

# The Saturday Herald.

VOLUME XX.

SULLIVAN, MOULTRIE COUNTY, ILLINOIS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1912.

NUMBER 4.

## BLANK BOOKS

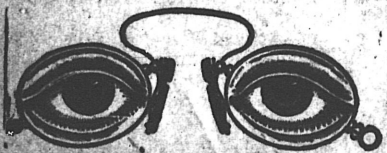
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Next date here, Feb. 17, 1912.

AT BARBER'S BOOK STORE every third Saturday of each month.

### Family Reunion

The annual reunion of the Monroe family was observed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. McCaig Saturday about three miles west of Sullivan. Mrs. McCaig's maiden name was Julia Monroe and Saturday being her birthday it was decided for the meeting to be held in her home. The guests each year include all the brothers and sisters, their families, their married children and their families.

These reunions had their origin several years ago, and they hold the meetings annually at the homes of different members of the family.

Several of the family have moved to other states, but endeavor to meet their brothers and sisters on these occasions. The dinner served this time was the biggest yet and the meeting was one of the most enjoyable.

Those in attendance were Christopher Monroe and two daughters Clara and Doll; Thomas Monroe, wife and daughter Miss Freda; Isaac Monroe, wife and two sons, Will and Guy; A. F. Wright, wife and daughter of Bloomington; Geo. W. Moyroe, wife and daughter, Miss Lorah, of Bloomington; Millard F. Monroe, wife and four children, Ralph, Lora, Lena and Blanche; John A. Monroe and wife of Sullivan; Edward G. Monroe and wife of Leon, Iowa; Ward Jones and wife; Mell Fultz and wife of Hillsboro; Joseph E. Michaels jr. wife and two children Mary E. and Edward of Sullivan; Charles Monroe, wife and daughter Katherine of Sullivan; Mrs. Nora Patterson and daughter Hazel; Gordon Sharp and wife; Frank Woodruff and wife of Sullivan; T. O. Davis and family of Decatur; Harley Nantis and wife of Findlay; J. D. Monroe, wife and children; William H. McCaig sr., and Charles McCaig. All the members of the family are living except the parents.

James Craig, tax collector of Jonathan Creek township, will be in Sullivan on Saturdays at the office of the county treasurer to receive the taxes of township mentioned.

## THE CLUBS' OPPORTUNITY

What the Sullivan Clubs Can Do for the Betterment of the City and Community.

We endeavor this week to give extracts from the lecture delivered by Rev. A. L. Caseley at the Methodist church last Monday afternoon. We are only able to publish it in part. It was an excellent address. He spoke from notes, and in the writing of the article we only touch some of the high places, omitting much of the good meat between, as our notes, the minister's notes, and our memory could do no better.

The women of Sullivan have been subjected to much criticism because of their organizations or clubs. A few weeks ago Rev. A. L. Casely announced that on a certain evening—Sunday evening—that "Clubs" would be his text. The result was a crowded church, club members and anti-clubbers who expected the minister to wield a "Big Stick" and forever settle the business in Sullivan. Instead of upbraiding the clubs, by a well directed lecture, he led them to see, and pointed out to them what they might do as an organized force to better the conditions of our town. The seed sown, nourished, warmed, moistened, and subjected to the warmth of genial heart has germinated, burst from the shell and will soon be ready for the "Muck Rake."

The club women, taking kindly to Rev. Caseley's suggestion, called an assembling of their sisters to hear an address by the minister at the Methodist church last Monday afternoon. A large number were in attendance, and are now convinced there is active work to perform, and are going to lend a hand to assist in cleaning Sullivan mentally, morally, physically, and naturally.

Miss Mamie Patterson presided at the meeting. After the singing of "America," prayer was offered by Rev. J. W. Kilbora of the Christian church. Then the president introduced Rev. Caseley, the speaker of the afternoon.

After prefacing his remarks, with the narrowness of woman's sphere in the past, and fitting remarks on the importance of time, and the killing of time. Living for indulgence brings pleasure, but service brings joy." He spoke of the old fashion woman, the mother of a large family of children, who with her own hands spun the cloth, cut and made the garments, and her sacrifices. We build, and they built their monuments by the acts of their lives, not by a costly shaft erected over a grave.

Conditions have been changed socially, religiously, and educationally, then should women today be better or worse than our ancestors, and now the sphere of women is in a process of evolution and the march of democracy includes women, you can't stop it, you might as well blow against the mountain or try to hold back the tide with one hand, for she will have equal right in every respect. Woman is man's competitor—he feels it and knows it and it is hard on chivalry. Personally, I welcome women into the larger sphere, into law, medicine, ministry, or any other sphere.

Woman is the home maker, but man the bread winner.

Woman's work has extended far beyond the church and prejudice against her in public life is fast disappearing.

Now I notice the Federation of Women's Clubs seeks to put women in touch with life, and there are fourteen departments covering the whole of woman's sphere. Some, however, do not touch our life very closely and will not be alluded to. Therefore but four will be discussed this afternoon.

Domestic Economy—What can you do in the line of domestic economy? Home is the center of civilization and you can't afford to neglect it, and bad housekeeping is not always among the ignorant and poor. At Harris, Mo., I went to call on a woman of literature, learning, a great poet who had by her urging pushed her husband into congress. Knocking at the front door of a fine brick house, no response, then going around to the back door, was met by this poet and literary woman, a pen stuck behind her ear, with a most

awful dirty dress on. I was invited into the house, and passing through the dining room a great big rooster was standing in the middle of the table eating from the dishes.

Yet domestic economy is absolutely necessary to health, comfort, and happiness. Take it in cooking:

"We may live without poetry, music, and art: We may live without conscience, lies without heart.

We may live without friends, we may live without books.

But civilized man cannot live without cooks. He may live without books; what is knowledge but grieving!

He may live without hope, what is hope but dreaming!

He may live without love, what is love but pining!

But where is the man that can live without dining!"

People ought to eat and they have a right to eat good things well prepared.

A noted chef through the Record-Herald last week spoke a great truth when he said, "One poor cook makes one poor stomach, one poor stomach makes one cranky husband, one cranky husband makes one unhappy home. Ten poor cooks make one rich doctor."

Get a domestic science department in the public schools. The present system of education is impractical for girls.

Let me put some mischief in your heads. There is too much drudgery in some women's lives.

Now for something practical teach how to sweep floors, keep the knobs of the doors clean, keep a little ventilation, make a dress out of more than a yard and a half of goods, teach and insist on modesty of dress. The average purse can't keep two or three girls unless the girls know how to make some of their clothes.

Have some good lectures on domestic economy.

Another thing for the Woman's clubs to do is to see that general hygiene is taught in the schools by lectures and otherwise. Cleanliness of home and bodies should be insisted upon.

As to the cause and cure of tuberculosis, lectures should be given along this line in connection with the schools on sex hygiene. Boys and girls should be intelligently informed. Lectures should be arranged, a man to speak to the boys, a woman to speak to the girls.

Parents invited to hear lectures on infant care, mortality, and pure milk supply.

A medical examination for students in the public schools, as to eyes and hearing, to increase the efficiency of the child in school. It is necessary for the patrons to keep in closer touch with the school, and hospitality being shown to the teachers. The extravagance of dress for the graduates was touched, mothers and others given some good advice in that direction.

Public sentiment must be aroused to better the conditions of Sullivan, as the law is now stronger than the public sentiment. The public drinking cup has been introduced and used in Sullivan schools. I see a bucket of water sitting on a bench, along come the boys and girls, in goes hand and cup down in the water, both getting a good bath. There are different ways of telling whether boys and girls are clean. Under these circumstances would they be drinking from a bucket of clean water or an equivalent of the wash basin. Where is the cleanliness and hygiene in this system?

Trash baskets on the square will be a receptacle for refuse matter.

The crossings should be kept clean, the police could carry a shovel and do this. Smoking in depots and other public places should be prohibited.

A general cleaning day should be observed. The newspapers should take an active part in the work and help push the campaign. Churches and schools should help keep Sullivan clean.

Amusements should be clean, and the women of Sullivan can have them so.

The clubs in their study should select a course that means something and is something.

After Feb. 10, 1912, we will charge 25c for hanging wall paper; upper third work, 30c; two edge work, 30c; crown work, 35c.—J. Lindsey & Sons, Roney & Harris, C. K. Thomas.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CHARLES SELBY.

Charles Selby, of Lovington, has definitely entered the race for the democratic nomination for county surveyor and will file his petition in due season. Young Selby is the son of ex-county treasurer Robert Selby, and is a graduate of Lovington township high school, class of '09. He has had considerable training in civil engineering and during the past two years has had quite a lot of experience in surveying. He is fully competent for the duties of the office and as he intends to follow the profession of civil engineering he will be an excellent man for the job of surveyor, and the experience to be gained will be more valuable to him than the salary the position pays. Mr. Selby is from staunch democratic stock and is altogether a most deserving young gentleman. The democrats of the county should encourage him by giving him their hearty support.—Lovington Reporter.

HIGHWAY COMMISSIONER

John McClure authorizes us this week to make his announcement as candidate for the nomination for the office of highway commissioner of Sullivan township.

Mr. McClure lives on a farm near Duan and is a son of J. H. McClure.

Mr. McClure is an industrious, well informed gentleman, and possesses good judgment. He understands the needs of the roads and will make a good commissioner if nominated and elected.

## OBITUARY

CHAUNCY CADWELL.

Chauncy Cadwell, son of Mary and William Cadwell was born in Elizabeth, Hamilton county, Ohio, January 9, 1846. Died January 19, 1912 aged 66 years, and 10 days.

The mother died when the children were small and the father moved with the children to Dearborn county Indiana, in 1853, then two years later moved to Iowa, returning to Illinois in March 1856, locating on the farm where he spent the rest of his life, which he departed June 21, 1888.

On February 29, 1876, Chauncy Cadwell, was married to Miss Mary Jane Nickerson in their present home.

To this union was born three children, Lorin Albert, and Charles Nickerson, who survive and Clifford Willie who died in infancy.

Besides his wife and two sons, he leaves two brothers, William Harrison of Cadwell, and Ethan Allen of Clifton Arizona, two sisters Mrs. Lucy A. Garrison, of Adams, Nebraska and Mrs. Sarah E. Hoddy of Decatur.

Chauncy Cadwell and his brother William, who has always made his home with the family have been inseparable companions in all their social and business interests and the latter feels the loss most keenly.

The deceased was never identified nor directly connected with any religious organization; he has always had a high standard of morality and endeavored to measure his life by the "Golden Rule"

He was scrupulously clean in all his habits and speech.

He was successful in business matters and leaves his family in very comfortable circumstances, which was owing to hard work and careful living rather than the modern method of finances.

Funeral services were held in the M. E. church in Cadwell and the burial was in the Lovington cemetery Sunday January 21, Rev. Abner Clarke of Mt. Zion, officiating.

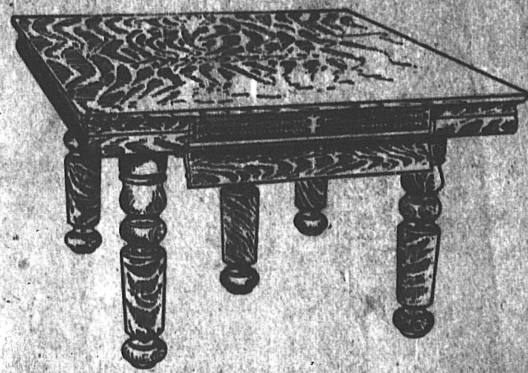
## Seriously Hurt

A few days ago Miss Maud Whitfield slipped and fell while alighting from a street car in Decatur and suffered serious injuries. In the fall her spine was injured, and her bowels are paralyzed. Some of the best physicians have been called to her relief. The family is very uneasy and distressed over the accident. Maud is the youngest child of Mrs. Hannah Whitfield and sister to Z. B. and F. C. Whitfield of Sullivan.

William Preston is suffering from gangrene of the feet and his condition is serious. He is well known in Sullivan, having moved from here to Sand Creek a year ago.

Beldon Briscoe of Chicago was a caller at the Herald office last Saturday afternoon.

## "Come See Us"



Do not forget that we carry a full line of Up-to-Date Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums, Window Shades, Etc.

OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT

East Side Furniture Store

# RICHARDSON BROS.

## MARRIAGE.

HICKS—MINOR.

William E. Hicks of Shelbyville and Miss Freda Minor of Sullivan were married Sunday at 10 a. m. by Rev. A. L. Caseley at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Leonard Minor.

It was a pretty home wedding, and a number of the immediate relatives and friends of the family were present.

The guests were, Mrs. Margaret Foster, Mrs. Scott Harris and daughters, Marie, Merl, Hilda and Master Francis, James Cook and wife, Harry Behen, wife and daughters, Mrs. J. B. Ray the bride's grandmother.

The bride is among Sullivan's most popular young ladies, and for several months has filled the position of cashier for the Sullivan Dry Goods Co.

The groom is employed as telegraph operator in Shelbyville. He is at present chairman of the order of Railroad Telegraphers on this division and is well known all along this line of the C. & E. I.

The bridal couple left on the 12:01 for Chicago where they will remain for about a week then go from that point to St. Louis for a visit.

The Herald with their numerous friends extends congratulations and wishes them well.

ROSE-ROLLER

Daniel Treat Rose and Miss Reta Wright Roller were married Saturday evening, January 20, in Findlay by Elder E. M. Zerr, in the bride's home. The groom is a son of J. K. P. Rose and wife, living on Sand Creek. The bride was the adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Wright, deceased. They left Sunday morning for a visit with the bride's father living in Crowley, Louisiana.

## Resolutions of Respect

Whereas, death has invaded our Fraternal Order and called from our ranks our esteemed brother, John W. Dawdy; and in recognition of his virtues as a Brother and Knight, be it

Resolved, that we, the members of Moultrie Lodge, No. 222, Knights of Pythias extend our heartfelt sympathy to the sorrowing widow and relatives in this, their hour of sadness and affliction.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of this lodge, and also a copy be sent to the bereaved family.

J. T. GRIDER,  
CASH W. GREEN,  
THOS. H. SCOTT,  
Committee.

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## WHY WE ARE SO PARTICULAR

About What Kind of Glasses



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Wallace & Weatherby  
OPTICIANS

The Optical Shop

109 E. North St., DECATUR, ILL.

## Wedding Anniversary.

Monday evening being the tenth anniversary of the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Tinsman, their friends to the number of sixty-five took advantage of the occasion and gave them a complete surprise by all appearing at their home en masse.

They first congregated at the home of O. L. McPherson and went direct from there to Mr. Tinsman's home.

Refreshments consisting of sandwiches and fruits were furnished by the guests.

The evening was pleasantly spent socially and playing games.

To say that Mr. and Mrs. Tinsman were surprised is putting it lightly for they were completely surprised, but soon recovered and with the guests enjoyed themselves hugely.

Mrs. Tinsman is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Harsh, and her pride and interest is centered in her home, husband and three little children, Louise, Perry and William, aged respectively, 8 years, 4 years, and 2 years.

Mr. Tinsman is carrier of the mail on rural route 3, out of Sullivan.

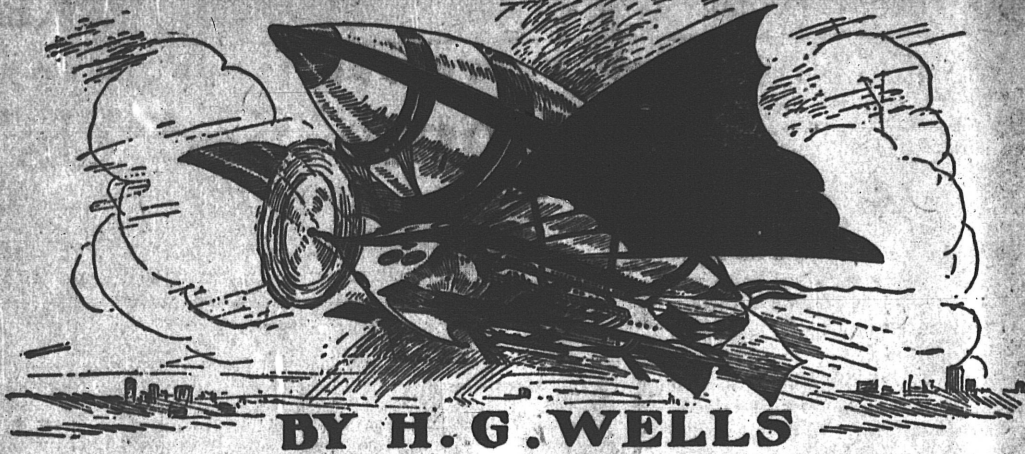
The tenth anniversary of the wedding being termed the tin wedding they were the recipients of many useful kitchen articles.

## For Sale.

Vacant lots, 107x200 feet, fronting paved street; fine location. Will take good team as part pay. Call or address,

J. H. MICHAELS Sr.,  
Phone 615, Sullivan, Ill.

# The War in the Air



BY H. G. WELLS

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## PROLOGUE OF THE STORY.

Germany, hating the Monroe doctrine and ambitious for world's supremacy, secretly builds a vast fleet of airships and plans to surprise the United States by means of a sudden attack. Her airship fleet consists of great dirigibles of the Von Zeppelin type and small aeroplanes called Drachenflieger.

Prince Karl Albert commands the German airships. Germany and England have both been endeavoring to buy an extraordinary flying machine invented by Alfred Butteridge, who arrives at a British seaside resort in a runaway balloon, accompanied by a lady in whom he is interested.

Bert Smallways, a motorcycle dealer in hard luck, who is in love with Miss Edna Bunthorne, and his partner, Grubb, are impersonating a pair of "desert dervishes" at the seashore. Bert catches hold of the basket of the balloon and falls into it just as Butteridge and the lady fall out.

The balloon carries Bert across the North sea. He finds drawings of Butteridge's airship in some of Butteridge's clothing and hides the plans in his chest protector. His balloon drifts over Germany's immense aeronauc park. German soldiers shoot holes in it and capture Bert. They think he is Butteridge. Soldiers carry him to the cabin of the Vaterland, flagship of the air fleet. Lieutenant Kurt guards him. The vast fleet starts across the ocean to attack New York. Graf von Winterfeld denounces Bert as an impostor, but offers him £500 for Butteridge's secret. The prince agrees to take Bert along "as ballast." An American fleet of warships is destroyed by German warships and Germany's air fleet. A boy on the Vaterland is killed.

### How War Came to New York.

THEIR voices at a lower, more respectful pitch replied.

"Der Prinz," said a voice, and all the men became stiffer and less natural. Down the passage appeared a group of figures, Lieutenant Kurt walking in front carrying a packet of papers.

He stopped point blank when he saw the thing in the recess, and his ruddy face went white. "So!" said he in surprise.

The prince was following him, talking over his shoulder to Von Winterfeld and the kapitan. "Eh?" he said to Kurt, stopping in mid-sentence, and following the gesture of Kurt's hand. He glared at the crumpled object in the recess and seemed to think for a moment.

He made a slight, careless gesture toward the boy's body and turned to the kapitan.

"Dispose of that," he said in German, and passed on, finishing his sentence to Von Winterfeld in the same cheerful tone in which it had been begun.

The deep impression of helplessly drowning men that Bert had brought from the actual fight in the Atlantic mixed itself up inextricably with that of the lordly figure of Prince Karl Albert gesturing aside the dead body of the Vaterland sailor. Hitherto he had rather liked the idea of war as being a jolly, smashing, exciting affair, something like a bank holiday rag on a large scale, and on the whole agreeable and exhilarating. Now he knew it a little better.

Late that afternoon Kurt came into the cabin and found Bert curled up on his locker and looking very white and miserable. Kurt had also lost something of his pristine freshness.

"Seasick?" he asked.

"No!"

"We ought to reach New York this evening. There's a good breeze coming up under our tails. Then we shall see things."

"Yes?"

Kurt did not answer him. He was measuring their distance from New York and speculating. "Wonder what the American aeroplanes are like," he said. "Something like our drachenflieger. We shall know by this time tomorrow. I wonder what we shall know—I wonder. Suppose, after all, they put up a fight. Rum sort of fight!"

He whistled softly and mused. Presently he fretted out of the cabin, and later Bert found him in the twilight upon the swinging platform, staring ahead and speculating about the things that might happen on the morrow. Clouds veiled the sea again, and the long, straggling wedge of airships, rising and falling as they flew, seemed like a flock of strange new birds in a chaos that had neither earth nor water, but only mist and sky.

The city of New York was in the year of the German attack the largest, richest, in many respects the most splendid and in some the wickedest city the world had ever seen. She was the supreme type of the scientific commercial age. She displayed its greatness, its power, its ruthless anarchic enterprise and its social disorganization most strikingly and completely. She had long ousted London from her pride of place as the modern Babylon. She was the center of the world's finance, the world's trade and the world's pleasure, and men likened her to the apocalyptic cities of the ancient prophets. She sat drinking up the wealth of a continent, as Rome once drank the wealth of the Mediterranean and Babylon the wealth of the east. In her streets one found the extremes of magnificence and misery, of civilization and disorder.

For many generations New York had taken no heed of war save as a

thing that happened far away, that affected prices and supplied the newspapers with exciting headlines and pictures. The New Yorkers felt perhaps even more certainly than the English had done that war in their own land was an impossible thing. In that they shared the delusion of all North America. They felt as secure as spectators at a bullfight; they risked their money perhaps on the result, but that was all. And such ideas of war as the common Americans possessed were derived from the limited, picturesque, adventurous war of the past. They saw war as they saw history, through an iridescent mist, deodorized, scented indeed, with all its essential cruelties tactfully hidden away. They were inclined to regret it as something ennobling, to sigh that it could no longer come into their own private experience. They read with interest, if not with avidity, of their new guns, of their immense and still more immense ironclads, of their incredible and still more incredible explosives, but just what these tremendous engines of destruction might mean for their personal lives never entered their heads.

And then suddenly into a world peacefully busied for the most part



Crowds Assembled to Listen to and Cheer Patriotic Speeches.

upon armaments and the perfection of explosives war came—the shock of realizing that the masses of inflammable material all over the world were at last ablaze.

The immediate effect upon New York of the sudden onset of war was merely to intensify her normal vehemence.

The newspapers and magazines that fed the American mind—for books upon this impatient continent had become simply material for the energy of collectors—were instantly a cornucopia of war pictures and of headlines that rose like rockets and burst like shells. To the normal high strung energy of New York streets was added a touch of war fever. Great crowds assembled, more especially in the dinner hour, in Madison square about the Farragut monument to listen to and cheer patriotic speeches.

Critics of the American character are disposed to consider that up to the actual impact of the German attack the people of New York dealt altogether too much with the war as if it was a political demonstration. Little or no damage, they urged, was done to

either the German or Japanese forces by the wearing of buttons, the waving of small flags or the songs. War was a matter of apparatus, of special training and skill of the most intricate kind. It had become undemocratic. And whatever the value of the popular excitement, there can be no denying that the small regular establishment of the United States government, confronted by this totally unexpected emergency of an armed invasion from Europe, acted with vigor, science and imagination.

They were taken by surprise so far as the diplomatic situation was concerned, and their equipment for building either navigables or aeroplanes was contemptible in comparison with the huge German parks. Still they set to work at once to prove to the world that the spirit that had created the Monitor and the southern submarines of 1864 was not dead. The chief of the aeronautic establishment, near West Point, was Cabot Sinclair, and he allowed himself but one single moment of the posturing that was so universal in that democratic time. "We have chosen our epitaphs," he said to a reporter, "and we are going to have 'They did all they could.' Now run away!"

The curious thing is that they did do all they could. There is no exception known. Their only defect, indeed, was a defect of style.

One of the most striking facts historically about this war and the one that makes the complete separation that had arisen between the methods of warfare and the necessity of democratic support is the effectual secrecy of the Washington authorities about their airships. They did not bother to confide a single fact of their preparations to the public. They did not even condescend to talk to congress. They burked and suppressed every inquiry. The war was fought by the president and the secretaries of state in an entirely autocratic manner. Such publicity as they sought was merely to anticipate and prevent inconvenient agitation to defend particular points. They realized that the chief danger in aerial warfare from an excited and intelligent public would be a clamor for local airships and aeroplanes to defend local interests. This, with such resources as they possessed, might lead to a fatal division and distribution of the national forces. Particularly they feared that they might be forced into a premature action to defend New York.

They realized with prophetic insight that this would be the particular advantage the Germans would seek. So they took great pains to direct the popular mind toward defensive artillery and to divert it from any thought of aerial battle. Their real preparations they masked beneath ostensible ones. There was at Washington a large reserve of naval guns, and these were distributed rapidly, conspicuously and with much press attention among the eastern cities. They were mounted for the most part upon hills and prominent crests round the threatened centers of population. They were mounted upon rough adaptations of the Doan swivel, which at that time gave the maximum vertical range to a heavy gun. Much of this artillery was still unmounted, and nearly all of it was unprotected when the German air fleet reached New York. And down in the crowded streets, when that occurred, the readers of the New York papers were regaling themselves with wonderful and wonderfully illustrated accounts of such matters as:

- THE SECRET OF THE THUNDERBOLT
- AGED SCIENTIST PERFECTS ELECTRIC GUN
- TO ELECTROCUTE AIRSHIP CREWS BY UPWARD LIGHTNING
- WASHINGTON ORDERS FIVE HUNDRED
- WAR SECRETARY LODGE DELIGHTED
- SAYS THEY WILL SUIT THE GERMANS DOWN TO THE GROUND
- PRESIDENT PUBLICLY APPLAUDS THIS MERRY QUIP

The German fleet reached New York in advance of the news of the American naval disaster. It reached New York in the late afternoon and was first seen by watchers at Ocean Grove and Long Branch coming swiftly out of the southwest sea and going away to the northwest. The flagship passed almost vertically over the Sandy Hook observation station, rising rapidly as it did so, and in a few minutes all New York was vibrating to the Staten Island guns.

(To be continued.)

## A GLANCE AT WORLD AFFAIRS

THE expedition into Abyssinia led by Childs Frick, son of Henry C. Frick, to make natural history collections for the Smithsonian Institution is of particular interest because Mr. Frick followed close on the trail of Colonel Roosevelt when the latter was bringing down big game in Africa, and his party was said to have bagged as much as did the former president and his party.

Mr. Frick plans to return with a great variety of specimens of the animals in the Abyssinian region. These will be prepared for the national museum by Lieutenant Colonel Edgar A. Mearns, U. S. A., retired, associate zoologist of the museum, who accompanies Mr. Frick on the trip.

The region of Lake Rudolf, discovered as late as 1888 by Count Telek and one of the wildest and most dangerous sections of the dark continent, is to be covered by the expedition. It is inhabited by the Hamatic people, wholly uncivilized, yet intellectually superior to the average tribes of Africa. The Samal, Gallas and Boranna tribes will also be encountered.

The actual work of the expedition is scheduled to cover about seven months.

**Presidential Politics.**  
The presidential campaign is warming up, the battle for delegates in both parties now being well under way. A meeting of northwestern Democrats held at Fargo, N. D., was attended by leaders from all this section. Several



Copyright by American Press Association. Governor John Burke of North Dakota, Who Was Boomed by Friends.

Democratic governors were present and spoke. As there has been a movement to give North Dakota's delegation to her governor, John Burke, this love feast was regarded in some quarters as an effort to promote his presidential boom. Throughout the nation it may be said, in the time honored language of the correspondents, that "the political pot is simmering."

**Another Trust Faces Fire.**  
Detroit is the scene this time of the United States government's fight to break up a so called trust, the alleged illegal combination of bathtub manufacturers. In that city are assembled an impressive array of counsel for both sides, who are ready for the battle, which takes place in the federal court. An important point involved in the case is the debated right of the defendants to control the manufacture and sale of enameled ware with patent tools.

**Taft Again on the Move.**  
President Taft, following his attendance at the Ohio society dinner and the dinner of the Aero Club of America in New York city, hurries to Cleveland, O., for the banquet of the Tippecanoe club in celebration of President McKinley's birthday. Political sharps said as soon as the president declared his intention of going to Ohio that the visit would mark the real opening of the Taft campaign for renomination.

**Federal Aid to Good Roads.**  
There has long been agitation for federal aid to good roads, and the movement toward this end has grown especially strong in the present congress. At a meeting of the federal aid committee of the American Association for Highway Improvement and a convention of other friends of good roads held in Washington the majority of the thirty or more members of congress who have introduced bills on the subject were present. Other speakers were Charles A. Barrett, president of the Farmers' union, and representatives of the American Federation of Labor and of the national commission of prison labor. One session was devoted to a discussion of convict labor on the roads. The meeting also endorsed the plan for a Lincoln memorial highway from Washington to Gettysburg.

**Has Most Per Capita Wealth.**  
Kansas has the largest per capita wealth based upon the assessed valuation of any state in the Union, according to figures computed by Mark Tully, state treasurer. The per capita assessment valuation is \$1,642.50.

**Enough Ammunition For Years.**  
There is now enough ammunition on hand to supply the United States army and navy and state militia for three and a half years. Brigadier General

Crosier, chief of ordnance of the army, told the house committee on military affairs when it was drafting the army bill for 1913. General Crosier explained that of late the government had been contracting for enough ammunition from private companies to keep them running as an "insurance" against war.

"I am certain," said the general, "that the government arsenals and the private ammunition manufacturers can produce enough ammunition to supply our army as fast as it can be recruited."

**The Treaty Split With Russia.**  
The abrogation of the treaty between the United States and Russia does not go into effect until Jan. 1, 1913, and efforts will be made to frame a new treaty before that time. At any rate, there is hardly a possibility that peace between the two nations will be disturbed.

**Prober Stanley.**  
Representative Augustus Owsley Stanley of Kentucky, chairman of the special committee to inquire into the affairs of the United States Steel corporation, was the author of the house resolution to make the investigation. The special aims of the inquiry were to find out how the restriction or destruction of competition, the capitalization and bonding of the various subsidiary concerns of the corporation and the combination between the officers and agents of one corporation and those of others had been effected. The committee was especially authorized to ascertain if financial panics had been influenced by the steel trust's operations.

Mr. Stanley is a native of Kentucky and is forty-four years of age. He was educated at Center college, Danville, Ky., and began the practice of law in 1894. In 1900 he was a presidential elector, which is the only public office he ever held prior to his election to congress.

**International Ski Tournament.**  
The Norge Ski club of Chicago has been hard at work to make the international skiing tournament, Jan. 27, 28 and 29, at Cary, Ill., the biggest ski meet in the west. The tournament opens with exhibitions by the best professional and amateur jumpers in the world.

**The Northwest.**  
Dr. Charles A. Eastman, a full blooded Sioux Indian, author of "The Soul of the Indian" and other books, believes that the climate of the northwest is so fine that living there makes a man big. "Colonel Roosevelt would never have become president if he had not spent years out in that country," solemnly declared Dr. Eastman at the annual dinner of the Northwestern society in New York city. Dr. Eastman pointed out that the northwest was a part of the country that had produced such great men of his own race as Red Cloud and Sitting Bull.

The Northwestern society is composed of New York men who have migrated from the states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Montana, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota and Idaho.

**State Life Insurance.**  
A system of state life insurance is officially approved for Wisconsin.

Insurance Commissioner H. L. Ekern has been at work on forms for policies and blanks for the proposed plan. Wisconsin will be the first state to attempt to write life insurance. The legislature of 1911 passed a bill providing for beginning the system. The state treasurer will be custodian of all moneys, and town, city and county clerks will accept applications and forward premiums. The state does not assume any responsibility beyond paying the expense.

**Our Young Men of Eighty.**  
Noted as a public and after dinner speaker, Joseph H. Choate, the predecessor of Whitelaw Reid as United States ambassador to the court of St. James, celebrated his eightieth birthday.



Joseph H. Choate, Who Recently Celebrated Eightieth Birthday.

day anniversary on Jan. 24, with no thought of giving up. He was admitted to the bar in 1855, and the completion of his eightieth milestone finds him still a worker in his profession.

Mr. Choate was born in Salem, Mass. He was one of the committee of seventy which smashed the Tweed ring in New York in 1871. [4 B]

## TALKED THROUGH ROCK.

Inventor Made His Voice Penetrate Steel and Concrete.  
John L. Griffiths, consul general at London, in the Consular Reports wrote of experiments conducted near Chesham for the transmission of the human voice over long distances with the aid alone of the natural elements.

The inventor Grindell Matthews submitted his discovery to a severe test in the presence of a number of experts. He was placed in the strong room of a big London commercial house and locked in, with nine inches of armor steel, nine inches of fire brick and six feet of concrete between him and the outer world. By means of his small portable apparatus he carried on a conversation with an operator in another room on the farther side of the building. So distinct and faithful was the transmission that the experts in attendance were actually able to hear the tick of his watch notwithstanding the almost impenetrable mass between the two instruments.

The inventor was then engaged in long distance tests in connection with the war office and had spoken from Beachley, in Gloucestershire, to a point more than five and a half miles away near the Severn tunnel outlet on the opposite side of the river.

The inventor named his instrument the aerophone.

## THE HIGHEST RAILWAY.

Tracks at an Altitude of 15,985 Feet in Peru.

To the question, "Which is the highest railway in the world?" the answer is the Central Railway of Peru. In other words, the highest point reached by any railway line is touched by this road, where the altitude of the rails reaches 15,985 feet above sea level. To reach this point from sea level the line passes through fifty-seven tunnels, over a dozen of principal bridges, and utilizes thirteen switchbacks, but has no gradient up to 4 1/2 per cent, nor does it resort to rack propulsion.

A handcar started at Ticlio will run unaided to Callao, the seaport, and, as a matter of fact, such a car, equipped with safety brakes, runs before each passenger train, carrying an inspector on the lookout for fallen rocks or other dangers.

Ticlio is the highest station in the world.

The next highest line in the world is that from Antofagasta, Chile, to Oruru and La Paz, Bolivia. This line has also the distinction of being the narrowest gauge line for such a long distance. The highest point is at Collahuasi, where the altitude is 15,900 feet, sixty-five feet lower than the Peruvian line—London Tit-Bits.

## That Well Meaning Person.



The man who insists that you share his umbrella.—Browning's Magazine.

**Anvil Sparks.**  
The truth is stained by the lips of gossip. Trifling vices set the precedent for greater ones.

Figures do not lie, nor should figures of speech.

You can always overcome insult by overlooking it.

He is blind indeed whose only organ of sight is the eye.

It is better to be the subject of scandal than its dispenser.

Lofty thought does not need to be clothed in high sounding words.

The really good man doesn't enjoy hearing folks talk too much about his goodness.

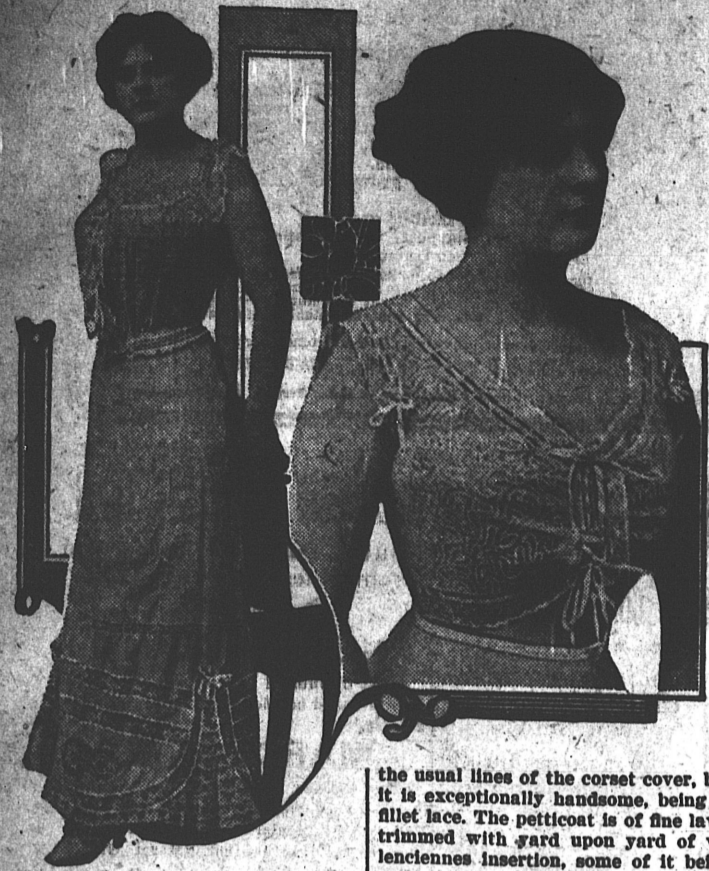
Who depends upon the inspiration of the moment is apt to meet with many an hour that is not very inspiring.—Christian Herald.

## Safe and Perilous Oils.

It has been shown that oil with a flash point of 239 degrees Fahrenheit will not ignite if fired into with a shell, and if dynamite is exploded in a reservoir of this oil it only throws up jets of oil which do not ignite. The only dangerous liquid fuel oils are those which have not parted with their volatile, inflammable gases, such as absolutely crude oils. In all ordinary commercial fuel oils these portions are removed, and the oil is safe and contains no power of spontaneous combustion. Oil with a fire test of 180 to 200 degrees Fahrenheit is as safe as coal, and it will not ignite when stirred with a red-hot poker nor when hot coals are thrown in it.

# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## Up to Date Lingerie



LINGERIE of the finest material and the finest lace is worn under the narrow, tight fitting costumes now modish. Indeed, any other kind would neutralize the effect fashion is aiming at. Two brassieres are shown here. That on the petticoated figure follows

the usual lines of the corset cover, but it is exceptionally handsome, being of fillet lace. The petticoat is of fine lawn trimmed with yard upon yard of valenciennes insertion, some of it being run one above the other to give the elabed appearance at one side.

The other brassiere is a short cut affair, well boned and made to wear with one of the low cut corsets. It is of all over lace combined with a narrow ribbon run through a beading.

### TABLE COMBINATIONS.

Turnips should be served with pork.  
Apple sauce goes with pork or duck.  
Cranberries always with poultry or game.  
Currant jelly with roast lamb or game.  
If possible, a cream soup should not be served at the same meal with cream dessert.  
Gingerbread is usually served with baked apples.  
Corn cakes are good with fish.  
Fresh cod or sheephead are best for fish chowder.  
Marshmallows are being served with hot chocolate. When they dissolve they give a pleasant flavor to the chocolate.

### WHITE FOR WINTER.

Whim of Dame Fashion Extends to Hand Bags, Shoes and Gloves.

Not so many years ago it was an unheard of thing to wear white in winter. That color was reserved for warm weather, when alone it was deemed appropriate. But now women who can afford to include more than one coat suit in the winter outfit are apt to have one white serge or corduroy or mayhap white velvet tailored suit for calling purposes and afternoon teas and receptions. Not only the suit, but hat—at least the trimming on it—shoes, hand bag and gloves share the same snowy hue, especially the gloves, for these days white gloves are almost universally worn, not alone with white or black and white costumes, but with dress of every color even to the severest of plain black. The reason for the liking for white gloves was voiced by one woman who explained that she bought no other kind because they can go to the cleaner and be kept spotless, whereas the color is rubbed out of tan, gray or black gloves in the effort to remove the soil.

The unbecoming effect of dead white on some complexions is relieved by the juxtaposition of a black collar next the face. But, on the other hand, the severity of the solid black is charmingly mitigated by the graceful design with which the collar is braided. Collars and pocket flaps also show a touch of the braiding to correspond with the collar. Worn with ermine cap, stole and muff, the suit is stunning and in keeping with the best taste of modern fashion.

### The Uses of Salt.

Salt on the fingers when cleaning fowls, meat or fish will prevent slipping.  
Salt thrown on a coal fire when broiling steak will prevent blazing from the dripping fat.  
Salt as a gargle will cure soreness of the throat.  
Salt in solution inhaled cures cold in the head.  
Salt in water is the best thing to clean willow ware and matting.

### FOR THE BRIDE TO BE.

Some Wedding Gown Hints For the Practical Girl.

The bridal gown should be selected with a thought for the traveling arrangements following the ceremony. A white bridal gown and a misty veil of white are the fondest dream of every girl's heart, and certainly none other compares with it. Occasions occur, however, when the bride prefers a walking costume or a traveling suit. Such a gown is suitable when the marriage occurs before the noon hour or when the bride and bridegroom go directly from the altar to a train or boat. When the walking costume is chosen it is in a favorite color of silk, broadcloth or some kindred material. Gloves of a harmonizing tone and a hat with plumes, flowers or ribbon trimmings are worn. Either a prayer book or a cluster of flowers may be carried.

On the occasion of a second marriage good taste eschews white and fixes a costume of the type just described.

### THE NEW BELT CORSET.

Makes One Look Slender Without Discomfort—is a French Idea.

The belt corset, which originated in Paris, insures slenderness of the waist as well as trimness. It furnishes the necessary abdominal support and has the usual straps attached to hold it down. But it rises only an inch or so above the waist line, and there is consequently no pressure to the figure when leaning over. In fact, it is a supremely comfortable garment, which allows of development of the body and proper breathing.

The new corset gives an unusual slenderness to the figure without making the waist smaller. The waist, as a matter of fact, will probably be a little larger, but it will be lengthened and fatter, like the waist of an athletic woman. However, the small waist is less fashionable each year. The lines of women's figures are straighter, and the graceful one piece dress still leads in popularity.

## A CORNER FOR THE CHILDREN

### SHEEP AND WOLF.

A Game in Which Twelve or More Can Play.

Tear a piece of paper into as many pieces as there are players and on each piece write some number representing an hour in the day. As there are only twelve hours, there can be only twelve numbers, but if more than twelve are playing you can make some of the numbers half hours, says McCall's Magazine.

On one piece of paper mark a cross and then shake all the numbers in a hat, each player drawing out one. The one who gets the slip with the cross on it is the "wolf," while the other players are called the "sheep."

A ring is then formed by the sheep, the wolf standing in the middle. The sheep then call out, "What time will you dine tonight, old wolf?" and Mr. Wolf calls out any hour he happens to think of.

Then the sheep who holds the slip corresponding to the number called by the wolf starts to run. If he can get round the ring three times before being caught by the wolf he is safe; if not he must be wolf. The game keeps up until all have had their turn at being wolf.

### THE SHADOWGRAPH.

An Interesting Game Which Will Be Enjoyed by Young Folks.

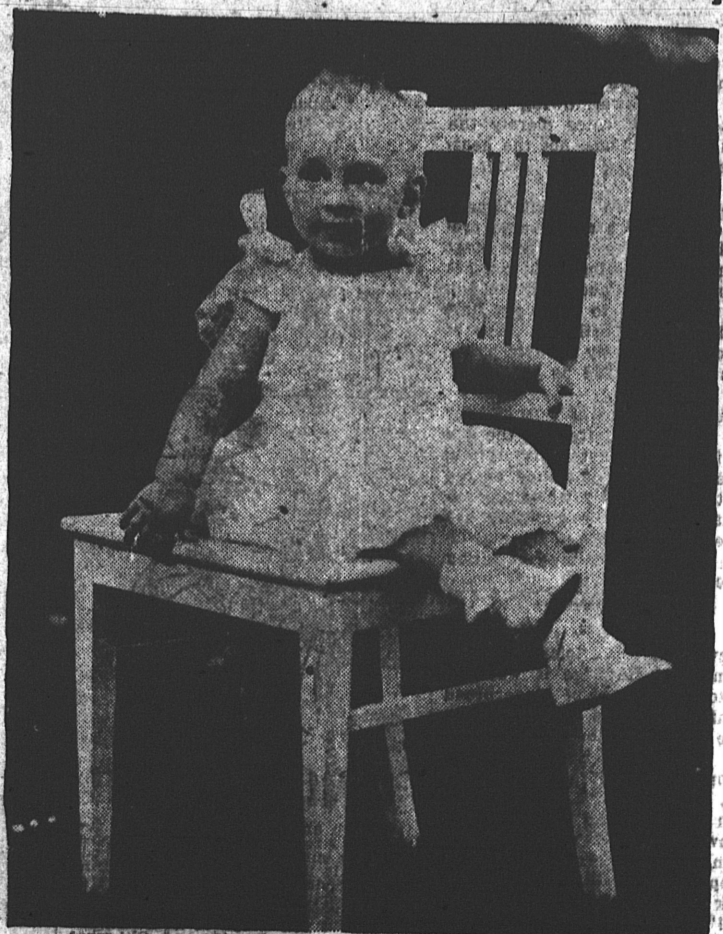
Have a sheet or screen so placed that shadows may be cast upon it. Facing it have one of the players sitting in such a position that he can see only the screen, not anything that is going on behind him. This player is called "the watchman." Now, behind the watchman and at such a distance that there is space for a person to walk between the watchman and the light place a candle.

The object of the game is for the watchman to guess from the shadows cast who is passing behind him.

The players, going one by one, may disguise themselves by limping, bowing the head or wearing a hat, but generally the watchman, if he is discerning, may detect the player by some peculiarity. For every one he guesses correctly a forfeit must be paid by the one discovered.

This is an evening pastime that is certain to be popular at parties for the young people.

### Kaiser William Loves to Play With This Little Chap



PRINCE HUBERTUS.

This little Prince Hubertus, with whom the stern German kaiser loves to play horses. The prince is only two years old, but he has a jolly twinkle and an inviting smile that have won the heart of his grandfather, who has the care of an empire upon his shoulders.

When Prince Hubertus gets a little older he will be forced to go through military drill as his brothers, Princes Wilhelm and Louis Ferdinand, who are five and four years old, are doing. But now he has a very care free time and plays with his mother, the beautiful German-crown princess, who will, perhaps, be empress of Germany some day. She is healthy and full of fun, and lets the children romp and have the jolliest kind of a time in the park whenever she can manage it.

In this picture Prince Hubertus came to the camera fresh from his purling hands, but he isn't always so spick and span and looks as if he would like to get mugged up driving his dignified grandfather around the room.

## Wisdom and Gold

By MABEL A. MILLS

There is no definite connection today between a college education and money making, the higher education having become essential only to the professions. It is nothing unusual to find a "graduate" punching cattle or strumming a piano in a western dance house or even dealing faro. As to the girls, a college education makes them more self reliant, more daring, and they are beginning on leaving college to take their chances with the men in novel enterprises.

Everett Avery on being graduated delivered an oration. The senior class from a neighboring women's college attended the exercises, and while Avery was speaking his attention was attracted to a dark haired and eyed girl with a strongly marked face who was listening to him. A few days later he attended the commencement exercises of the women's college referred to and sat looking up with interest at the girl who had favored him with her attention.

Avery proved to be one of the men who find that a higher education does not always bring success. After trying a number of occupations and finding that his education had inspired him with a contempt for all of them he made up his mind that success is a gamble and he would, as soon gamble with his pick as a prospector for mines as in any other way. Five years after orating on the influences of Greek civilization on modern university life he was twenty feet down in a hole in Colorado hunting for gold.

Rather, he was hunting for more gold. He had struck a vein that promised something and was following it up. It opened well as he went down, but the widening seemed rather to lead to the western side of his claim. After following it to his line he knocked off and went away to put in a claim for the adjoining property. He was too late. The land had long ago been taken up. After having been away from his mine for some time he returned to it to find a hole on the claim he had been after. A good deal of dirt had been taken out, but not enough to show that the claim was being worked by more than one person.

Avery went to work again, following his "lead" down, since he had reached his limit to the west. One day he distinctly heard the sound of a pick in that direction. His neighbor had evidently struck the vein he had discovered. Suddenly something gave way, and the whole west side of the mine slid down, a mass of loose dirt. There stood his neighbor. To Avery's astonishment, the miner was a woman.

"Your face is familiar to me," was the first remark. Avery made it. "I remember you perfectly," replied the neighbor. "Where have we met?" "You were speaking of the influence of Greek civilization on"—

"Blast the Greeks! If they had never existed perhaps I wouldn't be here. I might have spent the time learning something practical. By the way, your own oration impressed me. You were dilating on the future of woman in our government, I believe."

"It doesn't look as if I am to govern anybody down here, does it?" "Not unless you govern me. But, tell me, how in the world did you ever happen to come here?"

"After graduation I became a stenographer and typewriter. Father came out here and entered several claims. He died, and I came out to look over what he had. I was advised to have this claim examined. That meant if there was anything in it I would be cheated out of it. I concluded to do it myself."

"Eh! You've run into my claim." "You mean you've run into mine." "Haven't you better go back east and follow up the points made in your graduating speech—go into politics—and leave this thing to me to handle for both of us?"

"I like that! You might go abroad and study up on the ancient Greeks' influence on modern university life. Your college might give you a professorship on that."

"Or some other subject of no practical use. Thanks, no. I'd rather dig dirt. In that I feel I'm doing something."

"I'd rather govern the country, I admit, but even woman suffrage doesn't seem to make quick headway, and I'm afraid I'll be an old woman before I'll be eligible to a governing office."

"Well, let's come to an understanding. Five years in the world have knocked the nonsense out of both of us. These two mines must be united. I'll sell to you if you want to buy."

"No funds. I'll sell to you."

"Same here."

"What shall we do?"

"We might unite our interests by uniting ourselves."

"Shall I confess something?"

"Yes. What is it?"

"When I listened to your oration I said to myself, 'That's the man for me.'"

"Did you? Same here. Shake."

Nobody understood the name of the Greek-Government mine but the owners. Their first find was a nine pound boy. After that gold came and made them rich.

## RELIGIOUS WORK

### Things of Interest in Field of Christian Endeavor.

#### VAST Y. M. C. A. EXPENDITURES

Millions of Dollars Being Spent by the Association in Erecting New Buildings and Advancing Its Benefits. Property Values Are Now \$57,000,000.

Speaking at the annual dinner of the International Young Men's Christian association committee, eleven heads of as many departments of work related achievements and needs of associations of the United States and Canada at the moment. There are now 225 general secretaries, about equally divided between home and foreign work, and the international committee in 1910 expended in running cost \$600,000, of which nearly half went to foreign fields. For new buildings \$5,000,000 has recently been secured, and closer co-operation is now assured between state and general committees.

In more than 500 communities country work is carried on, aiming at community betterment, and co-operate with churches, schools, granges and farmers' institutes. There have recently been brought into touch with this line of work professors in theological seminaries, presidents of agricultural colleges and United States government experts in the agricultural department. There are 87,000 railroad men in associations and 708 student associations, chiefly in colleges and high grade schools, and these associations are part of a world student movement having centers in thirty nations.

There attend the thirty-five associations at army and navy stations 7,000 enlisted men daily. Buildings at New York and Fort Monroe are having to turn applicants away, at the last named as many as 20,000 a year, who desire accommodations for longer or shorter periods. At San Francisco recently when \$25,000 was available in the hands of enlisted men, having just been paid to them by the government, \$18,000 was deposited in the association's safe keeping within an hour. Under the benefactions of a large hearted Jew, Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, six new buildings for colored associations are erecting or will soon be begun.

In the new industrial department work is carried on among lumbermen, cotton mill operatives of New England and the south, metal miners and coal miners and with immigrants, utilizing in the latter work students of many colleges, especially throughout the east. There are 180,000 boys and 300 secretaries caring for their interests. The

physical training is advancing as it has done since its beginning. Recently in one special campaign for the purpose 30,000 men and boys were taught to swim.

In educational classes 65,000 employed men are enrolled, and in all of the educational work of all associations tuition fees amounting to the large total of \$528,000 were paid last year. The men and religion campaign represents the religious association work, which covers both individual and social service. The foreign work now touches Japan, India, Russia, Turkey and its dependencies, Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, Brazil, Mexico and the West Indies. Association property values are now \$57,000,000 and the whole enrollment of members nearly 600,000.

#### Jordan Water in Baptism.

Water drawn from the river Jordan thirty-four years ago by President Grant on his famous trip around the world and which has lain corked up in a bottle for years in a house in Ridley Park, Pa., was used at a baptismal ceremony in Washington.

On Aug. 20, 1877, President Grant stooped and let down a bucket into the Jordan river in the Holy Land. Many persons in his party filled various receptacles and carried the water away with them. One was Dr. George H. Cooke, surgeon, U. S. N. He sealed the fluid in a bottle, marked the date on it and carried it with him on all his voyages until he retired. Then he went to live at Ridley Park.

#### Refreshments After Service.

A unique idea recently was tried by the Rev. Frank D. Sheets at the South Park Methodist Episcopal church, in Chicago. It had been known that, following the sermon by the Rev. Frank D. Sheets, refreshments would be served in the parlors with young women as waiters.

The spiritual interests of the young men were not neglected, however, for with the handing out of a cup of cocoa and the kind of bread that mother used to make, with raisins in it, were words of welcome to the church services and an invitation to come again.

#### Philadelphia's Mission Idea.

When plans were discussed to enroll the entire church membership of Philadelphia as systematic contributors to missions J. Campbell White, the general secretary of the laymen's missionary movement, announced that one-fourth of the church congregations throughout the United States contribute nothing to missions. The meeting at which Mr. White made this statement was practically the first public meeting of the great men's movement in Philadelphia.

## ABOUT THE SUNFLOWER.

The Plant and Its Seed Are Put to a Variety of Uses.

"Consider the lilies of the field," we are told, and, while lilies do not suggest sunflowers to us, still the latter may be considered with much profit.

We hear a good deal of the byproduct these days, and in the sunflower, the byproduct of the back yard, the cow lot and the roadside—a byproduct many people scorn or at best only tolerate, lurk commercial possibilities which are just coming to be realized. Our grandmothers planted sunflowers for decorative purposes, possibly for chicken feed, but further than that they never went unless they believed in the old saying that sunflowers keep away malaria.

Today it is recognized that the sunflower may become an economic factor if cultivated to any extent. Russia has realized this for some time, and there the sunflower industry is most fully developed. It has received much attention in India and Egypt also, and some in Turkey, Germany, Italy and France. The sunflower has many uses. The seeds have been considered good feed for fowls, and parrots are particularly fond of them, but now man is using them for food.

In Russia they are a staple article of diet. The seeds are sold on the streets as peanuts are sold here, the only difference being that they are eaten raw. The most important product which comes from the sunflower probably is the oil, which is obtained from the seed by pressing them and which of all vegetable oils most closely resembles olive oil. It is used for table purposes. When this best oil has been extracted, by further pressure more can be produced, which is of an inferior quality, but which is good for candle and soap making or for hair oil or is used in place of linseed oil—Macon (Ga.) Times-Democrat.

### Brothers of the Wheel.



Small Boy (taking home washing to owner of large motorcar on the point of lighting up—Yus, gov'nor, I was jest thinkin' it was abart time we was lightin' hup.—Ally Sloper's.

### SEVENTEEN YEAR LOCUSTS.

The Theory That They Are an Aid to Tillers of the Soil.

An observing farmer has advanced a novel theory respecting the seventeen year locusts. He says:

"In my section the earth was pierced full of holes made by the locusts when they came out of the ground. There were places where these holes almost touched each other. When the rains came these openings permitted the water to enter the soil much more freely than has been possible the last few years. As evidence the last plowing I did the ground was moist and soft farther below the surface than the plow goes. I am convinced that this condition is the result of the work of the locusts."

This opinion is in line with the often repeated assertions that earthworms are an aid to fertility because they work the soil over and keep it soft. It is not impossible that locusts could help in this way too. The farmer's observation regarding the eggs and where they are deposited are inaccurate, however.

The eggs are deposited in holes made in the tender shoots of trees, more often in or near the point where the new wood of the year began to grow. This is the only damage the locust is known to do. High winds will often break a twig at these perforations.

As soon as the eggs hatch the larvae immediately emerge from the hole in the twig, drop to the ground, burrow out of sight and take refuge near some protecting root. There they remain seventeen years in the north and thirteen in the south.

#### Shipping Money Away.

It is reported on reliable authority that no less than \$71,000,000 has been sent out of this country to Europe in the past year by immigrants who are afraid to trust their savings to American banks. Americans are indignant because these immigrants earn money here and ship it out of the country. But there are thousands of natives living in the small cities and towns and on the farms who make a practice of shipping money out of their communities to the mail order stores—the big cities, and many of these persons are inclined to criticize the immigrants mentioned. It always looks better to spend your money in the neighborhood where you earn it, on general principles.

#### Eating Swallows.

Along the Adriatic sea swallows and other migratory birds are caught every year by the hundreds of thousands and eaten by the Italians, who spread nets, in which as many as 300 to 500 of the birds are caught at once.

MRS. AMERICA D. LILLY, Editor and Publisher. J. W. HIXSON, Manager Mechanical Dept. LARGEST CIRCULATION. BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM. Terms of Subscription (IN ADVANCE) One Year \$1.00 Six Months .50 Three Months .25

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1912.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

STATE REPRESENTATIVE

We are authorized to announce THOMAS LYMAN as a candidate for the nomination for the Legislature for the 24th Representative District, subject to the decision of the Democratic primary.

COUNTY STATE'S ATTORNEY

We are authorized to announce EDWARD E. WRIGHT as a candidate for nomination to the office of State's Attorney of Moultrie County, Ill., subject to the Democratic primary on Tuesday, April 9, 1912.

We are authorized to announce J. K. MARTIN as a candidate for nomination to the office of State's Attorney of Moultrie County, Ill., subject to the Democratic primary Tuesday, April 9, 1912.

CIRCUIT CLERK

We are authorized to announce FRED GADDIS as a candidate for nomination to the office of Circuit Clerk of Moultrie County, Ill., subject to the Democratic primary on Tuesday, April 9, 1912.

We are authorized to announce ART ASHBROOK as a candidate for nomination to the office of Circuit Clerk of Moultrie County, Ill., subject to the Democratic primary on Tuesday, April 9, 1912.

We are authorized to announce T. V. RHODES as a candidate for nomination to the office of Circuit Clerk of Moultrie County, Ill., subject to the Democratic primary.

TOWNSHIP SUPERVISOR

We are authorized to announce B. W. PATTERSON as a candidate for nomination to the office of Supervisor of Sullivan Township subject to the Democratic primary.

ASSISTANT SUPERVISOR

We are authorized to announce R. C. PARKS as a candidate for nomination to the office of Assistant Supervisor of Sullivan Township subject to the Democratic primary.

TAX COLLECTOR

We are authorized to announce FRANK NEWBOLD as a candidate for nomination to the office of Tax Collector of Sullivan Township subject to the Democratic primary.

We are authorized to announce PAUL HANKLEY as a candidate for nomination to the office of Tax Collector of Sullivan Township subject to the Democratic primary.

We are authorized to announce T. J. MCINTIRE as a candidate for tax collector of Sullivan Township subject to the Democratic primary.

We are authorized to announce LEE TAYLOR as a candidate for nomination to the office of Tax Collector of Sullivan Township subject to the Democratic primary.

We are authorized to announce JOHN A. BROSAM as a candidate for nomination to the office of Tax Collector of Sullivan Township subject to the Republican primary.

TOWN CLERK

We are authorized to announce ALBERT BROWN as a candidate for nomination to the office of Town Clerk of Sullivan Township subject to the Democratic primary.

HIGHWAY COMMISSIONER

We are authorized to announce JOHN MCCLURE as a candidate for nomination to the office of commissioner of highways of Sullivan township, subject to the Democratic primary.

A Work of Art

The Farmers' Review, Chicago, Illinois, is putting out one of the prettiest calendars we have ever seen. Its title is "The Bride." This handsome 1912 calendar is 7 1/2 inches wide and 3 feet long and is lithographed in 14 exquisite colors and gold. Words cannot begin to do justice to its remarkable beauty.

Lost for Good. Redd—"Did you hear about my neighbor losing control of his motor car?" Greene—"No, I didn't." Redd—"Well, he did. The sheriff's got it now!"

The Saloon Question

The saloon question is again coming to the front. Some may have changed their sentiment and are producing the argument that we have to tolerate the selling of intoxicants by legal methods. The authorities of Sullivan do not wipe out bootleggers, blind pigs and tigers. Since the placing of Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden a fight has raged against the old serpent, the Devil. Why hasn't sin been overcome? People do not realize what this fight means. It is hard, very hard, to get officers of the law to push in many cases, and harder yet to get witnesses to testify.

Persons not in contact with the evil do not realize the immensity of it.

Men and women who have not had their own homes and hearts wrecked by the demon drink are not inclined to put the whole armor on and go after it with a vigilance. No voter could sign a petition or vote for a saloon license if they could have seen what I have in the past month.

I know what I have suffered and endured and what others are to take now. Evening after evening, and in the morning, for several days past, I have been visiting distressed. One morning my heart was almost broken when I stepped into a home to see a wife and mother working over the dish pan trying to wash the dishes with tears streaming from her eyes, and so weak and worn out she could scarcely stand. I have met and talked with fathers and brothers grieving over the misfortune and fall of a loved one. Good men, noble big hearted fellows, enticed and misled by a gang so low that they do not seem to be conscious of right and wrong. You and I, voters and sisters, are our "Brothers' Keepers," and when Christ appears to judge us at the end, many of us will have to answer for more sins of omission than sins of commission. We sit serenely by and say, "I am a Christian, I do no wrong." Very true but are you doing any good? Are you helping the needy, the weak, making their lives better by smoothing the way and removing obstacles?

How many in Sullivan have heard of the vulgarity and recklessness in some quarters—enough said—you may.

But to return to the licensing of saloons. Only the wife or mother knows how the open saloon entices and holds their victims until closing time. What then? If you wish to know ask the experienced.

Do not be impatient or unkind to the man who has been led beyond his will-power and can not quit drink. But place the blame on those who set the traps to entrap our brothers.

Reason and logic teaches us that we would rather fight a blind tiger any day than one with both eyes open. That a blind pig will sooner or later get his head fast in a hole and squeal. But the open saloon, a great big tiger with both eyes open, is a man-eater that terrifies the natives.

Then why listen to the argument for saloons in preference to the present conditions? Better start where we are and advance. Do farmers know what it will mean to them? Do they know what kind of a loafing place they will give their sons? Think and act for your best interests.

Aristocratic Dairy Farmers. Dairy farming is popular as a genuine source of income to the British aristocracy.



Aunt Betty lived in a poor little cottage in the suburbs of the village. Her only income came from washing, though to be sure there were kind-hearted people who were glad to help her out when her rheumatic spells came on and she could not use her hands. Her special patron was the merchant's daughter, Miss May Graham. As a girl of twelve Miss May used to go over to the cottage and sweep and dust and cook and cheer the patient up. She had come to be nineteen, and yet the visits continued.

One day a tin peddler came along with something besides tinware to sell. It was a tame crow. The bird could make a fair attempt at singing and talking. At least, he was a lively crow, and it was purchased to be presented to Aunt Betty, who hadn't good luck keeping a cat about the house. The bird's antics and chatter would be a diversion. Mr. Crow was tied by the leg for a week, and then he had no thought of flying away. It came to be known whose crow he was and the stone-throwing boys did not bother him.

Miss May had been in the city for four days, to find upon her return that Aunt Betty's hands and arms were aching with rheumatism. The doctors had said that she could never be free from the ailment, but she always found temporary relief by rubbing the fresh plant of the wintergreen over the affected parts. Many and many an armful of the plant had the girl gathered. She had to go down the highway a bit and then turn aside when the creek ran through a marshy spot. On this day she left the cottage almost on the run, and the crow followed, scolding her for her long absence. While she gathered the plants he sat on the limb of a dead tree not far away.

Presently the girl heard the chug of an auto, but she hadn't the curiosity to look up. She heard it halt a few yards away, but it could have nothing to do with her.

"A splendid target, but I'll wager you don't hit it!" "Three to one I do!" Miss May straightened up in a breath. There were two young men in the auto, and one had a pistol on the same crow, who was looking down without fear.

"Don't! Don't shoot!" It was too late. The shot rang out and the poor bird fell. Miss May flung down the plants she had gathered.



"Don't! Don't Shoot!"

ered and advanced upon the auto. Its occupants stared at her as she came. Her cheeks were red and her eyes flashing.

"You—you ruffian!" she exclaimed at the young man, who still held the revolver in his hand.

In her indignation she did not take notice whether he was young or old, fair or ugly. All she did notice was that he had big black eyes, and her big blue ones looked straight into them as she continued:

"It was the cruelest act I ever heard of, and you ought to be sent to prison for it!"

"Why, I have simply shot a crow!" he replied in a dazed way.

"Yes, but whose crow was it! Oh, man, it was a dastardly act!"

"Drive on!" whispered the other young man, with a nudge of the elbow.

"Yes, drive on, like two cowards!" replied the girl as she caught the words. "You have committed something almost as bad as murder, and now it's for you to sneak away!"

"You are mistaken," replied the man with the big black eyes as he lifted his cap at last and stepped down. "I—I don't understand at all. Please explain."

Miss May stepped to the spot where the dead crow lay, and picking it up in her arms she returned and said: "It was a tame crow. It belonged to poor Aunt Betty. She will cry her eyes out over its death."

"A tame crow? Why, I don't think I ever heard of one. You see, we saw it sitting up there, and I thought I would try this new pistol. I hadn't an idea—an idea—"

at anything that came in your way. You didn't happen to see me, or I might have been the target!"

"Please don't be too harsh on me. I'm willing to do anything to make good. Where does this Aunt Betty live? I'll try and make it right with her."

The girl passed him the crow, went back for her plants, and when she returned she led the way to the cottage, crying a little and saying never a word. The black-eyed man walked beside her, while the other drove the auto to the inn.

"Aunt Betty," said Miss May as the cottage was reached, "here is a man who has shot your Dickie!"

"What! Killed my crow!" wailed the old woman.

"Madam," replied the man, "I have had that misfortune. I saw him sitting on a limb, and I supposed he was a wild crow. It was very foolish of me to shoot at all, but I did, and I can't tell you how much I regret it."

"But Dickie was company for me. He kept me cheered up. He was more to me than any person except May. Why, the place will be so lonely that I won't want to live any longer!"

"Won't you please speak a word for me?" asked the man of Miss May, who sat with tears in her eyes and her lip trembling.

She brushed away the tears and looked at him for a long minute. He had a kindly face, and his eyes looked the sympathy and regret he felt. She went over to Aunt Betty and put her arm around her and said:

"It's too bad, but we musn't cry over it. I—I think the gentleman will get you another tame crow, if he can find one."

"If you will please leave it to me," was answered. "Here is my card."

It was not glanced at until the wintergreen plants had been well rubbed on. Then Miss May said the address read: "Mr. Addison Bruce, N. Y. City."

"He—he shot Dickie, but I like him," said the old woman as the girl was ready to go.

"I'm sure he'll get you another crow."

"And did you notice his eyes?" "I saw they were black."

"And he felt bad, didn't he?" "I believe he did."

"And shooting a crow—and your pitching into him—and he coming here and begging my pardon—and he replacing Dickie—and then falling in love with you—is that what young folks call romance?"

"Aunt Bet, are you really going out of your mind?" was the reproof as Miss May hurried out of the house.

Mr. Addison Bruce did not leave the village with his companion. He settled right down there. He didn't hunt for tame crows; but he sent up town for a mocking bird, and Aunt Betty received it with joy. Then, after Miss Graham had given him her name, and her father had said the Bruce family was of the best, she entered into a little plot with the murderer of the tame crow. A better cottage was bought for Aunt Betty, and she was moved in to leave poverty and the washboard behind her. What's a couple of thousand dollars to a rich young man who has shot a tame crow and is sorry for it, and who has at the same time found the girl of all the girls he wants for a wife?

It wasn't so many weeks ago that the happy Aunt Betty said to the singing Miss May:

"Yes, I guess this is romance. If only the parlor was big enough to hold you all I'd have the marriage take place right here!"

And when the girl retorted: "What marriage!" her blushes gave her away.

New Heat Unit. The use of gas for heating as well as lighting has made obsolete the old unit, the candle-power, owing to the fact that this unit rates merely the brightness of the flames, not the heating power, according to a writer in America.

Deville and more recent experimenters discovered a remarkable proportion between the light and heat of a mantle, and using this, makers are rating burners according to the units of heat given to them per unit of time in standard calories. Gas of 5,200 calories efficiency a cubic meter has been recommended as the standard.

The latest designs of burners for heat and lighting require that the gas have a fairly constant consumption, since the maximum efficiency of the burner is attained only when the relative quantities of air and gas are closely regulated. Water gas may be added to prevent excessive variation in calorific value.

Witnesses. Whenever the Rev. Solon Jefferson called on Aunt Candace it was her custom to set a plate of gingerbread before him and then ply him with what she called "ligious 'spounding's."

"Wha' fo' does de Lawd send epidemics, onto de land?" she asked him one day.

"When folks gets so bad dey must be removed, some of 'em, Siss' Candace, den de Lawd permits de coming ob an epidemic," said Mr. Jefferson, and took a large bite of gingerbread.

"Uh-h!" said Aunt Candace. "Et dat's so, how come 'de good people gets removed along wid de bad ones?"

"De good ones are summoned fo' witnesses," said the Reverend Solon, fortified in spirit and clarified in mind by the gingerbread, although slightly embarrassed in his utterance. "De Lawd gibs ebery man a fair trial."

Youth's Companion.

As Eagerly. "Drowning men catch at straws."

"So do thirsty men."

SEEDS Plant Buckbee Full-of-Life Seed And Grow Quality Crops Plant strong, healthy seed and you will get strong, healthy, bountiful crops. Plant weakling seed and you will get weaker, weakling crops—You know that. Let us tell you why Buckbee Full-of-Life-Seed yields better quality and greater quantity. It's pedigreed. You can't grow pedigreed seed in one season. It takes time and care. We have been working for these results for 35 years. Buckbee Seed is grown under soil and climatic conditions best adapted to each variety. It's an interesting story—told, with other valuable information, in our new 1907 Seed and Plant Guide. Seed sold on orders from this book is pedigreed—selected seed grown from selected seed, for generations back. From good seed only can good seed be grown. Don't run risks—the best is cheapest. If your seed is poor you may not know it until it is too late to mend matters. Send 10c in Stamps for Our Price Collection: Radish, 27 varieties; Lettuce, 22 kinds; Tomatoes, 11 the finest; Turnips, 7 splendid; Onion, 6 best varieties; 20 Spring-Flowering Bulbs—63 varieties in all, also, our new book, "What to Plant," giving practical hints about what to plant together, when and where; contains valuable information not and elsewhere. Flower Lovers will find many new, interesting features in Buckbee's Books. Buy the best and know what you are getting—SEND TODAY H. W. BUCKBEE, Rockford Seed Farms, 694 Buckbee Street, Rockford, Illinois

Public Sale! ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. Double Daily Train Service from Chicago and St. Louis to the South. NEW ORLEANS A city of unusual interest to visit. Send for illustrated booklet "New Orleans for the Tourist." MARDI GRAS At New Orleans, February 20, 1912. The famous annual event of the Crescent City. Brilliant spectacular features described in illustrated folder entitled "Mardi Gras." Ask for a copy. FLORIDA Via the "Central route to Florida and Cuba." Solid fast through train, "Seminole Limited," from Chicago to Jacksonville. Corresponding service from St. Louis. Connects at Jacksonville with trains for all Florida points and steamship connections for Havana, Cuba. Florida folders on application. HAVANA, CUBA Choice of routes via New Orleans or Florida. Cuba folder mailed on request. PANAMA CENTRAL AMERICA Illinois Central to New Orleans, and weekly steamships direct to Colon, Panama and Central American ports. "The Tourist Panama" illustrated booklet, sent on application. 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," and "Siege and Defense of Vicksburg." HOT SPRINGS, ARK. Quickest time from Chicago. Daily electric lighted sleeping car the year round, through without change, Chicago to Hot Springs. TEXAS, CALIFORNIA. Via New Orleans and the Illinois Central. Through electric-lighted sleeping car daily, Chicago to Houston, San Antonio, El Paso, Texas, and intermediate points. Through tourist sleeping car to California every Monday from Chicago via Houston, San Antonio and El Paso, Texas. Ask for copy of California folder. "Go South Young Man." All of the above literature free for the asking. Tickets, reservations, train time and specific fares from your station may be had of your local ticket agent. F. H. PHELPS, G. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

O. F. Foster DENTIST Office hours 8:00 to 12:00 1:00 to 5:00—Phone 64. Over Todd's Store south side square Illinois Residence Phone 119

Furniture Polish. Many people do not know that lemon oil is the basis of all fine furniture polishes. A small bottle of polish usually costs 25 cents. You can buy a quart of crude lemon oil in bulk at a paint shop for 15 cents. For using on furniture proper, dilute with one-third turpentine, apply with a soft rag, and you will have the finest polish you could buy. It is fine to use on hard wood, stained or painted floors. A quart of oil will last nearly two months.

His Chief Proficiency. Recently a letter of introduction was handed by an actor to a manager which described the presented as an actor of much merit, and concluded: "He plays Macbeth, Richelieu, Hamlet, Shylock, and billiards. He plays billiards best." Would Have Preferred Cheese. Rats in Washington ate up over \$2,000 worth in bills, but we are of the opinion that if they had been given an option in the matter they would have preferred to have had it in cheese.

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH! Scratch and rub—rub and scratch—until you feel as if you could almost tear the burning skin from your body—until it itches as if you could no longer endure these endless days of awful torture—those terrible nights of sleepless agony. Then—few drops of D. D. D., the famous Eczema Specific and, Oh! what relief! The itch gone instantly! Comfort and rest at last! D. D. D. is a simple external wash that cleanses and heals the inflamed skin as nothing else can. A recognized specific for Eczema, Psoriasis, Salt Rheum or any other skin trouble. We can give you a full size bottle of the genuine D. D. D. remedy for \$1.00 and if the very first bottle fails to give relief it will not cost you a cent. We also can give you a sample bottle for 25 cents. Why suffer another day when you can get D. D. D.? S. B. HALL, Druggist, Sullivan, Ill.

GUY UHRICH Licensed Embalmer and Funeral Director. No distance too far to make calls day or night. Day Phone 110. Night Phone 357 SULLIVAN, ILLINOIS A. A. CORBIN LICENSED EMBALMER AND UNDERTAKER ANSWERS CALLS PROMPTLY AT ANY AND ALL HOURS Day Phone 36 Residence Phone 377 SULLIVAN, ILL. F. M. PEARCE Real Estate and Insurance Notary Public OFFICE IN ODD FELLOW'S BUILDING SULLIVAN, ILLINOIS DR W. E. SCARBOROUGH Physician and Surgeon Special attention given Diseases of Women. All calls promptly answered day or night. Office and Residence in McClure Bldg., East Side Square, Over McClure's Grocery SULLIVAN, ILLINOIS "Suffered day and night the torment of itching piles. Nothing helped me until I used Doan's Ointment. It cured me permanently."—Hon John H. Garrett, Mayor, Girard, Ala.

# ROYAL BAKING POWDER

**Absolutely Pure**

The only Baking Powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar

**NO ALUM, NO LIME PHOSPHATE**

## Local News Items

**Sale Bills** printed at the HERALD office.

Mrs. Ras Conard visited her daughter in Decatur, Wednesday.

Clarence Hess has accepted the position of helper at the Wabash depot. Born to A. L. Caseley and wife Tuesday a son, the third child but first boy.

For Sale—White Plymouth Rock cockerels, Frank Doughty Sullivan, Illinois, R. R. 4.

Mrs. J. D. Campbell spent Tuesday in Bruce with her daughter Mrs. James Edwards.

Miss Hazel Moore spent Sunday in Lovington with her uncle Robert Moore and family.

Mrs. Smith Kinsel living near Bethany visited her sister Mrs. Elizabeth Hampton this week.

A challenge for a debate has been issued by the Lovington schools to the Sullivan schools.

The Twentieth Century and Sew-a-Bit clubs were entertained by Mrs. J. E. Smith Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Susie Fread returned Saturday from a month's visit with her niece Mrs. Edna Dwyer in St. Louis.

FOR SALE—Pure bred Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels.—J. M. WILMANS, Sullivan, Ill., Phone 169, 2-3.

Mrs. J. M. Wright fell a few days ago and injured her hip. She is near eighty years of age and was feeding the chickens at the time.

Charles Lindsey and family of Tuscola are spending a couple of weeks here with their parents T. F. Harris and wife and Lew Lindsey and wife.

Harlie Burwell of Monticello visited his parents A. F. Burwell and wife from Saturday until Monday. He is bill clerk for the Wabash at that place.

Homer Johnson left Tuesday for his claim near Roundup, Montana, after spending several weeks with relatives in Sullivan and on Jonathan Creek.

Miss Nelle Davidson returned one day last week from an extended visit with her sisters Mrs. Dora Brown and Miss Clara Davidson in Iowa City, Iowa.

Attorney M. A. Mattox has been able to be in his office this week and attend to business. It will be remembered that he was seriously ill several weeks.

David Ball and son Dwight returned Sunday from a visit with relatives in Poodland. During Mr. Ball's absence Chase Burwell had charge of the office in Sullivan.

Miss Minnie Wright was called home from Decatur, where she is attending school, Tuesday evening on account of the serious accident of her grandmother, Mrs. J. M. Wright.

Chase Burwell went to Danville Wednesday, where he has accepted a position of commercial traffic manager for a hardware firm. During his recent vacation he supplied for the auditor on this branch of the Wabash.

FOR SALE—A limited number of Mammoth bronze turkeys, both sex, for breeding purposes. Some fine birds of the Thompson strain of Hope, Indiana. Call phone 699 farm, or 4512 city, or address—Mrs. Tobias Rhodes or Mrs. Chris. Monroe, Sullivan, Ill.

Irving Shuman has tendered his resignation as a member of the state committee of the Progressive Democratic organization for the nineteenth congressional district. We came in possession of this letter addressed to Carter Harrison too late for publication this week.

The Bailey Bros. elevator at Ullrich was destroyed by fire Wednesday morning, entailing a loss of about \$7,000. Nothing was saved. The grain was insured. The fire was started by the explosion of a gasoline engine. There were three men in the elevator at the time, but no one was hurt.

Ray Lane of Windsor was on the Herald force this week.

Mrs. Margaret Hampton has been numbered with the sick this week.

Misses Margaret and Mamie Nicholson visited with friends in Findlay the fore part of this week.

The best place to get your stoves and furniture, cash or payments.—W. H. WALKER, 25 tf

The real estate of Jesse Armantrout deceased will be sold at auction Tuesday of next week at 2 p. m.

FOR SALE—Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels \$1.00.—Mrs. E. H. SENTER, Route 5, Sullivan, Ill. 5atf

Money to loan on personal or real estate security.—M. A. MATTOX, 3rd door west of First National Bank, tf.

Lawrence Purvis has recently had a new tar and gravel roof put on his implement building on East Jefferson street.

Miss Ruth Grigsby was sick a part of this week and unable to teach school. She is employed in the Titus district.

Charles Shuman wife and daughter Miss Bertha left Thursday for Wichita, Kansas, where they have planned to stay a month.

Misses Emma Green and Grace David who are attending business college in Decatur spent Sunday at home with their parents.

Mrs. J. T. Higinbotham was taken to the Mpdavia Springs at Kramer Indiana, Tuesday by N. J. Higinbotham and H. W. Wright.

E. G. Pfeifer of Wichita, Kansas, has succeeded I. A. Peters of Stewardson as book keeper in the Merchants and Farmers bank of Sullivan.

Miss Irene Wehner is serving this week as cashier at the Sullivan Dry Goods Co. during the absence of the regular cashier, Mrs. Freda Minor-Hicks.

House for rent, one block east and two blocks north of square. It was vacated January 1, 1912.—Mrs. JANE E. DUNSCOMB, second block south of square.

FOR SALE—A few choice Barred Rock cockerels, also some choice light Brahma cockerels and pullets.—Mrs. SAM WOOD, Sullivan, Ill., R. R. 5, Phone 664.

Mrs. H. Dolan entertained to dinner Wednesday, Ed Monroe and wife of Leon Iowa, George Brotherton and wife, Mrs. William Dolan and Master Glen Dolan of Sullivan.

Mrs. W. E. Scarborough was brought home from St. Mary's hospital in Decatur, Thursday. She underwent a surgical operation in that institution about three weeks ago.

A petition is being circulated throughout Sullivan township to secure signatures of those who favor the submission of the question of granting saloon license at the next election.

J. E. Dazey, mother and Miss Lizzie Helton departed from Findlay last Friday for San Antonio, Texas, to join S. D. Dole and wife and Miss Lizzie Dazey who are there for the benefit of Mrs. Dole's health.

Benjamin F. Caldwell, of Springfield, Democratic candidate for governor was in Sullivan Wednesday interviewing the voters. He spoke in the circuit court room in the evening. He is a strong candidate and has many warm friends in Sullivan.

Lawrence Purvis and Ed Dunkin have formed a partnership in the implement business and are located in A. T. Jenkins' rooms on East Jefferson street. They have a large line of implements, vehicles etc. They cordially invite all desiring to purchase goods in their line to call, get their prices and examine their stock before purchasing.

A large number of the citizens of Sullivan visited the car of the Great Northern railway that was here on the Wabash tracks Monday. The display included a great variety of fruits, vegetables, grains, that are grown in Montana. The pupils of the high school visited the car in a body. The managers of the car gave a stereoscopic lecture on Montana, in the evening in the armory.

## ONE MILLION DOLLARS FOR A GOOD STOMACH

This Offer Should Be a Warning to Every Man and Woman

The newspapers and medical journals recently have had much to say relative to a famous millionaire's offer of a million dollars for a new stomach.

This great multi-millionaire was too busy to worry about the condition of his stomach. He allowed his dyspepsia to run from bad to worse until in the end it became incurable.

His misfortune serves as a warning to others.

Every one who suffers with dyspepsia for a few years will give every thing he owns for a new stomach.

Dyspepsia is commonly caused by an abnormal state of gastric juices, or by lack of tone in the walls of the stomach. The result is that the stomach loses its power to digest food.

We are now able to supply certain missing elements—to help to restore to the gastric juices their digestive power, and to aid in making the stomach strong and well.

We know that Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets are a most dependable remedy for disordered stomach, indigestion and dyspepsia.

We want you to try them and will return your money if you are not more than satisfied with the result.

Three sizes, 25 cents 50 cents, and \$1.00. Remember, you can obtain Rexall Remedies in this community only at our store—The Rexall Store. A. G. Barrum, Sullivan, Ill.

## Settle Dawdy Estate

Mrs. Sarah E. Dawdy, widow of John W. Dawdy, and John C. Dawdy, son of John W. Dawdy, filed deeds in the circuit clerk's office at Sullivan, Wednesday, to each other, settling the estate of Mr. Dawdy, as he had requested, as he did not make any will.

John C. Dawdy, the son, deeded his interest in all the property belonging to Mr. Dawdy in Sullivan, to Mrs. Dawdy, which composed the property in which Mr. and Mrs. Dawdy lived at the time of his death, which consists of five acres and is situated along the west side of the pavement on South Hamilton street; the Stevens place which is located just across the street south of the Dawdy home, and the vacant lot just west of the armory on the corner of West Jefferson and South Hamilton streets. She also received 160 acres of farm land and has a life interest in 320 acres of farm land, and releases her dower interest in the balance of the property.

John C. Dawdy gets something like 1,400 acres of land.

## AN ALL-CHINESE RAILROAD

A success in railroad building which may ultimately have a far reaching effect industrially have recently been achieved in China. Over the Hankow Pass and along the great caravan route to Mongolia, down which have come all the famous Tartar invaders, a new railroad, destined some day to connect with the Transiberian and shorten the railway journey from Europe to the east by many hours and several hundred miles, has been constructed, and from start to finish it is a Chinese line, built by Chinese and planned by a Chinese engineer. The Peking-Kalgan railway has been completed for 130 miles, the most difficult portion of the whole route to Mongolia. It was not merely constructed by Chinese, but is today operated entirely by natives. The funds for its construction were obtained from the revenues of other Chinese railways, and the operation of the portion of the line now opened has shown a profit. For the Chinese this example will be a final argument supporting the well established conviction that all Chinese railroads should be owned if not constructed by the nation.

## NO MORE "SPARE ROOMS."

Fifty years ago nearly every house in New York city had one or more guest chambers. Today half her inhabitants arise at an unusual hour to permit their beds to be turned into parlor furniture or pianofortes.

If Cousin Mary or Cousin Joe realized all this, as of course no one who has not lived in a great city can really realize it, they would understand better just why they had not been invited to visit Tom's folks. It is not because Tom and his wife wish to slight Mary and her husband that they have not invited them to visit them in the city, but because positively the city cousins have not enough more room in their tiny apartment for even so much as a canary bird.

On the other hand, John and his wife probably have a great 12-room house in the country, a house whose late string is known to be always hanging out.—Woman's Home Companion.

## THE SCRAP BOOK



TO PARIS FOR EDELWEISS.

A very thriving industry has been carried on through the summer season at Fontenay and Chatillon, just outside the gates of Paris, where edelweiss grows far more freely under cultivation than ever it did on the snowy heights of the Alps. All visitors to the Alps buy or hunt for edelweiss to bring home with them, and the pursuit of the flower in French Savoy was so keen that the prefects forbade its being picked at all in their region.

The Danes were the first to cultivate the curious white flower with any success, but this year French horticulturists have succeeded so well with it that it has been exported in very large quantities all through the Alpine tourist season to the different Swiss resorts, where the demand is steady and large. Most of it comes back to the place of its origin or to England. But though most of the edelweiss on the market comes from Paris, you might ask for it in any of the Paris florists' shops without finding a single blossom. Funny enough, there is no charm about it unless you have been to the Alps to get it.

Thus another illusion must be added to the souvenirs provided for tourists in summer haunts at home or abroad, none of which apparently are made in the place in which they are found.—Paris Correspondence, London Evening Standard.

## THE TAILOR AND ART.

We gazed at the famous picture of The Doctor in silence that could be felt, and I tell you it fairly made me hold my breath and a lump came in my throat as I looked first at the suffering child and then at the kind doctor, with his grave face, and then at the father and mother in the background; and as for smart, I don't mind telling you I saw the water in his eyes, and presently a big tear rolled down his cheek as he said:

"Isn't that wonderful! I suppose as a tailor I should be looking at the style of the M. D.'s clothes; but, man, I'm human, and when there is a picture that appeals like that to the great heart of humanity, why, I just forget all about my trade and think only of my humanity. Come on," he added, "I can't stay longer to look at that, for it reminds me too much of a little one I lost. Here you are," he said; "here's something more in our line, Dr. Johnson waiting for an audience with Lord Chesterfield. Here's comedy, if you like. And now we may examine the clothes.—Tailor and Cutter.

## COLD STORAGE IN EUROPE.

Many European cities are following the example of America as regards cold storage plants. Paris is one of the centers where such questions are now being promoted, and the Refrigeration society is endeavoring to bring such question before engineers and manufacturers. Not long since there has been built a large cold storage plant in the suburbs of Paris, and lying on the North railroad. It is destined to store home products which are to be exported, as well as foreign products brought in by rail to be consumed in the city. There are now 11 cold storage chambers in operation. A convenient system is the use of an automobile wagon with freezing compartments which plies between the city and the storage house. It carries the products of the sellers in town, and also takes back the unsold products for storage.

## CORRECTING THE BLACKBOARD.

A Philadelphia physician, in discussing forms of eye strain to which children are subjected, especially condemns the school blackboard because of its reflection of light. The remedy, he says, is very simple. "The board should be hung out of plumb enough to lose the glare from the window, and the chalk characters should be made large enough for every pupil to see." Precisely what he means by hanging the board out of plumb is not clear, but experiment would show whether or not a change from the exact perpendicular would improve conditions. If the glare can be done away with by a readjustment of the board, then it should be done in every case, for there is no doubt that it does cause eye strain.

## HOW BELLS ARE TUNED.

All bells after they are cast and finished must go through a process of tuning the same as any other musical instrument before they respond with a clear, true tone. Every bell sounds five notes, which must blend together in order to produce perfect harmony.

The tuning of a bell is done by means of shaving thin bits from various parts of the metal. It is as easy for an expert bell tuner to put a bell in tune as it is for a piano tuner to adjust his instrument to perfect chords.

## Closing Out Sale

On account of selling my farm I will sell at public sale one-fourth mile south and one-half mile west of Allenville, on

**Monday, Jan. 29, 1912**

Commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., the following described property:

- 8 Head of Horses 8**  
One team iron grays, horse and mare, 4 and 5 years old, weight 2800 pounds, mare in foal, good quiet team, sound; one sorrel mare 11 years old, in foal, weight 1200 pounds; one smooth mouthed bay mare, weight 1100 pounds, broke to all harness and safe, for women and children; two coming yearlings; two draft colts, coming 3 years old, weight 2100 pounds.
- One Red Shorthorn Cow**  
Giving two gallons of milk per day. Will be fresh in spring.
- Four Shoats**  
Weight about 80 pounds each.
- Some Farming Implements**  
And other articles too numerous to mention.

## John Craycraft

SILVER & BURNS, Auctioneers

## Public Sale

Having decided to move to Florida, I will have a public sale at Bruce, Illinois, on

**Friday, Feb. 9, 1912**

Sale to commence at 10:30 o'clock a. m.

- 8 Head of Horses 8**  
One gray mare 8 years old, weight about 1400 pounds; one bay mare 12 years old, weight about 1300 pounds; one bay horse about 13 years old, weight about 1000 pounds; one sorrel horse 8 years old, weight 1200 pounds; one bay mare 12 years old, blind in one eye, weight about 1100 pounds; one bay horse 12 years old, weight 1400 pounds; one gray horse 8 years old, weight 1800 pounds; one bay mare 3 years old, weight 1100 pounds.
- One thoroughbred Jersey milk cow, will be fresh in May.
- One good Poland China brood sow.

## Farming Implements

One farm wagon, one surrey, one Bino Star corn planter, one Avery corn planter, one harrow, one Deering mower, one 6-shovel riding cultivator almost new, one 14-inch walking breaking plow, one set of work harness, some household and kitchen furniture.

30 to 40 bales good timothy hay, 50 to 75 bales good oats straw, a small quantity white seed oats.

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## Her Natural Occupation.

Now and then the childish comment goes right to the heart of a difficult problem or situation. A little boy who longed to stand on the seat of a car and look out of the window was sternly reproved by his mother "What a 'frail-cat mamma!' exclaims another youngster, seated near "Yes, I suppose she is nervous," was the adult reply, "but then, you see she has to take care of her little boy and it keeps her busy." "Well, isn't that what she's for?" was the innocent, pertinent question.

## Game Easy to Play.

I know of no easier or more delightful occupation than that of managing other people's business at long distance and without responsibility for the result.—Exchange.

## Must Live for Others.

A class which lives only for itself and not for the community of which it is a part is bound to perish. The genesis of selfishness is extinction.

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The saint who smiles does a great deal more good in the world than the saint with a long face.

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Nervousness, Weakness, Loss of Vitality, Bad Dreams, Drain on the System, Poor Memory, Loss of Energy and Ambition, Wornout Feeling, Tired, Headache, Backache, Abuse, Excesses, Melancholy, Easily Excited, Restless at Night, are some of the symptoms that destroy manhood.

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It is a knotty, bunched, twisted, wormy-like condition of veins, more or less on one side, hanging lower.

Symptoms—Aching or Pain in Groin or Back, Nervousness, Weakness, Loss of Vitality, Lack of Power, Ambition, and Debility.

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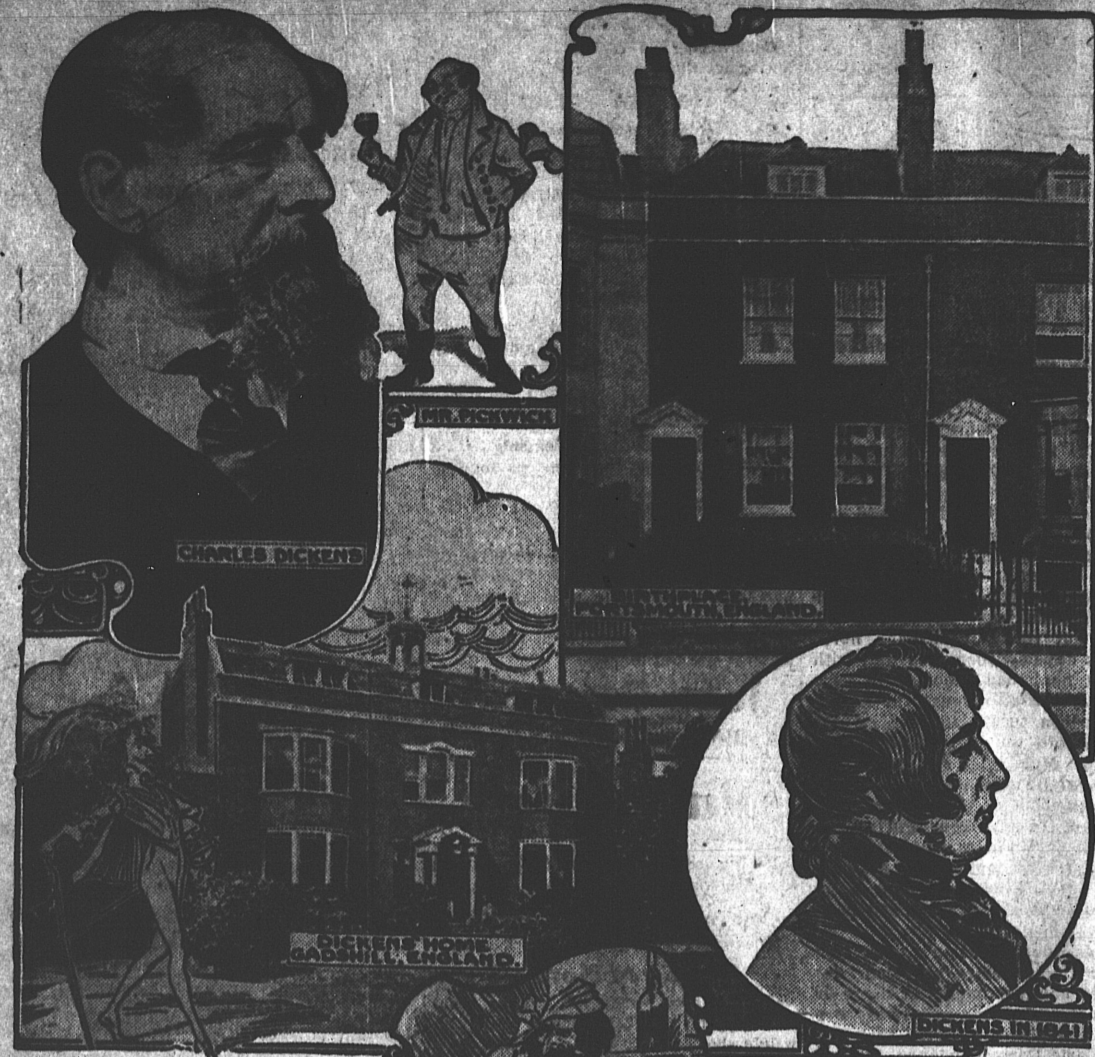
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# Charles Dickens' 100th Birthday



The Popular Author Who Created So Many Famous Characters Was Born Feb. 7, 1812.

ONE hundred years ago Feb. 7 Charles Dickens was born at Landport, Portsmouth. He died at Gadshill, near Rochester, England, June 9, 1870. English fiction offers many a name lying close to the hearts of today's "gentle readers," but none of them, not even Robert Louis Stevenson, cheery and gallant, is so deeply loved as Charles Dickens.

We know the personages of "Boz" by heart, we play at games with his incidents and names, while from grateful souls we believe that there never was such fun and that there never will be conceived again such inimitable beings as live today, immortal in those ever fresh, ever varied pages.

### His Early Years.

Charles John Huffam Dickens (so was he baptised) owed nothing to birth or culture. When he arrived in the world Feb. 7, 1812, he entered the home of a procrastinating, improvident, hand to mouth sort of government clerk at Landport, near Portsmouth. That father's failings have been drawn for all time in Micawber, and "Little Dorrit" still pictures forth vividly that Marshalsea debtors' prison where the bankrupt parent was set to work when this second of his eight children was a lad of ten.

The family moved up to great, gray London to be near its incompetent head, and little Charles at an age when most children are at their games went to work for the princely salary of 6 shillings a week in a blacking factory. Think of the bright, imaginative little fellow (he had actually written a "tragedy" when seven) condemned to fourteen hours of miserable drudgery in every twenty-four, mental work 'n' surroundings that are flattered by the word ungenial. But that boy was father of the man that was to be.

Later there chanced along a small legacy to the unworthy father, who came out of the Marshalsea and began life anew as a reporter on the Morning Chronicle. Then the boy was given a couple of years' schooling.

The youth tried a brief hand at the law, but newspaperdom held more fascination for him than any barrister's office, and, studying shorthand, he became first one of the True Sun's parliamentary reporters, then serving the Chronicle in like capacity. It is interesting to note the inbred hankering after the journalistic life which cropped to the surface through all the man's fifty-eight years.

One autumn day of 1833 a young fellow of twenty-one almost stealthily dropped into a red mail box on the strand a stoutish envelope addressed to the old Monthly Magazine. A fortnight later and the same figure was buying a copy of the current issue, looking down its table of contents, tremblingly, shamefacedly, and then stepping aside from the unseeing stream of passerby into some convenient vestibule to dash from his blue eyes the tears that had sprung there at the sight of a title, "A Dinner at Poplar Walk, by Boz."

### His First Try.

So was taken the first doubting step which was led along the now main traveled road whose milestones read "Pickwick" and "Nichleby" and "Dombey" and "Copperfield." "Boz" figured for a year in the Monthly's pages, then "went over" to the columns of the evening edition of his own paper (his salary was by that raised from 5 to 7 guineas a week), and then stood before the world "between covers," with no

less a one than Cruikshank's self as his illustrator.

"Sketches by Boz" bears date of 1836 on the title page of the much to be desired first edition, and the same spring saw the initial issue of "The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club." Four of the monthly numbers came out in the amber of Chapman & Hall's types. Seymour, the original illustrator, yielded to "Phiz" Browne, but "pretty good" was the best that London was saying of the venture. Then the fifth installment introduced its readers to the inn, yard of the old White Hart tavern and to one Samuel Weller, blacking the maidenly boots of that no longer young lady who had just eloped with Mr. Jingle, and success dawned clear and sure. That sun was never to set. It still shines as unwaveringly as when the twenty-five-year-old Dickens was there introduced to fame by "Son Samivel."

The first five years of the reign of Victoria (1837-41) saw "Oliver Twist" and "Nicholas Nickleby," "Old Curiosity Shop" and "Barnaby Rudge," as well as "Pickwick," all of them in that "monthly parts" form of issue which antedated our present day "serial." Had Dickens never written another word, how much this world would yet owe him! There were the benevolent, verdant, elderly chairman of the Pickwick club, the fat boy and the Wellers, father and son. There were unhappy little Oliver Twist and Beadle Bumble and Fagin and the charming Artful Dodger. There were Mrs. Nickleby, weak and wordy copy of the novelist's own mother, and Dick Swiveller, and Little Nell, and Dolly Varden, and Grip the Raven—worst and best of all "nature fakes."

### Holiday Books.

"American Notes," "A Christmas Carol" and "The Chimes" were the next books he was to father. Other holiday stories were to come—"The Battle of Life," "The Cricket on the Hearth," "Cripps the Carrier," "The Haunted Man," and all the rest, but these first two remained (and remain) unequalled.

Splendid Sidney Carton was to shine out of "A Tale of Two Cities;" delighted little Jennie Wren was to "dress-make" for her doll customers in "Our Mutual Friend;" Pip's autobiography was to be written in "Great Expectations."

Attacking the shams and wrongs of that early Victorian period, tearing off the veils that for years had concealed the cruelties and horrors and injustices of the poor laws, the workhouse, the debtors' prisons and the public schools of the time, Dickens often takes us deep and dark. Yet he never befouls us. We are the better for the experience he gives, uplifted by his own cheerfulness and hopefulness, strengthened for the fight here and now against such modern woes and wickedness as we feel he would so bravely attack.

### Dickens' Second American Visit.

America welcomed Dickens upon his second visit here in 1842 as few other

Mr. Pickwick, Fagin, Oliver Twist, Mrs. Nickleby and Others Are Brought to Mind at His Centenary.

notabilities had been welcomed. He came over to read "The Holytree Inn" to us and "Dr. Marigold," as well as selections from the longer books, never to be forgotten by those whose privilege it was to sit and listen. He read well because there was in him so much of the actor, and he made from those readings fully as much money as during his lifetime was to come from all his fifteen volumes.

When he died he left the request that there should be raised no monument to him and that neither "Mr." nor "Esq." should be carved upon his tombstone. Wherefore the heavy slab which covers his last resting place in the "Poet's Corner" of Westminster abbey bears only: "Charles Dickens; 1812-1870," an epitaph as straightforward and modest as was the whole life of the master.

## The Sunday School Lesson

Golden Text, For Mine Eyes Have Seen Thy Salvation, Which Thou Hast Prepared Before the Face of All People (Luke ii, 30, 31).

Verses 25, 26.—The assurance of his coming.

Jesus was born of a woman, born under law, that he might redeem them that were under the law (Gal. iv, 4). On the eighth day Jesus was circumcised as the Baptist had been. After forty days the mother entered the temple to make the offering of two young pigeons for her own purification (Lev. xii) and to present her firstborn male child in consecration to God (Ex. xiii, 12; Num. viii, 17). The law accepted five shekels, equal to about \$3, in place of the actual dedication to the priesthood (Num. xviii, 15, 16). While the holy family were in the temple there entered it a man named "Simeon." He was one of a select company of pious people among the masses who in those days of corruption had kept the light of pure religion burning. "Righteous and devout." His character was marked by just dealings with his fellow men and by relations of spiritual submission to God. "Waiting for the consolation of Israel." He had an expectant attitude and was looking for Messiah "the consoler," whose coming would bring comfort to the people (Isa. xl, 1) by giving release from the pressure and privations imposed on them by their foes. "The Holy Ghost was upon him." This was evidenced by his religious life of purity and peace. "Revealed unto him." He was living in such close communion with God that he became the recipient of divine communication. One subject concerning which he had received divine assurance was that he would be privileged to see "the Lord's Christ."

Verses 27-32.—The acceptance of his arrival.

Under the impulse of the spirit, Simeon was found in the temple at the likeliest hour for the fulfillment of this pious hope, which had been cherished for many years. He was quick to recognize the child who was to discharge the Messianic vocation at the fullness of the times. "Took him up in his arms" from his mother, not to pronounce a priestly benediction, but to praise God because his hopes had at last been richly realized. The Nunc Dimittis which Simeon uttered was a song of grateful relief, a psalm of sub-

# The Spotter Spotted

By LILLIAN LORIMER

CONDUCTOR JOHN BAKER was in bad luck. He had been discharged by the company, he knew no business except railroading, and it is not easy for a discharged man to get another berth. Baker had a wife and five children, who were dependent upon him for bread and butter, to say nothing of a roof over their heads.

The circumstances attending his discharge were rather to his credit than discredit. He had violated a rule of the company through kindness of his heart. He had passed a man over the road who told a pitiful story without collecting a fare and had given him a quarter from his own pocket besides. His act had been reported to the superintendent, and his discharge followed. Baker was at a loss to know who had reported him. He knew all the train hands well and was sure there was not one of them who would thus injure him.

And so for six long miserable months he brooded while doomed to see his wife and children hungry, ragged and driven from one house to another till they landed in a rookery. And all this time that he was not hunting for a situation he was thinking of the pleasure he would take, could he find the informer, in punishing him.

At last he found a railroad superintendent who after considering the cause of his dismissal gave him a job. Conductors' salaries are not bountiful, and Baker struggled for a year or more, denying himself and his family every comfort that could possibly be spared, before he made up the deficiency occasioned by his laying off and paid off the accumulation of small loans during that period of suffering. Blessed with an economical wife, he at last accomplished the task and could again look upon life with at least equanimity. But he never forgot the circumstances that led to his misfortune and never ceased to wish for an interview with the informer.

One day after Baker had taken his new position a woman with a little boy got on his train. When he asked her for her ticket she began a pitiful moaning, and at the same time the child began to cry, but the ticket was not forthcoming. "Ticket!" said Baker sharply. "I haven't any ticket," the woman wailed. "My husband has just died and left me without money. I'm going to the poorhouse."

"Pay your fare or get off," said Baker resolutely.

The woman only responded by tears. Meanwhile passengers sitting near were listening, sympathizing with the poor widow and scowling at the conductor.

"Haven't you a human heart under your ribs?" sneered a man.

"What a brute!" flashed a woman.

These and other remarks derogatory to the flinty conductor were hissed here

and there from the passengers, but they evidently produced no effect upon him. He stood looking at the woman, waiting for her to pay her fare. At last he made a final demand and, receiving only the usual response of moans, took her child from her and handed him to a trainman. Then he pulled the bell cord.

While the train was slowing up Baker stood mute in the aisle, the woman redoubling her moans. Cries of "Coward!" "Dog!" "Fie!" "Brute!" greeted the conductor. He paid no attention to them, though there was a strange look in his eye. When the train came to a full stop he took the woman by the back of her dress and hustled her off on to solid ground. Then he turned upon her and rained blows upon her with the rapidity of a Gatling gun. That his feet should not be idle he kept them at work kicking her shins.

The car windows were thrown up, and a score of passengers had their heads out the windows, crying "Stop him!" "Don't let the hound kill a woman!" "Won't some one put an end to this barbarity?" and many other remarks of similar intent. But a promiscuous crowd is never apt to do knight errantry work unless some bold spirit steps forth to take the lead. So Baker pounded with no other interference than words. Finally he gave a jerk on the would-be deadhead's dress, that tore it from neck to skirt, leaving a man's vest beneath.

Then for the first time the onlookers realized that the widow was not even a woman, much less a mother. Baker went at the man again with redoubled vigor and when he had pounded him almost to a jelly stopped and said: "You spotter! You're still playing your game, are you? I recognized you the moment I saw you as the man I passed and gave a quarter to more than a year ago. You caused my discharge, and my family nearly starved to death. You've rigged yourself up as a woman and borrowed the child to help you keep up your contemptible work. Take that!"

Again the blows fell on the spotter. But there had been a change of sympathy. It had passed from the spotter to the conductor. The cries were now: "Lay it on, conductor!" "Give it to him!" "Hit him again!"

When Baker was satisfied he called to the trainman to put the child down beside its "parent," signaled the engineer to go on and jumped on the train. As it pulled away the passengers shouted derisively at the spotter and when he was out of hearing clustered around the conductor, vying with each other for an opportunity to "shake."

When Baker reached his terminal and handed in his report he went home for the night to a delicious, invigorating slumber he had not enjoyed since his discharge.

## THE WHALING INDUSTRY.

It Has Been Making Remarkable Headway in Last Few Years.

The advance in the price of oil and the possibility of profitably utilizing the entire animal have led to remarkable developments in the last few years in the whaling industry. There are now shore stations in operation on the coast of Finland, in the north of Norway, in Iceland, the Faroe Islands, the Shetland Islands, the Isle of Harris, the coast of Ireland, the Azores, Newfoundland, Labrador, the coast of Maine, San Francisco, British Columbia, Natal, the Cape of Good Hope, South Georgia and South Shetland Islands, in the Antarctic ocean, and on the coast of Japan, while new stations are being projected, particularly on the South African coast.

In this development the Norwegians are most conspicuous. It is they who have established the stations in the north of Scotland, though half the capital in these stations may be British. It is they who have set up the stations in the Antarctic and in South Africa and they who are at the moment the principal moving spirits in the developments going on. But the Norwegians are not alone. The Americans are also moving. They recently projected a large combine to center at Victoria, British Columbia. A German company with a capital of £50,000 has been formed at Hamburg to establish a whaling station at Luederitzbucht, on the coast of German Southwest Africa, and it is said that French promoters are arranging to establish a station on the east coast of Africa and possibly one also in Madagascar.

Fifty years ago the American production alone of sperm and other whale oil exceeded 12,000,000 gallons a year. Five years ago the world's production was but about 3,000,000 gallons. The recent stimulation of the industry has resulted in the output having been brought up to about 6,000,000 gallons in the past season.—London Times.

Near the Zoo.



The Whiskered One—Am I all right for the zoo?  
The Boy—Can't say, boss. I ain't a naturalist.

## SWALLOWS ARE DARING.

One Nest Built in a House and Another on an Electric Lamp.

A very curious instance of boldness in swallows was recorded in 1886 from Ceylon. In this case the birds built over a lamp in the dining room. What made their choice of site more remarkable was the fact that the lamp could be raised or lowered by counter weights, and the connecting chains actually passed through the mud walls of the nest.

Occasionally the bird selects a nesting site which invites comparison with the boldness of the robin. A pair of swallows took advantage of the open window of an unoccupied bedroom in a house at Felmersham, in Bedfordshire, to begin building their nest on the curtain rod of the bed.

The return of the owner of the house and his occupation of the bed did not in the least disturb or alarm the birds, which completed the nest and brought off three nestlings within seven weeks of the house owner's return. They took no notice of the occupant of the bed when flying in and out of the window feeding their young, but the hen bird would fly off the nest if any one entered the room during the daytime.

Three years ago a pair of swallows built their nest on top of the shade of an electric lamp which hangs outside the asylum at Narborough, near Leicester.—Bailey's Magazine.

### Blind's Sense of Direction.

It is well known that most blind people become aware when they are approaching an object or even when an object is very quietly brought near them. There has been a great deal of speculation and not a little experimenting concerning this sense, which has received many names—sense of obstacles, facial perception, sense of direction, feeling at a distance, and so on, says a writer in Knowledge. The accounts that the blind themselves give of their perception are very contradictory. Some investigators have regarded the sense as a fine facial touch sense, others as due to heat waves, others as sensitiveness to changes of pressure in the air, others as auditory. Recent experiments of an ingenious kind made at the Institution For the Blind in Paris have led M. Truchet to the conclusion that the perception is of an auditory nature and due to the fact that the object reflects and alters surrounding sounds. To the objection that a deaf mute has been reported as showing the power he answers that those deaf to music and speech are often sensitive to very feeble noises.

## TOES EXPRESS EMOTION.

How a Judge in India Told Whether Witnesses Were Lying.

The dusky folk of lower Bengal make imaginative witnesses. The inspiration comes upon them suddenly, carrying them away before they realize it. They take some simple fact, some common situation, bathe it in Indian light and drape it about with oriental trappings, laying on splashes of gaudy color and startling ornament, piling splendor on splendor. Relevancy is no great matter. It is the story for the story's sake.

When I was quite new to it, says Charles Johnston in the Atlantic Magazine, I sometimes tried to record these purple patches, wrestling with florid, unfamiliar phrases like some old lady inquiring her way in a foreign village. Once or twice I went so far as to institute proceedings for perjury, but the collector sahib only laughed in his big, sympathetic way and said: "Never mind them. They are not telling lies; they are composing poetry. It comes over them, and they cannot help it." So I came to lay down my quill, giving myself over to the pleasure of listening and watching the poet's toes.

When he slips his cable and pushes off from the wharf of fact to sail forth into enchanted waters his toes, hitherto quiescent, begin to work.

They knot themselves, weave in little circles in the air, clump together, spread out again and suddenly shut like a fan. The poetic witness rules his face, uttering his wild inventions with sad and downcast visage, as he who testifies unwillingly, but truth must out; he controls his eyes, in no fine frenzy rolling; he governs his hands, but he never thinks of his toes. Wherefore the assistant magistrate looketh pensively downward and cheweth the feather of his quill pen. He is watching the rhythmic movement of the toes, sensitively responding to the strain on the subliminal mind.

### Among the Shell Diggers.

Drifting down the rivers and swamps of Arkansas may be found a tribe of people almost unknown in any other calling. Numerous little houseboats that are to be found anchored along the banks betray the fact that the inhabitants are busy gathering mussel shells from the river bed. Tons of shells are furnished every week to the button factories along the river, thus proving the magnitude of the industry.—Christian Herald.

# Subjects of Interest to the Farmer

## ANGORA IS USEFUL

Valuable as Clearer of Ground and Grower of Hair.

## GOAT BUSINESS THRIVING.

Average Animal Produces Three Pounds of Hair Yearly, Worth Sometimes as High as \$15 a Pound—Woven Wire Fences Recommended.

The Angora goat business seems to be thriving pretty well all over the country, for Angora goats are becoming recognized as great scavengers in places where brush and weeds give a good deal of trouble.

Besides the good they do in browsing, goats are also worth having around the ranch on account of their hair. The average Angora will grow a fleece weighing at least three pounds every year. This can be sheared easily and sold at from 30 to 50 cents a pound. The price varies with the length and fineness of the fleece and the amount of kemp, an undesirable coarse fiber which is present in the fleece of many goats. Kemp will not take mohair dyes.

The Missouri Ruralist declares that long fleeces of twelve inches or more pay higher prices, sometimes as high as \$2 to \$15 a pound. These are difficult to obtain except from well bred goats. The fleece from young kids also pays a higher price than the average on account of its fineness.

The picture shows a scene on a goat ranch. A good way to keep the goats

## WHAT SANDY SOILS NEED.

The addition of vegetable matter to sandy soils is very important since it is needed to increase their water holding capacity as well as to add fertility. Water is often the limiting factor in the production of sandy soils, due to their coarse texture and lack of vegetable matter. To prevent winds blowing sand the land may be laid out in long, narrow fields with alternate grass and cultivated crops. Protection windbreaks of pines or other trees are effective for short distances.

The fertility needs of sandy soils are nitrogen, phosphorus and potash. Phosphorus and potassium must be supplied either directly in commercial fertilizer or indirectly through the buying of feed which is fed to animals.

Legumes are beneficial to sandy soils because they supply the much needed nitrogen as well as humus. Peat can be used to advantage as a nitrogen fertilizer where a supply is readily available. The use of lime on sandy soils, which are very commonly acid, will aid in securing a stand of alfalfa and clovers.—Wisconsin Experiment Station.

## Hazelnuts For Profit.

The culture of our native hazelnuts has been almost entirely overlooked, says the Rural New Yorker. The European hazels, or filberts, as they are commonly called, are affected with a

## URGING OF A NEW IDEA.

Money in Raising Fish, Farmers Are Told—State Lends Help.

When Professor L. L. Dyche of the Kansas State university was made fish and game warden he was told that his chief job was to make the fish industry worth while in the state.

The state has let the contract for eighty-three new ponds, covering eighty acres of ground as an addition to its fish hatchery at Pratt, and will have the largest fish hatchery in the country. One million minnows a year is the capacity of the new hatchery, and all of these will be furnished free of charge for breeding purposes to the Kansas farmers and sportsmen.

"If every farmer in Kansas will grow one mess of fish a week for his own family it will mean \$1,250,000 added to the revenues of Kansas each year," said Professor Dyche. "If they are careful and sell a few fish each year the revenues of the state will be increased from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000 a year. Fish are the easiest grown and most productive crop that can be raised on a farm. A half acre pond will return more to the farmer each year than any five acres he owns and with the least work."

The state refunds one-half the taxes on all farm property made into ponds of certain size and certain materials. The ponds are filled either by pumping or by storing the winter rains and snow.

Every farmer who builds a pond is supplied with fish and taught how to take care of them. Correspondence courses in building ponds and curing for fish have been installed at the Kansas State university and the State Agricultural college.

## DIRTY EGGS ON THE FARM.

Cause of Large Loss to Producer Because They Sell as "Seconds."

While there are a few egg producers who take the best of care of their product, the average farmer considers the eggs produced on the farm a byproduct and makes very little provision for their care, aside from gathering them. A large loss is caused by dirty eggs, the number being enormous, and, according to the estimate of Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture, this money loss to the farmers in the United States amounts to about \$5,000,000 annually.

An insufficient number of nests is often the cause of many of the dirty eggs. Eggs are laid on the ground and around the hay and straw stacks and, becoming stained, are classed as "dirty." Again, when too many eggs are allowed to remain in a nest some are broken and many of the others become smeared with broken yolks. This is brought about by allowing the broody hens to use the same nests with the layers.

After gathering the eggs care should be taken not to put them where they will become heated or near oil, onions or other vegetables, as they readily absorb odors.

# The Portrait That Was Too Good a Likeness

By EMMA ANDERSON-HODGSON

When Mr. Barnickel got rich the first thing he wanted was a crest, which he found, though his title to it was rather thin, and the next was his portrait to hang in his drawing room and to hand down to his descendants as the lineaments of the reconstitutor of the family. Arnold Elliott was at that time the principal portrait painter in the city where Mr. Barnickel lived, and to him Mr. Barnickel gave the order, agreeing to pay for the portrait \$500.

Now, although Mr. Barnickel had dealt in hides, an article not calculated to stimulate the imaginative faculty, his imagination was strong. The moment he set himself up as a reconstitutor of his family he saw himself a fine looking, dignified gentleman of aristocratic mien and benevolent countenance. In truth, he was a crafty looking man with a money making nose. He saw the picture of himself growing up in the hands of the artist as he was and not as he thought himself. He made several protests, but when he attempted to point out the errors he signally failed. He could not give the artist his conception of himself, and the artist had no choice but to paint him as Mr. Barnickel. When the portrait was finished there sat the merchant looking for all the world as if he were buying a cargo of hides.

When Mr. Barnickel saw the portrait he refused to accept it on the ground that his best friend wouldn't take it for him.

As soon as Mr. Elliott got a little spare time he hooked Mr. Barnickel's portrait up against the wall of his studio, covered it with a sheet of drawing paper and on the paper sketched prison bars. This done, he cut out the paper between the bars, leaving Mr. Barnickel in limbo. Underneath he placed the title of the picture, "A Prisoner For Debt."

It was not long before one who knew Mr. Barnickel well saw him behind bars. Had he loved Mr. Barnickel he would have gone to him at once with the information. But he didn't love Mr. Barnickel—few people did—so he went about telling those who knew the hide dealer of the rare sight to be seen, and Mr. Elliott's studio at once became very popular. Indeed, from among those who visited it to see "A Prisoner For Debt" he secured a number of orders.

The episode at last reached a member of the Barnickel family, and the family head was informed. The same morning he drove up to Mr. Elliott's studio, alighted in a hurry, climbed the stairs in anger and burst into the studio in a passion. There hung the picture, and there sat the artist quiescent at his easel.

"What do you mean by perpetrating that outrage?" shouted Mr. Barnickel, pointing to the picture.

"What outrage?" asked the artist without discontinuing his work.

"Putting my portrait behind bars." "Your portrait? That isn't your portrait. You said yourself that no one would recognize it."

The merchant saw that he could not demand the removal of the objectionable features without eating his words. He went out, slamming the door behind him. He had been triumphant in too many deals to be beaten by a picture maker; he would find a way to get round the "imposition."

But before he found this way he heard that a new feature had been attached to the portrait. The artist had removed the bars and the title, replacing the latter with the words "You Want Too Much."

The title fitted the expression on the face so well, and Mr. Barnickel's idiosyncrasies were so keenly appreciated that a new lot of people came pouring into the studio to see Old Scrooge, as they called him, buying hides, though some declared that he was disputing the price of his portrait. Mr. Barnickel was made aware of the change by receiving an anonymous letter inquiring which of these two interpretations of the title was correct.

By this time the merchant had consulted his lawyer, who advised him that the most satisfactory way out of the difficulty was to pay for the picture and take it away. Therefore on receipt of the anonymous note he drew his check for \$500, jumped into his carriage and drove to Mr. Elliott's studio. On entering his eyes naturally sought the picture. The expression had been changed. Instead of Mr. Barnickel beating down a seller, it was Mr. Barnickel just having bought at his own price. There was no title attached to the picture. Instead a bit of cardboard rested upon it on which in big letters was inscribed "Sold."

Mr. Barnickel saw the word and was seized with a new anxiety. He, and only he, could not see its double meaning.

"There's your check. Send that daub home," he said.

"I'm sorry, Mr. Barnickel. Don't you see the card on the picture?"

"That's bosh. No one would want my"—He stopped. He was about to yield to his beating down propensities and add "ugly mug," but remembered himself.

"I don't think the purchaser cares much for it," said Mr. Elliott coolly. "You might get it at an advance on the original price."

"How much is it?"—Mr. Barnickel was about to say swindle, but feared to make matters worse.

Mr. Elliott arose, went to the picture and cut it in ribbons.

"The episode is ended, Mr. Barnickel. I have to thank you for many orders secured through your portrait."

## ROPING WILD HORSES.

Difficulty Experienced in Clearing Arizona Forest Range.

An attempt to clear the ranges of the Prescott national forest of wild horses is being made by the stockmen of Williamson and Skull valleys, says the Arizona Republican, and the first rodeo resulted in the capture of about thirty animals on the Tonto divide.

Forest Ranger Mercer had a conference with George A. Carter, Clarence Stewart, J. V. Dickson, J. M. Cook, E. N. Cook and E. Contreras, representatives of the Burnt ranch company, and others, and a rodeo was arranged, with J. V. Dickson as captain. During that week a stockade corral was built at the old chimney in Toohy canyon, and wire fences were strung along the canyon to inclose the water holes, leaving a narrow entrance at the south end.

"Mormon wings" of cheesecloth were stretched upon the brush for more than a mile from the entrance of the fenced lot along the hillsides to the open country at Tonto divide. A rodeo camp was established at Carter's corral, on the old Toohy place, and at the beginning of the following week a dozen men began the work of gathering broomstalls and outlaws.

Lookouts were posted upon high points near the south end of the canyon, while the larger number of riders went in search of wild horses in the open country west of Granite mountain. When a band was found the riders gave chase and tried to drive the horses into the canyon. Sometimes they got a band headed toward the canyon, and sometimes the mustangs had notions of their own and went elsewhere.

When the broomstalls took to the hills there was wild riding through scrub oak and over rock strewn slopes and ridges, and the lookouts plunged down from their stations and tried to head off the bands or picked out single horses and roped them among the rocks. Before the "Mormon wings" were stretched it was difficult to keep a band going down the canyon. The wild horses seemed to suspect a trap and broke for the hills regardless of the riders who tried to turn them.

The cheesecloth, however, proved an effective barrier in most instances, although one small band went through it when alarmed by the presence of men near the corral. A band of thirteen mares and colts was kept in the straight and narrow way by the streaks of white rag fluttering in the brush and ran directly into the corral.

## SAFE FLYING ALTITUDE.

An Argument That Aviators Should Gear Reasonably High.

There is a distinct advantage in flying at a reasonably high elevation, says the Engineering Magazine. In case of accidental stoppage of the motor or other incident necessitating descent without power the production of sustaining force ceases. The inertia of the machine, notwithstanding this, keeps up its velocity for a time, so that descent will begin gradually. It may even be checked or altogether offset for a time by increasing the inclination of the planes, but this introduces a supernormal direct resistance and accelerates the exhaustion of that very inertia of velocity which is necessary to suspension. Yet by purposeful manipulation the planes it is quite possible to retain a margin of velocity which shall be available at the last instant to decrease the rate of downward movement suddenly, while at the same time bringing the machine as a whole to rest within a very short distance of the point where it strikes the ground. The whole manipulation which produces this result is merely that of adjusting the inclination of the planes so that they make a very slight angle only with the trajectory until the latter has brought the machine close to the ground and then abruptly increasing the inclination until descent is entirely checked.

Many accidents have occurred during descent, and the character of the ground on which landing is to be effected is a matter of moment. The higher the altitude of flight the more choice is there as to the point of landing, and the more control (if the altitude be not too great) will the operator possess over his machine with regard to such landing position. The safest altitude, should the motor fail, is not necessarily, therefore, a low altitude. A fall of thirty feet is just about as serious as one of a thousand feet.

## "Papa" Came From France.

The use of "papa" in this country illustrates the flow and ebb of fashion in words, as in costume, pretty clearly. All authorities agree that "papa" and "mamma" arrived here from France in the seventeenth century. At first they were courtly expressions and were used by "persons of fashion," adults as well as children, in the eighteenth century. But with the nineteenth century the middle class took them up, originally regarding them as "ger-see." In our own time one of the favorites of the hero of "E dunno w'ere 'e are" after coming into "a little bit o' spickee," was that he "had the cheek and impudence to call 'is mother 'um." The usual result followed. Everybody's words, adopted as genteel, became vulgar, and now "papa" and "mamma" are dying out even among children.—London Chronicle.

## Improving.

"Bliggins likes to hear himself talk." "Is that all you have against him?" "Could anything be worse?" "Certainly. Bliggins used to like to hear himself sing."—Washington Star.



HERD OF ANGORA GOATS.

in fields inclosed with woven wire fence having stays twelve inches apart. If the stays are nearer together the goats are likely to catch their heads in the fence.—Denver Field and Farm.

## Dry Poultry Houses.

Commercial poultrymen who believe thoroughly in the roosting closet often use a double wall around that part of the house where the roosts are located. If the rest of the house is built with matched boards and covered on walls and roof with a good roofing paper it will be satisfactory. Some people have tried putting the building paper on the inside, so that the outside walls could be painted, but the plan is not a good one, as the interior of the house should be as light as possible. Besides, it is often very desirable to apply a coat of whitewash. Of course there is no reason why the building should not be clapboarded or shingled if the matter of appearance is an important consideration.—Country Gentleman.

fungous disease in the wood that prevents them from being profitably grown over the greater part of North America except on the Pacific coast. There they do remarkably well, especially in Oregon, Washington and British Columbia. But the two native species of the hazel that are found here and there from the north Atlantic states to the Dakotas and Kansas are entirely free from any such affection and ought to be grown for profit and pleasure in many sections.

## Grading of Wheat.

The grade given to wheat depends today almost wholly upon its appearance, condition and test weight. When the natural color or bloom of the kernel has been destroyed by rain and sun while standing in the shock and the increase in a moisture content has caused corresponding decrease in the test weight the grade given is lower than it would be if this same wheat were marketed in good condition without deterioration resulting from exposure to weather.—Field and Farm.

## LUDICROUS ANSWERS.

Some That Were Given in a Chicago Civil Service Examination.

Applicants for police service convulsed the civil service commission in Chicago by their answers to simple questions. One answer was, "Larceny is speeding of an automobile or other rig of wheels."

Another answered, "Larceny is where a man and a woman, related, get married."

A third sidestepped rather gracefully this: "Larceny is a very serious offense. A policeman should look out for it."

"What are the duties of a policeman?" To this one applicant answered, "To take care of fire and murdering and—the United States."

To the question "What is the punishment for misdemeanors?" one man answered, "Should be taken to court and sued by the gang."

"Robbery, that is an act of murder, and that to the time to hit or shoot."

"What would you do in case you found the body of a dead person?"

"Report to the commanding officer."

"What are the three successive penalties for keeping a gambling house?"

"Playing cards, pool tables and gambling for money. You can't deal any of these games."

## Getting the Gait.

"Has that lawyer taken any steps in the patent business?"

"Yes; he has bought a pair of patent leather shoes."—Baltimore American.

## COURTSHIP OF THE FUTURE.

Women Will Take the Initiative, Says This Lecturer.

George Willis Cooke, lecturer, believes that in the very near future women, not men, will do the proposing. He was not referring to leap year. "With the coming of suffrage they will act for themselves not only politically, but socially," he declared in Boston recently.

"The present diffidence and shyness of girls in lovmaking are subtterfuges, a part of the present social teachings," he added. "They go back to the headship of the man. Among the Zuni Indians these qualities are exactly changed. It is the boy who is called modest, diffident and shy, for there he leaves his own home when married, just as the girl does here."

"Another reason why women should do the proposing is that they are getting better educated than the men and therefore will select more intelligently. In time it will be the women who will do the courting."

## Cheer Up.

Why so pensive? Why so sad? Why the look of anguish o'er you? Is your business to the bad? Do the bill collectors bore you?

Do you fret at price of meat, Fret because of a tomorrow? Are you fearful of defeat, Short of cash and cannot borrow?

There's a morgue just down the pike, When you're passing pray step in it. Any corpse that's there would like To be in your place a minute.

—New York Times.

## The Thankful Heroine.

"Thank heaven!" cried the poor girl who was earning a precarious livelihood as heroine of a popular novel.

And yet she had apparently little to be thankful for as she crawled into her pallet of straw in the corner of the dingy room. She was very, very poor, and yet she was thankful.

"The advantages of a bed on the floor," she murmured as she lapsed into sweet slumber, "lie in the feeling of security it brings. When a girl lies in such a lowly bed as this she knows that a man cannot possibly get under it."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## A Stickler For Peace.

"George," she asked, "if we were both young and single again would you want me to be your wife?"

"Now, my dear," he absentmindedly replied, "what's the use trying to start a quarrel just as we have settled down to enjoy a quiet evening?"—Chicago Record-Herald.

## Fickle.



Marion—Did you say Harold doesn't know his own mind? Marion's Papa—He doesn't unless some one introduced him to it lately.—Chicago News.

## Aviator's Lucky Side.

"Did that aviator friend of yours have a successful season?" "Very. He more than made enough to pay all his hospital expenses."—Detroit Free Press.

## And Some Voices Are Not!

Nexdore—Your wife used to sing and play a great deal. I haven't heard her lately.

Naybor—Since the children came she has had no time.

Nexdore—Ah, children are such a blessing!—Boston Transcript.

## A Professional Secret.



Magistrate—How did you manage to extract the man's watch from his pocket when it was provided with a safety catch?

Prisoner—Excuse me, sir; that is a professional secret. I am willing to teach you, however, for \$10.—New York Evening Mail.

## Stealing the Climate.

"Fine climate you have here—so bracing," remarked the casual visitor.

"Yes, pretty good," allowed the village pessimist, "but them confounded automobilists come along and pump the air into their pneumatic tires."—Lippincott's.

## Fare For the Fair.

"What's the meaning of this elaborate collection of charlotte russe, fudge and sweet pickles?"

"Oh, I am advertising a business woman's lunch."—Kansas City Journal.

## An Alibi.

The story is told by a traveling man of a pretty young lady who stepped into a music store in Springfield, Mo., the other day. She tripped up to the counter where a new clerk was asserting music and in the sweetest tones asked, "Have you 'Kissed Me In the Moonlight?'" The clerk turned half-way around and answered, "It must have been the man at the other counter; I've been here only a week."—Buffalo Commercial.

## A Farsighted Economist.

Husband—You're not a bit economical.

Wife—Well, if you don't call a woman economical who saves her wedding dress for a possible second marriage I'd like to know what you think economy is!—Satire.

## Not Sure.



Her Husband—Do you remember what I said when I proposed?

His Wife—Why, you were so frightened you just chattered unintelligibly. Her Husband—What! Then maybe I didn't propose at all!

## A Jolt For Vanity.

"I have the faith that moves mountains," he declared.

"I wish," his wife complained, "you had the faith that would move the ashes out of the cellar."—Chicago Record-Herald.

## The Rule of Three.

Live with your wife, your mother and your mother-in-law.—Lippincott's.

## Around the County

### Jonathan Creek

Misses Lily Drum and Lily Jackson of Lovington visited Miss Ella Collins last week.

Miss Grace Davidson visited with friends in Mattoon Saturday and Sunday.

Ralph Powell is on the sick list this week.

Miss Nelle Davidson returned home from Iowa City, Iowa, Wednesday, where she had been visiting the past month.

Grace Bracken, Nelle and Mabel Bolin visited with John Bracken and family Sunday.

Nelle Davidson visited Grace Powell Sunday.

Grace Davidson, Grace Powell, and Grace Bracken attended the teachers' institute in Sullivan Friday and Saturday.

Several from this vicinity attended church at Allenville Sunday night.

James Hayes, wife, and son of St. Louis, Mo., visited James Davidson and family this week.

Mr. and Mrs. James Purvis celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary Monday, January 22. The day was spent in a social way talking of the olden times. At the noon hour a bounteous dinner was spread of which all freely partook. All departed wishing Mr. and Mrs. Purvis many more anniversaries. Those present were: James Purvis and wife, Laurence Purvis and family, Ray Purvis and family, William Elder and family, John C. Bracken and family, James Bracken and family, Garfield Purvis and family, Dea Giverson and wife, Mrs. Caroline Purvis and granddaughter.

Medicines that aid nature are always most effectual. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy acts on this plan. It attacks the cough, relieves the lungs, opens the secretions and aids nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition. Thousands have testified to its superior excellence. Sold by all dealers.

### West Whitley

The board of directors of Whitfield school have purchased a new stove for the school house which adds much to its appearance and comfort.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rhoer spent Monday with Lee Edwards and wife.

Otha Farmer was a Sullivan caller Monday.

Mrs. Nell French is suffering from an attack of pneumonia.

The following from this vicinity were Sullivan callers Saturday: John Nichols, Scott Waggoner, Lonnie Maxedon, Icel Hidden, and Rpha Waggoner.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Albert Henderson, a son, recently.

James Weaver and family have moved to Frank Martin's property, recently vacated by Roy Martin.

Chleo Lee of Bruce spent Sunday with Lucy Waggoner.

### Graham Chapel

Mrs. Dora Osborne spent Thursday evening at Frant Graham's.

Reuben Davis and wife attended a

social given at Frank Davis's in Coles, Friday night.

Theodore Layton is wrestling with the grip.

Mrs. Eb. Goddard and daughter Blanche are in Coles attending a revival meeting.

Mrs. Isaiah Henton is not enjoying good health.

Norman Burwell attended church in Coles Sunday night.

Mrs. Sam Clark of Allenville visited on Monday with her daughter Mrs. Claude Layton and family.

Vera Osborn attended church in Allenville Sunday night.

Do you know that fully nine out of every ten cases of rheumatism are simply rheumatism of the muscles due to cold or damp, or chronic rheumatism, and require no internal treatment whatever? Apply Chamberlain's Liniment freely and see how quickly it gives relief. For sale by all dealers.

### Lovington

Mrs. A. R. Pifer and Mrs. James Bicknell are very sick with lung fever.

Mrs. Withers received serious injuries last Sunday from falling on the ice. Mr. Withers is very sick with heart trouble.

Rev. Taylor pastor of the F. M. church in Clinton visited friends here Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoggatt left last week for California.

Orde Hostetter and wife of Arthur visited Mrs. Hester Duvall last Friday. Her condition is improving.

When buying a cough medicine for children bear in mind that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is most effectual for colds, croup and whooping cough and that it contains no harmful drug. For sale by all dealers.

### Gays

A women's meeting was held in the Christian church Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, conducted by Mrs. Heninger. A men's meeting was held in the M. E. church at 3:00 o'clock, led by Rev. John Heninger, the pastor. Both meetings were of vast importance to the residents of Gays and sets a high mark to aim at for the village's betterment.

William Reed, a farmer living near Shelbyville, visited last week with his parents, John M. Reed and wife, and other relatives in this vicinity.

E. C. Harrison and wife were in Mattoon Monday.

Born to William Thompson and wife, living northwest of here, Monday, a daughter. Their first child. She has been named Dorothy Mabel.

The protracted services at the M. E. church are progressing and much interest is being manifested. The regular pastor, Rev. John Heninger, assisted by his brother and wife, are leading the meeting. Mrs. Heninger is a really inspired woman full of the love of God and preaches some heartfelt sermons.

Rev. J. S. Rose will preach at the Christian church next Sunday morning and evening. There was no preaching at the Christian and Presbyterian churches last Sunday owing to the revival meeting at the M. E. church.

Foy Lovins of St. Louis visited Gays friends last week. He is engaged on the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Harsh physics react, weaken the bowels, cause chronic constipation. Doan's Regula lets operate easily, tone the stomach, cure constipation. 25c. Ask your druggist for them.

### Kirkville

T. H. Grauthum and family have moved from the vicinity of Kirkville into the Forest school district.

Mrs. Sylvia Sickafus fell from the back porch at her home one day last week and sustained serious injuries. She is also suffering from an attack of lumbago.

Mrs. James Gustin fell on the ice one morning last week and broke her arm near the shoulder.

Ed Kirkwood and family spent Sunday at Mart Emel's.

The attendance at the Reedy and Forest schools this week are good again. The cold bad weather cut the attendance down.

Ed Woods and Roy Sickafus have a number of teams engaged to haul their corn to market in Kirkville. Mr. Woods will move to Ohio in the near future.

Notwithstanding the bad day there was a good attendance at William Womack's sale last Thursday and the property sold well.

The funeral of the five month's old child of Mr. and Mrs. Otis Jeffers of Shelbyville was conducted in the U. B. church of Kirkville last Thursday and the remains interred in the Camfield cemetery.

### Allenville

Roy Fleming has returned from Denver, Colorado, and will stay this summer with his parents Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Fleming.

O. G. Buxton and wife were Sullivan visitors Saturday.

J. E. Lilly and wife of Mattoon visited over Sunday with Lottie Lilly.

Mrs. S. Shirey and daughter Freda were shopping in Sullivan Saturday.

Dist. Supt. Baker will preach in the M. E. church Sunday morning.

Harry Petit returned from the west Tuesday morning after an absence of six years. He has just recently finished his term in Uncle Sam's army and been discharged.

Born recently to Mr. and Mrs. Alva Petit, a son.

The revival meetings closed at the Christian church, Tuesday night. There was a total of sixty additions. Rev. Griffith will go to Aetna to begin a series of meetings Sunday Jan. 28.

Myrtle McDaniel and Elsie Lane of Bruce attended the revival meeting Tuesday night.

When given as soon as the croupy cough appears Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will ward off an attack of croup and prevent all danger and cause of anxiety. Thousands of mothers use it successfully. Sold by all dealers.

### Harmony

Several from here attended Wm. Womack's sale near Kirksville Tuesday.

Jake and True Marble were guests of J. Graven Saturday night.

Lucy McCabe returned to her home near Mode Monday.

Sullivan Callers Saturday were Grant Cochran and wife, Wm. Comstock and wife, Henry Banks, True Marble, W. G. Butler, Elmer Selock, Julius Rauche, Oscar Briscoe, Fred and Andrew Watkins.

Luther Marble and J. E. Briscoe assisted J. E. Marble in butchering Monday.

Harvie Carter visited with relatives near Mode this week.

Lafe Bond's spent Sunday at Henry Banks.

Mrs. Grace Selock and children entertained several of their friends to dinner Sunday after church.

Rev. Roberts will preach at Liberty the first Sunday in February.

Constipation is the cause of many ailments and disorders that make life miserable. Take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, keep your bowels regular and you will avoid these diseases. For sale by all dealers.

### East Whitley

Miss Edna Waggoner spent Sunday with home folks.

Mont Adams lost a horse by its falling on the ice one day last week.

Ward Garrett and family spent Sunday at Scott Young's.

Mrs. Mary Phipps is very sick, threatened with pneumonia fever.

The little son of Mr. and Mrs. Tim Edwards is sick at this writing.

Misses Ethel and Carrie Carnine are visiting in Coles and attending meeting.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bell of Bates, South Dakota, are visiting at John Jones' and Earl See's.

Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Garrett visited at Grover Garrett's Sunday.

Mrs. A. J. Waggoner is on the sick list.

Will Philips and family and Mr. and Mrs. Elijah Philips attended church at Coles Tuesday and took dinner with Mrs. Jesse Armantrout.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Gilbreath visited at Joe Munson's Tuesday and helped kill hogs.

Mrs. M. A. Garrett and Lucile visited at R. O. Garrett's Tuesday.

Clarence Elder of Jonathan Creek is moving to James Hostetter's place this week.

A little son of Mr. and Mrs. Hort Phipps has scarlet fever.

Alva Correll of Toledo came up to attend W. W. Young's sale and is visiting at Earl See's.

Several from this neighborhood attended the sale of Mr. Spangh's east of Allenville Tuesday.

### Breeders, Look Here!

In connection with my stallion business I have the agency for the National Live Stock Insurance company. Can insure your brood mares and other stock. See me.

JOHN BARNES.

A healthy man is a king in his own right; an unhealthy man is an unhappy slave. Burdock Blood Bitters builds up sound health.

Saturday Herald for sale bills.

# PUBLIC SALE of Real Estate

The undersigned, on behalf of the heirs at law of Jesse Armantrout, deceased, will sell at public auction at the west door of the Court House in Sullivan, Illinois, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., on

**TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1912**  
**TWO GOOD FARMS**

### EAST FARM

The East farm consists of 178 acres, described as follows:

E. half W. half except 2 acres at church Sec. 10-12-6, 188 acres. E. half S. E. one-fourth Sec. 3-12-6, 20 acres.

The improvements (two sets) consist of a five room and a four room house, both in good condition, a good frame barn 38x40 and the other 30x20, with all necessary out-buildings. Good bearing orchard and four good wells. This farm is about nine miles west of Mattoon, ten miles southeast of Sullivan, and four and one-half miles from four good market towns. It is one-fourth mile from school and close to church and is on telephone line and mail route. This farm is well tiled and well fenced and is in a good state of cultivation. Abstract furnished.

### WEST FARM

The west farm is what is known as the home farm, consisting of 170 acres, described as follows:

W. half E. half Sec. 9-12-6, 160 acres. S. W. one-fourth S. W. one-fourth S. E. one-fourth Sec. 4-12-6, 10 acres.

The improvements consist of an eleven room house with good cellar under kitchen, in good condition; frame barn 38x40 with 12 foot shed attached; a double granary, 28x20; corn crib 10x26; wood house 30x20; smoke house 18x18; a good chicken house and a hog house. Has two good wells and cistern at house and never-failing concrete springs in barn lot. A good variety of fruit in orchard. This farm is well tiled, with good outlets, is fenced and cross fenced and is on telephone line and mail route. It is located nine miles from Mattoon, a city of 15,000 population, and ten miles from county seat, and about four and one-half miles from four different markets. One-fourth mile from school and one-half mile from church and is a fine grain and stock farm. Abstract furnished.

These farms will be sold to the highest bidder. The terms of sale will be cash. The purchaser or purchasers will be required to make a small cash payment on day of sale. Thirty days will be given purchaser or purchasers in which to pay the remainder of purchase price.

**J. N. Armantrout**  
**S. A. Armantrout**

**GEO. A. SENTEL, Auctioneer.**

## NO CAUSE TO DOUBT

A Statement of Facts backed by a Strong Guarantee

We guarantee immediate and positive relief to all sufferers from constipation. In every case where our remedy fails to do this we will return the money paid us for it. That's a frank statement of facts, and we want you to substantiate them at our risk.

Renall Orderlies are eaten just like candy, are particularly prompt and agreeable in action, may be taken at any time, day or night; do not cause diarrhoea, nausea, griping, excessive looseness, or other undesirable effects.

They have a very mild but positive action upon the organs with which they come in contact, apparently acting as a regulative tonic upon the relaxed muscular coat of the bowel, thus overcoming weakness, and aiding to restore the bowels to more vigorous and healthy activity.

Renall Orderlies are unsurpassable and ideal for use of children, old folks and delicate persons. We cannot too highly recommend them to all sufferers from any form of constipation and its attendant evils. That's why we back our faith in them with our promise of money back if they do not give entire satisfaction. Three sizes: 12 tablets 10 cents, 36 tablets 25 cents and 80 tablets 50 cents. Remember, you can obtain Renall Remedies in Sullivan only at our store. — The Rexall Store, A. G. Barrum, Sullivan, Ill.

## CHURCH SERVICES.

**BAPTIST.**  
9:30 a. m.—Sunday School.

**PRESBYTERIAN.**  
9:30 a. m.—Sunday school.

10:45 a. m.—Sermon by the pastor, **A. T. COVY, Pastor.**

**METHODIST EPISCOPAL.**  
9:30 a. m.—Sunday School.

10:45—Preaching by Pastor.

6:30 p. m.—Epworth League.

7:30 p. m.—Evening service, **A. L. CASELEY, Pastor.**

**CHRISTIAN.**  
Forenoon, "Tests of True Religion"

Evening, "The Gospel for This Town"

Plain discussion of practical themes for thinking people. If you do not think we cannot help you, we have a place and a welcome for you if you are seeking to serve. The church is no place for a drone who ought to be stung to death. He who labors not is a mere parasite with no excuse for existence.

**J. W. KILBORN, Minister.**

Accidents will happen, but the best regulated families keep Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil for such emergencies. It soothes the pain and heals the hurt.

# Gulf Coast Oil Co.

HOUSTON, TEXAS

Capital Stock, \$400,000. Shares \$1.00 each, par value

**PATILLO HIGGINS, President and Gen. Mgr.**

G. W. CARROLL, Vice President  
CAREY TOWELL, Secretary

MONTA J. MOORE, Treasurer  
CAROTHERS & BROWN, General Attorneys

The plans adopted by this company were advanced by Patillo Higgins, the well known oil expert of Texas, and the man who discovered the Beaumont Gusher Oil Field, which started oil development in the Gulf Coast Country of Texas and Louisiana.

There is no preferred stock of this company, and all share holders will have equal rights to all dividends declared. Treasury stock of the company is offered at par, which is one dollar per share.

The small investors are invited to purchase stock in this company, and they will receive large profits on their investments, as well as the large investors. All will receive alike in proportion to their money invested.

The stock of this company is non-assessable for any purpose.

Depository and Ref., **FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Houston Tex.**

**J. W. HIXSON, Local Agent, Sullivan, Illinois.**

# Purvis & Dunkin

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

We have formed a partnership in the Farming Implement business and are located at the A. T. Jenkins old stand where we will be pleased to have you call and inspect our stock. We will carry a

**Full Line of Implements**

of the best makes and at reasonable prices. Call and see us and get our prices.

**Lawrence Purvis**  
**Ed. Dunkin**

## HOW OLD PEOPLE

May Prolong Their Lives

At an advanced age waste is more rapid than repair. The organs act more slowly and less effectually than in youth. The circulation is poor, the blood thin and watery, the appetite poor and digestion weak.

We want to say to every aged person in this vicinity that Vinol, our delicious cod liver and iron tonic (without oil) will prolong life. It creates an appetite, aids digestion and makes good blood. In this natural manner Vinol retards waste and replaces weakness with strength, giving new life to the worn system.

If people in this vicinity only realized how Vinol invigorates old people we would not be able to supply the demand.

Try a bottle of Vinol with the understanding that your money will be returned if it does not help you.

**S. S. HALL, Druggist, Sullivan, Ill.**

# WABASH

**NORTH BOUND**

No. 30—Mail to Danville... 6:50 a. m.

No. 71—Local Freight, leaves... 9:50 p. m.

**SOUTH BOUND**

No. 31—Mail from Danville... 6:10 p. m.

No. 71—Local Freight, leaves... 9:50 a. m.

All trains daily except Sunday.

Connections at Belmont with trains north east and west and at terminals with diverging lines.

**J. D. McNAMEE, G. P. & T. A.**

**DAVID BALL, Agent, Sullivan, Ill.**

**Club Rates.**

Daily Chicago Examiner 60 cts.

Youth's Companion until March 30, 61 cts.

Chicago Record Herald 60 cts.

St. Louis Republic 61 cts.

## Indigestion

causes heartburn, sour stomach, nervousness, nausea, impure blood, and more trouble than many different kinds of diseases. The food you eat ferments in your stomach, and the poisons it forms are absorbed into your whole system, causing many distressing symptoms. At the first sign of indigestion, try

## Theford's Black-Draught

the old, reliable, vegetable liver powder, to quickly cleanse your system from these undesirable poisons.

Mrs. Riley Laramore, of Goodwater, Mo., says: "I suffered for years from dyspepsia and heartburn. Theford's Black-Draught, in small doses, cured my heartburn in a few days, and now I can eat without distress." Try it.

**Insist on Theford's**