

KINGSTON GIRL LEADS

MISS BOWERS CLOSE SECOND--MISS CANAVAN'S FRIENDS GETTING INTERESTED

The two leaders in the sewing machine and watch contest are still keeping within speaking distance of each other according to the count this week. Last week Miss Bowers lead by about 400 votes, while this week Miss Phelps has the best of the argument by about 100. Miss Canavan's friends are just beginning to realize that it is time to get busy and as a consequence several have cast their votes for her during the past week. There are still three weeks before the contest closes—enough time to make some great changes in the line up of the candidates.

There is one rule not in the regulations printed below which we will add at this time, as some have made inquiries pertaining thereto. If, during the contest, one member of a family stops his paper and another member of the same family subscribes, it will not be considered a new subscription as far as votes are concerned. If the publisher allowed this, one can readily understand the trouble it would make for us, as well as dissatisfaction all around.

The last count resulted as follows:

	Count Feb. 10	Grand Total
Miss Nona Phelps—Kingston.....	983.....	5904
Miss Julia M. Bowers—Genoa.....	423.....	5811
Miss Mary Canavan—Genoa.....	894.....	3813
Miss Zoe Stott—Genoa.....	16.....	1141

RULES OF CONTEST

- 1 Any lady, single or married, may enter the contest for the Elegant White Cabinet sewing machine and the gold watch.
- 2 Each paper, including this issue, will contain one coupon good for two votes. The name of the person for whom the ballot is cast must be written in blank space and the coupon mailed or brought to this office where a suitable box will be arranged to receive them.
- 3 One vote will be allowed for every cent paid in on old subscription, either paying arrearages or for renewals. Two votes will be allowed for every cent paid in for NEW subscriptions.
- 4 Suitable blanks will be furnished at this office. In order to vote for a contestant it is necessary to write plainly the name (for whom you wish to cast your vote) in blank space left for that purpose on the coupon. The same is then placed in the ballot box.
- 5 A contestant may work for her own interests and secure as many votes as possible.
- 6 A count of votes will be made each Wednesday night while the contest is on. The official count will be given to the editor and the same correctly published in the next issue of the Republican-Journal. The final count will be made on Wednesday evening, March 3, 1909. All votes must be in by eight o'clock p. m. on that day.
- 7 If the name on the coupon is not plainly written, the vote will be cast out, or the decision of the three judges to be selected will establish its identity.
- 8 A contestant wishing to withdraw can not cast her votes for any other contestant as it would be unfair to others.
- 9 No person in any way connected with the Republican-Journal force may enter the contest.
- 10 The lady receiving the highest number of votes will receive the sewing machine; the second highest the elegant 20-year gold watch, with either Elgin or Waltham movement, as the winner may desire.

A NEW ONE

John McCarvel Tries to Break into Jail

John McCarvel was brought into court Saturday morning and paid a fine and costs amounting to \$5.20, for being a trifle disorderly the night before while under the influence of Genoa's deep rock water.

Officer Watson had put a big black coon into the bastle early in the evening and not long after he was the "scardest" coon in seven states, for he actually saw a big white man trying to break into the jail to "get him." The white man did actually break a window sash and would have gained admission and completely demoralized the trembling son of Africa had not Mr. Watson happened along at the time. The darky told the officer his story and in a very few moments the would-be coon hunter found his way into the jail where he rested for the night. McCarvel was surprised the next morning when told of his escapade the previous evening and took his court medicine with good grace.

It is an officer's duty to prevent his prisoners breaking out of jail, but if he is expected to keep them from breaking in, his salary should surely be doubled.

Claim Tools were Borrowed

DeKalb Chronicle: Complications have arisen in the attachment case of the workmen of the Woodstock Sycamore Electric line, against that company for wages. John Seymour, contractor in charge of building the roadbed, whom the men blame for existing wage troubles, is said to have borrowed the wheel scrapers and tools which are now attached from the Arnold Construction company of Chicago.

Whether the men have the right to attach the tools is not known, but as yet the attachment is still binding, and the men are holding the implements.

Butter up One Cent

The price of butter was pushed up 1 cent over that of a week ago at the weekly meeting of the board of trade Monday. The new quotation is 30 cents and firm. New York dealers quote 31 cents on extras and 32 cents on specials.

OLD SETTLER GONE

ANDREW OLMSTEAD ANSWERS FINAL SUMMONS

DIED THURSDAY, FEB. 4

Funeral Services Held at the Home Monday Afternoon—Rev. Ream Officiates

Andrew H. Olmstead passed away at his home on Thursday evening, Feb. 4, after a long illness. Funeral services were held at the home Monday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. Rev. T. E. Ream of Morgan Park officiated, assisted by Rev. J. T. McMullen of this city. Rev. C. A. Briggs of Chicago furnished the music. There were many beautiful floral offerings, and a large number of friends were in attendance. Interment took place at Genoa cemetery.

The following obituary was read by Rev. Ream at the services:

The deceased, Andrew H. Olmstead was born at Davenport Delaware County, New York, Jan. 12, 1835, and passed away at his home in Genoa, Ill., Thursday evening Feb. 4, 1909 at 8 o'clock, being 74 years and 23 days of age at the time he departed from this life.

He came to Illinois and settled in Genoa township with his father's family in the year 1844 when he was a little lad but nine years of age. For many years he has been counted among the oldest settlers of DeKalb county, having resided here for nearly 65 years.

On the 24th of December, 1859, he was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca Eiklor and at once they began housekeeping on what is known as their home farm about two miles north-east of Genoa village.

Of his father's family the deceased leaves one brother, Henry Olmstead of Genoa, and four sisters as follows: Mrs. Wm. F. Eiklor, Mrs. Eugene Halleck, Mrs. Wm Evans, of Genoa; and Mrs. John Eiklor of Wellington, Kansas.

Of his own immediate family he leaves to sorrow his beloved wife who so cheerfully and sympathetically cared for him in all his sickness, and two daughters, Mrs. Cora Robinson, wife of Dr. E. A. Robinson, and Mrs. Ada Brown, wife of C. A. Brown, both of Genoa. There are also three grand-children, Loyal C., Gladys O. and Lorene Brown. It is needless to say that all these who grew up about this man whom they learned to love so much are bowed down in sorrow and mourning because he has been called from them. But in addition to these members and loved ones of his own family there are many other relatives and friends and neighbors who sorrow at the thought of losing from their midst one of the truest and best citizens of DeKalb county.

Mr. Olmstead started life as a poor boy, but like other men of sterling character and resolute purpose who have achieved success in many pathways, he gained for himself and his loved ones not only a comfortable competency, but also an irreproachable character and an honorable name.

Hard work was a trait of his life and honesty and sincerity marked every step of his journey; right-living and trust in God was for him a heart purpose; his spoken word was as good as a bond; he believed that there was a place for everyone in this world to succeed and loved to see his neighbors prosperous and happy; he was glad to lend to others a

helping hand and he believed and rightly that righteousness and prosperity go hand in hand. He believed in the Bible and in prayer and was himself a man of prayer; he believed in institutions of good; he was in sympathy with the church of Christ and always looked upon the church to which his wife belonged as his church; he generously opened his hand to aid the church of Christ both directly and indirectly; he was on the side of the humble toiler and often aided and encouraged the man who was willing to work.

His memory will long live in this community in the minds and hearts of his fellow citizens as one of the foremost citizens of DeKalb county.

For thirty-eight years he has been in poor health but in it all he was patient. For years he did not know a night of sweet and undisturbed sleep but he never forgot that "God giveth his beloved sleep" at last, and it seems now his last sleep will be the sweeter because of all his suffering.

THE TUBERCULIN TEST

A Few Facts Written by Dr. J. H. Danforth of Genoa

"In reading some of the articles in the papers of this and other counties a person finds some absurd and queer versions and opinions of the tuberculin test.

"One of the papers had an article stating that tests made by the veterinarians at Sycamore and Genoa had been returned just because they had not used a certain kind of tuberculin solution. That was not the case, however. The reason our tests were sent back was this: The Board of Health made out certificates and supplied the veterinarian with their free of charge and they called for what is called a four and six test. That is, four temperatures before injection and six after injection. That would necessitate a veterinarian staying with a dairy eight hours the first day and twelve the second day; and as the farmer had to stand the expense of the test, they couldn't afford to pay a man as much as he would have to charge in order to make such a long test. So we gave the farmers the same kind of a test we had applied for years back when examining cattle that were going out of the state into states where they required a certificate of health with each animal that enters the state for breeding or dairy purposes.

"Now that these cattle are immune from a secondary test for at least ninety days, the board of health was kind enough to accept the milk from these dairies until the cattle could be retested and tested according to the requirements of the board of health.

"Some call the test a fake and say it is no good and that the whole thing is a graft. The tuberculin test is not a fake and is all right if properly applied. As far as the graft is concerned, in my relations with the members of the board of health I found them to be gentlemen in every sense of the word."

J. H. DANFORTH, M. D. V.

"Deck" Wesson No More

The funeral services over the remains of Silas Dexter Wesson, an early pioneer of this county and for many years a prominent member of the DeKalb county board of supervisors, were held at the home in Victor township on last Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

For Assessor

Having decided to again become a candidate for the office of assessor for the town of Genoa I will appreciate the support of my friends at the coming caucus and election.

J. W. SOWERS.

IN FAVOR OF BANKERS

MILLARD FAILS TO MAKE GOOD DENIALS OR CLAIMS

REFEREE FILES REPORT

In Suits of Brown & Brown vs. E. B. Millard and E. B. Millard vs. Brown & Brown Consolidated

These much talked about suits were: One brought by Brown & Brown against Edgar B. Millard for over draft in his account and on notes due and owing by Millard to Brown & Brown, and a later suit brought by Edgar B. Millard vs. Brown & Brown in which Millard claimed that he had deposited many items with Brown & Brown for his credit for which no credit had been given, that various items had been charged against his account without voucher or authority and that he had paid several notes that had never been cancelled or surrendered and that other notes after having been paid were figured into and included in new notes given by Millard from time to time and so paid two or more times, thus injuring him by doubling or multiplying his obligations wrongfully.

These items, something over 110 in number, as set forth in Millard's bill of complaint, were distributed over a period of more than sixteen years.

Brown & Brown could have shut off the inquiry, so far as book accounts of the bank with Millard were concerned, with last checking up of the account on his pass book in 1903, as the holdings of the courts seem to be plain that when a customer's pass book has been checked up and returned to him showing balance, he must examine it and report errors or discrepancies, if any, within a reasonable time or be barred from right to complain. They, however, did not seek to take advantage of the limitation.

The fact that Millard and others had industriously circulated reports that he had been wronged by Brown & Brown induced them to demand a full and complete investigation of every complaint made by Millard against them for the whole time covered by his bill of particulars, 16 years or more. Granting the demand for such full investigation, Judge Slusser ordered the two cases consolidated and appointed Attorney Henry W. Prentice of DeKalb, Ill., referee to make such investigation and to report to the court the result. Thirteen days Mr. Prentice devoted to hearing witnesses and arguments by attorneys for both sides, and in examination of books and documents submitted.

In his report filed in the circuit court Mr. Prentice, as referee, said in part:

"I hold the law to be that where, in the usual course of business between banker and depositor, the pass book of the latter, balanced by the bank and containing a statement of the standing of his account, as claimed by the bank, is returned to the depositor from time to time, it cannot after a reasonable length of time for investigating its correctness, be questioned by the depositor.

"Aside from this, and as a question of fact alone, I am satisfied by the evidence, clearly, that nothing was ever charged by the bank against Millard on his banking account with them, without a proper voucher from him to show for it, or authority from him to make the payments on his account shown on the pass books in evidence, and that accordingly he

is not entitled on the facts to recovery against Brown & Brown on this class of items.

"The evidence heard before me as referee in this matter satisfies me very clearly Millard had proper credit upon his account with the bank for every item deposited there to or for his credit, either by himself or others, in any way. The absence of certain credits received by him from others from the credit side of his pass book, is readily accounted for by the fact as shown by the evidence, he occasionally took part cash and part credit on remittances he took to the bank, and sometimes paid such remittances over to others than the bank. I find nothing whatever in the evidence showing or tending to show any unfair dealings by Brown & Brown with Millard, and am satisfied by the clear weight of the evidence the latter had proper credit with their bank, and with D. S. Brown individually, for every item deposited with either of them for that purpose."

Mr. Prentice in concluding his report finds for Brown & Brown in every particular.

AN ELEGANT STORE

F. W. Olmsted Opens New Departments Saturday

Last Saturday was opening day in F. W. Olmsted's new departments in the second story of the new addition to the Crawford block. Mr. Olmsted now has one of the most complete department stores in the county, arranged not only for his own convenience, but as a great advantage to shoppers.

In the new addition are three departments which will be devoted exclusively to china ware, cloaks and skirts, and millinery, respectively. The room on the ground floor which was formerly used for cloaks is now the dress goods department, while the east room is for shoes and hosiery exclusively. In the main room are all the notions and dry goods which are usually stored in stock boxes. The basement is utilized for crockery, domestics, tinware, enameled ware, toys, etc.

A wide flight of stairs, easy to ascend, lead to the second floor. A novel feature of the remodeled store is counters with cement block foundations, which, when finished, will be neat and attractive.

Wedding Anniversary

A number of relatives called at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Patterson last Saturday to assist that estimable couple in celebrating their 13th wedding anniversary. The affair was in the nature of a surprise and was complete. A fine dinner was served and Mr. and Mrs. Patterson were presented with several pieces of silverware. The following were present: Mrs. Abbie J. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Corson, Miss Zada Corson, John and Maynard Corson, Mrs. J. A. Patterson and sons, Dillon and Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. J. Patterson, Miss Jessie Griggs.

On the same day Irene Patterson celebrated her tenth birthday anniversary.

Lincoln Pictures

The biggest collection in the world of pictures of Abraham Lincoln and of scenes connected with his life will be in Chicago this week. The collection is owned by H. W. Fay of DeKalb, editor of the Review. There are 1000 pictures in all. Included among them are 200 sittings of Lincoln, 135 of scenes associated with him, twenty-five of Lincoln's cabinet members and the same number of photographs and drawings of members of Lincoln's family.

OF GENERAL INTEREST

ITEMS STOLEN FROM COLUMNS OF EXCHANGES

REV. VANHORN IS TO WED

Elgin Planning Fourth of July Celebration—Elgin Man is Legally Dead

Elgin is already planning a monster Fourth of July celebration, to be held under the guidance of the Spanish War veterans, who will meet there in a state convention at the same time.

Chicago aldermen feel they are underpaid and at a meeting last Monday night voted that after the April election the pay of an alderman in that city shall be \$3,000 a year instead of \$1,500, as has been the salary in the past.

Aurora bricklayers, plasterers and masons will ask for an increase in wages, beginning May 1. The men, who now receive 56½ cents an hour for an eight hour day, a total of \$4.50 per day, will ask for 62½ cents per hour, or \$5 per day.

A special postage stamp of the two cent denomination, commemorating the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, is authorized in a resolution reported upon favorably by the house committee on post-offices and post roads.

Henry Schumaker, 77, pioneer German resident of Dundee township, committed suicide by strangling Thursday forenoon at the home of his daughter, Mrs. John Witte, at Carpentersville. The old man is believed to have become dependent because of continued ill health, caused by his advanced age.

The thousands who look to Elgin every Monday for the official price of butter, says the Elgin Courier, are not all aware of the fact that the "Elgin District" comprises the entire state of Illinois, the three lower tiers of counties of Wisconsin, and the eastern tier of counties of the state of Iowa.

The Elk lodge of DeKalb has closed the deal by virtue of which they obtain possession of the upper two floors of the Chronicle building for use as a lodge home. A meeting was held at which the lodge talked over informally, the plans for the changing of the two big halls into comfortable and cozy lodge quarters.

Over a hundred farmers living along the feeder of the Hennepin canal in Whiteside and Bureau counties have made demands for \$375,000 from the government, claiming that seepage from the canal has damaged their land to that extent. If the money is not forthcoming they say they will file suit in the United States court.

Mysteriously missing from his home in Elgin for more than seventeen years, Reinhart Ackemann, at one time a well known resident of Elgin was Tuesday declared legally dead by the probate court, an order issued placing his demise on record, and his widow, Mrs. Madila Ackemann, appointed administrator of his estate.

Announcement is made in the Rockford Star of the approaching marriage of Mrs. George W. Wells, of Beloit, Wisconsin, and Rev. Garrett L. Vanhorne, which event, it is understood will be celebrated in February. The Star says while this is a surprise to many friends of Dr. Vanhorne, others who have known of the couples regard for each other, have been expecting the announcement for weeks. Mrs. Wells is the widow of a Rock River conference minister who during his life time held pastorates in this county. Dr. Vanhorne is now in Washington, D. C.

The Unmarried Archbishop.

"Take the advice of an old woman, and marry," said the late Queen Victoria to Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang; but the young clergyman, who was then successfully directing a dozen assistants, smilingly objected.

"If I have a curate who does not suit, I can get rid of him," he answered. "I could not do the same with a wife." At the age of 44, which makes him the youngest man of modern times who has filled this high post, Dr. Lang, the bishop of Stepney, has been appointed archbishop of York. He is still unmarried.

Possibly the good queen's suggestion would have been more effective if she had based it on different grounds. "I find you actually keep 12 curates," she is reported to have said. "You should take to your self a wife. I believe you would then be able to do with two curates less."

For an accomplished matchmaker, which her majesty is alleged to have been, this seems singularly maladroit, says the Youth's Companion. It is conceivable that Dr. Lang shrank from the thought that a wife must share not only his own toils, but other people's troubles.

Then the idea that she could do the work of two curates would repel him, rather than attract him, since it would present the lady in the light of unpaid burden-bearer, not as a free companion. Nor was this the full extent of the blow that the queen struck at the ideal which all men cherish. Her intimation that a woman is equivalent to two men only might frighten any man from matrimony; for everyone likes to believe that his wife, when he shall find her, will be worth all the rest of the world.

The taxicabs did well during the storm, but whether the drivers reaped the rich harvest suggested by a correspondent is another matter. He advances the interesting theory that on greasy or slippery roads the back wheel of the cab slips. "Only to-day," he adds, "I noticed the wheels of many 'taxis,' when 'picking up speed,' revolving at a terrific rate, with the natural result that the meter must have registered at least five times the road distance actually traveled."

London Telegraph. Few people will have had the courage to sit down 13 at a table for the greetings of a new year. But five-and-fifty years ago Lord Roberts was one of 13 who sat down to dinner on New Year's day at Peshawar. Eleven years later—though most of them had been through the Indian mutiny and a half of them had been wounded—they were all alive. And Lord Roberts is still very much alive.

The scientists are now going to advance against the mosquito and the housefly. But this is February. In June things will be more than evened up when the mosquito and the housefly advance against the scientists and others, for to the mosquito and the housefly all humans, scientific and otherwise, look alike.

Now a scientific expert is afraid that the deadly fly which causes the sleeping sickness will bite the president when he goes to Africa. If it does, however, the probabilities are that the fly will get an inoculator itself of the real brand of American strenuousness.

Having eradicated the foot and mouth disease the new activity of the agricultural department is devoted to hunting for the brown-tailed moth at nurseries which recently imported seedlings from France. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty from pests.

A newly elected governor is reported as dreading the more than two hundred formal dinners which he must officially attend during the year. It takes a courageous statesman to refuse so many meals, but it is understood that he is determined to do so.

A movement has been started in the scientific world favoring the adoption of the word Kelvin to designate the commercial unit of electrical energy at present known as the kilowatt-hour, as a recognition of the services of the late Lord Kelvin to electrical science.

EUROPE IS INTERESTED IN VISIT OF ROYALTY

King Edward's Trip to Berlin Regarded as Important Political Move.

Berlin, Feb. 9.—The visit of King Edward to-day is regarded generally in itself as an event at the present moment of the greatest political significance, and with the feeling that it would be an excellent thing for both nations if the meeting of the two monarchs resulted in a mutual understanding tending to allay international tension. From no quarter, however, is the expectation voiced with any confidence that the visit of the English king will produce direct tangible effects.

King Edward is accompanied by Queen Alexandra and official circles welcome the royal visitors on the most courteous tone, regarding their coming to Berlin as a return for the emperor's visit to England, and making no comment on the political importance of the event.

The semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, in a brief paragraph makes reference to the occasion, saying: "We expect the meeting to effect good in the relations between the British and German peoples."

EACH MAN SLAIN IN DUEL.

Missourians Engage in Fatal Pistol Battle Over a Woman.

Des Moines, Mo., Feb. 8.—George Ketcherside and John Hughes fought a duel in the main street of Leadwood near here Saturday night and each received fatal wounds. Their bodies were picked off each other by citizens after the firing had ceased. Hughes was carried to the home of his sister and he died 20 minutes later. Ketcherside was dead when his friends reached his side.

The shooting was in front of the home of Mrs. Adams, a widow, with whom Ketcherside had boarded. He saw Hughes talking to Mrs. Adams and, because of jealousy, he is said to have abused Hughes, who went to his home and returned with a revolver.

Both men began firing at the same time and at so close a range that their bodies fell across each other. Each body received five bullets. Coroner Young held an inquest to-day.

HERO SHIES AT CAMERAS.

"Jack" Binns of "C. Q. D." Fâme Dodges the Photographers.

London, Feb. 9.—"Jack" Binns, the wireless telegraph operator, who was on board the steamship Republic landed at Liverpool yesterday.

Catching sight of the battery of cameras waiting to take his picture he broke away at a run and hid in the corner of a dark shed, where he remained until his train for London started.

Binns goes to Peterborough, his native city, where an official welcome from the mayor and the city council awaits him. Binns will be borne in triumph through the decorated streets to the town hall, where an illuminated address will be presented to him. He possibly will be made a free man of the city.

INDIANA EDITOR IS SLAIN.

Shot in Dayton, O., by Man Who Commits Suicide.

Dayton, O., Feb. 10.—Clyde Henley, aged 25, married, at seven o'clock last night slipped off behind P. Kellum, editor of the College Corner (Ind.) News, also a married man, aged 48, and the father of seven children, and shot and killed him instantly. He then ran to his mother's home, followed by a mob.

Henley barricaded the door and made preparations to defend himself, and when the mob began to break down the door he blew out his brains. Part of the village lies in Ohio and Sheriff Graff of Butler county hurried to it with two deputies.

Taft to Appoint Wilson.

Washington, Feb. 10.—It was officially stated yesterday that Huntington Wilson of Chicago, formerly third assistant secretary of state and recently appointed minister to Argentina Republic, would be assistant secretary of state under the Taft administration.

It had been announced previously that Beckman Winthrop, assistant secretary of the treasury, would be appointed to this position.

Seek Farmers' Packing House.

Mason City, Ia., Feb. 9.—A farmers' co-operative packing house, owned and managed by stock raisers, is now being promoted in the state. E. G. Dunn of this city, state organizer of the Farmers' Co-operative societies, is promoting it, backed by James H. Brown, also of this city, president of the State Grain Dealers' association.

Revolutionists Slay Governor.

Teheran, Feb. 10.—A serious uprising has broken out at Resht, capital of the province of Ghilan. The governor and several other administration officials have been murdered by revolutionists, who burned the governor's palace and the post and telegraph offices adjoining. A panic prevails in the city.

Get Jury to Try Calhoun.

San Francisco, Feb. 10.—After four weeks of effort, during which the sessions of the superior court have been prolonged to an unusual degree, 12 men have qualified to try Patrick Calhoun, president of the United Railroads, upon the first of 17 indictments charging him with bribery of public officials.

REPORT TELLS OF NEEDS OF FARMER

SITUATION AS SEEN BY COMMISSION ON COUNTRY LIFE.

DEFICIENCIES POINTED OUT

Agriculture at Present Not Commercially as Profitable as It is Entitled to Be—Highly Organized Rural Society Recommended as Desirable Step—Possible for Congress to Remove Many of the Handicaps.

Washington.—The report of the commission on country life, made to the president, was read in both houses of congress. Substantially the report was as follows:

To the President: The commission on country life herewith presents its report. The commission finds that agriculture in the United States, taken together, is prosperous commercially, when measured by the conditions that have obtained in previous years, although there are some regions in which this is only partially true. The country people are producing vast quantities of supplies for food, shelter, clothing, and for use in the arts. The country homes are improving in comfort, attractiveness and healthfulness. Not only in the material wealth that they produce, but in the supply of independent and strong citizenship, the agricultural people constitute the very foundation of our national efficiency. As agriculture is the immediate basis of country life, so it follows that the general affairs of the open country, speaking broadly, are in a condition of improvement.

Most Prominent Deficiencies.

Yet it is true, notwithstanding all this progress as measured by historical standards, that agriculture is not commercially as profitable as it is entitled to be for the labor and energy that the farmer expends and the risks that he assumes, and that the social conditions in the open country are far short of their possibilities. We must measure our agricultural efficiency by the possibilities rather than by comparison with previous conditions. The farmer is almost necessarily handicapped in the development of his business, because his capital is small and the volume of his transactions limited, and he usually stands practically alone against organized interests. In the general readiness of modern life due to the great changes in manufactures and commerce, inequalities and discriminations have arisen, and naturally the separate man suffers most. The unattached man has problems that government should understand.

The reasons for the lack of a highly organized rural society are very many, but the full report explains. The leading specific causes are: A lack of knowledge on the part of farmers of the exact agricultural conditions and possibilities of their regions; Lack of good training for country life in the schools; Lack of good highway facilities; The widespread continuing collection of soils, with the injurious effect on rural life;

A general need of new and active leadership. Other causes contributing to the general result are: Lack of any adequate system of agricultural credit, whereby the farmer may readily secure loans on fair terms; the shortage of labor, a condition that is often complicated by intemperance among workmen; lack of institutions and incentives that tie the laboring man to the soil; the burdens of the rural life of farm women; lack of adequate supervision of public health.

Nature of the Remedies.

Some of the remedies lie with the national government, some of them with the states and communities in their corporate capacities, some with voluntary organizations, and some with individuals acting alone. From the great number of suggestions that have been made, covering every phase of country life, the commission now enumerates those that seem to be most fundamental or most needed at the present time.

Congress can remove some of the handicaps of the farmer, and can also set some kinds of work in motion such as: The encouragement of a system of thorough-going surveys of agriculture, with a view to the selection and development of a scientifically and economically sound country life; The establishing of a nationalized system of extension work in rural communities through all the land-grant colleges with the people at their homes and on their farms;

A thorough-going investigation by experts of the middleman system of handling farm products, coupled with a general inquiry into the farmer's disadvantages in respect to taxation, transportation rates, co-operation organizations and credit, and the general business system; An inquiry into the control and use of the streams of the United States with the object of protecting the people in their ownership and of saving to agricultural uses such benefits as should be reserved for these purposes;

The establishing of a highway engineering service, or equivalent organization, to be at the call of the states in working out effective and economical highway systems; The establishing of a system of parcels post and postal savings banks;

And providing some means or agency for the guidance of public opinion toward the development of a real rural society that shall rest directly on the land. Other remedies recommended for consideration by congress are: The enlargement of the United States bureau of education, to enable it to stimulate and co-ordinate the educational work of the nation; Careful attention to the farmers' interests in legislation on the tariff, on the regulation of the control of regulation of corporations and of speculation, legislation in respect of rivers, forests, and the utilization of swamp lands;

Increasing the powers of the federal government in respect to the supervision and control of the public health. Providing such regulations as will enable the states that do not permit the sale of liquors to protect themselves from traffic from adjoining states.

In setting all these forces in motion, the co-operation of the states will be necessary, and in many cases definite state laws may greatly aid the work.

Remedies of a more general nature, that must be undertaken until all the people are informed on the whole subject of rural life, and until there is an awakened appreciation of the necessity of giving this phase of our national development as much attention as has been given to other phases of interests; quickened sense of responsibility, in all the country people, to the community and the state in the conserving of soil fertility, and in the necessity for diversifying the farming order to conserve this fertility and to develop a better rural society, and also in the better safe-guarding of the strength and happiness of the people may share equally in the benefits and have voice in the essential affairs of the community; a realization on the part of the farmer that he has a distinct natural responsibility toward the laborer in providing him with good living facilities, and in helping him in every way to be a man among men; an understanding and uniting together of the people of the obligation to protect and develop the natural scenery and attractiveness of the open country.

Underlying Problem of Country Life.

The commission has pointed out a number of remedies that are extremely important, but running through all these are the several great forces or principles, which must be utilized in the endeavor to solve the problems of country life. All the people, the farmer, the laborer, the merchant, the industrial forces and agencies are.

Knowledge.—To improve any situation, the underlying facts must be understood. The farmer must have exact knowledge of his own soil, climate, animals and plants, and of the peculiar conditions under which he works. The United States department of agriculture and the experimental stations and colleges are rapidly accumulating this knowledge, but the farmer may not be able to apply it to the best advantage because of lack of knowledge of his own soils, climate, animals and plants, and of the peculiar conditions under which he works. The farmer is entitled to know what are the advantages and disadvantages of his conditions and environment. A thorough-going investigation of the exact conditions underlying farming in every locality is now an indispensable need to complete and apply the work of the great agricultural experiment stations and colleges.

Education.—The rural population, agriculture is a means of developing our internal resources, we cannot develop these resources until we know exactly what they are and how to use them. There must be not only a fuller scheme of public education, but a new kind of education adapted to the real needs of the farming people. The country schools are to be improved, and the rural population must be trained in the development of their own resources, and in the use of the possibilities for training toward the agricultural colleges are to be multiplied, and made broadly available to every person on the land, old or young, in school or out of school, educated or illiterate, must have a chance to receive the information necessary for a successful and healthy life, both in home and neighborhood. This means redoubled efforts for better country schools, and a vastly increased attention to the care of country boys and girls on the part of those who pay the school taxes. Education by means of agriculture is to be a part of the rural life, and the rural schools are to be organized. There is to be a well-developed plan of extension teaching conducted by the agricultural colleges, especially through their extension agents, and demonstration or object lesson, designed to reach every farmer and his family, at or near their homes.

Organization.—There must be a vast enlargement of voluntary organized effort among farmers themselves. It is in the power of the farmer to bring together for their common interests and for the national welfare, if they do not do this, no governmental activity, no legislation, nor even a better school, will greatly avail. The farmers are nevertheless relatively unorganized. We have only begun to develop business co-operation in America. Farmers are not inducing legislation as they should. They need a more fully organized social and recreational life.

POINTE OUT IMPROVEMENTS FOR COUNTRY COMMUNITIES

Special Message of President of Utmost Interest to Farmers.

Urges That Social as Well as Productive Side of Farm Life Be Built Up—Work for the Federal Department.

Washington.—With the report of the country life commission President Roosevelt sent the following message to both houses of congress: To the Senate and House of Representatives: I transmit herewith the report of the commission on country life. At the outset I desire to point out that not a dollar of the public money has been paid for any commissioner for his work on the commission.

The report shows the general condition of farming life in the open country, and points out its larger problems and indicates ways in which the government, national and state, may show the people how to solve some of these problems; and it suggests a continuance of the work which the commission has begun.

Judging by 30 public hearings, to which farmers and farmers' wives from 40 states and territories came, and from 130,000 answers to printed questions sent out by the commission, I am happy to say the commission finds that the general level of country life is high compared with any preceding time or with any other part of the world. It has risen in more places. Its progress has been general, if not uniform.

Yet farming does not yield either the profit or the satisfaction that it ought to yield, and may be made to yield. There is discontent in the country, and in places discouragement. Farmers as a class do not magnify their calling, and the movement to the towns, though I am happy to say, less than formerly, is still strong.

Under our system, it is helpful to promote discussion of ways in which the people can help themselves. There are three directions in which the farmer can help himself; namely, better farming, better business and better living on the farm. The national department of agriculture has rendered service equalled by no other similar department in any other time or place; the state departments of agriculture; the state colleges of agriculture and the mechanical arts; especially through their extension work; the state agricultural experiment stations; the Farmers' Union; the Grange; the agricultural press; and other similar agencies, have all combined to place within the reach of the American farmer an amount and quality of agricultural information, which, if applied, would enable him, over large areas, to double the production of the farm.

For Better Business and Living.

The object of the commission on country life, therefore, is not to help the farmer raise better crops, but to call his attention to the opportunities for better business and better living on the farm. If country life is to become what it should be, and what I believe its ultimate will be—one of the most dignified, desirable, and sought-after ways of earning a living—the farmer must take advantage not only of the agricultural knowledge which is at his disposal, but of the methods which have raised and continue to raise the standards of living and intelligence in other callings.

Those engaged in all other industrial and commercial callings have found it necessary, under modern economic conditions, to organize themselves for mutual advantage and for the protection of their interests in relation to their own and to other interests. The farmers of every progressive European country have realized this essential fact and have found in the co-operative system exactly the form of business combination they need.

Now, whatever the state may do toward improving the practice of agriculture, it is not within the sphere of government to reorganize the farmer's business or reconstruct the social life of farming communities. It is, however, quite within its power to use its influence to improve the machinery of public action which it can control for calling public attention to the needs of the facts. For example, it is the obvious duty of the government to call the attention of farmers to the growing monopolization of water power. The farmers, above all, should have that power, on reasonable terms, for cheap transportation, for lighting their homes, and for numerous uses in the daily tasks of the farm.

Necessity for Co-Operation.

It is true that country life has improved greatly in attractiveness, health and comfort, and that the farmer's earnings are higher than they were. But city life is advancing even more rapidly, because of the greater attention which is being given to the citizens of the towns to their own betterment. For just this reason the introduction of effective agricultural co-operation throughout the United States is of the first importance. Where farmers are organized co-operatively they not only avail themselves much more readily of business opportunities and improved methods, but it is found that the organizations which bring them together in the work of their lives are used also for social and intellectual advancement.

The co-operative plan is the best plan for organization, and it is the best plan for carrying it out. Under this plan any business undertaking is managed by a committee; every man has one vote, and only one vote; and every man gets profits according to what he sells or buys or supplies. It develops individual responsibility and has a moral as well as a financial value over any other plan.

I desire only to take counsel with the farmers as fellow-citizens. It is not the problem of the farmers alone that I am discussing with them, but a problem which affects every city as well as every farm in the country. It is a problem which the working farmers will have to solve for themselves; but it is a problem which also affects in only less degree all the citizens of the country. If we can render any help toward its solution, it is not only our duty but our interest to do so.

Work to Help the Farmers.

The commission has tried to help the farmers to see clearly their own problem and to see it as a whole; to distinguish clearly between what the government can do and what the farmers must do for themselves; and it wishes to bring to the farmers, but the nation as a whole, to realize that the growing of crops, though an essential part, is only a part of country life. Crop growing is the essential foundation, but it is no less essential that the farmer shall get an adequate return for what he grows; and it is no less essential—indeed, it is literally vital—that he and his wife and children shall lead the right kind of life.

For this reason, it is of the first importance that the United States department of agriculture, through which as prime agent the ideas of the commission stand for must reach the people, should become without delay in fact a department of country life, fitted to deal not only with farming country better in the larger aspects of life in the open country. From all that has been done and learned three great general and immediate needs of country life stand out: First, effective co-operation among farmers, to put them on a level with the organized interests with which they do business.

Second, a new kind of schools in the country, which shall teach the children as much outdoors as indoors and perhaps more, so that they will prepare for country life, and not as at present, mainly for life in towns.

Third, better means of communication, including good roads and a parcels post, which the country people are everywhere, and rightly, unanimous in demanding.

To these may well be added better sanitation; for easily preventable diseases hold several million country people in the slavery of continuous ill health.

Duty of the Government.

The commission points out, and I concur in the conclusion, that the most important duty that the government, whether national or state, can give is to show the people how to go about these tasks of organization, education and community work. This can be done by the collection and spread of information. One community can thus be informed of what other communities have done, and one country can thus be informed of what other countries have done. Such help will lead to a comprehensive plan of organization, education and communication, and make the farming country better to live in, for intellectual and social reasons as well as for purely agricultural reasons.

The only recommendation I submit is that an appropriation of \$25,000 be provided, to enable the commission to collect the material it has collected, and to collect and to digest much more that is within its reach, and thus complete its work. This I believe is the most important recommendation I have made, and I believe it is the most important recommendation I have made, and I believe it is the most important recommendation I have made.

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Most Prominent Deficiencies.

Yet it is true, notwithstanding all this progress as measured by historical standards, that agriculture is not commercially as profitable as it is entitled to be for the labor and energy that the farmer expends and the risks that he assumes, and that the social conditions in the open country are far short of their possibilities. We must measure our agricultural efficiency by the possibilities rather than by comparison with previous conditions. The farmer is almost necessarily handicapped in the development of his business, because his capital is small and the volume of his transactions limited, and he usually stands practically alone against organized interests. In the general readiness of modern life due to the great changes in manufactures and commerce, inequalities and discriminations have arisen, and naturally the separate man suffers most. The unattached man has problems that government should understand.

The reasons for the lack of a highly organized rural society are very many, but the full report explains. The leading specific causes are: A lack of knowledge on the part of farmers of the exact agricultural conditions and possibilities of their regions; Lack of good training for country life in the schools; Lack of good highway facilities; The widespread continuing collection of soils, with the injurious effect on rural life;

A general need of new and active leadership. Other causes contributing to the general result are: Lack of any adequate system of agricultural credit, whereby the farmer may readily secure loans on fair terms; the shortage of labor, a condition that is often complicated by intemperance among workmen; lack of institutions and incentives that tie the laboring man to the soil; the burdens of the rural life of farm women; lack of adequate supervision of public health.

Nature of the Remedies.

Some of the remedies lie with the national government, some of them with the states and communities in their corporate capacities, some with voluntary organizations, and some with individuals acting alone. From the great number of suggestions that have been made, covering every phase of country life, the commission now enumerates those that seem to be most fundamental or most needed at the present time.

Congress can remove some of the handicaps of the farmer, and can also set some kinds of work in motion such as: The encouragement of a system of thorough-going surveys of agriculture, with a view to the selection and development of a scientifically and economically sound country life; The establishing of a nationalized system of extension work in rural communities through all the land-grant colleges with the people at their homes and on their farms;

A thorough-going investigation by experts of the middleman system of handling farm products, coupled with a general inquiry into the farmer's disadvantages in respect to taxation, transportation rates, co-operation organizations and credit, and the general business system; An inquiry into the control and use of the streams of the United States with the object of protecting the people in their ownership and of saving to agricultural uses such benefits as should be reserved for these purposes;

The establishing of a highway engineering service, or equivalent organization, to be at the call of the states in working out effective and economical highway systems; The establishing of a system of parcels post and postal savings banks;

And providing some means or agency for the guidance of public opinion toward the development of a real rural society that shall rest directly on the land. Other remedies recommended for consideration by congress are: The enlargement of the United States bureau of education, to enable it to stimulate and co-ordinate the educational work of the nation; Careful attention to the farmers' interests in legislation on the tariff, on the regulation of the control of regulation of corporations and of speculation, legislation in respect of rivers, forests, and the utilization of swamp lands;

Increasing the powers of the federal government in respect to the supervision and control of the public health. Providing such regulations as will enable the states that do not permit the sale of liquors to protect themselves from traffic from adjoining states.

In setting all these forces in motion, the co-operation of the states will be necessary, and in many cases definite state laws may greatly aid the work.

Remedies of a more general nature, that must be undertaken until all the people are informed on the whole subject of rural life, and until there is an awakened appreciation of the necessity of giving this phase of our national development as much attention as has been given to other phases of interests; quickened sense of responsibility, in all the country people, to the community and the state in the conserving of soil fertility, and in the necessity for diversifying the farming order to conserve this fertility and to develop a better rural society, and also in the better safe-guarding of the strength and happiness of the people may share equally in the benefits and have voice in the essential affairs of the community; a realization on the part of the farmer that he has a distinct natural responsibility toward the laborer in providing him with good living facilities, and in helping him in every way to be a man among men; an understanding and uniting together of the people of the obligation to protect and develop the natural scenery and attractiveness of the open country.

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Spiritual Forces.—The forces and institutions that make for morality and spiritual ideals among rural people must be energized. We miss the heart of the problem if we neglect to foster personal character and neighborhood righteousness. The best way to preserve ideals for private conduct and public life is to build up the institutions of religion. The church has the power to influence the whole people should understand that it is vitally important to stand behind the rural church and to help it to become a great power in developing and executing rural life ideals. It is especially important that the country church recognize that it has a social responsibility to the entire community as well as a religious responsibility to its own group of people.

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The VANISHING FLEETS

BY ROY NORTON
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ILLUSTRATED BY A. WEIL

SYNOPSIS.

"Vanishing Fleets," a story of "what might have happened," opens in Washington with the United States and Japan on the verge of war. Guy Hillier, secretary of the British embassy, and Miss Norma Roberts, chief aide of inventor Roberts, are introduced as lovers. The government is much criticised because of its lack of preparation for war. At the most inopportune moment Japan declares war. Japan takes the Philippines without loss of a man. The entire country is in a state of turmoil because of the government's indifference; Guy Hillier starts for England with a secret message and is compelled to leave Norma Roberts, who with military officers also leaves Washington on a mysterious expedition for an isolated point on the Florida coast. Hawaii is captured by the Japs. Country in turmoil. Demands explanation of policy from government. All ports are closed. Hillier going to England on last boat. England learns that Jap fleet is fast approaching western coast of America. Hillier decides to return to America by any means. Seigo, Japanese spy, discovers secret preparations for war. He follows auto carrying presidential cabinet. He uncovers source of great mystery and flees, murmuring: "The gods save Nippon."

CHAPTER VII.—Continued.

In constant terror until his nerves became shreds to torment him, alert by night and day, he traversed the continent, and at last entered the gateway of the northwest, where so many of his countrymen had resided prior to the outbreak of hostilities, but where now he might claim neither friends nor sympathizers. Here indeed was a No Man's Land where none extended a welcome. From then on he must depend entirely on his own resources, and he understood perfectly well that he was nearing a hard finish of a long race. He lost no time in making a start.

Under the pretext of going to a camp where he was to cook he induced a launch that was starting out toward the mouth of Puget sound to take him aboard as a passenger and land him at its journey's end a short distance from Port Townsend. He was dropped off late in the evening at a tiny landing, and later saw the little boat speed back toward Seattle. He was without food save such as had been given him, and tightened the belt beneath his Chinese garb in anticipation of a hard trip. Unused to the rougher life, he made painful progress, and nothing save his desperation enabled him to traverse the primitive strip between him and the city. Footsore and dependent, he forged doggedly ahead, until at last by sheer will power alone he gained the outskirts of the port. Its wooden wharf was deserted, and many of the houses were closed and vacant, the fear of Japanese shells and government weakness having driven the more prosperous inhabitants away.

Thoroughly worn out, he waited until night fell, then crawled into a coal shed and slept as only the worn and weary can sleep. He rose refreshed and jubilant because he had gained thus far without accident, hunger being his only immediate discomfort. From his depleted store cloth he extracted the smallest coin, bent on seeking food before the city was awake. He made his way down the hillside to the business section without attracting attention, and entered the doorway of a grocery store, where a sleepy-looking youth was sweeping away the previous day's waste. In broken English he made known his wants, and then, finding the salesman apparently friendly and stupid, lost some of his native caution and began to ask questions regarding the watch kept along the frontier. At his first query the boy looked at him slyly; but after a moment's hesitation fell in and answered everything readily, assuring him, however, that it would be difficult for any living thing to get past the soldiers who kept watch and ward over the boundary line.

Elated by the apparent ease with which he had secured provisions, he again retreated toward the edge of the city, mentally formulating plans for stealing a boat when night came, and by this means to make his way to Vancouver, where he would be on British soil. Had he looked back he would have seen that the boy, broom in hand, watched him with an assumption of mere idle interest for a moment only, then hurriedly threw off his apron, banged the door shut and ran as fast as his legs would carry him to a big building farther down the street. It was where the officials of the port held forth. The alarm had been given!

Seigo rested in a thicket at the edge of a forest and partook of a leisurely breakfast, laughing meanwhile at the dullness of the Americans and the boy in particular. He regretted the loss of his handkerchief, which he feared must have been dropped in the grocery store, but smiled at the thought of being within so few miles of a refuge where others might be bought and where he could find ease and comfort.

From back of him a deep bellowing

Two of the Men on the Beach Kneel Down and Aimed Their Rifles.

sound came faintly through the trees, and he wondered what the unusual noise could be. He rose to his feet, still holding a remnant of food in his hand, and waited for a repetition of the noise, which, borne on the breeze, was heard more sharply. Only once before had he ever known that same sullen bay, and then it was when as a visitor in a southern village he had seen a pack of hounds followed by excited men pass him in quest of a negro criminal. His memory harked back to that time, and his hair raised itself in terror. He threw away his food and dashed madly into the woods, seeking to escape that menacing undertone which his consciousness told him could have but one quarry. He knew in an instant that the boy had betrayed him, and that he, Count Seigo, a nobleman of Japan and descendant of the Samurai, was being hunted by dogs like a wild beast of the woods.

For a few minutes he ran in a panic, taking no heed of direction, and bent only on gaining time to think, and putting space between him and his pursuers. A tangle of undergrowth compelled him to stop and seek for avenues through the wilderness. He ran down what seemed an old deserted road; but on neither side could he find a place favoring a change of course. He was doubling back along the side of a triangle, and was so close at one time to the hounds that he momentarily expected them to break cover, drop the scent afforded by the handkerchief and cut across to where he was. He could even distinguish the shouts of the men behind, continually encouraging the animals in the chase, and heard one exclaim: "It's the Jap, all right, or he wouldn't have lit off so quick!"

His teeth came together with a click at this confirmation of his suspicions, and now he realized that wherever an officer of the law was posted warning had been given of his coming. He swore that he would yet escape, and urged himself in the name of his country to rush ahead; and thus for many minutes the fate of Japan rested on a race between bloodhounds and a fugitive who tore headlong through the undergrowth, careless of thorns which reached out and scarred his face, ripped the false queue from his short cropped bristling hair and rent his clothing.

Once, blinded with perspiration, he plunged into what appeared to be a pathway; but fell through a tangle at the end, to find himself beside a wayside spring. He gulped three or four swallows of water and retraced his steps, cursing fate for the loss of time, and ran with renewed energy down the roadway. A flash of reflected light smote him in the eyes, and he saw that he had reached the water's edge. At his feet stretched only tossing waves, and like a stag at bay he was driven to the open.

The end seemed very near now; for

back of him the harsh clamorings broke out into a triumphant wailing note telling those behind that the quarry had been sighted. The hounds were coming on the run, and round the bend of the road emerged an excited and grimly determined lot of men of that stamp which makes a frontier, set jawed, lean visaged, and running with the long, loping stride of those accustomed to sustained violent exertion.

Seigo, distracted and desperate, took a few steps in either direction, uncertain which way to turn, and then discovered that a short distance below a boat in which lay a pair of oars. It was the only way to gain a moment's respite from those great brutes which, with bellies low to the ground, with lolling jaws and flaming eyes, whose red he could discern, were closing in on him. He made three or four frantic leaps and threw himself into the craft, shoving it off almost as the animals were upon him, and then with maniacal energy threw the oars into the locks and bent himself double pulling against them. Even then at the last he experienced one brief moment of exultation as he heard the splash of parted waters against the bow and saw the space widening between him and the beach on which stood his baffled pursuers. He saw the men halt on the shingle and heard them shouting to him; but never ceased pulling, hoping and half believing that he could put himself beyond range. It was Seigo against them all now, and he began to glow with triumph, not knowing the character of those men of the west who still gave him a chance for his life. Drunk with excitement, he shouted back a taunt in his own tongue.

Two of the men on the beach knelt down and aimed their rifles calmly and steadily at that moving target which was drawing away. They were as cool as they would have been if covering a grazing deer in the hills. The rising sun made of the Japanese a fair mark, lighting up even at that distance his sneering face. There were two quick puffs of smoke, which rose simultaneously into the air and floated away in little wisps, two short sharp reports, and Seigo sprang to his feet, dropped his hold on the oars, and then slowly pitched forward and over into the waters of the sound, his days of effort terminated in defeat and his mission at an end.

CHAPTER VII.—

The Missing Fleet.

Japan, grown arrogant through easy success and confident of the supremacy of her navy, cast aside the cloak of secrecy and boldly announced her intention to attack the seaport cities of the western coast of America. No word had come from Seigo to bid her pause. The most formidable armada that ever sailed the seas, attended by

lighters that were to provide coal, and accompanied by transports conveying an army of men, steamed away to the land of easy conquest. In the hope of striking terror into the hearts of those they would subdue, the Japanese announced their purpose, and gave a somewhat exaggerated account of the forces being sent. The newspapers of the world teemed with stories of the sailing of this monster fleet, told how all Japan had shouted "Banzai!" described the flower garlanded maids who sang gay songs, and pictured the remarkable modesty and valor of the admirals in command.

In some quarters of the globe great sympathy was expressed for the United States, which apparently had no chance whatever in such an unequal contest, and was foredoomed to calamity and dissolution. The wisecracks of European powers rose as a unit and told how for more than 50 years it had been repeatedly pointed out that the over-sea colossus was facing destruction through neglect of her navy. Monarchical adherents saw deeper into the cause of a nation's obliteration, asserting that the proof had again been given to the world that a republican form of government was one which, by its very lack of cohesion and unwieldiness, could not exist.

Other advanced thinkers, who looked far into the future, began a discussion as to the final outcome, what partition would be made of the conquered territory, and whether Japan would hold it as a colony for her own surplus population under a regulation colonial government. English writers expressed grave doubts as to Japan's ability to conduct colonies successfully, and were rather of the opinion that the country should be given to Great Britain, whose remarkable success in India and elsewhere had made her the fountainhead in this branch of government. New maps of the world were published in the most progressive periodicals, and souvenir buttons were sold in the streets of Tokyo depicting a very valiant little Japanese soldier kicking Uncle Sam into the sea and taking possession of his land. All the world bowed down to honor to the "brave little brown men," and many aggressive powers regretted that they had not been the first to think of taking possession of the United States, which their statesmen sometimes spoke of as being a nice little country and capable under reasonable rule of becoming quite a place.

The nation under discussion remained in the same astounding condition of silence and inaction. At first it had seemed that a clash along the Canadian border was inevitable. The massing of such great bodies of troops in such a position appeared almost a threat, and Great Britain in the first instance began hurriedly concentrating forces at points where they would be available in case of attack; but as day after day passed with no forward move and no action save that of preventing the passage of any person or the transmission of any communication alarm gave way to bewilderment. Canadian secret service men who succeeded in entering the camps of the soldiers soon returned to report that apparently the troops knew no more of the reason for their being stationed there than did the world at large.

In the meantime there gathered into the sounds, bays and harbors of foreign ports American vessels of war, which came to anchor and remained. On board these ships were the most disconsolate body of officers and men that were ever collected in hulls. The last orders any of them had received had been made so positive, so plain and unequivocal, that they had no choice other than to obey. They had been commanded to gain these neutral berths and under no circumstances to leave them. They were not even permitted to assume the slate color which betokens war on the waters, and therefore retained their dress of immaculate white. They, too, seemed under the ban, and, like war dogs in leash, strained impotently for action. Nor was there an officer in all these feet, dropped his hold on the oars, and then slowly pitched forward and over into the waters of the sound, his days of effort terminated in defeat and his mission at an end.

The time advanced until the Japanese warships were due to arrive at Honolulu, where they were to report, coal and prepare for the final struggle. The cable between Hawaii and Japan, now in possession of the mikado's operators, continued its daily reports of most favorable weather; but still no squadron hove in sight.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Canadian Farmer a Hard Worker. The Canadian farmer works from 12 to 16 hours per day in the busy season.

PRESIDENT WARNS

Seeks to Prevent Anti-Jap Legislation.

SEES MISCHIEF IN THE BILLS

Urges California to Wait on Nation for Action and Declares Japan Will Keep Agreement Concerning Immigration of Her People.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Following a conference at the White House with Senator Flint, Representative Kahn and Interstate Commerce Commissioner Lane of California, Secretary of State Bacon and Assistant Secretary O'Loughlin on the Japanese legislation yesterday the president sent a message to Speaker Stanton of the California legislature urging that the present policy of the administration be allowed time to work its benefits without interference.

He declares that figures show that the number of Japanese in this country is constantly lessening. It is in the message to Speaker Stanton that the president admits that all the talk of trouble with Japan has not been idle and that a grave crisis may be precipitated by the passing of the school measure.

"Such a bill as this school bill accomplishes literally nothing whatever in the line of the object aimed at, and gives just and grave cause for irritation, while in addition the United States government would be obliged immediately to take action in the federal courts to test such legislation, as we hold it to be clearly a violation of the treaty," wired the president.

"On this point I refer you to the numerous decisions of the United States supreme court in regard to state laws which violate treaty obligations of the United States. The legislation would accomplish nothing beneficial and would certainly cause some mischief and might cause very grave mischief."

The conference was followed by another one with Secretaries Newberry and Wright. The subject of the discussion was guarded by secrecy, although it has been learned that orders have been sent to Admiral Swinburn directing the eight armored cruisers of the first squadron of the Pacific fleet to proceed to their home yards on the Pacific coast for repairs after the completion of their target practice at Magdalena bay.

The senate in executive session discussed the Japanese question. Incidentally the discussion turned upon the reference to Senator Perkins by President Roosevelt in a telegram to Gov. Gillett.

Legislature Postpones Action.
Sacramento, Cal., Feb. 9.—Only five senators favored agitation of the anti-Japanese question when the matter was called up yesterday by Senator Marc Anthony of San Francisco. The senate decided by a vote of 25 to 5 to defer until next Thursday its action upon the report of the committee on executive communications, which advises against legislation aimed at the Japanese.

ILLINOIS BANK IS CLOSED.

Defaulting President the Cause of Crash at Benton.

Benton, Ill., Feb. 10.—The failure of the Coal Belt National bank of this city was directly due to the methods of its defaulting president, R. A. Youngblood, who is now serving a sentence of 14 years in the penitentiary at Chester.

The bank was organized in July, 1906. In November of the following year Youngblood's speculations came to light and an effort was made to tide affairs over by an assessment of \$19,250 against the stockholders. This restored the missing money, but was insufficient to carry the burden of indifferent securities which composed a large part of the bank's assets.

The bank was closed under orders of Miller Weir, national bank examiner of Jacksonville, Ill. George C. Ball has been appointed receiver.

CORTELYOU SILENT ON JOB.

Treasury Secretary Said to Be Chosen As Gas Company President.

Washington, Feb. 9.—It is well understood among prominent officials in Washington that Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou has accepted the presidency of the Consolidated Gas Company in New York. Mr. Cortelyou has declined to either affirm or deny this statement, but there does not seem to be any doubt as to its truth. It is understood that the secretary will leave Washington about March 4 for a rest of a month and possibly longer, and that upon the termination of his vacation he will go to New York and assume charge of the gas company.

Two Are Reported Drowned.
Springfield, Mass., Feb. 10.—It is reported that Albert Heinsath of Cleveland, president of the senior class of the International Y. M. C. A. Training school in this city, and Miss Hurd also of this city, were drowned last night while skating on Watershop's pond, adjoining the training school.

To Sell Five Steamships.
Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 10.—At South Haven, February 24 has been fixed for the sale by Deputy United States Marshal O'Donnell of the five steamships of the Dunkley-Williams Transportation Company, to satisfy creditors.

ILLINOIS BREVITIES

South Chicago.—Three thousand unemployed laborers and mechanics fought among themselves and struggled with the police before the gates of the Illinois steel plant, at Sultit Chicago in a desperate combat for work. Riot calls were sent to the South Chicago police station and a detail of eight uniformed men was hurried to the scene to re-enforce the special police of the steel corporation, whose force numbered 36 armed guards. These were powerless against the riotous mob.

Marion.—Jack Isham of Williamson county is in jail in Marion for a crime committed in Tennessee nearly a quarter of a century ago. Isham killed a man in Roan county, Tennessee, was sent to the state prison, but made his escape. For 18 years he has lived within eight miles of this city. He was arrested and jailed here. He says he did the killing.

Pana.—The Pana Daily News was sold, Banker H. N. Schuyler purchasing the linotype for \$2,800, he having held a mortgage on it for that amount. The remainder of the contents of the office were sold to Ira Lakin, editor of the Vandavia Union, and J. D. Dees of Oblong. Dees and Lakin will operate a Republican weekly publication.

Chicago.—Loh Woo, 28 years old, a Chinese merchant at 232 Clark street, was severely burned while ending the Chinese New Year celebration with firecrackers. Woo had lighted a bunch of firecrackers and was about to throw them into the street when they exploded, burning his hands.

Fairfield.—Meeting for the first time since childhood, Alexander H. Brirdy of Hileman and Mrs. Cora Hodge were married by Rev. Theodore Cates. Late being freed from marriage ties, the couple sought a renewal of the childhood acquaintance and a courtship by mail soon resulted in an engagement.

Chicago.—The capture of three men held in connection with the shooting of John Ambrosini, a young Italian, led the police of the Maxwell street station to the theory that the wounded man was the victim of members of the Black Hand.

Chicago.—Governors, or their representatives, of states bordering on the great lakes met at the Auditorium Annex to devise a method of equitable taxation of lake vessels. The conference was called by Gov. Fred M. Warner of Michigan.

Chicago.—The lives of several persons on their way to work were endangered by a stone window ledge which broke loose on the third story of a building at 155 State street and crashed through the sidewalk to the basement.

Pana.—The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rosenberry was found dead in bed. The coroner's inquest found no cause for the child's death. She was eight months old. Mr. Rosenberry is a chief clerk at the post office.

Winfield.—The Chicago-Winfield Tuberculosis sanitarium at Winfield, was dedicated. The opening of the institute marks the beginning of a movement of Chicago Jews to care for those stricken by the white plague.

Pana.—Married when 14 years old and divorced at 15 is the remarkable record of Iva Franklin of this city. She was granted a divorce on the plea that she was not aware of the import of her act when she wedded.

Chicago.—Lives of scores of persons hurrying to their places of employment were endangered when two live wires were knocked down under the loop elevated structure at State and Lake streets.

Virginia.—The will of the late John Dahman of Arenzville has been admitted to probate. The estate is worth \$40,000, about \$14,000 of which is personal property. All the estate is left to the widow.

Pana.—The Smith-John Coal Mining Company is contemplating the erection of a coal washing plant at its mine in Springdale addition. It is presumed the plant will cost about \$100,000.

Bloomington.—T. O. Best, a farmer of Benson, was killed by an interurban car near Wapello while standing on the track watching a train on another road.

Urbana.—C. W. Shewalter, former sheriff and chief of police of Urbana, was arrested charged with having obtained property by a confidence game in Chicago.

Stewardson.—Louis Shumard of Stewardson seriously injured his right eye by exploding a shell which was fastened in the breach of his gun.

Lewistown.—David Smith was killed while working at a sawmill near Farmington, when the governor pulley on the engine broke.

Noble.—Mrs. Ralph Woods was burned about the face and hands by an explosion caused by throwing coal oil in a stove.

Beason.—Fire did \$3,000 damage to the implement house of John Bumcrotts.

Springfield.—Gov. Deneen honored the requisition from New York for Frank H. Richardson, the former shoe manufacturer of Elmira, who was arrested in Chicago following the discounting of notes in New York banks when bankrupt. Richardson was engaged in business in Chicago when arrested.

Bloomington.—It was disclosed by an autopsy that Mrs. Charles Coons, found dead Sunday, expired from heart failure, and Rudy Wagner, held on the charge of having some knowledge of the cause of her death, was released from prison.

ALL OF ONE KIND.



"Have your poems been read by many people?"
"Certainly—about twenty publishers that I know of."

CHILD HAD SIXTY BOILS,
And Suffered Annually with a Red Scald-Like Humor on Her Head.

Troubles Cured by Cuticura.

"When my little Vivian was about six months old her head broke out in boils. She had about sixty in all and I used Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment which cured her entirely. Some time later a humor broke out behind her ears and spread up on to her head until it was nearly half covered. The humor looked like a scald, very red with a sticky, clear fluid coming from it. This occurred every spring. I always used Cuticura Soap and Ointment which never failed to heal it up. The last time it broke out it became so bad that I was discouraged. But I continued the use of Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent until she was well and has never been troubled in the last two years. Mrs. M. A. Schwerin, 674 Spring Wells Ave., Detroit, Mich., Feb. 24, 1908."

Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

Not Included.

After the dry goods salesman had completed his business with Cyrus Craig, Centerville's storekeeper, he asked what was going on in the town. "Had any entertainments this winter?" he inquired.

"No," said Mr. Craig, "not one. Salome Howe's pupils have given two concerts, piano and organ, and the principal of the 'Academy has lectured twice, once on 'Our National Forests' and once on 'Stones As I Know Them,' but as far as entertainments are concerned, Centerville hasn't got round to 'em yet.'"—Youth's Companion.

Come Get Your Medicine.

If that little bit of three-cornered, half-jointed, pin-headed squit with a big automobile and a size three head on his miserable, slanting shoulders who turned the corner of Ferry and Main streets on two wheels the other afternoon, and nearly sent three pedestrians into Kingdom Come, will call at this office we'll tear his scrawny soul to pieces and lick him to a "frazzle" after the most approved Rooseveltian methods. He knows who we mean.—Buffalo News.

Prof. Munyon has generously placed his Cold Cure with druggists throughout the United States and has authorized them to sell it for the small sum of 25 cts. a bottle. He says these pellets contain no opium, morphine, cocaine or other harmful drugs, and he guarantees that they will relieve the head, throat and lungs almost immediately. He gives this guarantee with each bottle of his medicine: "If you buy my Cold Cure and it does not give perfect satisfaction, I will refund your money." Prof. Munyon has just issued a Magazine-Almanac, which will be sent free to any person who addresses The Munyon Company, Philadelphia.

The Beauty of the Tree.

Whether in summer, autumn, spring or winter the tree always has a distinctive and majestic beauty that serves to endear it to all that come under its influence.—From "Our Trees and How to Know Them," by Clarence M. Weed.

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. Fitch* In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

On the spot where the first white settlers of Seattle first set foot, Alki Point, has been built the South Alki Congregational church.

The Herb laxative, Garfield Tea, aids Nature in maintaining the general well-being of the body; it corrects constipation, purifies the blood, brings health.

The recording angel probably doesn't pay any attention to the lies a man tells when he is in love.

A good honest remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Sore Throat is Hamlin's Wizard Oil. Nothing will so quickly drive out all pain and inflammation.

The first time a girl is engaged she imagines that she is as important as the heroine in a novel.

For Coughs, Asthma and Lung Troubles, use "Brown's Bronchial Troches." 25 cents a box. Samples sent free by John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.

Even a wise man occasionally has time for the silly chatter of a pretty girl.

ONLY ONE "BROMO QUININE"
That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of F. W. GROVE. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day.

The finger of fate is one that is in almost every pie.

Lewis' Single Binder Cigar has a rich taste. Your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

The highwayman has a low way of doing things.

THE CHAPERON.

A Way to Tame Her if the Case Should Get Desperate.

The custom of supporting a chaperon in comfort and even luxury in the incipient stages of love-making, while expensive, need not be considered in the light of a hopeless undertaking.

Many parents think a chaperon may be dispensed with, others that one is absolutely necessary. Sometimes the young man likes to have a chaperon along. With some girls it is a great deal safer.

If the chaperon is young and handsome and only slightly married herself, she may be a great addition. In case the girl goes back on you at a critical moment you can fall back on the chaperon. Chaperons of this description betray a world of sympathy during these periods.

If she is old and inevitable, do not ignore her too much. Remember that chaperons have feelings. Feed her up well and if possible give her a mild knockout drop early in the evening.

Occasionally a chaperon will happen who has a New England conscience. A New England conscience, by the way, is the kind that never enjoys itself unless every one else is miserable. Just as you get a firm hold on the girl and begin to kiss her like a rapid fire machine gun the chaperon will begin to push icebergs on your starboard bow, and the lovely aurora borealis you have been looking at will get frapped. In this emergency devote yourself for a few moments to the chaperon herself. Kiss her, remembering that the only way you can achieve liberty is by risking death. She will either faint away or subside.

If she by any possibility offers to tell the girl's parents on you, insist upon her doing this at once, not omitting the details.

While she is doing this you can make your final arrangements, including the rope ladder, the cloudy night, the six cylinder runabout, the usual press notices and the indignant father's final forgiveness.—Lippincott's Magazine.

Left Profile Is Always Best.

"Profile?" said the photographer. "Then turn the left side, please." The young girl looked impressed. "Did you notice it?" she asked. "You must have sharp eyes. I thought it was a fact known only to myself."

"What fact?" asked the photographer. "Why, the fact that the left side of my face is a little better than the right side and that the left profile is more regular."

"Oh!" said the photographer. "Of course I noticed that. That, you know, is the case with everybody. Everybody's left profile is better than the right one. The eye is opened more fully, the mouth has a finer curve, the cheek's contour is firmer, and the hair about the temples is thicker."

"Notice after this the profile photographs you come across, and you'll find that nine out of ten of them portray the left side of the face."—Exchange.

What Prompted Him.

After T. A. Browne, the distinguished Australian, had suddenly leaped into fame as Rolf Boldrewood, author of "Robbery Under Arms," he continued for some years as stipendiary magistrate of his city. One morning there was brought before him a rough bush boy of fourteen, charged with having held up several other boys on a country road. It was proved that he had presented a pistol at them and compelled them to empty all their pockets for his benefit.

"Dear me!" said the surprised magistrate to the juvenile culprit. "What could have prompted you to do such a thing?"

"Reading 'Robbery Under Arms,'" replied the unabashed boy bush-ranger.

Preparing For Dinner.

One of the residents of the town of Idvor was noted for his parsimony. Let us call him Mr. Wiggles. There was an old major in Idvor who said to his valet one evening, "Go and tell the cook to get me ready a chop and a poached egg." "Pardon me, major," said the valet, "but have you forgotten that you are dining with Mr. Wiggles tonight?" The major frowned. "Yes," he said, "I had forgotten it. Tell the cook to make it two chops and two poached eggs."—London Graphic.

Influence of "Pluck."

The blindest, the most purely instinctive efforts of mere "pluck" has a lifting power and deserves our thankful admiration. Every degree and every form of courage tends to raise the whole tone of life within the range of its influence in proportion to the amount and the quality of the endurance exercised.—Hibbert Journal.

AFTER TWO YEARS

P. B. Smith of Marengo is Located by Friends and Again Lost

Foiled in their two years' search for P. B. Smith, formerly a prominent Marengo, Ill., citizen, friends and relatives believe they may partially clear the mystery surrounding his disappearance thru a letter from Wales Center, N. Y. Descriptions of an aged man, evidently mentally unbalanced, who was seen in the New York state city Monday and who spoke of formerly living in Marengo, leads to the belief that he is the much sought Marengo citizen.

Smith left Marengo for Grandville, Ohio, and was last seen by relatives in Austin, Ill., where he had collected large sums of money and then suddenly disappeared on April 24, 1907. He had at one time been a banker and merchant and was one of Marengo's wealthiest citizens. Detectives were employed to scour the country for him but no trace could be found.

The letter states that an old man asked for a night's lodging at the home of Mrs. Mary B. Stratton at Wales Center, N. Y. In conversation he mentioned Marengo, saying that he owned a bank and store in the Illinois city and that he had at one time secured a position in the bank for Lester Barber, a cousin of Mrs. Stratton.

When asked who he was, the man grew bewildered and confused. He muttered that he was Judge Taft and had to be in Washington on March 4 to be inaugurated president of the United States. Later he said he was Morley, King of England. His actions were distinctly those of an insane man and the following morning he gave the entire family his blessing and said he would sojourn in Buffalo en route to Washington.

P. B. Smith is now about 78 years old and more than sixty years of his life were spent in Marengo.

He Used the Dye.

Queen Margherita of Italy was anxious that her husband, King Humbert, should follow the example of his father and the fashion common among elderly Piedmontese officers and dye his hair. Her pleadings were in vain. Seeing entreaty was in vain, the queen had recourse to stratagem. She caused a quantity of fine hair dye to be sent from Paris and put in the king's dressing room, together with directions for its use, making, however, no allusion to the subject. The king, too, said nothing, though he could not fail to see the pigments.

Now, the queen had a large white poodle of which she was very fond. What was her horror a few days later to see her pet come running into her room with his snowy locks all turned to a jet black. King Umberto had expended the dyes upon changing the color of the poodle's hair! From that day forth the subject of hair dye was dropped between the royal couple.

"Not Competence, and Yet Not Want." Whittier, in that incomparable American winter idyl, "Snow-Bound," introduces a young man as one of the home fireside group during a period of storm isolation in this wise:

Born the wild northern hills among,
From whence his yeoman father wrung
By patient toil subsistence scant,
Not competence and yet not want,
He early gained the power to pay
His cheerful, self-reliant way.

The secret of family happiness and individual independence, even though the income is small, is found in these lines. It is a fact of our state and national history that from homes and conditions represented by the words "not competence and yet not want" the men who have done things and the women who have helped them in the doing have sprung.—Portland Oregonian.

Unrecorded History.

Brutus was haranguing the citizens. "Upon what meat," he cried—"upon what meat doth this our Caesar feed that he is grown so great?"

Pausing for a moment for a reply, he was about to continue, when a man with a loud voice and flushed countenance arose in the front row and observed:

"He eats Quincius & Polonius' sugar cured hams and bacon, now on sale at all first class markets."

This, being a bald advertising scheme, was not given any prominence whatever in the reports of the occasion.—Chicago Post.

They Were Surprised

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Adams were the victims of a real mean joke last Friday evening at their home in the east end. It was mean in that the surprise was so complete. Mr. and Mrs. Adams overlooked that part of it, however, and after recovering enjoyed the joke with the intruders, giving them a pleasant evening. The affair was the result of a conspiracy on the part of the H. A. G. T. club, of which Mrs. Adams is a member. The ladies let their husbands in on the deal as it was in the nature of a farewell party for the couple who will soon move to Chicago. The evening was spent at card tables, winding up with a lunch. Mrs. Adams was presented with a beautiful souvenir spoon by the club.

Saloon Keepers Fined

Eleven saloon keepers of St. Charles, Batavia and Geneva pleaded guilty to indictments on two counts for violating the liquor laws, in the circuit court at Geneva this week, and were each given the minimum fine, \$40 and costs amounting to \$75 each.

Seek Franchises

The electric railway company which has secured a good portion of the right of way between Sandwich and DeKalb, has been asking for franchises in those towns. The Sandwich council objected to some of the several liberal concessions the road asked for.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.

MARDI GRAS

At New Orleans, Feb. 23, 1909. Brilliant spectacular features. Mardi Gras Carnival Automobile Races. Ask for profusely illustrated folder describing the Mardi Gras.

FLORIDA

The "Central Route to Florida via Birmingham." Through sleeping car daily from Chicago to Jacksonville, Fla. Buffet-library car service and dining cars, serving all meals. Ask for special Florida folder.

HAVANA, CUBA

Via New Orleans or via Florida. Steamship service from New Orleans to Havana about every ten days. Daily except Sunday steamship service from Knights Key. Four sailings per week from Port Tampa. Send for illustrated folder on Cuba.

OLD MEXICO

Reached direct by rail routes through New Orleans; thus affording an opportunity to visit that unique city without additional expense in the matter of car fare. Send for illustrated folder entitled "Mexico via New Orleans."

PANAMA

Via the Illinois Central to New Orleans and from thence by weekly steamship direct to Colon, connecting with railroad for City of Panama. Elegant new steamships in the service. Send for folder entitled "Panama and Central America via New Orleans."

VICKSBURG, MISS.

Contains Vicksburg National Military Park, commemorating the siege and defense of the city. An interesting place to visit en route to New Orleans. Send for handsomely illustrated book entitled "Vicksburg for the Tourist."

HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

The only line running daily sleeping car through without change, Chicago to Hot Springs. Dining car service. Send for illustrated folder describing Hot Springs.

All of the Above Literature Free for the Asking

Rates, train time, tickets and all particulars of Illinois Central agents and those of connecting lines.

A. H. HANSON, P. T. M., Chicago, Ill.
S. G. HATCHE, G. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

Court House News

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS
Kingston—
Thomas Clark to Sarah V. Clark, lots 2 & 3 blk 1 & 3 blk 1 Stuart's 4th, \$400.
Sarah V. Clark to Susan Clark, (same as above), \$400.
Myrtle M. Darnell to H. J. Stark, w $\frac{1}{2}$ sec 1/4 sec 30 & w $\frac{1}{2}$ sec 31, \$1.
Hugh H. Smith to Jesse Diamond, lot 14 blk 1, \$2.
PROBATE
Estates of—
John Awe—Proof of notice to creditors made.
Justine Kruger—(same as above.)
Michael Dander—(same as above.)
Henry Lanan—Will and petition set for hearing on March 2nd.
Ivan McDowell a resident of Franklin township killed an old wolf in his township and received the bounty of \$10 from the county.

At New Lebanon School

A box social will be held at the New Lebanon school house on Friday evening of this week. Ladies are requested to bring boxes containing lunch, while the men are expected to bring their change and make the prices. A Lincoln program will be rendered by the pupils. Georgia Walker, the teacher, extends a cordial invitation to all.

Large Barn Burns

The largest barn in McHenry county burned the other night near Huntley, taking with it 117 registered Holstein cattle and 5 head of horses, besides two silos and an immense store of grain and farm machinery. The loss is placed at \$25,000 with insurance of \$14,000.

Subscribe now.

Coughs of Children

Especially night coughs. Nature needs a little help to quiet the irritation, control the inflammation, check the progress of the disease. Our advice is—give the children Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Ask your doctor if this is his advice also. He knows best. Do as he says.

We publish our formulas We banish alcohol from our medicines We urge you to consult your doctor

If you think constipation is of trifling consequence, just ask your doctor. He will disabuse you of that notion in short order. "Correct it, at once!" he will say. Then ask him about Ayer's Pills. A mild liver pill, all vegetable.

Made by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

EXCELSIOR FLOUR

We are not going to sing the praises of this flour. Those who have used it know well its qualities for bread and cake making. It is a flour that will speak for itself at all times. Many Genoa people are using it and will have no other. We just want to remind you that we intend to carry this flour in stock and push its sale as never before. If it were not the best obtainable such would not be the case. If you are not using it, give it a trial.

FRED J. SCHMIDT

CLOVER HONEY PER 12 1/2 C POUND

We have just bought at a bargain price a large quantity of fine clover honey and we're going to give you the benefit of the bargain. It can not be duplicated anywhere at the price, only 12 1/2 cents per pound. Get your order in early as it will not last long at that price.

SYRUPS

We have excellent syrups put up in convenient cans, from one quart to one gallon. Pure food products and at right prices.

L. W. DUVAL

Low Fares West

Every day from March 1 to April 30, low fares to Pacific Coast and to intermediate points, via the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry.

and

Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Ry.

Descriptive folders with complete information regarding fares, stop-overs, train service, sent free on request.

F. A. MILLER
General Passenger Agent
Chicago

W. W. WINTON
District Passenger Agent
Madison

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.
MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

Exchange Bank of Brown & Brown

Genoa, Illinois

Established in 1882

Does a General Banking business.

Sells Foreign and Domestic money orders.

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.

CHOOSE WISELY..

when you buy a SEWING MACHINE. You'll find all sorts and kinds at corresponding prices. But if you want a reputable serviceable Machine, then take the

WHITE.

27 years experience has enabled us to bring out a HANDSOME, SYMMETRICAL and WELL-BUILT PRODUCT, combining in its make-up all the good points found on high grade machines and others that are exclusively WHITE—for instance, our TENSION INDICATOR, a device that shows the tension at a glance, and we have others that appeal to careful buyers. All Drop Heads have Automatic Lift and beautiful Swell Front, Golden Oak Woodwork. Vibrator and Rotary Shuttle Styles.

OUR ELEGANT H. T. CATALOGUES GIVE FULL PARTICULARS, FREE.

WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO. CLEVELAND, O.

Good For 2 Votes

in

Genoa Republican-Journal's Sewing Machine and Watch Contest

Vote for _____

Genoa Opera House

The Big Laughing Feast

FEBRUARY 9

BIJOU SHOW

The most Advanced Moving Picture Show Traveling. Entire change of program Each Week.

MR. WM. M. CONWAY, LECTURER.
Admission: Adults 20c; Children 10c.

C.F. HALL COMPANY.

DUNDEE ILLINOIS

Men's Clothes
Lot of over 300 Men's Suits to sell. The kind of Suits and the price are really the two interesting points to you; but it may interest you to know how it is that we can sell at these prices.

We Show 5 Lots of These Suits
These are all worsted suits, new styles and cuts, and in most cases better than we usually can afford to carry in stock, unless bought up as these were, at a big cut in price.

The Reason is This
We bought very late, at a time when the makers were at work on Spring samples. We took what they had. Samples—Stock—Suits—special order Suits—everything, and at prices from \$5.00 to \$7.50 less than regular.

judge of merchandise will know them to be values without seeing the 1/2 price sign. See the suits at \$16.95 \$14.95 \$13.65 \$11.95 \$12.95

1/2 Price Sale of Ladies' Cloaks
Over 60 fine garments at exactly 1/2 our former prices.

Men's Overcoats
\$9.95 \$16.95 \$11.95
These prices on coats which we know will save you \$4.00 to \$5.50

\$1.49 \$1.29 \$1.98
Ladies' Shoes
Three lots. Former prices \$1.98, \$2.29, \$2.55. Large range of sizes and styles.

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

CASH DEPARTMENT STORE.

DOINGS OF THE WEEK

THE assistance of all subscribers is invited and solicited in making this department interesting. Any items 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.

FOR SALE—4 residences in Genoa, 160 acres raw land in McPherson county, S. D. and 100 acres raw land in Brown county, S. D., \$16,000 an acre. W. H. SAGER, Genoa, Ill. Phone No. 6.

E. A. and J. W. Sowers were in Chicago Saturday.

C. E. Adams was an Elgin visitor Wednesday.

Dr. E. A. Robinson was a Chicago visitor Saturday.

F. A. Holly was a business caller in Chicago Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Adams went to Chicago Wednesday morning.

Warren Drake of Chicago is in Genoa for a week's visit with relatives.

House for rent, in north-west part of town. Inquire of Mrs. Wm. Evans. 23-tf

Miss Sadie Brown of Chicago visited her aunt, Henrietta Brown, over Sunday.

Fred Holroyd has gone out on the road as salesman for the Cracraft, Leich Electric Co.

The walls and ceiling at the billiard parlor of E. A. Sowers & Co. are being redecorated.

Mrs. Scudder of Chicago visit-

ed at the home of her sisters, Mrs. E. P. Smith and Mrs. J. A. Patterson, Sunday.

Mrs. B. Goldman of Freeport was a guest at the home of W. H. Heed the first of the week.

John Hutchison of St. Charles spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Hutchison.

Mrs. W. F. Dumser visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Richardson, the first of the week.

Christian Science services are held at Slater's hall every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. Everyone is welcome.

FOR RENT—7 room house on Stott street. Hard and soft water, cement walks. Inquire of Amory Hadsall. 22tf 1p

J. W. Wyde and John Hadsall were in Chicago Tuesday and Wednesday and attended the automobile show.

Mrs. C. R. Strong left Wednesday for Elgin where she will visit until she joins her husband in Texas next month.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Burroughs left on Monday night for California where they will make

their future home. The best wishes of Genoa people go with Mr. and Mrs. Burroughs.

Why don't you deposit your money in the Farmers' State Bank and get interest for six months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum? Try it.

There was a small but appreciative audience at the Conway picture show at Crawford's hall Tuesday evening. Some intensely interesting views were shown, with promises of others just as good next week.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road has at last installed a flagman at the Main street crossing in Hampshire. Had this been done years ago at least four deaths would have been prevented.

FOR SALE—House and two lots with out houses, good poultry house, good well water, coal house, small fruits—north-east part of Genoa. Price, \$600.00 if sold in 60 days. Call at premises or at this office. 22-4t*

Jas. Hutchison, Jr. who has been in the employ of the Mix Dairy Co. for several years, of recent years as foreman of the Burlington creamery, has been given a position with the same company as overseer of the machinery and repairs in all the creameries. Mr. Hutchison will make his headquarters in Genoa and will soon move his household goods here.

If in doubt about the right place to buy jewelry, silverware or hand painted china, talk to Martin. He guarantees satisfaction.

The shoe factory will soon shut down indefinitely owing to lack of orders, some of the hands having already been let out. Indefinitely does not mean for long with the Selz, Schwab Co., as past history has proven. The hands are optimistic over the matter and look for a call to return to work soon.

Linen sale at Olmsted's. Linen sale on at F. W. Olmsted's.

Herbert Fellows went to Savanna Thursday.

A Thompson piano has been placed in the new Masonic hall at Kingston.

Keep B. P. S. paint in mind until the season opens. Perkins & Rosenfeld.

Mrs. Richey of Chicago is visiting Mrs. Keating and Mrs. Dusinger this week.

Miss McEvoy, high school teacher, entertained her sister from Rockford Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. R. Kiernan, Jas. J. Hammond and Mrs. J. P. Cracraft were Chicago passengers Thursday morning.

Perkins & Rosenfeld can make you some interesting prices on stoves and ranges—the kind that have stood the test of years.

At the service Sunday evening every seat in the auditorium and every chair in the class room was occupied. In compliance with a courteous request made by Adjutant Allcock the ladies in the audience removed their hats. It should be thus at all large gatherings.

The meetings at the M. E. church are being well attended. At the service Sunday evening every seat in the auditorium and every chair in the class room was occupied. In compliance with a courteous request made by Adjutant Allcock the ladies in the audience removed their hats. It should be thus at all large gatherings.

George Brown of Sycamore received word from Chicago Tuesday evening to the effect that the Woodstock, Sycamore Traction Co. has just closed a contract for 65,000 railroad ties, the number required for the entire line from Sycamore to Woodstock.

Within a week or ten days seventeen car loads will arrive in Genoa to be distributed along the right of way south and north of this city. According to this report it looks as tho there would be some activity in these parts in the spring.

Buy your liners at Olmsted's this week.

Warranted cutlery at Perkins & Rosenfeld's.

Adolph Sell, formerly of Genoa, has purchased the live stock, entire equipment and good will of the East End Livery at Kirkland, recently conducted by Cassidy & Shannon.

A satisfied customer is the best advertisement that a jewelry store can command. That's one reason why we endeavor to put out the best for the least money with a guarantee accordingly. G. H. Martin.

District Deputy Jos. Riehemann of Elgin will be present at the Woodman Camp in this city tonight. All members are urged to attend and give the deputy a suitable reception. Mr. Riehemann is an estimable gentleman and a Woodman all the time.

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HEAVY TAX PAYERS

Those in Genoa Township Who Pay \$10.00 or Over on Personal Property

Following is a list of the tax payers in Genoa township who pay taxes on personal property, amounting to \$10.00 and over.

OUTSIDE CORPORATION

Martin Anderson	\$10 76
Fred C. Awe	12 34
C. H. Awe	10 74
A. B. Brown	11 14
D. G. Buck	12 35
Bahre Bros.	18 51
E. F. Becker	12 67
J. H. Becker	12 78
Chas. Brendemuhl	15 39
A. F. Becker	10 14
Geo. Burzell	27 24
M. J. Corson	10 28
A. R. Cohoon	10 80
Chas. Coon	10 64
A. B. Crawford	14 71
A. F. Calloway	10 52
W. Domolin	12 63
M. Dander	11 95
Geo. H. Eichler	37 36
L. S. Ellithorpe	11 25
A. F. Fischback	14 14
J. A. Glidden	10 18
Geo. Geithman	13 41
Gustafson & Son	13 83
H. Holser	13 25
Hepburn Bros.	11 12
A. G. Hill	10 03
L. Hartman	10 30
T. Holmes	11 20
G. W. Hondeshell	14 35
W. Huddleston	15 66
Mary E. Harris	12 03
Neola Elevator Co.	10 40
Aug. Naker	34 20
Geo. Naker	21 11
H. N. Olmsted	14 93
E. H. Olmsted	15 26
A. N. Peterson	13 14
Chas. Prain	14 25
Arth Patterson	13 48
John Reiser	14 40
J. W. Reiser	14 07
Reid & Burroughs	12 67
W. J. Sumner	10 57
Mrs. Fred Spansall	11 11
M. Schaler	15 58
D. W. Swanson	14 89
J. H. Schnur	14 30
Maggie White	27 52
Carrie White	30 96
Geo. White	71 55
White	44 55

INSIDE CORPORATION

B. C. Awe	\$ 20 85
Geo. W. Buck	54 00
E. M. Bagley	16 63
C. A. Brown	23 89
E. H. Browne	13 59
J. P. Brown	60 11
Mary F. Buck	23 24
Alfred Buck	13 94
Flora Buck	10 44
Brown & Brown	206 17
D. S. Brown	17 81
Eliza Brown	15 24
Cohoon & Co	24 10
L. W. Cooper	14 36
L. E. Carmichael	14 07
Cracraft Leich Electric Co.	143 00
A. R. Cohoon	29 04
A. S. Durham	16 35
F. W. Duval	11 47
L. W. Duval	12 27
Sophrona Eiklor	42 69
T. M. Frazier	14 81
Wm. Genekow	11 18
Jerusha Gray	23 24
Genoa Electric Co.	56 62
A. M. Hill	10 74
Wm. Hecht	16 09
H. Holroyd	24 83
W. E. Howlett	11 61
F. O. Holtgren	12 42
T. J. Hoover	13 94
G. H. Ide	28 69
Jackman & Son	64 26
Kellogg & Adams	21 78
J. R. Kiernan	18 52
Howard King	12 20
T. L. Kitchen	11 69
John Lembke	65 42
F. McQuarie	20 18
Merritt & Hadsall	14 52
Mix Dairy Co.	23 95
C. G. Myers	11 61
Olmsted & Geithman	72 74
A. H. Olmsted	37 42
M. F. O'Brien	18 87
F. W. Olmsted	99 09
H. N. Perkins	21 06
H. Patterson	12 78
Perkins & Rosenfeld	50 82
J. L. Patterson	10 37
Wm. Reid	13 65
E. A. Robinson	12 05
H. H. Shurtleff	14 74
S. H. Stiles	152 66
F. O. Swan	18 51
T. G. Sager	50 90
W. H. Sown	13 51
S. S. Slater	27 15
Selz, Schwab & Co.	91 27
A. G. Stewart	60 92
A. Shurtleff	29 19
A. Teyler	43 98
Tibbitts Cameron Co.	55 17
P. C. Webber	52 79
W. R. White	10 82
Geo. White	23 24

SCHOOL NOTES

The following is the weekly report of the Genoa schools:

Primary room—absent Alma Stoll, Teddie Scott, Floyd Dralle, Helen Sturtevant, Tardy Earl Yalden, Cloa Kindelsparker.

Second primary—absent Floyd Mansfield, Roberta Rosenfeld, Richard Witt, Rose Kindelsparker, Gertrude Nutt, Ollie Dralle. This room had no tardiness the past week.

First intermediate—absent Otto Dralle, Lydia Dralle, Helma Carlson, Helen Barcus, Walter Noll, Idena Vandresser, Johnnie Clausen, Lillian Lange. Tardy, Dorothy Bauman, Freddie Shattuck.

Second intermediate—absent June Hammond, Harold Austin. This room had no tardiness to report.

Grammar room—absent Nellie Stephenson, Marion Bagley, Irvin Patterson, Inez Helwig, Ida Stoll, Tardy Earl Shattuck.

High school—absent Wm. Hannah. This room had no tardiness the past week.

The following program will be given in Mrs. Quick's room on Lincoln's birthday beginning at 2 p. m. Everybody welcome.

Address by Mr. Edsall who was all thru the Civil war, being with the Army of the Potomac.

Song—"America."

The President's Childhood.

The Lawyer and Statesman.

Song—"Flag of the Free."

The Champion of Freedom.

Farewell Address at Springfield.

Song—"Dixie."

The Great Emancipator.

Lincoln's Gettysburg Speech.

Song—"Tenting To-night."

The Martyr President.

"My Captain" by Walt Whitman.

Stories—Poems—Quotations.

Song—"Lincoln."

The basket ball game at the pavilion Wednesday night between the town teams of Kingston and the first high school team resulted in a victory for the high school team, the score standing 23 to 20. The game was spirited and exciting from beginning to end. The Genoa girls defeated the Kingston girls in a score of 16 to 3. This was a good game and all were delighted with the way the girls played. Our girls have made an excellent record this year, having played four games and came out victorious every time with several points above their adversaries.

The second team of high school boys will play the Kingston high school boys in Kingston next Friday night.

The Lincoln birthday program to be given by the high school next Friday will begin at 2 o'clock. Patrons, school officers and all others who are interested are invited to attend.

The high school and grammar room pupils will sing patriotic songs and we are quite certain that the G. A. R. boys will deport themselves in a manner that will please you. We owe much respect and reverence to the name of Lincoln and no little amount of respect to the noble hearted men who followed "Old Glory" through that, the most critical period in the history of this country. Let us show all honor and respect to the "Boys who wore the blue." Their numbers are decreasing daily. One by one they are fast disappearing from our view but not from our memory. A few more years and the noble men who endured so much for their country's sake and for the perpetuation of the principles of liberty shall have all passed away. Let us honor them while they are permitted to remain with us and when they all shall have answered to the last bugle call, let us cherish sweet memories of their valiant and brave deeds during that stormy and trying period of the sixties.

The Ladies' Aid will serve supper in the church parlors Washington's birthday, Feb. 22. It will be a straight 25c supper served on cafeteria plan.

TABLE LINEN

SALE

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY
February 11, 12, 13

White Cotton Damask, 60 in. wide	22c
White Cotton Damask, good quality, 64 in. wide	35c
White Mercerized Damask, 64 in. wide	48c
White Damask, all linen	48c
Half Bleached, all Linen, extra quality	48c
White Damask, all pure Linen, 72 in. wide	69c
Napkins as cheap as	48c doz.
Good all Linen Napkins	98c. \$1.25 doz.
Other all Linen Napkins	\$.135. 1.50. 1.75. 2.00. 2.50. 3.00

White Damask, extra heavy quality of pure Linen, special	72c yd
Half Bleached, splendid quality of pure Linen, 72 in. wide	72c yd.
White, all Linen, 72 in. wide, beautiful patterns to select from for	75. 85c. \$1.00 yd.
White, very heavy quality of pure Linen Satin finish	\$1.15. 1.35 yd.
Blue and Red Damask, fast colors, 60 in. wide	45c yd.
Colored Napkins in blue and red	48c doz.

Odds and Ends of Ladies' and Children's 25c vests on sale for 15c
Other Basement Bargains

New Spring Wash Goods	
Mercerized Poplin suitings for	25. 35c yd.
Fancy colored, striped Waistings	25c yd.
Embroidery waistings, beautiful designs	80. 95c. \$1.00 yd.
White waisting in stripes and barred	25c yd.
Waists	
FASHION NOTE:—"Early spring wear, long sleeves, but as the season advances short sleeves will again be popular."	
New White tailored waists for	\$1.25. 1.50. 2.00
Dress waists in white and colors, long sleeves, for	\$2.00. 2.25. 2.50
Net waists with long and short sleeves, for	\$3.00. 3.50. 4.00. 5.00
Corsets	
In the newest models for the average figure high or low bust with short or long princess hips, for	\$1.00. 1.50. 2.00
Nemo Corset	

WHAT ROOSEVELT WILL SEE

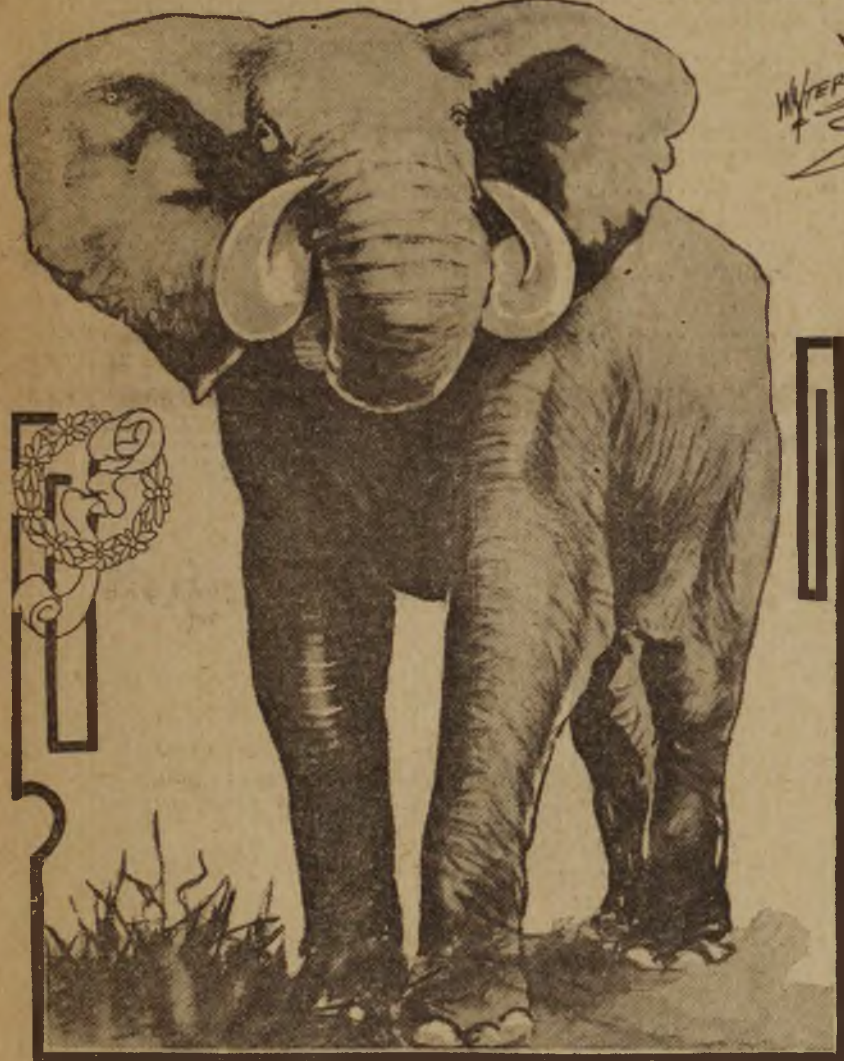
By HOWARD S. COLTER



AND on the other side of the world some folks are overdue. One of these is that restless spirit who means to step from the White House into hunting togs and to pursue in Africa the big game that abounds in its equatorial region. This hunting of big game has a double fascination. There is the fascination that all big game hunters confess to—the danger of it for one thing, and which



HEAD OF A CHIMPANZEE



SURPRISED

to many is lure alone. Some of these hardy ones who live on the excitement that it supplies have likened it to the taking of opium or the imbibing of strong waters—a habit that grows until, as in the case of the hunter, there is no animal too formidable and no jungle too thick. That is one side of the fascination that it holds. The other is for the stay-at-homes and who follow big game hunting by reading about it.

These may find some solace in reading of the preparations which President Roosevelt is making for himself and his party, of the weapons which will be carried, of the camp equipage and of the game that may be encountered.

The tents that are being provided for Mr. Roosevelt and his party are of green waterproof silk—a material so light in texture that an entire tent with its telescoping pole weighs only 13 ounces. It is essential that its color be green, this because of the fact that a rhinoceros, reckoned by big game hunters as the most dangerous and vicious of all wild animals, will charge a white tent the moment he sees it, no matter if the tent were surrounded by a whole caravan of attendants. One can imagine the restless slumber of a hunter who goes to sleep with the knowledge that he might have his life crushed out at any moment by the infuriated charge of one of these vicious animals.

Besides being of a color which will not invite such attack, it is also essential that the tent be insect proof. Africa is infested with many kinds of poisonous insects, and while hunters can guard against their bites by day, yet, without an absolutely insect-proof tent to sleep in on nights the white man who seeks big game in Africa is liable to be bitten by some of these numerous poisonous insects. But the tents that are being prepared for Mr. Roosevelt are said to be proof against the tiniest thing that crawls or flies.

The pole that goes with the tent is made of bicycle steel tubing. It is of a telescoping pattern, weighs only three pounds and can be extended to a height of eight feet. Each tent will accommodate four persons. The hunters will sleep on pneumatic mattresses. These, when deflated, can be rolled up in a bundle no larger than a blanket. Very light Hudson bay blankets will be furnished with each mattress.

A dealer is furnishing the arms and ammunition, but from another source it was learned that the president and his party will be equipped with the .405 Winchester, a weapon of extremely high power and very flat trajectory. Some idea of the extent of its shocking power may be had from the statement that the impact of its bullet is equivalent to the lifting of 3,007 pounds one foot. The bullets are soft pointed, which means that they will "mushroom" on hitting. This is the kind of bullet that makes only a small hole when entering the side of an animal, but "mushrooming" on impact, cuts on its exit a hole sometimes as large as a cocoon.

But the chief reliance for jungle work is likely to be the double-barrel English express rifle. This rifle ranges in weight



from 10 to 18 pounds, with a bore of .577 of an inch in diameter. While it is not positively known that the president and his party will be equipped with these rifles, yet it is more than likely that they will be, since all of the big game hunters unanimously agree that it is the most dependable of all weapons when at close quarters with big game. But even this formidable double-barreled piece is sometimes inadequate to meet the sudden exigencies of big game hunting in Africa.

One of the most indefatigable of all the big game hunters, and who had hunted Africa from one end to the other, recently gave it as his opinion that the rhinoceros is by far the most dangerous animal that can be found in the dark continent. "In Equatorial Africa," he said, "you will find the rhinoceros almost everywhere, in the high



UKU, SAFE IN ITS LAIR.



QUARRY FOR THE PRESIDENT



A TWELVE-FOOTER

land and in the low land, in the open country and in the brush. You will find him when you least expect him, and most often when you do not want to see him. He is a vicious and heavily armored beast, almost the exact color of the earth which you find out in that sunbaked region, and when stalking through his habitat, wholly unconscious of his presence, you suddenly hear his 'chug, chug!' then God help you if you are not provided with a rifle of large caliber and carrying steel bullets.

"You will want some steel in your nerves, too, for the brute usually weighs about 3,000 pounds, and his rush is like that of a locomotive. Now, your rifle may be of the biggest caliber and your bullets of the hardest steel, but no matter how many you pump at him you could no more stop his rush by this means than a popgun would stop a battleship. The heaviest of steel bullets could not reach a vital spot after going through that great bone snout, and it would require an extra heavy and extra hard one to cut through it all. Your only chance is to do a swift side step, and even then you have only three shots that will count—the brain, the neck and the heart shot. When he is charging head on it is impossible to reach any one."

The president's present plans contemplate a journey to Alexandria by the North German Lloyd line and thence to Mombasa, the capital of British East Africa, probably by one of the vessels of the German East African line. From Mombasa the party will travel by the Uganda railway to Lake Victoria Nyanza and, crossing that stretch of water by steamer, will seek the plateau of the Uganda, and where abounds more game than can be found anywhere else in the world.

But along the railway route from Mombasa to the lake plenty of game is to be found. One who recently made the journey, thus describes it:

"Some three or four travelers now leave the train and make their way to the dark bungalow, and by the look of their impediments they are evidently sportsmen bent on big game shooting. And they have chosen their stopping place well, for here commences the vast sweep of country stretching up to the forests of Kikuyu, than which, perhaps, there is no place in the world more calculated to delight the heart of a sportsman. This

Makindu district makes an ideal shooting country. The game is not perhaps so plentiful as on the Athi Plains, which we shall see by and by, but here we have excellent natural cover, which enables one to practice to perfection the art of stalking, that most necessary of accomplishments for a successful hunter.

"The open bush, relieved by lofty trees, provides a succession of surprises to the hunter. Now a bush buck will start up and bound away; now we catch sight through the foliage of the graceful horns of the stately water-buck as he crops the herbage all unconscious of impending danger. In the open glades we shall probably see a herd of massive eland, or perhaps, the oryx, with their almost zebra-like markings and tapering horns.

"The delicate looking mpala is also sure to be seen bounding gracefully along, while the chance of coming on rhinoceros or lion will lend extra excitement to our walk. In fact, our friends will be poor shots indeed if they do not account for some of this selection.

"We wish them luck, and, taking our seats again as we hear the whistle of the train, we throw away books and papers, as we want to see all we can for the next hundred miles or so through the thick of the game country, and there is no doubt that we could see the like from the windows of no other railway carriage in the world.

"The plains are also the habitat of the huge African rhinoceros, who hunts his enemy by scent, and is extremely short-sighted, so that on several occasions he has tried conclusions with the railway engine, much to his discomfort. Giraffes, warthogs, jackals, hyenas and a host of other four-footed beasts, cranes and bustards and other feathered varieties all help to swell the population of the animal kingdom.

"The lion, too, is still in evidence, as we notice by the flocks of vultures soaring in the air in the distance ready to pick the bones of his latest kill."

There is no closed season in Africa on lions, leopards and crocodiles, and of these the president and his party may shoot as many as they like. But, having declined the offer of a special permit, extended by the British Colonial office, the ordinary license, which the president will take out on his arrival at Mombasa, will restrict him and each member of his party to the following:

Two male elephants, two rhinoceroses, ten hippopotami, 21 antelope, including two kudus; ten wild pigs, ten smaller cats, ten jackals, two gemboks, one bongo; two zebras, two cheetahs, two aard wolves, two oryx, two servals, two earth hogs, two earth wolves, ten chevrolains, two colobis or other fur monkeys, two marabout storks, two ostriches, two egrets and one chimpanzee.

He will be forbidden to shoot giraffes, wild asses, eland, mountain zebra, female or young elephants, vultures of any species, saddle-billed storks, whale-headed storks, crowned cranes, okapi, female buffalo, female or young ostriches and Spake's tragelaphus female.

THEY KNEW HOW TO WORK

BUT DON'T NEED TO WORK NOW SO HARD.

The experience of the Bissler Bros. in Western Canada is similar to that reported to every agent of the Canadian Government, whose advertisement appears elsewhere:

"Wheatwyn, Sask., Nov. 6th, 1908. "To the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba.—Dear Sir: I, in company with my brother and other relations, arrived in this country in the spring of 1893. At the time we got off the train at Wolsey, Sask., we had only a few dollars, not enough to start farming on our own account, so we were compelled to work out for a considerable time in order to make sufficient money to enable us to establish ourselves. When we thought we had enough money to start with, I and my brother took up one quarter-section (160 acres) land each in the Loon Creek district. In 1900 we moved on our homesteads with one team of horses and one walking plow. While I was engaged with the work in the field, my brother built a shack and barn of logs, which we have hauled during the time we were not able to work in the field. We were certainly working very hard, but I am glad to say that we made our fortune in this country. To-day we do not need to work so hard as we used to, as we have three men hired steady for whom we pay \$30.00 to \$40.00 a month, besides board and lodging during the summer time! I am also glad to tell you that to-day we are owners of a section and three-quarters of the best land, with first class buildings thereon, besides having all the necessary machinery. We always do our own threshing, for we have a 22 horse-power threshing outfit.

"Our success in farming in this country also enabled us to get rid of a number of horses of less value, and instead we bought 10 pure-bred mares, representing a value in the neighborhood of \$5,000.

"Regarding raising grain, which is the main factor in our district, I am proud to say that we have always had good success. We have raised wheat as high as 35 bushels to the acre; and this year, although we suffered from lack of sufficient rain, our wheat went 27 bushels to the acre, and we had 900 acres in crop. We have broken this year about 100 acres new land, and by next year we will have about 1,110 acres in crop. For one carload of wheat which we have shipped a few weeks ago we got a price of 97 cents per bushel, and it graded as No. 2 Northern, although we have a quantity of wheat which will surely go as No. 1 Northern. During the six years we have been farming for ourselves we have never had one frost around here, so that we always had a good crop.

"I, for myself, feel compelled to say that our Great West is the land where a person who is willing to work and turn his hands to anything, can make a fortune, and a comfortable living. Our country is a thoroughly free country, and we have a good Government; and, as long as we have good crops, and a good Government, we are satisfied, and I think that is all we want. "Yours very truly,

"LORENZ DISSER,
"P. O. Wheatwyn, Sask."

HE ALMOST REMEMBERED IT.

Boy at Least Had Combination Somewhere Near Right.

Donald had returned from a visit to the country, and was full of reminiscences of persons and things that had interested him. "I met a boy, mamma," he said, "that had the queerest name I ever heard. He said his folks found it in the Old Testament. It was—it was—let me see—yes, it was Father William, or William Father; I've forgotten just now which. But it was one or the other."

"But, Donald," said his mother, "there is no such name as Father William or William Father in the Old Testament."

"Are you sure, mamma?"

"I certainly am, dear. I have read it through several times. William is a comparatively modern name. It isn't anywhere in the Bible."

"Well, but—oh, I remember now!" exclaimed Donald. "It was Bildad!"— Youth's Companion.

FULL OF HARMONY.



Old Sport—I suppose you've come of a musical family?

The Other—Musical! Bless you, sir, my even our dog's got a brass band round its neck!

A Black Eye for Home.

It is a coming fashion to hire a hall to entertain your friends, to give dinner parties in a hotel, to be married in a church, to be taken to a hospital when you are sick and to an undertaker's as soon as you die, and left there until the funeral. The tendency is to conduct all public occasions away from home. The home is getting a black eye.—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

Helping Him On.
The Gallant—May I kiss the tips of your little white fingers?
The Debutante—Of course, silly! But mind you don't rub any of the rouge off my lips.

FROM A RECENT NOVEL.



"Whereupon he instantly drew his sword."

MIX FOR RHEUMATISM

The following is a never failing recipe for rheumatism. To one-half pint of good whiskey add one ounce syrup sarsaparilla and one ounce Toris compound, which can be procured of any druggist. Take in teaspoonful doses before each meal and before retiring.

Not Afraid of a Ghost.

In a village in England, a month or so ago, a man came running into an inn at nine o'clock at night and cried out that there was a ghost in his back yard. There were 14 men in the inn, and not one of them dared to go home with the man and investigate. There was a person who dared, however, and that was the landlord's daughter, a girl of 14. Some of the men followed her at a distance, and she went into the yard and up to the ghost flapping its arms about, and discovered—what? That it was no more nor less than a man's white shirt flapping on the clothes line in a strong breeze. That's about the way all ghosts turn out.

Uncomplimentary.

"I didn't think he was a singer when I saw him."
"That's what I thought when I heard him!"

Try Murine Eye Remedy

For Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes. Compounded by Experienced Physicians. Conforms to the Pure Food and Drugs Law. Murine Doesn't Smart. Soothes Eye Pain. Try Murine for Your Eyes.

A good son is a good brother, good husband, good father, good kinsman, good friend, good neighbor and good citizen.—Chinese proverb.

Lewis' Single Binder straight 5c. You pay 10c for cigars not so good. Your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

You can not learn to be a dramatist critic by reading the Acts.

You Are In Danger

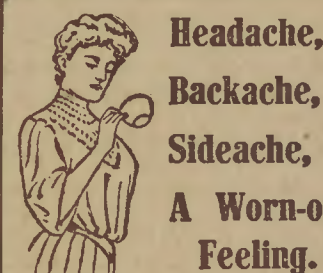
if you let that cold run on. Neglected colds cause incurable diseases. Don't risk your health. Keep a bottle of

DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT

in your home. It's the safest, surest and quickest remedy for colds ever compounded. For Coughs, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Inflammation of the Lungs, in fact, all diseases caused by neglected colds. It has no equal.

Recommended and sold by druggists everywhere.

Three size bottles, \$1.00, 50c, 25c



Headache, Backache, Sideache, A Worn-out Feeling.

These are especially women's afflictions.

They are caused by irregular working of some of the functions of the body.

It is of the utmost importance to every woman to know that there is no medicine so valuable for her, so helpful, so strengthening, as

Lane's Family Medicine

(called also Lane's Tea)
This tonic-laxative is a great blood medicine and is the favorite regulating medicine of old and young.

All druggists sell it in 50c. and 25c. packages.

Murder!

One gets it by highway men—Tens of thousands by Bad Bowels—No difference. Constipation and dead liver make the whole system sick—Everybody knows it—CASCARETS regulate—Cure Bowel and Liver troubles by simply doing nature's work until you get well—Millions use CASCARETS, Life Saver!

CASCARETS are a box for a week's treatment, all druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month.

PISO'S

Coughing Spells

are promptly relieved by a single dose of PISO'S Cure. The regular use of this famous remedy will relieve the worst form of coughs, colds, hoarseness, bronchitis, asthma and diseases of the throat and lungs. Absolutely free from harmful drugs and opiates. For half a century the household remedy in millions of homes.

At all druggists, 25 cts.

CURE

GIVES UP HER TITLE

Nobleman's Former Wife Makes Sacrifice for Son.

NOW A COACHMAN'S BRIDE

Ann Arbor, Mich., Feb. 8.—Through fear that any efforts on her part to secure the rights of her position in Japan may injure the chances of her son from assuming his proper station in the empire of the mikado, Agnes Brewer Miyoshi Brogan, daughter-in-law of the late commander-in-chief of the Nipponese empire, has resigned all claims to Japanese nobility and has settled down in Ann Arbor to enjoy a happy married life with Edward Brogan, a humble coachman.

Mrs. Brogan is the daughter of a college professor. She married the son of Gen. Miyoshi, commander-in-chief of the Japanese army. Then she became the center of all the intrigue of the Japanese court. Her own banishment and that of her husband followed their political activities. The courts of Japan took from the nobleman his American wife.

Agnes Brewer was the daughter of Dr. Brewer, a professor in the University of Michigan medical department. Count Comes to University.

Count Taro Miyoshi came to the university, and hearing the beautiful soprano voice of the professor's daughter, begged for an introduction. The father hesitated. The count's mood was blue, but his skin was brown.

He hesitated and the Japanese won. After paying court as only Orientals can, he married the professor's daughter, though against the father's wishes. Two children were born, both in this country.

Then Count Miyoshi was summoned to Japan, and then began a series of court intrigues that are almost past belief. When a Japanese child of noble birth reaches a certain age he takes a residence in his grandfather's house. The time had come when Koto, the girl, and Toichi, the son, must leave the parents' home. The mother, being foreign born, could see them but rarely after that.

Saddened as she was, it was at this time that the knowledge that her husband had taken a Geisha girl came to her. Then, as the crowning grief came a message from her father that he was ill, and dying in America. Unheeding the advice of the American missionaries, who told her of court intrigues, she never dreamed of before, nor the prayers of her husband, who told her of the truth of the missionaries' advice, she came to Ann Arbor.

Japanese Ports Closed.

After the father's death she found the ports of Japan closed to her and she returned to Ann Arbor. At about the time her father died her best friend in her foreign home—her father-in-law—passed away. Gen. Miyoshi stood away between his American daughter-in-law and unhappiness so far as he could. It was expected Count Miyoshi would at once succeed to his father's estate and title, Shizarku.

But there was a stepmother and a stepfather with a Japanese husband, and in Japan there are three reasons why a nobleman shall be disinherited: One of them is an incurable disease. Count Miyoshi suffered from incurably diseased eyes. The wily stepmother began her intrigues at court with the result that when Miyoshi fought for his rights he was banished to Tolo islands, where he now lives with his Geisha girl.

American Missionaries Step In.

There was the step-grandson Toichi. The child was sickly and weak. The grandmother set about to have him disinherited on these grounds. But the American missionaries stepped in, with the result that the court appointed three physicians who gave as their opinion that the child suffered from starvation. Measures were at once taken to see that the child was properly nourished and cherished. Today the lad is sturdy and, nothing unforeseen happening, will come into his titles in 1912.

In the meantime Mme. Miyoshi in Ann Arbor, without funds, was obliged to take a position as child's nurse and governess. Here a year ago came Edward Brogan as coachman in the same family and here the high-born girl, once the wife of a Japanese count, the mother of the man who will in three years more rank close to the emperor of Japan, the mother who had been for a time one of the central figures in Japanese court society, met and loved the lowly Brogan. It developed yesterday that they had married.

Chicago Realty Man Missing.

Chicago, Feb. 9.—A structure of alleged swindles based on forged real estate mortgages, its operator accused of combining the methods of Peter Van Vliet and the use of the "territory" of Paul O. Stensland, was revealed yesterday by the issuance of warrants for the arrest of Elmer C. Duensing, a real estate dealer who has disappeared. The total that Duensing obtained from his dealings, it is declared, will amount to between \$40,000 and \$50,000, possibly more.



TAFT LEAVES CANAL

Declares Progress of Work Is Satisfactory.

SAILS FOR NEW ORLEANS

President-Elect Silent on Result of Inspection, But Shouts to Crowd to Keep Eye on Gatun's Subterranean Lake.

Colon, Feb. 8.—President-elect William H. Taft and party left here last evening at six o'clock on board the United States cruiser North Carolina for New Orleans, accompanied by the cruiser Montana. Just previous to embarking Mr. Taft gave out the following:

"I am not prepared now to make a statement as to the results of the trip to the isthmus, except to say that we have found the work progressing in a most satisfactory way; the organization better than ever; the esprit de corps excellent and the determination of all, even the humblest laborer, directed to the building of the canal. I am sure this has impressed itself upon every one of the board of visiting engineers as it has upon me.

"With reference to the type of the canal and the continuance of the present plans, the engineers promise that they will be able to hand me their report by the time we land at New Orleans.

Cheered by Big Crowd.

Mr. Taft and party reached Colon from Panama at 3:15 in the afternoon. Gov. Melendez and a large gathering of the Panama railroad and the isthmian canal commission employees were present at the dock to bid the president-elect farewell. Lieut. Col. Goethals, chief engineer of the canal, accompanied Mr. Taft on the North Carolina. He will proceed to Washington to discuss the matter of appropriations necessary for the completion of the work.

As the tug which transferred the visitors to the cruiser moved away the crowd cheered lustily. Mr. Taft, looking the picture of health, bowed and called out, laughing: "Keep your eye on that subterranean lake at Gatun."

During his visit here, which lasted ten days, Mr. Taft, accompanied on many occasions by the special engineers who came to the isthmus with him, visited every section of the canal. His influence was exerted also in bringing about a better feeling between various factions that have been opposing each other since the last election.

CLASH RUMORED IN ASYLUM.

Northern Hospital for Insane Seat of Reported Trouble.

Elgin, Ill., Feb. 10.—Reports of a clash between Dr. V. H. Podstata, superintendent of the Northern Hospital for the Insane, and Dr. Phillip H. Hesse, member of the medical staff, and rumors of a general shake-up among hospital physicians were current yesterday following news of the forced resignation of the latter. Dr. Podstata is in Texas and the stories are denied by subordinate officials.

It is understood that Dr. Hesse received, just before the superintendent's departure, a curt note from Dr. Podstata, telling him that his services "could not be required after March 1."

Girl May Be Feud Victim.

Ottumwa, Ia., Feb. 10.—Several thousand people attended the funeral of Clara Rosen yesterday afternoon, which took place in a blinding blizzard. The police, acting upon feud theory, made investigations of clues leading to North English, but they failed to couple the sender of a letter referring to the killing of Rose Claridge, 11 years ago, with the murder. The letter stated that Oscar Rosen, the brother of Clara Rosen, was implicated in the killing of Rose Claridge.

COME QUICK; DISTRESS.



RAINEY'S ATTACK ON PANAMA REPUDIATED

Government Disavows Any Responsibility for Remarks of the Illinois Congressman.

Washington, Feb. 10.—The United States government disavows all responsibility for remarks made by Representative Rainey of Illinois in the house two weeks ago criticizing President Obaldia of Panama according to a letter sent yesterday by Secretary of State Bacon to C. C. Arsenemen, minister from Panama, in reply to a protest by the latter made by direction of the minister's government. Mr. Bacon's letter follows:

"Sir: The president directs me to say in answer to your communication of February 9, 1909, that the remarks complained of were made in the house of representatives. Under the constitution we have, for what we regard as wise reasons, provided that for any speech or debate in either house (senators and representatives) shall not be questioned in any other place.

"This provision we regard as essential to secure full liberty of speech to the elected representatives of the people, and we feel that such liberty of speech should be preserved, even though it may occasionally be abused.

"It ought to be understood, however, that the utterances of individual members are not to be taken as expressing the views either of the government of the United States or of the house in which such remarks are made. As regards the statements in question made by Representative Rainey, the president attached so little importance to them that he had not even read them until your protest came. He has now read them, and none of them concerning which he had knowledge has any foundation in fact. The president wishes me to recall to your attention that the attack was made even more upon Americans, including the president-elect, than upon the officials of Panama. The president need hardly say that this government disavows all responsibility for the remarks of Representative Rainey to which you refer."

Considerable interest attached to the presentation of Mr. Arsenemen's protest and the secretary's reply, as the incident, so far as the present officials of the state department recall, is without precedent.

ROOSEVELT NOT TO TESTIFY.

Refuses to Make Deposition in Brooklyn Libel Case.

New York, Feb. 10.—An effort made yesterday in a libel suit in Brooklyn to secure the testimony of President Roosevelt in the case is not likely to be successful. The case is that of Borough President Bird S. Coler against a Brooklyn newspaper.

Mr. Coler's counsel, M. L. Towns, made a motion before Judge Thomas in the supreme court for the appointment of a commission to go to Washington to take the president's testimony relative to the dismissal by him, as governor, of charges brought against Coler when he was comptroller of New York city.

Decision was reserved and meanwhile Mr. Towns telegraphed his desire to the White House. A reply was received from Mr. Loeb, the president's secretary, as follows:

"President of the United States does not testify in court nor give evidence by deposition."

Mr. Towns apprised Justice Thomas of the telegram's contents in court today.

Austria Makes War Move.

Cettigne, Montenegro, Feb. 10.—Twelve Austro-Hungarian warships have arrived at Spizza bay, close to the Montenegrin frontier, and a cruiser is patrolling the coast. Austrian infantry with machine guns also have arrived at the frontier between Herzegovina and Montenegro.

Abandons Crum Fight.

Washington, Feb. 10.—Senator Frye yesterday abandoned his efforts to have the nomination of W. D. Crum, the negro reappointed as collector of customs at Charleston, S. C., confirmed at the present session.

ONE KIDNEY GONE

But Cured After Doctors Said There Was No Hope.

Sylvanus O. Verrill, Milford, Me., says: "Five years ago a bad injury paralyzed me and affected my kidneys. My back hurt me terribly, and the urine was badly disordered. Doctors said my right kidney was practically dead. They said I could never walk again. I read of Doan's Kidney Pills and began using them. One box made me stronger and freer from pain. I kept on using them and in three months was able to get out on crutches, and the kidneys were acting better. I improved rapidly, discarded the crutches and to the wonder of my friends was soon completely cured."

Sold by all dealers, 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Original Wedding Cake.

It is said to be a curious fact that the wedding cake, that elaborate, indigestible compound so indispensable at the modern marriage ceremony, is the direct descendant of a cake made of water, flour and salt, of which, at the Roman high-class weddings, the married couple and the witnesses partook at the time of the signing of the contract.—Housekeeping.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured!

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear, there is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a humming sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and the tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surface. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Looking Forward.

Mr. Wiggins, being in a frivolous mood, was giving a burlesque imitation of palmistry—pretending to read his wife's fortune in her palm. Six-year-old Ruth was listening with intense seriousness, but neither of them was noticing her.

"And, finally," he concluded, after the usual recitals about a dark man, a light man, a journey, and a large fortune, "you will live to a great age."

"Thank God!" broke in Ruth, clapping her hands ecstatically. "Then my children will have a grandmother!"

Why It's a Homely Beast.

Augustus Thomas, the playwright, told in a recent speech of a hunting trip they had taken in the south. They were after coons and possums, but the only trail the dogs struck was one which made them put their tails between their legs and turn for home.

"Just what does a polecat look like?" Mr. Thomas asked one of his negro guides.

"A polecat, boss? Why, a polecat's somefin' like a kitten, only prettier. Yes, a polecat's a heap prettier'n a kitten, ain't it, Sam?" he said referring to another negro for corroboration.

Sam did not seem so sure. He hesitated a moment.

"Well," he replied, scratching his wool, "it's always been mah contention dat handsome is mah handsome does."—Atlanta Journal.

INAPPROPRIATE.



"I am glad that Washington's birthday is a holiday; it gives me chance to lie in bed in the morning."

"George wouldn't like to have you celebrate his birthday by lying."

NO MEDICINE

But a Change of Food Gave Relief.

Many persons are learning that drugs are not the thing to rebuild worn out nerves, but proper food is required.

There is a certain element in the cereals, wheat, barley, etc., which is grown there by nature for food to brain and nerve tissue. This is the phosphate of potash, of which Grape-Nuts food contains a large proportion.

In making this food all the food elements in the two cereals, wheat and barley, are retained. That is why so many heretofore nervous and run down people find in Grape-Nuts a true nerve and brain food.

"I can say that Grape-Nuts food has done much for me as a nerve renewer," writes a Wis. bride.

"A few years ago, before my marriage, I was a bookkeeper in a large firm. I became so nervous toward the end of each week that it seemed I must give up my position, which I could not afford to do.

"Mother purchased some Grape-Nuts and we found it not only delicious but I noticed from day to day that I was improving until I finally realized I was not nervous any more.

"I have recommended it to friends as a brain and nerve food, never having found its equal. I owe much to Grape-Nuts as it saved me from a nervous collapse, and enabled me to retain my position."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

HOW TRAPPERS LOSE.

Local trappers are thoroughly dissatisfied with the prices paid here for furs and skins. The other day, Ernest Smith offered two No. 1 prime skunk skins for sale here, and was offered \$1.50 each. Mr. Smith also offered one No. 2 skunk skin for sale and was offered 60 cents. He refused these offers and shipped the skins to E. C. Blake & Co., 42 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, and received \$2.75 each for the No. 1 skins and \$1.75 for the No. 2 skin, or a total of \$7.25, as against \$3.60 offered for the skins here. "This morning Mr. Smith was notified by the Detroit firm that the price had advanced.—Niles, Mich., Daily Star.

Pardonable Crime.

"If I were to kiss you now, would you have me arrested?"

"What would be the use? Any jury would acquit you."

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of itching, blind, bleeding or protruding piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

One poor turn deserves another—

from the organ grinder's viewpoint.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, always cures wind colic. See a bottle.

"Easy money" is the kind that always comes to the other fellow.

Even a girl has no use for the other side of a mirror.



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Heartily Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Never Buy a Watch by Mail

No one can sell a watch by mail that will give satisfaction—for the watch that keeps accurate time in your pocket, loses or gains in another man's pocket. Even the finest watch will fail as a perfect time-keeper unless it is adjusted to meet the individual requirements of the person who is to carry it.

A South Bend Watch

Frozen in Solid Ice Keeps Perfect Time. All the skill and facilities that money can buy go toward the construction of each South Bend Watch, and grade for grade it is superior to any other watch made.

Yet even a South Bend must be adjusted to the one who is to carry it. South Bend Watches are sold only by reliable jewelers who properly adjust them to the individual. You cannot buy one from any mail-order house. Ask your jeweler to show you a South Bend Watch.

South Bend Watch Co. South Bend, Ind.

50 GRAPEVINES \$1

All hardy vines, Concord variety. Sure to grow, sure to please. Send \$1 today. We have thousands raised by our own expert. On receipt of order we'll send our big bargain bulletin free. It contains many big bargains. IOWA NURSERY CO., Dept. X, Des Moines, Iowa.

For DISTEMPER

Pink Eye, Epizootic Shipping Fever & Catarrhal Fever

Sure cure and positive preventive, no matter how horses at any age are infected or "exposed." Liquid, given on the tongue, acts on the blood and glands, expels the poisonous germs from the body. Cures Distemper in legs and shins and Chloera in Poultry. Largest selling horse remedy. Cures La Grippe among human beings and is a fine kidney remedy. See and Buy a bottle. Brand and name. Cut this out. Keep it. Show to your druggist, who will get it for you. Free Booklet, "Distemper, Chloera and Cures." Special Agents wanted.

Chemists and Bacteriologists GOSHEN, IND., U. S. A.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Quincy, Illinois.

CHEW AND SMOKE

MAIL POUCH

TOBACCO

COUPON IN EACH PACKAGE. STANDARD FOR OVER 30 YEARS

