

## Wall Paper and Mouldings

We have in stock the finest and best selected line of Wall paper ever placed on our shelves. The latest designs in artistic papers and trimmings. Come and see our stock and get our prices before purchasing.  
If you are looking for low-priced paper, we have it—also high priced, with many grades between.

## 15c MUSIC 15c

We are going to handle all the popular sheet music and will receive and add to the collection new copies of sheet music each month. We already have a choice selection on hand, including "Alexander Rag Time Band," "Down in Melody Lane," "Oh, You Beautiful Doll," "Casey Jones," "Billy," "I Give You All You Ask," by the author of "All I Ask Is Love."

## Barber & Son

South Side Square SULLIVAN, ILL.

## AUGUSTINE, Optician, A COMMITTEEMAN.



Has visited Sullivan regularly each month for over ten years. Is this not ample proof of his skill and reliability? Call at his store when in Decatur and see his equipment for grinding lenses.  
Next date here, April 20, 1912.  
AT BARBER'S BOOK STORE every third Saturday of each month.

## Conan Doyle's New Story.

Something new in romance—so absolutely original that it will thrill the most hardened novel reader! Such is Conan Doyle's "The Lost World." Did you know that in the unexplored wilderness between the Andes and the Amazon there still exist many of the monster animals that walked the earth before man was created? It has remained for Sir Arthur Conan Doyle—and the irascible Professor Challenger—to discover this lost world and take you right into it. How does it feel to be chased by a dinosaur as big as a house, or attacked by a pterodactyl as large as a biplane? You will know before you finish this fascinating story, the author makes you see and believe. At the same time you will learn more about the prehistoric world than a dozen scientific treatises could tell you, for the story makes you live in it.  
The action is leisurely at first. Don't let that deceive you. Challenger is a terrific and captivating hero, and when he gets away on his expedition look out for danger unacquainted in modern romance. The story is told with the imagination of Kipling or Jules Verne and the mastery skill of the creator of Sherlock Holmes.  
"The Lost World" will appear exclusively in the Sunday Magazine of The Record Herald, beginning March 24. Tell your friends to read it and enjoy a new sensation.

## Moral Crusade Not Libel.

A newspaper cannot be convicted of a libel when it is engaged in a crusade for the betterment of the morals of a community, according to the decision of Judge Jackson at Newcastle, Ind., sustaining the demurrer to suit for damages, because of alleged libel, filed against the Newcastle Courier by John Sanger, owner of a dance hall. The suit was the outgrowth of an article published in which it was declared that Saturday night five-cent dances in Newcastle were immoral.

## A COMMITTEEMAN.

I. B. Craig in Opposition to J. M. Gray Who Has Been Identified With the Hearst-Harrison Faction.

In the nineteenth congressional district the Hearst-Harrison crowd, the remnants of the Hearst Independence party which bolted Bryan and Stevenson in 1908, which now call themselves the Progressive Democratic, (they may change their names again before April 9th) have put forward James M. Gray of Decatur as their candidate against the present committeeman, Isaac B. Craig of Mattoon. Gray has worked with them on former occasions, and, having a strong ambition for leadership and everything to gain, nothing to lose, by this affiliation, has again lined up with them and is now busily engaged trying to persuade the Democratic voters in the nineteenth congressional district to elect him as a Hearst representative so that Hearst or Andy Lawrence, Hearst's henchman, may control the Democratic organization of this state in the interest of Hearst. This is proven by the support given him in the Hearst Chicago newspapers and his present official capacity as vice president of the Hearst Harrison Progressive League and chief organizer and that he is to be chairman of the Hearst-Harrison state committee (when elected).

Mr. Craig was elected as committeeman at the first primary held under the primary law by eight hundred majority and reelected by an increased majority in 1910, and is now secretary of the committee, succeeding Judge Cooke when he was elected to the supreme bench, and services must have been proven satisfactory to the Democrats of this district or they would not have sent him back when his opponent was a much more popular man than Gray. The Democracy of this district will see to it that the Hearst-Harrison League will not control the committeemen from this district.

## Wabash R. R. Colonist Rates.

March 1st to April 15th, daily low one-way colonist rates, in effect from Sullivan to many points in the West and Northwest via Wabash R. R. Very low rates to Washington and Oregon points. Rend, Oregon, \$33; Portland, Oregon, \$33; Seattle, Washington, \$33; Los Angeles, California, \$32.55. See Wabash agent. 8-8

## Farms For Rent.

Rich corn land, tiled, two miles southeast of Vandalia, Ill. Want men with four teams or more. Address H. E. CLARK, 3644 Baltimore Ave., Kansas City Mo.

## CALDWELL IN CHICAGO

He Is Making Good in the Metropolis—Salesmen, Clerks and Mechanics Joining His Army

## ALSCHULER AND DUNNE ARE LOSING GROUND

Much to the surprise of his rivals, Ben F. Caldwell, the only "down-state" Democratic candidate for Governor, is making good in Chicago. He spent last week in the metropolis and his headquarters in the Sherman House were continually crowded with curious and sometimes anxious Chicago and northern Illinois Democrats. The curious ones wanted to see what "a real farmer from down-state" looks like, and the anxious ones were afraid Caldwell would not "size up" to their expectations as Governor.

"Caldwell looks good to me," tersely declared a salesman from Marshall Field's retail store. "He undoubtedly is a clean-cut business man. The grin of the politician and the palaver of the chronic office-seeker are not in evidence. He will take well here, Chicago is tired, awfully tired, of mere politicians who claim to be statesmen. Illinois wants a business man and not a ward leader for Governor. Caldwell's personality hits me right."

An extraordinary feature of the Chicago men who visited the Caldwell headquarters was the number of salesmen, clerks, mechanics and business men who called. The idea of a man from the country, a real farmer with brains and other qualifications sufficient to run the state of Illinois for the people and not for the office-holders and politicians, appealed to all of them. After the first week's experience in Chicago, Mr. Caldwell's managers were sanguine of securing at least 20,000 votes for him in the primaries in Cook county. A week ago all they felt justified in claiming was 10,000.

The Chicago managers of Judge Dunne and Mr. Alschuler are in a panic at reports they have received from the Sherman House. They have been claiming practically all the Cook county votes between them. Caldwell's inroads on the quiet business and clerk classes have startled them, and it is reported that both Mr. Alschuler and Judge Dunne have cancelled down-state dates and will devote the balance of the campaign to the metropolis to prevent more losses, if possible.

Mr. Caldwell made several speeches during the week, pledging that he would not be a candidate for re-election, and that he would have no use for a political machine. "I will not even try to organize one," he added. This idea brought out loud applause. As the principal duty of Republican Governors has been to build up a machine that could be operated by themselves and control nominations for every office in the State, including judges.

The Caldwell leaders confidently claim that their candidate will get more votes in every county in the State, except Cook, than either Dunn or Alschuler—in other words, that Mr. Caldwell will carry every county but Cook. It is generally conceded by Democrats and Republicans that Caldwell will be the strongest candidate next November, and that is including thousands of Democrats to join his army—for they want to win this year—above every other consideration, they want to win.

"Caldwell is sure to win" is being passed around in Chicago. He is the strongest candidate.

## Watch and Fob Coupon.

This coupon is good for a guaranteed watch and handsome baseball with any suit bearing the label "Wooley Boy" when presented to us. One coupon only accepted with each purchase. SMITH & WARD.

In order to save twenty minutes on running time of its fast trains between New York and Buffalo, the Lackawanna Railroad Company has built a cutoff which cost \$11,000,000.

Never can tell when you'll mash a finger or suffer a cut, bruise, burn or scald. Be prepared. Dr. Thomas' Eucletic Oil instantly relieves the pain—quickly cures the wound.

## To the Democratic Voters of Moultrie County.

The States Attorney's office is one of the most important in the County. The man who fills it is under an obligation to all of the people, and not to any party or set of men, to see that their interests are properly cared for.

To that end I believe that the States Attorney should first of all be honest and industrious—not afraid to work. He should be a man of good sound judgment, and capable of giving every man a "Square deal". I also believe he should be prompt in the discharge of all his duties and courteous to all with whom he comes in contact. He should feel that the people of the County are his clients, that his time and ability are theirs and that he is only discharging his full duty when he does the best he can to serve them.

Besides these things, I believe he should be equipped with the necessary legal training and experience to properly discharge the duties which belong to the office which he holds. Without this training and experience he cannot be an efficient officer.

Much of the work of the States Attorney consists in the preparation and trial of the Peoples' Cases. This work requires not only the knowledge of the Law, but also the ability to apply it. For this reason I believe the States Attorney should be a capable trial lawyer, who will bring to the discharge of his duties the ability to protect the Peoples' rights in Court and to meet the attacks of opposing Counsel.

I do not believe that the States Attorney's Office is an office for oppression or persecution, but I do believe it is an office where the Laws should be fairly and impartially administered. If nominated and elected to this office I pledge myself to an honest and impartial discharge of the duties and obligations which will rest upon me. Your support of my candidacy is solicited and will be very greatly appreciated.

Respectfully submitted,  
EDWARD E. WRIGHT.

## Sullivan Township Primaries

DEMOCRATS.

- Supervisor—B. W. Patterson, 306; A. N. Woodruff, 287.
- Assistant Supervisor—R. C. Parks, 325.
- Town Clerk—C. K. Thomason 166; Albert F. Brown, 146; C. W. Higdon, 228.
- Assessor—F. M. Waggoner, 389.
- Collector—Wm. R. Comstock, 38; Amos P. McCune, 33; Frank Newbould, 76; George E. Longwell, 47; C. Q. Collins, 43; Lee Taylor, 24; T. J. McIntyre, 89; Mart Taylor, 5; Paul Hankla, 131; Hugh Linder, 92.
- Commissioner of Highways—John McClure.
- Constable—J. D. Reedy.
- Poundmaster—Hershell Cummins.

REPUBLICANS.

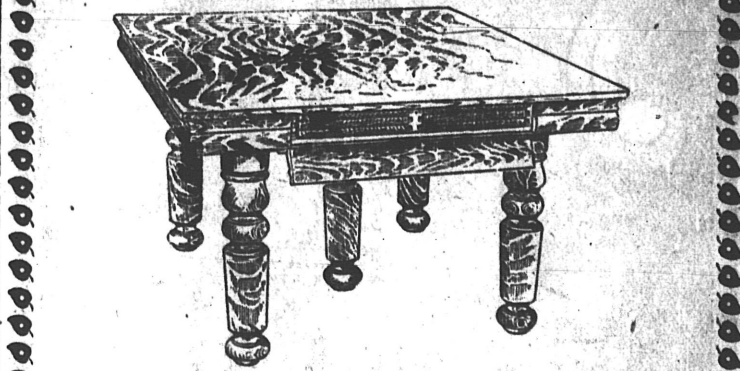
- Supervisor—E. T. Ray, 246.
- Assistant Supervisor—J. Marshall Yarnell, 248.
- Assessor—William T. Perry, 238.
- Town Clerk—Charles D. Lindsay, 228.
- Collector George Bruce, 20; James B. Stain, 30; John A. Brosam, 122; W. H. Ray, 62; Verne Clifford, 63.
- Commissioner of Highways—Clinton Bozell, 155; H. C. Fischer, 65; D. W. Shipman, 64.

## Irish Fair.

The Irish fair of the Ladies Aid society of the Presbyterian church in the armory Wednesday and Thursday closed Thursday evening. It was a success, both socially and financially, and was largely attended notwithstanding the extremely disagreeable weather.

The baby show was one of the attractions Thursday afternoon. There were eight children in the contest. Mrs. J. F. Alexander of Mattoon acted as judge. Four prizes were awarded. Baby one to three years old—Jannette Landes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Landes, first prize, a beautiful silver cup. Richard Kibbe, 14 month's old, son of M. G. Kibbe and wife, feeding plate.

Babies under one year, James Cummins Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. James Cummins, dress made by aid society. Dorothy Christian, second prize, pair of shoes.



## 10 PER CENT DISCOUNT 10 SPECIAL SALE

From March 23 to April 6

inclusive, we will give a 10 per cent discount on our entire stock (except Hoosier Cabinets.) Don't fail to make good at this sale for Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums, Window Shades, etc.

## Remember, This Means YOU RICHARDSON BROS.

## CHURCH SERVICES.

- 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—"The Personality of the Holy Spirit."
- Evening—"Does it Pay?"
- Practical discussions of practical themes for practical people. You are invited to attend all our services. You will feel at home with us.
- J. W. KILBORN, Minister.
- PRESBYTERIAN.

The pastor will preach next Sunday morning on "The Church's Relation to the Sunday School". This is a message that the S. S. management has requested and we are quite willing to accede to the request. We hope the church membership will be present in good numbers.

The going out of the lights injured our services as to the numbers. We had a good profitable service withal. The pastor goes to Kirksville next Sunday afternoon to make an Antislavery address there.

- 9:30 a. m.—Sunday school.
- A. T. CORY, Pastor.
- KIRKSVILLE U. B. CHURCH.
- 11:00 a. m. Advanced Divisions; "Boys and Girls in Their Teens."
- 2:30 p. m. Temperance Lecture, by A. T. Cory of Sullivan.
- 6:30 p. m. Organizations of the Young Peoples' Society.
- 7:30 p. m. "The Wrestlers."
- I have something to tell you Sunday night, and I don't want a single man in the whole community to miss hearing it. It is worth a 5 mile walk to any man. I will tell it but once in Kirksville. If you are not at church Sunday night you will never hear it.
- B. N. SYPOLT, Pastor.

## City Election Notice.

Notice is here by given that on Tuesday, the 16th day of April, next, at the City Hall Building in the First Ward, at Wm. Birch's livery barn in the Second Ward, and at W. S. Craig's blacksmith shop in the Third Ward of the city of Sullivan, in the county of Moultrie and State of Illinois, an election will be held for the purpose of electing one alderman of the First ward, one alderman of the Second ward, one alderman of the Third ward, each to serve a term of two years. Which election will be opened at seven o'clock in the morning, and shall be closed at five o'clock in the evening of that day.

Dated at Sullivan, this 19th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred twelve,  
ART ASHBROOK,  
City Clerk.

## WHY WE ARE SO PARTICULAR

About What Kind of Glasses



You wear and what we at you with is because we have a reputation of doing first class work and giving you exactly what you want, and what you buy, no substitution goes with us. For proper glasses consult us at Barrum's Drug Store on the third Saturday of each month.

Next date here Saturday, April 20

## Wallace & Weatherby OPTICIANS

The Optical Shop

109 E. North St., DECATUR, ILL.

## LeForgee, Vail & Huff Attorneys-at-Law

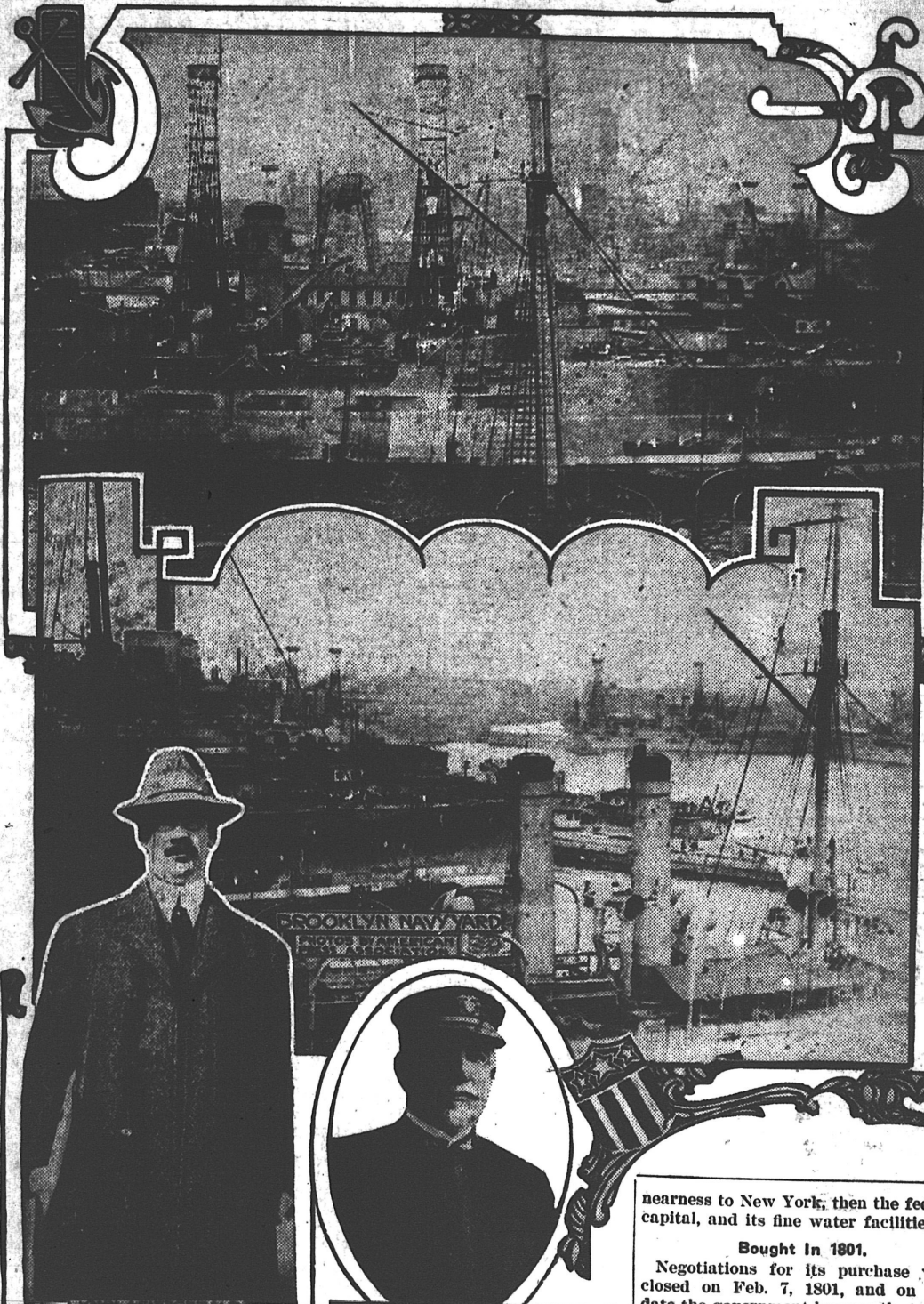
OFFICE—South Side Square, over City Book Store.

## Annoying Money Orders.

A firm in a northern Illinois town devised an advertising scheme in which postal money orders played a part satisfactory to the advertisers but somewhat upsetting to the postal authorities. The advertiser secured at the postoffice 500 money orders for two cents each, payable to as many individuals. A form letter was then prepared which notified the reader that inasmuch as his time was probably worth \$10,000 a year, the enclosed money order was to pay for the half minute that it would take to read the enclosed circular. As a result, practically every one who received a circular read it, but very few of them cashed the money orders, and in a short time the postal authorities were in very serious difficulties. Every money order issued, no matter how small an amount must be entered upon the books, and it they are not redeemed in a certain time the federal authorities must know the reason why. Consequently every order not cashed required an investigation. As a result each two-cent money order purchased represented about a dollar's worth of red tape.



# Moving a Navy Yard



## An Idea of the Work That Attaches to Such a Procedure Suggested by the Proposed Change From Brooklyn to Communipaw, N. J.

So large and ponderous has the modern type of warship become that some authorities have declared that a new naval base is urgently needed to take the place of the one in Brooklyn, officially known as the New York navy yard. Plans have already been offered to the department at Washington for an elaborate yard in the shallows contiguous to Communipaw, N. J., which is only a short distance from New York city and borders on New York bay.

It was after a long and careful study of the situation by the captain of the New York navy yard, L. S. Van Duzer, that Communipaw was mentioned in this connection.

If work was to be commenced this year, according to the plans submitted, it is figured that everything could be completed in 1915. The plans contemplate an area of 400 acres and with piers sufficient to accommodate forty battleships, twenty torpedo boats and a hundred tugs, barges and submarines. The area of the present yard is 230 acres.

Mayor Gaynor of New York city and City Commissioner of Docks Calvin Tomkins recently went to Washington to confer with Secretary of Navy Meyer regarding the question of New York city taking over this property. They pointed out that the additional pier space would relieve considerable of the water front congestion on that side of Manhattan Island and that the four docks could be made a large source of income to be diverted to the advancement of the merchant marine.

**Cost of a New Yard.**

The entire estimated cost of the projected yard, including the filling in of the shallows, the building of the piers, drydocks, launching ways and the construction of twenty-five foundries, machine shops, storage houses, officers' quarters and marine barracks, is placed at \$26,352,000. It was explained that these estimates were based on outside calculations and are so liberal as to allow of a great saving in the ultimate cost.

In his official report to the department Captain Van Duzer said: "The present site is not only unsuitable as regards capacity, economy and accessibility, but it is incapable of satisfactory improvement at any cost. It can never satisfactorily berth more than a dozen battleships at a time. Occasionally when the weather is foggy so large vessels can be brought to the yard for several days because the range, which must be seen in order to clear Diamond reef, is obscured by the fog.

"As this range is not lighted, large

vessels cannot come to the yard after dark. Even in clear weather not more than two deep draft battleships can safely come to or leave the yard in twenty-four hours. Improved conditions would not extend this to more than four. This situation is partly due to the short time of slack water in the East river, the strong tidal currents, the lack of depth of water abreast Governors island and the difficulty of increasing this depth, as the shoals are rocky.

"The arrangement of docks, shops and storehouses is wasteful of both time and money. The cars of all rail shipments must be brought to the yard on car floats or lighters. And the internal transportation is unduly expensive owing to these conditions, which cannot be more than partly remedied."

The report lays emphasis on the following:

That the greatest navy yard of the country should be as close as practicable to the greatest center of supply and transportation; therefore it should be situated in New York harbor.

That it should be situated where it will be as near to all the great railroads on one side and to deep water on the other.

"The inevitable conclusion," the report adds, "points to one location only, the one indicated, near Communipaw."

**Plans Meet Antagonism.**

Representative John F. Fitzgerald of Brooklyn was at once strongly opposed to the proposed removal of the navy yard. He was quoted as saying: "I will fight against its removal day and night. The Brooklyn yard is the only one equipped for the building of Uncle Sam's largest battleships. Only recently a drydock has been constructed there that will permit the docking of our largest vessels. The Brooklyn yard has cost the government a whole lot of money, and it seems to me to be the height of folly to talk about its removal now. I will fight the proposition to the bitter end."

The Brooklyn navy yard has indeed cost the government millions of dollars. Its first utilization as a shipyard dates as far back as 1781, when John Jackson, an amateur shipbuilder, established a dock there and began the construction of small sailing vessels. The first frigate built at the yard was the ill-fated John Adams, named after the second president, which rendered valuable services in the war of 1812. It was long after that time, however, that the government's attention was called to the desirability of the Wallabout basin as a good location for a first class navy yard, owing to its

nearness to New York, then the federal capital, and its fine water facilities.

**Bought in 1801.**

Negotiations for its purchase were closed on Feb. 7, 1801, and on that date the government became the owner of the site for \$40,000. The place then was leased until 1812-14, when Samuel L. Southard, secretary of the navy under President Monroe, made a report suggesting the propriety of a navy yard in Brooklyn. Few improvements were made until the year 1848, when more property to the amount of \$285,000 was bought. Additions were made from time to time until it now covers an area of 230 acres.

Most of the space occupied by the Brooklyn navy yard is reclaimed ground. This will account for the cost of laying foundations for buildings, which is considerably greater than that of the buildings themselves.

It was in front of this navy yard that the Revolutionary warships of the Americans and the British were moored. Within its walls were interred the patriots who fell victims on the prison ship Jersey.

The yard presents the exceedingly novel aspect of "a city within a city." In one way it is very similar to any other shipyard. There are thousands of civilians employed there, men who live outside, who go from their homes each morning and return to them at night, who go to the yard and to their work there as any clerk, mechanic or laborer would go to office, factory or shop.

**A Big Workshop.**

But even these men are touched with the "feeling" that permeates the very air. They are government men. Their pay, hours and the conditions under which they do their work are all determined by congress or by the secretary of the navy. The enormous amount of work of all kinds done at this navy yard makes it one of the greatest manufacturing establishments in the world. Not only are battleships, costing \$10,000,000 or more, constructed there, but the fittings of naval vessels, the clothing of the sailors and a long list of supplies. The maximum number of men employed in the yard is 7,000, and the normal roster is from 5,500 to 6,000.

Next to the construction of battleships the most important product of the navy yard probably is clothing. Here the uniforms worn by the jacksies of the entire navy are made. In former years a portion of the sewing, especially the trimming of the big sailor collars with three rows of white tape and the embroidery of the two five pointed stars, was largely done by the widows and daughters of veterans of the civil war. The demand for the uniforms increased, and it became necessary to give the work to others than the relatives of veterans and finally to make contracts for the making of the uniforms.

Steam engines for battleships are a most important item in the construction work of the navy yard. Great pride is taken in what has been achieved in this department.

Rear Admiral Eugene H. C. Leutze, the present commandant, is a native of Prussia. He entered the Naval academy at Annapolis in 1863 as an appointee of President Lincoln.

# Their Last Experience In Diamond Smuggling

By RALPH N. GROVER

ONE evening two men were sitting in the lobby of a fashionable hotel. They were talking in a very low tone.

"Now that the job is finished and we're rich I'd like to hear about your early efforts in the same direction," said one to the other.

"They were not very successful. You see, every way of concealing diamonds for smuggling purposes on the person is pretty well known to the customs men. I invented some of them or thought I did, but others had either used them or soon got on to them. The first I tried was cultivating my hair to grow straight up on my head and concealing diamonds there. But on one trip several of us were suspected and searched. Seeing the searcher go through the hair and beard of one of the party—diamonds were found in his beard—I was obliged to part with my stock in a hurry through a crack in the floor. This was a dead loss of \$10,000.

"My next venture was having boot heels made hollow, and in each heel I successfully brought through \$10,000 of gems, which helped me out of my previous loss. I would have tried it again, but heard that the detectives had got on to the scheme.

"On my next trip I took my wife with me, and when we returned she had on a hat adorned with a dozen of the prettiest red cherries you ever saw, and in each cherry was a diamond. The scheme would have worked well if she had come through alone. Unfortunately I was recognized as having been suspected on previous occasions, and this involved her. We were both searched, and the women who examined her went straight for the cherries.

"I had good success in having the works of a lady's tiny watch put into a good sized chronometer. This left a fine space around the works for jewels, and I filled it up. But on this occasion I could have had the diamonds anywhere, for I was disguised and went through without being suspected.

"At last the customs officers got to examining everything man or woman could wear that could be made hollow, and I concluded to get up a dodge by which the jewels could be brought through without being subject to examination. I taxed my ingenuity to the utmost, but could devise no way without taking in a confederate. I knew you and had confidence in your being straight. As for nerve or sleight of hand or anything like that, the case didn't require it. The beauty of the scheme was that I could bring as many diamonds as I liked.

"You know the rest. I took passage from New York and before leaving the wharf at Southampton engaged a return berth and at once called you in New York the number of my berth, which you secured for next trip out. When I went aboard again with \$200,000 worth of diamonds, I knew just where I was to put them. I had a carpenter's bit, a narrow saw and a pot of paint. During the trip I took up a section of the stateroom floor and chucked in the diamonds. Of course as an old suspect when I went ashore I was searched. But as the diamonds were still on the ship I didn't mind a little thing like that, though I went off with the usual indignation at being taken for a smuggler.

"I confess I was a little nervous the day you sailed. I knew you had the room all right, but I feared some slip. You see, a big part of half a million was at stake. When your wife and daughters, after seeing you off, came in with the bags in their pockets and told how they had cried over you and waved to you and all that, I was happy as a king. I knew that I must conceal the haul somewhere till your return or longer, for that matter, and concluded there was no safer place than on my own person."

The dinner being finished, the two men lighted cigars, sipped their coffee and leaned back in their chairs with the comfortable feeling of having staked all on a chance and won.

"Shall we divide now?" asked the listener.

"Just as you like. I've got two bags in my pocket of equal value. I'll take out my handkerchief. In it will be one of the bags. I'll toss the handkerchief, with the bag, carelessly into my hat. When we leave you may take my hat instead of your own."

The feat was executed. Just as the men were about to rise two arms reached from the window and grasped their coat collars. At the same time a man dining at a neighboring table arose, advanced and clapped a pair of bracelets on each.

The change from the satisfied expression on the smugglers' faces to object misery was something to be remembered.

Later on the detective informed them how he got on to them.

"I was cabled from Southampton by a confederate detective that you had gone on board with a large amount in diamonds. When you went ashore and I didn't find them I was non-plussed. But I knew they were somewhere, and I've been shadowing you." "Smuggling's played out. You've got the thing down too fine."

**SHIFTING POLAR NEEDLE.**

Phenomenon Is Called Secular Variation of the Earth's Magnetism.

How untrue is a familiar saying. "True as the magnetic needle to the pole," may be found by studying a current publication by the coast and geodetic survey, which shows the changes in the direction of the needle from 1750 to 1910.

On Sept. 13, 1492, consternation prevailed among the sailors on Columbus' ship when it was noticed that the compass needle, instead of pointing a little east of the north star, pointed somewhat to the west. Columbus not only discovered a new world, but also the fact that the needle does not point true to the pole.

The discoverer of America passed through one place, a little west of Fayal island, where the needle pointed to the true north, and a few years later Sebastian Cabot observed another such place somewhat farther to the north.

About 1695 it was found that at London between 1580 (the date of the first declination observed at that place) and 1634 the needle had changed to westward 7 degrees.

This change has never been explained. The phenomenon is called the secular variation of the earth's magnetism. Thus it is necessary for the coast and geodetic survey to observe continually and correct the magnetic charts.

At Boston the needle has made a change of 6¼ degrees in 127 years. Two streets, each a mile long, starting from the same point, laid out to follow the compass, one established in 1795 and the other now, would have their northern ends one-tenth of a mile apart. —New York World.



Following an Example.

Grandpa—I hope, my boy, you'll remember that story your father told you about Washington and imitate that great man's example.

My Boy—I did, grandpa. But I couldn't find a cherry tree, so I cut down a couple of rows of them young apple trees.

**FENCES THAT BLOOM.**

Corrals and Gardens in Mexico Surrounded by Growing Plants.

Throughout the older parts of Mexico, Texas and New Mexico many of the fences around the corrals and often the gardens are made of "ocotilla." This is a cactus-like plant growing in a stalk form and often reaching a height of twenty to twenty-five feet. It is completely covered with long, silent stout thorns.

The stalk is tough, hard to cut, almost impossible to break, and, growing to the height it does, it makes an effective protection. It is planted usually in three or four alternate rows and is held together by buckskin strings or with strong wire. It needs but little water.

I believe this ocotilla fence would be found very satisfactory to use on country estates, says a writer in Country Life in America, and even the owner of a modest plot of ground would find it a good thing. It prevents stock from breaking in; effectively keeps at a distance marauders and when in bloom is a beautiful sight, for at the tip of the stalk there comes early in summer a cluster of deep crimson, ball shaped blossoms. I remember once the astonished, almost horrified, expression of an eastern woman to whom I mentioned the beauty of the corral fence when in bloom.

**CONTENT.**

Sweet are the thoughts that savor of content;  
The quiet mind is richer than a crown.  
Sweet are the nights in careless slumber spent;  
The poor estate scorns Fortune's angry frown.  
Such sweet content, such minds, such sleep, such bliss,  
Beggars enjoy when princes oft do miss.

The homely house that harbors quiet rest,  
The cottage that affords no pride or care,  
The man that greets with country music best,  
The sweet consort of mirth and merriment,  
Obscured life sets down a type of bliss.  
A mind content both crown and kingdom is.  
—Robert Green.

**No Chance For Making Up.**

The curtain lecture had finished, and Mrs. Garrill, feeling that perhaps she had overdone the matter, began to read little items from the newspaper.

"Ha!" she said. "That's funny, isn't it, George? Here's a man advertises for a silent partner with a thousand dollars."

"Yes," said Garrill. "It's terribly funny. If he'd married you he'd have been darned glad to get a silent partner even if she hadn't a cent."

Whereupon the thermometer got such a sudden jar that it fell from the mantelpiece to the floor. —Harper's Weekly.

# The Sunday School Lesson

SENIOR BEREAN FOR MARCH 24.

Golden Text, I came not to call the righteous, but sinners (Mark ii, 17).

Verses 13, 14.—A call to the ministry.

Capernaum was situated on the main caravan route from Damascus to Jerusalem and on to Egypt and the Mediterranean. It was also a center of the fishing industry and a port of entry of much importance. "By the seaside." He went where the people were to be found. "And he taught them." He had only one subject—the kingdom of God and the need for repentance—but he expounded it by parables and proverbs, by miracles of healing and sympathetic ways of intercourse with all classes and conditions of people. It was to be expected that "all the multitude resorted unto him"—some in amazement, others in admiration and not a few in affection. His influence was also spreading among the "unchurched." "The receipt of custom." Capernaum was an important toll station where customs duties were levied and taxes collected for the tetrarch of Galilee. The work of collecting the taxes was farmed out to men of wealth. They in turn sublet the districts to contractors, who generally employed the natives of the place as collectors of the rents and taxes. These menial officers were especially detested in Palestine, where the payment of taxes to a foreign and heathen government was resented for religious and patriotic reasons. These publicans, as they were called, were ostracized from Jewish society, and their "talented money" was proudly rejected by priest and people. "Levi, the son of Alphaeus," belonged to this class. His other name was Matthew, which means the same as Theodore, the gift of God, or given to God. He assumed this name after he joined the society of Jesus. "Follow me." The same words were addressed to the four fishermen, and he, like them, followed him and joined the ranks of discipleship.

Verses 15-17.—A companion of all.

Matthew burned his bridges behind him when he heeded the call of Jesus. He could not go back to his former business, as the fishermen might have done, in case of necessity. But he paid the full price of discipleship and at once entered upon his new duties as a fisher of men. "Jesus sat at meat in his house." This was a banquet given by Matthew in honor of Jesus, to which he also invited his former companions and associates. "Sinners." They were probably so branded because they did not practice the official piety of the Pharisees (Scribes). "There were many, and they followed him." Many who were disloyal to institution

of religion, as represented by the scribes and Pharisees, were deeply interested in the teaching of Jesus, with his large and humane views of life, and they were eager to learn from him the way of life. "They said unto his disciples." Jesus had read their thoughts in connection with the cure of the paralytic in a way that made these Pharisees and scribes hesitate to meet him openly in argument. Their question was a veiled criticism of his methods, and Jesus at once answered it. "No need of the physician." In quoting this popular proverb Jesus practically announced himself as a spiritual physician whose business was not with "they that are whole," at least in their own estimation, like the Pharisees, but with "they that are sick," like the sinners who were following him.

Verses 18-22.—A conference on duty.

The feast in the home of Matthew was doubtless the occasion for a discussion on the subject of fasting. The law required that fasting should be practiced once a year, on the day of atonement (Lev. xvi, 29-34), but an excess of zeal induced the Pharisees to practice it twice every week. Compare Luke xviii, 12. "The disciples of John" were also scrupulous in the matter of fasting, in harmony with the stern and ascetic spirit of their teacher. "Thy disciples fast not." It was urged as an objection that Jesus did not inculcate this religious practice. "Children of the bride chamber." These were the companions of the bridegroom who assisted him in bringing the bride to his house. It was a time of joyous festivity and not of sorrowful fasting. "The days will come." As there is a limit to nuptial rejoicing, so also will it be when he "shall be taken away" from his disciples by death. A different course of life will then be followed by them when there will be room for fasting. "New cloth" that has not been fulfilled, soaked in water, will shrink. If it is sewed to "an old garment" a new and worse rent will be made. "Old bottles"—wine skins. Their leather has become hardened. If "new wine" that has not yet fermented is poured into them it will burst the skins. The new spirit of his teaching and life must be expressed in forms that are appropriate to it, else there will be incongruity and incongruity. Jesus always recognized the fitness of things. In using these expressive illustrations Jesus meant that the spirit of bondage to ceremonial laws and regulations can never be in harmony with the spirit of love, which works as an inspiration and does not make bargains.



# Live Stock and Agriculture

## FEEDING OF SHEEP

Must Be Done Wisely if Animals Are to Thrive.

### MIXED RATION IS NEEDED.

Do Not Give Same Thing Continuously. No Elaborate System of Balanced Foods Is Needed, but Variety Must Enter Into Calculation.

Almost every one is familiar with proper ways of feeding the dairy cows, but little is said about feeding sheep. In fact, sheep are the least understood of all the domestic animals, says a Nebraska correspondent of Farm Progress.

Direct observation seems to be about all the average keeper of sheep has to go by. If the animal has a healthy appearance and eats what is given it we feel satisfied that the feed given is the sort that meets requirements.

To stimulate properly the appetite and promote the growth of wool in the colder months, also the welfare of

## CONSERVE YOUR PLANT FOOD.

It is a well known fact that no system of crop rotation will restore to the soil the potash and phosphoric acid removed by crops, says the Kansas Farmer. Unless these elements that are removed be returned in some manner the soil will inevitably become too poor for a very ambitious man to cultivate. Common stable manure is conceded to be one of the best fertilizers for general purposes, and it is to be deplored that much of this valuable plant food be dumped away as so much trash or exposed to the leaching rains even when intended for use. If it can make poor soil rich it can certainly maintain the fertility of rich soil. It is not insisted that the use of it would be advisable in all cases, since the fertility of the soil and the crop to be raised should be the governing factor, but it is safe to assert that all stable manure can advantageously be used in any general farming community.

## POISON IN THE FODDER.

It Is Prussic Acid That Has Been Killing Stock in Kansas and Elsewhere. The poison in the fodder has been found. It is prussic acid. The positive reaction for this deadly blue substance was found in kaffir cane analyzed in the department of chemistry at the Kansas Agricultural college by C. O. Swanson, assistant chemist. Enough of it was developed, too, to show that if it existed in similar quantities in the other cane where it grew it would kill every animal on the place that ate it. The amount of poison taken from one bucket of the fodder, ground, was amazingly large. The experiment was so convincing that it may safely be said that one of the biggest problems confronting cattlemen in the middle west has been solved.

Much remains to be settled. The cane used in the analysis was received at the college from William Shepherd, a banker and farmer living near Ness City, Kan. Mr. Shepherd said he had fed the fodder to twenty-one head of his choicest cattle, calves and yearlings, a bundle to each. The feed had been gathered and put into bundles late in August or very early in September. It was bright and clean, although it was doubtless immature. That point seems clear. Shortly afterward Mr. Shepherd found several of the cattle down, several were very sick, and a number died in great agony, their eyes rolling, their heads pulled back and jerking in a way quite typical of this kind of poisoning. There was scarcely any blood.

Professor J. T. Willard, head of the chemistry department, says he does not believe frost had anything to do with the case. It might have been done by the immaturity of the cane, he says. "The frost would or might hold the poison arrested," Professor Willard says, "but when the cane resumed growth, if it did, it would be distributed and so do no harm. The frost didn't put the poison there. The point now to be settled by costly experiment is to show whether immature fodder will kill."

### Orchard Grass For Pastures.

It sometimes happens that one buys some worn clay fields plowed too long and eroded and depleted of humus until it becomes a difficult matter to obtain a stand of grass. On such a field some orchard grass may be used to advantage. If a little blue grass be used with it a more perfect sod will be formed.—Farm and Fireside.

### Testing Corn a Good Policy.

Right now is a mighty good time to prepare for the next corn crop by seeing if the corn which has been saved for seed still retains its vitality. It is bad policy to plant poor seed, but utterly useless to plant that which will not grow.

## Studying Wool and Mutton Production At the Oregon Agricultural College



progeny, it is necessary to give a mixed ration. There is no one kind of food, although it may contain the elements necessary to supply the needs of the body, that can furnish the material for all of these functions. There are many sorts of feed that contain the necessary elements to supply the needs of the body, but if we feed it for a length of time it will finally fail to meet requirements.

By nature sheep are delicate feeders. Grass is their natural and most acceptable food. It is true that dry feed will sustain life, but it requires skill in feeding to make it do much more. A frequent change in the ration is necessary if we are to promote an active and vigorous system.

The efficiency and profit with which a sheep can utilize its feed depend upon the activity of the system. The healthy and vigorous being also has a great deal to do with producing healthy progeny. If improper feeding has given an animal a poor digestive system, that failing is almost certain to be transmitted, and it is unprofitable to have such animals upon any farm.

With the wide variety of feed that can be produced upon every farm there is no excuse for the sheep having to exist upon one or two things. While it is not necessary to have any elaborate system of balanced rations, it is important that the several different things at hand be fed alternately.

For instance, if oat straw be given at one feeding, provide clover hay at the next, stover at the next, and so on. Do not feed the same thing continuously even though the sheep devour it greedily.

The same may be said of the grain ration. The wider the range of grains used the better the results. It is not a good idea to feed an excessive amount of any one grain nor any ration that will make the sheep overfat.

### Remember the Birds.

A cheap and substantial "birds' lunch counter" can be made by placing an end of a dry goods box on a post three or four feet from the ground. By nailing narrow strips on three sides the seeds will not be blown off and if slightly tilted the water can run off. Also in summer a granite pan filled with water converts it into a drinking and bathing fountain. For winter feed use chicken feed (screenings), an ear of corn and meat bones from the kitchen that contain gristle and fat or a piece of suet. These things are relished by "our little friends in feathers."

### Food For the Young Calf.

If a little whisk of alfalfa, bright prairie hay or, for that matter, any other appetizing roughage is placed in the calf pen with the calf it will learn to eat it at a very early age. If a young calf is put in a calf stanchion beside an older one the younger will soon learn to imitate the older and eat the roughage if it is near enough to it. The calf needs roughage as soon as it will eat it.

### A Lesson in Feeding.

The New Hampshire station finds that clover hay for lambs produces meat at a cost of less than 8 cents a pound, while the ordinary timothy mixture grown there makes the cost above 12 cents. The gain on aged ewes costs three times as much when fed timothy as when on the clover ration. Turnips in the ration gave marked benefit.

### Your Cow Needs Water.

The cow that is a large milker is almost always a large drinker. Remember that 87 per cent of milk is water. The cow must get this water somewhere, and she cannot very well inhale it from the air.

## TAKING THINGS LITERALLY

There is an old story of a man who was walking along the streets of a certain city one night. When he was opposite a doctor's residence he saw by the glare of an electric light a bell handle at the side of the door, over which was the inscription, "Please Ring This Bell at Night."

He mounted the steps, gave the bell a hard pull and waited. A window overhead was opened, and a gruff voice, presumably that of the doctor, asked what was wanted.

"Nothing," was the reply.

"Then what did you ring the bell for and wake me out of a sound sleep?" demanded the doctor angrily.

"Well," said the man, "when you put up a notice which says, 'Please Ring This Bell at Night,' common politeness makes me stop and do it. But you don't seem to be used to it. Maybe the folks here are not as polite as I am."

A dear old gentleman who visited New York recently has also a habit of taking things literally.

The day after his arrival in the city he stepped into the office of a large coal dealer and asked, if the proprietor was at home. Upon being shown into

the private office of that gentleman he took a seat and began:

"You see, sir, I live away up in Warren county, 200 or more miles from here. Now, to ship coal 200 miles from here would be mighty costly. It would have to go over three roads unless I sent it up by the boat, which would mean loading and unloading again. Besides, mostly up there where I live the folks burn wood, though I use some coal myself."

"But, dear me, what!" said the astonished coal dealer as soon as he could get a chance to say something. "Why, what is the meaning of all this? I haven't proposed to send coal to you up in Warren county."

"No, sir," replied the old gentleman, rising from his chair, "but when I'm asked a question I always answer it, if I can."

"I was not aware that I had put a question to you," responded the coal dealer, rather impatiently.

"Well, not directly, perhaps," answered the old gentleman, "but as I was passing by, on my way downtown by the elevated, I saw a sign you had put out, asking, 'Why Don't You Buy Your Coal From Us?'"

## Pursued by Hungry Wolves In a Wilderness of Russia

By WILLIAM G. BEACH

IN the autumn of 1876 I was traveling in Europe with my family, my wife and two little daughters, and the 30th of November found us at a small Russian village at which the railroad terminated. The distance to another railroad leading to St. Petersburg was about three leagues, and there was no way of getting over it except by means of a Russian tarantas. I hired the conveyance from the landlord of the inn at which we got a meal, paying the exorbitant price of 10 rubles. We were to have a driver who was to take the tarantas back to the starting point.

We had not been long on the road when I noticed that the driver was looking about him timidly, pricking up his ears and now and again turning backward. He and I both spoke a little German, and in this language I learned that it would soon be time for the wolves to be out in force, and he was dreading them.

"The landlord didn't mention wolves," I said.

"Certainly not. It would have interfered with his furnishing you the tarantas."

Horridly at even a remote chance of encountering the hungry beasts, I was meditating turning back when there came a distant howl. The driver no sooner heard it than he gave the horse a cut which, with the fright that had come upon the animal at a sound he knew only too well, made him spring forward at a mad gallop.

"Why did you risk our lives, knowing of this danger?" I asked.

"The wolves rarely come in this region before the middle of December. This year there has been more snow than usual to the north of us, and it has driven them down here for food."

There was another howl, this time much nearer. My eyes met those of my wife, and both hers and mine said plainly, "This means death." We then glanced at our children, unconscious of the terrible danger, snuggling together between us under the robes, and our distress was tenfold.

In passing through the more unsettled parts of Europe I carried in my hip pocket a medium sized revolver. This was the only weapon at hand. I took it out and examined the six cartridges (I had no more) to make sure they were in order. I knew that every wolf killed would delay the pack to devour the carcass, and if I could kill six wolves at intervals there was hope that we might get through to the railroad station in safety. I told the driver of my purpose, inquiring how far we had yet to go, and he replied that it was two leagues. He then began to

lash the horse unceasingly, shouting to him like a madman.

It was but a few minutes now before the wolves left the wood, and one could see them in the road coming with lightning leaps. I told my wife to get down into the bottom of the tarantas with the children and cover herself and them with the robes. I watched the beasts snarling and biting at one another, and when the leader came within shot I aimed carefully between his gleaming eyes and fired, and he fell. In an instant, as I expected, he was being torn to pieces by the rest of the pack. By this means I succeeded in gaining half a league before they came upon us again. My next shot was delivered just as the tarantas bounded in the air over a rut and was not effective. I fired again and dropped another wolf, which resulted as before in delaying the pack. When we were about a league from the station I fired my fourth ball, but as it was getting dark my aim was bad, and I missed. I fired again and missed. I had but one shot left. Waiting till the foremost beast was within a few paces of me, knowing that there was but one shot left, I fired and dropped the wolf.

Why this carcass so slightly delayed the pack I do not know. At any rate, we had gained but a quarter of a league when they were on us again.

"I have no more cartridges!" I cried to the driver. "Make him do all you can."

"Give me a knife, quick!" he cried. I took out my pocketknife and, opening the sharpest blade, handed it to him, not knowing what he intended to do. He leaned over, and a moment later I saw the horse leave the tarantas and, relieved from the load, shoot on like a rocket. The man had cut the traces. Horror stricken at his act, knowing that the wolves would be on us at once, I crouched down under the robes. I could feel the tarantas sliding on till, striking some object, it suddenly stopped. Meanwhile I heard the pack go yelping past us. Then I heard a frightful shriek from the horse. Throwing off the cover, I looked ahead and saw the wolves clinging to the poor beast.

"Come," said the driver. "They will soon turn on us."

He pointed to a house so far away that I knew it would be impossible to reach it in time. I was turning hither and thither to find some other stray to cling to when I heard shots ahead, and there was a large Russian wagon, drawn by three horses, from which several men were firing at the wolves, which were galloping away toward the cover of a clump of trees.

That was the end of the adventure.

## DIAMONDS FROM GAS.

New Process For Manufacturing Precious Stones Announced.

A process for the manufacture of diamonds has been discovered by Dr. Werner von Bolton of the Siemens-Holke gas works of Berlin, who obtains his ingredients for the production of the precious stones from ordinary lighting gas and mercury.

The brilliants which he has been able to manufacture appear to possess all the attributes of the genuine diamonds, but they are very diminutive in size—so small, in fact, as to have little or no commercial value, says the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

No secret is made of the new process by its inventor, and descriptions of the experiments are given in the German newspapers. They say that the doctor observed that lighting gas decomposed when exposed to the vapor of mercury and that if the gas was allowed to work on metallic amalgams of mercury the carbon contained in the gas was liberated in a noncrystallized form and in crystals of diamonds.

As the diamonds obtained were infinitesimal in size, diamond dust was placed in a tube, in which gas was dissolved, to act as so called "mother crystals." The newly formed crystals adhere to these, and the result is a larger but still very small stone.

The amalgam used is sodium. It is placed in a glass tube containing a small quantity of diamond dust, and lighting gas is passed through the tube for four weeks.

The inventor is now engaged upon the problem of increasing the size of the stones.

The last man to announce the discovery of a process for manufacturing diamonds was the French swindler Lemoine. He successfully imposed upon the late Sir Julius Werther, who advanced him \$320,000 to assist him in his researches, his only security being a sealed envelope supposed to contain the "secret," which was lodged with the Union of London and Smith's bank.

After the discovery of the fraud Lemoine was sentenced by the French court to six years' imprisonment, \$600 fine and to pay \$2,000 damages to Sir Julius Werther.

## THE PESSIMIST.

Most politicians expect plums and get lemons.

If Ananias were living today he would have lots of competition.

A political dark horse is a nightmare to the others in the race.

Everything comes to him who waits—including all kinds of hard luck.

The young man who asks a girl for a kiss wastes a lot of valuable time.

It's awfully hard for an honest man to look an outlawed debt in the face.

Money isn't everything, but nearly everything worth while represents money.

Lots of things would go without saying if women would give them half a chance.

Take care of your pennies—and the chances are your dollars will be blown in by your heirs.

Every time a young man calls on a girl during leap year she thinks he thinks she will propose.

A man may be grateful for what he receives, but it is difficult for him to be thankful for things that are withheld.

When we encounter a man who is long on words and short on works we wonder how much his wife earns by taking in washing.—Chicago News.

## A FAR EASTERN DAINTY.

There Are 130 Nutritious Kinds of Seaweed in China.

Freer commercial contact with China, says the London Standard, may quite possibly introduce into our table menus varieties of spicy concoctions from seaweed.

About 130 nutritive kinds of seaweed are in daily consumption in the far east, and the cultivation of seaweed crops is regularly maintained. More than £120,000 worth of one preparation alone is consumed every year in China in the form of dried gums which can be liquefied into delicate jellies.

In Europe seaweed has not yet been at all considerably used for food, though blanc manges, salads, green vegetables and a sort of tapioca fluid have been forms in which Scotch, Irish and Mediterranean peasants have partaken of the substances of seaweed.

In certain parts of Japan seaweed is subjected to careful cultivation, competing species being suppressed and rocks previously planted with the weed being sunk in suitable bays. The weed is gathered at low tide.

## First Aid to the Melancholy

**Getting Things Mixed.**  
Mrs. Smith—He's always been growling, but of late he is getting snappish.  
Mrs. Brown—Hadn't you better have him killed?  
Mrs. Smith—Have who killed?  
Mrs. Brown—Aren't you talking about your dog?  
Mrs. Smith—No; my husband.

**Chance For Doubt.**  
The Stranger—Are you quite sure that was a marriage license you gave me last month?  
The Official—Of course! What's the matter?  
The Stranger—I've lived a dog's life ever since.—Short Stories.

### Recovering.



Editor—Hello! Is this the hospital? Doctor—Yes.  
"Has Fred Bunker, a wealthy bachelor, been injured and taken there?"  
"Yes."  
"What will be the outcome of his injuries?"  
"Not certain, but probably he'll marry the nurse."

**Somebody's Money.**  
Mrs. Gramercy—If you work for a living you'll never have much money.  
Mrs. Park—That's so. I think I'll take up bridge and live on other women's alimony.—Puck.

**When Men Obey.**  
"So the engagement's off?"  
"Yes. She advised him to practice economy, and he started by getting her an imitation diamond ring."



**Health and Wealth.**  
"Look at me!" exclaimed the leading lawyer warmly. "I never took a drop of medicine in my life, and I'm as strong as any two of your patients put together."  
"Well, that's nothing," retorted the physician. "I never went to law in my life and I'm as rich as any two dozen of your clients put together."—Buffalo Commercial.

**Encouraging.**  
"Don't you think the baby looks like me?" the proud father asked.  
"Well," the candid neighbor replied after looking carefully again, "I believe there is a slight resemblance, but I wouldn't worry about it. He may never grow up, you know."—Chicago Record-Herald.



**Forewarned.**  
He—I had an uncle who knew a week before his death just when he would die—the exact day and hour.  
She—Who told him—the sheriff?

**Solomon's Training.**  
"I wonder why Solomon was considered the wisest man?" asked Mr. Meekton's wife.  
"Probably, my dear, because he had so many wives to give him good advice."—Washington Star.

**Knowing What to Expect.**  
"Hubby, I'm going in for the simple life awhile."  
"All right, my dear," said hubby. "How many gowns will that require?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

**No Weakling Retort.**  
"My dear, these are excellent cigars, but they are awfully strong."  
"Yes. I got the strongest I could find. They won't break so easily in your pocket."—Judge.

**Plant Sugarcane For Quail.**  
Missouri farmers, observing with regret the increasing scarcity of quail, came to the conclusion that they were driven away for lack of shelter. To induce the birds to return, farmers in some counties plant sugarcane along the hollows on their farms. Sugarcane when thickly planted furnishes just what the quail seem to want. They are very fond of the seed, and as the season advances the cane stalks fall down and provide a thick mass, in which the quail can hide from their natural enemies, hawks and owls, and also affords a nesting place in the spring and summer.—Farm Journal.



ANNOUNCEMENTS

STATE GOVERNOR.

We are authorized to announce BEN F. CALDWELL as a candidate for nomination to the office of Governor of Illinois subject to the Democratic primary on Tuesday, April 9, 1912.

REPRESENTATIVE

We are authorized to announce THOMAS LYMAN as a candidate for nomination to 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 action of the Democratic primary, 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.

We are authorized to announce HOMER SHEPHERD as a candidate for nomination to the office of State's Attorney of Moultrie County, Illinois, subject to the action of the Democratic primary, 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 ASHROOK 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.

SULLIVAN TOWNSHIP TICKETS.

Democratic.

- For Supervisor, B. W. PATTERSON
For Assistant Supervisor, R. C. PARKS
For Town Clerk, C. W. HIGDON
For Assessor, F. M. WAGGONER.
For Collector, PAUL HANKLEY.
For Commissioner of Highways, JOHN MCCLURE.
For Constable, J. D. REEDY.
For Poundmaster, HERSHELL CUMMINS.

Republican

- For Supervisor, E. T. RAY
For Assistant Supervisor, J. MARSHALL YARNELL
For Town Clerk, C. D. LINDSAY
For Assessor, W. F. PERRY
For Collector, J. A. BROSAM
For Commissioner of Highways, CLINTON BOZELL.

CAN YOU ASK MORE?

Your Money Back for the Asking. You Promise Nothing.

We are so confident that we can furnish relief from indigestion and dyspepsia that we promise to supply the medicine free of all cost to every one who uses it according to directions who is not perfectly satisfied with the results.

We want every one who is troubled with indigestion or dyspepsia in any form to come to our store and buy a box of Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets. Take them home, and give them a reasonable trial, according to directions. If they don't please you, tell us and we will quickly return your money.

ILLINOIS STATE NEWS.

AURORA—Elmer M. Crosnoe, who was formerly the general manager of the Alexander Lumber company of this city, surrendered to the police at Seattle, Wash., saying that he was an embezzler to the extent of \$3,000. His disappearance from his home at Maple Park, Ill., nine months ago gave the police a mystery which they were never able to solve. His books showed a shortage exceeding \$3,000. A warrant was issued for his arrest and news of the shortage kept from the public. Private detectives were set upon his trail, but no trace of him could be found.

CHICAGO—Many guests of the Wellington, Exchange, and Stratford hotels were aroused and fled into the streets early in the morning when fire in a five-story building at 318 South Wabash avenue caused perhaps \$75,000 loss and at 3 o'clock threatened the destruction of the entire block. The flames started in an unexplained manner in the basement below Knab's restaurant and climbed up an elevator shaft to the roof before firemen were able to suppress them.

DIXON—A queer freak, an eight-legged pig was born on the farm of Jacob Snively, four miles east of Shannon. It is a very peculiar-looking animal. It has one head, which is exceptionally broad, two tongues and two palates. The shoulders are grown together and are very broad. Two legs turn upward and the other two downward. In back the animal's body is in two separate parts. Each of the hind parts of the body has two legs and a tail.

CHICAGO—An elaborate state-wide movement for improved highways in Illinois resulted from the gathering of 300 good roads enthusiasts from all parts of the state who attended a meeting at the Hotel Sherman. An organization called the Illinois High Way Improvement association was formed for the purpose of bringing about the enactment of legislation favorable to good roads.

PONTIAC—Ezekiel French, who is a resident of the old French chapel neighborhood near Lincoln has married Mrs. Emma Hickman of Mount Pulaski, who is the mother-in-law of his son, Henry French. The bridegroom thus became the father-in-law of his own son and the stepfather of his daughter-in-law. He is sixty-nine years old.

SPRINGFIELD—Charging that expensive mismanagement was threatening to ruin the concern's business Phillip E. Elting of Macomb applied to the United States district court for a receiver to look after the affairs of the Western Stoneware company; Judge Humphrey named Joseph McIntosh of Monmouth as receiver.

BLOOMINGTON—Theodore Kemp who is president of the Illinois Wesleyan university, will hold a conference in Chicago with representatives of John D. Rockefeller. Mr. Rockefeller is said to contemplate a gift of \$125,000 for endowment purposes if the university will raise \$375,000.

CHICAGO—Clad in the clothing that they had worn to a dance, Adolph Gerlink, a carpenter, and Francis Soucek, eighteen years old, his sweetheart, died in each others arms. Their bodies were found on a bed in the home of Mrs. Mary Spal, 2738 South Forty-third avenue.

GREENFIELD—William Knath, a man aged fifty years, committed suicide in his home at Roodhouse, this county, some time the other day. His body was discovered at 8 o'clock in the morning. A bullet had entered his mouth, coming out at the back of his head.

JACKSONVILLE—Joseph Helm, one of the oldest business men of Jacksonville, is dead. He was seventy-four years old and had been a florist and nurseryman here for forty-two years. He was wealthy and prominent in Masonic circles.

McLEANSBORO, ILL.—Walter El Hott, who was for two years secretary of the Hamilton County Farmers' Institute, has been appointed its president to succeed Captain W. D. Crouch, deceased. E. H. Bowen was appointed secretary.

BLOOMINGTON—Barney O'Rourke, a well-known El Paso farmer, and his team were drowned when he accidentally drove off a high embankment near that place. Two other men in the vehicle managed to reach shore.

DECATUR, ILL.—After agreeing to a much closer federation with the Illinois State Teachers' Association, the Central Illinois Teachers' Association elected officers, choosing Dr. W. G. Bagley for president.

AURORA—Mrs. Helen Leet, who was seventy-four years old, one of the wealthiest women in northern Illinois, was probably fatally burned at her home in Aurora.

DANVILLE—A girl who left a babe in the passenger station here has been identified as Stella Delph, aged nineteen, of Marshall Ind.

DUNNE CHICAGO'S BEST MAYOR

HIS RECORD, WITHOUT A BLEMISH, THE BEST IN CITY'S HISTORY.

SETTLED TRACTION QUESTION

Reduced Price of Gas to Consumers, Equalized Water Rates, and Saved Millions of Dollars.

Judge Dunne after serving thirteen years on the Circuit bench of Cook county was elected mayor of the western metropolis in 1905. It was a time of great distress and uncertainty in which substantially all of the citizens of Chicago shared. For many years they had been harassed by multiplying problems of municipal policy and government which were seeking favorable settlement but which those entrusted with the authority and power to settle them seemed unwilling or unable to cope with.

Judge Dunne took hold of the problems with vigor and intelligence and he settled the traction problem. He settled it to the advantage of the people of Chicago by forcing the great corporations which had previously occupied the streets of the city without paying adequate compensation therefor to divide their profits upon a basis of 55 per cent. of the net revenue for the city and 45 per cent. for the stockholders.

The first thing that Judge Dunne ascertained when he began his investigation of the traction problem was that the street railway corporations were clinging to the slender hope that the courts might interpret a somewhat vague and misty statute in their favor. The judge believed otherwise. In any event irrespective of how the courts might adjudicate the question he was of the opinion that it was his duty to force that adjudication without delay.

Chicago's Street Car Service Now Splendid.

Today Chicago possesses what may be truthfully described as the best system of urban transportation in the world. Her surface lines are equipped with the finest of modern cars. The attitude of the corporations that hold the franchises is one of obedience and acquiescence to the desires of the city and all of this because Judge Dunne possessed the courage and insistence to compel them to recognize and admit their obligations to Chicago.

In this connection it is worth while recalling that the mere settlement of the franchise and financial aspects of the differences between the street car companies and the city constituted only one phase of the work that Judge Dunne endeavored to accomplish. One of his greatest efforts in connection with the rehabilitation of the system had to do with the men who operate them. It was his theory that inasmuch as the city would become an active partner with the companies that the city should look after the welfare of the men on the street cars.

While the settlement of the street car question was perhaps the crowning achievement of Judge Dunne's activities as mayor, it was not the only thing he accomplished for the city. Indeed, his brief term of two years was crowded with achievements that have no parallel in modern municipal history. He secured for Chicago the first enabling act from the state legislature under which the rate of gas could be fixed by the city and through the operation of that law he had the price of gas reduced to consumers from one dollar to 33 cents per one thousand cubic feet.

When Judge Dunne was mayor of Chicago he could have had a quiescent majority of the city council behind his traction policy if he had cared to make an alliance which was suggested by an influential member of his cabinet. The gas question was under consideration and the gas company was using all of its power and influence to save itself from the necessity of reducing the price of gas to consumers.

Judge Dunne was approached one day by this member of his cabinet who said to him that if he would care to let up on the gas company and abandon his position in favor of reducing the price of gas that a majority of the council would forthwith pass an ordinance embodying his policy upon the traction question. It was true at the time that the traction question was more acute than the gas question and that as a matter of expediency there was more to be gained by Judge Dunne from the standpoint of the solution of the traction question as far as public sentiment was concerned than by forcing a lower price for gas.

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Judge Dunne secured needed increases in pay for firemen and policemen and for the army of laborers employed upon the public works of Chicago. Judge Dunne kept his finger upon the financial pulse of the city government firmly and continuously. When the judge entered the city hall the treasury was bankrupt. When he left it the treasury held \$4,000,000 cash surplus.

JUDGE DUNNE WOULDN'T COMPROMISE.

Declined to Surrender in One Fight to Win Another.

When Judge Dunne was mayor of Chicago he could have had a quiescent majority of the city council behind his traction policy if he had cared to make an alliance which was suggested by an influential member of his cabinet.

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That is precisely what I am suggesting to you," said the city official. "In other words," said Judge Dunne, "take half a loaf if I cannot get a whole loaf?" "Yes," was the answer. "I will not do it," said Judge Dunne. "I will fight it out to a finish. I am committed to the people of Chicago to secure for them a lower price for gas and the settlement of the traction question upon a constructive basis. I believe I can win both fights."

He won both fights. He secured for Chicago the first enabling act from the state legislature under which the rate of gas could be fixed by the city and through the operation of that law he had the price of gas reduced to consumers from one dollar to 33 cents per one thousand cubic feet. He thereby broke the sinister power which Chicago's greatest public utility monopoly had exercised in municipal affairs from its beginning and forced it into the attitude of becoming a reluctant servant of the people.

FREE

All sick people are welcome to consult with me FREE and confidential whether you take treatment or not.

THE EDEN HOUSE, SULLIVAN, ILL., Wednesday, April 3, 1912. One Day Only and Return Every 28 Days. Hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.



I Say to Weak Men

NERVOUSNESS, WEAKNESS, FAILING POWER. Nervousness, Weakness, Loss of Vitality, Bad Dreams, Drain on the System, Poor Memory, Loss of Energy and Ambition, Worn-out Feeling, Timid, Headache, Backache, Abuse, Excesses, Melancholy, Easiness, Excited, Restless at Night, are some of the symptoms that destroy manhood.

STRICTURE, KIDNEY AND BLADDER DISEASES

Obstruction, Difficult, Painful Passage, Discharge, Straining, Pain in Back, Bladder, Burning, Swelling, Enlarged Gland, Nervousness, Excitement, Emission, Urine Acid, Brick Dust Sediment or Strong Smell.

VARICOCELE

It is a knotty, bunched, twisted, wormy, like condition of veins, more often on left side, hanging lower.

WOMEN

Diseases of women treated by perfected scientific methods. A positive guarantee given to cure all Diseases of the Rectum, such as Piles, Fissure, Flatula, Rectal, Ulcer, Constipation and Diarrhoea, without pain of knife.

GENERAL DISEASES

DR. MULLINS HAS TREATED AND CURED MANY THOUSANDS OF CASES IN THE YEARS OF HIS EXTENSIVE PRACTICE. I CURE THE CASES I UNDERTAKE AND REFUSE A FEE FROM THE INCURABLE. THIS IS THE SECRET OF MY MARVELOUS SUCCESS YEAR AFTER YEAR.

J. M. MULLINS, M. D. 20 South State St., Chicago, Ill.

COURVILLE

Registry Number 42,310-46,839

which has been placed on record. Renewed on the 4th day of March, 1912.

PURE BRED PERCHERON BAY BROWN

Better known as the Patterson Company Horse.

Will make his season at Willard Buxton's barn, two miles north of Masonic Home and one-fourth mile west of Two Mile school house.

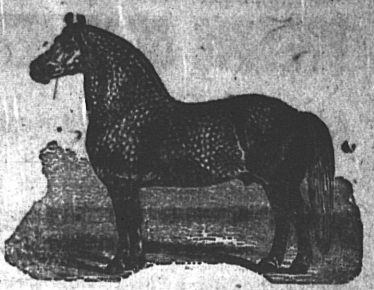
He is going into the season in good shape.

I solicit your patronage.

Willard Buxton SEEDS

Fresh, Reliable, Pure Guaranteed to Please. Every Gardener and Farmer should test the superior merits of our Northern Grow Seeds. SPECIAL OFFER FOR 10 CENTS we will send postpaid one of our FAMOUS COLLECTION.

BARNES' Imported Stallions



BELGIAN Jules De Leerbeek Certificate Number, A 6860. Is a beautiful sorrel, has grand style and action. Weighs 2100 lbs.

PERCHERON GERANT Certificate Number, A 2875. This stallion does not need any introduction, having made three seasons at the Birch barn, and has proven to be one of the best producing Stallions that has ever been in Moultrie county.

These Stallions will be at the Birch barn in Sullivan for the season of 1912. TERMS OF SERVICE—Belgian, \$20.00 to insure. Percheron, \$15.00 to insure. Colts to stand good for service fee.

Disposing of mares or moving them from the county causes service fee to become due and payable at once. Care taken to prevent accidents but owner will not be responsible should any occur.

A premium of full service fee for best colt and half service fee for second best colt from each Stallion.

From mares bred during season of 1912. Agent for the National Live Stock Insurance Co. Special foaling policies on brood mares.

John Barnes Owner and Keeper Residence Phone, 245. Barn, 69.

WABASH NORTH BOUND No. 30—Mail to Danville... 8:58 a.m. No. 70—Local Freight, leaves... 3:55 p.m. SOUTH BOUND No. 31—Mail from Danville... 6:10 p.m. No. 71—Local Freight, leaves... 9:58 a.m.

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 Sullivan - Illinois Residence Phone 119

F. M. PEARCE Real Estate and Insurance Notary Public OFFICE IN ODD FELLOW'S BUILDING SULLIVAN, ILLINOIS

GUY UHRICH Licensed Embalmer and Funeral Director. No distance too far to make calls day or night. Day Phone 110. Night Phone 35 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.

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

CHICHESTER'S PILLS THE BLA... Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chichester's Diamond Brand Pills in the wrapper that says 'GREAT NORTHERN SEED CO.' Take no other. Buy of your Druggist. Ask for CHICHESTER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE



Royal has no substitute for  
making delicious home-baked foods

# ROYAL Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The only Baking Powder made  
from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar

## Local News Items

Mrs. G. A. Fields has been very sick this week.

Ford Automobiles for sale. Sullivan Auto. Co.

O. L. Todd had a metal ceiling put in his store room this week.

A. E. Eden was in Champaign Monday and in Clinton Wednesday.

W. E. storms has traded his fine stallion for a farm near Kimmunity.

If you want to see smart styles in Spring hats, come in. SMITH & WARD.

Little Miss Gladys Lindsay has been very sick of chicken-pox several days.

Nothing to please the boy. Prices and quality to please his mother.—SMITH & WARD.

Miss Lute Dunscomb is taking a two weeks' vacation from O. L. Todd's dry goods store.

Our \$20 Spring Suits show that we are the best givers of clothing values in town. SMITH & WARD.

The Illinois State Bankers' association held a meeting in the K. P. Hall Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. Van D. Rougton went to Bloomington Wednesday to be present at an aunt's funeral Thursday morning.

Fleta Travis of Bethany visited Mrs. F. M. Pearce Thursday and Friday and attended the teachers institute.

Joe McCabe has installed a paint and buggy repair shop in the old post office room in Lawrence Purvis's building.

Mrs. Charles Dolan entertained George Brotherton, Harrison Dolan, their wives and Master Glen Dolan at a dinner last Sunday.

The Lovington I. O. O. F. team attended the school of instructions here last Tuesday and did degree work in the orded Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Anthony Bailes of Springfield visited over Sunday with her mother Mrs. John Durborow who has been critically ill for sometime.

A new well has been dug at the Masonic Home. The tank and other appurtenances have been on a flat car near Power's elevator for several days.

E. H. Maxwell of Newton spent Tuesday in Sullivan with his brother-in-law A. E. Eden. He is a traveling salesman, his stock in trade being hardware.

Mrs. Loveless of Dalton City visited her cousin Mrs. J. A. Lewis Sunday and Sunday night. Monday morning she went to Findlay to visit her daughter.

Mrs. Celia Hawkins and Miss Mattie Purvis returned Sunday night from Estancia, New Mexico, where they spent the winter with their sister Miss Fannie Purvis.

Next Sunday the ministers of this town will preach out of the city at 2.30 p. m. Rev. A. L. Casely of the M. E. Church at Cushman; Rev. A. T. Cory of the Presbyterian church in Kirksville; Rev. J. W. Kilborn in the Baptist church near Dunn.

Purvis & Duncan sold at auction last Saturday two storm buggies, a manure spreader, stalk rake, stalk cutter, gasoline engine and an Iowa separator. There was a big crowd present. There were also five demonstrators with different machines showing their goods.

## CONTRIBUTED ARGUMENTS

By the Anti-Saloon Committee  
Who Believe We Must Keep  
Sullivan Township Dry.

Not long ago a butcher in Sullivan said that when saloons were in Sullivan, he had seen a workingman come to the shop with a big bottle of booze in his pocket and beg for a nickel's worth of liver to take home, having spent all his money for liquor. That butcher is against saloons.

Saloons will not bring any legitimate business to Sullivan, and it will make the collections for the business already conducted ten times as hard as it is. Mr. Business Man, don't you think you have had enough time as it is collecting your bills? How are you going to collect when men spend their already slender earnings for whiskey? Better vote against it and keep the money out of the saloon.

Some are saying that saloons would put the bootleggers out of business. That is where you missed it. Chicago has 7000 saloons paying a \$1000 license and yet there are 2500 bootleggers there. The boot-logger pays no license, so can do business by underselling the licensed man.

What will the saloon do for the farmer? It will make his trading place a town full of drunken wretches unfit for the presence of his wife, his sons and daughters. It will increase his taxes by cost of crime and pauperism resulting therefrom. It will open hell holes to catch his sons and daughters. He will not get one cent of the license money to lessen his taxes, but he must pay the cost of the devil that is raised by the saloon.

Some men are talking about the good saloon. Whoever saw one? The good saloon is like the good Indian, the only good one is the dead one. The saloon is a law-breaker. When we have prohibition, he runs a dive, when there is regulation, he breaks the regulations; if you forbid his sale to the minors and habitual drunkards he breaks that law; he harbors the gamblers and harlots.

### WHOSE BOY NEXT?

This year the liquor traffic will demand a new boy, one who has never entered a saloon before, from every fifth home in this country to become a drinker and many will become regular drunkards and go to a drunkard's doom. Next year the same demand will be made and the next year the same thing will take place. When five years have come and gone this great destroyer will have secured a new consumer from every home in the U. S. You may say the saloon has never gotten one of your sons. If that is true you have not furnished your part and some other parents have had to supply the demand when you failed by seeing two or more of their loved ones go to ruin through the open saloon. Will you help open that door of destruction in Sullivan?

Warden Codding, of the State Penitentiary, says of prohibition in Kansas: Under the enforced prohibition the drunkard-making business has stopped. Illiteracy and crime are decreasing, poor men are better fed, better clothed, better housed and have better advantages than in any other state in the Union. We have more home owners and fewer renters than any saloon commonwealth in the world, and the church is stronger because the saloon, its worst enemy, has been dethroned in Kansas.

### THIS IS ONE SIDE.

We are face to face with this proposition once more and it behooves us to consider the parties to the controversy. First take a look at those who favor a change in the existing

## LIFE NOT WORTH LIVING

is the way Miss Alta Abel of West Baden, Ind., summed up her existence after having sought in vain for health. She writes: "I was a complete wreck—always tired, worn out and nervous. I had to spend about one-third of my time in bed.

"Vinol, your delicious cod liver and iron tonic, was recommended, and I can truly say it has done me more good than all the medicine I ever took in my life. That nervous and tired feeling is all gone. I have gained in health, flesh and strength, until I feel like another person." (We guarantee this testimonial to be genuine.)

What Vinol did for Miss Abel, we know it will do for every nervous, run-down, overworked, tired, thin and discouraged woman in this vicinity.

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

Sam B. Hall, Druggist, Sullivan, Ill.

order, or who would establish the open saloon in our midst; first there are the discontented ones, who are always opposed to the existing order, restless, reckless, and in favor of any and every change that comes up; everything anarchistic belongs to this class, for anarchy means the overturning of the existing order. They are not necessarily vicious, but they just want to see a change. Then there are too, the fellows who want to sell booze. They are not in it for glory, but for the money. You never hear one of them praise his business and say he likes it because it is a dignified respectable one, but his whole justification for it is there is money in it. He is blind to all the blame, degradation and crime, if he can get the money. That is his only apology—there is money in it; so is there in robbing banks, if you can get away with the swag; then there are some who love to drink and carouse, they favor the open saloon; degenerates, lost to a proper sense of manhood and decency, steeping their senses in alcohol while they wallow in filth and debauchery, and modern nose painters, who drink in an artistic way and do not like to bother to send their jug to Mattoon or Decatur. brazen tipplers they are, maintaining a quasi respectability by their connections and business standing and they want open saloons, as well as every gambler and bootlegger in the town. Question it, do you? Look at the names on the petition for vote, you will find them there. There is yet another who wants it, and he is the fellow who wants a rental from a building, because saloons pay a big rent. Saloons have to pay big rent, they raise the insurance on everything near them and have to pay big rates themselves, besides which, the owner runs the risk of joint liability of a damage suit, so the rate must come high—But God pity his avaricious soul,—put him in with fellows who want saloons because they think that they lower their taxes and you have the bunch rounded up. Look at them now and decide if you belong in that crowd.

THE OTHER SIDE NEXT WEEK.

## BARGAIN COLUMN

FOR SALE.—Eggs from pure bred Black Langshan hens. Mrs. Thos. P. Mackin, R. R. 2, Sullivan, Ill. Phone 646 10-tf.

Brown's sell Burpee's garden seed.

FOR SALE.—Good seed corn selected from old corn, 1910 crop. F. E. BUNDY, Young's Bridge. Bruce Mutual Telephone. 10-4

FOR SALE.—400 bushels Yellow Dent seed corn, of 1910 crop. C. G. HOGUE, Sullivan, Illinois. 11-tf

For Sale—Two good four room dwellings, three lots and two good barns. Will sell both at a very reasonable price on easy terms. Inquire at Herald office.

For Sale—Two good dwellings and about one acre of ground. Plenty of fruit and good assortment. Will sell at a price to surprise the purchaser if taken soon. Inquire at this office.

FOR SALE—Two nice lots 100 feet square. Six room house in a good condition; cellar, necessary outbuildings and just four blocks from the square. Apples and small fruit. A bargain if taken at once. Call at the Herald office. 5-tf.

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

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

Buff Orpington eggs for hatching. Satisfaction guaranteed. Percy Martin, Phone, Bruce Mutual 9 on 7, Alleville, Illinois. 6-tf

FOR SALE—Pure bred S. C. R. I. Red eggs. \$3.00 per 100 eggs. \$3.50 packed for shipping. Address Mrs. W. A. WOOD, Finlay, Ill. R. R. 1.

FOR SALE.—130 bushels Silver Mine seed oats of a yielding strain, developed by Frank I. Mann of Gilman, Illinois. We do not care to make anything above paying for the extra work of cleaning them. We do not like to see such fine seed go to market, when they will benefit the grower more by purchasing them for seed. Call John A. Reed. Phone 6722 out of Sullivan, for prices. J. C. HOKE.

Fix up the old chair by supplying a coat of Campbell's Varnish Stain. You will be surprised and delighted with the effect you can produce. The cost is only a trifle and it is a pleasure to do the work yourself. Ask C. A. CORBIN for color card.

## THE MAN WHO CAN BE ELECTED GOVERNOR

A STATEMENT BY J. McCAN DAVIS

I Oppose the Third Term for Governor of Illinois

No man ought to be Governor of Illinois for three consecutive terms.

Such has been the unwritten law in Illinois for almost a century. It is a law which, until now, in the whole history of the state, no man has sought to violate.

The Governorship was originally a one-term office, not by the unwritten law but by the written law. Prior to 1870, the Constitution barred self-succession in the office of Governor.

The people believed that when they came to elect a Governor—the most important office within their gift—they should have a free and untrammelled choice; that the prestige and power of the man in office should not be used to prolong his tenure of office.

And they wrote it in their Constitution. It was plain common sense. But if it was a good law fifty years ago it is a hundred-fold better now!

For an amazing change has come in a half-century. From a few clerks in a modest little state house, the patronage of the Governor has grown until his appointees (directly and indirectly) now are numbered by the thousands. He controls a vast political organization, composed of the most expert wire-pullers and manipulators that lucrative offices will command—all maintained at public expense.

In twenty years the state machine has grown enormously. In the view of many who are part of it, the machine is invincible. It has proved its power repeatedly; it proved it conclusively in 1908, when it forced the renomination of the incumbent of the office.

The same power—the same machine—the same "Invincible Organization"—now seeks to overthrow the precedent of a hundred years, to thwart the unwritten law which heretofore no man has dared defy, to nominate and elect the present Governor for the third time, and thus to perpetuate the State Machine in its existence and its autocratic power.

There is no personal feeling in this statement. I am not condemning personally the men who hold the offices. I denounce the System—a System sufficiently powerful, unless met by extraordinary opposition, to defeat the real will of the people.

Abolish the Third Term in the Governor's office—that is the only remedy now at hand for a state of things both dangerous and intolerable. The remedy lies in the hands of the voters.

I am not a chronic critic of the Machine. I believe in party organization, but not in a personal machine designed to perpetuate an individual in an office of great prestige and power.

That is one great issue of this campaign.

There is another issue—one that must become of even greater magnitude unless the people effect a change of conditions.

I refer to the extravagant use of money to secure a nomination for Governor. It is alleged—and though specific proof is not available, abundant circumstances support the assertion—that in this primary campaign one candidate for Governor has at his command \$100,000, another \$200,000, another \$350,000.

Where does this money come from?

I do not pretend to know. I do not pretend to say from what particular "interests" it comes. But it comes from somewhere; it does not come from empty pockets; it does not grow on bushes. And rest assured that back of a \$300,000 campaign fund there is Somebody who is interested in seeing a Particular Man made governor of the State.

The Big Campaign Fund is a public danger. It is more dangerous than the jackpot, for it is beyond the reach of the law.

As a candidate for governor, I can claim neither a machine nor a Big Campaign Fund. I appeal to the people, to their deliberate judgment, to their good sense. I am making no promises to remove mountains—only to give the people a fair, honest, decent administration of the office of governor.

J. McCAN DAVIS.

Through Sorrow to Joy.  
In labor lies health of body and mind: in suffering and difficulty is the soul of all virtue and all wisdom.—Carlyle.

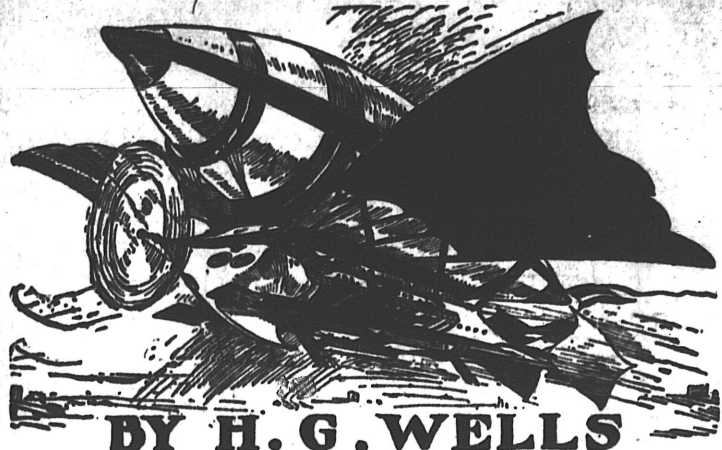
Will trade piano for nice building lot or lots and give or take difference. Your choice of six different makes. GIFFORD PIANO HOUSE, Sullivan, Ill.

Guarded Against Dishonesty.  
In the city of London at the time of King John every vintner was required to hang outside his shop an iron vessel with pegs marking the different quantities sold.

Poet's Longest and Shortest Play.  
"Hamlet" is the longest of Shakespeare's plays and the "Comedy of Errors" the shortest.



# The War In the Air



BY H. G. WELLS

[Copyright, 1907, 1908, by the Macmillan Company.]

## 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 gervaises" 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 aeronautic 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, which reaches New York and finds the city unprepared. The air fleet smashes the Brooklyn bridge, the postoffice and the city hall, and the city surrenders. The people start an insurrection and attack the airships, destroying the Wetterhorn. The Germans retaliate by smashing the whole city, killing thousands. America's war aeroplanes appear and disable the Vaterland. She drifts helpless over Labrador. Prince Karl Albert learns by wireless that the whole world is at war. The Graf Zeppelin rescues him and he finds awaiting him at Niagara Falls the Asiatic air fleet. Bert sees the rival fleets prepare for battle.

## A Battle in the Air.

FOR a time after they were in sight of each other neither fleet engaged. The Germans numbered sixty-seven airships, and they maintained the crescent formation at a height of nearly 4,000 feet. They kept a distance of about one and a half lengths, so that the horns of the crescent were nearly thirty miles apart. Closely in tow of the airships of the extreme squadrons on either wing were about thirty drachenflieger ready manned, but these were too small and distant for Bert to distinguish.

At first only what was called the southern fleet of the Asiatics was visible to him. It consisted of forty airships, carrying all together nearly 400 one man flying machines upon their flanks, and for some time it flew slowly and at a minimum distance of perhaps a dozen miles from the Germans, eastward across their front. At first Bert could distinguish only the greater bulks; then he perceived the one man machines as a multitude of very small objects drifting like notes in the sunshine about and beneath the larger shapes.

Bert saw nothing then of the second fleet of the Asiatics, though probably that was coming into sight of the Germans at the time in the northwest.

The air was very still, the sky almost without a cloud, and the German fleet had risen to an immense height, so that the airships seemed no longer of any considerable size. Both ends of their crescent showed plainly. As they beat southward they passed slowly between Bert and the sunlight and became black outlines of themselves. The drachenflieger appeared as little flocks of black on either wing of this aerial armada.

The two fleets seemed in no hurry to engage. The Asiatics went far away into the east, quickening their pace and rising as they did so, and then tailed out into a long column and came flying back, rising toward the German left. The squadrons of the latter came about, facing this oblique advance, and suddenly little flickerings and a faint crackling sound told that they had opened fire. For a time no effect was visible to the watcher on the bridge. Then, like a handful of snowflakes, the drachenflieger swooped to the attack, and a multitude of red specks whirled up to meet them.

It was to Bert's sense not only enormously remote, but singularly inhuman. Not four hours since he had been on one of those very airships, and yet they seemed to him now not gas bags carrying men, but strange sentient creatures that moved about and did things with a purpose of their own. The flight of the Asiatic and German flying machines joined and dropped earthward, became like a handful of white and red rose petals flung from a distant window, grew larger until Bert could see the over-turning ones spinning through the air and were hidden by great volumes of smoke that were rising in the direction of Buffalo. For a time they all were hidden, then two or three white and a number of red ones rose again into the sky like a swarm of big butterflies and circled fighting and drove away out of sight again toward the east.

A heavy report recalled Bert's eyes to the zenith, and, behold, the great crescent had lost its dressing and burst into a disorderly long cloud of airships. One had dropped halfway down the sky. It was flaming fore and aft, and even as Bert looked it turned over and fell, spinning over and over itself and vanished into the smoke of Buffalo.

Europe had begotten upon the artistic inspiration of Japan, came a long string of Asiatic swordsmen. The wings flapped jerkily, click, click, clatter, and the machines drove up. They spread and ceased, and the apparatus came soaring through the air. So they rose and fell and rose again. They passed so closely overhead that Bert could hear their voices calling to one another. They swooped toward Niagara city and landed one after another in a long line in a clear space before the hotel. But he did not stay to watch them land. One yellow face had craned over and looked at him and for one enigmatical instant met his eyes.

It was then the idea came to Bert that he was altogether too conspicuous in the middle of the bridge and he took to his heels toward Goat Island. Thence, dodging about among the trees, with perhaps an excessive self-consciousness, he watched the rest of the struggle.

When Bert's sense of security was sufficiently restored for him to watch the battle again he perceived that a brisk little fight was in progress between the Asiatic aeroplanes and the German engineers for the possession of Niagara city. It was the first time in the whole course of the war that he had seen anything resembling fighting as he had studied it in the illustrated papers of his youth. It seemed to him almost as though things were coming right. He saw men carrying rifles and taking cover and running briskly from point to point in a loose attacking formation. The first batch of aeroplanes had probably been under the impression that the city was deserted. They had grounded in the open near Prospect park and approached the houses toward the power works before they were disillusioned by a sudden fire. They had scattered back to the cover of a bank near the water—it was too far for them to reach their machines again—they were lying and firing at the men in the hotels and frame houses about the power works.

Then to their support came a second string of red flying machines driving up from the east. They rose up out of the haze above the houses and came round in a long curve as if surveying the position below. The fire of the Germans rose to a roar, and one of those soaring shapes gave an abrupt jerk backward and fell among the houses. The others swooped down exactly like great birds upon the roof of the power house. They caught upon it, and from each sprang a nimble little figure and ran toward the parapet.

Other flapping bird shapes came into this affair, but Bert had not seen their coming. A staccato of shots came over to him, reminding him of army maneuvers, of newspaper descriptions of fights, of all that was entirely correct in his conception of warfare. He saw quite a number of Germans running from the outlying houses toward the power house. Two fell. The town that had seemed so quiet had evidently been concealing a considerable number of Germans, and they were now concentrating to hold the central power house. He wondered what ammunition they might have. More and more the Asiatic flying machines came into the conflict. They had disposed of the unfortunate German drachenflieger and were now aiming at the incipient aeronautic park, the electric gas generators and repair stations which formed the German base.

Some of them landed, and their aeroplanes took cover and became energetic infantry soldiers. Others hovered above the fight, their men ever and again firing shots down at some chance exposure below. The firing came in paroxysms. Now there would be a watchful lull and now a rapid tattoo of shots, rising to a roar. Once or twice flying machines as they circled warily came right overhead, and for a time Bert gave himself body and soul to cowering.

Ever and again a larger thunder mingled with the rattle and reminded him of the grapple of airships far above, but the nearer fight held his attention.

Abruptly something dropped from the zenith, something like a barrel or a huge football.

Crash! It smashed with an immense report. It had fallen among the grounded Asiatic aeroplanes that lay among the turf and flower beds near the river. They flew in scraps and fragments, turf, trees and gravel leaped and fell. The aeroplanes still lying along the canal bank were thrown about like sacks, catspaws flew across the foaming water. All the windows of the hotel hospital that had been shingly reflecting blue sky and airships the moment before became vast black stars. Bang! A second followed. Bert looked up and was filled with a sense of a number of monstrous bodies swooping down, coming down on the whole affair like a flight of bellying blankets, like a string of vast dish covers. The central tangle of the battle above was circling down as if to come into touch with the power house fight. He got a new effect of airships altogether, as vast things coming down upon him, growing swiftly larger and larger and more overwhelming until the houses over the way seemed small, the American rapids narrow, the bridge flimsy, the combatants infinitesimal. As they came down they became audible as a complex of shoutings and vast creakings and groanings and beatings and throbblings and shouts and shots. The forested black eagles at the fore ends of the Germans had an effect of actual combat of flying feathers.

Some of these fighting airships came within 500 feet of the ground. Bert could see men on the lower galleries of the Germans firing rifles; could see Asiatics clinging to the ropes; saw one man in aluminum diver's gear fall flashing headlong into the waters above Goat Island.

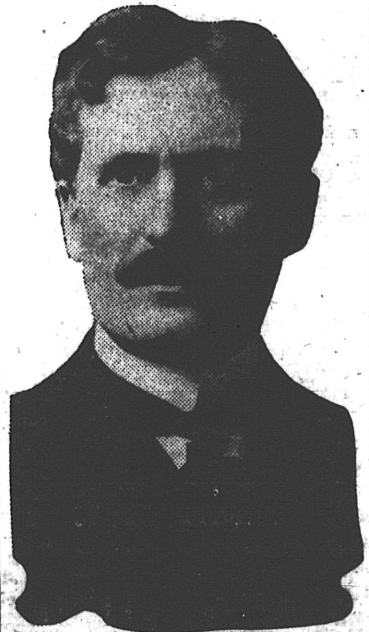
# A Glance at Current Topics

**A \$1,000,000 HOTEL** for sailorsmen is in course of construction at Coenties slip, New York city. John D. Rockefeller, J. Pierpont Morgan and other masters of finance have helped in this project, which has been undertaken by the Seamen's Church Institute of New York, by contributing \$500,000 each. When work was commenced on the building, which will be twelve stories high, more than \$600,000 had been subscribed. Most of the rooms in the seamen's hotel will cost 25 cents a night. These rooms will contain a white enameled bed, two chairs, a table and a locker. The walls will be tiled and can be washed down with a hose, making a quick, absolutely sanitary cleaning.

Downstairs will be the restaurant, where food is to be supplied practically at cost. There will be lounging rooms, a gymnasium, shower baths, a concert hall and a chapel. Religion will not be compulsory—in fact, it will not be mentioned except to those who seek it. In the concert hall or "auditorium" the management will teach "first aid to the injured" and deliver lectures. But greatest of all and more important than concerts or other amusements is the nightly course of instruction in seamanship and nautical education. The hope of the institution is to build up again an American merchant marine.

## Ambassador Herrick.

Myron T. Herrick, who was the choice of President Taft as ambassador to France to succeed Robert Bacon, was born at Huntington, O., in 1854 and educated at Oberlin college



Myron T. Herrick, Chosen to Represent United States in France.

and Ohio Wesleyan university. He became a lawyer in Cleveland. He was governor of the Buckeye State from 1903 to 1906. Mr. Herrick is wealthy.

The former governor was chosen for the important diplomatic post when there was a wide impression that it would go either to Larz Anderson, minister to Belgium, or Huntington Wilson, first assistant secretary of state.

Mr. Herrick has been mentioned frequently in connection with the foreign service and also as a cabinet possibility since President Taft's election. His name was seriously considered for secretary of the treasury when Mr. Taft was making up his office family.

Robert Bacon, who had been in Paris for more than two years, resigned to become a fellow of Harvard university.

## Comparison of Prices.

The high cost of living discussion leads interest to the appended retail price list in a big eastern city in 1789:

- Superfine flour, \$5.50 per barrel.
- Common flour, \$5 per barrel.
- Loaf sugar, 15 cents a pound.
- Butter, 7 to 8 cents a pound.
- Lard, 8 cents a pound.
- Coffee, 22 cents a pound.
- Chocolate, 18 cents a pound.
- Ham, 7 cents a pound.
- Beef, 3½ cents a pound.
- Carolina tobacco, 3½ to 5 cents a pound.
- Virginia tobacco, 4 to 5 cents a pound.
- Two pound loaf of wheat bread, 6 cents.
- Rye loaf (1 pound 8 ounces), 3 cents.
- Men's boots, \$6.
- Women's shoes, \$1.50.
- Beaver hat, \$8.
- Black satin breeches and striped silk vests, \$3 each.
- Cloth for suits, \$4.75 a yard.

## Rates For Democrats' Convention.

The leading hotels of Baltimore will charge an average of \$3 and \$4 a day during the Democratic national convention, reserving the right to put three persons in single beds in a room. Rooms with baths will be \$10, \$15, \$20, the first rate for two, second for three and third for four persons in a room. Guests who want rooms for one person must pay for two or three, the number the room accommodates. Parlors and sitting rooms will be charged for at the same rate. The general plan is to charge for each room at its maximum capacity. The medium class hotels offer rates correspondingly lower. One hotel proprietor leased two national guard armories to be fitted up with cots and partitions.

## Prevention of Disease.

The latest Austrian movement for the benefit of humanity is a novel institution which has been named the Society For the Prevention of Diseases

and epidemics. It co-operates with the public board of health and the ministry of the interior and aims to reinforce the efforts of these public authorities to improve the general conditions of patients among the poorer classes, to provide adequately trained attendants for the care and nursing of patients during epidemics and to organize medical help and hospital accommodations in non-epidemic times.

The society also encourages investigations relative to the spread of diseases, the treatment and prevention not only of epidemic, but common and infectious diseases.

## Woman's Rights in France.

In France the elections of the universities are open to women students, the elections of chambers of commerce are open to women merchants, elections of labor unions are open to women laborers, and a special commission appointed by the government recommended that corresponding rights be extended to women in municipal and national elections.

## Air Route Over Sahara.

The first step in the direction of establishing a practical aerial route across the Sahara desert was taken by M. le More, a young Frenchman whose home is in Tour. He spent thirteen months in the Sahara country and managed to make a journey of 1,200 miles across the desert in furtherance of his plan.

M. le More asserts that he is fully convinced that if a sufficient number of relay stations are established there will be no great difficulty in maintaining a regular Sahara route for air men across the high tableland between Algeria and the Niger. He believes that the air journey is possible by this route.

M. le More and two companions had some interesting experiences. A cavalry sergeant who was going their way accompanied them through the Takoumbaret gorges, which M. le More thought magnificent. At Tamarasset they found a missionary, Father Fourcaud, living in a hut without any neighbors. He had been in that lonely part of the desert ten years.

From Guo to Timbuktu the journey was by water. After three months in Timbuktu M. le More made a second trip across the desert from Kidal, following a new route to Timmissao, thence to Inzige and returning to In-salah and Algeria along his previous route.

M. le More hopes to be one of the first to cross the Sahara in a flying machine.

## Military Aviation.

M. Millerand, the new Socialist minister of war of France, is credited with the intention of giving France the first regiment of aviators in the world. The military aviation program of France for 1912 provides for an expenditure exceeding \$4,000,000, and orders are being given for 328 machines of all sorts. All fortified places will be provided with aerodromes and repair shops.

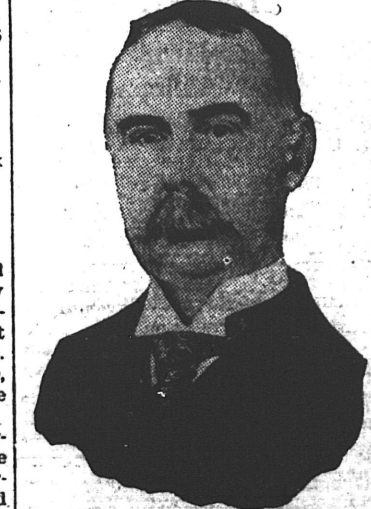
It is said that this energetic action on the part of France is to counteract Germany's supposed intention to create a formidable army aeroplane corps.

## Recalls Sinking of the Puritan.

The selection of Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, U. S. N., to command the new Atlantic reserve fleet of ten first class battleships and several cruisers brings to mind the double court martial of this officer last spring on two separate charges of culpable negligence growing out of the sinking of the old monitor Puritan after a high explosive test in Hampton Roads. Rear Admiral Knight, then a captain, was acquitted for the second time by a court martial of seven rear admirals, but Secretary Meyer disapproved of the findings.

The members of the court were Rear Admirals Robley D. Evans, Edwin C. Pendleton, John A. Rodgers, Albert G. Berry, Samuel P. Comly, Albert C. Dillingham and Charles E. Fox, with Lieutenant Commander Ridley McLean as judge advocate.

Captain Knight had been at Annapolis under arrest since the trial and



Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, Atlantic Reserve Fleet Commander.

was said to be sadly broken in health because of the misfortune which he had suffered. He was ranking captain in the navy and was then due for promotion to the grade of rear admiral.

Now his friends in the navy consider his vindication complete. He has been on duty as president of the special board on naval ordnance at Washington.

# ROYAL AUTHORS' GRAMMAR.

Their Work Sometimes Needs a Great Deal of Editing.

Royal authors sometimes need a deal of editing. A glaring instance was Frederick the Great, whose spelling and punctuation astonished Carlyle. As sure for a cetter heure was a specimen of the former, "and, as for punctuation, he never could understand the mystery of it; he merely scattered a few commas and dashes, as if they were shaken out of a pepper box upon his page and so leaves it."

How, asks Carlyle, can such slovenliness be explained in a king who "would have ordered arrest for the smallest speck of mud on a man's buff belt, indignant that any pipelayed portion of a man should not be perfectly pipelayed?" He can only conclude that Frederick really cared little about literature, after all. Also "he never minded snuff upon his own chin, not even upon his waistcoat and breeches." "I am king and above grammar," said another monarch.—London Chronicle.

## Only Human.



"Can't yer go a little faster?" "Aw, vot yer givin' us? Yer t'ink I'm er sixty horsepower automobile?" —New York World.

## WOMANLY QUALITIES.

**Courage.**—Courage to resist wrong, courage to do right—in short, the courage of her convictions, then:

**Dependableness.**—From the finishing of a small garment for a missionary box to the keeping of an important business engagement. This quality is one which raises a woman on a pedestal from which it would be difficult to dislodge her; next:

**Modesty.**—Enough cannot be said of this quality in woman. It is so essentially hers that without it, one might almost say, she ceases to be a woman; fourth:

**Sympathy.**—Had she no other womanly quality this alone would place her in a class by herself. What a depth of understanding it betokens to feel another's joy, another's successes, another's sorrows, another's pain! And it has been said that the poorest kind of sympathy, is the verbal kind. And a fifth:

**Sincerity.**—A quality so rare that one deceives herself oftentimes in thinking she has it, but it is one which can be attained and should be cultivated by every woman worthy of the name.

And all of the qualities may be combined in one great comprehensive word—

**Womanliness.**—It is the greatest asset a woman can have, and keep it she must, always remembering that when necessity demands the doing of things which men ordinarily do, as it so frequently does, the loss of this great asset is not in the doing of those things, but in the manner in which they are done.—Philadelphia Ledger.

## Lawyers' Ways.

"Do I believe in lawyers?" said the little man bitterly. "No, sir, I do not."

"Why not?" asked his companion. "Because a lawyer never says right out what he means," retorted the small man viciously. "He twists things about so. Suppose he wanted to tell you that two and two make four. He'd begin: 'If by that particular arithmetical rule known as addition we desire to arrive at the sum of two added to two we should find—and I say this boldly, without fear of contradiction—I repeat, we should find by that particular arithmetical formula hereinbefore mentioned—and, sir, I take all responsibility for the statement I am about to make—that the sum of the two given added to the other two would be four.'"

"No, sir," finished the little man coldly; "I do not believe in lawyers."—New York Evening Journal.

## Chivalry Lost.

It was a wet day and the car was nearly full when a very small man entered.

As he was both short in stature and narrow in beam he managed to squeeze himself on to the seat, occupying the last available space.

At the next stop there entered a very large and handsome lady. Without fuss she caught hold of the strap in front of the small man.

But if his height was little his chivalry was great.

"Take my seat, madam!" he cried, struggling to his feet.

"Thank you very much," replied the lady pleasantly. Then a little smile stole over her face as she eyed the full seat. "But—er—where did you get up from?"—New York Evening Journal.



# Fashion and Care of the Home

## Buttonholes Will Be Conspicuous



Note the treatment of the ornamental buttonholes on this modish new gown of purple and white mixture. They are bound with cloth, which greatly increases their size. The binding is white to match the imitation ivory ball buttons. The tunic opens over a simulated underskirt of white tulle. The jacket is of the twenty-six inch length type, closes high in front with short revers and is cut out and rounded below. Narrow tucks that end in embroidered arrowheads also trim the costume.

## SCARFS AND TRAY COVERS.

**Clever Housekeeper Freshened Up These That Were Worn.**

A clever housekeeper freshened up several bureau scarfs and tray covers that were sadly worn so they would last a little longer.

Some were finished with hemstitched edges, others with bands of Mexican drawn work that had been worn in the washing until they were too ragged to be used again. Those that were least worn in the centers and about the scalloped edges were freshened by putting a band of linen torchon insertion, purchased for 10 cents a yard, over the torn drawn work and stitching it securely on both edges with a fine machine stitch.

The corners were mitered and stitch-

ed; then the ragged portion underneath was cut away with sharp scissors, the raw edge of linen turned back and again stitched in place. This made an almost new looking scarf, which doubled the wearing edge of the original.

With those that were scarcely worth spending any money on she cut away the drawn work entirely; then, turning in the edge of the center, she laid it flat over the hem and stitched it down on the very edge.

At each corner it was necessary to cut away a small portion of the hem in order to make the centerpiece fit perfectly, but this was easily done by mitering and stitching the corners flat.

The latter method made a perfectly plain scarf, but one that was strong and durable enough to last several extra months.

## RELIGIOUS WORK

### A New Kind of Revival.

The newspapers recently have begun to give attention to an evangelistic movement of unusual proportions and distinctive methods, says the Review of Reviews. It is said that 8,000 men are at the present time serving on committees throughout the United States in connection with this enterprise. During the coming six months about seventy American cities will be visited by a group of experienced evangelists, and many of the small cities and towns will be reached by the same propaganda through auxiliary committees and speakers. This systematized touring of the country is, however, not the vital feature of what is called "the men and religion forward movement," although it will doubtless surpass all earlier attempts of a similar nature.

The really distinctive element in this organized effort is the scientific study and classification of all data bearing on the religious condition of the nation. The application of the card index system to religious conditions on so vast a scale is something quite new in the world's history. The same methods have been found to succeed in politics, in business and in many forms of industry, and it is only reasonable to expect that they will be attended with some degree of success in the field of religious evangelization. As an instance of the thoroughness with which this survey will be made, it is stated that blanks have been prepared covering over 1,000 points in each city's life.

Local committees in the various cities have this investigation in charge, and in some cases experts

have been engaged, who will give their entire time to the study. Taking this investigation as a basis, charts will be made for each city, upon which will be graphically displayed the most important facts discovered. An effort will be made to obtain exact knowledge concerning the membership and activities of all Protestant churches.

Local committees on "social betterment" will give the facts with reference to the area of the cities, the character of their early settlers and industries and their influence upon the present day life. Each city will be studied as a whole, showing its industries, its predominating nationalities, the density of its population, vital facts with reference to its municipal administration, various organizations affecting its social, political, industrial and religious life, its community problems, such as saloons, dance halls, crimes and arrests; housing and health and, finally, the purpose, efficiency and needs of its public and private agencies for social service.

### Episcopal Bishops to Meet.

Another special meeting of the Episcopal house of bishops has been called. The date is April 11 and the place New York, where the special meeting of last October was held. There is in the call for this second meeting a phrase that is attracting attention. It is this: "Vacancies that may occur during the special session." The inference is that some bishop or bishops are to resign and that vacancies not now existing will need to be filled before adjournment.

## REMOVING STAINS

"A stain," says a French writer on the subject, "is a disgrace to a garment."

Fruit stains are among the most common kind. Pour boiling water on the soiled place and stretch it over an inverted saucer until it dries, first rubbing the water well in with a cloth. Rub according to the grain of the fabric. This is good also for tea, coffee and wine stains.

Oil and grease stains are in a class by themselves. French chalk is the great standby, especially for silks. Cover the spot with the chalk and let it stay all night. In the morning iron it under brown paper. Ironing in the same way or scraping with a heated knife will remove candle and sealing wax stains.

For tar stains use oil of turpentine; for machine oil (on white materials) dip them immediately into cold water. The same treatment acts sometimes, but not always, for iodine stains, which otherwise can be removed by washing with alcohol and rinsing first with soapsuds and then with clean water. Eau de-cologne will also remove candle grease.

For paint or varnish spots cover with butter or olive oil and then apply turpentine. Chloroform should be used instead of turpentine if the stain is an old one.

Here are two ways of removing grease stains, vouched for as excellent: Make a stiff paste of vinegar and fuller's earth, roll it into a ball and dry it. Whenever you wish to use it moisten the stain and rub with the ball. Let it dry and remove with warm water.

## CARE OF BLACK CLOTHES.

They Require as Much Attention as Garments of Any Other Color.

It is a mistake to think that a black dress, coat or skirt does not need the same attention as any other, for, though the dust and soil do not appear to the eye, they are lodged there just the same and should be eradicated as regularly as though the dust showed. A good cleanser can be made by boiling weak coffee until the odor is all gone and then using it on the garment as though it was receiving its original sponging.

All spots should be taken out before this operation with a reliable cleanser, and as to the number of spots a dark cloth will acquire you will be surprised upon making a close inspection. They will all pop out to your gaze if you look over the article of apparel after it has been given a good brushing in preparing for the sponging operation, which is intended to supply a new health and vigor that will give the garment an appearance of brand newness to it.

After any article is thus cleaned it should be pulled into shape so that the pressing will be a task altogether easy of accomplishment. The shaping process can be attended to several times during the time that it takes to dry. All hems should be patted.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

## My Unique Courtship Of the Telegraph Girl

By VLYSSES S. WILTSE

I stood at the telegraph window with my message. At a table inside a girl with chestnut hair and brown eyes sat working a key. Seeing me, she came to the window, punched each word of my message with a pencil and said in a businesslike tone:

"Twenty-nine cents."

"I figure it 23 cents."

"One cent for a stamp."

Now, I knew perfectly well that at that time, a year after the close of the Spanish war, all telegrams must bear a government stamp, but I wanted an excuse to hear the musical voice and look at the pretty face and brown eyes of the telegraph girl, so I continued:

"What's the stamp for?"

"Government."

"Don't you think that's an imposition on the part of the government?" She had been waiting with the end of her pencil between her teeth, but now she left the window and, going to the table, resumed her clickety click, click, click, as imperturbably as if she had not been interrupted.

"Here's the money," I said, handing out a five-dollar bill, though I had the exact amount. I hoped she would not be able to change the bill and I would have an opportunity to talk about it, but she pulled out a drawer, counted \$4.71 and returned to her table without looking at me.

The next day I found it necessary to send another telegram—that is, I made it necessary—and, handing it in at the window, I again saw the words punched and heard the melodious voice say:

"Fifty-one cents, please."

"I make it 50 cents. What's the extra cent for?"

"Stamp."

"What stamp?"

"Government."

"Are we living under an autocracy or are we a free people?"

She started for her table, but I threw down 51 cents, and she returned and took the message with her invariable imperturbability. I had a look of admiration ready for her in case her eyes met mine, but she gathered up the money, went to her table, and again came the clickety click.

I arranged with my sister to send her peculiar messages, to which she was to pay no attention. Then I went to the telegraph office and handed in the following. (It would be useless for any one to tell me that I should have been given a good thrashing for my impudence, because I knew it at the time):

Chestnut hair and brown eyes. Will explain when I see you.

I watched the little telegraph girl carefully as she counted the words, but there was not the slightest twitching of a single muscle. When she had finished she looked at a quarter I had laid down with the message and said:

"Twenty-six cents, please."

"The extra cent?"

"Stamp."

"Ah! Thank you. Here it is."

For the next twenty-four hours I expected that the girl's big brother, if

she had one, might at any time appear and give me the thrashing I merited, but I was prepared for that, being ready to compromise by marrying his sister instantly. However, he did not appear, and I wrote another message to my dummy:

I am sad and lonely. Can't you fit it so that I can call on you this evening?"

"Forty-seven cents."

"Forty-six for the message and one for the government, I suppose?"

No answer. I put down a bill and received my change. Then, handing her a dozen large American Beauty roses, I asked if I could leave them with her for a few hours.

"Certainly, at your own risk," she said. "There's nothing to put them in."

"Never mind that. They'll spoil in time anyway. Everything must wither." And I took my departure as if in a great hurry.

Three days later I returned and called for my flowers. I saw them on the telegraph table in a very dainty vase, but of course faded. I took courage.

"My flowers, please. I am sorry to have troubled you with them so long." She handed them out with the same undemonstrative face and the words:

"Ten cents, please."

"Ten cents? What for?"

"Storage."

I threw down 10 cents and handed in another dozen roses, which she took in her usual businesslike manner. Her composure was upsetting me. Seizing a pen, I wrote a telegram to my sister:

I am wildly in love with a girl with chestnut hair and brown eyes who treats me with supreme indifference.

I looked for at least a slight blush in the cheek or a halting as the pencil jabbed the words. There was not a sign of either.

"Fifty-one cents."

I pulled a half dollar and a cent from my pocket and threw them down impatiently. The girl took up the silver coin, looked at it critically, scratched it, threw it down to hear it ring, then said:

"Counterfeit?"

"Counterfeit? That coin counterfeit? You're mistaken. It's genuine."

"Not the coin—the telegram."

Her face broke into as merry and happy a smile as I ever saw on the face of a woman. I thrust my hand under the bars where I had pushed so many telegrams and managed to get it on hers. She did not withdraw it, and, although the position was cramped, I felt a thrill running up my arm, through my elbow, my shoulder and into my heart.

### Got the Best He Could.

"Whatever he lacked in qualities of the heart," said Lord Clarendon in discussing Cromwell with the king, "we must admit that he had a good head."

"Why should we not admit it?" said Charles, with a glittering eye. "He took my father's."—Lippincott's Magazine.

## A CONTRAST IN PROVERBS.

That of the English and French Modes of Expression is Striking.

The difference between forms of English and French thought is nowhere more aptly and forcefully shown than in certain similar proverbs in the two languages. John Croydon has assembled a number of these and shown a verbal entente cordiale that is worthy of note. Here are some of them, says the Indianapolis News:

"To put the cart before the horse" finds its equivalent in "Mettre la charrue devant les boeufs" ("To put the plow before the oxen"). We affirm that "a new broom sweeps clean"; the French invert this idea in "Vieux boeuf fait sillon droit" ("The old ox makes a straight furrow"), which agrees in sentiment with our "Practice makes perfect." While we usually say "Rome was not built in a day," the Parisian states that "Paris n'a pas été fait en un jour" ("Paris was not built in a day").

When asked to believe something about which there is reason for incredulity we are accustomed to say, "We must take it with a grain of salt," or, to use the Latin phrase, "Cum grano salis;" the Frenchman says, "Croyez cela et buvez de l'eau" ("Believe that and drink some water"). Salt is not sufficient for him; he requires some water to wash it down! We say, "A cat may look at a king;" the French say, "Un chien regarde bien l'évêque" ("A dog may look at a bishop"). While we say "A fault confessed is half redressed," the French look at the same proposition negatively and say, "Une faute n'est est deux fois commise" ("A fault denied is twice committed"). Everybody is familiar with the English proverb, "Early to bed, early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise." The French have a somewhat different idea, "Lever a cinq, coucher a neuf, font vivre d'ans nonantenn" ("To rise at five, dine at nine, sup at five, go to bed at nine, makes a man live to ninety-nine"). To children we say, "Always think three times before speaking once." French youngsters receive somewhat different instructions, although, undoubtedly, the result is as effectual: "Il faut tourner sept fois dans sa botche avant de parler" ("Turn your tongue seven times before speaking").

Left at Once.



Agent—Is the lady of the house in, sir?

Kansas Man—Yes, but she ain't feeling very well this morning.

Agent—Oh, I won't detain her but a moment.

## A Space For Our Little Friends

### Folk Dancing In Schools



Photo by American Press Association.

In the nation wide movement for the adoption of folk dancing in public schools several large cities have become recruits. These dances are part of the regular course of study of English children.

The illustration shows a fairy dance imported from a European country and executed by New York school children.

### JULIANA'S FIRST SALUTE.

Young Sentry Recognized Princess and Was Rewarded.

The little Princess Juliana of Holland is said to be a most delightful little girl. She is being simply and sensibly brought up and is well and strong, says Harper's Bazar. A pretty little story was told of her first appearance in public. It was this: When she was first taken out to ride in the palace gardens the passersby saw only a

nursemaid and a baby, and no special notice was taken of her.

Then a young sentry on duty suddenly realized that this same baby carriage contained her Royal Highness Princess Juliana Louise Emma Marie Wilhelmina, heiress to the throne of Holland.

He saluted solemnly, and as it happened the tiny princess' father was looking out and saw the first salute given to his small daughter. The young sentry was sent for and presented with a gift as a souvenir of the occasion.

## A SHADOW PANTOMIME.

It is an Amusing Entertainment For Young Folks' Parties.

A most amusing entertainment for holiday parties is a shadow pantomime, and, though it is easily managed, few things are more surprising or wonderful to those not in the secret. The most convenient place to arrange the pantomime is in two rooms which communicate by folding doors. A sheet can then be hung up in the space between the doors and the audience seated on one side of the curtain, while the actors perform on the other, their shadows falling on the screen.

This screen being arranged, a strong light should be placed on the ground at some distance from it, says McCall's Magazine.

To throw the shadow of a person on the screen it is only necessary for the individual to stand in front of the light, and the size of the shadow will depend upon his distance from the light. The nearer the object is to the screen the smaller is the shadow, and vice versa. By taking advantage of this fact one boy may appear to walk between another's legs. This is managed by arranging the two individuals at different distances from the light, but in the same straight line. The spot where each person is to stand should be marked upon the floor.

The remarkable and amusing effect of jumping to and from the ceiling is produced by the actor simply jumping over the light. If he jumps toward the audience from behind the light his shadow appears to descend from the lamp his shadow appears to spring up to the ceiling.

### The Pattern on Glue.

Every boy that likes to work with tools prefers to buy his own glue and boil it, as it is more lasting than the ready made glues. Boys that buy glue in sheets must have noticed that it has a peculiar marking on it.

This is not put there for ornament, but is the mark of the netting on which the cakes were laid to dry. Glue is made by long boiling of animal refuse, bones and hoofs especially, and when it is finally reduced to a jelly the air must be allowed to get to both sides of it.



And he didn't.

## ANTIENS USED STENCILS.

Movable Characters Were Used For Many Purposes.

Movable characters were known to the ancients. They were used in teaching children to read. The ancients had also stencil letters, which they used to secure a regular style of penmanship. They even made use of plates, thus open cut containing an entire page. It was placed on the papyrus to guide the pens of children. "An excellent means," saith Quintilian, "to learn them not to exceed the desired proportions."

The Emperor Justinian (A. D. 518) could neither read nor write, an unexplained thing in one of such high rank. When it was necessary for him to sign his name he had a sheet of gold, through which were cut the letters of his name.

"Then," said Procopius, "placing this tablet on the paper, one conducted the hand of the prince, holding the stylus dipped in purple on the type of the different letters, and took away the writing furnished with his signature." The same thing is reported of King Theodor and of Charlemagne. —National Magazine.



**Around the County**

**Graham Chapel**  
Ernest Martin's visited at Eb Goddard's Sunday.  
Frank Layton took his little son to Dr. Davidson a few days ago for a surgical operation. The child suffered a broken limb sometime ago, and did not recover from the injury. It was necessary to have some slivers of bone removed.  
Sick list—Loney Hall's child, Mrs. James Ethridge, Bula Graham and wife, and Miss Isaiiah Henton.  
Norman Burwell visited in Mattoon a couple of days this week.  
Frank and Henry Graham have placed Lumpkin telephones in their residences.  
Odes Graham has moved into the old Billy Spencer property to work for Ernest Cuffie.  
Vay Osborne will work for Reuben Davis this summer.  
John D. Layton visited Sunday with his brother Theodore.  
Mrs. Cora Davis has recently purchased a Blue Bell cream separator.

Do you know of all the minor ailments which are by far the most dangerous? It is not the cold itself that you need to fear, but the serious diseases that it often leads to. Most of these are known as germ diseases. Pneumonia and consumption are among them. Why not take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and cure your cold while you can? For sale by all dealers.

**Jonathan Creek**

The following named persons are candidates for the spring election of April 2 in Jonathan Creek township.  
**DEMOCRATS**  
Walter Boling, town clerk; E. R. Payne, assessor; Charles Elder tax collector; H. W. Vandever, highway commissioner; Joseph Miller, Justice of the Peace; J. E. Harris, school trustee; James Webb, constable.

**REPUBLICAN**

Ed Beals, town clerk; Nathaniel Powell, assessor; Art Roberts, collector; Lawrence Purvis, highway commissioner; John Glorious, Justice of the Peace; Oscar Piper, constable.  
John W. Sikesmith, Greensboro, Penn., has three children, and like most children they frequently take cold. "We have tried several kinds of cough medicine," he says, "but have never found any yet that did them as much good as Chamberlain's Cough Remedy." For sale by all dealers.

**Township Line**

Rev. Major Griffith, the Christian minister at Allenville, was given a surprise dinner by some of his friends from Township Line last Thursday, Mar. 7, it being his 43rd birthday. A very pleasant day was spent. Among those present were, Jesse Lilly's, J. C. Pierce's, Farley Young's, and Frank Doughty's.

If you have trouble getting rid of your cold you may know that you are not treating it properly. There is no reason why a cold should hang on for weeks and it will not if you take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by all dealers.

Some folks sell out and move every time they get into a tight place. That is jumping out of the frying-pan into the fire.

"I Am Well"

writes Mrs. L. R. Barker, of Burd, Ky., "and can do all my housework. For years I suffered with such pains, I could scarcely stand on my feet. After three different doctors had failed to help me, I gave Cardui a trial. Now, I feel like a new woman."



**Take CARDUI**  
The Woman's Tonic  
A woman's health depends so much upon her delicate organs, that the least trouble there affects her whole system. It is the little things that count, in a woman's life and health. If you suffer from any of the aches and pains, due to womanly weakness, take Cardui at once, and avoid more serious troubles. We urge you to try it. Begin today.

**Morgan**  
Sunday visitors, Alfred Blake and wife of north of Sullivan, Hazel, Jessie and Harry McCully and Clyde Shaw at W. Johnson's, Guy Keller's at Manuel Sipe's.  
Mr. and Mrs. Walde Hidden called on Manuel Sipe's Friday evening of last week.  
Mr. and Mrs. Mark Bragg attended the funeral of Mrs. Nancy Rose at the Sand Creek, Sunday.  
Mr. Guy Keller and Charlie Neal visited at Tom Fleming's in Sullivan Saturday.  
Miss Myrtle Shaw of Sullivan spent Saturday night at Charley Nighswander's.  
Mrs. Manuel Sipe spent last Wednesday at Mrs. A. H. Switzer's.  
Mrs. Floyd Emel and children went Saturday to visit her parents, Mr and Mrs. Witters of near Charleston.  
Week's movers: Bud Mathias from the Anderson farm to a faem near Findlay, Charley Webb from near Johathan Creek to the place vacated by Mr. Mathias, Lee Standtler from near New Castle to Jasper Shaw's farm and Joe Siron from Sullivan to the Pedro place.

**STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY.**  
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY.  
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1898. A. W. GLEASON, NOTARY PUBLIC.  
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.  
F. J. CHENEY & CO., TOLEDO, O.  
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.  
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

**East Whitley**

Rev. Smart will fill his regular appointment at Smyser Sunday.  
William Merkle has resigned as Assessor of Whitley Township.  
Mrs. A. J. Waggoner is still poorly at this writing.  
Dolan Carmine's visited at D. Carmine's Sunday.  
Cicero Gibleath was a business visitor in Mattoon, Tuesday.  
Mrs. Scott Young spent Tuesday evening at W. S. Young's.  
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Doughty spent Sunday afternoon at Scott Young's, Misses Edna Waggoner and Faye Young spent Sunday with home folks.  
Smyser School is preparing a program for the last day of school March 29th.  
Homer Boyd's visited at W. S. Young's, Sunday.  
Thamer Simer of near Kimmuddy came up to Earl See's Saturday to make his home.  
W. E. Harpster has been entertaining a brother from near St. Peter.  
W. S. Young and Earl See delivered hogs to Gays Monday.  
Several from this neighborhood visited at Robert Warren's in Bethany Monday.

The most common cause of insomnia is disorders of the stomach. Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets correct these disorders and enable you to sleep. For sale by all dealers.  
**West Whitley**  
Mrs. Nancy Rose died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Samuel Preston Friday of last week. She was 73 years of age, and the widow of Elbert Rose who died a number of years ago. Her maiden name was Hill. The family of Rose lived southwest of Bruce. The funeral was held Sunday morning and the remains taken to the upper Sand Creek churchyard for burial.  
Alcet Henderson was in Sullivan, Tuesday.  
Don't let the baby suffer from eczema, sores or any itching of the skin. Doan's Ointment gives instant relief, cures quickly. Perfectly safe for children. All druggists sell it.

**West Whitley**

**Allenville**  
Walter Nichols died at his home south of here Wednesday night after an illness of five days of pneumonia. He was about 32 years of age. He leaves a widow, two daughters, five brothers and two sisters. They are Mrs. Rosa Nichols and daughters, Alta and Mary, Harry, John, William, Ben and Elmer Nichols, Mrs. Ethel Welsh and a sister in Iowa. The funeral was held at the French church Friday afternoon, Rev. M. K. Griffith officiating.  
James Craig, tax collector of Jonathan Creek township will be in Sullivan at the treasury's office every Saturday to receive taxes. 7 ff

**Harmony**  
Andy Fultz and Oscar Briscoe were business callers in Kirksville Wednesday.  
Henry Banks and wife, and Mrs. Laura Bond visited at Clem Messmore's Monday.  
Granville Marble of Bement, spent Sunday with home folks.  
J. W. Matheson and Lafe Bond were in Sullivan, Thursday.  
Mr. John F. Hoke and wife are on the sick list.  
Jesse Robinson and Joe Butler of near Allenville were at W. Butler's Sunday.  
Edgar Hoke delivered his cattle, at Findlay the first of the week.  
F. B. Siler was a business caller in Kirksville Saturday.  
Early Howard and wife of Allenville called on relatives here the first of the week.  
Ran Miller was in Kirksville Monday.  
Mrs. Emma Selock spent Monday at Wm. Selock's.  
William Sentel and wife visited at A. F. Graven's Sunday.  
Mrs. Grace Selock and children visited at Tildon Selock's Thursday.  
S. A. Carter and J. E. Briscoe, I. N. Marble and wife were in Sullivan, Saturday.  
Monday being Mrs. J. C. Dawdy's 42nd birthday, over 50 of her relatives and friends came with well filled baskets and gave her a complete surprise, a bountiful dinner was served. Mrs. Dawdy received several nice presents and 86 post cards. All enjoyed a royal good time and departed wishing the hostess many more returns of the day.

Constipation causes headache, nausea, dizziness, languor, heart palpitation. Drastephysic grips, sickens, weakens the bowels and don't cure. Doan's Regulax acts gently and cures constipation. 25 cents. Ask your druggist.  
**Lovington**  
Mr. and Mrs. Simpson are visiting in Decatur.  
Rev. Lawson held quarterly meeting at the F. M. church last Sunday.  
Mrs. Hanna Taylor of Lake City was found dead in bed Monday morning. The funeral was preached at the home of her son Charles Taylor in Lovington, Tuesday afternoon.  
Miss Dell Timmons went to Gary, Indiana, Monday to visit a few weeks.  
Rev. Bicknell was in Decatur Monday.  
Mrs. Trumbull living east of town is very sick.  
Mrs. Mary J. Idal, an aged and highly respected lady of this place, died recently aged 81 years, 10 months and 7 days. Complication of diseases connected with the infirmities of old age is given as the cause of her death. Funeral services were held in the Methodist Episcopal church, at 2.00 p. m., Sunday, conducted by Rev. J. S. Bicknell. Interment was made at the Hewitt cemetery.

When you have rheumatism in your foot or instep apply Chamberlain's Liniment and you will get quick relief. It costs but a quarter. Why suffer? For sale by all dealers.  
**PUBLIC SALE.**  
I will sell at public sale 3 1/2 miles east, 3 1/2 miles north of Sullivan, 2 miles south and 1/2 mile west of Cadwell, on  
**Tuesday, March 26, 1912,**  
Commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., the following live stock:  
**12 Head Horses and Mules**  
One span of mules, coming six years old, weight 3700 pounds; one span aged mules, weight 2400 pounds; one good sorrel thorough bred mare, twelve years old; one sorrel thoroughbred mare five years old; one brown thoroughbred mare five years old; one roan mare standard bred, five years old, a fine saddle; one standard registered gray mare, five years old; one pair coming three-year-old colts, good size; one roan mare weight 1700 pounds; one bay horse, weight 1000 pounds. These horses are all of the best breeding and most of them are thoroughly mannered and not afraid of automobiles or objects on the highway, so if you want a good road horse come to this sale  
**11 Head of Cows 11**  
Ranging in age from 2 to 7 years, consisting of some pure-bred brown Swiss and registered. Also one three-year-old pure-bred and registered brown Swiss Bull and a good individual.  
Some of the above cows are now fresh and others will be by day of sale. This is as good a bunch of milk cows as can be found in the county.  
**Lunch Served on Ground.**  
**TERMS OF SALE**—All sums of \$10.00 and under cash. All sums over \$10.00 a credit of ten months will be given, purchaser to give note with approved security, bearing 7 per cent interest from date, before removing property.  
**S. L. SEASS,**  
SIEVER & BURNS Auctioneers.  
"I had dyspepsia or indigestion for years. No appetite, and what I did eat distressed me terribly. Burdock Blood Bitters cured me."  
—J. H. Walker, Saubury, Ohio.

**CHILDREN INJURED**

Ordinary Cathartics and Pills and Harsh Physic Cause Distressing Complaints.

You cannot be over-careful in the selection of medicine for children. Only the very gentlest bowel medicine should ever be given, except in emergency cases. Ordinary pills, cathartics and purgatives are apt to do more harm than good. They may cause griping, nausea and other distressing after-effects that are frequently health-destroying.

We personally recommend and guarantee Rexall Orderlies as the safest and most dependable remedy, which we know, for constipation and associate bowel disorders. We have such absolute faith in the virtues of this remedy that we sell it on our guarantee of money back in every instance where it fails to give entire satisfaction, and we urge all in need of such medicine to try it at our risk. Rexall 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.

Rexall Orderlies commonly relieve all constipation, except of course when of a surgical character. They also tend to overcome the necessity of constantly taking laxatives to keep the bowels in normal condition. Three sizes of packages, 10 cents, 25 cents, and 50 cents. Remember, you can obtain Rexall Remedies in Sullivan only at our store,—The Rexall Store. A. G. BARRUM, Sullivan, Ill.

**GO RIGHT AT IT.**

Friends and Neighbors in Sullivan will Show You How.

Get at the root of the trouble. Rubbing an aching back may relieve it. But it won't cure it. You must reach the root of it—the kidneys.  
Reach the cause; relieve the pain. Begin at once with Doan's Kidney Pills. Have cured thousands of just such cases. Mrs. J. Smith, E. Forest Ave., Arcola, Ill., says: "I know that Doan's Kidney Pills are an excellent remedy for kidney complaint. I have not used them myself but they have been taken by other members of our family and the best of results have been obtained. We have found Doan's Kidney Pills effective in bringing relief from kidney disorders. I know a number of other persons who have used Doan's Kidney Pills with the most satisfactory results."  
For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.  
Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

**Kirksville.**

Sunday visitors Amos Kidwell's at Steve Burton's, Wes Clark's at R. C. Park's, Ray Evans' and Opha Yarnell's at George Bruce's.  
A grand child of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall's was buried near Bethany, Monday.

A portion of the grade of the small bridge west of the F. M. B. A. bridge has washed away and makes crossing dangerous.

Sick list—James Powell, Mrs. Ed Evans, Arless Webb and J. E. Gustin. Births, March 17th, a son to Ed Hillard's; March 18th, a sou to Wm. Yarnell's.



**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 seems as if you could no longer endure these endless days of awful torture—those terrible nights of sleepless agony.  
Then—a 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.**

**ATTENTION!**  
**SMALL FRUIT GROWERS**  
All kinds of small fruit plants to be delivered at my home six blocks south of public square, in April, 1912.  
**Strawberry Plants a Specialty**  
No. 1 plants, well tested varieties. Prices, 60c, 70c, and 80c per 100. Call on me or drop a card as I am confined to the house.  
**C. S. TABOR, Sullivan, Ill.**

**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 pedigree. You can't grow pedigree 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 pedigree—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, 17 varieties; Lettuce, 12 kinds; Tomatoes, 11 the finest; Turnip, 7 splendid; Onion, 8 best varieties; 10 Spring-Flowering Bulbs—6 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 found 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, 654 Buckbee Street, Rockford, Illinois**

**Official Ballot**  
**JONATHAN CREEK TOWNSHIP**

DEMOCRATIC	REPUBLICAN
For Town Clerk. <input type="checkbox"/> <b>WALTER BOLIN</b>	For Town Clerk. <input type="checkbox"/> <b>ED BEALS</b>
For Assessor. <input type="checkbox"/> <b>ED PAYNE</b>	For Assessor. <input type="checkbox"/> <b>N. R. POWELL</b>
For Collector. <input type="checkbox"/> <b>CHAS. ELDER</b>	For Collector. <input type="checkbox"/> <b>ART ROBERTS</b>
For Highway Commissioner. <input type="checkbox"/> <b>WM. VANDEVEER</b>	For Highway Commissioner. <input type="checkbox"/> <b>LAWRENCE PURVIS</b>
For School Trustee. <input type="checkbox"/> <b>ED HARRIS</b>	For School Trustee. <input type="checkbox"/> <b>GEO. BLAIR</b>
For Justice of the Peace. <input type="checkbox"/> <b>JOSEPH A. MILLER</b>	For Justice of the Peace. <input type="checkbox"/> <b>JOHN GLORIOUS</b>
For Constable. <input type="checkbox"/> <b>JAS WEBB</b>	For Constable. <input type="checkbox"/> <b>O. H. PIPER</b>

The above is a fac-simile of the official ballot to be voted in the annual town meeting of Jonathan Creek Township, election on Tuesday, April 2, 1912.  
ED. BEALS, Town Clerk.

**Official Ballot**  
**WHITLEY TOWNSHIP**

DEMOCRATIC	REPUBLICAN
For Town Clerk. <input type="checkbox"/> <b>EARL SEE</b>	For Town Clerk. <input type="checkbox"/> <b>ORVAL ROBY</b>
For Assessor. <input type="checkbox"/> <b>E. C. PEADRO</b>	For Assessor. <input type="checkbox"/> <b>R. M. CUSTER</b>
For Collector. <input type="checkbox"/> <b>H. C. LEDBETTER</b>	For Collector. <input type="checkbox"/> <b>ARNOLD A. SMITH</b>
For Highway Commissioner. <input type="checkbox"/> <b>THOMAS FLESHNER</b>	For Highway Commissioner. <input type="checkbox"/> <b>C. M. (TODD) DAVIS</b>

The above is a fac-simile of the official ballot to be voted in the annual town meeting of Whitley Township, election on Tuesday, April 2, 1912.  
**M. W. GARRETT, Town Clerk.**

**IMITATION TYPEWRITER TYPE**  
For circular letters, recently added to the Herald Job Department. Let us figure on your circular work.  
**Pays to Go Slow.**  
It is sometimes better not to get fighting mad over the impugned innocence of our friends until we learn the facts in the case.  
**Proof Positive.**  
"The people next door seem anxious to be friendly. How did you get that idea?" "They have busted their phonograph."—Houston Post.