chesapeake and Philadelphia; three frigates of thirty-six guns, the Constellation, Congress and New York; two frigates of thirty-two guns, the Boston and Essex; three smaller frigates of thirty-two guns, the Adams, John Adams and General Greene, and one schooner, the Enterprise, of twelve guns. Almost every one of these ships participated in the memorable naval engagements of the war of 1812, when our navy proved more than a match for the ships of England.—National Magazine.

**Importance of Exercise.**  
The harm done by wrong exercise is so great and the good that comes from right exercise so fundamental and far-reaching that there are few subjects which it is so vitally important for every one to understand. Exercise is a little known science. Most men are as ignorant of its effects as they are about the effect of drugs, yet they plunge into it with blind assurance and often with disastrous results. Neglect of its principles means ill health; adherence to them brings bodily and mental vigor, a happier and more useful life.—J. Edmund Thompson in National Magazine.

**Very Simple.**  
"A lad once asked me how long it would take to make a pitcher of him," said a noted twirler. "I told him it would take three years, working eight hours a day. But that was too hard. He saw in a sporting paper an advertisement that said: 'Send \$2 and learn to be an expert pitcher in twenty-four hours.' 'So he sent on the money and got this reply: 'The method is extremely simple. Just divide pitching into twenty-four parts, and learn one every hour.'"

**Logical.**  
A man, subsequently identified as a merchant in a southern city, was taken to a brain specialist for treatment for aphasia. When asked his name he searched his pockets, producing a huge roll of bills, but nothing to identify himself. "See here, doctor," he exclaimed, "I've entirely forgotten my name and where I live, but, by the shade of Andrew Jackson, I must be somebody, somewhere, to be carrying around as much money as this!" —Success Magazine.

**A ROAD OF BRIDGES.**

Wonderful Boulevard That Has Been Built in the Philippines.

The Benguet boulevard in the Philippines is a road of 200 bridges. Here it starts into the canyon on a fourteen foot shelf cut from the solid rock and never gets out till after traversing seventeen miles of ever winding course, now hundreds of feet above the river, now at the water's edge, it comes to Camp Colgan, the foot of the zigzag, where in a supreme effort it struggles up and out, rising thousands of feet above the river in a two mile stretch.

The view from the top back and down is a wonder. On the one hand one gets glimpses of the road in thirteen places, while on the other stretch the interesting rice terraces made by the hill tribes of Igorrotes. The first white man who went to Baguio told his friends on his return of gold in the rocks, but, better yet, of the cool place he had found.

So more men went, and now there is this road, a \$2,000,000 boulevard built by Uncle Sam for his boys in the far east, every kilometer of which is carefully guarded and maintained by a campamento, or caretaker. It is a road to be compared to the famous passes of the Alps and Norway or the government road to Darjeeling.

The men who made Taft's Benguet boulevard built a monument to be proud of, says a writer in Travel and Exploration. They dug it out of the mountain side or built it up from the river. They swung it across the yawning gorges on grapevine bridges made of wire cable, which never fail to bring squeals of terror from the New England schoolmarm as the cars slowly crawl out and swing 200 feet above the rushing torrent.

**The Charge at Marengo.**  
As an instance of magnificent blundering, sung by poets and treasured in story, no record is ever likely to come up to that of the Light brigade in the Crimean war. But perhaps most remarkable was Kellerman's charge at Marengo. From daybreak until late afternoon the Austrians had the best of it. Desaix said to Napoleon, "The battle is completely lost," adding: "But it is only 4 o'clock. There is time to gain another one." A little later Kellerman with 400 mounted sabers—carefully hidden by a vineyard till the fateful moment arrived—dashed out upon the flank of the Hungarian infantry. The onset was irresistible. Two thousand imperial soldiers surrendered with their general, and the French, inspired to a final effort, wrested a brilliant victory—unique, even in Napoleon's career—from their opponents.

**Her Ultimatum.**  
"I should like to chat with you awhile, Mrs. Duggan," the young lady says who has taken up settlement work. "I want to talk with you about—"  
"Are ye one of them uplifters?" Mrs. Duggan, interrupts, without taking her hands from the wash-tub.

"Well, in a sense, that is my hope."  
"Well, I've just this to say. I was one day behind with my washin's last week because of helpful visitin' committee ladies, an' from now on them that wants to improve my condition in life will either have to do the washin' while I sit an' listen or pay me 50 cents an hour f'r hearin' them through with an interested an' inspirin' expression."—Judge.

**Atmospheric Conoussion.**  
The man who was hurrying up the stairway leading to the elevated railway station trod on the skirt of the middle aged dame who was proceeding more leisurely, whereupon he indulged himself in a bit of muffled profanity.  
"What did you say, sir?" she demanded.  
"I was—er—trying to make a noise like an apology, ma'am."  
"Thanks," she rejoined with a frosty smile. "Now will you—er—kindly make a noise like an ill mannered person falling down a stairway?"  
Then the procession moved on again in silence.—Chicago Tribune.

**Fires in Japan.**  
Cool and capable in war, the Japanese, despite centuries of familiarity, appear to lose their heads when fire starts. Confusion reigns supreme. Connected with each fire station are large numbers of what may be termed auxiliaries, who have really nothing to do with the actual task of extinguishing the flames, but whose duties consist in appearing on the scene at the earliest possible moment armed with lanterns and in thereafter helping to remove goods and chattels from the buildings within the danger zone.

**HIS LITTLE BLACK PONY.**

It Landed Its Owner In the United States Senate.

Judge William G. Ewing, at one time a well known lawyer of Quincy, Ill., and later a famous lecturer on Christian Science, told how James A. McDougal was made United States senator.

"When I was a boy and lived in Bloomington," said the judge, "McDougal was also a resident of that city and the owner of a handsome little black pony, which was a source of unending pleasure to all boys in the neighborhood, including myself. Scores of times I have seen five or six little fellows on his back at one time.

"Finally, of course, these boys grew up to be men and scattered, as boys will. Well, McDougal went west. Years afterward I chanced to be in Bloomington and attended a reception being given to McDougal, then United States senator from California.

"When I was presented to McDougal he looked at me very closely and then repeated by name several times, 'Ewing, Ewing—there were a number of Ewings, if I remember correctly.'

"I am William," I said.  
"William?" replied McDougal. "I do not recall any William."  
"But I was usually called 'Whig,'" I answered. "Don't you remember Whig Ewing, the one who used to ride your little black pony?"

"Well, I should say I do! Whig Ewing, come with me; I want to tell you something," and he drew me aside, saying: "I want to tell you how that little black pony made me United States senator. It was like this: The Democrats had a clear majority on joint ballot, and to be elected was just a matter of getting the Democratic nomination. I got within one vote of it, and there I stuck. My friends were willing to stay by me indefinitely, but it did not seem fair that I should hold them any longer than one more day, and I told them so.

"Among the Democrats who had not been voting for me was one Barnett, whom I began to fancy I had known long ago. That night about midnight I went to his hotel and found him in.  
"Didn't you once live in Bloomington, Ill.?" I asked.  
"He said he did.  
"Very well. Do you recall a little black pony on which you and a lot of other boys used to ride?"  
"He gave a quick answer in the affirmative.

"And don't you recall McDougal as one of those boys?" I asked.  
"He was on his feet in a minute and had me by the hands, and after looking at me for a moment he said: 'Now, you just go back to your hotel and go to bed! I'll do the rest.'"  
"I followed his advice," concluded McDougal, "and that's how I came to be United States senator."  
—J. H. Rockwell in Chicago Record-Herald.

**An Officer's Ready Wit.**  
An ancestor of Tolstoy's, an army officer, was an excellent mimic. One day he was mimicking the Emperor Paul to a group of his friends when Paul himself entered and for some moments looked on unperceived at the antics of the young man. Tolstoy finally turned, and, beholding the emperor, he bowed his head and was silent. "Go on, sir," said Paul. "Continue your performance."  
The young man hesitated a moment, and then, folding his arms and reproducing every gesture and intonation of his sovereign, he said: "Tolstoy, you deserve to be degraded, but I remember the thoughtlessness of youth, and you are pardoned." The czar smiled slightly at this speech. "Well, be it so," he said.—London Globe.

**Mrs. Newedd's System.**  
"John," said Newedd's mother, "I picked up Florence's account book this morning, and I must say I am disturbed over it. There are numerous entries of cash to G. K. W. Now, who is this G. K. W. your wife is giving sums of money to?"  
"Oh, that's all right, mother. You see, Florence has a poor memory about expenditures, so whenever she comes out short she balances her accounts with G. K. W."  
"And what in the world is G. K. W.?"  
"Goodness Knows What!"—Boston Transcript.

**Couldn't Do It.**  
"No use," growled Mr. Smith to his wife from the bathroom. "I can't do it."  
"What is it, dear?" asked the wife in alarm.  
"Why, the doctor told me this morning to drink hot water an hour before dinner for my indigestion. Here I have got a quart down, am nearly bursting, and I haven't been drinking fifteen minutes yet."—Ladies' Home Journal.

**England's Union Jack.**

The original flag of England was the banner of St. George (white with a red cross). This in 1606 was incorporated with the banner of Scotland (blue with a white diagonal cross). This combination obtained the name of the "union jack" in allusion to the union with Scotland. This arrangement continued till the union with Ireland in 1801, when the banner of St. Patrick (white with a diagonal red cross) was amalgamated with it and forms the present union flag. It is generally understood that the word "jack" is a corruption of James.—New York American.

**Marines and Sailors.**  
Marines are really soldiers serving on shipboard, and not sailors. They are a part of the armament of the ship, not a part of its crew. The marine system began in the British navy about the year 1665, when an order in council authorized the raising of 1,200 soldiers for sea service. The system, however, of having soldiers exclusively for service at sea was not carried into effect until 1698, when two marine regiments were formed.

**Well Behaved.**  
Mother—I don't like the looks of that boy I saw you playing with on the street. You must not play with bad little boys, you know.  
Son—Oh, he ain't a bad little boy, mamma. He's a good little boy. He's been to the reform school two times, and they've let him out each time on account of good behavior.

**New Game.**  
"What was that tiresome old explorer talking about?" inquired the languid lady.  
"Progressive Patagonia."  
"And how do you play it?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

**Not For Willie.**  
A country woman and her little boy were visiting the city, and while seeing the sights of the place the mother's eyes were attracted by the showy display of stuffed animals in a taxidermist's shop window.  
"Let's go in here and see what we can get for you, Willie," said the mother.  
"Sure, ma, and"—His eye fell upon a sign over the door which read, "Let us tan your hides."  
"Oh, no, no, ma; let's don't go in there! I get 'nuff of that at home," he cried excitedly, and they passed up the taxidermist's shop.—National Monthly.

**It's Never Given Away.**  
"Pa," said Johnny, who is a persistent knowledge seeker, "what is a lawgiver?"  
"There isn't any such thing, Johnny," replied the old gentleman, who had been involved in considerable litigation in his time.  
"But this book says that somebody was a great lawgiver," persisted the youngster.  
"Then it's a mistake," rejoined his father. "Law is never given; it's retailed in very small quantities at very high figures."

**Changing Fashions.**  
While the people cling to most of their foolish notions, it may be said that the Fats and Leans are not playing baseball as often as they did in days gone by.—Atchison Globe.

**Man.**  
In fit to his nature, infinite in desires, man is a fallen god who enters the heavens.—Lamartine.

**Master in Chancery's Sale of Real Estate**

State of Illinois ss. In the Circuit Court of DeKalb County, In Chancery.  
Complainant, vs.  
John D. Page, Gustav Fidlouski and F. O. Swan, Defendants.  
Foreclosure. General No. 17885.  
Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of the order and decree of said Court, made and entered in said cause at the June Term, to-wit: on the 7th day of June, A. D. 1911, I shall, on Saturday, the 29th day of July, A. D. 1911, at the hour of 11 o'clock, a. m., at the front door of the dwelling house upon the premises hereinafter described, sell at public vendue to the highest and best bidder therefor for cash, the following described real estate, to-wit: Lot nine (9) in Block two (2) in Stephens' Addition to the Village of Genoa, DeKalb County, Illinois, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to realize the money required by said decree.  
Dated this 19th day of June, A. D. 1911.  
A. W. Fisk,  
Master in Chancery.  
G. F. Stott,  
Complainant's Solicitor. 40-41

Nearly Always Right.  
The man who doesn't think he is a lady killer generally isn't.

**True Optimism.**  
Old Smoker—After all, the best pipe is a clay pipe. When you drop it you never have to pick it up.—Figaro.

**A Gift for a Baby.**  
A charming gift for a new baby is a set of washed gold safety pins. These are not the small sets connected by a chain used to fasten the little frocks, but are ordinary safeties specially gold washed for the purpose.

**Wealth Buried With the Dead.**  
The Dyaks, besides the deceased's property, bury with him sometimes large sums of money and other valuables, so that it frequently happens that a father, unfortunate in his family, is by the death of his children reduced to poverty. And in some extinct societies of America nothing but the deceased's land, which they were unable to put into his grave, remained for his widow and children.

**OUR BEST OFFER!**

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All the News of the World and Home  
Only 25c More Than the Price  
of THE REPUBLICAN-JOURNAL ALONE

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| 21 columns of news.  | 7 columns of live stock and market reports. No live stock paper contains a better live stock market report than The Weekly Inter Ocean and Farmer. |
| 14 columns of talks by a practical farmer on farm topics—economical machinery, planting, growing and storing of fruits and vegetables, breeding and marketing of live stock.   | 40 questions and answers by readers on anything pertaining to the business of farming, gardening, raising of live stock and Poultry, etc.          |
| 20 or more "Lost and Found Poems and Songs"  | 10 to 20 questions on veterinary subjects.   |
| 1 column of Health and Beauty Hints.   | 7 columns of information on receipts, patterns, formulas, etc., furnished by readers.  |
| Best short and continued stories—Chess and Checkers—Puzzles and Compositions—Dr. Reeder's Home Health Club—Miscellaneous Questions and Answers—Poems of the Day—A Special Washington Letter—Taking cartoons and Illustrations. | 14 to 21 columns of stories of public men, historical, geographical and other miscellany.  |
| 5 columns of live, entertaining editorials.  | 5 columns of specially reported sermons by leading American clergymen, and the Sunday School Lesson.   |

These features, together with a special magazine department, make up the leading farm, and home newspaper of the West.

**OUR OFFER**

The price of the Weekly Inter Ocean and Farmer remains \$1.00 a year  
The price of The Republican-Journal is.....\$1.25 a year

**The two papers each one year only \$1.50**

N. B.—This special arrangement with The Weekly Inter Ocean and Farmer is for a limited time only. Subscribers to The Weekly Inter Ocean and Farmer are assured that no papers will be sent after their subscriptions expire unless their subscriptions are renewed by cash payments.

**LOW SUMMER PRICES**  
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GENUINE SCRANTON  
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Egg or Range \$8.25 Chestnut \$8.50  
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BIG  
**PICTURE SHOW**  
Every Saturday Night  
**AT THE PAVILION**

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cts.

**DOINGS OF THE WEEK**

THE assistance of all subscribers is invited and solicited in making this department interesting. Any item of news left at the office, in the box at the east corner of the Exchange Bank building or given the editor on the street will be greatly appreciated. If you have visitors or have been away yourself or if you know anything good about your neighbors tell us about it.

Hats at just half price at Olmsted's.  
A special sale on oxfords at Lemcke's.  
Mrs. F. E. Wells visited in Elgin Tuesday.  
Mrs. F. W. Olmsted was an Elgin visitor Monday.  
Mrs. K. Shipman was a Chicago visitor Monday.  
Mrs. E. Richardson was a Chicago visitor Tuesday.  
Gust Krause transacted business in Elgin Tuesday.  
If you want a Grecian girdle belt, Lemcke has them.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Duval were Elgin visitors Tuesday.  
J. T. Dempsey was out from Chicago over Stnday.  
Go to Lemcke's if you want pumps or oxfords cheap.  
Mrs. H. Shattuck visited with Elgin friends last week.  
A nice line of lawn on sale for 8c per yard at Lemcke's.  
Children's dresses, play suits and rompers at Olmsted's.  
New ready made lawn and white dresses at Olmsted's.  
Jas. J. Hammond visited his mother at Aurora Monday.  
E. A. Adler and son, Harry, were Chicago visitors Monday.  
Miss Elma Smock was a Rockford visitor the first of the week.  
See the pretty, sheer lawns for 5c, 12½c and 16c at F. W. Olmsted's.  
Miss Isabella Coult's of Chicago spent last week with Miss Louise Stewart.  
J. A. Patterson and F. W. Olmsted transacted business in Chicago Monday.  
Mrs. G. C. Rowen is visiting with Dr. Gabriel and family at Piqua, Ohio.  
Mrs. Williams of Sycamore was a Sunday guest at the home of her son, F. J.  
Mrs. Muzzy of Chicago is a guest at the home of her mother, Mrs. Willis Ide.  
Mrs. W. S. Allen of Chicago was a week end visitor at the home of G. C. Rowen.  
Raymond Schneider of Chicago is visiting at the home of his aunt, Mrs. W. H. Leonard.  
E. H. Browne and A. E. Pickett transacted business in the windy city Tuesday.  
Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Adams and Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Adams spent Monday in Chicago.  
Mrs. E. J. Carey of Chicago has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Dunn.  
Attorney F. S. Abraham of Chicago called on his parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Abraham, Monday afternoon.  
Lee Campbell of Elgin found a pearl in the Fox river Monday which he sold to an Elgin dealer for \$100.00.  
The Gallagher family is entertaining their sister and husband, Mr. and Mrs. John Mathews, of St. Paul, Minn.  
Born to Mr. and Mrs. Al Opp, at Belvidere, Friday, June 23, a girl. Mrs. Opp was formerly Miss Della Geithman.  
A healthy turkey flock is a big revenue for the farm. Keep disease away by using 20th Century. Ask Ira W. Douglass about it.  
For rent, summer cottages, furnished, on Rock river, Byron, Ill., with boat and canoe. Write F. B. Spoor, Byron, Ill. 40-2t  
During the severe electrical storm last Saturday night a valuable mare belonging to G. W. Houdeshell was killed by the lightning.  
For sale, house and lot at corner of Sycamore and Church streets in city of Genoa. For terms inquire of Mrs. J. T. Dempsey. 40-1f  
Mrs. Bauman of Hampshire, a patient of Dr. C. H. Mordoff, was operated on Wednesday at Sherman hospital by Dr. W. S. Brown of Elgin. Present indications are the operation is entirely successful.

**Staver Buggies**

Just received, a car load of the famous Staver buggies, which I will be pleased to show you and the price is right. I also carry a full line of harness and blankets and everything for the horse. If you are going to buy a buggy, call and see me. If you have not got the money I will sell it to you just the same.

REMEMBER THE PLACE

**COOPER'S**  
10c Hitch Barn

Successor to Kellogg & Adams  
Horses Bought, Sold and Exchanged

**Do it now!**



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

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Awe and son, Walter, visited Mrs. Awe's parents at Huntley the first of the week, making the trip over the interurban lines.

Mr. Neidigh of Burlington, his sister of Cedarville and Miss Pearl Smith of Burlington were visitors at the home of Jas. Hutchison, Jr., Wednesday evening.

Jas. R. Kiernan added another deal to his long list of automobile sales this week. He delivered a Maxwell touring car to Jos. Aurner of Kingston Monday.

Ralph Patterson is the possessor of a Maxwell runabout, purchased thru the Kiernan agency. The machine can be changed to a small four passenger touring car.

Miss Cora Watson has secured a position as teacher in the primary department of the Shabbona schools. Miss Watson graduated from the Genoa high school this spring.

Another deal was closed thru the Geithman & Hammond Land Agency whereby the Gibbs land, consisting of 49 acres, was transferred from Fred Scherf to Frank E. Clayton.

The next regular meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held at the home of Mrs. James Hammend July 13 at 2:30 p. m. A good attendance is desired as plans are to be made for our anniversary.

This is cherry picking time and there is plenty of "pickin'." The crop is the heaviest it has been in years and of good quality, the worms having failed to make their appearance in the usual numbers.

P. A. Quanstrong has just closed a contract for the erection of a cement silo on the farm of Elmer Becker. He is now building cement tanks on the Ellwood farm, using the same machinery that is utilized in the construction of silos.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Olmstead were surprised by a large number of their friends last Friday evening. The evening was enjoyed by all, Mr. and Mrs. Olmstead leaving nothing undone for the comfort and pleasure of their guests.

Raymond, son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Sisley, and Raymond, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. U. Schneider, all former residents of Genoa, graduated from Chicago high school last week, the former from Lane Technical and the latter from Crane.

H. Hartung of Crystal Lake has been running a merry-go-round in Genoa during the past week, adding much to the joys of the youngsters—and older ones. The machine is the best ever put up in Genoa and is under good management.

Miss Beulah Fenton left last Thursday for New Raymer, Colo., where she will spend several weeks with her grand-parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fenton. While there she will visit several places in the Rockies and return home via Omaha, Nebr.

We have arranged with The Weekly Inter Ocean and Farmer so that our patrons can secure that sterling paper, together with our own, at the exceedingly low price of \$1.50 for one year. This is a rare opportunity and should be taken advantage of.

Illinois delegates to the head camp of the Modern Woodmen at Buffalo presented Dr. J. A. Rutledge, who will retire as director July 20, a chest of silver containing ninety-three pieces. In addition the doctor received a silver tea service of six pieces.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Hutchison, Sr., were in Chicago the first of the week where the former has been consulting physicians. He will return to Chicago next Monday for further consultation and may submit to an operation for the removal of a tumorous growth from the side.

Mrs. Mianie Schmidt of this city has filed a bill for separate maintenance in the circuit court, several charges being preferred against the defendant, Rudolph Schmidt. They were married in 1904 and lived together until the first of this month, having a six year old child.

**BE CAREFUL WITH PORK.**

Make Sure That It Is Properly Cooked Before You Eat It.

Cases of illness sometimes occur from eating uncooked or insufficiently cooked pork which is infested with a microscopic parasite commonly known as trichina, or flesh worm, the scientific name being Trichinella spiralis. An average of 1 or 2 per cent of the hogs slaughtered in the United States are, according to the bureau of animal industry of the United States department of agriculture, infested with this parasite. When transmitted to human beings trichinae may cause serious illness, sometimes resulting in death. Out of about 15,000 cases of trichinosis recorded in medical literature, most of which occurred in Europe, 830 resulted fatally. No method of inspection has yet been devised by which the presence or absence of trichinae in pork can be determined with certainty, and the government meat inspection does not include inspection for this parasite. All persons are accordingly warned by the United States department of agriculture not to eat pork or sausage, or sausage containing pork, whether or not it has been inspected by federal, state or municipal authorities, until after it has been properly cooked. A temperature of about 160 degrees Fahrenheit kills the parasite; therefore pork, when properly cooked, may be eaten without any danger of infection. Fresh pork should be cooked until it becomes white and is no longer red in color in all portions of the piece, at the center as well as near the surface. Dry salt pork, pickled pork and smoked pork previously salted or pickled, provided the curing is thorough, are practically safe so far as trichinosis is concerned, but as the thoroughness of the curing is not always certain such meat should also be cooked before it is eaten.—Bradstreet's.

**Some Familiar Quotations.**  
"Alliteratore's artful aid" was spoken of by the little read poet Churchill. "The pink of perfection" was originated by Oliver Goldsmith; so were "Measures, not men," and "Man wants but little here below, nor wants that little long." Gray, the author of the "Elegy," is responsible for many popular phrases, among them "Full many a gem of purest ray serene," "To waste its sweetness on the desert air," "This pleasing, anxious being," "The paths of glory lead but to the grave" and "Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise." Dr. Johnson gave us "Who lives to please must please to live." He also said, "Who drives fat oxen should himself be fat," in which there is more sound than sense.

**The Silk Spinning Oyster.**  
A mollusk that might take an important place in textile industries if it existed in sufficient numbers is found in warm seas, especially on the coast of Sicily. It is the pinna, a genus of wing shelled bivalves, of which one species attains a length of two feet. To attach itself to the rocks it spins a cable of strong filaments, called collectively the byssus. These threads are wonderfully strong, silken in texture and have been woven into various delicate fabrics. A pair of gloves from this material may be seen in the British museum, and fine mummy cloths made from it by the ancients are still preserved.

**Starlight.**  
Starlight has been measured in comparison with the sunlight and the following results been announced: The light received from a star of the first magnitude like Vega is about one forty-thousandth-millionth of the sun's. Young places the total starlight received by the earth at the value of 3,000 first magnitude stars, thus making the whole starlight to be one-sixtieth that of the full moon.—Chicago Record-Herald.

**His Contribution.**  
"I wish some time, Mr. Speeder," said the doctor, "that you would bear our hospital in mind and, if it appeals to you, do something for it."  
"Great Scott, Squills," retorted Speeder, "why can't you be satisfied? That new chauffeur of mine has contributed at least two patients a day to your old charity. What more do you want?"—Harper's Weekly.

**No Hope For Him.**  
"There's no use," he sadly said. "I'm a dead failure in life."  
"Don't give up. You have tried many things, but the trouble is that you simply haven't struck the thing for which you are fitted."  
"There's nothing for which I'm fitted. I'm a failure, I tell you. I don't believe I could get rich even if I started a chicken farm."—Chicago Record-Herald.

**HISTORIC DARK DAYS.**

In the Year 626 Half of the Sun Was Obscured For Eight Months.

In the year 358, just before the earthquake of Nicomedia, the darkness was very dense from two to three hours. Two years afterward in all the provinces of the Roman empire there was obscurity from early dawn to noon. The stars were visible, and its duration precludes the idea of a solar eclipse. At the return of light the sun appeared first in a crescent form; then half its face was seen and was gradually restored to its whole visible disk.

In 409 the stars were seen by day at Rome. About 536 the sun was obscured for fourteen months, so that very little of his light was seen. In 567 such darkness prevailed from 3 p. m. till night that nothing could be seen. In 626 half the sun's disk was obscured for eight months. In 733 he was again darkened, and people were generally terrified.

In 934 Portugal was in darkness for two months, the sun having lost its brightness. The heavens were then opened in fissures by strong flashes of lightning, when there was suddenly bright sunlight. On Sept. 21, 1091, the sun was darkened for three hours. On Feb. 28, 1206, for six hours complete darkness turned the day into night. In 1241, on Michaelmas day, the stars were visible at 3 p. m. In 1547, April 23 to 25, three days, the sun was so obscured that many stars were visible at one. Thus says Humboldt in Cosmos.

If we come almost to our own time, to May 19, 1790, history and tradition assert the occurrence of a remarkable day prevailing over New England, at least, and considerably in some other places. It came on between 10 and 11 a. m. and continued until midnight, growing gradually darker and darker even till 11 at night. Candles and lamps were lighted for the people to see to dine and perform work about the house. These became requisite before 12 o'clock m. In the evening so dense was it that farmers could scarcely, even with the aid of a lantern, grope their way to the barn to take care of the cattle. The birds retired to their roosts at 11 a. m., and the day was converted into night.

**Dark Ages.**  
The dark ages were so called from the fact that for a thousand years or so during the period between the fall of the Roman empire and the revival of learning Europe was in intellectual darkness. Learning had practically disappeared from the earth. Very few were able to read or write. Pretty nearly all knowledge of the arts and sciences, of history and literature, had perished, and the almost universal ignorance lay upon men like a great cloud. The wisdom of the past was locked up in Latin, which was known only to the scholars, and it was not until about 1453 (at the fall of Constantinople) that the Greeks began to enlighten the darkened mind of Europe.

**One Thing She Held Fast.**  
A music teacher was giving a lesson to a talented but careless pupil and was rapidly becoming impatient with her. Finally, at a most complicated part of a difficult piece, the pupil lifted her hands from the piano and made a wild dash for her handkerchief to stop a threatened sneeze. It was the last straw.  
"Oh," exclaimed the teacher, thrusting her own handkerchief at her, "was there ever such a girl? You lose your position, you lose your fingering, you lose your handkerchief—you lose everything!"  
"Oh, no," responded the pupil, with a twinkle. "Not everything! I haven't lost my temper."

**The Easiest Way.**  
A steam heating plant had been installed in the house of the new president of a small, conservative college. The president, startled by a break in the steam pipes, went in search of the college janitor. Being unfamiliar with his new surroundings, he entered the library.  
"Dr. S-and-so," he inquired, his breath coming in gasps, "how can I find the janitor?"  
"Well," the librarian replied in a slow drawl, "I find the surest way is to send him a postal card."—Exchange.

**Cuts Little Billy.**  
"Billy," said Billy's mother, "didn't I tell you that if you ate any of that jam I'd whip you?"  
"Yessum. But you wouldn't whip a sick kid, would you?"  
"Of course not. Are you ill, Billy?"  
"Yessum. I don't think I'll git well."  
"Mamma's poor little boy! What made him ill?"  
"Eatin' too much jam."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

An extraordinary program will take place at the pavilion next Saturday evening. Besides the usual big motion picture show Holtgren's orchestra will furnish music and feature a trombone soloist, one of the best in the country. After the program a dance will be held for which the same orchestra will furnish music. Admission to the show 10 cents. Dance tickets, 50 cents. The first 25 ladies purchasing tickets for the show will be presented with a sheet of the latest popular music. The pavilion is the most comfortable show place in the county. Cool and well ventilated, with plenty of room.

**The Corson Picnic**  
The Corson picnic last Thursday was one of the most successful of the many successful ones that have been held, from the standpoint of attendance, social pleasures and "eats." There were fully three hundred present, and every one of the number was alive and made the most of the event. Old acquaintances were renewed and stories of the past told again by the older people, while the younger folks had no trouble in taking care of themselves. Many gallons of ice cream were disposed of and 130 gallons of lemonade were made. At the dinner table the array of chicken, roasts, cakes etc.—and pie—it was enough to discourage most any one. The picnic will be held at the home of A. F. Corson next year.

**Trim the Trees**  
Property owners are hereby notified to trim all tree branches which hang over the sidewalks and interfere with pedestrians. They should be trimmed high enough to permit a person to walk underneath with umbrella overhead. If this work is not done by owners by the first of next week, the street commissioner will do the work.  
Elmer Harshman, Supt. Sts.

**Beats Horse Market**  
Frank Williams, the local cigar manufacturer, sold his fancy beagle hound, "Noisy," to Mr. Harang, of the Woodstock & Sycamore Traction Co., Wednesday, the consideration being \$75.00. It was some price for a little bit of dog flesh, but there is some class to the animal. It was just such stock, belonging to Mr. Williams, that was poisoned not long since. One can now realize why it would not be well for the poisoner if "Pants" ever identified him.

**Our Summer Sale**  
**Of Men's Furnishings**  
Continues 'til Saturday Night  
This summer sale is a great success. Many men have profited by the splendid offerings. It's an opportunity to supply your needs in summer fixings at end-of-the-season prices.  
Men's regular 49c balbriggan underwear, at garment 35c.  
A lot of boy's 75c and 98c blouses, slightly soiled, at 49c.  
All derby and soft hats at low clearance prices.  
Theo. F. Swan,  
Great Department Store, Elgin.

**Administrator's Notice**  
Estate of Bernhard Geithman, Deceased.  
The undersigned, having been appointed Administrator of the Estate of Bernhard Geithman, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the County Court of DeKalb County, at the Court House in Sycamore at the September Term, on the first Monday in September next, at which time all persons having claims against said Estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned. Dated this 12th day of June, A. D. 1911.  
W. A. GEITHMAN, Administrator

**Houses and Lots**  
**For Sale**  
RESIDENCES, ready to use, in all parts of town, anywhere from \$600.00 to \$6000.00.  
VACANT LOTS, anywhere from \$50.00 to \$500.00, according to location.  
BUSINESS PROPERTY, worth the price.  
FARMS of various sizes, from 80 acres to 300 acres, at \$10.00 per acre and up.  
HOUSES to let.  
**D. S. Brown**  
at  
**EXCHANGE BANK**  
Genoa, Ill.

**L. E. CARMICHAEL**  
**DRUGGIST**  
**HEADQUARTERS FOR**  
Paris Green  
Hellebore  
London Purple  
Formaldehyde  
Bromo Chloralum  
Chloride Lime  
Sulphate Iron  
Insect Powder  
Kreso Dip  
Fly Shy  
Disinfectants  
Fly, Bug, and Insect Destroyers  
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**BEST**  
FLOUR, that stands on its merits. Manufactured for us and ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to be made of the best hard wheat. Those who have used this brand are well pleased and call for more. We stand behind every sack with our reputation for handling the BEST.  
GIVE US A TRIAL ORDER TODAY  
**\$1.50 PER SACK**  
**E. C. OBERG**

# The Movement for a Safe and Sane Fourth

It is safe to say that no more crusade ever inaugurated in this country has made more rapid progress than the movement for a safe and sane Fourth. It is only a few years since the idea was first suggested in its present tangible form, and yet dozens of cities and towns have already adopted it in its most pronounced form, while countless others have accepted a portion of the creed, and yet others are planning to fall into line this year. It affords the most conclusive evidence of the power of public opinion that in practically every community where the safe and sane crusade has taken root no official action has been taken nor recommended by the municipal authorities until public sentiment spurred them to it.

What individual deserves credit for first conceiving the idea of a safe and sane Fourth, and what town or city can lay claim to first putting the idea in practice, presents almost as mooted a question as the famous one as to who first suggested the name of William McKinley for the presidency. Several different persons and several different cities have laid claim to the title of originator of the innovation. Perhaps it would be most just to con-



THE COLOR SQUAD

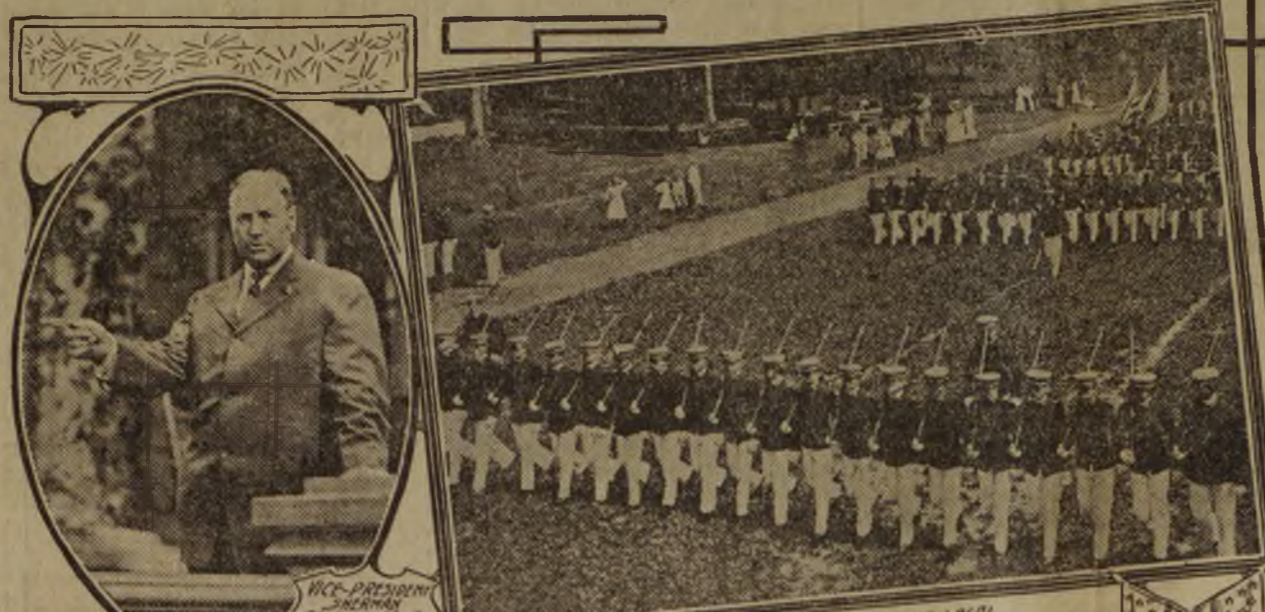
cede that the plan took shape spontaneously and simultaneously in several different localities, such communities as Cleveland and Washington, D. C., being among the first of the larger cities to put the plan in practice on a comprehensive scale, embracing the whole jurisdiction of the city involved.

The incentive for this safe and sane movement was found, of course, in the appalling loss of life attendant upon celebrations of the Fourth in the old-fashioned way. Perhaps there were just as many accidents proportionately in connection with Independence Day celebrations in the days of our grandfathers as there were just prior to this crusade, but then again there may not have been, for the toy pistol makers and firecracker manufacturers were busy in later years devising "improvements" in the noise-making line that seemed to prove fruitful of mishaps when in the hands of irresponsible youngsters.

Or even if, as opponents of the safe and sane Fourth have claimed, the proportion of accidents did not show an increase the growth in the population of the country served to roll up a total so much more appalling in sheer force of figures that a good many people were aroused on the subject. Then, too, the perfection of present-day methods of news-gathering has made it possible for the newspapers to give a complete chronicle of the havoc of the old-fashioned Fourth on the morning following the day we celebrate, and this has served to bring home the matter to many people who never suffered from a Fourth of July accident in their own immediate family and circle of friends.

When the statistics began to show, a few years back, that the American people were expressing their patriotism on the Fourth in a manner that each year cost the lives of several dozen persons and injured, more or less seriously, several thousand others, there was a country-wide protest that swelled in volume. Not, of course, without some opposition, the idea has spread and its extent may be surmised from the statement that the recent failure of one of the largest fireworks manufacturers in the country was said to be due solely to this new order of things, whereas other importers and manufacturers of firecrackers and fireworks have loudly lamented that their business will be ruined if the thing goes on.

The "safe and sane Fourth" is so new that there are few hard and fast rules regarding it. Indeed, a conception of the idea, differing in more or less degree, is encountered in every different city which has adopted the plan. The basic principle is not, however, as some people suppose, the abolition of all noise and fireworks on the Fourth. On the contrary, the advocates of the safe and sane program favor waving flags and booming guns and sputtering sky rockets and all the other frills dear to the memories of our childhood, but they take the stand that these things should be managed—and particularly the fireworks "set off"—by experienced hands, instead of by children and grown-ups who have



A TOWN CARRIER ANNOUNCING THE EVENTS OF THE DAY

little practice with this sort of thing and who, perhaps through thoughtlessness, are very careless of other people's safety as well as their own.

The extent to which a city regulates the sale of fireworks and noise-making explosives may be taken as an index of the measure of its adoption of the safe and sane gospel. Some cities have gone so far as to prohibit absolutely the sale of firecrackers and fireworks, while others merely limit firecrackers to length of three inches with a view to eliminating the deadly "cannon cracker." All the more progressive municipalities have put a ban on the toy pistols and the miniature torpedoes, which in years gone by have probably caused more deaths than any other similar destructive agent, particularly among the younger children. In our up-to-date cities it has been necessary for some years past for a retail merchant to obtain a license or police permit to store and sell fireworks, and thus it has been a simple matter for the authorities to put a snuffer on the business by refusing to issue such permits.

The accepted plan of providing a safe and sane celebration as a substitute for the old-time noisy free-for-all jollification is to place the matter in the hands of a committee of prominent citizens, which raises by subscription a fund of several hundred or several thousand dollars, to defray the expenses of the common celebration, just as money is raised for a street fair. The popular idea is to centralize the new-fangled Fourth of July celebration. In some places the day is done literally by holding all the events of the day at some centrally-located rendezvous such as a public square, a fair ground or a park. In other instances there are three or four, or maybe half a dozen, "centers" of celebration located in as many different sections of the city and designed to give the residents of each district a lively Fourth without necessitating a journey far from home.

Two main aims are constantly kept in mind by wide-awake committeemen who plan a Fourth of July frolic in accordance with the safe and sane ideals of the twentieth century. One of these ambitions is to have "something doing" every minute of the day so that no critic can say that things are less lively in the old town than in the days when every citizen could make his own celebration in his own front yard. The other purpose is to arrange features that will enlist the co-operation of the greatest possible number of children so that the little folks will not feel that they are being cheated out of their Fourth of July fun and made to merely serve as spectators for the performances of the grown-ups.

This latter consideration explains why it is that the average safe and sane Fourth includes one or more open-air plays or spectacles or drills in which hundreds of school children and even kindergarten take part, appropriately dressed in red, white and blue, and carrying flags or other suitable emblems of the occasion. These open-air fetes are not wholly restricted to the younger members of the community, though. Pageantry has been growing rapidly in popular favor in this country of recent years—following its vogue in England and elsewhere abroad—and of course the Fourth of July makes an ideal occasion for such a portrayal, particularly if it deals with a historical subject.

Many of the features of the safe and sane Fourth are old friends familiar to us from the Independence Days of the past. For instance, there is the early morning salute of cannon and the "exercises," embracing the reading of the Declaration of Independence by some local orator and an "address of the day" by some celebrity brought to town for the occasion. Even the firemen's contests and hose races still have honored places on many of the programs, and so, too, have the time-honored balloon ascensions, although more likely than not the once-popular parachute jump has now been succeeded by an aeroplane flight. Even the "\$5,000 display of fireworks" that rounded out the day under the old plan is retained, only now it is considered advantageous to have the rockets and pinwheels and all the other spark throwers set off by professionals sent by the firm that furnishes the display, instead of leaving it to local talent that doesn't get much practice at this sort of thing except on the Fourth and at election time, and in consequence is apt to pay the price of blistered hands and singed hair, if nothing worse.

And speaking of fireworks brings to mind the fact that daylight fireworks play a prominent part in most of these new safe and sane celebrations of the big summer holiday. Of course, daylight fireworks are no new invention and they have been used to some extent on the Fourth of July for many years past. Only they have been hailed as one of the vehicles of celebration specially adapted to the safe and sane scheme, and the market has been stimulated accordingly while the manufacturers have been encouraged by this new demand to improve their offerings and give greater variety in effects.

The approved style of daylight fireworks consists of bombs in the form of large balls, which are shot aloft from mortars just as are the bombs which now have conspicuous place in all pretentious displays of night fireworks. The discharge of the gun from which the bomb is hurled skyward in itself affords sufficient noise to satisfy any lover of the old-fashioned Fourth, and when the bomb has attained a considerable height it bursts with a second report and releases a number of tiny flags or streamers of red, white and blue bunting, or maybe a fanciful design in tissue paper that is inflated by the breeze and in the form of a snake or dragon or what-not floats gracefully to earth to be grasped by some fortunate member of the struggling throng of children that have watched its descent. The time-honored hot air balloons of tri-colored tissue paper are another stand-by of the safe and sane committeemen and in connection with an up-to-date city celebration hundreds of these couriers are dispatched to the clouds. To lend zest to the fights for the youthful spectators it is sometimes the custom to append packages of "prizes" that drop as the balloons ascend—prizes such as fans or flags or badges or possibly tickets, each "good for one plate of ice cream."

#### AUTHOR OF "MONEY."

The author of "Money" held a high opinion of the influence exercised by his works, especially by "Pelham," his first novel. "This book," he writes, "killed Byronism. It put an end to the Satanic mania and turned the thoughts and ambitions of young gentlemen without neckcloths, and young clerks who were sallow, from playing the Corsair and boasting that they were villains." It certainly drew at least one substantial tribute from a reader. According to Lytton's biographer, "amongst the curiosities at Knebworth is an enormous gold dressing case, elaborately fitted with every conceivable requirement for the toilet of an enthusiast, which was an anonymous gift of some enthusiast to the young author of 'Pelham.'"



## FASHION'S LATEST FANCIES

### SCANT SKIRT PERVADES

RULING FEATURE IN WARDROBE FOR SUMMER RESORTS

Directoire Bodices Go With More Elaborate Ones and Dainty Blouse Effects With the Simple Creations.

The clothes being made up for summer resorts vary according to the smartness of the place, though there are certain features that pervade both fine and simple dress. The scant skirt, made plainly about the feet and with a high waist line, is all pervasive, charming directoire bodices going with more elaborate ones and various dainty little blouse effects with the simple. Here and there among the more dressy gowns is observed the old pantaloon influence, this being obtained by a deep scant puff turning up on a shirt foundation, over which falls the skirt proper, slashed at the sides to show the puffy under part. Some of these skirt foundations are, in fact, divided in the middle, all of the shops showing several examples in the mode and private dress-makers taking it up with uncommon liberality. But the underskirt in one with the puff finish gives the Turkish trousers touch without the indecency of the actual thing; and, ridicule or not, the smart woman has found that such frocks are bewitchingly chic. The straight, loose panel back and front, which the divided skirt introduced in Paris for the concealment of the separation, is being much used on the regulation skirt, and where the jupe is utterly without fullness at the back it seems absolutely necessary for modesty and grace.

With all fine frocks of a very dressy nature for wearers with good throats the neck is collarless, and as sleeves are very scant, and fly ones short besides, the effect of these slim abbreviated frocks with a big hat is very fetching. In truth the more skimpily the dress the bigger seems the hat that goes with it, and a little study of the fad will disclose the fact that the very simplicity of all the lines of the frock requires an elaborate headpiece for the getup not to seem too trifling.

Another oddity of the summer that gives the most dashy results is the huge collar that covers the shoulders of long coats with the scantest possible lines, and which are especially smart when in a rich soft satin. Side effects for both skirts and bodices are



is something especially desirable to look for in silk. The cheap cotton voiles are likewise pretty for the style and with black and white the popular combination with color is always desirable.

### FOR LADY WHO CROCHETS

Pretty Design for Trimming That is Easily Made if Directions Are Followed.

This pattern is worked shortwise, with cotton about Nos. 20 to 24, and a fine steel hook. Make a chain of 13 stitches

First Row—One treble into the sixth, turn, six chain, four trebles under loop of chain just made, three chain, one treble under same loop of chain, turn, \* three chain, four trebles under three chain, three chain, one treble, under same, three chain, turn, repeat from \* eight times more, eight chain, one double into first point, \* seven chain, one double into next point, repeat from \* three times more, turn.

Second Row—Five chain, one double into center of seven chain, \* seven



chain, one double into center of next seven chain, repeat from \* three times more, seven chain, one double under four chain, turn.

Third Row—Three doubles, four chain, three doubles, four chain, three doubles four chain, three doubles under each loop of seven chain, four doubles, four chain, three doubles under five chain, turn, 19 chain, one treble into the thirteenth, turn, five chain, four trebles under loop of chain, three chain, one treble under same loop of chain, \* three chain, draw through the finest picot between the doubles worked under seven chain, four trebles under three chain, three chain, one treble under same chain, turn, three chain, four trebles under three chain, three chain, one treble under same chain, repeat from \* four times more, working into picots as shown in illustration, then repeat from the second row for the length required.

For the heading:  
First Row—One double into the sixth of nineteenth chain, four chain, one double treble under five chain at end of row, six chain, one treble under next treble at end of row (see design), six chain, repeat from the beginning of the row.

Second Row—One treble into a stitch, two chain, pass over two stitches and repeat.

### LATEST IN TAILORED SUITS

Shortened Waistline is Most Notable Feature of the Styles for This Season.

In nearly every instance the new tailored suits show the twenty-three or twenty-four inch length jacket, many of which are either trimmed or cut to give the empire effect; in fact, the shortened waistline is the most notable feature of these suits.

The sailor collar in its many forms, as well as the simple notch collar, is also much in evidence. Some smart effects in fancy revers are shown, as well as many side fastenings.

While many of the sleeves are cut in one with the body of the coat, others are similar to the regulation coat sleeve, but fuller than they were last season.

Although some of the skirts are trimmed quite elaborately to match the coats, the tendency toward simplicity is marked.

#### New Paris Hats.

The new hats are largely of soft straw, very light in weight and soft in braid, with fine Tagel and Milan effects here and there to offset them, and an occasional one in stretched gauze or silk. They are not, on the whole, good shapes for summer wear, since many drop low over the hair or cap the head bonnet fashion, which is always a trying style of hat to wear in the warmer weather.

Another noticeable feature in them is the absence of fullness in trimming. Some of the smartest of the models are spiral masses of straw, or heaped-up folds of it, or tall, melon-shaped affairs, with some close trimming laid against the walls of the hat. If I may use the term. While the plain straw hats certainly have, with a mere tiny-leaved vine or smallest of silk flowers plastered up against them, as if the designer were loath to cover in the least the high and actually ugly structure.—Marie Olivier, in Harper's Bazar.

### WHO THE "BLUENOSES" ARE

Explanation That Possibly May End a Misconception That Has Been Widespread.

"Lots of you folks in the States," said Thomas F. McCartney of St. John, N. B., the other day, "call everybody from the maritime provinces 'bluenoses.' That's not it at all. It's only the Nova Scotians that we call so. And it's not because the people there have blue noses, either.

"I have met people here who really thought that folks down east were so called because their noses were always blue on account of the cold, raw climate they suppose prevails there.

"The fact is the term 'bluenoses' was first given to the inhabitants of the Cornwallis valley, who were the original raisers of a potato called the 'bluenose' from its bluish skin. This potato was shipped to the states in large quantities, and the name of the potato became the name of the people who raised it."

#### THE REASON.



De Quiz—Are you in favor of a safe and sane Fourth of July?

De Whiz—No; let the boys have all the giant firecrackers they want.

De Quiz—But such things are dangerous.

De Whiz—I know it. I haven't any boys.

#### Wanted Too Much.

The hansom ordered by a middle-aged spinster was late, and the cabby came in for a good rating when he finally drove up to the door.

"I shall probably miss my train," the frate "fare" informed him, "and I shall hold you responsible. I want to know your name, my man. Do you understand? I—want—your—name!"

The driver clucked up his horse easily. "You'll make your train all right, madam," he assured the woman inside. "And I'll let you have me number if you like. But you can't have me name. That's promised to another young lady."

#### One Satisfaction.

"The cook says she is going to leave," said Mrs. Crosslotts mournfully.

"Are you sure she's in earnest?" responded her husband.

"Yes."

"Nothing will change her mind?"

"Nothing."

"All right. Then I'll go down to the kitchen and discharge her."

#### Smoke Volumes Only.

Architect (showing plans)—This room will be my library.

Mr. Newrich—My lib'ry? Oh, yes, of course. I must have a place to smoke.—Exchange.

### 44 Bu. to the Acre

is a heavy yield, but that's what John Kennedy of Edmonton, Alberta, Western Canada, got from 40 acres of Spring Wheat in 1910. Reports from other districts in that province showed other excellent yields—such as 40 bushels of wheat from 4 acres, or 31 1/2 bu. per acre, 28 1/2 and 40 bushels of oats from 1/2 acre, 35 bushels of peas, 35 bushels of clover, and 13 bushels of corn to the acre were threshed from Alberta fields in 1911.

The Silver Cup

at the recent Spokane Fair was awarded to the Alberta Government for its exhibit of grains, grasses and vegetables. Superior production yields for 1910 come also from British Columbia and Manitoba in Western Canada.

Free home-studies of 100 acres, and adjoining pre-occupations of 150 acres (\$5 per acre) are to be had in the choicest districts.

Schools, conventional climate excellent, soil the very best, water abundant, building lumber cheap, first-class roads and responsible in price, water haulage process, settled farming success.

Write us best place for information, descriptive illustrated prospectus, and other information, to Dept. of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to the Canadian Government Agent.

C. E. Swagman, 411 West Main Street, Chicago, Ill. (See Ad. 2nd Floor, Western Terminal Bldg., Indianapolis)

Geo. A. Hall, 123 24 St., Milwaukee, Wis.

#### REAL ESTATE.

FARMERS OF THE CENTRAL STATES—Your fathers came West in the pioneer days because they could better their condition. Times have changed and again Horace Greeley's advice to "Go West" is heard throughout the land, of our homes. The last West has been reached, and in the Prairie Valley of British Columbia, Canada, you will find the Paradise of the Pacific. Here farmers own their own auto, have electric light and telephone in their homes and railway transportation at their doors. The acre is in the soil and climate. Five acre farms yield from \$1,000 to \$1,000 annually. The soil is rich and fertile. The climate is perfect. The crops are abundant. The soil is rich and fertile. The climate is perfect. The crops are abundant. The soil is rich and fertile. The climate is perfect. The crops are abundant.

READ our Booklets "Why They Move to North Dakota" and "The Best of the West." They'll interest farmers, too. Write NORTHWEST RELOCATION ASSOCIATION, FARGO, NORTH DAKOTA.

Land For Sale or Trade in Oregon and Good terms. Buy while the price is right. A bargain for all. Write L. E. SCHERKEL, Prairie View, Kans., Route 1.

WEST TENNESSEE—Improved fertile farms close to county site. \$5 to \$50 per acre. Finest climate, water, timber and markets. Write for free list. T. S. Jenkins, Huntington, Tennessee.



# KINGSTON NEWS

FRED P. SMITH, CORRESPONDENT

Work on the Baptist church is progressing nicely.

Howard Hitchcock was out from Chicago Saturday and Sunday.

Misses Benson of Chicago have been guests at the home of James Stuart.

Miss Hazel Goding of Genoa has been a guest of Misses Eva and Marie Landis.

Mrs. Harriet Whitney returned Friday from a short visit with her daughters in Belvidere.

A number of Kingston young ladies left Monday for DeKalb to attend summer school.

Mrs. O. W. Vickell was an over Sunday visitor in Durand at the home of her sister, Mrs. A. Lilly.

Cook Bickler, who has been a guest of his brother, Ira, for some time, returned to St. Louis last Saturday.

Miss Hazel Ludwig went to Monroe Center Wednesday to be a guest of Miss Lenora Worcester for a few days.

Mrs. J. H. Long returned to her home in East Moline Wednesday after spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Stark.

E. J. Stuart is a sufferer from a badly sprained ankle, the accident happening Tuesday while he was at work on the Baptist church.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Parker entertained Miss Maude Moore and niece, Miss Blanche DeWolf, of Belvidere last Wednesday and Thursday.

Supervisor and Mrs. D. B. Arbuckle left last Saturday evening for a visit with the latter's brother, Frank Heckman, and wife at Omaha, Nebr., and relatives in Kansas.

Miss Isabel Reeves, superintendent of the old folks' home at Edgewater, will speak in the M. E. church Sunday morning and in the afternoon at the Davis appointment.

Principal and Mrs. F. L. Bennett and two children of Franklin Grove were guests at the homes of Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Tazewell and Mrs. Amanda Moyers Monday night and Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Worthley, who were recently married in Sherburn, Minn., came from Joliet last Saturday where they had spent a few days with the bride's relatives to visit in the Uplinger families.

A surprise party was given Misses Ella, Verna and Grace Lettow at their home last Friday evening by thirty young people. Games were played on the lawn after which ice cream and cake was served. A very pleasant time was had.

The photograph studio of A. Brunner in this village was visited by burglars Tuesday night, about \$45.00 worth of supplies being taken. Mr. Brunner is an itinerant photographer and holds forth in a tent. No clue has been found to the theft at the present time.

Miss Jennie Clark has been ill the past week with quinsy.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. George McClelland Tuesday night.

Mr. and Mrs. George Moore returned from a visit in Belvidere Monday evening.

Mrs. Markley and Mrs. Jessie Keating left Tuesday for a visit at Rapid City, S. D.

Miss Nettie Packard spent this week at her home in Fairdale, called by the illness of her mother.

Miss Blanche Pratt went to Chicago Saturday to spend a few days with her cousin, Miss Florence Tupper.

Mrs. Joseph Dorsey and daughter, Helen, came last Saturday evening to be guests of friends for a few weeks.

Joe Kientz was called to his home in Lemont where his brother was severely injured by the accidental discharge of a gun.

Mr. and Mrs. James Gross and children of South Grove were guests of Mr. and Mrs. I. A. McCollom Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mrs. C. Ackerman went to Chicago last Thursday to see her grand daughter who has arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Medine.

The Kingston township Sunday School convention will be held in the M. E. church Sunday afternoon, July 9. Good speakers are being secured.

Dr. and Mrs. Reich and children returned to Milwaukee Tuesday after a number of weeks' visit with Mrs. Reich's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Lutter, and sister, Mrs. Frank Arbuckle.

Fred Stark was pleasantly surprised by a company of young people at his home south of town Thursday evening of last week. Games were played on the lawn and refreshments served at a late hour.

Word was received here last Thursday of the death of Mrs. Grace Sheley Carpenter at her home in Delta, Colo., where she had gone for her health. She was born in Buchanan county, Iowa, in 1867, and was the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dier Sheley of Herbert. She is survived by her husband, Charles Carpenter, son, Lynn, 13 years old, mother, Mrs. Lois Sheley, and three brothers, Jay, of Cherry Valley, Nathan and Ernest, of Herbert, the father and two brothers preceding her to the beyond. For many years she resided in the vicinity of Herbert and Kingston, was a member of the M. E. church and greatly beloved by a host of friends who will mourn her passing away. Burial took place in Colorado.

Kingston Residence for Sale

An eight room house, good well and cistern, nice barn, all in good repair. About two acres of land, suitable for garden or poultry. Genuine bargain at \$2,200.00. Call on J. Heckman.

## RUTLEDGE NAMED

Head Physician for Woodman Sanitarium at Colorado Springs

Dr. J. A. Rutledge of Elgin received the appointment as head physician of the Woodman Sanitarium at Colorado Springs, Colo., at the head camp of the Woodmen at Buffalo, N. Y., last week.

This is one of the highest offices a man can hold in the Woodman lodge. Dr. Rutledge, who has been a national director of the Woodmen, decided not to be a candidate for re-election this year and received the appointment.

The reason for the new appointment is that the man now in charge, Dr. White, is not a Woodman, and it has been the desire of the lodge to have a man who is a member of the lodge as the physician in charge. The position is good as long as the man shows himself capable, say Woodmen.

Members of the Genoa Camp will be required to pay twelve assessments a year beginning with next month's assessment, instead of the nine or ten they have been paying in former years. This not only affects the Genoa lodge but all of the lodges all over the United States.

The reason for this change in assessments is due to the Mobile law which demands that all insurance lodges must show an increase in membership and funds every three years, and then must be examined by a board of examiners. This is to do away with a number of the smaller insurance lodges which people are induced to join and which last only a few years. At the head camp of the Woodmen that was held last week at Buffalo, this new law was explained and the camps were instructed to make twelve assessments each year whether they were needed or not, so that the standing of the Woodmen would be of the highest and so that there would be no danger of any of the lodges breaking up. It is declared to be merely a means of protection for the members. The new rule will add about one-sixth to the dues of each member of Genoa lodge.

It was also arranged at the head camp last week to change the rates of assessments and the second Tuesday in January, 1912, was set as the day in which a convention of delegates from all the camps in the United States will meet in Chicago. Just what changes will be made cannot be stated just yet, there has been talk of changing the rates for a long time.

The Ocean Liner's Captain.

The captain's authority over an ocean liner, and equally, of course, his responsibility for her, extend only over the time when she is crossing the sea. Practically the responsibility ceases when she approaches land on either side, for the pilot assumes charge of her navigation as soon as he comes aboard. When the ship arrives at her pier, or as soon, to be exact, as she is within hailing distance, the captain is no longer in control. She is then under the authority of the marine superintendent, who is in command of the piers and tugs and harbor front equipment of the line and who takes charge of the docking of all vessels.

The Modesty of Brahms.

At an interesting dinner party given by Joachim, at which were present also his friends, Professor Dorn of Naples and Von Herzogenberg, the composer, an amusingly characteristic scene occurred. Joachim in a few well chosen words was asking those present not to lose the opportunity of drinking the health of the greatest composer, when before he could say the name Brahms bounded to his feet, glass in hand, and called out: "Quite right! Here's Mozart's health!" and walked around, clinking glasses with us all. His old hatred of personal eulogy was never more prettily expressed.

Royal Way to Success.

Get the right thing—that is, the occupation you like—and then focus the best of your powers on it. Not once, but all the time. That is how others have done; it is the only royal way.

## WORRIED NAPOLEON.

His Brothers and Sisters Treated Him With Gross Ingratitude.

By all his brothers and sisters Napoleon was treated with the grossest ingratitude. Joseph, Louis and Lucien had the presumption to be jealous of him. The two former, lost to all sense of honor and loyalty, did their best to thwart him on the thrones which they were glad to accept from him and, having thereby proved their incapacity as rulers, attributed the failure of their administration to him. Lucien at least was consistent. He preferred to chew the cud of his paltry jealousy in obscurity to the honor of being the royal vassal of so wonderful a brother. Jerome, the most insignificant and docile of the lot, chose the retreat from Moscow as the time to display his unworthiness in the ridiculous hope of saving his Westphalian kingdom, the preservation of which even one more foolish than himself might have known depended entirely on the triumph of the cause of Napoleon.

In this conspiracy of ingratitude and treachery the sisters of the emperor played conspicuous roles. Caroline, with a baseness that her resemble some monstrous queen of antiquity, betrayed husband, brother and country alike to slake the thirst of her unprincipled ambitions.

Pauline, that Jerome in petticoats, though she was entirely free from the unconscionable ambition that Napoleon's prodigious fortune had fired in the others and really loved him—as much as she was capable of loving any one—nevertheless injured his prestige socially by her shameless life quite as effectually as if her influence had been political.

Eliza, it is true, prided herself on setting an example to her brothers and sisters in loyalty to Napoleon and in the manner of governing the states he entrusted to their care. But her loyalty, which she was ever urging the others to emulate, was only cunning in disguise and donned its true colors in the twilight of the imperial day. As for her vaunted capacity, the moment she was called upon to test it it vanished like the bubble it was, and she had to descend ignominiously from her throne.—From Trowbridge's "Sisters of Napoleon."

Blue Beard.

Reputable historians assure us that Blue Beard was a real person. It appears that his actual name was Gilles de Retz, nicknamed Barbe Bleue from having a beard of a blue black shade. Persuaded by an Italian alchemist that his strength could be restored by bathing in the blood of infants, he had many children entrapped for his hideous purpose into his castle of Chamtoce, on the Loire, the ruins of which are still to be seen. At last the horrible suspicions of the country folk were brought to proof, and the monster was burnt at the stake in Nantes in 1440.—New York American.

War of the Roses.

The War of the Roses was a fight between the houses of York and Lancaster and their adherents, 1455-85. The Lancastrians chose as their emblem a red rose, while the Yorkists selected a white rose, hence the name by which the struggle has since been known. In many ways the war was a remarkable one, especially in the havoc that it played with the English aristocracy. It is said that no fewer than twelve princes of the blood and as many as 250 nobles were killed in its various battles. The effect of this upon the future political status of England was immense.

Dividing the Social Duties.

The present King George in his younger days visited Canada in company with the Duke of Clarence. One night at a ball in Quebec, given in honor of the two royalties, the younger prince devoted his time exclusively to the young ladies, paying little or no attention to the elderly ones and chaperons. His brother reprimanded him, pointing out to him his social position and his duty as well.

"That's all right," said the young prince. "There are two of us. You go and sing God save your grandmother, while I dance with the girls."

Grapes in England.

The grape is not a native of the British isles. The vine was brought to England in the year 1550, the first being planted at Bloxhall, in Suffolk. Prior to that time grapes were imported from Flanders in large quantities. But the climate of England seems to agree perfectly with the grape vine, since at Hampton Court there is said to be a vine that surpasses anything in Europe. It is 72 by 20 feet and has in a single season produced 2,272 bunches of grapes, weighing 1,800 pounds.

## THE NEW RUBBER HOSE.

Natural Course of Events After Father Brought It Home.

"Don't you touch it," said the mother as the coil of nice new rubber hose was deposited with a thump on the back porch, radiating a smell unlike anything else on earth. "Wait till your father gets home."

The children met the father a block from home. They informed him with whoops that the hose had arrived, and the father beamed upon them.

After supper, and not before, the father removed his coat and went forth, bearing the hose and followed by the expectant children. He stretched it tenderly out on the grass, having heard that to drag a hose wore it out.

Then he went to the tap and turned on the water. The hose writhed in the middle, then spit fizzingly and delightfully at the nozzle, and, turning about like a snake, sent a heavy stream of water squarely into the open parlor window.

"Here!" yelled the father. "Why didn't you children hold that nozzle?"

"You said not to touch it," they explained.

"Oh, papa, lemme sprinkle," pleaded the little girl.

"Lemme, papa," begged the little boy. "Me first." But the father continued to sprinkle, first the street, then the grass, and wound up by washing off the porch with refreshing jets.

"You can sprinkle tomorrow," he told the children as he unfastened the hose.

The next evening was marked by a fight in which the little girl received a black eye, the little boy a battered nose and both a thorough wetting.

A week later the father looked up from the evening paper.

"Heavens," he said, "how dry everything is! Why don't those children sprinkle the grass?"

"Children," said the mother, "go sprinkle the grass."

"Make sister do it," said the little boy. "I sprinkled last."

"He didn't, neither," said the little girl. "He never does want to do any work. Make him do it, mamma."—Dallas News.

A Turning Point in History.

On the morning of the 1st of May, 1637, there occurred an incident that, unnoticed at the time, afterward proved to be one of the turning points of history. Eight immigrant ships lay in the Thames ready to sail. A body of pilgrims were about to embark, and Oliver Cromwell and his famous cousin, John Hampden, were among them. But they were stopped at the landing by a guard of soldiers. The king had decreed that his subjects should not leave England. Cromwell stayed, and with him, as Macaulay wrote, "stayed the evil genius of the house of Stuart." Had Cromwell and his friends been allowed to carry out their project of emigration the whole history of the English civil war might have remained unwritten.

Must Be a Pair.

One dupe is as impossible as one twin.—Sterling.

Morality.

My duty to my neighbor is most nearly expressed by saying that I have to make him happy—if I may.—Robert Louis Stevenson

## WONDERS OF DUST.

Its Kingdom Is as Boundless as the Universe Itself.

Vast is the kingdom of dust. Unlike terrestrial kingdoms, it knows no limits. No oceans mark its boundaries; no mountains hem it in; no parallels of latitude and longitude define its boundless area, nor can the farthest stars in the infinitudes of space serve other than as twinkling outposts of a kingdom as vast as the universe itself. And what shall we say as to the component subjects of this kingdom? In number, form and variety they transcend all conceptions of the human mind; in shape they comprise every possible form; in position they include every substance that is material; in condition they are solid, liquid, vaporous and gaseous.

They are with us in the quiet seclusion of our homes, in the busy streets and marts of commerce, on the sunlit crests of the snowy Himalayas, out on the silent prairies, mingled with the desert's shifting sands, amid the ice of the frozen arctic. They fall as ambassadors from space on the clouds of canvas, the wings of the flying ships, thousands of miles from land. They come to us enshrined in the beautiful snow crystals, and every drop of rain carries with it from the upper reaches of the atmosphere some of these tiny subjects of the mighty kingdom of dust.

Dust would not be possible were it not for the fact that matter is almost infinitely divisible.

It has been estimated that an average puff of smoke from a cigarette contains about four thousand millions of particles of dust.

A single grain of indigo will give color to a ton of water. Of course every drop of this water must contain an immense number of ultra-microscopic particles of indigo. A few grains of fluorescein, a substance derived from coal tar, will produce a distinct fluorescence, shining with a yellowish green light when strongly illuminated, in 100 tons of water. To produce this result the fluorescein must be divided into countless billions of particles.

Every conceivable substance enters into the composition of dust. In street dust may be found bits of iron and steel from the tires of wagons, horseshoes and the nails of our own shoes, bits of leather from harness, fragments of wood, cotton, silk, stone, gold, silver, clothing, paper, hair, animal excreta, various ores, tin, paper, clay, sand, molds, bacteria—in fact, everything under the sun.—Popular Mechanics.

Just a Guess.

The eight-year-old son of a Baltimore physician, together with a friend, was playing in his father's office during the absence of the doctor when suddenly the first lad threw open a closet door and disclosed to the terrified gaze of his little friend an articulated skeleton.

When the visitor had sufficiently recovered from his shock to stand the announcement the doctor's son explained that his father was extremely proud of that skeleton.

"Is he?" asked the other. "Why?"

"I don't know," was the answer. "Maybe it was his first patient."—Harper's Magazine.

Summer Geography.

A swimming hole is said to be a body of water entirely surrounded by joys.—Los Angeles Times.

## SOLDIERS OF THE SOUTH.

Character of the Rank and File of the Confederate Army.

A glance at the personnel of the Confederate army in the years 1861-5 will perhaps be instructive. In its ranks are serving side by side the sons of the plain farmer and the sons of the great landowners—the southern aristocrat. Not a few of the men who are carrying muskets or serving as troopers are classical scholars, the flower of the southern universities. In an interval of the suspension of hostilities at the battle of Cold Harbor a private soldier lies on the ground poring over an Arabic grammar—it is Crawford H. Toy, who is destined to become the famous professor of oriental languages at Harvard university.

In one of the battles in the valley of Virginia a volunteer aid of General John B. Gordon is severely wounded—it is Basil L. Gildersleeve, who has left his professor's chair at the University of Virginia to serve in the field. He still lives, wearing the laurel of distinction as the greatest Grecian in the English speaking world. At the siege of Fort Donelson in 1862 one of the heroic captains who yield up their lives in the trenches is the Rev. Dabney C. Harrison, who raised a company in his own Virginia parish and entered the army at its head. In the southwest a lieutenant general falls in battle—it is General Leonidas Polk, who laid aside his bishop's robes to become a soldier in the field, having been educated to arms at West Point.

It is a striking fact that when Virginia threw in her lot with her southern sisters in April, 1861, practically the whole body of students at her state university, 515 out of 530 who were registered from the southern states, enlisted in the Confederate army. That army thus represented the whole southern people. It was a self levy en masse of the male population in all save certain mountain regions in Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia.

One gets a possibly new and surprising conception of the character of the rank and file of the southern army in such incidents as the following: Here are mock trials going on in the moot court of a certain artillery company, and the discussions are pronounced by a competent authority "brilliant and powerful." Here is a group of privates in a Maryland infantry regiment in winter quarter huts near Fairfax, Va., and among the subjects discussed are these: Vattel and Philmore on international law; Humboldt's works and travels; the African explorations of Barth; the influence of climate on the human features; the culture of cotton; the laws relating to property. Here are some Virginia privates in a howitzer company solemnly officiating at the burial of a tame crow, and the exercises include an English speech, a Latin oration and a Greek ode!—Randolph H. McKim in American Review of Reviews.

Precious Relic Found.

The first original description of America ever written has just been discovered. It was penned by Dr. Diego Alvarez Chanca, physician to the second fleet of Columbus, and was dated at the Port of Isabella, Santo Domingo, in January, 1494. Dr. Fernandez de Ybarra, of the New York Academy of Sciences, with the Smithsonian Institution of Washington, aiding and abetting, uncovered the documents.

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mean a great money loss to the farmer in the course of a season if allowed to worry the stock—especially the milch cows. You can avoid this annoyance and make more money by using

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Girls' white lawn dresses—a close-out lot—sizes 8 to 10—fine lace embroidery-trimmed, slightly soiled... 75c

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1 Shantung silk tailored suit now... \$12.87

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Dress factory bought out. Selling at almost one-half. 240 ladies' gingham, percales and lawn summer dresses. Four big values... \$1.87 \$1.98 \$2.29 \$2.87

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Lot 1, 2 1/2c. Lot 2, 5c. Lot 3... 7 1/2c

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36 x 18 blue border, Russian towels... 5c

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Bargain sale, fancy colored lawns, per yd.,... 3 1/2c 5c 8c

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