

The Saturday Herald.

VOLUME XX.

SULLIVAN, MOULTRIE COUNTY, ILLINOIS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1912.

NUMBER 40.

BIG ROOM FULL STOCK

And Just As We Represent It.

We do not have an EXCLUSIVE Book and Jewelry Store, but we carry the largest and most complete line of Jewelry, Watches, Cut Glass, Silverware, School Books, School Supplies

To be found in this County.

E. E. BARBER & SON

Sullivan and Decatur



ANNOUNCEMENT

MR. R. C. AUGUSTINE, the Decatur Optician, will be at Barber's Book Store on the

Third Saturday of Each Month

Next date, Saturday, Oct. 19
Call at his store when in Decatur, at 143 North Water street.

SPRINGFIELD

The city of beauty and of Patriotic Interest. The city of the annual Illinois

State Fair

Oct. 4 to 12, Inclusive

is best reached by the frequent and efficient special and regular train service of the

Illinois Central RAILROAD.

In addition to regular train service, a SPECIAL TRAIN will be run on October 9, 10 and 11, leaving Sullivan at 7:40 a. m., arriving at Springfield 10:15 a. m. Returning, leave Springfield at 7:05 p. m.

Round Trip Fare, \$2.00

Tickets at above fare will be sold Oct. 4 to 12, inclusive, good for return to and including Oct. 14, 1912. These tickets will be good on all trains, except "Daylight Special," trains Nos. 19 and 20.

Tickets, train time and specific fare from your station may be had of your local agent.

H. J. PHELPS, G. P. A.,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

State Fair Service Via Wabash

Oct. 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, train No. 30 due at Sullivan at 8:58 a. m. and No. 31, due at 6:30 p. m., will be annulled.

On above date a special train will leave Sullivan 7:03 a. m., arriving at Springfield at 10:15 a. m. Returning will leave Springfield at 5:45 p. m. and arrive at Sullivan at 9 p. m.

See hand bill for other information.
FOR RENT—Five room cottage on East Jackson street. Mrs. EDITH AUSTIN.—Adv.

THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE

Horse and Colt Show—Sullivan, October 16, 17 and 18.

Following is the program of the Moultrie County Farmers' Institute, Horse, Colt and Corn Show, also the premiums offered in the school rally:

WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 16, MORNING.

9:30.....Horse Show

AFTERNOON.

1:30.....Music

1:45 to 2:30—"Maintenance of Earth Roads" T. B. Agg, Assistant State Highway Engineer, Springfield, Illinois.

Music.

3:00 to 4:00—"Crop Rotation" Chas. Adkins, Bonest, Illinois.

EVENING.

7:30.....Music

7:45.....Miss Harriet Blauker

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, MORNING.

9:30.....Horse Show

AFTERNOON.

1:30.....Music

Election of officers—Farmers' Institute.

1:45 to 2:40—"Alfalfa for Illinois—How to grow, cure and get most out of it—10 years experience."—H. M. Aiken, Benton, Ill.

Music.

3:30 to 4:00.....Miss Harriet Blauker

Election of officers—Domestic Science Dept.

EVENING.

7:30.....Music

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, MORNING.

9:30—School Day. Miscellaneous Business, Parade.

AFTERNOON.

1:30.....Music by the Band

1:40 to 2:40.....Address W. S. Booth, Ass't. State Superintendent.

Orations by School Children.

Contests.

PREMIUMS OFFERED.

A \$25.00 silk banner will be given to the country school making the best showing in the parade, based on decorations and per centage of attendance. After this year the banner will be competed for on the record of the school for the entire year.

Five dollars in cash will be given to the school bringing in the best decorated wagon, the decorations to be made from corn.

\$2.50 in cash for the boy on horseback with best Indian costume.

\$2.50 in cash for boy and \$2.50 in cash for girl appearing in the parade with the best costumes as chief and squaw.

ORATORICAL CONTEST.

Ten minute original orations.

Boy, 1st—Medal by B. F. Peadro.

Boy, 2nd—\$2.50 cash.

Girl, 1st—\$3.00 in trade, Sullivan Dry Goods Company.

Girl, 2nd—\$3.00 pair of shoes, O. L. Todd.

COURT HOUSE NEWS

CIRCUIT COURT.

The case of Lowe vs. Ekiss was dismissed Monday in the circuit court at cost of plaintiff. The cause of the suit was over a pony Isaac Lowe purchased of John Ekiss over a year ago. Mr. Lowe bought the pony and sold it in a few days and the new owner claimed the pony had a "dead" eye. He made Lowe make good and Lowe came onto Mr. Ekiss for his money. Ekiss claimed the pony was sound when he sold it. The case did not come to trial.

In the partition suit of George H. Neilan against Margaret C. Neilan, death of Margaret Neilan, suggests leave to amend. Granted in vacation. Rufus Huff appointed guardian for infant-defendants.

U. G. Grigsby against Arthur B. Miller, attachment suit dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

The people of the State of Illinois on relation of Bert Fultz against Wm. Birch, mayor, Art Ashbrook, city clerk, and Mat Dedman, treasurer of the City of Sullivan. Petition for mandamus. Suit dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

In the case of the Eckhart Carriage Co. vs. E. B. Eden, jury returned a verdict in favor of plaintiff for \$50.

In the case of Minnie D. Riley vs. Edward E. Pyatt and Ann Pyatt, attachment remanding suit. Jury failed to agree and was discharged.

Employment Service.

Any person desiring to hire corn-huskers, broom corn hands, carpenters, brick layers, cooperers, tile ditchers, teamsters, domestic help, etc., come and see me. No charge. Leave orders. EARL CROWDER.

40-1st Adv. Phone 358.

Civil Service Examination

AN EXAMINATION FOR CLERK AND CARRIER WILL BE HELD AT THE POST-OFFICE IN THIS CITY ON OCT. 26, 1912

Age limit, 18 to 42 years, on the date of the examination.

Married women will not be admitted to the examination. This prohibition, however, does not apply to women who are divorced or those who are separated from their husbands and support themselves, but they are eligible for appointment only as clerk.

Applicants must be physically sound, and male applicants must be not less than 5 feet, 4 inches in height without boots or shoes, and weigh not less than 125 pounds without overcoat or hat.

For application blanks and for full information relative to the examination, qualifications, duties, salaries, vacations, promotions, etc., address immediately

Miss Amy W. Booz, Secretary, Board of Civil Service Examiners, Post-office, Sullivan, Ill.

Parcels Post Stamps

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29—Arrangements have been made by Postmaster General Hitchcock for the engraving and manufacture of a series of twelve stamps, unique in size and novel in design, for exclusive use in the forwarding of packages by the parcels post. Under the law recently enacted by congress, ordinary stamps cannot be used for this purpose.

The special parcels post stamps will be larger than the ordinary stamps and will be so distinctive in color and design as to avert any possible confusion with stamps now in use.

The new issue will be in three series of designs. The first will illustrate modern methods of transporting mail, one stamp showing the mail car on a railway train, another, an ocean mail steamship; a third, an automobile now used in the postal service; and a fourth, the despatch of mail by aeroplane.

The second series will show at work in their several environments, the four great classes of postal employees—post office clerks, railway mail clerks, city letter carriers, and rural delivery carriers. The third series will represent four industrial scenes, showing the principal sources of the products that probably will be transported extensively by parcels post.

The stamps will be ready for distribution December 1, in order that the sixty thousand post offices may be supplied with them before the law becomes effective, January 1st.

Auto Tourists at State Fair

The Springfield Commercial Association is preparing to care for at least 450 automobiles driven by tourists during the week of the state fair. Letters have been received by Secretary Snape, asking what arrangements have been made for the accommodation of tourists. Mr. Snape visited the different garages and secured the promise of their cooperation in a plan to see that every machine is properly cared for.

Mayor Schnepf offered the use not only of his vacant property at Second and Adams, but any other he may have about the city that may be used for the purpose. He also suggested that he would assist in providing shelter tents on these grounds if necessary. The association will probably supply tents, however and appoint a caretaker who will look after the automobiles of tourists.—Springfield News.

J. D. DICKERSON, secretary, Illinois State Fair.

St. Louis Events

The Veiled Prophet will make the thirty-fifth annual visit to St. Louis next Tuesday night, October 8. There will be a celebration next Sunday at the fair grounds in St. Louis. Gov. Wilson's principal St. Louis addresses will be next Wednesday night in Coliseum, where admission will be free to all.

Doan's Regulets cure constipation, tone the stomach, stimulate the liver, promote digestion and appetite and easy passages of the bowels. Ask your druggist for them. 25 cents a box.—Adv.

"Murder Will Out"

We were careful in relating anything in regard to our trip to South Dakota in telling of the dust and dirt we had.

We recall telling our most intimate friends of the dust and dirt we had to contend with on the South Dakota trip, of our daily ablutions and of the extreme care we took not to wash the face. The wind and sun made it necessary to use cold cream and a preparation prepared by a pharmacist to cleanse the countenance and preserve the complexion.

We regret very much that was not explained before this, for certainly it had been a great strain on the editor to have kept this pent up in his breast all this time and so concerned about us. Such a pent up condition might interfere with the respiration and cause the expiration to become stronger than the inspirations and give the coroner a job. The verdict would be heart failure.

Next trip to Rockton get our recipe and preserve the complexion.

Unjust to Team

The Sullivan team accepted the defeat with good grace, and showed their sportsmanship in ways that made it evident that this part of their training had not been received through their coach, Roger Huff of Illinois. Huff refused to show the good spirit with Referee Ashmore which would ordinarily be expected between men from the same school, and thoroughly disgusted everyone, including his own team, by his interference with play, and other actions on the field, in which he was ably assisted by two friends (Dave Miller and Nim Huff are probably referred to).—Sullivan Progress—Decatur Herald.

The above paragraph in regard to the game of football played in Decatur last Saturday, between the high school teams of Sullivan and Decatur is absolutely false.

CAPTAIN, MANAGER, AND MEMBERS OF THE SULLIVAN TEAM.

Racing at State Fair

The greatest racing in the west is always provided at the Illinois State Fair, Oct. 4-12. This year over \$30,000 in cash purses and stakes are offered and magnificent racing is assured—the best in the entire western country. At this writing it is not possible to give the entries, as the dates for closing entries has not arrived. Enough is known to promise without qualification, that the greatest list of entries ever seen on a race track will appear at the Illinois State Fair this year.

Many of these entries would be considered "special attractions", but there are so many that it is not possible to discriminate. Every famous driver in the country will handle the reins behind noted horses. Twenty-eight thousand dollars are offered to trotters and pacers and over \$2,000 to runners. These magnificent purses certainly will bring out the best blood and muscle in the country. The races begin at 12:30 p. m. Monday, Oct. 11. Superintendent of Speed J. T. Montgomery of Charleston, is overwhelmed with the splendid prospects.

An Honest Man.

J. R. Bean received the following letter a few days ago, which relieved him of much worry:

DANVILLE, ILL., Oct. 1, 1912.

MR. J. R. BEAN, Sullivan, Ill.

Dear Sir:—In getting off the Wabash train here at Danville tonight I picked up a small pocket book containing some small change, lodge receipts, notes, etc. Your name being on these papers, I presume it is yours. I gave it to the proprietor of the Saratoga hotel, of Danville, who awaits your instructions in regard to same. Trusting you will get it O. K. believe me to be,

Yours very truly,
W. F. MCCULLOUGH,
Smith Hotel, Peoria, Ill.

Where to Eat.

If cook packs up and takes her leave, You need not worry, fret nor grieve; Let hunger's pangs cause no dismay, Just eat your meals at Parker's cafe.

40-4—Adv.
Torturing eczema spreads its burning area every day. Doan's Ointment quickly stops its spreading, instantly relieves the itching, cures it permanently. At any drug store.—Adv.

THE ILLINOIS STATE FAIR

Demand For Space This Year Is Unprecedented

"Space all sold" is the reply the various superintendents are making to inquiries for space for the Illinois State fair, October 4-12. An unprecedented demand for room this year has fairly overwhelmed the superintendents.

Dr. J. T. Montgomery, superintendent of speed, is sanguine that the racing this year will eclipse anything and everything heretofore attempted in the West. Larger purses, \$30,000 and more, more entries—the fields are enormous, and fiercer finishes are promised.

J. Alex. Sloan, manager of the automobile races, reports that enough cash and trophies will be divided among the "devil" drivers of automobiles to buy a splendid Illinois farm. A magnificent card of eight events has been arranged. The climax will be the last event, the five-mile race between the aeroplanes, automobiles, and motorcycles. Saturday, October 12.

In the dairy cattle department the entries always have been larger than those of any other state, and Superintendent J. K. Hopkins, of Princeton reports that he cannot find stall room for all who want to enter this year.

"The poultry department is one of the big features of the state fair," said O. L. McCord, of Danville, assistant superintendent in charge under Superintendent Al Wallerstein. "We have the finest building in the country, and the 1911 exhibit was recognized as one of the greatest shows in the United States.

"The beef breeds of cattle," said Superintendent H. B. Taylor, of Fairbury, "while not as large in number of entries as some fairs, exceed those of last year. Illinois breeders are waking to the fact that there is money in breeding good cattle."

The heavy horse department has always been a feature of the state fair, and Superintendent, John Shaw of Harrisburg says the exhibit this year surpasses any former year, which is saying a great deal. "We are cramped for room" remarked Mr. Shaw, "and it is regretted that the new horse barns could not be erected this year."

"Light horses?" replied Superintendent L. O. Skiles, of Virginia, to a question, "I wish you had room for a list of all the entries in my department. It will be the most magnificent display of aristocrats on four feet ever gathered in a fair grounds." Illinois was never strong on jacks and jennets, but under the wise and conservative management of Superintendent Joab Goodall, of Marion, the list of entries is growing larger every year.

The erection of the new sheep pavilion west of the race track in time for the fair this year, has acted as a tonic for the sheep exhibitors, and a large number of new entries have been made. Superintendent A. W. Miller of 325 court house, Chicago, reports flattering prospects of many entries.

Superintendent John S. Culp, of Bathalto, is overwhelmed with congratulations of the swine breeders, on account of the new swine pavilion, which will be ready in time for the fair. "I tell you the boys with pigs will be on hand with the best specimens of the hog family you ever saw."

Superintendent S. F. Wilk of Chicago, in charge of mechanic art, reports an increased demand for floor space, which he cannot give, and Superintendent J. E. Taggart, of Freeport, is expecting his department of farm products to make a better showing than ever before.

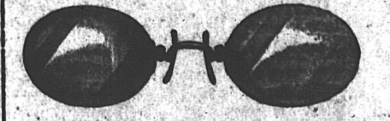
The horticulture, commanded by Superintendent J. J. McComb, of Chicago, and floriculture, by superintendent Robert O'Dyer of Chicago, report overflowing entries in both departments.

The machinery department is one of the most important, and Superintendent S. F. Dike, of North Crystal Lake, has a hard time trying to put sixty acres of implements and machinery and automobiles and carriages in twenty acres of space.

Under the able superintendency of Dr. John Dill Robertson, of Chicago, the department of education has become one of the features of the state fair. Superintendent E. B. David, of Alledo, makes a flattering report for the department of textile fabrics, and amateur art, and Superintendent W. E. Davis of Libertyville, for apiary, culinary, and pantry.

Midway vaudeville shows will be better than in previous years.—Adv.

There's a law prohibiting cruelty to animals—but none for the way you neglect your eyes.



But remember you pay for the abuse you give them in more ways than one. Why do so many people wear glasses now? is asked often. Because the facilities for taking care of them with proper glasses is at your hand and wise people are looking forward to good eyes and giving them proper glasses.

That's Our Business

Consult us at Barram's Drug Store on third Saturday of each month.

Next date here Oct. 19
Wallace & Weatherby

The Optical Shop

Optometrists and Opticians
109 E. North St., DECATUR, ILL.

O. F. Foster DENTIST

Office hours 8:00 to 12:00
1:00 to 5:00—Phone 64.

Over Todd's Store south side square

Sullivan Illinois
Residence Phone 110

A. A. CORBIN

LICENSED EMBALMER AND UNDERTAKER

ANSWERS CALLS PROMPTLY

AT ANY AND ALL HOURS

Day Phone 36 Residence Phone 377

SULLIVAN, ILL.

GONNOR & NEWBOULD

Funeral Directors

B. F. CONNOR, Licensed Embalmer.

Day Phone, No. 1, Night, 384 and 387

F. M. PEARCE

Real Estate and Insurance

Notary Public

OFFICE IN ODD FELLOW'S BUILDING

SULLIVAN, ILLINOIS

For Coroner Moultrie County

Dr. W. E. Scarborough

The Democratic Nominee

He deserves re-election, and is subject to the voters of the county.

CHAS. C. LEFORGEE ROBT. P. VAIL
WM. R. HUFF

LeForgee, Vail & Huff

Attorneys-at-Law

OFFICE—South Side Square, over

City Book Store.

Gather Your Seed Corn Early

The Wabash is distributing by bills broadcast, urging the early selection of seed corn for use of next spring's planting. Hundreds of farmers had to replant their corn last spring and then had only one half or two thirds of a stand because they waited until spring to get their seed and then picked it from the crib. The fly bill issued by the Wabash gives valuable suggestions how to go about in the selection of fully developed ears most suitable for this purpose, also how seed corn should be stored during the winter months. Copy of this fly bill can be obtained from any Wabash agent or by addressing J. D. McNamara, G. P. A., St. Louis, Mo.—Adv.

Third Parties In Politics

Crisp Sporting Chatter

By "DISCUS"



Launching of the Roosevelt Progressive Organization recalls to mind interesting periods in the history of the United States Government.

One of a series of articles on presidential nominees. The Socialist and Prohibition tickets will be taken up next week.

WILL the national Progressive party of 1912, fighting to again elect Theodore Roosevelt president of the United States and Governor Hiram W. Johnson of California vice president, remain a permanent fixture in American politics? That is the big question as affecting the future of Republican and Democratic organization, and its answer, which none can give with positiveness, is vital to both of the present two big parties. The question of immediate concern is, What will be the voting strength of the Progressives election day? That question, of course, cannot be answered now.

Meanwhile Roosevelt and Johnson, quite alike in temperament and both fighters, are waging a campaign which the whole country, regardless of individual political conviction, is watching with intense interest. Roosevelt, unable to win the Republican nomination from Taft at the Republican national convention, and criticizing the methods of that party on this memorable occasion, lost no time in repining, but immediately busied himself in pushing plans for the organization of a new party, which he soon announced would be launched at its own convention. These plans were carried out, and with a former president seeking a third term as the nominee of a party he organized in opposition to the one under which he was elected to that office a situation unique in political annals was brought about.

The opponents of the colonel's policies and methods assailed him for his action, but his answer was that conditions were such that he had no alternative but to do as he did.

The Roosevelt Promises.
With a platform pledging many reforms, such as a permanent nonpartisan tariff commission, a commission to control corporations, suffrage for women, preferential primaries in presidential years, the election of United States senators by popular vote, a national commission to control all interstate industry and a larger navy, the Progressive standard bearer plunged into the fray with characteristic vigor, and now, with the verdict of the people only a month away, he is redoubling his efforts, while Johnson, his running mate, is rendering Trojan service.

The colonel's woman suffrage declaration brought him the support of a number of prominent women. Jane Addams, the distinguished settlement worker, was one of the first to advocate his cause. Miss Alice Carpenter of Brookline, Mass., is one of the women most active in the campaign.

George W. Perkins, chairman of the executive committee and Senator Joseph M. Dixon of Montana, chairman of the national committee, are in the midst of the heavy work, and both say that the prospects are cheering. Like all party leaders, they say, in fact, that victory looks certain.

Other Third Parties.
There have been many third parties in political history. The agitation against slavery brought one of them into existence, and its national convention was organized much after the

Photographs copyright by American Press Association.

1.—Senator Joseph M. Dixon. 2.—Governor Hiram W. Johnson. 3.—Colonel Roosevelt. 4.—George W. Perkins. 5.—Miss Alice Carpenter. 6.—Oscar K. Davis, secretary of Progressive national committee.

fashion of the Progressives. The first mentioned convention was held at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1848. The movement declared that, although congress was without power to interfere with the slave states, nevertheless it was its duty to abolish slavery when it had the constitutional right and that it should prevent the extension of slavery to the territories.

"Free soil, free speech, free labor and free men" was the cry of the new party, popularly termed the "Free Soil party." That name was accepted by its adherents the same as "bull moose" was good naturedly accepted by the Roosevelt Progressives.

The Free Soil party lasted four years, but it provided the nucleus of the Republican party of today. Whigs and Democrats, offended by the sentiment in the south for the extension of slavery into the territories, composed the Free Soil party. In 1852 it went into the Republican party to support Francis G. Birney for president.

The "Barn Burners" of a few years later was a name applied to a division of the Democrats in New York state. It was a term of reproach from the other faction known as "Old Hunkers." These acceders from the Democratic party of New York received their designation as the result of a story told in a public speech by an old line Democrat of a Dutchman who to get rid of the rats that infested his barn burned it. The word "Hunkers" came from the Dutch word "hunkeren," used in connection with "after" and meant, as used in politics, "hunkered" after office and the spoils of political warfare. It was Dutch slang and still survives in the term "hunkering after."

The term "Abolitionist" as applied to the Abolitionist party, perished with the freeing of slaves.

The "Know Nothings."
The so-called "Know Nothing" party, whose official name was the American party, was a movement of the later "fifties." It was really a secret order and formed by Edward Z. C. Judson, formerly an officer in the navy of the United States. Judson was a novelist and his pen name was "Ned Buntline." The American party received the name "Know Nothing" because of its secrecy, the invariable answer of its followers when interrogated regarding its meaning and purposes being "I know nothing."

Among the planks in its platform were: "Repeal all naturalization laws." "None but Americans in office." "A pure American common school system" and "America for Americans." It adopted a countersign taken from one of General Washington's orders during the revolution—"Put none but Americans on guard tonight."

While the American party extended its influence and ultimately scored some important victories at the polls, the outbreak of the civil war terminated its life. Its principles had excited the angry antagonism of foreigners, and many sanguinary conflicts were the result.

In 1887 a somewhat more liberal American party, called "The American Protective association," appeared

and resumed the battle along the lines of its predecessor. It was also a secret organization, but it differed from the other American party in that naturalized citizens who took the oath that they would be "true Americans" were admitted under its banner. It became influential, and, while its machinery remains intact today, it is too weak to be an independent party.

The Split When Greeley Ran.
The "Liberal Republican" party was a creation of 1870. Differences over the reconstruction of the southern states had led to a split in the Republican fold, and the defection was the outcome. The Liberal Republicans nominated Horace Greeley for president in 1870, and the Democrats endorsed Greeley at their national convention. The defeat of the Liberal Republican nominee sounded the knell of the organization. Yet it took many former Republican followers to the Democratic camp.

When the civil war ended many new parties sprang up, some of national scope and others limited to particular states. Prominent among these was the "Anti-Monopoly Organization of the United States." Its platform included the following issues: Economical government, enactment of equitable laws, direct vote for senators, graduated income tax, low tariff and prohibition of land grants to corporations. The agitation at this time is said to have been responsible for the interstate commerce law with its provisions for an interstate commerce commission.

The Anti-Monopoly party joined with the Greenback Labor party under the name of the People's party, and the Farmers' Alliance was included. This was in 1892. The initiative and referendum were added to the contentions of the Anti-Monopolists, whose principles the People's party stood for.

This political movement began the agitation for postal savings banks, since established, and the Democrats took up some of its issues. "Populist" was the name by which the People's party adherents were generally known.

"Mugwumps," Federalists, Whigs.
Other third parties were the "Mugwumps," that faction of the Republican party which declined to support James G. Blaine, the Republican nominee, for president. The Federalists disappeared as a party in 1816, losing identity in the National Republican party. The latter began to go to pieces in 1833, those of federal principals affiliating themselves with the Whig party. A remnant of the Federalists remained organized four years.

The Whig party lived for twenty-seven years, naming its last national ticket in 1860. Then its voters in the north went over to the Republican party, and those south of the Mason and Dixon line exercising no political function were called the "Unionists." Following the civil war most of the southern voters became Democrats, the stern reconstruction laws being the chief reason for this affiliation on their part. The Republican party, born in 1854, started as a third party, but soon vanquished the Whigs and became one of the two big national bodies in politics.

"Will Sheppard last until the 1916 Olympic games?" This is one of the leading questions that athletic followers are asking themselves. It seems impossible for the great middle distance champ to keep up his heart-breaking performances for four more years. But peerless Mel is a great one at upsetting the dope, and the chances are he'll be waiting at the barrier when they start things off in Berlin.

Princeton university oarsmen are to have a \$35,000 boathouse on Carnegie lake.

Baker, the young Princeton halfback, is following his father's footsteps in great shape. Baker, Sr., was a backfield star for the Jerseyites' back in the eighties.

Minnesota is without the services of Pickering, the star fullback and captain of last season. Wisconsin declared that the Gophers' star had played professional baseball and was therefore debarred from intercollegiate sport. After an investigation the Minnesota faculty upheld the protest and Pickering was canned.

Griffons are a breed of dogs growing rapidly in favor just now. One of their characteristics is an almost human expression, but despite that they are said to be well thought of by other dogs.

While it is a little early to predict, it is doubtful if there will be a Kitty league next season. Every team in the league has lost money this season, and next year Evansville will try to get into faster company, while Paducah may drop out.

The Cairo club probably is the heaviest loser in the league, owing to many changes made in the team. Cairo will not be a member if Paducah drops out.

The fall horse show at Piping Rock, Long Island, will be held this week.

The New South Wales Rugby team is due to arrive in this country soon to play the star teams of America. It will start in San Francisco and play its way east.

The national reliability tour of the American Automobile association will start from Detroit on Oct. 7. The run to New Orleans is scheduled to take ten days. The entrants have already

assembled in the Michigan city and are anxiously awaiting the starter's word.

Although the Princeton football team has lost its two stars, Eddie Hart and Sam White, through graduation, Coach Roper expects to be able to put a team



Photo by American Press Association. Pendleton, the Princeton Captain and Halfback.

on the field that will equal last year's great record. Captain Pendleton, who was handicapped last season by a bad ankle, is in splendid condition, and his dashing backfield play should form the nucleus of a winning team.

Just Be Glad.
O heart of mine, we shouldn't
Worry so!
What we missed of calm we couldn't
Have, you know.
What we've met of stormy pain
And of sorrow's driving rain
We can better meet again
If it blow.
We have erred in that dark hour
We have known,
When the tears fell with the shower
All alone.

Were not shine and shower blent
As the gracious Master meant?
Let us temper our consent
With his own.

For we know not every morrow
Can be said
So, forgetting all the sorrow
We have had,
Let us fold away our fears
And put by our foolish tears
And through all the coming years
Just be glad.
—James Whitcomb Riley.

In the Sunday School Class

Text of the lesson.—Mark vi. 45-56.

Some one has said that, while the feeding of the 5,000 sets before us our great commission to give living bread to the hungry multitudes, the boat in the storm with Jesus away on the mountain top is wonderfully suggestive of another feature of this present age, the conflict of the church with the world, the flesh and the devil, while the Lord Jesus is at the right hand of the Father on behalf of his tried and tolling people. We are certainly in a great conflict, not with flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against wicked spirits in heavenly places (Ephesians vi. 12), and we need the whole armor of God to stand against the wiles of the devil. One great trouble is that we are too ignorant of his devices and are apt to be deceived by his religious activity and think it to be of God. Everything that does not honor Jesus as God and rest only on his great sacrifice for the forgiveness of sins, however religious it may seem, cannot be of God and must therefore be of the devil.

Consider, then, the bold that he has upon the vast majority of the people in the world, not only in heathendom, with their many religions, but a great part of Christendom, including all the isms which deny the supernatural birth of Christ, his deity, his spotless life, his death as our substitute, his literal resurrection from the dead, his present ministry at the right hand of the Father and his coming again to set up his kingdom of righteousness and peace on the earth. Truly, the winds are contrary, and, though the storm is not yet as great as it will be, it is already quite severe.

It is a good time for such as Daniel and his friends, for such as will bow to none but the living and true God. It looks like the time when the adversary shall speak great words against the Most High and shall wear out the saints of the Most High and many shall be purified, made white and tried (Daniel vii. 25; xii. 10). It also looks to many as if did to the disciples in the boat, as if the Lord neither saw nor cared. How comforting, then, are the words, "He saw them toiling in rowing" (48). When it seemed dark as midnight to Israel because of the oppression of the Egyptians the Lord said to Moses, "I have seen, I have heard, I know, I am come down to deliver" (Exodus iii. 7, 8). When Peter was in prison, after James had been beheaded, and unceasing prayer was made by the church unto God for him, it was not until the last night that the angel delivered him, but he was not too late and never is.

In the morning watch Jesus came walking on the sea, and when they received him into the ship the wind ceased, and immediately they were at their destination (verse 51; John vi. 21).

Compensation.
We can't have roses all the time
There must be now and then
A thorn or two amid the blooms,
And that's why men are men
We can't have gladness all the while
There must be tears for all
But, oh, how sweet at last the smile
When tears have ceased to fall
We can't have triumph every day
There must be some defeat,
But just one victory for the right
Makes all the losses sweet.
—Baltimore Sun

ASSYRIA'S ADOBE RAMPARTS.

House Building Methods Much Like Those Employed in Egypt.

Nearly akin to Egyptian house building methods were those of ancient Assyria, where the stiff clays of the valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates furnished the rude mud walls of the lowliest shelter and the mass of walls of the city and its palaces, temples and ramparts. While there is no lack of gigantic statues and symbolic monoliths, stone stairs and paved approaches and the remains of the alabaster and syenite facings, which covered the plainer masonry, the real strength of Babylon and Nineveh lay in the masses of brickwork which, in mighty Babylon, it is recorded, formed the lofty towers and ramparts which for forty-two miles girdled a district five times as large as modern London with a great wall, whose summit, embattled and forming a continuous chariot way, rose from 300 to 350 feet above the fertile plain.

One hundred gates with brazen hinges, says the National Magazine, are said to have poured out Babylon's legions in war and its millions in peace. The great river, bridled and parapeted, flowed in, through and out of the city under massive bridges, over ample tunnels and through huge water gates which no fleet might force or engine of war lay low. Surely never before or since, in the history of the world, have the plummet, hammer and trowel of the bricklayer played so important a part in securing the safety and prolonging the magnificence of a great city.

RELICS IN JERUSALEM.
Pottery Recently Unearthed Appears to Date From 3000 B. C.
Some interesting archaeological discoveries have been made by a French party engaged in extensive excavations at Jerusalem, on the southeastern slope of the temple hill—the Ophel of Scripture. A number of very early tombs containing pottery were discovered, but only a few of the graves were sufficiently well preserved to enable their exact age to be determined. Judging from the fragments of pottery and other objects which were found, they appear to date from about 3000 B. C. to 2000 B. C. Some of the fragments resemble the class of ware discovered by Schliemann at Hisarlik, in Troy, and other places in Asia Minor, while some show traces of archaic Greek influence.

There were also found some broken figures of Ashtaroth, the Canaanitish form of the Babylonian goddess Ishtar, but no inscriptions either in Babylonian or Phoenician were brought to light.

A WONDERFUL HORSE TAMER.

Tale of Rarey, the Iowa Farmer, Who Subdued Cruiser.

There never was a horse tamer to compare with the Iowa farmer, Rarey, whose wonderful feats with vicious animals made him famous the world over. One of his most remarkable exploits is recalled in "Sporting Stories," by Thornaby.

Cruiser was the property of Lord Dorchester and was a favorite for the Derby in Wild Dayrell's year, but broke down about a month before the race. Like all horses of Veulson's blood, his temper was bad, and his owner was glad to get rid of him. When started for Rawcliffe the man who had him in charge was told on no account to put him in a stable, for he would never get him out. The injunction was disregarded, for when the man wanted some refreshment he put Cruiser in the public stable and left him. In order to get him out the roof had to be ripped off.

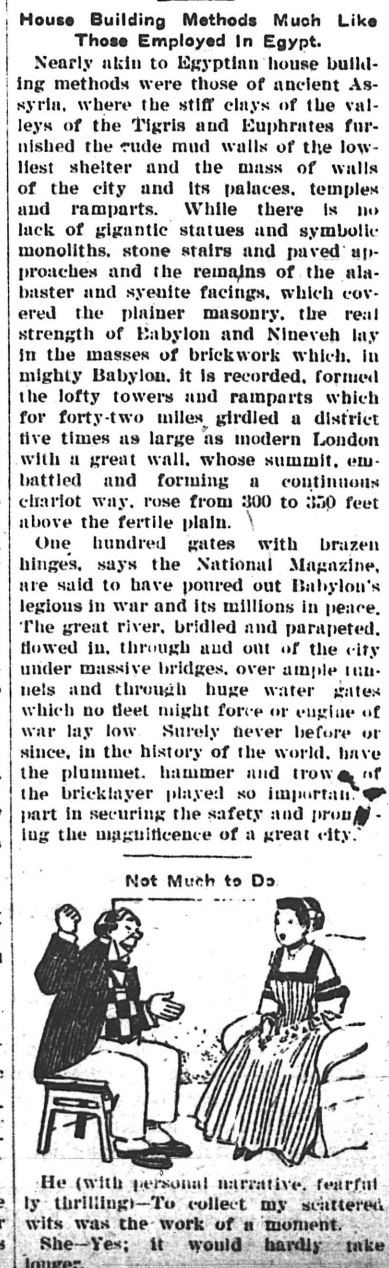
Knowing this and without a moment's hesitation, Rarey undertook to tame him and, accompanied only by Lord Dorchester, proceeded to the encounter. "Whatever happens, my lord," he said, "don't speak or interfere, at least not until you see me under his feet."

The compact made, Rarey resolutely walked into the arena, which consisted of a loose box divided by a half door of some four feet or more in height. Stepping quietly up to this barrier, he leaned his arm upon it so that it was just covered by a thick iron bar that ran along the top of the gate and looked fixedly at the savage animal. Cruiser, from whom muzzle, head stall and all such impedimenta had been removed by some mechanical arrangements, made his usual dash to pounce upon the intruder. Rarey stood perfectly motionless, altering neither his attitude nor his expression in the slightest degree.

Thinking he had his enemy by the arm, the horse seized and worried the bar as if he would have bitten it through. Again and again, retreating to the farther corner of the box to gain more impetus, he rushed at the mysterious stranger. At length, after more than an hour of this frantic fury on one side and cool patience on the other, the redoubtable Cruiser, exhausted, dripping with sweat and completely puzzled in his equine mind about the motionless figure that he could no longer believe to be human, came up quietly and touched it with his nose. Then Rarey threw open the half door and walked boldly up to him. Perfectly quiet, the animal made no further attempt to molest him, and the conquest was complete. Three hours afterward Lord Dorchester was on Cruiser's back, where he had not been for three years previously.

Not Much to Do.
He (with personal narrative, fearful by thrilling)—To collect my scattered wits was the work of a moment.
She—Yes; it would hardly take longer.

Not Much to Do.



Things Farmers Should Know

FARM PERCHERONS

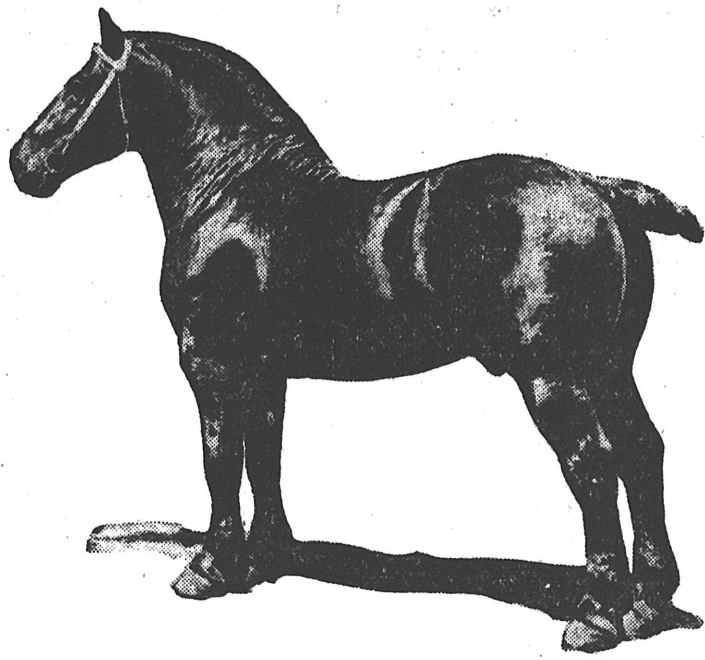
This Type of Horse Is Well Liked In America.

HIGH PRICES FOR STALLIONS.

Good Specimens Will Command at Least \$5,000 Each at Annual French Fair—Failure of American Mares to Produce Colts Is Under Investigation.

Statistics compiled by the Percheron Society of America show that 3,275 high bred Percheron horses were imported into this country in 1910. The Percheron blood is very valuable to farmers of the United States, and it is asserted that the Percheron is the only 2,000 pound horse that can trot like a roadster, which qualities make it desirable for farm purposes. It is also tractable, docile and easily broken.

Percheron Stallion



having exceptionally good feet for such a heavy type of horse.

These horses, which originated at La Perche, France, have become one of the foremost breeds of draft horses in the world and are being used with great success in all parts of the United States, particularly in the west, where the requirements are for large and powerful horses. Other countries are also extensive users of the Percheron, and in France the annual horse fair, at which the best stallions and mares are disposed of, attract breeders from all parts of the globe, says the New York Times.

The Americans do not, as a rule, buy the expensive prize winning stock, but seek the best for general breeding purposes, while the prize winners are usually shipped to the Argentine. The general price paid for the offerings at the Paris horse sale by the American buyer is \$5,000, and he invariably makes his selections before the judging is done, buying the horses for breeding purposes rather than for their ability in the show ring. A good type of Percheron before the judging will bring about \$5,000, but if successful in winning a prize could not be bought for less than \$7,000.

Every year this fair is attended by a number of American dealers of the west who import the stallions and mares for the breeding of the Percheron in America. This is due to the fact that the United States does not possess sufficient good stock. Even with all its advantage in numbers and in close breeding it is not easy in France to obtain a surplus of stallions, as on an average not one-third of those produced are considered good enough for the stud, but are disposed of for general purposes. What are lacking in America are size and bone, this weakness being due to the multitude of weak sires.

The American farmer and breeder has not adhered to type. He breeds to the Percheron and then crosses back to the road horse, while in France the breeding is absolutely to type. The American importations from France are weakest in the fact that the stallions imported heavily outnumber the mares, and there is a great shortage of good mares in the country.

It is also stated of the American mares that they are not producing the number of foals which existed a few years ago and that only one mare in three produces a colt. Experiments are now being conducted with a large number of barren or semi-barren mares in the central states in an effort to ascertain the reason of the failure to produce. The theory is germ infection, and it is this failing to produce, added to the failure to breed from pure type, which stimulates and sustains the continued foreign importations.

The Bull and the Milk Yield.
Because bulls do not give milk many farmers act on the notion that they cannot impart milking qualities to their calves. This is a great mistake. The sire of a heifer has as much to do with her milking qualities as the dam. If his pedigree shows an unbroken series of dams which were great milkers, there is a practical certainty that his daughters from ordinary dams will be better milkers than their mothers.—Farm and Fireside.

THE HUNDRED BUSHEL YIELD

There are three elements in crop production which can be controlled to a large extent by man—seed, soil fertility and cultivation. The sun and showers cannot be controlled, but nature usually does her part better than man.

There are approximately 3,500 hills of corn on an acre. If the corn is planted three and one-half feet each way. So two one-pound ears to the hill will make 100 bushels of corn to the acre. Just two moderate ears to the hill.

The first essential to the 100 bushel yield is good seed, seed that is in the habit of making big yields. Then be certain of the germinating power. Buy your seed on the cob unless you have full confidence in the party you are buying of.—Farm and Fireside.

"UPPER BERTHS" FOR HOGS.

Method of Housing Them That Has Been Found to Produce Good Results.

A number of the most prominent hog breeders of today are putting concrete into their piggeries. In the minds of many, however, concrete is objectionable as a flooring on account of its being cold and damp, especially during the winter months. Maple farm, in Cook county, Ill., has overcome this objection in a part of one of its houses by means of a novel plan—a plan which might be advantageously used by many breeders.

One end of the main piggery is used for finishing pigs preparatory to shipment and is divided into pens, each approximately ten feet square. On the south side of each pen is a raised wooden platform or upper berth, with an inclined walk leading up to it from the floor level. This upper berth is about three feet above the floor, is about four feet wide and is made of heavy planking. On the south and north sides, with the exception of where the runway comes up, are railings two feet high to prevent the pigs from being pushed through the windows or off the platform to the floor below.

The pigs soon learn the use of this upper berth and enjoy themselves immensely on it. Lying up there during the cold winter days, basking in the sunlight which pours through the south windows, they are comfort exemplified.—Country Gentleman.

Horse Notes.

For worms in colts try mixing exsiccated sulphate of iron, sublimed sulphur and powdered wormseed equally. Give a heaping tablespoonful every morning in a wheat bran mash for six days in succession.

"Lack of exercise, with high feeding, is the cause of 75 per cent of poor foal getters," said Dr. C. W. McCampbell, assistant in animal husbandry at the Kansas Agricultural college.

A good hoof ointment is composed of linseed oil, raw, one-fourth pound; crude petroleum, one-fourth pound; neatfoot oil, one-fourth pound; pine tar, one-fourth pound. Mix. Apply every night. Clean out hoof before applying.

Be careful about feeding horses inclined to heaves too much hay or hay that is dusty.

Good, Hard Cow Sense.

Don't become discouraged with your cows because you happen to read of some one who has made a record of 800 pounds of butter fat in a single year. If four of your cows are making that amount you are doing well under average farm conditions. The cow that produces less than 120 pounds of butter fat in a year is a "boarder" and should be made into "hamburger" for our city brothers. It is not good business to exchange \$50 worth of feed for \$40 worth of butter fat and throw in a lot of hard work for good measure.—Iowa Homestead.

Don't Give Ice Water.

It is much cheaper to warm water for cows with a tank heater than it is to make the cow do this work.

Well Qualified.

Willis: I suppose you think that baby of yours will become president some day.

Gilbs: Maybe not president, but he will be in the race after the nomination, all right. He keeps the whole place in an uproar, uses indescribable language and can go without sleep for a week.—Brooklyn Life.

An Awful End.

"And you are going to have the hero and heroine of your story live happily forever after?"

"No, just the opposite."
"Just the opposite? How so?"
"I'm going to have them marry one another."—Houston Post.

Out of Luck.

Wife—And please remember, sir, I wasn't anxious to marry you. I refused you six times.
Hub—Yes, and then my luck gave out.

Quick Change.

For cholera or any other bowel trouble with which chickens are affected give Venetan red and laudanum in the proportion of four tablespoonfuls of Venetan red and two teaspoonfuls of laudanum to one and one-half gallons of water. I use a wooden fish bucket, which is set under a tree. Do not allow the chickens any other water to drink. If taken in time this is a sure cure. Burn all dead chickens and bad eggs.—Iowa Homestead.

Chicken Cholera.

For cholera or any other bowel trouble with which chickens are affected give Venetan red and laudanum in the proportion of four tablespoonfuls of Venetan red and two teaspoonfuls of laudanum to one and one-half gallons of water. I use a wooden fish bucket, which is set under a tree. Do not allow the chickens any other water to drink. If taken in time this is a sure cure. Burn all dead chickens and bad eggs.—Iowa Homestead.

Saving the Seeds.

Leave some of the biggest cucumbers for seed. When they are yellow split them open and scrape the inside out, seeds and all. Spread the pulp out on a tin and leave it until it dries out; then you can separate the seeds nicely. The same way with tomato seed.—Farm Journal.

Plow For Beets In the Fall.

Table beets prefer a good, friable soil that is well drained. Light soil produces early crops, although a clay loam will produce larger yields. Where possible plow the land in the fall. Beets are hardy and can be sown as early as the land can be worked.

The Surprising Outcome of The Leap Year Round Robin

By MARY MARSHALL

In large cities marriages among the so-called higher classes are decreasing. A young man even of means has many things to deter him from matrimony and many things to induce him to remain single. Housekeeping in style is expensive, while there are magnificent clubhouses in which a bachelor may spend his leisure.

At a special gathering of young ladies the indisposition of eligible men to marry was under discussion. Miss Markham declared that it was the fault of the girls that they did not use the sex's privilege to snare the bachelors. "Now, there's Guy Harrison," she said. "He's entirely eligible in every respect. He's president, vice president and director of no end of companies, and everything he touches turns to money. He's thirty-five, well educated, refined and intellectual. Why hasn't some girl appropriated him? Men don't think of marrying, or if they do they consider it in the remote future till they are snared."

"Very well," said Miss Boyd, a splinter of thirty; "consider yourself appointed to snare Mr. Harrison."

"Thank you for the honor conferred upon me, but I am not inclined to do all the work myself. I will, however, join in a round robin with the others present with a view to accomplishing the purpose. Let us each write a leap year letter to Mr. Harrison proposing marriage. This will arrest his attention and force him either to choose one of us or appear ungallant."

"Bravo!" shouted every girl present.

"How delightful! Come, let us begin." Letters were written by five young ladies, each one of whom signed an assumed name to her epistle. Miss Boyd refrained on the ground that at her age it would be highly improper to offer herself. To this the others assented. She was surely passe, though a very attractive woman. She wrote Mr. Harrison that she would be pleased to have him send his reply to her and call upon her for information concerning the writers. Then all the letters were put into the postoffice at one time, that they might be received together.

Miss Boyd promised as soon as a reply was received to call the candidates to her house to hear it read. A week passed, and not hearing from their medium, the young ladies became impatient. Then after consultation they resolved to go to her house and ask if a reply had not been received. Miss Boyd received them, somewhat embarrassed and with a faint color in her cheeks. She admitted that she had received a reply and handed it to Miss Markham to read:

Dear Miss Boyd—I heartily approve of the leap year plan adopted by certain young ladies, but disapprove of any lady who was present shirking her part in it. I shall withhold my selection until satisfied that every woman present at the time the round robin was decided on has sent in her proposal.

The girls all looked at each other.

Miss Boyd proved equal to the occasion. "It is evidently a ruse," she said, "to gain time. To accommodate you I will take measures to bring him to a decision by writing a proposal. It will be a mere form. My identity will be the only one he will know. He will then plan for further delay by asking for the names of the others. But do not despair; some of you will bring him down yet." This view of the case satisfied the candidates, and the young ladies went away. All admitted that a middle aged man would be sure to choose, if at all, from among the youngest candidates.

Another week passed without word from Miss Boyd. The young ladies, growing impatient, went again in a body to her house. Again she received them with embarrassment and this time refused to show a reply she had received. Attacked front, flanks and rear, she at last yielded. The reply was this:

Dear Miss Boyd—I return certain anonymous letters received by me recently, none of which interests me. Your proposition will be considered and a reply sent you later.

There was a blank stare on the faces of the candidates. Then Miss Boyd, recovering her equanimity, said:

"Our plan has failed. It has been evident from the first that Mr. Harrison is sufficiently adroit to get out of the trap without appearing ungallant." "Ungallant!" cried one of the girls. "Is it gallant to say to a woman who proposes that her reply will be sent later, with a view not to sending it at all?"

This remark gave the impression held by the girls, and all took their departure feeling that the plan had miscarried. Indeed, each girl, though her identity was unknown to the snubber, felt that she had been snubbed.

A month passed, and the episode was nearly forgotten. Occasionally Miss Boyd would be asked if anything more had come of the matter, to which she invariably replied:

"You silly girl! Wasn't it plain to you that Mr. Harrison was too smart for you all?"

But one morning each of the five rejected candidates rushed to the other four, exclaiming, "Have you seen it?"

"Yes. Isn't it shameful?"

"Catch me again employing a woman as a go-between in such an affair!"

The occasion of this comment was an item in the society columns of a newspaper:

The engagement is announced of Mr. Guy D. Harrison to Miss Margaret Boyd.

"You are all wrong!" said a married woman to one of the ex-candidates on hearing the invidious remarks. "Margaret Boyd is only twenty-nine, and there has never been a time that she couldn't get almost any bachelor in the city she wanted."

The water power of the United States at present totals 6,000,000 horsepower.

FEED GRASS TO THE CAT.

A Handful or Two Once a Week is Advised.

Many books are written about diseases of the dog, but the same attention is not devoted to the ill-to which feline flesh is heir. Yet the cat is the more delicate animal of the two and is subject to practically all the same ailments as the dog. Cats, for example, suffer from distemper, though to nothing like the same extent as dogs. On the other hand, for one dog suffering from "liver" you will meet ten cats afflicted with this complaint, which is so often fatal to them because its nature is not understood by puss' owner. Both dogs and cats suffer from mange, but feline mange is really distinct from the canine variety. The point, however, is that the ailments of the cat are little studied and understood by the average owner. The first thing to know is that the best natural medicine for a cat is grass. Of course if you have turf of your own the cat will get all the grass it needs. Failing this, you should make a point of giving your pet a handful or two of fresh cut grass at least once a week.—London Answers.

USES FOR CUTTLEBONE.

The Time Was When It Was Utilized as a Medicine.

Cuttlebone was once made use of as a medicine, but it is now used by goldsmiths as a polish and by bird fanciers as food for caged birds. This cuttlebone, so called, is no bone at all, but a very wonderful structure consisting almost entirely of pure chalk and having been at one time loosely imbedded in the substance of some departed cuttlefish. It is an oval bone, white and hard on the outside, but soft and friable within, and is inclosed by a membranous sack within the body of the cuttle. When the cuttle is living this structure runs through the entire length of the abdomen and occupies about one-third of its breadth. In weight cuttlebone is extremely light, and if it be cut across and examined through a lens the cause of the lightness will at once be apparent. It is not solid, but is formed of a succession of exceedingly thin floors of chalk, each connected with each by hundreds of the smallest imaginable chalky pillars.

MAN'S INTEREST IN MAN.

Philosophical Thoughts as Written Down by Thomas Carlyle.

Man's sociality of nature evinces itself in spite of all that can be said with abundant evidence, by this one fact, were there no other—the unspoken delight he takes in biography. It is written, "The proper study of mankind is man," to which study, let us candidly admit, he, by true or false methods, applies himself, nothing loath. "Man is perennially interesting to man; nay, if we look strictly to it there is nothing else interesting." How inexpressibly comfortable to know our fellow creature, to see into him, understand his goings forth, decipher the whole heart of his mystery; nay, not only to see into him, but even to see out of him, to view the world altogether as he views it, so that we can theoretically construe him and could almost practically personate him, and do now thoroughly discern both what manner of man he is and what manner of thing he has got to work on and live on!—Thomas Carlyle.

First Aid to the Melancholy

Of Necessity.

"There is a lot of humor, real humor, to be found on battlefields," said General Nelson A. Miles at a dinner.

"I remember the case of a retreat which was really a rout.

"In this retreat the commanding general, as he galloped along like the wind, turned to an aid, who was urging his horse to the limit, and asked:

"Who are our rear guard?"

"The girl, without the slightest hesitation, replied:

"Those who have the worst horses, sir."—Popular Magazine.

The Method.

"I see they are now manufacturing asbestos shingles which will not burn," said the teacher. "Well, I don't know about their not burning," said the boy reflectively. "I guess it will depend on how they are used."—Yonkers Statesman.

Poor Kid.

Mother—The teacher complains you have not had a correct lesson for a month. Why is it?

Son—She always kisses me when I get them right.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

How Many Jugs?

"What did the people do on the ark to pass the time, mamma?"

"Why—why—oh, they fished, dear."

"But, mamma, they had only two worms."—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Laid Under Oath.

Patron—Waiter, is this egg fresh?
Waiter—Yassah, yassah! Laid dis mawnin', sah.

Patron—Hum! Waiter, was the hen under oath when she cackled?

Window Shops.

"Do you know the window shops?" one woman inquired of another.

"What are they?"

"Oh, the shops that have all kinds of attractive bric-a-brac and novelties artistically displayed in the windows, the places that you loiter in front of and gaze at admiringly, yet never enter, not even to price things. It is not because the goods are expensive or anything of the sort, but it seems only a window exhibition and ends there. I see other persons looking in intently as I do; but, like me, they pass on without entering.

"I suppose those places must have clientele proportionate to their display, but if they had one in proportion to the nonpurchasing window gazers that they attract they would cease to be little shops and would become emporiums.

"I would hate to see them disappear, for they afford pleasant and inexpensive entertainment."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Not a Bit.

She—You know, Mr. Jones, I thought you were much older than you are.

He—Oh, no; not a bit, I assure you.

Sole Mates.



She (an heiress)—I cannot marry you. I've had twenty better men than you at my feet.

He—Humph! Shoe salesmen?

Something to Work For.

"My friend, have you an object in life?"

"Huh?"

"Have you anything to work for?"

"You bet I have. Got a wife and five children."—Washington Herald.

A Bad Debt.

"The world owes me a living," shouted the excitable theorist.

"Well," replied the serene citizen, "you're alive, aren't you?"—Washington Star.

Cured Her.

"Jones grumbles that his wife can't take a joke." "That's funny, seems to me."

"How so?" "She took Jones."

Judge



"Obese Party—I'd give anything to be as thin as you are."

"Thin Friend—You can get that way for \$5 a week."

"Obese Party—How, pray?"

"Thin Friend—Move your trunk over to my boarding house."

MRS. AMERICA D. LILLY, Editor and Publisher.

J. W. HIXSON, Manager Mechanical Dept.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1918.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET

- For President of the United States, WOODROW WILSON, of New Jersey. For Vice President of the United States, THOMAS R. MARSHALL, of Indiana. For United States Senator, J. HAMILTON LEWIS. For Governor, EDWARD F. DUNNE. For Lieutenant Governor, HARRY O'HARA. For Secretary of State, HARRY WOODS. For Auditor of Public Accounts, JAMES J. BRADY. For State Treasurer, WILLIAM RYAN, JR. For Attorney General, PATRICK J. LUCEY. For Congressman, 17th District, CHARLES M. BORCHERS. For Congressman at Large, WM. ELZA WILLIAMS. For State Senator, 24th District, LAWRENCE B. STRINGER. For State Senator, 24th District, TOM LYMAN. For Representative—24th District, FRANCIS E. WILLIAMSON. For Circuit Clerk, FRED O. GADDIS. For States Attorney, J. K. MARTIN. For Coroner, DR. W. E. SCARBOROUGH. For Surveyor, C. F. SELBY.

School Rally

On Oct. 16, 17, 18, there will be a big school rally in Sullivan in connection with the farmers' institute, horse, colt, and corn show. School day will be Oct 18. A fine \$25 silk banner will be given to the country school with the best decorations and largest per cent of their enrollment in the parade. Good prize for Indian costumes, decorated wagons etc. all made of corn and farm grains. The usual racing contest, oratorical contest, and an address by Assistant Superintendent Booth will be given. Teachers' institute will be held within the time.

A Makeshift.

The Israelites were gathering manna. "It will do well enough until we get where we can buy patent breakfast foods," they remarked.—Boston Transcript.

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.

Famous Pearls in History.

We read of pearls—oyster pearls, as they were called—in Chinese records dating back nearly 3,000 years, and Persian history and Persian poetry abound in mention of the pearl as a symbol of purity, and this association of ideas has persisted until the present day. But it is a curious fact that though we have read so much about famous pearls which have played great parts in history, there is hardly an authentic instance of any pearl being still in existence which has any antiquity of its own or made history of any importance. This is partly due to the fact that valuable pearls were nearly always stolen in the brave days of yore, and their unlawful owners had good reason for concealing their historical identity.

ECZEMA THAT SPREADS

HOW A POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., MAN FOUND RELIEF IN SAXO SALVE.

"I had been troubled with weeping eczema for months and used many preparations for skin troubles without relief. The first application of Saxo Salve allayed the dreadful itching immediately and after further use my skin trouble entirely disappeared. Saxo Salve was just what I needed."—W. H. Glynn, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. In eczema the little vesicles or pimples are filled with a fluid that burns and tortures the skin the moment they are torn open by scratching. This causes it to spread. In such cases we can conscientiously recommend our new skin remedy, Saxo Salve, for its action on the skin in all forms of eczema and other distressing skin troubles is indeed marvelous. If it does not help you we will return your money

THIRD TERMER'S JOKE ON LABOR

Brandels Shows Right to Organize Is Not Recognized.

THE PLATFORM IS SILENT.

Noted Lawyer Exposes the Falseness of Promises Made to Workingmen by Perkins and His Candidate, Who Stands For Private Monopoly.

"The new party pledges itself to social and industrial justice and specifically to work unceasingly for effective legislation looking to the prevention of occupational diseases, overwork, involuntary unemployment and other injurious effects incident to modern industry, . . . but nowhere in that long and comprehensive platform . . . can there be found one word approving the fundamental right of labor to organize or even recognizing this right without which all other grants and concessions for improvement of the condition of the workingman are futile. The platform promises social and industrial justice, but does not promise industrial democracy. The justice which it offers is that which the benevolent and wise corporation is prone to administer through its welfare department. There is no promise of that justice which free American workingmen are striving to secure for themselves through organization. Indeed, the industrial policy advocated by the new party would result in the denial of labor's right to organize.

"The new party stands for the perpetuation and extension of private monopoly in industry—that private monopoly from which the few have ever profited at the expense of the many and for the dethronement of which the people have, in the past, fought so many valiant battles. That cursed product of despotism, the new party, proposes to domesticate in our republic, proclaiming: 'We do not fear commercial power.' Certainly organized labor has had experience with the great trusts which should teach all men that commercial power may be so great that it is the part of wisdom to fear it."

The above declaration was made by Louis D. Brandels before the convention of the American Federation of Labor, Massachusetts state branch, at Fitchburg, Sept. 18.

Of Supreme Importance. He urges a careful study of the new party platform, particularly its effect upon labor, noting not only WHAT IT CONTAINS, but WHAT IT OMITTS, adding: "When you make that examination you will find that there is a significant omission and that this skillfully devised platform TAKES FROM LABOR MORE THAN IT GIVES."

Labor Record of Trusts. Mr. Brandels then lays bare the labor record of the trusts, declaring that "great trusts—the steel trust, the sugar trust, the beef trust, the tobacco trust, the smelter trust and a whole troop of lesser trusts—have made the extermination of organized labor from their factories the very foundation stone of their labor policy. The ability to defeat labor's right to combine seems to have been regarded by the trust magnates as a proper test of the efficiency of their capitalistic combination."

Mr. Brandels shows that in 1890, during the Colorado smelters' strike, the American Smelting and Refining company closed its mills where the strikers had been employed and transferred the work to other mills, thus breaking the strike. The United States Steel corporation had similar success in 1901 with the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. Had the association been dealing with competing employers the result would have been different. The United States Steel trust was prompt in introducing this plan. June 17, 1901, six weeks after it began its operation, its executive committee passed this vote, which was offered by Charles Steele, a partner of Morgan & Co.:

"That we are unalterably opposed to any extension of union labor and advise subsidiary companies to take firm position when these questions come up and say that they are not going to recognize it—that is, any extension of union in mills where they do not now exist."

Union Men Not Wanted.

The result was that the bulk of American union laboring men in the iron and steel industry were made to understand that they were not wanted at the works of the United States Steel corporation. Places once filled by American laborers loyal to their union were given to others, and, as the Stanley committee found, "Hordes of laborers from southern Europe poured into the United States. . . . Hence about 80 per cent of the unskilled laborers in the iron and steel business are foreigners of these classes, the profits going to the steel corporation. Mr. Brandels declared that "the immediate and continuing result of the steel trust's triumph over organized labor has been an extensive system of espionage and repression."

There has been no disturbance of business interests during this presidential campaign. Why? Confidence in the integrity of the Democratic nominees and right purposes of the party.

TWO BIG ISSUES, SAYS COLLIER'S

The Tariff and the Proper Treatment of Monopolies.

WOULD TIE TO ROOSEVELT.

"Actively Disagrees" With His Views About Trusts and "Wastes of Competition" and Supports the Candidacy of Wilson and Marshall.

Collier's is out for Wilson and Marshall. It refuses to support Theodore Roosevelt, plus George W. Perkins, Elbridge H. Gary and the rest of the steel trust-harvester trust magnates. Its open opposition to the third term ticket was indicated in the issue of Sept. 14. In the issue of Sept. 21 its reasons for espousing the Democratic cause are clear and forceful.

The leading editorial, "The Wastes of Competition," says: "More and more the campaign is coming down to two pressing issues, the tariff and the proper treatment of monopolies. Collier's actively disagrees with the view of monopoly being urged by Messrs. Roosevelt, Perkins and Gary.

"They talk a great deal about the wastes of competition. The necessary wastes of competition are relatively insignificant, and the wastes of unfair and destructive competition are wholly unnecessary. They will be largely eliminated when competition is regulated. "The La Follette-Lenroot and the Stanley bills to perfect the Sherman law and the Newlands-Cummins proposals are all directed in part to that end. The remaining wastes of competition may be likened to the wastes of democracy. These are obvious, but we know also that democracy has compensations which render it more efficient than absolutism. So it is in industry. The margin between what men naturally do and what they can do is so great that the system which urges men on to effort is the best system.

"The necessary wastes of monopoly, on the other hand, are enormous. Some of these can, of course, be eliminated by regulation. An efficient interstate trade commission, acting under appropriate legislation, could put an end to much of the oppression of which trusts have been guilty. It could prevent unjust discrimination. It could prevent ruthless and unfair use of power; but a government commission would be powerless to secure for the people the low prices commonly attendant upon competition.

"As no means exist for determining whether greater net earnings are due to greater efficiency in management or to excessive profits, large net earnings would be followed by compulsory reduction of prices, which in turn would create a sense of injustice suffered, paralyze individual enterprise and produce unprogressive, slipshod management. The attempt to secure low prices through price fixing would prove as impotent as the statutes which have sought to protect the public in railroad rates by limiting the dividends.

"The interstate commerce commission has been invoked as an argument in favor of licensing monopoly. That commission has stopped many abuses; it has practically put an end to corrupt and discriminating rates; it has protected the shipper from oppression and arrogance and injustice; it has prevented unreasonable advances in rates; but it has secured comparatively few notable reductions in rates, except those involved in stopping discrimination between persons, places or articles. It has been powerless to reduce operating costs, and greater reductions in rates can come only with reductions in the cost of producing transportation. The injustice and corruption attending the earlier railroad period were extremely serious. But we must not forget that the sweeping reductions in American operating costs and rates belong to the earlier period of competition among railroads. In the ten years from 1889 to 1899, while competition among the railroads was active, the freight rate per ton per mile was gradually reduced from .94 to .724. The years 1899-1900 marked the great movement for combination or "community of interest" in the railroad world as well as in the industrial world. The freight rate per ton per mile began to rise. In each of the eleven succeeding years it was higher than in 1899, and in 1910 it was .753.

"The deadening effect of monopoly is illustrated by its arrest of invention. The shoe machinery trust, formed in 1899, resulted in combining, directly and indirectly, more than 100 shoe machinery concerns. It acquired substantially a monopoly of all the essential machinery used in bottoming boots and shoes, as well as many other machines. It believed itself unsalable, and shoe manufacturers had come to regard their subjection to the trust as unavoidable. Nevertheless, in 1910 the trust found its prestige suddenly threatened and its huge profits imperiled. It was confronted with a competitor so formidable that the trust, in flagrant violation of law, paid \$5,000,000 to buy him out. Thomas G. Plant had actually succeeded in developing in about five years, while the trust was stolid from monopoly, a

DUNNE ASSERTS GOV. DENEEN CANNOT EXPLAIN TO THE VOTERS EXTRAVAGANCE OF ADMINISTRATION

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE ASKS MANY PERTINENT QUESTIONS OF STATE'S CHIEF EXECUTIVE, BUT RECEIVES NO SATISFACTORY REPLY.

Requests Deneen to Explain His Gigantic "Fee-Grab" From the School Children of the State When He Was State's Attorney of Cook County—Asks Who is Paying for Special Train in Touring Illinois.

A demand that Governor Deneen explain his \$243,000 "fee grab" while state's attorney of Cook county and arraignment for his failure to drive jackpotism out of the state legislature, or to give a reasonable explanation for the increased cost of operating the state government has marked the recent addresses of Judge Edward F. Dunne. Judge Dunne says in part: "Governor Deneen in a vain attempt to cloud over his own deficiencies and cover up the extravagance, graft and corruption which have marked the last eight years of Republican rule in the state has sought to cast discredit on my administration as mayor of Chicago and on that of the late Governor Altgeld.

"Traveling through the state in his palatial \$250-a-day special train, Governor Deneen is hurling vague but uncertain attacks at me, but is omitting any explanation of the charges of extravagance and waste of public money, duplicity and double-crossing, and defiance of the will of the people as expressed at the polls, made by me against him and his administration.

Says Altgeld Refused Half a Million Bribe.

"Governor Altgeld is too well known by the people of Illinois to need any defense at my hands. It is known how, when his property was under foreclosure, he refused a bribe of a half a million dollars. I am willing to stand before the citizens of the state on my record in public office as judge of the circuit court of Cook county for thirteen years and as mayor of Chicago. That record is open and can bear the closest scrutiny.

"Governor Deneen has been trying to explain away the extravagance of the Republican administration. Why does he not attempt to explain his \$243,000 "fee-grab" while state's attorney of Cook county; explain to the citizens of the state how and why

he pleaded the statute of limitations in order to keep this quarter of a million dollars which should have gone into the school fund? "Let him explain his brilliant little scheme for getting rich at the expense of the school children. In each indictment there are usually several counts. For a conviction for a misdemeanor a fee of \$5 was allowed and for a felony a fee of \$15. Whenever Mr. Deneen secured a conviction instead of counting one conviction as a conviction he added up all the counts in an indictment, so that if there were twenty counts in a misdemeanor charge Mr. Deneen collected \$100 instead of \$5. Will Governor Deneen explain why he was entitled to this additional \$95? When he left the state's attorney's office he had secured \$243,000 in that manner, and when an attempt was made to secure the return of this money Governor Deneen pleaded the statute of limitations.

Asks Who is Paying for Deneen's Campaign.

"Governor Deneen talks about a 'slush fund.' It might be interesting if he would take the voters into his confidence and explain who paid for his expensive special train during the recent primary, or who is now paying for the \$250-a-day special train in which he is touring the state.

"Governor Deneen might also tell about his 'pay roll brigade,' which Senator Charles F. Hurlburt attacked in the primary campaign. "He might tell what steps he took to rid the legislature of jackpotism and corruption which he acknowledged under oath he knew to be in existence since 1897.

"Governor Deneen tells us that the tax rate in Illinois has only increased five cents on a \$100 valuation. In reply let me ask the voters of the state to simply compare their tax receipts with those of four and eight years ago."

JUDGE DUNNE STANDS FOR GOOD GOVERNMENT

"A group of political adventurers has conducted openly and shamelessly in the state during the past 16 years a system of political brokerage, through which they have kept their followers in public places. The people of Illinois have paid the bills. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have thus found their way into the pockets of political parasites, whose labor consisted of drawing their breaths and their salaries."

"The Republican party in recent years has been remiss in its duty. It has disgraced the state by jackpot corruption and cabals which have prevailed at Springfield. It has been guilty of scandalous extravagance and excessive taxation of the people. It must make way for men and measures that will be more responsive to public rights and public requirements."

"I believe in the abolition of the state board of equalization, a body composed of obscure men who know nothing about taxes, and whose sole reason for existence seems to be to see that the corporations in their respective districts successfully evade just and equitable taxation."

"I do not believe in economy at the price of efficiency, but I propose, if elected governor, to put a stop to the extravagance and waste of public moneys which have characterized the present Republican administration."

"Governor Deneen tells us the tax rate in Illinois has only increased five cents on a \$100 valuation. In reply let me ask the voters of the state to simply compare their tax receipts with those of four and eight years ago."

"I am against the jackpotter whether he belongs to the Democratic party, the Republican party, or any other party. I am against the jackpotter no matter what he is or where he comes from."

"It is the duty of the citizens of Illinois to rid their state of the extravagance and corruption which have marked the sixteen years reign of the Republican administration."

"Governor Deneen should have driven the jackpotter out of the Illinois legislature. The responsibility for the disgrace and shame brought upon Illinois must rest on him."

"I favor a reform in the revenue law and the adoption of a uniform taxing system which will bring about a just and equitable distribution of the tax burden."

"I believe in the passage of laws looking towards the protection and comfort of railroad men, miners, and others who are engaged in a dangerous occupation."

"The Republican legislature can truthfully be charged with more than extravagance. It has double-crossed the people and defied public sentiment."

"If I am elected governor, and I fully expect to be, I pledge the people of Illinois that the days of the jackpotter will be ended."

"I am strongly in favor of the initiative and referendum."

—Excerpts from Judge Dunne's Speeches.

MOOSERS ARE OUSTED BY THE REPUBLICANS

National Committee Turns Out Seven Roosevelt Men.

Four Are Summarily Expelled and Three Others Invited to Resign—No Protests from Ejected Men Are Expected.

At New York four of the members of the Republican national committee who favor Colonel Roosevelt for president were expelled by the committee at its meeting at the Hotel Manhattan. Three others who are for Roosevelt were allowed to resign. In each case, the accusation was disloyalty to the party and President Taft.

Four Ousted Without Ceremony. The four peremptorily ousted are: California—Russ Avery of Los Angeles, to be succeeded by a man selected by a committee of three. New Jersey—Borden D. Whiting of Newark, succeeded by Ex-Governor Franklin D. Murphy, the choice of the state committee.

North Carolina—Richmond Pearson of Asheville, to be succeeded by Ex-State Committeeman E. C. Duncan, the choice of the state committee. West Virginia—William S. Edwards of Wheeling, successor to be indicated by the state committee.

The committee selected Charles A. Spiess as successor to Solomon Luna of New Mexico, who is dead. "Three Allowed to Resign. The three whose resignations were accepted are: Oklahoma—G. C. Priestley of Pottsville, succeeded by J. A. Harris. Ohio—Walter F. Brown, succeeded by Sherman A. Granger, nephew of General W. T. Sherman, and the choice of the state committee.

Minnesota—J. A. Carswell of St. Paul, successor to be indicated by the state committee. The Californian, Russ Avery, sent a telegram of resignation in which he told Mr. Hilles that "there is no more Republican party in California." In place of letting him resign the national committee "fired" him. This was done by unanimous vote of the committeemen and proxies of all except thirteen states.

Bit of Housecleaning Done. It was cheerfully stated that the committee has got rid of all its "bad blood" and can now go ahead in solid formation to elect President Taft. The cases were presented one at a time. None of the offenders were present and no protests were received. It was believed that all of the ousted committeemen would acquiesce in the decision.

EX-SENATOR MONEY DEAD

Death of Mississippi Man Widely Mourned Through South.

Former United States Senator Money died at Biloxi, Miss., of uraemic poisoning. The aged and half blind veteran had a severe fall several days ago at his summer home here and that accident is supposed to have hastened his death. The passing of the noted senator is being widely mourned throughout Mississippi and adjacent states of the south. He was seventy-four years of age.

POLICE FIGHT MOB

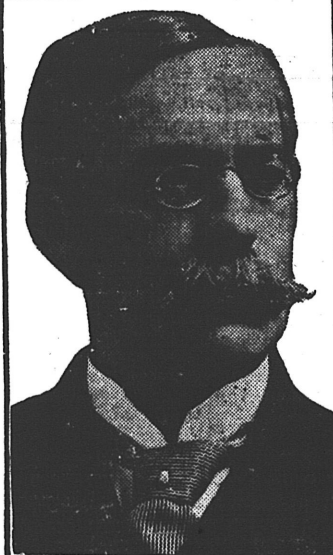
Street Cars at Superior, Wis., Are Wrecked and Burned.

At Superior, Wis., Friday a mob of 5,000 strike sympathizers destroyed thousands of dollars of street railway property and seriously injured many trolley street car employes.

The first attack on street cars resulted in the burning of six cars and a battle with the police, in which more than thirty persons were injured, none, it is thought, fatally.

Following this battle the mob stormed the company's barn on Fourth and Ogden avenue. The police were powerless. Sheriff Edward McKinnon was ordered to swear in deputies to preserve order and save human life.

Previous to this time every policeman on the force, specials and regulars, was enlisted on night service, but thousands of men and boys paraded the streets in wildest disorder.



FORMER SENATOR MONEY.

Local News Items

Bert LeGrand, of Allenville, was in Sullivan Tuesday. Ray Lane, of Windsor, visited over Sunday with Sullivan friends. Thomas Young and wife, living near Coles, were shopping in Sullivan Tuesday. Born, Monday, to Lee Elder and wife, of Jonathan Creek township, a daughter. The Sew-a-Bit club was entertained by Mrs. Ralph David, Thursday afternoon. Frank Pearce and wife spent Sunday in Bethany with Rev. and Mrs. W. B. Hopper. Mrs. Kate Randol returned Monday from a week's visit with relatives in Decatur and Pans. Kyle Kibbe, of Champaign, visited Saturday night and Sunday with friends in Sullivan. Charlie Dolan's new residence in the Daugherty addition to Sullivan is nearing completion. Mrs. Bertha McKittrick is visiting her aunt, Mrs. James Drew, and other relatives in Missouri. James Dolan and wife, of the Township line, east of Coles, were shopping in Sullivan, Tuesday. C. K. Thomason and John McCaig are running the restaurant formerly conducted by Jesse Coventry. Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Will Eden, Friday of last week, a daughter; their first child. She has been named Jean Elizabeth. Mrs. Charles Dolan and daughter, Golda, spent last week in Neoga with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Miles Greenwood. Elder P. M. Gibbs, of Topeka, Kan., is visiting Elder E. D. Elder and other friends and relatives in Sullivan and vicinity. Jesse Elder, of Jonathan Creek township, lost two fine cows last week their death being caused by eating frosted clover. Mrs. T. P. Flynn, Earl Flynn and wife and Miss Orpha Cook spent Sunday in Bethany with the former's mother, Mrs. Cook. Miss Dollie Dedman is visiting relatives in St. Louis. She will not return until after the Veiled Prophets annual visit to that city. Mrs. Jesse F. Scott and family have moved from Charleston to Urbana. Mrs. Scott will be remembered here as Miss Jessie Seass. George T. Lilly, of Ft. Wayne, Indiana, was in Sullivan Tuesday. He is visiting his son, Hubert Lilly, living near Allenville. The Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. church will give a chicken fry Friday noon Oct. 4th, in the room vacated by E. E. Barber. Dinner 35 cents. Mrs. Lena Forest has planned to close her dressmaking shop in two weeks and go to Chicago. She may return later and take up the work here again. Bernie McDavid has been nursing a sprained foot this week. He attended the foot ball game in Decatur last Saturday and was hurt by one of the players on the Decatur team. WANTED—Man of character and experience to manage broom factory in Maryland. One having a few hundred dollars to invest, preferred. J. W. RUSSELL, Chestertown, Kent Co., Md. Adv. Guy Uhrich was in Galesburg the fore part of this week attending a state meeting of the I. O. O. F. lodge. The convention was of the Canton, the tenth degree of Oddfellowship. Mr. Uhrich went with a company from Mattoon. Ray Spicer, of Findlay, bought the Hall grocery, in the Shepherd corner, one day last week. He opened the store on Friday. A. L. Terry, of Findlay, is in charge. Mr. Hall is at present assisting in the butcher shop one door west of the grocery. Hon. Lawrence B. Stringer, democratic candidate for congressman-at-large, and former candidate for U. S. senator, will address the people on the political issues of the campaign, at Sullivan, in the armory, Saturday, Oct. 5, at 7:30 o'clock. Fred W. Ziese is one of the two business managers of the Pegasus, a college paper published in connection with the college in Eureka. Mr. Ziese's home is in Sullivan. He is a member of the class of 1913, is preparing for the ministry, and is a young man whose character and reputation are above reproach.

W. A. Steele was in Bloomington, Wednesday. Josiah Hoke is visiting his son, J. C. Hoke, in Champaign. A. F. Burwell made a trip to Chicago Wednesday night. Harrison Dolan entertained all his brothers at his home, Tuesday. Van D. Roughton and family spent Sunday in Bethany at C. L. Brewer's. Dave Forsythe and wife, of Bethany, spent Sunday with F. M. Pearce and wife. F. M. Pearce and wife visited C. D. Baker and wife, living west of Windsor, Tuesday. Robert Collins and family returned Tuesday from an automobile trip to Mt. Vernon. WANTED—Sewing by an experienced dressmaker. Inquire at Herald office, 40-4 Adv. Dr. Stedman is having a garage built for his automobile on the lot south of the city library. FOR SALE—A good horse, and survey. Will trade survey for milch cow. F. M. CRAIG—Adv. FOR RENT—An 80-acre farm at \$8 per acre, cash in advance.—ROSS SHIELDS, Bethany, Ill. 40-4 Adv. R. D. Meeker, George Daugherty and A. F. Burwell attended a Democratic rally in Shelbyville Saturday evening. A. B. McDavid, living at the corner of Hale and Van Buren streets, has just finished painting the exterior of his residence. Col. Sobieski will lecture in the Cadwell Christian church, Saturday night, October 12, beginning at 8 o'clock. The date has been changed from October 5 to 12. Attorney F. J. Thompson has added more rooms to his residence by building over the kitchen and dining room which were one story high, while the front part is two stories. George A. Mitchell has sold his household goods at public auction and with his wife will soon leave for Citrus Center, Florida, where they expect to make their future home. A five-months' old child of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Weaver died Monday. The funeral was preached at the residence Tuesday, by Rev. A. L. Casley. The remains were taken to Arthur for interment. Mrs. D. Linsley, of South Bartonville, and Mrs. M. E. Foster, of Kings-ton Mines, returned to their homes Sunday, after visiting a couple of days with their uncle, Wm. T. Nazworthy. H. V. Gifford and wife were in Chicago the fore part of the week, selecting the furniture for their residence which they have recently had completed in the Daugherty addition to Sullivan. A small house belonging to Mrs. Sarah Blystone, directly south of Squire Woodruff's residence, was burned Wednesday morning. The fire started from a defective flue. The most of the household goods were saved. Dode Blystone was living in the house. Go to the state fair via Wabash—\$2.00 for the round trip. Special train leaves Sullivan at 7:03 a. m. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Returning train leaves Springfield at 5:45 p. m. daily as above, arriving home at 9 p. m.—Adv. The fire whistle blew early Tuesday morning, the first time in several weeks. The fire was at Mrs. Margaret McPheeters' and was caused by sparks from the flue igniting the shingles of the roof. A place about two feet square was burned. Mrs. Williams, living on the east side of the block, happened to be going to the garden, saw the blaze directly after it started and gave the alarm. Prompt action soon extinguished the flames. Miss Lucy Spires, president of the federated forces in the country life movement, called a meeting for those interested in the movement, for Thursday night of last week, at the Hewitt school house, where she is teaching. Miss Kearney, in charge of the country school department at Normal, was present. She will be pleased to come to any school in the county at any time the teacher will make arrangements to receive her. Miss Kearney states that O. J. Kern, of Rockford; Winnebago county, has made more progress in the life of the county than any other superintendent in the county. Mr. Kern is a Moultrie county product and compliments paid him are appreciated by his friends and a wide circle of acquaintances.

REPUBLICANS' EXTRAVAGANCE Government Cost More Than Doubled Under Roosevelt. DEMOCRATS' GREAT RECORD. Starting Figures Which Show That the Cost of Our National Existence and the High Cost of Living Must Be Reduced. Under a proper downward revision of the Republican tariff schedules the people of the United States would save \$2,000,000,000 each year, or over \$100 per family on manufactured goods alone. President Taft's vetoes of the wool tariff bill and the steel tariff measure passed by a Democratic house COST THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES ABOUT \$650,000,000 PER ANNUM. The cost of conducting the federal government MORE THAN DOUBLED between the close of President Cleveland's second administration (Democratic) and the beginning of President Roosevelt's second administration (Republican). As the DIRECT RESULT OF HIGH REPUBLICAN TARIFF SCHEDULES the people of the United States pay a tax FROM NINE TO SEVENTY-EIGHT PER CENT on food and ordinary household articles used in the home by every family, rich and poor. The total cost of running the federal government in 1900 was \$53,000,000. The amount appropriated at a single session of the Sixty-first congress for the fiscal year 1911—\$1,027,133,446.44—was more than double the amount—\$504,496,055.13—appropriated for the fiscal years 1897 and 1898 at both sessions of the Fifty-fourth congress, the last congress of the second Cleveland administration. Only eight years elapsed between the close of the second administration of President Cleveland and the beginning of the second administration of President Roosevelt and yet the amount appropriated during the four years of the latter—\$3,842,203,577.15—was more than double that appropriated in the four years Mr. Cleveland was at the helm—viz., \$1,871,509,857.47. For 1910, the last fiscal year provided for in congress under President Roosevelt, the high-water mark in appropriations—\$1,044,401,857.12—was reached. President Taft's estimate to the last session of congress for government support for the fiscal year was \$1,040,648,026.55. In other words, governmental expenses for the FOUR YEARS of President Cleveland's administration (Democratic) were only \$830,861,551.92 more than President Taft's (Republican) estimate of the amount necessary to cover the expenses of ONE YEAR of President Taft's administration. Congressman John J. Fitzgerald of New York, a Democrat and chairman of the committee on appropriations, in addressing the house Aug. 26, 1912, on the subject of appropriations said: "Thoughtful men have watched with alarm the rapid increase in the cost of government in the United States." He further said that two causes seem responsible for many present evils: "One, the UNFAIR AND UNJUST SYSTEM OF TAXATION by which an undue share of income by those whose circumstances in life are not considered more than reasonably comfortable is taken through our customs laws for the support of our government; the other, the difficulty or inability to readjust our system of taxation and to remove many taxes from the necessities of life, so long as the GOVERNMENT IS EXTRAVAGANTLY CONDUCTED, or the instrumentalities provided for the conduct of the public service are either inefficient or are not utilized so as to render the most effective and comprehensive results." Mr. Fitzgerald then called attention to the fact that the Democratic party pledged itself if intrusted with power to do two things—REDUCE TARIFF DUTIES AND RETRENCH PUBLIC EXPENDITURES by eliminating waste in administration and the abolition of useless, inexcusable offices. The Republicans talk about tariff revision, and yet when a Democratic house in fulfilling Democratic promises to the people reduced the tariff, a Republican president vetoed the measure. "By their works shall ye know them." Democrats in every state of the Union should organize and prepare for polling a record breaking vote Nov. 5. Be it remembered that no matter how certain victory seems, overconfidence is always dangerous. Is there any reason why the Democratic party should go out of existence simply because Mr. Roosevelt has taken up the Progressive measures adopted by the Democrats eighteen years ago?—W. J. Bryan. Mr. Roosevelt stood as a guarantor for Mr. Taft. Mr. Bryan says, "Now, when Roosevelt has failed so utterly in his judgment of men, I ask can he pass correct judgment on himself?"

REPUBLICANS OF NEW YORK NAME A TICKET Spirited Convention Contests Over Three Offices. Senator Elihu Root Places Seal of Approval on What He Says is a "Healthy and Wholesome Ticket." The Republican state convention at Saratoga, N. Y., nominated the following candidates for state offices: For Governor—Job E. Hedges of New York county. Lieutenant Governor—James W. Wadsworth, Jr., of Livingston. Secretary of State—Francis M. Hugo of Jefferson. Comptroller—William D. Cunningham of Ulster. State Treasurer—William Archer of Westchester. Attorney General—Meier E. Steinbrink of Kings. For State Engineer and Surveyor—Frank M. Williams of Orange. Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals—Frank H. Hiscock of Onondaga, now a supreme court justice for the Fifth judicial district. Session Eight Hours Long. The convention was in session eight hours. There were spirited contests over the nominations for governor, comptroller and attorney general. Senator Root before leaving for New York said: "It is a healthy and wholesome ticket. It is a ticket nominated by the delegates themselves. It would have been a most cruel and wicked thing for any man here to have attempted to frustrate the ambitions of the three candidates for governor, who presented themselves to the people. It would have choked natural aspiration for any Republican here to have attempted to set aside either Mr. Hedges, Mr. Wadsworth or Mr. Bennett. Judge Hedges will make an excellent candidate for governor." Underground Operations Fall. Permanent Chairman Brackett had no more got the convention under way in the morning when word came through the delegations that there was a colored gentleman in the woodpile, and, after Hedges and Wadsworth and Bennett had worn themselves out in the ballots, this "behind the door" candidate was to appear. But, as things worked out, it appeared that such negotiations were disappointing. FOUR BEATEN TO DEATH Robbers Burn Illinois Farm House to Conceal Crime. Hammered to death with clubs and their bodies then burned to obliterate traces of slaughter, was the fate of four persons whose charred remains were found in the ruins of the Pfanschmidt farmhouse near Payson, sixteen miles southeast of Quincy, Ill. The dead are: C. A. Pfanschmidt, owner of the place; Mrs. Pfanschmidt, Blanche, the fifteen-year-old daughter of the Pfanschmidts, and Miss Emma Kaempfen, a school teacher who boarded in the Pfanschmidt home. Robbery, obviously was the motive for the quadruple murder and incineration, for it was generally understood that Pfanschmidt kept large sums of money in his home. The sheriff of Adams county, with a posse of deputies led by a pack of keen trailer bloodhounds, is searching the countryside for the murderers. Hundreds of neighbors of the ill-fated family are also searching, and the cry for summary vengeance as soon as the murderers are captured sounds ominously throughout the Payson neighborhood. That there is no doubt of murder is evidenced by the fact that, while the bodies of the victims are charred almost beyond recognition, the head of Miss Kaempfen is well preserved, and at the top of the skull is a fearful wound, evidently made with a club. GREAT CROP FOR NORTHWEST Expert Declares Value of 1912 Products Will Be \$721,000,000. The northwest crop is worth \$721,000,000, according to an expert writer's article for an agricultural publication in this city which will appear in a few days. He declares that the crop exceeds in value that of 1911 by \$150,000,000. The states included in the estimate are Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington. The value, he says is greatly enhanced by the unusual output of fruits and vegetables. KAVANAUGH RE-ELECTED Heads Lakes-to-Gulf Deep Waterway Association. At Little, Rock, Ark., William K. Kavanaugh, of St. Louis, Mo., was re-elected president of the Lakes-to-the Gulf Deep Waterways association at the annual election of officers. Although Mr. Kavanaugh was prevented by illness from attending the convention, no one else was considered for the presidency. A board of governors with one member from each state directly interested in the proposed waterway was also elected.

ILLINOIS PARAGRAPHS SPRINGFIELD—The federal court in session in Springfield knocked out the Illinois 2-cent passenger fare law so far as it concerns the operation of the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis railroad, now in the hands of receivers, who were appointed by Judge J. Otis Humphrey, one of the judges who heard the case. Judges Baker and Sanborn sat with him. The judges held that the law, so far as it relates to this road, is confiscatory. A permanent injunction was granted by the court to prevent the operation of the 2-cent law on that line. STERLING—What were declared to be earthquake shocks were felt in several sections of Whiteside county. Pictures were shaken from the walls, doors were jarred open and dishes were scattered from shelves. The shocks caused considerable alarm. The vibration was from east to west and the shocks were repeated during about five seconds. Foundations were loosened and cement silos damaged by the tremor. Reports of the quake came in from a radius of fifteen miles. No satisfactory explanation of the shocks has been made. GALESBURG—The Rev. Joseph Costa, C. C. D. D., since 1877 in charge of the Roman Catholic parish at Galesburg, has announced his resignation. Father George Doubleday, head of Corpus Christi school here, has been appointed his successor by Bishop Runne of Peoria and the Order of Charity of Italy. Father Costa will celebrate his ninetieth birthday Oct. 18. EDWARDSVILLE—Upon learning that Emil Robins was driving with his wife, John Abbott obtained a buggy and started in pursuit. He overtook them at Staunton, Ill., fourteen miles north of here, and killed Robins with one shot. Abbott escaped. Mrs. Abbott is under arrest. PLANO—The children of Nicholas Hen, living in Bristol, alleged their father has become affected by studying Dowie's teachings and intends to give all his wealth to the church at Zion City. He has already disposed of \$10,000, they allege. ALTON—The recent marriage of Naomi Sesarmbia to Joseph Sesarmbia was annulled in the district court. The girl came here from Irvington, Ill., and, it was charged, was forced to marry Sesarmbia, her parents being paid \$900. GENEVA—Caleb French, who had admitted to the police that he robbed a business house, but was not indicted by the grand jury, asked the chief of police to turn over the proceeds. He did not get the money. PEORIA—Most of the Chicago private bankers at the convention of the Illinois Bankers' association, issued a statement placing themselves on record as declaring for state supervision of their institutions. BLOOMINGTON—X. H. Cornell, who was the former superintendent of the Chicago & Alton railroad, has been named superintendent of transportation of the Pere Marquette, effective Oct. 1. ELBURN—The grafting of skin has proved successful, and Mrs. John Hall, wife of a farmer, who was scalped several weeks ago when her hair caught in the belt of a gasoline engine, will recover. BLOOMINGTON—Suddenly falling under a loaded wagon near his home, Henry Wurzbarger, a farmer of Strawn, was almost instantly killed, the wheels of the wagon passing over his neck. JOLIET—Joseph Dorsch, the little seven-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. D. Dorsch, of Lemont, near here, is dead as the result of eating poison berries, which he mistook for wild grapes. EAST ST. LOUIS—Being unwilling to attend school because she was so much larger than her classmates, Kathryn Jeffery, thirteen years old, 5 feet 9 inches tall, has disappeared. LACON—Shortly after William W. Traver, night bridge tender, had pulled a revolver in an attempt to collect 5 cents toll from a stranger he was thrown into the Illinois river. EAST ST. LOUIS—Roy Schaeffer was held here on the charge of putting oil of mustard in the eyes of Paul Bennett, a saloon porter, while attempting to rob him of a quarter. TUSCOLA—The Tuscola automobile dealers and proprietors of garages are engaged in a price-cutting war. One dealer has already retired from business. PRAIRIEVILLE—The famous Rock River Horticultural society will have a ladies' day, when women will give addresses on canning fruit. ALTON—Exactly five and one half hours after an insurance policy expired, the home of Robert Lost was destroyed by fire. STERLING—Sixteen very valuable horses were killed here when a barn on the Thackberry stock farm was struck by lightning.

TAX AMENDMENT UP TO VOTERS PEOPLE MAY ADVISE ILLINOIS LAWMAKERS, NOV. 5, TO CHANGE UNJUST SYSTEM. VISIBLE PROPERTY SUFFERS Classification Must Be Permitted in Order to Find and Justly Tax Escaping Millions, Say Experts Who Urge Constitutional Revision. Springfield, Ill.—A public policy petition filed here with the Secretary of State will enable the people to register, November 5, an advisory vote on ridding Illinois of the antiquated general property tax. This tax system, say those urging the change, has increased constantly; the burden on easily visible property—like land, buildings, merchandise, livestock, furniture, machinery, tools and implements, and extracted less, and less proportionately from the millions which can be hidden in strong boxes or transferred to other States by the click of the telegraph key. The "little ballot" proposition as petitioned for by 120,774 voters throughout the State, is in general accord with the change recommended by the Illinois Special Tax Commission and ignored by the last Legislature. On this Commission were: Ben. F. Caldwell, Springfield, farmer, business man and ex-Congressman; the late A. M. Craig, Galesburg, ex-Justice, Illinois Supreme Court; A. F. Grout, Winchester, University Trustee and treasurer, Illinois Farmers' Institute; Edmund J. James, Urbana, president, University of Illinois; Harrison B. Riley, Chicago, president, Chicago Title and Trust Co.; John P. Wilson, Chicago, lawyer, chairman of the commission; B. L. Winchester, Chicago, president, C. & E. I. railroad. The great increase in taxes this year and the threatened alternative of either still higher taxes or crippled public treasuries, next, has given fresh impetus to the movement for discovery of new sources of revenue and the relief of property which now carries all the load. Within 12 days more than 12 per cent. of the voters of Illinois signed the tax petition. Instead of the required 10 per cent. In 1873 real property was less than 68 per cent. of the aggregate assessed valuation in Illinois. This property, according to the Commission's report, "is still more than 70 per cent., and pays a corresponding proportion of the taxes levied on general property." On the other hand, the following table shows how personal property, which has increased in actual value until it is at least one-half of the State's wealth, has dwindled on the assessor's books: Per Cent. Year. Total Val. 1873 22.4 1909 19.7 1911 19.9 Analysis shows that of the taxes levied on personal, tangible property such as merchandise, live stock, grains, etc., including the item of "other property," bears about 68 per cent., while intangible property (securities, etc.) bears only 34 per cent., of this fraction of the total tax. To any real relief from this injustice, according to the Tax Commission, a Constitutional amendment must be a first step, preceding enactment of new and effective methods for assessing escaping property at appropriate rates. Methods and rates will vary with different kinds of property and this is what is meant by "classification." In this respect it is hoped to put Illinois at least on a par with Connecticut, Iowa, New York, Wisconsin, West Virginia, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Vermont, Pennsylvania, and other States not so restricted as Illinois. The text of the Tax amendment question on the Petition reads as follows: "Shall the next General Assembly (in order that the people may be relieved of a system of taxation which places a comparatively heavier burden upon the poor man than upon his wealthy neighbor, which is unjust to all who fall under the full force of its operation, and which places a premium upon dishonesty) submit to the voters of the State of Illinois at the next following State election an amendment to the State Constitution providing for the classification of taxes uniform as to each class within the jurisdiction levying the same?" The petition was filed by Douglas Sutherland, secretary of the Civic Federation, 416 The Temple, Chicago. Another question of public policy suggests a revision of the primary law, and a third deals with short ballot reform. For Tax Reform. "A Premium on Tax Lying" is the title of an article in Collier's for June 15 in which Albert Jay Nock calls the General Property Tax "the plaything of the rich, the scourge of the poor, mother of mendacity and perjury, dead weight on industry, menace to progress." Illinois is particularly a sufferer from this unequal system, and it will take a constitutional amendment to set her free. The National Tax Association has advised, special tax commissions have reported, various groups of citizens have urged, but the Legislature has remained obdurate. Fortunately the people will have a chance to vote on this question November 5. Directly or indirectly an unjust system is an imposition on every decent citizen, and such an affirmative vote should be rolled up at the polls will make up the sleeping lawmakers and cause them to submit the needed amendment.

The DAY of the DOG

BY
**GEORGE BARR
M'GUTCHEON**
AUTHOR OF "GRAUSTARK"



PROLOGUE OF THE STORY.

The junior member of the law firm of Rolfe & Crosby is forced to visit his pretty widow client, Mrs. Delancy, in a small Illinois town. Arriving in the morning, he is compelled to walk to the house. Entering the grounds by way of the stable, he is attacked by a bulldog and takes refuge on a rafter until the appearance of the dog's master, Mr. Austin, brother-in-law of Mrs. Delancy, who demands to know Crosby's business in the barn. He pretends to distrust Crosby. Mrs. Delancy appears and is appraised of the fact that her brother-in-law, Mr. Austin, is intending to rob her of part of her inheritance. She joins Crosby on the rafter and signs the papers. Austin informs them that the dog will be left to watch them all night. Crosby climbs down to battle with the dog and allow Mrs. Delancy to escape. He removes his vest and by enticing Swallow to lock his jaws in it, swings the dog into a box stall. They escape and discover that Austin has sent for a posse to arrest Crosby.

Fugitives.

"Oh, but I'm going with you!" she said positively.
"Like a thief too! I could not permit that, you know. Just stop and think how awkward for you it would be if we were caught flying together."

"Birds of a feather. It might have been worse if you had not disposed of Swallow."
"I must tell you what a genuine brick you are. If they overtake us it will give me the greatest delight in the world to fight the whole posse for your sake."

"After that do you wonder I want to go with you?" she whispered. And Crosby would have fought a hundred men for her.
The marshal and his men were now following Mr. Austin and the lantern toward the barn, and the road was quite deserted. Mrs. Delancy and Crosby started off rapidly in the direction of the town. The low rumble of distant thunder came to their ears, and ever and anon the western blackness was faintly illumined by flashes of lightning. Neither of the fugitives uttered a word until they were far past the gate.

"By George, Mrs. Delancy, we are forgetting one important thing!" said Crosby. They were striding along swiftly arm in arm. "They'll discover our flight, and the railway station will be just where they'll expect to find us."
"Oh, confusion! We can't go to the station, can we?"
"We can, but we'll be captured with humiliating ease."

"I know what we can do. Scott Higgins is the tenant on my farm, and he lives half a mile farther from town than Austin. We can turn back to his place, but we will have to cut across one of Mr. Austin's fields."
"Charming. We can have the satisfaction of trampling on some of Mr. Austin's early wheat crop. Right about face! But, incidentally, what are we to do after we get to Mr. Higgins'?" They were now scurrying back over the ground they had just traversed.
"Oh, dear me, why should we think about troubles until we come to them?"
"I wasn't thinking about troubles. I'm thinking about something to eat."

"You are intensely unromantic. But Mrs. Higgins is awfully good. She will give us eggs and cakes and milk and coffee and—everything. Won't it be jolly?"
Five minutes later they were plunging through a field of partly grown wheat in what she averred to be the direction of the Higgins home. It was not good walking, but they were young and strong and very much interested in one another and the adventure.

"Hello! What's this? A river!" he cried as the swirl of running waters came to his ears.
"Oh, isn't it dreadful? I forgot this creek was here, and there is no bridge nearer than a mile. What shall we do? See, there is a light in Higgins' house over there. Isn't it disgusting? I could sit down and cry," she wailed. In the distance a dog was heard barking fiercely, but they did not recognize the voice of Swallow. A new trouble confronted them.

"Don't do that," he said resignedly. "Remember how Eliza crossed the ice with the bloodhounds in full trail. Do you know how deep and wide the creek is?"
"It's a tiny bit of a thing, but it's wet," she said ruefully.

"I'll carry you over." And a moment later he was splashing through the shallow brook, holding the lithe, warm figure of his client high above the water. As he set her down upon the opposite bank she gave a pretty sigh of satisfaction and naively told him that he was very strong for a man in the last stages of starvation.

Two or three noisy dogs gave them the first welcome, and Crosby sagely looked aloft for refuge. His companion quieted the dogs, however, and the advance on the squat farmhouse was made without resistance. The visitors were not long in acquainting the good natured and astonished young farmer with the situation. Mrs. Higgins was called from her bed and in a jiffy was bustling about the kitchen, from which soon floated odors so tantalizing that the refugees could scarcely suppress the desire to rush forth and storm the good cook in her castle.

"It's mighty lucky you got here when you did, Mrs. Delancy," said Higgins, peering from the window. "Looks 's if it might rain before long. We ain't

got much of a place here, but if you'll put up with it I guess we can take keer of you over night."
"Oh, but we couldn't think of it," she protested. "After we have had something to eat we must hurry off to the station."
"What station?" asked Crosby sententiously.
"I don't know, but it wouldn't be a bit nice to spoil the adventure by stopping now."
"But we can't walk all over the state of Illinois," he cried.

"For shame! You are ready to give up the instant something to eat comes in sight. Mr. Higgins may be able to suggest something. What is the nearest?"
"I have it," interrupted Crosby. "The Wabash road runs through this neighborhood, doesn't it? Well, where is its nearest station?"
"Lonesomeville—about four miles south," said Higgins.

"Do the night trains stop there?"
"I guess you can flag 'em."
"There's an east bound train from St. Louis about midnight, I'm quite sure." While the fugitives were enjoying Mrs. Higgins' hastily but adorably prepared meal the details of the second stage of the flight were perfected. Mr. Higgins gladly consented to hitch up his high boarded farm wagon and drive them to the station on the Wabash line, and half an hour later Higgins' wagon clattered away in the night. To all appearances he was the only passenger, but seated on a soft pile of grain sacks in the rear of the wagon, completely hidden from view by the tall "side beds," were the refugees. Mrs. Delancy insisted upon this mode of travel as a precaution against the prying eyes of persistent marshal's men. Hidden in the wagon bed, they might reasonably escape detection, she argued, and Crosby humored her for more reasons than one.

Higgins threw a huge grain tarpaulin over the wagon bed, and they were sure to be dry in case the rainstorm came as expected. It was so dark that neither could see the face of the other. He had a longing desire to take her hand into his, but there was something in the atmosphere that warned him against such a delightful but unnecessary proceeding. Naturally, they were sitting quite close to each other. Even the severe jolting of the springless wagon could not disturb the feeling of happy contentment.
"I hope it won't storm," she said nervously as a little shudder ran through her body. The wind was now

blowing quite fiercely and those long distant rolls of thunder were taking on the sinister sound of nearly crashes. "I don't mind thunder when I'm in the house."
"And under the bed, I suppose?" he laughed.
"Well, you know, lightning could strike this wagon," she persisted. "Oh, goodness, that was awfully close!" she cried as a particularly loud crash came to their ears.



He Was Splashing Through the Shallow Brook.

The wagon came to an abrupt stop, and Crosby was about to crawl forth to demand the reason when the sound of a man's voice came through the rushing wind.
"What is it?" whispered Mrs. Delancy, clutching his arm.

"It's the wretch!" came from the rear of the wagon.

"Sh," he replied. "We're held up by highwaymen, I think!"
"Oh, how lovely!" she whispered rapturously.

"How far are you goin'?" came the strange voice from the night.
"Oh, 's far agin as half," responded Higgins warily.

"That son of Scott?" demanded the other.
"Yep."
"Say, Scott, gimme a ride, will you? Goin' as far as Lonesomeville?"
"What you doin' out this time o' night?" demanded Higgins.
"Lookin' for a feller that tried to steal Mr. Austin's horses. We thought we had him cornered up to the place, but he got away somehow. But we'll get him. Davis has got fifty men scouring the country. I bet. I been sent on to Lonesomeville to head him off if he tries to take a train. He's a purty des-



The Fugitives Were Enjoying Mrs. Higgins' Good Supper.

perate character, they say, too. Scott. Say, gimme a lift as far as you're agoin', won't you?"
"I—I—well, I reckon so," floundered the helpless Higgins.

"Really, this is getting a bit serious," whispered Crosby to his breathless companion.
The deputy was now on the seat with Higgins, and the latter, bewildered and dismayed beyond expression, was urging his horses into their fastest trot.

"How far is it to Lonesomeville?" asked the deputy.
"Bout two mile."
"It'll rain before we get there," said the other significantly.

"I'm not afeared of rain," said Higgins.
"What are you goin' over there this time o' night for?" asked the other.
"You ain't got much of a load."

"I'm—I'm takin' some meat over to Mr. Talbert."
"Hams?"
"No; jest bacon," answered Scott, and his two bearers in the wagon bed laughed silently.

"Not many people out a night like this," volunteered the deputy.
"Nope."
"That a tarpaulin you got in the back of the bed? Jest saw it by the lightning."

"Got the bacon kivered to keep it from gittin' wet 'n case it rains," hastily interposed Scott. He was discussing within himself the advisability of knocking the deputy from the seat and whipping the team into a gallop, leaving him behind.
"You don't mind my crawlin' under the tarpaulin if it rains, do you, Scott?"
"There ain't no—no room under it. Harry, an' I won't allow that bacon to git wet under no consideration."

A generous though nerve racking crash of thunder changed the current of conversation. It drifted from the weather immediately, however, to a one-sided discussion of the escaped horse thief.
"I guess he's a purty slick one," they heard the deputy say. "Austin said he had him dead to rights in his barn. That big bulldog of his had him treed on a beam, but when we got there, just after dark, the darned cuss was gone, an' the dog was trapped up in a box stall. By thunder, it showed how desperate the feller is. He evidently come down from that beam an' jest naturally picked that terrible build-up by the neck an' threw him over into the stall."
"Have you got a revolver?" asked Higgins loudly.
"Sure! You don't s'pose I'd go up against that kind of a man without a gun, do you?"

"Oh, goodness," some one whispered in Crosby's ear.
"But he ain't armed," argued Higgins. "If he'd had a gun don't you s'pose he'd shot that dog an' got away long before he did?"
"That shows how much you know about these crooks, Higgins," said the other loftily. "He had a mighty good reason for not shooting the dog."

"What was the reason?"
"I don't know jest what it was, but any darned fool ought to see that he had a reason. Else why didn't he shoot? Course he had a reason. But the funny part of the whole thing is what has become of the woman."
"What woman?"
"That widdier," responded the other, and Crosby felt her arm harden. "I never thought much o' that woman. You'd think she owned the whole town of Dexter to see her paradin' around the streets, showin' off her city clothes an' all such stuff. They do say she led George Delanc, a devil of a life, an' it's no wonder he died."

"The wretch!" came from the rear of the wagon.
"It's the wretch!"

(To be continued.)

A Glance at Current Topics and Events

Washington, Oct. 2.—The greatest naval show in the history of the United States is about to take place at New York when a great fleet of ironclads and lesser naval craft will be assembled in the Hudson, forming a column of ships the head of which will be off Twenty-third street and the tail reaching to Yonkers. More than 700,000 tons of fighting ships and naval auxiliaries will be in the display, and of this grand total more than 450,000 tons will be super-Dreadnoughts, Dreadnoughts, first class battleships and armored cruisers.

Every type of the American fighting ship will be seen, from the great super-Dreadnought of the Wyoming type to the little submarine. There will be scout cruisers, protector cruisers, gunboats, mine laying ships, torpedo boats, water tenders, naval tenders, colliers, repair ships, torpedo boat destroyers and dispatch boats. The whole will be under the command of Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, commander in chief of the Atlantic fleet.

The fleet has begun to mobilize, and by the 12th most, if not all, of the ships should be swinging at anchor in the Hudson. The great days will be the 14th, 15th and 16th. On the last day the entire armada as it proceeds to sea will pass in review before President Taft. The day previous to that the secretary of the navy will review the fleet at anchor.

The fleet that will be reviewed by the president will number about eighty vessels, of which thirty-one will be battleships, four armored cruisers, three scout cruisers, twenty torpedo boat destroyers, nine submarines and the rest auxiliaries.

A feature of the mobilization will be the first appearance in New York and in the naval line of the two greatest battleships of the super-Dreadnought type now afloat. These two ships are the Wyoming and Arkansas.

James E. West, chief scout executive of the Boy Scouts of America, and George H. Merritt, secretary of the editorial board.

The boys first of all learn the habits of birds and many things about them. They scout for them with cameras. Then they learn the economic value of birds, how they help the farmer and protect natural resources of the country. They learn how they add to the enjoyment of persons in the woods and finally realize the importance of saving the lives of birds instead of shooting them.

Taft Campaign at Its Height.

Washington, Oct. 3.—The Taft forces are now in the thick of the battle, and Charles D. Hilles, chairman of the national committee, says that very en-



Photo by American Press Association.
George Rumsey Sheldon, Treasurer of Republican National Committee.

couraging reports are being received. New life has been put into the campaign, but many of the best efforts have been saved for later use in the presidential struggle. George R. Sheldon, who is handling the funds of the Republican national committee, served in a like capacity in 1908.

Anti-tariff Parade.

New York, Oct. 1.—An anti-tariff parade will be held in this city Nov. 1 under the auspices of the Greater New York Business Men's association. This organization is a subsidiary of the American Tariff Reform association, of which ex-Comptroller Herman Metz is president.

British Marine Centenary.

Glasgow, Oct. 1.—A marine exhibition marking the celebration of the centenary of steam navigation in British waters will remain open in Glasgow until Dec. 31. The fete commemorates the launching of the Comet July 24, 1812, and the advent of that vessel in service on the Clyde in the following August. The Comet was the pioneer regular steamer successfully operated in Europe. It has been asserted that her engine has not been excelled in point of simplicity of design and general efficiency. The engine, which is variously stated as of three or four horsepower, had a single upright cylinder twelve and one-half inches in diameter and with a stroke of sixteen inches placed above the crank shaft and driving by means of two rods and a pair of side levers. The crank shaft, on which a heavy flywheel was fixed, was worked from the levers by a connecting rod, and the slide valve was driven by an eccentric on the main shaft through a rocking shaft. The condenser was placed between the side levers, the latter driving the vertical air pump. Steam was supplied by a low pressure boiler set in brick work, fired externally, and placed on one side of the engine.

Other marine exhibits arranged for at the Glasgow show include the following: Models of the paddle steamer Vanguard (the first vessel constructed by Robert Napier when he began building iron vessels in 1843); the Indian troopship Malabar, the Dutch armor clad monitor De Tyger, the gunboat Jackal (the first iron war vessel built on the Clyde), one of the first armor clad floating batteries in the British navy, built within three months at the close of the Crimean war, and one of the first two armor clad frigates in the British navy. There will also be a model of the Great Eastern and one of the Tasmanian (the first screw steamer to carry mails across the Atlantic).

Mayflower For Meyer.

Washington, Sept. 30.—Secretary Meyer of the navy will have to use the presidential yacht Mayflower for off shore cruises this fall, owing to the condition of the old dispatch boat Dolphin, which for a long time has been the secretary's cruising craft. The Dolphin is very much run down, and it has been hinted that she is not seaworthy. She was ordered to be extensively repaired at the New York navy yard.

Foreign Mission Commissioners.

Portland, Me., Oct. 3.—The advance guard of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions has reached Portland for its session Oct. 8-11.

King George an American Exhibitor.
New York, Sept. 30.—Announcement is made that King George V. will exhibit orchids from the royal gardens at the international flower show in this city next April. Never before has a British ruler consented to have his flowers exhibited in public outside of Great Britain. Another exhibitor will be Sir George Halford, winner of the king's cup for orchids in London.

Appalling and Needless Mortality.

Washington, Oct. 2.—The United States is permitting a needless loss of 1,500,000 lives annually and the incapacitating of 3,000,000 persons, according to a senate document issued by Senator Owen of Oklahoma on the subject of the conservation of human life and distributed in support of the movement for the establishment by congress of a federal public health service. The work of such a department would be varied, including direct work in the promotion of health by the government, aiding the healing and educational agencies throughout the country, whether under the auspices of cities or states; obtaining information concerning the cause of diseases and their prevention and disseminating information.

New York Firemen's Carnival.

New York, Oct. 2.—The firemen's tournament and carnival on this date, in connection with the first international conference on fire prevention, in this city, is the first occasion upon which there has been a firemen's carnival with games and sideshows since the time of the old volunteers. The fire prevention conference will continue until Oct. 12.

Women Life Savers.

Boston, Sept. 20.—This city can boast of the first woman's life saving crew, recently organized. The captain is Miss Edith Willock, who says that she has an efficient aggregation. The organization is for the same purpose as the men's life saving crew and is prepared to render assistance in any emergency that may arise. One of its purposes is teaching women and children how to swim and to take care of themselves when bathing or boating.

Sets Example For Brides Elect.

Boston, Oct. 1.—A wholesome bit of news was that which said Ruth Elliot, granddaughter of Charles W. Elliot, president emeritus of Harvard, intended to qualify as a competent housewife before her marriage to Roger Pierce, Dr. Elliot's private secretary. In an interview she said: "No woman,



Photo by American Press Association.
Miss Ruth Elliot, who practiced what she preached on successful marriage.

no matter how comfortably situated financially, should think of marrying before she has learned the art of cooking and the proper way in which to administer a household. Good cooking and good housekeeping are great essentials of happiness in marriage. The trouble with marital failures is that too many young women today are ignorant of the art of housekeeping."

Chicago College Event.

Chicago, Sept. 30.—The students and faculty of the University of Chicago made elaborate plans for the dedication of the new university stadium of the college this week. The occasion is of particular importance to the athletic life of the college.

Junior Grandfathers.

London, Sept. 30.—Men's styles this year are running a close second to those for women in point of novelty. Quite the most striking fashion adopted by English dandies is side whiskers. It is not uncommon to meet young men whose affectation of these hirsute appendages make them resemble the portraits of their grandfathers. The craze for the costumes of 1830 is held responsible for the side whiskers. Trousers strapper over the boots and scented handkerchiefs are also considered modish for London's fashionable youth.

Anniversary of the Constitution.

Philadelphia, Oct. 2.—There will be a noteworthy celebration in Independence hall Oct. 9 commemorating the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the signing of the constitution of the United States. President Taft and the governors of the thirteen original states of the Union are expected to be present.



Photo by American Press Association.
Nicholas Longworth, who Ran Afoul of Bull Moose Opposition.

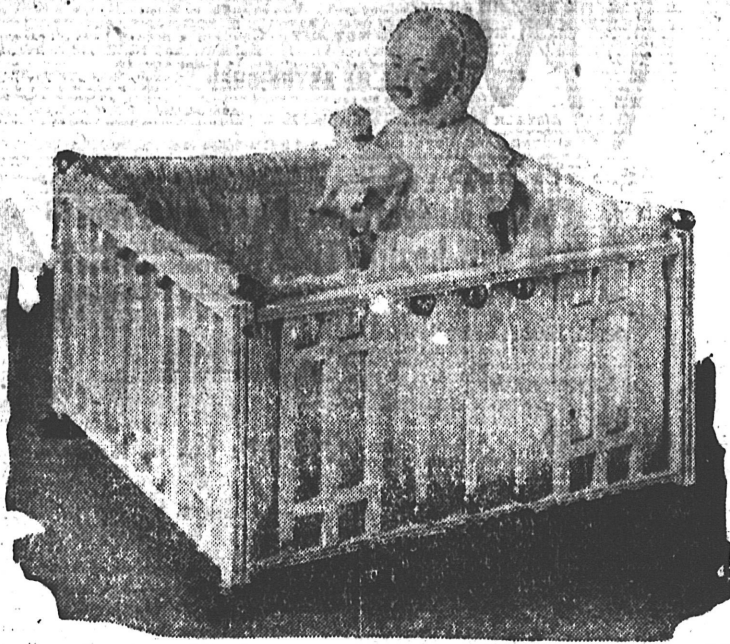
worth, who has stuck to President Taft, has represented the First district for several terms and has been boomed for governor of Ohio. The boom, however, did not materialize, although the congressman has a strong following. The congress Progressive candidate running against him is Dr. A. O. Zwick, who was a delegate to the Roosevelt Chicago convention.

Boy Scouts Sing Birds' Hops.

New York, Sept. 30.—Letters from practically every state in the Union approve the plan outlined by the boy scout leaders for the banding together of the boy scouts for the protection of song birds in co-operation with the game and fish department of the states. This work has been accomplished by

Household Ideas and Style Hints

A Play Box For Baby



This play box for baby is a convenience for the mother whose baby is just learning to creep or walk. The box is lined so that he can tumble about without getting hurt, yet cannot crawl or toddle into danger when mother is out of the room. There are casters on the bottom of the box so that it may be drawn from room to room.

SCHOOL CLOTHES FOR FALL.

Brown or Blue and Gray Scotch Tweed Makes Practical Coat.

Mothers will be interested in the answer to the following query: "What material would be suitable for a little girl's coat to be worn for school this fall and winter, one that will answer for rough weather as well as cold days later on and yet will not be too heavy for fall wear." Nothing is more girlish and practical than a pretty Scotch tweed in brown or blue and gray. This fabric needs very little trimming and can be very simply made. A new and attractive fashion is to have the coat made with waist and skirt separate and very obviously joined at the waist.

One such as this was made to open at the left and was trimmed with large buttons of brown bone, the little collar of plain brown cloth and the buttons used, three at the upper part of closing from the shoulder down and two below the waist line. The stylish sleeves were finished with turnback pointed cuffs of the coat material and the point decorated with one of the buttons. A brown cloth cap finished with a brown and white silk scarf finished the youthful rig.

THE DUTY OF HAPPINESS.

I cannot but think that the world would be better and brighter if the teachers would dwell on the duty of happiness as well as the happiness of duty, for we ought to be as cheerful as we can, if only to be happy ourselves as a most effectual contribution to the happiness of others. Every one must have felt that a cheerful friend is like a sunny day, shedding brightness on all around, and most of us can, if we choose, make of the world a palace or a prison. To be bright and cheerful often requires an effort. There is a certain art in keeping ourselves happy, and in this respect, as in others, we require to watch over and manage ourselves almost as if we were somebody else.—Lord Averbury.

Ironing Day.

Fold the sheet in half, then quarter, lay on ironing board as though to iron. Now iron the rest of the clothes on the top of the sheet, turning it between pieces so as to reach all parts, finally folding.

A Good Year For Cabbage



—Sioux City Journal.

MAKING MONEY AT HOME.

An Idea For the Girl Trying to Solve the Problem.

The choice of a profession is not such a difficult problem when a woman is her own mistress and can carve out a career for herself along whatever path her fancy dictates, but the girl who for various reasons is unable to leave home finds that it is not easy to add to her income in this more limited sphere, especially when she has home duties to occupy her time.

For this reason fine washing and cleaning as a profession for girls has several distinct advantages. It is work which requires no large original outlay or long training, neither has it to be done during stated hours, and it seems an exceedingly practicable as well as remunerative occupation for the would be home worker.

Today lace is more fashionable than ever. Nearly every woman wears it in sleeve frills, ruffles or jabots, and it is a fashion which apparently has no intention of dying out.

An enterprising girl might make a specialty of cleaning, getting up and repairing neckwear and sleeve frills for a small sum each. Hundreds of women would be only too thankful to find some one they could trust to repair their costly etceteras, and a connection could easily be worked up by means of advertisements and printed cards.—Philadelphia Press.

SYMPATHY.

Save your sympathies for things worth while. Discourage friends who are a constant drain upon your sympathies and who, if the truth were to be told, have much to be thankful for.

There are certain troubles which must be met by the individual most concerned. Outsiders cannot and should not enter save in the greatest of emergencies.

Never take sides if you are forced to express an opinion. If you do, when the reconciliation comes you will be the one outside the graces of both.—Chicago Tribune.

Substitute For Cream In Soup.

When a recipe orders cream to be added to a soup and you have only milk, break up one egg to every cupful of milk but cooled down milk. Strain the milk. Add a tablespoonful of butter and then add the whole to the cooled down soup. Stir, bring to a boil and serve when ready.

For the Afternoon Hostess.

For tasty bits for the afternoon party put a marshmallow or cream chocolate on a thin biscuit and put the biscuits into the oven until the confections are melted and the marshmallows slightly browned.

DELICIOUS RECIPES.

Lemon Butter Graham Sandwiches.

Make a good lemon butter. Spread between crisp graham wafers.

Nut Marmalade Sandwiches.

Orange marmalade, seeded raisins and chopped nuts of any kind preferred, mixed together and spread on buttered bread.

Biscuit Sandwiches.

Make baking powder biscuits. When they are cold split them open, spread with mayonnaise mixed with celery, pimientos and olives chopped fine.

Banana Cup.

Take a cupful and a half of grape juice, juice of an orange, four sliced bananas, gelatin, sugar. Mix all together, boil, strain. Serve ice cold in sherbet glasses, topped with whipped cream and sliced bananas.

Dream Puffs.

The whites of six chilled eggs, a pound of sugar and a pound of walnut kernels. Beat whites of eggs as stiff as possible, gradually add sugar, then nuts. Drop on greased paper. Bake forty minutes in slow oven.

Egg and Cream Cheese Sandwiches.

A dozen hard boiled eggs, half the quantity of cream, two or three pimientos, mayonnaise dressing. Run the first three ingredients through a chopper. Mix with this enough mayonnaise to make of right consistency. Put crisp lettuce leaves between buttered slices of bread and spread on this the filling.

Gooseberry Ketchup.

Take ten pounds of ripe gooseberries, five pounds brown sugar, three pints good cider vinegar. Boil in the vinegar one-half the sugar and the berries until they are soft and rub through a colander to remove the skins. Add the remainder of the sugar, add two tablespoonfuls of cinnamon, one teaspoonful of cloves, three nutmegs grated and one teaspoonful of allspice. Cook until the required consistency is reached, then bottle.

A Substitute When Tired of Sweets.

When tired of sweet jellies and jams try lemon honey for sandwiches and tartlets. Beat well together one cupful of sugar, one egg and butter size of a walnut. Add juice and grated rind of one lemon. Stir well, put into a double boiler, cook slowly till thick, avoid stirring after it begins to cook. Add tiny pinch of salt.

An Aggravating Visitor, But Satisfactory Husband

By MABEL LEE WINANS

THE Chamberlains, desiring to spend a longer season than usual in the country on account of Mrs. Chamberlain's health, had decided to rent their town house furnished. The tenants, whom the agent reported to be an old couple, demanded that there be an inventory, stipulating that they would send a man to compare it with the articles before it was signed. Mrs. Chamberlain, being an invalid, was hurried off by her physician, leaving her daughter, Belle, to turn over the premises and take a later train. The tenants had agreed to send a man to make the comparison at 11 o'clock. At 12 he had not appeared. Belle, desiring to leave the city at 4, became impatient. Just as she was about to telephone to the agent an inquiry as to the delay there was a ring at the bell. She opened the door, and there stood a young man. He was about to say something when she forestalled him:

"You're late. There are two hours' work to do. I must leave here at 3."

She led the way into the library, took a document from a desk and continued:

"Here's the inventory and here's a pencil. As I point out the articles check them. We'll begin with the drawing room."

The man took what she offered him and followed her. Once in the drawing room she began to call off in a businesslike tone: "One rug 8x10, one rug 2x4, one rug 6x5, one piano, one sofa, and so on till she had enumerated every article in the room. Then she started for the next apartment. Before beginning the checking again the young man said:

"Have you ever attended a business college?"

"No. Why do you ask?"

"I never knew a girl so businesslike."

"One easy chair, one lounge, one mahogany desk?"

"I beg your pardon! Are you sure that desk is mahogany?" he asked.

"Of course I am."

"I did not understand that the material in the articles was to be specified. Suppose I were to certify that the desk is mahogany, and it should turn out to be black walnut?"

"Suppose the tenants," said Belle, with an ominous flash in her eye, "were to send a dunce to compare the list."

"That depends upon what constitutes a dunce. My definition of dunce is one who certifies to that which he doesn't know."

"Do you mean to tell me that you don't know mahogany from black walnut?"

"I question if I could tell mahogany from rosewood."

Belle was rapidly getting out of patience.

"Are you quite sure you could tell the difference between a rose and a thistle?"

"Quite sure. I would no more blunder between a thistle and a rose than I would mistake myself for you."

Belle gave him another quick glance—a somewhat different one.

"Are you aware that I have just so much time and no more to get through this work?"

"The more reason why you should not spend it at such a ridiculous task."

"Well, upon my word! Did Mr. and Mrs. Riddleton send you here on this business to spend your time criticizing them?"

"It is Mrs. Riddleton who has insisted on this inventory. She is a nervous, fitful, fretful old woman."

Belle stood ready to burst with irritation and indignation.

"Well, I declare!" she said. "What am I to do? An inventory to be compared, and the person sent to compare it thinks he knows more about its necessity than—"

"You wish to leave at 3. It is now 1. Suppose we put the inventory on the floor and walk over it. That will enable me to report to Mrs. Riddleton that we have 'gone over it.' We can then sit down and spend the time from now till 3 in a quiet chat."

Belle was so full of astonishment, not to say contempt, for this method of evading a duty that she could not find words for some time. Then she said:

"You are so clever at inventing subtleties perhaps you can invent some way to let me out of this business. If asked about the matter I shall tell the truth, you may be sure of that."

"You will not be asked about it, for it shall cease to exist." He threw the inventory into a fire burning on the hearth.

"Upon my word! Did ever any one see such impudence in an—"

"A what?"

"Understrapper."

"Where are the leases?"

"Here on the desk. Father has signed them. The tenant is to sign and forward them."

He went to the desk, took up one of two leases and wrote opposite the seal "Walter B. Riddleton."

Belle looked at it, then at him, a ray of light breaking upon her brain.

"Is it you or I," she said presently, "that has been making a—"

"No fool killer required in this instance, I assure you. I am the lessee. My mother simply lives with me. You were in a hurry and didn't give me time to tell you who I was."

"The agent reported—"

"The agent was mistaken."

They consumed the two hours chatting and eventually spent their lives together.

Religious Work

Arrangements are complete for the most comprehensive use of laymen in missionary, Sunday school and social service work of the churches of New York ever known in the city. These plans go into operation with the opening of active work this month. The Presbyterian, Episcopal, Baptist, Methodist and all principal bodies are joined in them.

The primary part of the plan is educational. The federation of churches will carry out the institute plan inaugurated last spring by the men and religion campaign and in so doing will include Brooklyn and Staten Island as well as Manhattan and the Bronx. A chief aim of these institutes will be the informing of mature men, such as make up sessions and vestries. The institutes will be held in central locations, and men of different churches will be asked to unite in them. Well known leaders in missions, in Bible work, evangelism and social service will give the lectures.

Another part of the plan more nearly approximates a school. This school will be in two parts, the first for the training of teachers to go into the churches to give courses of instruction. After their training in the school the instructors in the church schools will be paid. Students enrolled in the classes will also be asked to pay tuition.

In Brooklyn and in as wide extent in Manhattan as possible Bible classes are to be formed in churches and Bible teachers provided for them. This Bible work is in charge not of the school to train laymen already described, but of a committee on Bible study.

Behind this movement and helping it in person and in money are: J. Pierpont Morgan, Francis Lynde Stetson, James H. Post, Artmas Ward, Dr. Samuel Murland, Frank Harvey Field, William S. Bennet, General Horatio C. King, F. E. Crane, Professor McLane of Columbia, Colonel Willis L. Ogden, William Jay Schieffelin, H. Fulton Cutting, James M. Spears, Eben E. Olcott and others.

Railroad Y. M. C. A. Conference.

Two thousand Y. M. C. A. workers, railroad employees and visitors, some of the latter from Europe and Australia, will attend the international railroad Y. M. C. A. conference to be held in Chicago at the beginning of October. It will be the fourteenth such conference to be held, the initial one being held in Fort Wayne in 1892 with fewer than 200 men present.

Chapels on Wheels.

Baptists, it is declared, started the plan of fitting up railroad cars as chapels for public worship and the conduct of Sunday schools. They then asked the railroads to haul the chapels free from town to town, remaining a short time in each. Baptists have six cars in this country in service, Roman Catholics two. Both find the railroads willing to haul these cars from settlement to settlement. The cars have been found effective in most ways, although there have been criticisms of their work in that they easily set up churches that as easily go to pieces after the first enthusiasm dies out. In both Protestant and Catholic car chapels and even in the automobiles in England a wonderful likeness to real churches, it is declared, is attained. Usually sleeping accommodations for workers are provided, and in most cases literature is distributed.

Happy Memories.

The Hebrew exile remembered with joy and passionate longing the days when he went with the multitude to the house of God. St. Paul recalls with much thankfulness his fellowship with the saints, their response to his teachings, their work of faith and labor of love. The disciple keeps his Master's word, "This do in remembrance of me," and his heart burns within him as he recalls the love and sacrifice of Jesus. The revelation of the glory of God in a sunset, the quickening of our spiritual life in some "springtide of the soul," a new vision of beauty and truth in the words of some poet or seer, the joy of heart as we learn that God has used us as his messenger to some other child of his, the sore temptation overcome, the restoration after some grievous fall—"How such holy memories cluster!" Let us make Robert Louis Stevenson's prayer our own: "O Lord, let us not lose the savor of past mercies and pleasures, but, like the voice of a bird singing in the rain, let grateful memory survive the hour of darkness."—Congregationalist.

Helping Mother.

Ever' day an' ever' day
Muvver she ist all time say
I are away in th' way—
Ever' day an' ever' day!

So t' day I says to me:
"E's be good 'as I can be,
'Cause when I help muvver she
Gets along th' best wif me."

So I tooked myself an' goes
Where I'll 'prinkle wif th' hose,
But our girl she's hangin' clo'es
Where th' 'prinkle alway goes.

Nen she blamed it all on me
'Cause she put th' clo'es, you see,
Where th' 'prinkle ought to be—
'Yes, an' told my ma on me!

Nex' fing nen I sweeped some dust,
'Cause I got to help or bust,
But th' girl she up an'—cussed
Ist 'cause I was sweepin' dust.

Nen my muvver come an' say
'Kisses is my workin' pay—
Now I got to go an' play—
'At' ist what my muvver say!

—Indiana News.

Devoted to Our Boys and Girls

STORY OF A HOMELESS DOG.

And How He Repaid the Kindness That Was Shown Him.

"There he goes! Quick, let's be after him!" shouted Ted.

"See he's gone under that pile of wood," answered Fred from behind the barn.

"Oh, come, boys, let him alone! Can't you? How would you like to be in his place?" spoke up a newcomer, who was a stalwart young lad of about fourteen. "Let's get some meat and put it down near the hole, and maybe he will come out, and then we might make a bed for him in the barn."

"All right, Charles," answered the other two boys, ashamed of being found thus.

This scene took place in a small village in the month of June. Fred and Ted had been sitting on the banks of a small river on the outskirts of the town when a hot, dirty, disreputable looking dog came panting up, and they had given chase. A few months of care made the dog, a glossy St. Bernard pup, very different from the one they had chased. One morning when the boys awoke they found no pet, no loving playfellow. Surely no one had dared steal Major, for that was his name. But, though they searched high and low, he could not be found.

Many years after a great St. Bernard came trotting along the seashore. A cry for help was heard. Turning his head, the large dog saw in the water a man struggling and plunging. In he swam to the man, pulled him ashore and saved Charles Grant.

Major was found at last, but now he was known as the famous St. Bernard of the life-saving station. New York Tribune.

Our Tiniest Bird.

A trifle over three inches in length, the ruby throated humming bird is the smallest feathered creature in eastern North America. There is no other bird east of the Mississippi river with which it can be confused, for it is the only species of humming bird in the whole of this region. This may be doubted by those who do not know that the plumage of the adult male bird is quite different from that of the female and immature hummers and by those who are unfamiliar with sapphire and humming bird moths.—Suburban Life.

A Juvenile "Broncho Buster"



Almost every boy at some time in his life wants to become a cowboy, own a pony and shoot Indians. The little fellow in the picture is a juvenile broncho buster, who, although he doesn't hunt Indians and buffaloes, has a good time riding across the prairie on his beautiful little pony, Jack Frost.

A YOUNG HERO OF LABRADOR

There is a moving story of self sacrifice and heroism, told by Dr. S. K. Hutton, who has worked among the Eskimos of Labrador.

The native boys, Rena and his brother Jakko, started at daybreak for the edge of the ice after seals. It was not long before Jakko had shot a seal. It was only wounded and floated on the water, lashing with its flippers, but too weak to dive. They did what Eskimos have always done in like circumstances and always will do—they clambered on a piece of loose ice and paddled with their hands toward the seal.

They got on fairly well until they were twenty or thirty yards from the edge of the ice field and the seal was near enough to be speared. Jakko stood up and poised his harpoon, ready to strike, while Rena paddled gently with

his hands to steady the ice raft. The change of position must have upset the balance of the ice, for no sooner did Jakko stand up than it began to heel slowly over.

The slow witted Jakko had one of those flashes of courageous inspiration that come at such times. With a quick cry of "Stay where you are, Rena!" he jumped. If both had stayed upon the ice it would have upset.

The foe righted itself with a lurch that nearly flung Rena off, but he managed to hold on and paddle frantically to and fro in a vain search for his brother. The water was 2 or 3 degrees below freezing point. Hours after Jakko perished Rena scrambled from his frail island on to the safe ice field and flung himself on the sledge and let the dogs take him home broken hearted.

Around the County

Gays

James A. Young and family will move in the spring to what is known as the T. T. Townley, farm just north of the Crab Apple school house...

Rayon Ganes passed through here Sunday night on the way to Mattoon to visit his uncle J. C. Armantrout and family.

After hanging fire in the courts of Coles and Moultrie counties for nearly a year, and incurring court costs and attorney fees amounting to approximately \$250, the case of E. D. Tudor versus Hart Phipps for damages incurred over the trade of a blind jack and a \$250 horse, was settled in the circuit court of Moultrie county on Monday...

J. D. Turner, a broomcorn "canary" was taken to the county jail in Sullivan on Monday evening, there in default of a \$700.00 bond, to await the action of the grand jury on a charge of assault with intent to kill A. M. Blythe, president of the Gays village board.

ACT QUICKLY

Delay Has Been Dangerous in Sullivan

Do the right thing at the right time. Act quickly in time of danger. Backache is kidney danger. Doan's Kidney Pills act quickly. Plenty of evidence to prove this.

On January 26, 1910, Mr. Guetker was interviewed; he said "I would not be without a supply of Doan's Kidney Pills on hand. They are a wonderful kidney medicine and will always have my endorsement."

Harmony

Mrs. Eliza Thomas and Mrs. John Graven of near Kirksville were entertained at Andy Pultz's, jr. Wednesday.

John Weakley and wife of Sullivan spent Friday with relatives here.

Mrs. Jane Miller and daughter visited with Emma Selock Monday.

Job Evans of Kirksville was a caller in this vicinity Tuesday.

James Francisco has built an addition to his house.

Tilden Selock thrashed clover Tuesday.

Andy Sentel, wife, and two sons of Piersen, Mrs. Harrison Moore and daughters of Sullivan were guests at Wm. Sentel's Tuesday.

Mrs. Grace Selock and children and Miss Belya and Zelma Marble spent Wednesday with Luther Marble's near Findlay.

When you have a bad cold you want the best medicine obtainable so as to cure it with as little delay as possible. Here is a druggist's opinion: "I have sold Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for fifteen years..."

East Whitley

Scott Young and family spent Sunday at R. S. Kinkade's.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Doughty visited at Farley Young's Sunday.

Miss Grace and Russel Kinkade spent Sunday at Wm. Phipps near Windsor.

Homer Boyd and family took dinner with E. L. Lilly and wife Sunday.

Hugh Lilly and family of Windsor spent several days this week visiting with relatives along the township line.

Mr. and Mrs. Homer Boyd and Mrs. R. O. Garrett were in Mattoon Tuesday.

Mr. Gilbreath's have a trained nurse from Mattoon caring for their children who were so badly burned.

George Elder and family of Jonathan Creek visited at Earl See's Sunday.

A. J. Waggoner started for South Dakota. Monday night, to see Mrs. James Hostetter who is there for her health.

Benjamin Anderson is visiting friends in Lovington this week.

Homer Boyd and family were called to Bethany Sunday evening.

Alva Carrell was a business visitor in Toledo Monday.

Here is a woman who speaks from personal knowledge and long experience, viz., Mrs. P. H. Brogan of Wilson, Pa., who says, "I know from experience that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is far superior to any other. For cough there is nothing that excels it."

Allenville

John Martin and Maude Graham were married in Charleston Monday.

H. H. Hoskins and wife were shopping in Mattoon Wednesday.

Claud Beck and wife will start for California next week.

Mrs. Jas. Vaughan and daughters came Tuesday to visit her mother, Mrs. Mary French.

Mrs. Ethel Gilbreath started on Wednesday for the Hot Springs to see if it would benefit her health.

Grace Gilbreth is reported no better.

H. H. Hoskins and family, Mrs. Amanda Burwell and Lowe Burwell visited Sunday at Sam Abraham's near Westervelt. Mrs. Burwell remained for a week's visit with her sister.

Fern McCabe is working in Mattoon this week.

Sick headache is caused by a disordered stomach. Take Chamberlain's Tablets and correct that, and the headaches will disappear. For sale by Sam B. Hall and all dealers.—Adv.

West Whitley

Mrs. Walter Delana and daughters and Miss Rusha Waggoner were shopping in Sullivan, Saturday.

Miss Lucy Waggoner, daughter of A. J. Waggoner, is very low of appendicitis at present.

Mrs. Maude Martin and son, of St. Louis, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Martin the latter part of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Jackson Maxedon visited with Mr. and Mrs. Verne McCulley on Monday.

Miss Minnie Martin, who has been spending the summer with her sister, Mrs. Rose Waggoner, started for the southern part of Arkansas, Saturday, where she has a position in a music college.

George W. Jenkins was born Sept. 27, 1836, in Champaign county, Ohio. He died at his home in Whitley township, on Saturday, September 28, 1912. He came to Illinois about fifty years ago. Deceased was married to Maria Jenkins on July 30, 1860. To this union three children were born, all of whom are deceased. Mr. Jenkins was again married on November 15, 1870, to Nancy Jane Jones. To this union three children were born, all daughters. The oldest, Mrs. C. L. Test, is living in St. Joseph, Ill. Mrs. Nora Williamson, the second daughter, is living at Hutchinson, Kansas, and the third died in infancy. Mr. Jenkins had been a member of the Linn Creek Baptist church for several years. He leaves three brothers and three sisters, besides his wife and two daughters, and many friends and neighbors to mourn his loss. The funeral services were held at Whitfield church on Sunday, Sept. 29th, the sermon being preached by Elder E. D. Hider. Interment in Whitfield cemetery.

If you have young children you have perhaps noticed that disorders of the stomach are their most common ailment. To correct this you will find Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets excellent. They are easy and pleasant to take, and mild and gentle in effect. For sale by Sam B. Hall, and all dealers.—Adv.

Kirksville.

Mrs. Anna Bruce is convalescent.

Mrs. Willard Jeffers spent Tuesday with her sister, living south of Bethany.

Samuel Johnson, an aged gentleman, died of dropsy in his home October 1. He had been sick a long while. The funeral services were conducted Wednesday afternoon by Mr. Hagerman.

Jas. Powell and son Forest visited Otto Jeffers living near Lakewood on Monday.

William Reedy and family of Be ment and a number of other relatives spent Sunday at Mart Emel's.

T. H. Grantham and family and Sylvia Sickafus and son were in Bethany, last Sunday.

Henry Frederick and Mrs. Mae Jeffers were married in a Methodist church in St. Louis, September 25, and are now at home to their many friends.

A porch and concrete walk have been added to the U. B. church and parsonage. The walks are in front of the church and extend to the wagon road. This is a long-wanted and much-needed convenience. The kind help and donations are very much appreciated. The church membership sincerely thank all who assisted in any way.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out of this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give 100 dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free. F. J. CHENEY & CO. Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.—Adv.

Cushman

Mrs. Bose Hull and daughter, Ethel, visited relatives here Friday of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Murray and children returned Tuesday after a few days' visit with her parents, William Smith and wife, at Stewardson.

Mrs. John Hilliard, of Kansas, formerly Miss Maggie Dehaven, visited Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Randol and family over Sunday.

William Wood visited his brother Frank in Lake City over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Leeds and family spent Sunday with O. A. Foster and family.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Ray were in Bruce Sunday evening.

Miss Maud Randol and Mrs. Maggie Hilliard went to Decatur Wednesday for a two days' visit.

Bose Hull, of Windsor, is here this week assisting W. M. Hull in hauling brick to build a house on their mother's farm southwest of here.

Clyde Richey and Sherman Randol were in Decatur, Wednesday.

Woman loves a clear, rosy complexion. Burdock Blood Bitters purifies the blood, clears the skin, restores ruddy, sound health.—Adv.

GENERAL NEWS.

LAWRENCE, MASS.—Between 10,000 and 12,000 employees of the Washington mill, one of the local plants of the America Woolen company, struck as a protest against the trial on Monday of Joseph Ettor and Arturo Giovannitti as alleged accessories to the murder of Anna Lopez during a strike riot here last winter. This latest strike was without disorder and a meeting of the I. W. W. leaders was held to determine what action could be taken in view of the fact that the strike was against the wishes of both Ettor and Giovannitti and their supporters. The strike had its inception in the worsted spinning department of the Washington mill.

WASHINGTON — Samuel Untermyer, of New York, representing the Waters-Pierce interests opposing the Standard Oil company, conferred with President Taft at the white house offices. Reports that the government was watching developments in the Waters-Pierce suit surrounded the conference with interest. It has been reported that testimony developed in the Waters-Pierce case, now on hearing in New York, might be used by the government as a basis for investigation of how the Standard Oil company is carrying out its decree of dissolution. Contempt of court proceedings have been reported pending.

MEXICO CITY, MEX.—A new movement to obtain peace in northern Mexico was made when President Madero and his cabinet instructed the minister of war to offer amnesty to the followers of Pascual Orozco, the rebel leaders. Measures such as the government's recent suspension of constitutional guarantees and the execution of numerous rebels failed to have the deterrent effect expected by the government. The revolution in the north, which two months ago was confined principally to the state of Chihuahua, has spread to Sonora, Coahuila and other states.

NEW YORK—Two bold highwaymen in a red touring car held up John Poppers, a cheese manufacturer, on the street opposite his place of business on West Seventeenth street, and robbed him of a valise containing \$800 in cash and \$1,000 in checks. Half a hundred pedestrians and a policeman, who witnessed the holdup, pursued the automobile and were fired upon three times by the highwaymen. No one read the auto license number. Poppers was on his way to a bank when robbed.

TOPEKA, KAN.—The deadly horse disease which has been prevalent in Kansas for the last two months is subsiding rapidly, due to the vaccine treatment provided by the state agricultural college, and preventive measures put in force by the farmers at the recommendation of state and federal authorities according to J. H. Mercer, state live stock commissioner. The disease caused the death of \$25,000 horses in Kansas, an actual property loss of over \$2,500,000, Mr. Mercer said.

CLEVELAND, OHIO—While Postal Inspector Clement is searching the west for James and R. F. McNicholas to serve them with warrants charging misuse of the mails in promoting Oregon and Idaho mines, details of their operations in Cleveland and northern Ohio are being brought to light to show that rich and poor alike bought the \$1,000,000 in stock which the brothers are said to have distributed and on which hundreds of buyers claim to have lost heavily.

CHICAGO—Numerous trails which would have bothered a Sherlock Holmes were followed and led to the arrest in St. Louis of J. C. Adams, otherwise known as James W. Stacey and "Doc" Dalzell, who is declared to be one of the men who attacked Lieutenant B. J. Burns in Sidias' Chicago saloon, and who is believed to have been one of the men who robbed the branch Bank of Montreal at New Westminster, B. C., of \$272,000.

NEW YORK—Explorer Vilhjalmur Eskimo in the Coronation gulf region, hopes to find a way to keep all kinds of civilization, including religion, away from them. He fears their speedy extinction if civilization gets to them, and he will go to Ottawa this week to ask the Canadian government to issue a proclamation of perpetual quarantine of the whole district.

ATHENS, GREECE—Turkey now is making elaborate military preparations to meet any hostile demonstrations in the Balkans, according to a semi-official statement published here. The Ottoman government has called up 100,000 men, forming eleven divisions of the Redifs, or second reserves, for six weeks' training in field maneuvers.

PENSACOLA, FLA.—The big package containing \$55,000 in currency, which was mysteriously extracted from an express shipment from the First National bank here to the Louisville & Nashville pay car at Flomaton, Ala., was found at the rear of the bank by the negro janitor of the building.

CLEVELAND, OHIO—The gigantic glass industry of the country, following a strike of four months, will be resumed Oct. 15, when the workers will return to work with wages increased 15 per cent.

WANTED—A RIDER AGENT. Notice the thick rubber tread. Notice the self-healing tread. Notice the self-healing tread. J.L. MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

Publication Notice CHANCERY State of Illinois, Moultrie County, S. S. Circuit Court of Moultrie County, September term, A. D. 1912. Florence E. McCabe vs. Seth McCabe, divorce—in Chancery.

The Merchants Protective League Sullivan, Illinois Who are They? What are They? They get the money for you out of that long-time account, or the one not so long.

Graham Chapel Barney Layton of Champaign visited his brothers Theodore and John Layton on Wednesday. Mrs. John Brosam is quite sick of heart trouble.

Cook Stoves From \$5.00 up. GOOD MAJESTIC RANGE The best bargains in Iron and Brass Beds, Extension Tables, Kitchen Cabinets, Etc., new and used.

Norman Burwell spent Sunday in Mattoon. Eb Goddard is doing concrete work this fall. Sunday being the 73rd birthday of George Kibler of Mattoon, he was given a birthday dinner.

W.H. WALKER Phone 231. Winters Building. CHICHESTER'S PILLS THE DIAMOND BRAND. THE DIAMOND BRAND. THE DIAMOND BRAND.

H. B. Lilly and wife were in Mattoon Wednesday. Vay and Clifford Osborne are running a bachelors' hall. Theodore Layton and his son Frank attended the fair in Paris this week.

WABASH NORTH BOUND No. 30—Mail to Danville... 8:56 a. m. No. 70—Local Freight, leaves... 2:55 p. m.

ZEMO FOR YOUR SKIN Eczema, Pimples, Rash, and all Skin Affections Quickly Healed. No matter what the trouble, eczema, chafing, pimples, salt rheum, Zemo instantly stops irritation. The cure comes quick. Slaps right in, leaving no trace. Zemo is a vanishing liquid. Your skin fairly revels with delight the moment Zemo is applied.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL NORTH BOUND \$Peoria Mail and Express... 8.00 a. m. \$Peoria Mail and Express... 2:33 p. m. Local Freight... 10:15 a. m.

Wabash for State Fair Oct. 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th, the Wabash will run special train to Springfield leaving Sullivan 7 a. m. This train will make no stops from Decatur to Springfield, arriving Springfield 10 a. m. Returning, will leave Springfield 5:45 p. m., arrive Sullivan 9 p. m.

Public Sale of Jersey Cows I will sell at public auction at my farm, 2 miles south of Sullivan on Monday, Oct. 7, 1912, commencing at 10 a. m., the following described property: 12 Jersey cows, now giving milk, and two yearling heifers, all bred to a registered Jersey bull. One Jersey bull calf, 4 months old. 24 head of hogs, weighing about 100 pounds each, all in good shape and healthy. 17 Angus goats. Terms made known on day of sale. FRANK EHEL. E. A. SILVER, Auctioneer. Adv.