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The chief need of the industrial classes is training in industrial science. The present management of the Soldiers Orphan's Home have been quick to perceive the value of this truth, and eager to adopt it. As a result of great activity and acumen on their part, and through the kindly co-operation of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Woman's Relief Corps, they have been enabled to establish departments in domestic science, manual training, literary and kindergarten work, seeking for the children placed under their care all that is highest and best in educational and mechanical development.

Mr. R. N. McCauley, the superintendent of the Home, has in view the specific and clearly defined object of teaching these children the value of self-helpfulness, which is the best lesson they can learn. Under this system these boys and girls will not grow to maturity in ignorance of some practical method of earning a livelihood. When properly educated in this direction they will not acquire a taste for idleness, and the practical life will be neglected.

Work has been planned with a view to the various needs and activities of the children and has given a new life and impetus that contributes to their symmetrical development. Formerly, when the children were sent out from this institution at the age of 16, which is still the age limit, they were incompetent, though willing and strong. They had to earn their bread by toil, yet they did not know how to work. Now while they are obtaining book knowledge, they are also learning something practical, by means of which they will be enabled to maintain themselves.

Miss Reany, the kindergarten teacher at the home, is a zealous and enthusiastic teacher, and instructs these little children not only in the making of useful and pretty articles, but instills into their young minds lessons of morality and self-help as well. The children are not fitted to the work, but the work fitted to the children.

It is an affecting sight to see these little children at the beginning of each day's work, clasp their plump, tiny hands and pray earnestly.

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Sixty-one girls are employed here, and are divided into four divisions or classes. They work one quarter of each school day.

All the garments worn by the children of the institute are made here, such as dresses, aprons, shirt waists, skirts, underwear, shirts, etc. They also hem the table linen and towels, make sheets, pillow cases, curtains and other articles used in the Home, and take especial interest in any ornamental sewing. One would not see anywhere a more happy faced gathering of girls than of the sewing classes. Miss Lucy Jennings manages this department, aided by two assistants.

In no other department of the institution was there so much interest manifested today, as in that of domestic science, which was crowded the greater part of the day with visitors eager to watch the practical demonstrations presented by the girls of these classes.

The aim of this department is to teach the children economy and frugality in household affairs, the prices and value of food materials, the uses of nutritive foods, and the lesson that labor is useful and elevating.

The winter term was taken up in the study of grains, their use as cereal foods, and in bread making.

The spring term was devoted to the cooking of meats, making of desserts and lighter forms of cooking. The wood department of the manual training school is conducted by Mr. Kaercher, who is a practical worker in carpentry and cabinetmaking. This department is run on a practical plan and since the beginning of this school year the boys have made all tables, cases and fixtures, besides getting out all inside finishing for the new school of domestic science, also doing the carpenter work in the new sewing room.

They have also made numerous pieces of furniture such as wardrobes, wash stands, kitchen cabinets, center tables, writing desks, medicine cases, etc. This work is all done by the boys, who since the beginning of the term, have learned to take care of and do the sharpening of their own tools.

Thirty-eight boys are employed in the blacksmith shop, nineteen in the forenoon and a like number in the afternoon. They first learn to make a fire in the forge, then to get the proper heat of the iron. The learning how to make a horseshoe comes next. They then learn to make nails, of staples, open rings, and other articles. In the tin shop, they learn to make tin pipes, chains, all the shoeing of the horses is done here. They do not work from draughts or samples.

In the literary department of the Home there are eight grades, and the course of study outlined is equal to that of any public school in the state. The children who have finished the eighth grade are sent to the Normal university.

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Read Wright & Son's new ad.



We Are Ready for Spring!

WITH THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF

Up-to-Date New Spring Goods

Ever Shown in Sullivan.

You are perfectly safe in trading here. Our prices are never beyond your reach. That's why so many people buy their clothing of us. Quality up and prices down is our constant endeavor. But, what we wish to say is that our new Spring Suits are waiting for you to see them. We have the best ideas in clothing for the middle aged man. The smartest whims of fashion for the young dressey fellows who always want something new. Novelties as fresh and pretty as the spring flowers for the little chaps. Then, there are styles of new spring hats and furnishings that are just right and proper and not a price in the whole store that is beyond reach. There are no disappointments here and no risks. Our latch string is always out and a welcome awaits you here, whether you come in to buy or come in to look.

YOUR MONEY BACK IF YOU ARE NOT SATISFIED

B. F. SHERIDAN

Complete Outfitter for Men & Boys

Goods Up to Date--Prices Down to Zero

SULLIVAN, ILLINOIS.

Bargain Counter

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The Illinois Central will sell during the months of March and April one way colonist tickets to California points at rate of \$82.45 via regular routes. Call on or address the red headed fellow who wears spectacles.—J. M. STARBUCK.

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For the following conventions the C. & E. I. has authorized extremely low round trip excursion rates, much less than the regular one way rate to points named and arrangements have been made whereby passengers will have the choice of routes. Tickets will be issued going one way and returning another, thus affording an opportunity to view the great scenic west and northwest.

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- Travelers Protective Association of America, Portland, Ore., June 3 to 7.
- Imperial Council Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, San Francisco, Cal., June 10 to 14.
- Supreme Lodge Ancient Order United Workmen, Portland, Ore., June 10 to 20.

Young Peoples Christian Society of the United Presbyterian church at Tacoma, Wash., July 23 to 27.

Biennial meeting Knights of Pythias, San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 11 to 22.

Annual Reunion Grand Lodge Benevolent order of Elks, Salt Lake City, Utah, Aug. 12 to 14.

For full particulars in regard to rates, selling dates, limits and routes please inquire of any agent of the C. & E. I. or W. H. Richardson, G. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

During the months of March and April the I. C. will sell one way colonist tickets to points in Montana, Utah, Idaho, Oregon and Washington at rates running from \$24.00 to \$83.00. We have splendid service to these points and respectfully request all desiring to take the trip to call on either our city or local ticket office for full information regarding rates, connections, etc.—J. M. STARBUCK.

Cheap one way rates will be made by the Wabash daily from March 1 to April 30 inclusive, (except as noted

below) to points in the northwest. To Minnesota and North Dakota points these low rates will be made only on March 25, April 1 and April 8. Our time, connections and service are unexcelled. It will be to your interest to see me and get further particulars and rates before deciding the route you will take.—J. W. PATTERSON, Agent.

On the first and third Tuesdays of April and May, 1902, round trip homeseekers' excursion tickets will be sold to various points in the west and northwest including all points in California and to the north Pacific coast at rate of one fare plus \$2. One way second class colonist tickets at greatly reduced rates are on sale daily until April 30, 1902, to points in the northwest including Pacific coast points. For full information regarding rates, routes, etc., inquire of any agent of the C. & E. I. or to W. H. Richardson, G. P. A.

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That home-grown trees are as far superior to shipped-in trees as the wealthy apple is superior to the native crabapple.

First—Because they can select their own trees.

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J. W. Carter, nurseryman, sells No. 1 apple trees for 8 cents each. No. 2 for half price. Nursery one mile south of Kirksville, Ill.

A Great Newspaper.

Among the daily papers of the west none stands higher as a newspaper than the Chicago Chronicle. It contains the news in a well written and readable manner. It is clean and wholesome and void of sensationalism. When one reads the Chicago Chronicle one does not have to read other papers to verify what appears in its columns. Those familiar with the Chronicle always pick it out of a bunch of exchanges when looking for an authority that is absolutely correct.

Miss Titus' Recital.

Miss Winnie Titus will appear in song recital at the opera house on or about April 23. In our next issue we will give exact date also the place where the tickets will be sold and the exact hour when tickets will be on sale. Included in her program will be Scenes of Arles in costume from the opera "Lucia di Lammermoore," The "and Variations by Proch Arla from the opera "Don Pasquale," "Did Bekerte" by Stange, "L'Asses" by Rive by Coutrou and other selections. Miss Titus' full orchestra will assist and render the overtures.

Misleading

Is the Financial Statement Issued by the Boxer Committee.

A statement entitled "City Finances" has been published by the present city administration for the purpose of influencing voters at the coming city election. A comparison is made between the last year of Hudson's administration and the first year of Jennings' administration.

The comparison is so incomplete and inaccurate that on its face it looks favorable to the present administration but it is not a vote getting among unbiased persons who care or care to know the whole fact.

Statement shows the total income for two years compared, to be the same within a few dollars. The statement claims Hudson's last year increased the floating debt a little over \$5000. This unwarranted conclusion is drawn by their failure to give Hudson's administration credit for paying outstanding warrants of previous years. Jennings' administration takes credit for paying \$5400 of old indebtedness. The first year of Hudson's administration paid over \$6000 of old warrants that had been issued by previous administrations and for this the statement gives no credit.
The statement shows that on April 1, 1902 there was in the City Treasury..... \$3152 00
There were outstanding warrants of this administration issued before that date..... 1000 00
This administration received from water rents more than the Hudson administration..... 750 00
From fines ditto..... 425 00
Saved by not having lights..... 1500 00
Total..... \$3675 00

The Hudson administration turned over \$1195 to the Jennings administration. The Jennings administration has a month yet to run. If the Jennings revenues had not been increased by fines and water rents and the lights had been used and paid for the Jennings administration would have now lacked over \$500 of having anything in the treasury. There is yet one month's running expenses to pay which will require a considerable sum of money. The public improvements made during Hudson's administration were of a substantial character and demanded by the public. A water tower costing \$6200 was built, about 4000 feet of four-inch water mains were laid, streets were bought and opened to comply with the public demands, impassable streets were cut and graded at a great cost, sidewalks and stone crossings were laid, the city ordinances were revised and republished in order to meet present conditions.

Among other revisions the water ordinance was revised to put the water plant more nearly on a paying

basis. About fifty new customers were obtained and between \$10,000 and \$15,000 was expended in public improvements of a lasting character. It was intended to meet a part of the floating debt incurred in the water department by an issue of bonds but opposition on the part of certain persons defeated the plan and left the expenditures in the condition of floating debts.

There is no disposition on our part to deny the expenditure of money for every dollar so expended the public got value received in the way of lasting improvements. The present administration at the close of its first year will have expended about \$20,000 and claims nothing in the way of public improvements except the amount of twenty per cent on a few dollars.

Three or more men have been employed on the police force when formerly two were sufficient. Extra help has been employed at the water plant thereby largely increasing the expenses of that establishment. To meet this fact the present administration claims to have largely increased the collections of water rents but according to its own previous statement it found \$700 of delinquent water rents due, the collection of which amount goes to make up its showing of increased water rent income. The Hudson administration made the collection of this amount possible by the enactment of an effective ordinance on water rates from which the present administration reaped the benefit.

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A. J. Patterson went to Dongola, Union county, Tuesday to visit relatives and to attend some bridge lettings. The officers of the I. B. & C. Co. were requested to be represented at the bidding.

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A LITTLE BOY I KNOW.

I know a very little boy—he comes just to my knee—
Who does the most surprising things they quite astonish me!
I know he isn't very strong, I know he isn't brave,
(I've seen him turn and run away from such a tiny wave!)
He cries whenever he is teased or gets a little pain,
And nothing will induce him to go down a certain lane.
—And oh! he's frightened at the dark—he thinks there's ghosts about!
—And yet from what he tells me he's a hero out and out.

He says he is a pirate bold and rules a dreadful band;
They have a secret hiding place in some far distant land;
And when he sails upon the sea it is his little way
To lie in wait for merchantmen (he captures one a day!).
And when he makes a ship "heave to"—
He goes on board and gathers all the treasure he can find
What prisoners he takes must die, how-
ever high their rank,
And so one by one he makes them, as he calls it, "walk the plank!"

He sometimes has terrific fights with sharks and Greenland whales.
(It makes my very blood run cold to listen to his tales!)
With but a simple penknife I've known him once or twice
To kill a Polar bear that had attacked him on the ice!
He's been in awful shipwrecks, he's been cast on lonely isles,
And tramped the burning desert sand for miles and miles and miles!
And why I am not anxious as to what may next befall
Is just because (I'll whisper it) I think he dreams them all!
—Cassell's Little Folks.

CHURCH LIGHTHOUSE.

Lantern in Steeple of St. Philip's Church Guides Mariners Into the Harbor of Charleston.

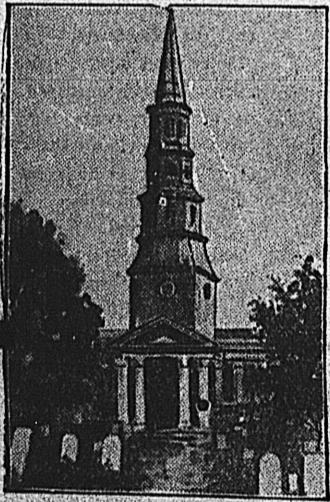
The only church in the world, so far as is known, that is also a lighthouse, is St. Philip's church, Charleston, S. C.

St. Philip's, which is one of the oldest churches in America, is known as the "Westminster abbey of South Carolina," because within and without its walls so many distinguished men lie buried, including John C. Calhoun. The history of the old church is closely interwoven with that of South Carolina, and many of the celebrated events in the history of the province are connected with it.

It is one of the sights of Charleston, and strangers are always taken to see it and shown its graves and monuments.

The most remarkable feature of the old church, however, is the fact that its lofty steeple serves the purpose of a lighthouse and is used to guide the seafarer and mariner safely into the port of Charleston. The use of the steeple as a lighthouse dates back to when the United States was a young nation.

The light used is very powerful and is placed at an altitude of about 125 feet above the ground, so that it is easily visible 30 miles at sea. Ships



ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH.

making for Charleston harbor at night always keep a sharp lookout for St. Philip's light, and as soon as they sight it get it into line with the beacon on Fort Sumter and then make a straightway run for the mouth of the jetties and up through them into the harbor of Charleston.

The light is attended by the old sexton of St. Philip's church, T. J. Riley, who has occupied the position of sexton for more than 50 years. He has never failed in his duties, and, rain or shine, he mounts the high and narrow winding staircase of the old steeple every evening at sunset and lights the beacon in its lofty perch. His limbs are feeble now, for he is 70 years old, and the climb is a long and stiff one.

St. Philip's church steeple is considered one of the handsomest, architecturally in the world, and always attracts the eye of strangers entering Charleston from the sea by its commanding height and artistic proportions.

During the civil war it shared, with St. Michael's church steeple, the rather unenviable distinction of being the chief target for the "Swamp Angel" and other federal guns on Morris Island that were trained against the city. Both steeples, however, escaped with slight damage, and although terribly shaken up and shattered by the great earthquake in 1886, St. Philip's gray old tower still stands and sends its light out across the sea to welcome the wandering mariner into port.—*Louise's Courier-Journal.*

TRICK WORTH TRYING.

It Looks Easy Enough, But It Is Safe to Say That Not One in Twenty Can Do It.

Tell any one about this trick and the chances are ten to one that he will laugh and say how easy it is. Induce him then to do it, and you will soon find that it will be you and not he who will laugh.

All that the victim has to do, says the New York Herald, is to stand in the middle of a room in the position shown in the accompanying picture. The cane over which he is to stoop should be stout and strong, and its handle should be pressed against his



TRICK WITH A STICK.

forehead. Moreover, his left hand should be closed and should rest on his left knee.

After standing thus for two or three minutes he is to move slowly around the stick, still retaining the same attitude. This circular motion he will not be able to continue very long, for a strange giddiness will gradually overcome him, and his only hope of safety lies in staggering to some piece of furniture, which he can grasp.

THE BUSINESS FACULTY.

To Some Boys It Comes with Birth. Others Acquire It by Training and Education.

Among a certain chain of mountains there is a deep, dark abyss known as the Cave of the Winds. For many of the mountaineers would lead ladders to the mouth, bid them listen to the loud rumbling and horrible echoes within, and let them go away wondering and unsatisfied.

A boy trapper observed the entrance of the strangers, and conjectured by which they could safely descend to the pit.

He was charged for the use of his rope to the cave became one of the most profitable places of the mountains, and the boy had a thriving business.

The man or woman who first sees where the ladder is needed by the public, and brings it, who makes the distinguishing success in the world's market places.

A publisher in New York was asked the secret of his triumphal career in trade. "It occurred to me," he answered, "that the American people were working too hard, and that, naturally, amusing literature was what they needed as a relief from the incessant strain. I published only cheerful books—inocent, healthy and full of fun. Their sale has been enormous."

A poor widow in a New England town, some years ago, perceived the growing anxiety among Americans to trace their ancestry, and foresaw that the establishment of such societies as the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution would increase it. She offered her services as a genealogist, to trace family lines in court records, reports, et cetera. There are now a large number of persons thus employed, but she was the first to see the need of the ladder, and her success was proportionate to the demand for it.

This shrewd apprehension and quick action in trade is the same faculty which, in a higher degree, makes great discoverers and inventors. Dogged industry will keep a man safe in his path; but this acute perception helps him to climb above it. It usually comes to him at birth. But the sight of the mind can be quickened by training, as well as the body.—*Frank H. Sweet in Wellspring.*

Johann's Collection Text.
"Some years ago," said a preacher, "we inaugurated in our Sunday school the practice of our children quoting some Scriptural text as they dropped their pennies into the contribution box. On the first Sunday in question a little shaver walked up and said: 'The Lord loveth a cheerful giver,' and in dropped his penny. 'Charity shall cover a multitude of sins,' and in dropped the next. 'It is more blessed to give than receive,' quoted the third, and so on. Just then up walked a little fellow with the unmistakable remnants of molasses candy on his chubby face, and, as he dropped his cent, he bawled out: 'A fool and his money are soon parted.'"

They Lamped Their Prayers.
A young Germantown mother in putting her five-year-old son to bed noticed that he clambered under the covers without saying his prayers. She grew reproachful. "Why, Warren, mother never knew you to forget your prayers before." "Indeed, mother," was the reply, "I didn't forget. Grace and I said them for four nights during the rain yesterday, when we couldn't play. We would have gotten through the whole week if nurse had not come to dress us."



MEN WHO FOUGHT WITH SIGEL

Interesting War Facts Related by the Meeting of Prince Henry and Carl Schurz.

Prince Henry's old friend, Carl Schurz, at the opera, invited the former revolutionary leader to sit by him in his box, have called attention to the fact that Carl Schurz would not have been able to enjoy the friendship of Prince Henry had he not fled from Germany over 50 years ago, says the New York Times. In connection with Mr. Schurz, the name of another prominent German who also had to leave his fatherland under similar conditions is recalled, that of Franz Sigel, who is five years older than his compatriot and is now living in New York city in his seventy-eighth year.

After their part in the unsuccessful Hecker-Strube insurrection in 1842 to secure greater freedom for the German states both Sigel and Schurz spent some time in France and then came to America.

In the civil war they came together again, when both took an honorable part in the struggle. Schurz resigned an appointment as minister to Spain in order to enlist in the army, and in 1862 he had command of the Third division in the corps of Major General Franz Sigel, of the Army of Virginia. It was this army which had the difficult task of holding "Stonewall" Jackson's army and a number of hot engaged



MAJ. GEN. FRANZ SIGEL.

were fought, beginning at Cedar Creek and ending with the second battle of Bull Run, where Sigel commanded the right wing and scored a decided advantage over Jackson in the first day's conflict. When the union forces were finally forced back Sigel skillfully covered the retreat to Centerville.

At the outbreak of the war Sigel was a school teacher in St. Louis, where he had gone from New York in 1857. He organized in 1861 the Third regiment of Missouri volunteers. Sigel soon became the great rallying center for the St. Louis Germans, whose devotion to the union is so well brought out in Churchill's latest novel, "The Trisist." He participated in the famous affair of Camp Jackson in St. Louis, and later was of invaluable assistance in saving St. Louis, and with it Missouri, to the union cause. A little later he and his intrepid Germans performed such deeds of valor at the battles of Carthage and Wilson's Creek that the young leader's name became famous throughout the north, and for a German to say he "fit mit Sigel" was honor enough.

The brave Gen. Lyon met his death at the latter battle and Sigel conducted the retreat from a vastly superior force with such skill that he became the favorite of his troops and was honored with their highest confidence. His successes in those trying days of Missouri were recognized by his appointment as brigadier general of volunteers, and after the battle of Pea Ridge in March, 1862, he was elevated to a major generalship.

At this time many war songs and patriotic sentiments in rhyme appeared with the "fit mit Sigel" expression for the chief theme. One verse of these popular effusions, describing a typical Sigel soldier, may be interesting:

The next time I saw him his knapsack was gone,
His cap and canteen were missing,
Shell, shrapnel and grape, and the swift rifle ball
Around him and o'er him were hissing.
"How are you, my friend, and where have you been?"
And for what and for whom are you fighting?"
He said, as a shell from the enemy's gun
Sent his arm and his musket "killing!"
"I fight mit Sigel!"

After Sigel was made major general he was transferred to the east and his faithful St. Louis German separated from him with the deepest sorrow and reluctance. He was placed in command of the troops at Harper's Ferry and followed Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson in his retreat to Winchester and Middleton. In June, 1862, he was

ation of the army of Virginia, which was placed under the command of Gen. John Pope. Sigel was given command of the First corps. He was engaged in the battle of Cedar Mountain.

With Gens. Banks and McDowell, he took an active part in the operations on the Rappahannock and performed valuable services at the disastrous second battle of Bull Run. Carl Schurz division held Bald mountain against many charges of Hood's Texan troops in one charge nearly one-fourth of the latter's men being killed or wounded. Finally Schurz had to retire and with the remainder of Sigel's corps effected an orderly retreat.

Soon after these stirring scenes Gen. Sigel obtained a leave of absence on account of poor health, but in June, 1863, he returned to active service, taking command of the reserve army of Pennsylvania, and he organized a corps of 10,000 men to aid in repelling Lee's invasion. In February, 1864, President Lincoln placed him in charge of the army of West Virginia, but after his defeat at New Market by Gen. John C. Breckinridge he was relieved, being succeeded by Gen. Hunter, and Sigel was sent to the reserve division on the Potomac. He defended Maryland Heights in July, 1864, against the attacks of Gen. Jubal A. Early.

A WAR-TIME SOUVENIR.

Piece of Silver That Was Buried for Safe Keeping During the Great Civil Strife.

"Here's what you might call a genuine souvenir spoon," remarked a pleasantly-colloquial gentleman in a large china store in New Orleans to a northern tourist, says the Detroit Free Press. "As you see, it is an old silver-plated teaspoon, marked 'Mary Keene,' and its history runs back before the civil war. Just before the

"TIRED ALL THE TIME,"

Women in the Springtime Need a Tonic. Spring Fever is Spring Catarrh. Peruna Cures Catarrh.



Lena Hilton

A Beautiful Club Woman's Recovery.

Los Angeles, Cal.,
539 S. Olive street,
May 5, 1901.

This is the Medical History of Lena Hilton, Ohio.
Gentlemen: "I suffered with pain in my right side, and eight years ago my liver was affected. My complexion was dark and yellow, I had a bad taste in my mouth, and was tired all the time. I took a great deal of medicine, but nothing seemed to do me any good. I read in the paper of Peruna, and decided to give it a trial. I felt better before the first bottle was gone, and after taking three bottles I was cured, and I have enjoyed perfect health since."

Miss Lena Hilton is President of the Wednesday Whist Club, of Los Angeles.

As a spring medicine Peruna is a never failing remedy. It cleanses the blood through digestion, and gives tone to the whole system by increasing the nutritive value of the food. "Spring fever," as it is sometimes called, which produces a tired out, sleepy feeling, and inability to do much mental or physical work, is the result of a sluggish digestion. The great popularity that Peruna has is due to the fact that in all such cases it at once corrects digestive derangements and enriches the blood by purifying this very important source of that vital fluid.

Mrs. J. E. Finn, 32 East High street, Buffalo, N. Y., writes: "A few years ago I had to give up social life entirely, as my health was completely broken down. The doctor advised a complete change and rest for a year. As this was out of the question for a time, I began to look around for other means of restoring my health. I had often heard of Peruna as an excellent tonic, so I bought a bottle to see what it would do for me, and it certainly took hold of my system and rejuvenated it, and in less than two months I was in perfect health, and now when I feel worn out or tired a dose or two of Peruna is all that I need."

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.



WINCHESTER
CARTRIDGES IN ALL CALIBERS
from .22 to .50 loaded with either Black or Smokeless Powder
always give entire satisfaction. They are made and loaded in a modern manner, by exact machinery operated by skilled experts.
THEY SHOOT WHERE YOU HOLD - ALWAYS ASK FOR THEM

Locomotive engineering is only 100 years old, but the world has been moving so fast since the first engine pulled out that the event seems much more remote.

Eight times as much sugar is consumed in the world now as was produced in 1840, and the percentage of beet sugar in the world's supply has increased from five per cent. to 67. The history of beet sugar is a story of wonderful development in agriculture, chemistry and machinery.

The exportation of American horses makes a most gratifying showing. In 1891 the exports of horses aggregated \$1,000,000, while in 1901 the shipments were worth \$9,000,000. Great Britain has been our best buyer, and in the past six years has taken \$35,000,000 worth of our horses.

A large number of women in Denver were invited to witness a prize fight, that they might see for themselves the harmlessness and healthfulness of the sport and cease their opposition to it. They saw the prize fight, but they now complain that it was a "fake," just exactly as men do when the prize fighters stop short of tearing each other into shreds.

The hotel chaplain has been added to the hotel doctor, valet and typewriter. At this time the most humane duty the hotel chaplain can perform is to advise hotel families with children to choose country summer homes where not only the health but the morals and manners of the children can get better care than is possible in a hotel.

One of the steamers that sailed from New York the other day had as passengers five young negroes educated at Booker T. Washington's Tuskegee school, who were going to the German colony in western Africa to instruct the natives in cotton growing. This makes eight American negroes who have gone there in the employ of the German government.

Since our recent misunderstanding with Spain that country seems to have become impressed amazingly with the commercial importance of this country. There has been a marked increase both in exports and imports between the two nations, until there is at present a balance of nearly \$10,000,000 a year in our favor. It is hardly necessary to point the moral.

The term pyromaniac, it should be understood is a term not to be carelessly or generally employed. It is only on rare occasions that it can be used with propriety and effect. It is a term which answers fully as well for ordinary use. One of the qualifications of a pyromaniac is that, like the kleptomaniac, he shall have money enough to employ high-class legal counsel.

Many beet growers in Holland are about to emigrate to the United States, believing that they can do much better in this country. They will have one very decided advantage, at any rate. If the raising of beets is not found to be as profitable as they expected, there are many other things, equally good, which with a little encouragement will grow in our soil.

The boot and shoe industry of the United States is a great one. The completed census returns of 1900 covering that branch of effort shows that the total output that year was valued at \$361,028,580. This was an increase of 18 per cent. over the value of the output of 1890. And the American shoe is the best and handsomest made. No wonder foreign countries are beginning to find this out or that our product is having a ready sale abroad.

The San Juan (Porto Rico) News has shown real enterprise in sending a representative of the paper to the Danish West Indies to get the sense of the inhabitants on the question of annexation to the United States. The newspaper man spent 16 days in canvassing the islands in the guise of a canvasser for a West Indies directory. He reports the total population as 30,479; total males over 25 years, 6,306; total votes polled, 2,675; number in favor of annexation, 2,600; number opposed, 37; non-committal, 38.

A company organized in Chicago under the name of the Workman's Legal Security company will undertake to secure to the individual, in case of accident and personal injury, all legal rights and opportunities for making good his claim for damages that firms or corporations have a resisting them. In other words, by means of cooperative aid it proposes to put an individual who has a good claim for damages on an equality with the most powerful corporation in the effort to secure his right—a long-felt want.

The report recently made that diamonds have been found by gold prospectors in the Cape Nome country may be true. In fact, the find was predicted by a former state mineralogist of California, who had previously discovered very minute diamonds in the sands of Cape Nome beach. But it seems to be a little suggestive that the story comes just about the time that the navigation season is to open and when the numerous concerns interested in the Alaskan trade are engaged in booming that country in order to secure plenty of business for vessels.

MAKES THE BLOOD BOIL.

Western Republican Rises Up Against His Swinish Brethren of the East.

A republican representative who is prominent enough to be a member of the ways and means committee is quoted as saying: "My blood boiled when I stood in our last conference on Cuba and watched the members of my party passing through the fellers."

Why did his blood boil? Was it because so many of his party voted against affording any relief to Cuba? Was it because they disregarded every consideration of honor and expediency? Not at all. This was a western republican, and his blood boiled because the eastern members of the party would not vote their western pals their share of the spoils, says the Chicago Chronicle.

Says this unnamed westerner: "For the first time there was a chance to apply the principle of protection to the advantage of western agriculturists. Yet these men from the east walked up, * * * virtually saying that when it came to a division of the protection spoils the west had no rights which they were bound to respect. That was what made my blood boil with indignation."

This at least has the merit of frankness. This statesman's blood did not boil because of the wrong done to the consumer, who is the victim of the tariff system of rapine, but because the eastern republicans would not vote to victimize him still further.

There is more of cold blood than of boiling blood in his statement of what the western republicans have done for their eastern pals. "They (the easterners) have never asked anything we have not accorded them, irrespective of the rights of the consumers."

Here we have a very cool confession (that this western representative (of what?) knew perfectly well that consumers had rights and that western consumers were the victims and not the beneficiaries, and yet that he and other western republicans never hesitated to give the eastern beneficiaries all they demanded, regardless of the rights of western consumers.

Will western consumers who read this confession entertain more kindly feelings toward these western representatives, who it is admitted have represented eastern rather than western interests and who have voted to bleed their own constituents to build up the private fortunes of eastern capitalists, than toward the eastern members of the tariff robbers' roost?

Not if they have a perception of the fitness of things. While it has been true in the past that the members of the great tariff trust have succeeded in pulling together at critical times, there is much that is hopeful in the current dissensions among them. When they begin to admit that their sycophants of the spoils the leaders may get together again, but the followers are rather likely to perceive that they have been victims as well as followers and make up their minds that they have followed long enough and that it is high time for them to assert their rights as consumers.

More quarrels among leaders may not signify party disruption, but quarrels which expose the leaders in the character of confessed plunderers of the people may reasonably be expected to produce some effect upon the minds of the people.

It may reasonably be expected to turn them away from leaders who confess to being robbers to leaders of another kind.

OPINIONS AND POINTERS.

Gen. Funston complains that the papers lied about him. Perhaps he would like a chance to "revise" his remarks.—Indianapolis News (Ind.).

When a man really does not want to be nominated for president, as Mark Hanna says he does not, he needn't "trust that his friends will discourage" the idea. There are surer ways of dodging the unwelcome honor.—N. Y. World.

We record with regret the Roosevelt administration's first surrender. Nor does the proposed "promotion" of Pension Commissioner Evans to the diplomatic service make the surrender any the less abject.—Boston Herald (Ind.).

Dewey and Schley and Clark and the others have won their individual fame; Long will be remembered, if at all, only as the secretary who allowed their services to be belittled and who held on to his office long after the general sentiment of the country had demanded his retirement.—Philadelphia Times.

"The republican party," says Henry Watterson, "is a syndicated party. Arbitrary power is its motor, the almighty dollar its trade-mark. If it be not checked in the gait it is going it will in the end surely Mexicanize the republic." Well said, Massa Henry, and well within the truth.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

Another indication that he knows his business is Hanna's announcement that he is not a candidate. He understands the perils that beset an early boom and how the people shy away from a man who wants the presidency and goes after it and then try to force it on a man who plays the game of running away from it.—Toledo Bee.

The president's surrender to the anti-Evans pension grabbers is complete. The talk about continuing the Evans policy in the conduct of the pension department is belied by the fact that Evans is to be no longer in control. Roosevelt has tasted the sweets of power and now he is straining every nerve to be reelected to the high office.—Nashville American.

ALL ROUND CROOKEDNESS.

Disgraceful Tactics of the Sugar Trust Gang in the Cuban Matter.

Crimination and recrimination—the proposed reciprocity agreement with Cuba are the legitimate outcome of the way in which the struggle has been conducted. The only class has unanimously acted in good faith from the beginning is made up of farmers who raise the sugar beet and intend to engage in that industry. They have been used as a political battering ram and then tossed to the junk pile. The manufacturers use them for an ulterior purpose and many of the members of congress who showed sleepless solicitude for the powerful agricultural element were up to their necks in the scheme. They stuck loyally to the farmer as long as he was a means to driving the trust to a purchase of the beet sugar factories, and are now deserting him with a cold-blooded admission that the never was a vital factor in the game, says the Detroit Free Press.

There is no way of telling what the trust may have bought in addition to the factories, but there is wholesale desertion on the part of those who had put up the horrible bluff that they would rend the republican party rather than permit a reduction of the tariff schedule as applicable to Cuba. As a result of some mysterious influence, enigmatic but scarcely occult, these boisterous and swash-buckling champions of the farmers are to welcome guests in the camp of the enemy. The whole story of the conflict is a disgraceful one and discouraging to those who work for an honest administration of public affairs. The reduction that the president and his friends declared absolutely necessary to give the Cubans a living chance has been reduced more than half. He went beyond the legitimate functions of an office in trying to hold his position, and then resorted to questionable tactics.

The senate said by vote that it had a right to confirm a reciprocity treaty made by the president, without reference to what the house might want. Senator Burrows now denies this proposition and stands by the Free Press in the attitude it took upon the question at the outset. The powerful lobby has been running the house and even forcing its way into the white house for conferences. Now it breaks and the men whom it controlled and who were going to die in the last ditch break with it. Their pleasant relations are not disturbed, though the sugar trust is in the saddle and the farmers are left to hold the bag. Their mistake was not in fighting alone and upon their own merits. With a monopolistic combine and practical politicians as allies they had about as much show as the lamb that called for the wolf for assistance.

Expansion and Protection.

The Republican Policy at War with the Acquisition of Insular Property.

Heretofore, when any great acquisition of territory has been added to the area of the United States—as in the case of the Louisiana purchase, the cession of Florida, and the later additions of territory ceded by Mexico and purchased from the Mexican government after the close of the Mexican war—the task of incorporation and subsequent assimilation has been left to the hands of a party with a genius fitted to the occasion. Under wise democratic administration and without stretching or straining of the limits fixed by the constitution nearly all the acquired territory has been state after state, incorporated in the body of the union, says the Philadelphia Record.

Following in the line of democratic precedent, the republican party would have had little or no difficulty in dealing with the people in the East and West Indies when the islands of Spain fell into our hands at the close of the late war. But there was a departure from "plain duty." The free trade which has been from first to last a binding tie between the people of the states and territories, and which, by leveling all barriers to commercial intercourse has built up the national prosperity, was denied to the populations of these islands. The principle of protection was at war with the policy of insular acquisition that followed upon the ratification of the Spanish treaty. The expenditure in blood and treasure in the effort to superimpose protection upon expansion is the awful price the country has been obliged to pay for the abandonment of democratic precedents in refusing to carry the constitution along with the flag. The dishonor attaching to our present treatment of the Cubans is only a further amplification of the same disastrous policy.

Almost Too Good. The republicans threaten to pass the Crumpacker resolution for an investigation of suffrage conditions in the southern states only, with a view to diminishing their representation. The democrats see in this a new "force bill" issue, and a desperate attempt on the part of the republicans to get "one more congress" out of the old sectional and race issue. As this would instantly solidify, past need of campaigning, every southern and border state, and cause a sharp reaction against the party in power among the business interests that have large investments at the south, it seems an incredible folly. Coming on top of the Philippine fiasco, the denial of justice to Cuba and the refusal to mitigate any portion of the tariff for monopoly only, it would be almost too much back for the reviving democrats.—St. Louis Republic.

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

The 40 missionary societies of the United States have 4,110 missionaries. The 42 British maintain 5,136 missionaries.

The Young Men's Christian associations in Denmark now number 240, with a membership of 8,220. A handsome building has recently been opened by the association at Veile.

The Buddhists are so impressed with the value of medical mission work that they have bought a piece of land in Hakodate, and are going to build a large hospital for the poor; they propose to make no charge for attendance.

Prof. Herbert A. Giles, of the University of Cambridge, tells the students at Columbia university that the Chinese have cultivated their national literature more than has any other race, and that literature with them leads to official career.

Dr. Daniel C. Gillman, who is at the head of the board in charge of the founding of the new Carnegie institution in Washington, occupies the unique distinction of having been the chief figure in the founding of three universities—the University of California, Johns Hopkins and the new Carnegie.

When Mr. Choate, the United States ambassador to London—a great lawyer, a man of the world in the best sense of the phrase, and a keen thinker—was asked as to his opinion of the best choice of books, he answered at once: "The Bible is the only book for thinkers, readers, scholars and speakers. If we have but one book," he added earnestly, "save us that!"

"What struck me most forcibly during my visit to the middle university," says Poulney Bigelow in a late interview, "was the superiority of such universities over the many eastern colleges in fitting students to take the lead in practical American affairs. The spirit that is quickening the neutral markets of the world is more stimulated at the headwaters of the Mississippi than on the Atlantic. The intellectual vigor of our western universities is not yet appreciated."

QUEER THINGS TO BET ON.

Cockroach and Tarantula Race for Half an Hour and Furnish the Sport.

"I witnessed a most remarkable contest in El Paso, Tex., several years ago," remarked a Chicago man recently, relates the Washington Post. "I rather hesitate to tell the story, as it involves a number of gentlemen of more or less national renown who were returning from an official mission to Mexico, and it must be thoroughly understood that none of these persons is to be named. We arrived at El Paso early in the morning, coming across the river from Juarez, and were compelled to wait there for the train that was to take us north. None of us was greatly put out at this, because we desired to see something of the town, and we did.

"I wandered into the smoking-room of the hotel; all rooms are smoking-rooms as far as I could see, but this one had a sign on the door that proclaimed it such. I noticed two or three of our most dignified statesmen seated some distance from the table, which stood in the center of the room, and they appeared to be watching some object on the floor.

"I'll double that bet now, Tom," said one of the men as I came in.

"Go you," said the other; but they did not move.

"I followed the direction of their gaze, and saw a remarkable sight. On the floor, about a foot from the table, was an ordinary roach of enormous size. The insect was running for all it was worth. Behind him came a tarantula, jumping two feet at a jump. Have you ever seen a tarantula? No. It's useless to attempt to describe one. You've heard of them, of course. The roach would run as fast as he could for a couple of feet, and then the tarantula would jump for him; the roach seemed to know what he was about, as he would stop when his pursuer jumped and run the other way, thus allowing the tarantula to jump over him.

"This sort of thing kept up for half an hour, and the gentlemen so deeply interested in watching the pair were letting on the race between the tarantula and the roach. I waited and saw the finish. The roach won. I was told afterward that this is the favorite game with the idlers of El Paso and other border towns, but I'll bet there was never such a distinguished crowd mixed up in one of the contests before as that I saw in the little hotel in El Paso."

Poisoned to Save Leg. A Chinese boy was brought into the Peking hospital terribly injured by a heavy log falling upon him. The doctors cut off his leg to save his life. The mother came, apparently to help nurse the lad. The patient, however, almost immediately afterward died, and expert examination showed that his mother had given him arsenic. Her reason, it is supposed, was to prevent her son from the disgrace of reaching the next world in a maimed condition. This is a very strong point with the Chinese, who always pickle an amputated member or have it buried with them when they eventually die. In this instance, the family being poor and the whole leg being difficult to pickle, the simpler course was taken of poisoning the boy, so that he and his leg might go together.—Indian Medical Gazette.

Counter-Charges. Tommy Pop—Pop, what are counter-charges?

Tommy's Pop—Counter-charges, my son, are the results of your mother's shopping tours.—Philadelphia Record.

WONDERS OF NATURE.

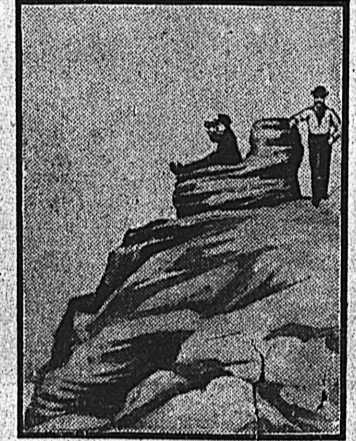
Strange Plant and Animal Life at Home and Abroad.

Mysteries of the Great American Desert—No Twilight in Death Valley—Store Front Made of Shells.

[Special Los Angeles Letter.]

THOSE things to which we are most accustomed, however useful, excite hardly a passing thought; it is only those which other man sees daily but which are near to us that arouse interest. In the great American desert the clear atmosphere causes distances to seem so much less than they appear to people who have always lived where the air is saturated with moisture that many newcomers are tempted to start upon journeys from which they never return, because overcome by thirst, while far away from any place where water may be obtained. It is said that in some localities in southern California no man can live over ten hours without drink, the dryness of the atmosphere causing the liquids of the body to evaporate quickly. The deceptive mirage effects often cause persons to be positive that the precious beverage which they so much desire is within easy walking distance, but going on and on they fail to reach it. Sometimes when water is found, it is so saturated with alkali or some other mineral substance that to drink it must result in a terrible death. Sometimes a mesquite limb is found sticking in the ground with a tin can on top. This is a sign that drinking water is near, and a person found removing it would be treated as a criminal of the worst type. The desert presents color and scenic effects nowhere else found, and which are often grand in the extreme; but the general impression given is one of an intense and almost awful loneliness.

In Death Valley there is no twilight. The sun suddenly appears



DEVIL'S CHAIR, DEATH VALLEY.

above the horizon and it is day. It sinks behind some peak and intense darkness follows. Precipitous mountains form the brilliantly colored sides of bowl-shaped Death Valley, and their vast canyons contain neither water nor mineral wealth. But in past ages water and mud have played a strange game there. One of its effects is seen in the Devil's chair. The sand in this valley is very light, and even where no real wind is blowing, it drifts around in light whirls with the air that is always seen stirring in the desert. With a real blow, the sand hills move from 20 to 50 feet in one night, and a person lying down to sleep at the windward of one of them would find a deep grave before morning. Death valley contains rich deposits of borax, niter and salt. Thousands of dollars' worth of deserted machinery is scattered over this region where a man may go to sleep overcome by heat and awaken freezing. It is a good place "to hear about and not see." Near Nimes, France, is a walking mountain which during 48 hours slid over 30 meters, causing much excitement to people living in its vicinity. In Texas is a singing well which in pleasant weather gives out a sound like an aeolian harp. The tones are first clear, then recede until heard but faintly. These variations occur with regularity every few minutes. The water gets low and the sound faint when an east wind blows. When the wind changes to west, the water raises and the music increases correspondingly, in volume. When the wind veers around to the north, the water approaches the top of the well, which is 60 feet deep, and wild, weird tones float out on the air.

The pale blue Hidden river, in Kentucky, comes from no one knows whither and vanishes in a cave as yet unexplored. The Yellow river, in China, is supposed to have been always of its present hue, except on one day, about 3,000 years ago, when it became perfectly clear. On this occasion, a child, destined for fame, was born. Some Siberian rivers flow over a thick bed of solid ice. The rivers of Africa flow towards the ocean furthest from their source, their courses broken by falls. In Algeria, two streams, one of which draining a large swamp, is impregnated with gallic acid and the other with iron, unite and form a river of pure ink.

Certain scientific Englishmen are delighting over the discovery of a new animal, or, at least, one that was supposed to have disappeared several centuries ago. The creature inhabits the great forests which extend between the Congo and Uganda

in Africa. In prehistoric times, as is proved by fossil remains, this animal lived in Greece and Asia Minor and it has been known as the extinct antediluvian heliodotermium. It has a body resembling that of an ox, the neck of a horse, the head of a tapir, the ears of an ass. From its fiery red forehead, a black band follows the nose around the nostrils. The ears, neck and shoulders are also red and crimson. The legs and paws have zebra-like stripes and spots of orange. The upper jaw contains no front teeth, the tongue resembles that of a giraffe. These animals go in pairs, and the natives call them okapi.

The reason why hundreds of thousands of birds go to the arctic re-



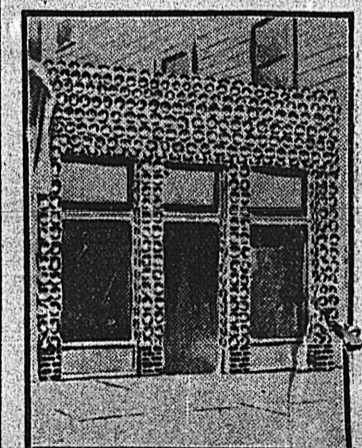
A SPECIMEN OF KELP.

gions to breed is because of the lavish amount of food which nature supplies to them at this point. The arctic summer with its perpetual sunshine forces the vegetation, and the crowberry, cranberry and cloudberry bushes yield enormously by the middle and end of the season. Each year the snow falls upon a crop of un-gathered berries, preserving them perfectly. When it melts, the birds are back again and the old crop lasts until the new is ready for consumption. The heat which thaws the snow brings into winged existence vast swarms of mosquitoes, which are greedily devoured by insect-eating birds. No white man can exist during the summer season without a veil of some kind.

The native home of the castor bean is supposed to be tropical Asia or Africa, but the huge trees of this variety growing around Los Angeles, extending their leaves over many vacant lots, are a source of wonder to strangers. Some of these trees are more than 20 feet tall, and the trunks measure three or four feet in circumference. They grow wild and no special attention is here given to cultivating them, although in some parts of the country—notably southern Illinois, large revenues are derived from the oil obtained from the beans.

The Pacific coast furnishes a vast number of varieties of seaweed, hundreds of different kinds of delicate algae and as many of gnarled, bulbous or serpent-like kelp, resembling vast sea monsters. The roots of the large varieties measure 200 feet in length, with foliage covering an area of 20 feet. From these an ingenious California woman has invented a process of constructing various highly ornamental curios. Iodine and petroleum salts are prepared from seaweed in the British Isles.

Lovers of the beautiful find endless delight at the beaches in southern California gathering and examining the great variety of shells found



STORE FRONT OF ABALONES.

there. Of these none excite more admiration than the abalone shells scattered in such abundance at Long Beach and San Pedro. They take on a wonderfully fine polish and their marvelous opalescent tints are unrivaled. No two are alike, the delicate tints blending in a manner to individualize each one. A store front at Long Beach is formed of these polished shells, and is the best possible advertisement for the dealer in curios within. No one, even those accustomed to the sight daily, can fail to give a glance toward the dainty coloring exhibited as he passes. Some of the 700 shells, which, embedded in plaster, form this store front, weigh over two pounds. Scarlet, shell-pinks, sea-greens, crimson, peacock and pale blues shimmer in the sun. On the supporting posts of the interior of the store and the frieze around the ceiling, 2,000 more are employed in producing a creation suggestive of caves described in the Arabian Nights. Cases of pure specimens line the walls. The shells are secured by Japanese divers and polished by native workmen. EDWARD JULIAN.

International Self-Interest. Poser—Which nation do you think loves America the most? Bighead—The one that needs her the most.—Town Topics.

THE WOMAN AT THE TUB

You will read of the heroes of life
And the valorous deeds they have done,
For the world is aflame with the light
Of the name
Of the man who is back of the gun;
But give me the pen that can write
Of the soul that gives life to the rose;
Of the woman whose realm is to stand at
the helm
Though her ship's but a basket of
clothes:
Wash and rinse and wring,
Scrub and scrub and rub;
Oh, give me words that may fittingly sing
Of the woman who stands at the tub!

HIS LAST WILL

BY ISABELLE KAISER

THE sick man shivered and drew
the shawl more closely about his
shoulders.
"It is time to go in, monsieur," said
the nurse, with grave insistence.
He bowed politely but did not turn
his eyes from the beautiful sun which
was dying slowly, with a tragic gen-
tleness, like himself. Over the sea
the orb was sinking toward the shad-
ows, throwing its rays, scattering his
tapers, purpling the waves, the sky,
the mountains, with a magnificence
which made his daily death a tri-
umph, a feast of life for the world.
"How simple and grand is such a
death," mused Douglas Lindsay.
But the seditious voice beside him
said:
"Monsieur, be reasonable."
It was the hour so dangerous to
the invalids who spend the winter in
these mild climates; the treacherous
hour when beauty throws her am-
ethysts on the waves and death
spreads his nets on the shore.
The sick man rose with difficulty,
disdaining the danger; he knew that
he should cough to-night, but was
he sure of seeing the sun to-morrow?
The sky and the Mediterranean
were hung with mauve silk, as if for
a sumptuous ceremony; the yards
and rigging of the yachts at anchor
were outlined against it like a beau-
tiful dream; the air was perfumed
with flowers and the Esterel moun-
tains were bathed in a crimson glory.
Douglas Lindsay took the nurse's
arm and moved with slow steps to-
ward the house whose garden opened
on the Boulevard de la Croisette. As
they passed a villa with a Greek per-
istyle he asked:
"Was it here that the young girl
died suddenly?"
"Yes, monsieur; they say that her
father and lover were inconsolable."
"Happy little one!—to die thus,
loved—regretted—"
The nurse was discreetly silent.
This reflection betrayed so bitter a
regret. No one would weep for him,
the poor rich man!
His tall form stooped as he walked,
but there was in the attitude of this
vanquished man, and in the noble
ease of his manner, that undeniable
air of nobility which distinguishes
aristocratic Englishmen.
On the threshold of the house he
turned toward the sea. The splendor
was fading, the water had a greenish
tone, the purple palaces of clouds had
crumbled to ashes. The rigid Esterel
looked like a vast funeral pall.
Night was dead. Night was coming.
"The sun dies every evening and
all the earth mourns for him," said
the invalid.
And he entered the luxurious vesti-
bule, where the servants silently
opened for him the shadowy doors.
When Dr. Dielen left Lord Lind-
say's room, some hours later, he
told the nurse that the sick man
had at most but a few days to live.
"Will he suffer?" she asked.
"Physically very little; mentally
much," said the doctor, who was re-
puted a fine psychologist and a mind
reader. "For some time he has been
afflicted with a sentimental distress
which is not rare among consump-
tives. It is a genuine anguish at the
thought of dying alone, without af-
fection, without leaving one regret
behind him. Miss Mary, do your best
to brighten his last hours; it is the
only kindness left for us to show
him."
"What can I do for him?"
"You are a woman, and beside a
sick bed all women are motherly and
find words to soothe pain. I can
teach you nothing."

The fine nostrils were pinched, the
bloodless lips slightly compressed,
but the long lashes shaded the cheek
and the fair hair was in Saxon
abundance.
And on this handsome young face
was the almost sacred beauty of the
faces which death has touched.
She drew the curtains, shaded the
light of the lamps, prepared the med-
icines, and then, a prayer book in her
hand, settled herself for the night's
watching.
He had opened his eyes and their
gaze followed her.
The harmony of the woman's move-
ments was like music for the eyes.
Such repose and quiet emanated from
her that it seemed to him at times
as if her presence held the melody in
check. The long months during
which she had nursed him had been
his best. He had had many nurses
in the course of his life, but none
had left traces in his memory. Miss
Mary was devotion itself. She be-
longed to that lay association of Eng-
lish nurses which recruits itself from
the best families of the country. Per-
haps he was attached to this last
corner because she was a compatriot
and spoke his language. She did not
nurse him as a servant, anxious only
to merit her salary, but as a sister of
the great family above, who had
come to care for her suffering brother
and smooth his way to the Father's
house.
He did not speak to her as a hire-
ling, but as a lady who had done him
the honor of softening by her care
the horrors of this illness, and of
lightening his bitter solitude with
her presence.
He closed his eyes, lulled by the
deep moaning of the sea and the
wailing of the mistral in the pines.
Sister Mary read these words from
the book in her hands:
"When thy brother shall be poor
and shall hold out trembling hands
to thee, thou shalt help him, even the
stranger, that he may live."
Toward the middle of the night the
sick man awoke with a start and
gave way to a long paroxysm of coughing.
The nurse supported the poor, help-
less form, shaken by the hoarse
cough from the lungs, which seemed
to bark at death. He fell back, van-
quished, gasping a little.
She would have rung, but with a
gesture of authority and despair he
held her arm. What was the good?
He did not wish a witness of his
agony.
His fingers groped on the coverlid
with a piteous effort, as if seeking
to grasp the intangible.
She took the piteous hands in hers.
The sick man opened his eyes with
quick comprehension, and great
tears, his last, rolled down his
cheeks.
"Sister Mary, is it not horrible to
die thus, without one who loves me—
all alone?"
Like an echo, the nurse heard the
doctor's advice: "Soften his last
hours in charity."
Then she said:
"Am I not here?"
"You, oh, you. Yes, you have
nursed me well, you are kind, you
make it seem homelike to me, but I
know that you would give the same
care to the poorest of your patients,
and that you would show the same
compassion to-night to a dying beg-
gar. Is it not so?"
He spoke truly. She would have
answered "yes," but the dying eyes
were fixed on hers with a wonderful
expression of apprehension, vacilla-
tion between joy and doubt. She felt
that the truth would be cruelty, the
falsehood a consolation, and that in
the desolation of this hour the ideal
lay in one word: tenderness.
Was not her religion a religion of
sacrifice?
She said very simply: "No," like a
woman's confession.
A light flashed over his face; it
was as if a window had been opened
toward the sun; then weakness from
excess of joy laid him back on his
pillow; but he took the girl's hand
and carried it to his lips, murmuring:
"Thank you, thank you, Mary."
When the valet came the next
morning, he found his master sitting
up, impatient to rise.
They drew the curtains and the
bright sun of the Riviera, which he
had seen die so tragically the evening
before, rose again for him.
He dressed himself with care,
breakfasted with a convalescent's ap-
petite, and when the doctor entered,
he said to him:
"Oh, I am much better."
The doctor was silent. He knew
the happy exaggeration of consump-
tives, which is the revenge for the
crisis and desolations which give
them a foretaste of funerals. He
permitted him to go out for a drive
in the sun. The young nurse blushed
to see the look of hope with which
Douglas Lindsay received the permis-
sion.
It seemed to her that a great re-
sponsibility rested on her shoulders.
She wished to speak to him as usual,
but he took her perplexity for
trouble, and regarded her with a look
of reproach which recalled her avow-
al of the night before, and obliged
her to confirm her words by her acts.
She smiled at him and persevered
in her kindness.
It was one of those February days
when the very air seems to vibrate
with joy, when the mimosa flame
like fire, when the quiet sea whispers
promises of hope to the dying.
Douglas Lindsay enjoyed this air
as though it were a draught of life.
He discovered unknown charms in
the scenery, and all this splendor was
only a background for the charming
head of a woman. Mary had that
delicate beauty which does not
frighten tenderness, and the almost
divine serenity of her pitying face in-
spired confidence and hope.

"If you love me a little it seems to
me that I shall get well."
"You will get well," she repeated,
very low, without raising her eyes.
"And you will not leave me any
more—my betrothed!"
She trembled. A revolt came. But
no!—this was only a shadow that
spoke to her. He was so near death
that he no longer felt its approach.
And in the silhouettes of the sail-
boats on the horizon, in the aroma of
the pines which bordered the open
sea, she read a mute injunction of
pity. She did not withdraw her hand.
It seemed to the sick man that he
held the promise of life, sweet and
fresh, in his fingers.
He took no heed of the death of the
sun, dreamed not of the coming of
the night without a dawn.
The next day Douglas Lindsay
wished to be alone. Afterward he re-
ceived several visitors.
In the evening when Mary came to
watch beside him he spoke to her of
the future, nothing but the future,
in his voice which already
came from eternity. He described
to her a little cottage at Bourne-
mouth, where they would live when
he was well and she was his wife.
There was something radiant in this
unconscious ecstasy which glorified
death.
His breath came with difficulty, but
he did not suffer. By the window
open to the infinite, the nurse felt
something like a sacred awe steal
over the earth.
Then she leaned over the dying
man, prayed for him, and in an-
swer to his unexpressed desire, she
pressed her lips to his without repugnance,
murmuring to herself:
"Poor man! I kiss in you all the
sorrows of humanity."
He closed his eyes before the full
certainty.
The dawn broke gray and moor-
ful, accompanied by a gust of wind.
Douglas Lindsay did not wake.
This was his death.
At the opening of the will of Lord
Lindsay, dated and signed by testator
on the day before his death, the no-
tary declared before witnesses that
the deceased had annulled his first
will, in which he had disposed of all
his property in favor of the poor and
the sick. He opened the sealed let-
ter and read these words:
"I appoint as my sole legatee the
woman who loves me, Mary Sullivan,
my betrothed."
Astonishment appeared on every
face, and all eyes turned upon the
young English nurse.
Very pale, Mary rose. She had not
dreamed of this consequence of her
act of pity.
She took the paper from the no-
tary's hand, read it over, and then,
turning toward the lawyers, she tore
it slowly across, saying:
"Pardon, gentlemen, the first will
of Lord Lindsay alone is valid. It
is written here: 'I leave my fortune
to the woman who loves me.' He
died happy. I am rewarded—but I
did not love him."
Translated from the French by J.
L. Glover.—N. O. Times-Democrat.

IT MAKE'S A DIFFERENCE WHEN ONE'S ON THE SEAT.



LOVE WILL FIND A WAY.

How a Resourceful Suitor Managed
to Win Over an Obstinate Papa
to His Way of Thinking.

Another young man might have
given up in despair when he learned
that the parents of the girl who had
promised to be his wife had other
plans for her, but this young man
was resourceful and determined. He
went to see a lawyer, relates Lippin-
ott's Magazine.

"Sir," he said to the lawyer, "I ask
you to take up the time of a
man of your prominence with a mat-
ter that must seem trifling to you,
but it is of vital importance to me,
and you are the only man I know in
whose judgment I have absolute con-
fidence."

"My dear young man," replied the
great lawyer, affably, "I am flattered
by the trust you repose in me. Fur-
thermore, it is not as if we were
strangers. You have been a guest at
my house, I believe."

"I have," returned the young man;
"otherwise I would not venture to
call on you in this emergency. The
fact is, sir, I have been deprived of
a valuable piece of property, and I
seek advice as to the best method of
recovering it."

"Let us have all the facts," said the
lawyer, sitting back in his chair.

"This property was in your posses-
sion at one time, I suppose?"

"Absolutely and unequivocally,
sir," answered the young man.

"Actual and not merely theoretical
possession?" suggested the lawyer,
inquiringly.

"Less than a week ago, sir," asserted
the young man, earnestly, "I held
it in my arms."

"In your arms," repeated the law-
yer. "I infer from this that it is per-
sonal property."

"Decidedly personal," said the
young man.

"There was no protest, no question
as to your ownership at the time?"

"None whatever. While I held it
every one was perfectly satisfied, so
far as I could judge."

"Did you hold it under a bill of sale
or by right of contract?"

"It was mine under a contract, sir."

"Properly executed?"

"No detail was neglected. I per-
sonally placed the seal where it be-
longed—not once, but 20 times in less
than that number of minutes."

"Entirely unnecessary," comment-
ed the lawyer. "Once was enough."

"Possibly," admitted the young
man, "but I enjoyed it, you know."

"That's queer," said the lawyer.
"However, it is quite immaterial.
The point is that you claim title to
the property and it is not now in
your hands."

"Arms," corrected the young man.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson in the International Series
for April 13, 1902—Peter,
Aeneas and Dorcas.

Prepared by H. C. Lenington.
THE LESSON TEXT.
(Acts 9:32-43.)

32. And it came to pass, as Peter passed
throughout all quarters, he came down
also to the saints which dwelt at Lydda.

33. And there he found a certain man
named Aeneas, which had kept his bed
eight years, and was sick of the palsy.

34. And Peter said unto him: Aeneas,
Jesus Christ maketh thee whole; arise,
and make thy bed. And he arose im-
mediately.

35. And all that dwelt at Lydda and
Saron saw him, and turned to the Lord.

36. And there was at Joppa a certain
disciple named Tabitha, which by inter-
pretation is called Dorcas; this woman
was full of good works and almsdeeds
which she did.

37. And it came to pass in those days,
that she was sick, and died; whom when
they had washed, they laid her in an up-
per chamber.

38. And forasmuch as Lydda was nigh
to Joppa, and the disciples had heard
that Peter was there, they sent unto
him two men, desiring him that he would
not delay to come to them.

39. When Peter arose and went with
them, when he was come, they brought
him into the upper chamber; and all
the widows stood by him weeping,
and showing the coats and garments which
she had made, while she lived; but them
he said: Women, why do you weep? For
she is alive.

40. But Peter put them all forth, and
kneeling down, prayed; and turning
him to the body said: Tabitha, arise.
And she opened her eyes; and when she
saw Peter, she sat up.

41. And he gave her his hand, and lift-
ed her up, and when he had called the
saints and widows, he presented her alive
unto them.

42. And it was known throughout all
Joppa; and many believed in the Lord.

43. And it came to pass, that he tar-
ried many days in Joppa with one Simon
a tanner.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Jesus Christ
maketh thee whole.—Acts 9:34.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Building Up of the Church.—Under
this head we will notice briefly: (1)
that the churches had a brief respite
from persecution; (2) that they (the
membership) were being edified; (3)
that they walked in the fear of the
Lord; (4) that they walked in the com-
fort of the Holy Ghost, and (5) that
they were multiplied. Persecutions
can't hurt the church of Christ.
This is the unanimous voice of
history. In fact, it has always
helped the church, by weeding
out the faint-hearted and those
who are not entirely loyal and
leaving the true disciples to give
other strong men a notable object
lesson in courage and loyalty to truth.
But the time of persecution is not the
time of greatest growth in the
church for the reason that the
persecuted have not the same
opportunity for open preaching, nor
indeed the time for it, as in times of
peace. This first period of peace for
the early church probably lasted four
or five years. During this period the
church grew in knowledge and grace
and were edified. To "edify" is literally
to build. Thus the church was "built"
not so much in the matter of size
number of members, but built up
in virtues and graces that go to
make up Christian character. It
grew through the preaching of the
apostles who told them of the life,
death and resurrection of Jesus. The
church grew also in the fear of the
Lord. This "fear" is not the "painful
emotion excited by apprehension of
danger, or apprehension of God's
wrath" as according to Webster, but
reverence. It is the going about the
ordinary duties conscious of the per-
sonal presence of God. If our course
is a right one there is pleasure and
comfort in the thought that God is
ever near. "In the comfort of the
Holy Ghost" expresses a further
thought. Just before His crucifixion
Jesus had said (John 14:16, 17): "I
will pray the Father, and He shall give
you another Comforter; that He may
abide with you forever; even the spir-
it of truth." It is here that the Chris-
tian man has the advantage of the
man who is not a Christian but is try-
ing to live an upright life. The Chris-
tian possesses, or rather is possessed
by, that inward Spirit of God, aptly
named by Jesus "the Comforter." It
most naturally follows from the fore-
going facts that this was a growing
church, not only in the matter of
grace, but also in numbers. The
church multiplied in numbers, and it
is not improbable that the number of
churches, even, greatly increased.

Healing of Aeneas.—Of Aeneas we
know little besides the fact that he
was sick of the palsy (paralysis), and
had been confined to his bed for eight
long years. Peter did not heal this
man, it was the risen and ascended Je-
sus who healed him, for Peter said to
him: "Jesus Christ maketh thee
whole." And the man arose from his
bed the first time in eight years. Peter
must have used this incident as a
text for a sermon, for we are told that
all the townsfolk "turned to the
Lord."

Raising of Dorcas.—Dorcas was a
woman who had become a disciple of
Jesus, and she lived in Joppa. She
was well known for her good works
and alms giving. We are told that she
fell sick and died. Peter was sent for,
and he came, knelt down and prayed.
It was again the power of God made
manifest in the giving of life. "And
the Lord God formed man of the dust
of the ground, and breathed into his
nostrils the breath of life; and man
became a living soul." God gave life,
God takes life and God can restore
life. This incident, too, was for the
furtherance of the kingdom, for
"many believed in the Lord."

Ram's Horn Blasts.

They who love melancholy live in
misery.

Fleeing from responsibility is hid-
ing from reward.

Suffering falls when it does not
teach us long-suffering.

Heaven is the only place where there
are no hypocrites.

Common sense is often but common
sympathy with all.

When prosperity falls on the evil
heart it but nourishes its weeds.

He who publishes his sin cannot
claim the promise made to him who
confesses it.

PUZZLE PICTURE.



"DO YOU KNOW WHERE MR. JACKSON LIVES, MY SON?"
"NO SIR, BUT HERE COMES A MAN WHO MAY KNOW."
WHERE IS HE?

CORRESPONDENCE

Livington.

A. Hoots returned from Cincinnati Friday. Judge Purvis was up from Sullivan Thursday. Elton Atherton was a Decatur visitor Saturday. W. O. Funston of Argenta was on our streets Thursday. Mrs. Crible of Stewardson visited relatives here Friday. Alta Dawson of Bruce spent Sunday with relatives here. J. A. Gregory and T. L. Smith were county seat visitors Thursday. Miss Mable Campbell was the guest of relatives in Arthur Saturday. Della Wingate spent Sunday with her sister Bertha at Cerro Gordo. Guy Burnett, Augustines man, of Decatur was here Friday and Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Hostetler returned from their southern trip Friday. A. P. Bean of Huntsville Ala., visited his sister Mrs. Dr. Hoover Saturday. Geo. Wingate went to St. Louis last week to work on the worlds fair buildings. Rev. J. P. Edgar delivered a temperance lecture at the M. E. church Sunday night. Ethel Dudley who is going to school at Jacksonville spent Sunday with relatives here. Mrs. Hall of the State W. C. T. U. gave a temperance lecture at the M. E. church Tuesday evening. Prof. Harvey of Springfield was here Saturday and made application for the professorship of our school. A coffee and pie social was given in the basement of the Christian church Thursday. The ladies made \$25. Messers Rittman and Terry mine sinkers of Raymond, were here Friday figuring with the Moultrie County Coal company. Mrs. Maude Hemmelford from an extended visit in Cuba. She was called home on account of the illness of her mother. W. A. McMullin commenced delivering milk from his dairy Monday. He has an apparatus that he puts the milk through so that it keeps much longer. An entertainment was given at the Brabham school house north of town Friday evening. Miss Minnie Garrett is teacher. Several from town attended. Word was recieved here Sunday that the infant son of Chas. McCravery and wife formerly of this place but now of Ida Grove Ia., was dead. It has been ill for some time.

Kirkville.

Little Fleeta Ritchey is ill. Wes Reedy is slowly improving. N. E. Kirkwood was in Sullivan Tuesday. W. J. Poland was a business caller here Monday. Bert Reedy and L. C. Weaver were in Peoria Tuesday. Jeff Williams had a light stroke of paralysis last Saturday but is some better now. G. C. Hogue of near Allenville passed through Kirkville on his way to J. W. Carter's nursery. Mr. Waggaman and Geo. Rector of Bethany purchased fruit trees of the Kirkville nursery last Monday. Jas. Gannan of Prairie Home was here Wednesday and while here purchased quite a bill of fruit trees of J. W. Carter our nursery man. Misses Marinda Walker and Maude Miller were visitors at Cadwell Saturday. Miss Walker will teach the Cadwell school this summer. Married Sunday April 6 at the residence of Wm. Jones James Powell of this place and Miss Vina Hopkins of Louisville. Only immediate friends and relatives were present. Mrs. Anna Nazworthy, mother of the groom gave them a reception Monday evening, thirty-five guests partook of a most bountiful supper. They all enjoyed themselves. The

young people recieved several very beautiful presents. The groom is one of Kirksville's best young men, and has made a good choice. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. W. Gustin, Isaac Alvey, J. T. Roney Amos Kidwell, N. E. Kirkwood, Geo. Bruce, Mrs. Bell Montague, Misses Stella Montague, Alta Plank, Jas. Kirkwood, Herman Plank and Bud Montague.

Bruce.

Dr. W. H. Gladville was in Sullivan Monday. Jas. Ray visited H. K. Roberts over Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Lee were in Sullivan Saturday. Iva Samples visited friends and relatives in Bethany over Sunday. While working in the timber Monday Wm. Oaks cut his leg very seriously. Mrs. W. H. Gladville returned home Monday after a visit with her son W. E. Gladville, at Boos. While working at Flemings saw mill Friday, Sylvester Loch was run over by the log carriage and seriously hurt. Lost. Between Bruce and Sullivan one Valentine Stethoscope. Finder please return to Lee Bros at Bruce, or at north side drug store in Sullivan and receive reward.

Allenville.

Frank Moore is on the sick list. Joseph Lilly is visiting in Mattoon. John Lowe was in Allenville Wednesday. Andy Weekley was in Allenville Sunday. Mrs. James Mathers is some better at this writing. D. N. McCarter was at Mattoon on business Tuesday. James Wheeler was in Sullivan on business Saturday. Deacon French visited friends and relatives here Saturday and Sunday.

Palmyra.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Ira Treadway a son. Mrs. ... from is no better at this writing. School opened Monday with a good attendance. School opened Monday at Vernon with Miss Lurie Fritmaker as teacher. William Clay left for Macoupin county Saturday for a month's job of digging wells.



WHITE WYANDOTTES AND THEIR BUNS. outh Rocks, White Wyandottes and White Pekin ducks. The illustration shows two houses with runs and their respective flocks of White Wyandottes. The picture is reproduced from The Poultry Keeper.

Turkey Hen Makes a Record. I have a turkey hen that I think has broken the record. During the spring of 1900 I received from Charleston, Ill., nine Mammoth Bronze turkey eggs. Seven turkeys hatched out. A dog killed one. I raised three hens and three toms. The hens had the range of the farm. One of them laid close to the house. She laid twenty eggs and then wanted to sit. I put her on eighteen eggs. She laid three eggs before the eggs on which she was sitting hatched out—that is, during the last week. She laid all the time she was raising her brood of little turkeys—at first one egg every other day, then one every day, then one egg in three days until she had laid fifty-four eggs, making seventy-four eggs in all. No small achievement for one hen! She is a fine, large hen, with bright pink legs. I have been raising turkeys fifteen years, but have never before had a turkey like her. The other two laid at a distance from the house, and the crows got some of their eggs. Next year I will try to keep a record of their eggs.—Mrs. A. S. Devore in Bellable Poultry Journal.

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH St. Louis and the work of preparation for the Great World's Fair of 1903 THE ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT

The Daily Globe-Democrat is without a rival in all the west and stands at the very front among the few REALLY GREAT newspapers of the world. BY MAIL, POSTAGE PREPAID Daily, Includ. Sunday: One Year - \$6.00 6 Months - 3.00 3 Months - 1.50 Daily, Without Sunday: One Year - \$4.00 6 Months - 2.00 3 Months - 1.00 Sunday Edition: 40 to 60 pages. One Year - \$2.00 6 Months - 1.00 THE TWICE-A-WEEK ISSUE OF THE GLOBE-DEMOCRAT AT ONE DOLLAR A YEAR is the greatest newspaper bargain of the age. It is almost equal to a Daily at the price of a Weekly. It gives the latest telegraphic news from all the world every Tuesday and Friday. Its market reports are complete and correct in every detail. It has no equal as a home and family journal, and ought to be at every fireside in the land. Two papers every week. Eight pages or more every Tuesday and Friday. One Dollar for one year. Sample Copies Free. Address THE GLOBE PRINTING CO., St. Louis, Mo.

ARE YOU DEAF? ANY HEAD NOISES? ALL CASES OF DEAFNESS OR HARD HEARING ARE NOW CURABLE by our new invention. Only those born deaf are incurable. HEAD NOISES CEASE IMMEDIATELY. F. A. WERMAN, OF BALTIMORE, SAYS: Gentlemen:—Being entirely cured of deafness, thanks to your treatment, I will now give you a full history of my case, to be read at your discretion. About five years ago, my right ear began to ring, and this kept on getting worse, until I lost my hearing in this ear entirely. I underwent a treatment for catarrh, for three months, without any success, consulted a number of physicians, among others, the most eminent ear specialist of this city, who told me that only an operation could help me, and even that only temporarily, that the head noises would then cease, but the hearing in the affected ear would be lost forever. I then saw your advertisement, accidentally in a New York paper, and ordered your treatment. After I had used it only a few days according to your directions, the noises ceased, and to-day, after five weeks, my hearing in the diseased ear has been entirely restored. I thank you heartily and beg to remain Very truly yours, F. A. WERMAN, 770 S. Broadway, Baltimore, Md. Our treatment does not interfere with your usual occupation. at a nominal cost. YOU CAN CURE YOURSELF AT HOME INTERNATIONAL AURAL CLINIC 525 LA SALLE AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

Homes in the South

The opportunity is now offered to make a trip to the south at small cost. On the first and third Tuesdays of March, April and May the C. & E. I. will sell round trip homeseekers' tickets to the south, southeast, west and southwest at the rate of one fare plus \$2, limited for return 21 days from date of sale. Stopovers will be granted on going trip to enable inspection of land for sale and the many advantages of different localities. For further information as to rates, routes and time of trains call on any agent C. & E. I. or address

W. H. Richardson General Passenger Agent Chicago, Illinois

To Chicago With the recent change of time, the passenger service for Chicago, the North and Northeast, via the

has been greatly improved. Two trains are in service. One daily except Sunday, a daily train. The other every day, carrying free reclining chair cars and drawing room buffet sleeping car and arriving in Chicago early following morning. This arrangement gives our patrons in southern Illinois

An Unequaled Service for all northern points. For rates, time tables and further information, apply to any agent Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R.

TIME TABLES. Illinois Central Railway. Trains leave Sullivan as follows: NORTH. No. 222 Peoria & N.-W. Express, e 4:22 am No. 232 Peoria Accommodation, d 7:36 am No. 224 Peoria Mail, d 1:15 pm No. 292 Local Freight, e 7:00 am SOUTH. No. 231 Mattoon Accom. e 4:55 pm No. 201 Evansville Mail, d 11:44 am No. 203 Peoria & South Exp., d 9:43 pm No. 291 Local Freight, e 5:25 pm d, daily; e, daily except Sunday. Direct connection at Mt. Pulaski for St. Louis, Springfield and all points west and north; at Mattoon for Cairo, Memphis, New Orleans and all points south; at Decatur for all points north. J. M. STARBUCK, Agent.

WABASH Going North. No 36--To Danville, Ill. 8:42 am No 70--To Bement, Arrives 4:00 pm No 70--To Bement, Leaves 4:26 pm Going South. No 31--From Danville, Ill. 8:45 pm No 71--From Bement, Arrives 10:00 am All trains daily except Sunday. Direct connections at Bement for Chicago and all points north, northwest and east; and at Bement for Decatur, St. Louis, Springfield, Kansas City and with trains on connecting lines; at Danville for Atchua (Mineral Springs), Lafayette, Ft. Wayne, Toledo, Detroit, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York, Boston; also for West Baden Springs, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, etc. J. RAMSEY, JR., Gen. Mgr., St. Louis, Mo. C. S. CRANE, Gen. Pass. Agt., St. Louis, Mo. J. W. PATTERSON, Art. Sullivan.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois. No. 102 Mail and Express, 1:28 pm No. 104 Texas Special, 11:04 pm SOUTH BOUND. No. 101 Mail and Express, 3:45 pm No. 103 Texas Special, 11:04 pm Nos. 103 and 104, daily; others, except Sunday. W. R. RICHARDSON, G. P. A., Chicago.

The Commoner (Mr. Bryan's Paper) The Commoner has attained within six months from first issue a circulation of 100,000 copies, a record probably never equaled in the history of American periodical literature. The unparalleled growth of this paper demonstrates that there is room in the newspaper field for a national paper devoted to the discussion of political, economic, and social problems. To the columns of the Commoner Mr. Bryan contributes his best efforts; and his review of political events as they arise from time to time cannot fail to interest those study public questions. The Commoner's regular subscription price is \$1 per year. We have arranged with Mr. Bryan whereby we can furnish his paper and THE DEMOCRAT together for one year for \$1.75. The regular subscription price of the two papers when subscribed for separately is \$2.

Moultrie County Realty and Loan Company

Is prepared to make farm loans at 5 per cent. with favorable options to borrower. Private money to loan on real estate and personal security. We have a number of good farms for sale on easy terms. City property for sale or exchange for farm land. We submit herewith a list of a few of the many good properties that we have listed for sale. No. 1.—Good stock farm of 140 acres for sale at \$25 per acre and on easy terms if sold soon. No. 7.—20 acres unimproved bluegrass pasture for sale on easy terms. This is a good tract for anyone wanting a small pasture. No. 13.—Elegant 5-room cottage situated on paved street. Cellar, good well, barn and outbuildings. Plenty of young fruit. Can be had on terms to suit purchaser. No. 17.—120 acres of extra good black land, none better in Moultrie county. Five-room house, barn and cribs. One mile to market. This farm can be had for \$90 per acre, one-half cash balance to suit purchaser. No. 27.—A No. 1 stock farm consisting of 225 acres, well watered. Good house and other improvements; within one mile of a good market and three-fourths of a mile from school. This farm cannot fail to suit anyone desiring a good stock farm. Can be had on easy terms. Must be sold soon. No. 35.—80 acres of unimproved land within 1 1/2 miles of a good market. Very best soil in Moultrie county and can be bought on favorable terms. This tract will suit anyone that is looking for good real estate. No. 48.—160 acres within four miles of a good market. Twenty acres in timber pasture, balance good black land thoroughly tilled. Good 4-room house, good barn, corn crib, good well and cellar, all in good condition. Three-fourths of a mile to school and one mile to church. Can be bought for \$75 per acre and is certainly a bargain at that price. No. 52.—Good house, barn and plenty of fruit, one lot, in Sullivan, six blocks of square, for sale very cheap on easy terms. No. 70.—Elegant two-story house, situated on paved street, paying tax all paid, good cistern, good well and out building. Can be had on easy terms. No. 93.—84 acre farm of extra good black prairie land. Good barn, plenty of good water, abundance of fruit, 1/4 mile to school, two miles of county seat. This is one of the most desirable of farms and is a beautiful home. Can be had reasonable and on favorable terms. No. 101.—Good three room house, two lots, outbuildings, good well of water, plenty of fruit and desirably located, on reasonable terms. No. 20.—Good seven room house and two lots within four blocks of the public square. This property is very cheap at the price asked for it. One of the best locations in the city. Price and terms reasonable. No. 116.—A well improved farm of 110 acres, good black soil, good house, good barn, plenty of fruit, good water, situated 1/2 mile of school, church and good market. This is one of the best farms in Moultrie county. Price very reasonable. No. 80.—60 acres good black unimproved prairie land, situated within three miles of two good markets and is certainly well worth the money asked for it. No. 89.—A No. 1 stock farm of 170 acres, 45 acres good bottom land in cultivation, balance fine bluegrass pasture. Good house, three good barns, in one and one-half miles of good market. This barn can be had on easy terms. No. 99.—Tract of 55 acres, good 6-room house, brick foundation, good cellar, good well, good barn, corn crib, two buggy sheds, well fenced orchard and all kinds of small fruit. This farm must be sold by Feb. 1, 1902. Can be had on easy terms. Cannot fail to please party looking for good home.

Fire Insurance in Reliable Company. Call on or address, J. D. PURVIS, ANDA F. BURWELL, President, Secretary.

ASTONISHING OFFER!! For many years we have held our Whiskey and Claret to Wholesalers only and our prices are preferred by them, as they are superior to all others. In order to give the Consumer the benefit of the large profits of Dealer and Wholesaler, we have decided to have all direct to the Consumer our Best Popular Brand of Whiskey and Claret at less than wholesale prices. 14 BEAUTIFUL PRIZES FREE NO RESTRICTIONS! WITH EVERY QUART BOTTLE OF OUR FAMOUS 50% PURE POT STILL WHISKEY AND ONE BOTTLE OF OUR JUSTLY CELEBRATED FINEST MADE 100% PURE POT STILL WHISKEY, we will give ABSOLUTELY FREE one of the beautiful prizes open face, genuine American movement and case, best timekeeper, all nickel holder, does not scratch, and will last a lifetime. 1 extra fine Vienna Vienna Movement Piece, 1 genuine Marochium Clear Holder, 1 genuine Marochium Nickel match box, 1 extra heavy tobacco pouch, 1 elegant extra heavy tin jewelry, heavily 14k gold plated. All these 14 prizes with one bottle of our Famous Whiskey and one quart bottle of our famous 100% pure old Queen City Club Pure Pot Still Whiskey. We sell the Whiskey and Claret in 50% and 100% pure Pot Still Whiskey, with 14 prizes for only \$4.97. The money is FREE! An Extra Feature of our splendid Pot Still Whiskey is, 1 extra bottle and 1 extra prize FREE! In every bottle of our Whiskey and Claret, we have a chance to win a prize. Write for complete Price List of Whiskey and Claret, and the 14 prizes FREE! U. S. DISTILLERS DISTRIBUTING CO.—Dept. B., 481 North Clark St., Chicago, Ill.