

The Pine County Pioneer.

ED. C. GOTTRY, Proprietor.

DEVOTED TO THE GENERAL INTERESTS OF PINE COUNTY, AND THE WELFARE OF ITS READERS.

TERMS: \$1.50 PER ANNUM.

VOL. XXIII.

PINE CITY, PINE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1908

NO. 46

F. A. HOBBS, President. F. W. MOALLER, Vice-Pres. JAMES D. BOYLE, Cashier.

FIRST STATE BANK PINE COUNTY.

(INCORPORATED)

Commercial Banking in all its Branches.

Insurance written in Reliable Companies.
Drafts on domestic points sold cheaper than express or postoffice money orders.
Drafts on Europe sold. Land Bought and sold.

Taxes Paid for Non-Residents.

PINE CITY, MINNESOTA.

Dairy and Food Commission.

This department has been giving particular attention to food displays the past few weeks at the state fair and at various county county fairs. The object in view has been to inform purchasers of food products in regard to methods employed by dishonest manufacturers in adulterating and misbranding food articles and to call attention to the necessity of state supervision.

In making these exhibits attention has been called to:

"Butter" which was oleomargarine colored with coal-tar dye.

"Tomato Catsup" made from canning factory refuse, colored with coal tar dye and preserved with salicylic acid.

"Olive Oil" composed chiefly of cotton-seed oil.

"Maple Syrup" composed chiefly of cane syrup.

"Pepper" composed chiefly of ground olive stones, cocunut shells, sawdust or other inert material.

"Currant Jelly" manufactured from refuse apple stock, commercial glucose and gelatin and colored with coal-tar dye, preserved with salicylic acid and flavored with currant juice.

"Cider Vinegar" made of diluted commercial acetic acid and colored with burnt sugar.

"Coffee" adulterated with chicory.

"Cream" testing 12 per cent buttermilk, thickened with gelatine and colored with annato.

"Pickles" colored with copper salts, hardened with alum and sweetened with saccharin.

"Prepared Mustard" made of wheat flour, mustard hulls and adulterated vinegar and colored with coal-tar dye.

"Fresh Meat" taken from cold storage where it had been held for six months.

These analyses are representative of the more flagrant violations discovered by this department in enforcing the pure food laws. While the great majority of violations do not comprise such serious adulterations, the analyses quoted are genuine and demonstrate the extent to which some manufacturers will go in putting their products upon the market.

I am very anxious that the findings of our chemists shall be given the widest publicity possible, believing that it is no more effective way than the pure food work in this state make progress.

In this connection I wish to state that the people of this state owe the public press a debt of gratitude for the high quality of foodstuffs on the market. The work of this department is peculiar inasmuch as its effectiveness is dependent upon publicity.

Public attention has been directed to the question of purity in food products and the dealers of the state have evidenced great interest in handling legal goods because their customers have demanded it. The success of the work in the future will necessarily depend upon the amount of publicity given to it.

EDWARD K. SLATER

FOR SALE—Three one-half and three-quarter horse Jersey winter calves, dropped Sept. 5th, are one full blood Jersey bull calf 3 months and two three-quarter of Sept. pigs. Goodstocked. W. W. Clark, Hinckley road.

Joined in Wedlock.

MARRIED—At 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon of last week, at the home of the groom, George Kiek and Theresa Engler were joined in the holy bonds of matrimony by Rev. Hubner. The groomsmen were W. B. Hayns and H. Zeigler, and the bridesmaids were Gusta Engler and Thelma Pelske. Miss Margaret Hoelzer was the ring girl. The bride and ring girl were gowned in cream colored tissue and the bridesmaids were dressed in white.

After the ceremony a wedding dinner was served to the invited guests.

The groom, George Kiek, is well and favorably known in this place, being the only son of Mrs. George Kiek.

He was born, raised and educated in this place, and is a hard working, honest, industrious young man and will make the woman of his choice a good husband.

The bride, Miss Engler, is also well and favorably known in this section, she having lived about three miles west of here, on the Branswick road. She is a half sister of the Smith boys. Those who know her the best are the ones that sound her praises the loudest.

Those from abroad who attended the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. Zeigler and family, of Brookpark, and John Fuhrmann, of St. Paul. The Pioneer joins with the many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Kiek in wishing them joy.

ROCK CREEK

Mr. and Mrs. Burne visited in Rock Creek Tuesday.

Miss Mary Beckman returned home from St. Paul last week. Mr. Gill has got his well dug and cellar soon ready for his house.

The Ladies Aid will meet with Mrs. Mary Doran Friday afternoon.

A steel bridge is being built between Rock Creek and the Rock Creek bridge.

Mr. Summers and family are going into Peterson's house on the Oakland farm.

J. S. Stevens will have an auction on his stock, machinery and other articles Oct. 27.

Miss Maud Morrow returned home from Iowa, where she has been working this summer.

The Roosevelt Literary Society of Rock Creek had their program at the school last Friday, everybody reported it being good.

The jewelry man, Carl Hamnergreen, and carpenter John Carlson put up a new barn for Mr. Gill on his new farmstead.

Mr. Victor Pepin will have an auction of all his stock and machinery and many other things Tuesday. Auction will begin at 10 o'clock a. m.

Died—At the home of his nephew, John Nordstrom, who resides on the St. Croix road about four miles east of this place, Chas. E. Johnson, aged 58 years. Mr. Johnson was born in Sweden, came to this country in 1887 and settled in Wisconsin. He came to Pine City, to the home of his nephew in 1894 and has remained there ever since. He has been a sufferer from a cancer for the past two or five years, and death came to his relief yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock. The funeral will be held from the Nordstrom home Saturday, and the body laid to rest in Millburn Cemetery. The Pioneer extends its sympathy to the bereaved ones.

HUSTLETOWN

Retta Gibson spent Sunday at the Hopper home.

J. MacAdam called on Fred Kirschoer last Wednesday on business.

Ruth Stone visited her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Davis Saturday.

Ed. Adler was up to the Lawn fixing the telephone wires Sunday morning.

Mrs. D. E. Carrier transacted business at the county seat Wednesday.

A dance was given at the residence of Chas. Tripler at the dam, Sunday.

Ed. Kern is taking Chas. Stone's place at the mines during the absence of the latter.

Mr. and Mrs. John Beckvar and family visited the Henry Davis family Sunday.

Henry Davis came home from Candy, Minn., Tuesday, where he has been working for two months past.

Chas. Stone went to Chamberlain, South Dakota, Sunday, to file on land at Chamberlain, he expects to remain several days.

Allan Collette ate dinner with Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Hamlin of Meadow Lawn Sunday, he also held services there in the afternoon at the school house.

John Reinbolt, also spent Sunday at Henry Davis's. But he says he will not be such a frequent visitor if the daughter will only change her residence.

MEADOW LAWN—(Special)

C. E. Merrill started to saw wood in Pine City Tuesday.

We are sorry to say that M. K. Smith is yet quite ill.

Dan Purdy visited at the Duke home Sunday.

N. J. Eldridge is putting a cement floor in his new barn.

Mrs. Stephen Smith went to Pine City Monday.

Gust Johnson took a load of hogs to Pine City Monday.

John MacAdam and Chas. Dile are busy getting up wood for the saw this week.

Allen Collette took Rev. Parish's place in the pulpit here Sunday afternoon.

We expect to hear sounds of "Wedding bells" before the next issue of this paper comes out.

Mr. Winzenried started out with his medicine wagon Monday morning.

N. W. Scofield came home from S. Dakota Wednesday where he has been visiting for over a week.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Scofield went to Berun Sunday and visited with Mr. Henderson and family.

Grandma Scofield has been staying with her daughter Mrs. J. O. Clynne several days this week.

Mrs. Gust Johnson and brothers, Ben and Frank Purdy were guests at the Dile home Friday evening.

Mr. Ernest Parish and sister Minnie and sister-in-law Mrs. H. H. Parish, attended church and Sunday school here Sunday.

Mr. Aiken drove down from Hinckley and took supper with Mr. L. W. Purdy and family, returning home in the evening.

A number of the farmers took sheep in to Pine City Monday, among them were J. MacAdam, W. J. Eldridge, M. K. Smith, M. T. Lahart, Alfred Decker and Stephen Smith.

Asa Scofield became seriously ill Tuesday evening, the doctor was called and he pronounced it appendicitis. He was taken to the hospital at Minneapolis Wednesday afternoon, his wife and father accompanied him.

W. H. Powell came back from Litchfield Monday night, where he has been attending conference, he expects to visit here again Monday when he will go back to his old home in Wilder.

MEADOW LAWN.

Frank Purdy is helping Mr. Lahart fix roads this week.

The new seats and stoves arrived for Dist. 80 Saturday.

Mr. J. D. Clynne was on the sick list this week.

Mr. J. S. Collett called at the Lahart home Sunday.

Mrs. D. W. Scofield and family Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Clynne.

The fires are still raging around the country, alas for the blank berries next year.

Wm. Powell who has been attending conference returned to this place Sunday.

Quite a number from around here were in Pine City Monday without and sheep.

D. W. Scofield who has been down in Dakota taking care of his crop returned to his home Wednesday.

Dr. Froehlich and wife were seen driving out in Meadow Lawn Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Scofield visited at A. Henderson's of Berun, Sunday.

Matty Lahart who is working in Pine City visited with her parents Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Lahart of this place.

Asa Scofield was taken quite seriously ill at his home in Meadow Lawn Tuesday afternoon. At the present writing he is much improved.

Mr. J. Netzer who is busy working in Meadow Lawn spent Friday night at his home in Pine City.

Bert Cummings and brother Carl left Friday for a visit with friends and relatives in Wisconsin.

Mr. Winzenried started out Monday with his medicine wagon, we all wish him good luck.

Rob. Bartholomew left for Elmswood, Wis., Saturday, where he expects to make his future home having sold his farm to J. Netzer.

SCHOOL NOTES.

[BY E. C. GOTTRY.]
Andrew Chertier was out last week on account of sickness.

Nora Wilcox was out a day and a half last week.

Quite a few were out last week in the dirt grade.

Josephine Vicerla and Willie Mavis were out Monday.

Roswell Blankenship was absent Monday morning.

Frank Ling has been absent the last week.

Arrangements have been made for a debate with Milaca.

George Burge has left school.

Anna Wikstrom was absent Monday.

Florence Moileck entered the Second grade Monday.

The B. seventh pupils have completed the study of S. America.

The first grade are taking up the study of the squirrel this week.

Fourteen were perfect in attendance during last month in the second grade.

Twenty five were perfect in attendance last month in the fifth grade.

Francis McDonald left B fifth Monday and Mary Mohsok entered the B fifth.

Miss Brotherton will spend Sunday in St. Paul and will take in the Minnesota and Nebraska game.

John Wurm was absent from the 2nd grade the first of the week on account of a sprained ankle.

Marceline Foster, Reuben Engler and Albert Kieker were out Thursday for the wedding and Reuben Engler went to St. Paul with his aunt.

Ernest Parish left school Tuesday as the family leave for Mora, today, his father having charge of the M. E. church. We hate to see you go Ernest, but wish you good luck in your new home.

The cheapest water front lots in town for sale by L. H. Claggett.

New Patterns in Wall Paper.

Freshen up an old home or paper a new one this fall

We have just received from Chicago a number of the new patterns for 1909, at prices from 10c to 35c per double roll.

We have a large assortment of this year's patterns yet, at one-quarter right off the price—but just as good as new.

Better come in and see them and paper some of your rooms now, this fall, when paper hangers are not quite so rushed. What do you think?

You Know the Place

BRECKENRIDGE'S PHARMACY

MAIN STREET, PINE CITY, MINN.

Hurry Up!
and buy your Lumber
NOW!
While it is Cheap

We have a Big Bunch of it, which we must sell Quick.

C. H. WESTEMAN LUMBER CO.,
D. A. PAYNE, Manager.

Pine City, Minnesota.

"Now, 'Rastus Brown," says his thrifty Sue,
"Wake up! Get busy! There's patchin' ter do
On the barnyard fence, and corn crib too.
You get some boards from the lumber man,
An' fix things proper, soon's ye can,
For the hogs'll get out an' root all round,
An' the cows'll tread the corn on th' ground.
Boards don't cost much, an' ye'll save far more
By shakin' yerself an' doin' this chore."

MIDLAND LUMBER & COAL COMPANY,

ED. GALLIES, Manager. PINE CITY, MINN

Is your Bread made from

Pine City
FLOUR?

If so, it's Good

IT'S SOLD EVERYWHERE.

PINE CITY MILLING & ELECTRIC CO.

GREAT BRITAIN SENDS WARSHIPS TO AID TURKS

Squadron Despatched from Malta to Aegean Sea--Iswolsky Conferring with Sir Edward Grey--Rumelians Welcome the "Czar" of Bulgaria.

Valetta, Island of Malta.—The battleship Prince of Wales, flagship of Prince Louis of Battenberg, the battleship Glor, the cruisers Diana and Suffolk and the torpedo boat destroyers Anker and Amphoe sailed Friday for the Aegean sea.

The squadron will be followed later by the battleship Canopus and the cruiser Minerva.

It is believed the warships are going to the Turkish island of Lemnos and will go to the Sultan's aid if necessary.

Rumor of Conflict on Frontier.
Vienna.—A telegraphic message received here from Budapest says Serbians Friday killed three Austrian officers in the Bosnian frontier, whereupon gunboats bombarded the Serbians. No confirmation of the story has been received here.

Iswolsky Arrives in London.
London.—The center of diplomatic interest in the Balkan situation has been transferred from Paris to London by the arrival here Friday night of M. Iswolsky, the Russian minister of foreign affairs, who purges conference with Sir Edward Grey, the British minister of foreign affairs, concerning the situation and particularly with regard to a concert of the powers to settle the outstanding difficulties.

Rumelians Welcome Ferdinand.
Philippopolis, Bulgaria.—The Grand Duke Ferdinand, who purges conference with Sir Edward Grey, the British minister of foreign affairs, concerning the situation and particularly with regard to a concert of the powers to settle the outstanding difficulties.

New Demonstrations in Belgrade.
Belgrade, Serbia.—Theater Square Friday was the scene of renewed demonstrations by the populace. They were directed mainly against the government, the demonstrators demanding the resignation of the cabinet.

The already strong movement against King Peter is growing and the organizers of it are demanding that he either declare war against Austria-Hungary or abdicate in favor of his son, Crown Prince George.

Wants Serbia to Explain.
Budapest.—An explanation is being demanded of Belgrade regarding the reported calling out of the Serbian reserves. Meanwhile Austria-Hungary has notified the signatory powers of the necessity adequately to protect her frontiers, including that of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Vienna.—Austria-Hungary's military preparations are so complete that should it be necessary, which is not anticipated, 150,000 men could be thrown across the Serbian frontier in 24 hours. There are 10,000 men in garrison near the Drina river, between Bosnia and Serbia, ready for any emergency.

Crete Unites with Greece.
Canea, Island of Crete.—A decree announcing the union of Crete with Greece was published here Wednesday evening. Events leading up to this climax followed each other throughout the day with dramatic rapidity.

The town was bedecked and early in the morning people began flocking in from all directions. There was much firing of guns and revolvers, with plenty of cheering, but perfect order prevailed. Mussulmans mingled with Christians freely and unharmed.

Sofia, Bulgaria.—Bulgaria, a tributary principally under the suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey, Monday proclaimed her independence of Turkey. This act was taken at Tirnovo, Prince Ferdinand, who was elected prince of Bulgaria in 1887. The Bulgarian cabinet was present with the prince, leaving next Sunday at the frontier and journeyed with him to Tirnovo.

The proclamation was made at the cathedral of Tirnovo at 11 o'clock Monday. It was a dramatic scene accompanied by much enthusiasm. A manifesto of independence addressed to the nation was subsequently issued by the prince.

Wright in Passenger Trip.
Le Mans, France.—Willor Wright, the American aviator, made two flights with passengers Monday. One was with M. O. Hainault, who weighs about 210 pounds, and the other with M. Foller, vice-president of the Aero club of the Harthe.

Charged with Blaying Kin.
Chastanovna, Tenn.—As a result of a verdict taken before the coroner jury Monday, J. C. Hainfield is charged with having murdered his father-in-law, H. C. Hainley.

Two Americans Have Cholera.
Manila.—Ten new cases of cholera were reported for the last 24 hours. The list includes the names of two Americans—C. O. Hainault and J. C. Hainfield, who were in the city at the time of the outbreak, known as "the blind spot."

Cuban Town Suffers in Storm.
Havana.—Havana, on the northwest coast, suffered severely on Saturday and Sunday from a heavy storm. The city was the scene of the heaviest rain in the history of the city, and many other buildings were destroyed.

STRENGTH OF ARMIES

TURKEY.	
On a war basis—	
Total war strength	1,007,658
Officers	26,973
Soldiers	981,685
Horses	57,300
Guns	1,886
On a peace basis—	
Infantry, 318 battalions	293,198
Cavalry, 197 squadrons	34,827
Artillery, 231 batteries	31,547
Landwehr (1st reserve)	324,544
Landsturm (2d reserve)	324,544

BULGARIA.

On a war basis—	
Total war strength	296,108
Officers	5,431
Soldiers	290,677
Horses	41,776
Guns	486
On a peace basis—	
Infantry, 24 regiments	102,812
Cavalry, 10 regiments	5,920
Artillery, 10 regiments	9,828
Active reserve	68,774
Militia	68,774

fortress, where a Greek flag also was sent up to the top of the flagstaff, but the Greek upon lowering the flag, and unfurled the flag of Greece, and those of the four protecting powers.

Turkey to Appeal to Powers.
Constantinople.—The council of ministers held a long session Tuesday morning to consider the action of Bulgaria in declaring her independence of Turkey at Tirnovo Monday.

It was decided that it was impossible to accept any proceedings that violated existing treaties, and that Turkey should address a direct note to the powers pointing out the necessity of taking measures to enforce respect for the treaty of Berlin.

The Turkish government sent to Prince Ferdinand, in which he said that in declaring the independence of Bulgaria he had been compelled to respect the voice of the nation and expressed the hope that the friendly relations between the two countries would continue.

Prince Ferdinand says she has invited the powers to confer on the situation, and as her rights are guaranteed by the powers, she will look to them for their aid.

Servians Are Enraged.
Belgrade, Serbia.—The news of Austria-Hungary's action with regard to the annexation of the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina has aroused Servia to the danger point. The streets are thronged with a wild mob, many of the rioters discharging their revolvers and directing war with Austria rather than annexation.

Mediation by France.
Paris.—France has essayed the role of mediator with the object of preventing war between Turkey and Bulgaria, and as a result of Foreign Minister Pichon's series of conferences Monday with the representatives of the powers, including M. Iswolsky, the Russian minister of foreign affairs, Pasha, the Turkish ambassador to France, the Austro-Hungarian, the British, the American and the Italian ambassadors, and of active exchange, which have been going on between the various cabinets. It was announced that France, Great Britain, Russia, and possibly Italy, were prepared to act in unison to preserve peace and to call a conference of the signatories of the Berlin treaty to deal diplomatically with the situation that has arisen between Turkey and Bulgaria and to harmonize conflicting interests so that fresh complications may be avoided.

Bulgaria Declares Independence.
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DISTURBING THE BIRD.



MURDER MYSTERY STIRS OHIO TOWN

PRETTY GIRL IS FOUND SLAIN BY THE ROADSIDE NEAR WADSWORTH, O.

Her fiance is detained—Marriage Was Set for Saturday and No Motive for the Crime Has Been Revealed.

Wadsworth, O., Oct. 10.—With unusual energy the police authorities are endeavoring to unravel the mystery of the murder of Ora Lee, 21 years old, a handsome factory girl, whose body, pierced by two bullets, was found early Friday on the road between Wadsworth and the hamlet of Custard Hook.

Ray Rason, the man whom Miss Lee was to have married Saturday, is held by the sheriff pending developments of the police investigation. Rason denies all knowledge of the tragedy and in support of his denial exhibits a marriage license procured at Wooster Thursday.

The body of the young woman was found by Charles Rason, a cousin of Guy Rason, as he passed along the road. Two bullets had entered the girl's skull, one piercing the forehead while the second crashed through between the eyes and the nose.

Motive is a Mystery.
No positive motive for the murder of the young woman yet has come to light. The band of farmers, led by Marshall Tucker, that hurried to the scene of the murder as soon as word of the tragedy was received, met Guy Rason on the road, walking toward Wadsworth.

The police theory is that Miss Lee was killed while riding in a buggy with a male friend. The principal clue that led to the arrest of Guy Rason is the fact that along the road where the murder was committed are plainly seen the tracks of a horse with one shoe missing.

Another police theory is that a rival for the affections of Miss Lee may have shot the girl on learning of her approaching marriage to Rason.

Miss Lee was found Thursday night ostensibly to prepare for her wedding. When the body was found the hands were folded over the breast and the feet were drawn out as if the corpse had been carefully arranged after death. The girl's suitcase was on the ground beside her. Her hand was still on her right wrist and in her left hand she clutched a handkerchief. There was no evidence of a struggle. A hundred yards from the body tracks in the dust indicated where a horse and buggy had been hitched to the fence.

Rason apparently is overcome with grief. He declares the last time he saw Miss Lee was Wednesday night, when they went driving.

Quakers Against Cannon.
Lawrence, Kan., Oct. 12.—The yearly meeting of the Friends (Quakers) church of Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri and Nebraska, in session here with 1000 members present, passed a resolution whereby a petition will be sent to the house of representatives asking the members not to elect Joseph K. Cannon speaker on account of his attitude toward the temperance question. This is considered remarkable, as Cannon was reared in the Quaker faith.

Two Initiated for Buckethopping.
Des Moines, Ia., Oct. 10.—The Polk county grand jury Friday returned indictments against O. M. Olson, manager of the Olsen Commission, general broker, correspondent of the Merchants' Stock & Grain exchange of St. Louis, and W. J. Wine, of the Wine & Commission Company, general brokers. They are charged with conducting buckethopping in violation of the Iowa law.

SUPREME COURT AT WORK

JUSTICES ALL PRESENT WHEN THE TERM IS OPENED.

First Day Given to Formal Call on President—Calendar is Unusually Large.

Washington, Oct. 12.—After a recess of more than four months the supreme court of the United States resumed business Monday and will continue in session until next June. All the nine justices have returned from their respective summer homes, so there was a full bench on the first day of the sitting.

As has long been the court's custom, no business beyond making a formal call on the president was transacted Monday. This call is one of the four most formal ceremonies occurring in Washington official life.

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SINKS AND DRAINS A FREQUENT CAUSE OF TYPHOID

Purify These and You Will Be Safe From Contagion.

DISINFECTING THE ONLY PREVENTIVE

Borax, a Simple, Safe and Sure Method.

How to keep our homes clean, sweet and free from germ influences is a question. While there is no occasion for alarm, it is always well to be forewarned on the theory that "An Ounce of Prevention is Better Than a Pound of Cure," and no ounce of prevention has yet been discovered that is more simple, more direct and more effective, yet harmless to the human system, than Borax.

Borax has been known and used for generations as a purifier and preventive against epidemic influences originating from uncleanly conditions resulting from unsanitary sinks and drains, and when used as a hot solution in the proportion of two table-spoonfuls to a gallon of hot water flushed through the offending locations, removes every trace of disease germs and renders the pipes clean and wholesome.

Borax in addition to its hygienic qualities, is a household necessity, and can be used for numerous domestic purposes. It softens the water, makes linen dazzling white, will cleanse every article in the kitchen or dining room and make it bright, will prevent moths, soften and whiten the skin, remove dandruff, soothe the scalp, and for cleansing and sterilizing baby's milk bottle and nipple has no equal.

Borax, unlike every other cleanser and disinfectant, is absolutely harmless to the system, and is safe, simple, economical, and can be purchased at almost any drug store. A dainty box in colors, called the "Single Book," will be sent free by any Mother sending name and address of her baby and tops from two one-pound cartons of "20-Mule-Team" Borax, with its stamps. Address Pacific Coast Borax Co., Chicago, Ill.

CHALLENGE OF OWNERSHIP.

It is estimated that \$1,500,000,000 in gold, and perhaps as much in silver, is hidden away in the Hindu stockpiles of the precious metals have been known to be kept in the form of personal ornaments. From time immemorial India has been a reservoir into which the precious metals have flowed from all quarters of the globe, only to disappear from statistics. Could the life wealth be drawn upon, the effect on the industrial and commercial life of the country would be very great. It is, therefore, a matter of concern to try to turn India's dormant capital into the hands of the living. It is impossible to do it. The Oriental mind views every thing in a way incomprehensible to westerners. But if you are a title of the concealed hoards of India were vitalized a new aspect might be given to the conditions of life in England's great eastern empire.

NEGRO SAVED FROM MOB.
Spartanburg, S. C., Oct. 12.—In the town of Spartanburg, a city of 20,000 population, a mob numbering a thousand or more persons at times fought Saturday with the military and civil authorities for the possession of John Irby, a negro, alleged to have attempted to assault Miss Lillie Dempsey earlier in the day while the young woman was on her way here from Saxon Mill village, three miles away. Three mill operatives were wounded.

Three companies of militia arrived from the surrounding hills and Gov. Amel hurried to the scene. The mob dispersed and no further trouble is expected, though the troops will remain for a time. Several alleged mob leaders were arrested Sunday.

Empire, Ga., Oct. 12.—A negro named Henry White was shot to death by a mob at Youcker, six miles from here Saturday night.

HANNAHAN LOSES HIS PLACE.
Carter of Peoria Elected Grand Master of Locomotive Firemen.

Columbia, O., Oct. 9.—W. S. Carter of Peoria, Ill., was elected grand master of the brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers Thursday to succeed John J. Hannahan. Mr. Carter has been secretary of the organization for a number of years. Mr. Hannahan has been an officer in the brotherhood for 23 years. He was elected vice grand master in 1886 and was elected grand master six years ago.

St. Paul, Minn., was chosen as the place for the next meeting.

May Limit Number of Saloons.
Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 9.—In reversing the decision of the district court of Lancaster county, the supreme court Thursday held that the Lincoln excise board has authority to limit the number of saloons to 25.

Evansville, Ind., Oct. 12.—The Evansville cotton mill resumed operations Monday morning. Employment was given several hundred people.

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The Attractive Side of Dirt.
The scientific dictum with regard to dirt is merely that it is "matter out of place." Economically considered, however, it may be said to possess beneficial qualities. "What an easy life we should have if there were no dirt!" said a lady to her washerwoman. "I shouldn't, ma'am. I should starve!" replied Bridget, and she spoke for hundreds of thousands of women the world over. It would be interesting to discover how many hours of wage-earning work which may be called cleaning—including washing, ironing, scrubbing, sweeping, dusting, polishing—are done in one day among millions upon millions of people. A single institution like a big public library will probably give 20,000 hours of work each year to charwomen alone. In cities the work goes on day and night. Apart from the sweeping and dusting in the homes, an army of women with pails and mops invade the shops and offices, where they fight against dirt from night till morning. Holland excels in this direction. There the housewives scrub not only floors and windows and steps and sidewalks, but fences and electric light poles, and one may even see a stout armed maiden using hot soapuds and a brush on a white tip-car. Horses and cows are cleaned in Holland with astonishing assiduity. Those who spend for cleanliness do a double service—to the wage-earners as well as to mankind at large. Fortunately, not all concerned, the desire to be clean lies very deep in the noblest qualities of human nature.

An epidemic of suicide has existed for more than a year past. It has not been confined to any particular class or country, nor to any particular city or country of people. Records of the all too prevalent self-destruction that has been sought by rich and poor, educated and ignorant, moral and immoral, alike. Behind most of them is a story of failure, disease, disappointment or poverty. So great has become the practice during the past few months, and so trivial the reasons advanced or discovered afterward, that the situation should engage the most serious attention of society. Unfortunately, the statistics of the crimes against which neither preventive nor punitive legislation can be effective. It is well enough to enact a law against self-destruction, but after the deed is committed there can be no possible recourse to law. Statistics providing a platform for attempted suicide are of little more force and effect than would be no legislation on the subject whatsoever. Plainly, the remedy for the crime against self and society is not in the keeping of the blind goddess of justice.

It is unquestionably true that one of the greatest obstacles in the woman's path of industrial progress has been her own apathy, writes Edith Abbott in the Atlantic. She is reproached by the men in her trade for her lack of ambition—her scornful attitude toward the unskilled and uneducated. But in this new movement for the franchise, we have the women who are already in the ranks of the skilled workers, and who have long since proved their capacity for organization taking another great step forward. They have at last learned that their industrial regeneration can come only through their own efforts and the importance of this new spirit of independence, this enlarging of the working woman's sphere of activity to demand a voice in the laws that regulate her life, would be difficult to overestimate.

The daughter of a wealthy and prominent man, whose matrimonial complications have been matter of national interest, contracted what she regarded as a false marriage to avoid, according to her own testimony, being forced by her family into marriage with a titled foreigner whom she disliked. This ambition of which she asserts her parents, of trying to ascertain her happiness for the sake of bringing a title into the family, is one for which they have been bitterly punished by the notoriety which has rested upon the case, but it is a quality most which the offspring, if really consulted, deserves. The un-American worship of titles can be excused some, what in a silly girl, but in men and women of this calibre it is reprehensible.

Artist William M. Casson, whose portrait of himself by himself is to hang in the Official gallery at Florence, was done at a sitting of three hours. Finally, there's news being having an artist equal to his subject and a subject equal to the artist.

A woman physician in London says that the women who wear long-necked gowns or open-work stockings are much healthier than those who do not. Being a woman she ought to know—better.

MINNESOTA NEWS

Interesting Items Gathered in the Gopher State

Lower Taxation.
St. Paul.—Owing to the increase in the amount of taxable property found in the state the state auditor, in making the levy for the taxes to be paid next year, recommends a tax of 3.33 mills, as against 3.43 mills for this year. The total amount of assessed property in 1907 was \$1,948,000,000, as against a net valuation of \$1,063,480,000 for this year.

Slight decreases are made in the levy for state revenue and for the university campus fund. The other levies are the same as before. To the levy made by the 1.23 mills for state school purposes.

In speaking of the levy State Auditor Iverson said:
"The legislature of 1907 made a tax levy of \$1,700,000 for state revenue purposes for each of the years 1907 and 1908, and fixed the maximum rate of 1.7 mills for each year."

"In 1907 the maximum rate was reduced. For this year, owing to the increased assessment, it is possible to reduce the rate, and we have accordingly made the rate for state revenue purposes 1.6 mills, which will produce the amount levied by the legislature. The legislature of 1907 also made a levy of \$175,000 for each of four years for university campus purposes."

"In 1907 2 of a mill was levied for that purpose. This produced more than the amount of the levy. This year the levy for university campus purposes is 15 of a mill, which will produce somewhat less than the \$175,000, but taking the two years together it will produce about the required sum for the two years."

"The total levy for all state purposes in 1907 was 2.43 mills. That included 1 for soldiers' relief, .5 for funding tax, 1.7 state revenue, .05 state road and bridge, 3 for university campus, 1 for the state school tax and .23 for the university."

The State's Finances.
St. Paul.—State Treasurer C. C. Dinehart has just completed a statement comparing the state's finances on Oct. 1, 1908, with Oct. 1, 1907. The reports show the total receipts of his office for the year up to Oct. 1, 1908, were \$2,141,804.75, as compared with \$1,683,885.40 for the previous year, a gain in favor of the present year of approximately half a million dollars.

The revenue fund on Oct. 1, 1908, contained \$308,929.94 and on Oct. 1, 1907, \$217,579.66. There was \$88,031.75 in the university campus fund on Oct. 1, 1908, and \$264,338.05 in that fund on Oct. 1, 1907.

According to a report just completed by State Insurance Commissioner Hartigan, the receipts for the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1908, showed a gain of \$2,784.54 over the corresponding period for 1907. The total receipts for the current period were \$56,906.28 as against \$52,121.54 for 1907.

Scalded to Death.
Faribault.—Scalded alive in a large tank of boiling water was the fate of Henry Kuehl, twenty-one years of age.

Kuehl was employed at the packing plant in the North end and was assisting in killing hogs. He tried to pull one of the killed animals into the vat by its ears, when he lost his hold, slipped and fell bodily into the tank of boiling water.

It was several minutes before he could be rescued from his perilous position. Large pieces of skin and flesh from the body after he was taken from the tank.

Kuehl was hurried to the hospital, but there was not the slightest chance for his recovery. The unfortunate man is the son of Albert Kuehl, a prominent contractor of Faribault.

Breaks the Record.
Minneapolis.—The record total of 27,867,999 bushels grain made up the September business of the Chamber of Commerce. The state inspection department passed upon 22,765 cars. Reports appeared late, delayed a day by the greater labor involved in preparing them.

Of wheat alone 17,115,440 bushels arrived in Minneapolis, most of which was immediately taken by local or country flour mills, although there was some accumulation of wheat in elevator storage late in the month. Compared with the 27,867,999 bushels in the total, September of last year was light, receipts in that month having reached but 15,544,416. The excess for this year is 14,573,689.

NEWS NOTES.
Bell Falls, Minn.—Fire destroyed J. H. Johnson's residence here.
Mankato.—Herbert, the twenty-month-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Fallenstein, drank some quinine this forenoon while playing about the house, and died shortly afterward.

Minneapolis.—As has been the custom for several years, the water conditions here have been nearly normal, the saw mills of the Twin Cities and vicinity will close about Nov. 10.
Duluth.—Mayor Haven, who is chairman of forest fire relief commission, declares report that too much money has been subscribed is unauthorized and unjustified.

St. Paul.—Gen. Andrew says Chisholm fire was started at a fisherman's camp at Island Lake.
Hamline.—Wild monkey which has been the terror of Maclester Park.
St. Paul.—State health officers would have all restaurants and hotels labeled as to their sanitary condition.

St. Paul.—Mrs. Rosalia Kelnberger shoots and dangerously wounds William Koch in a fight over a fence line.

St. Paul.—The explosion of a gasoline stove in the bakery of H. Bernovsky, 109 State street, caused a loss of \$500 on store and contents.

St. Paul.—Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad company holds annual meeting of stockholders in Minneapolis and names T. P. Shonts as a director.

Andolia.—The pumping station and gas plant in this village caught fire last night and what threatened by a serious catastrophe was narrowly averted.

Halton.—John Shegum, living five miles east of here in Golden township, yesterday celebrated his one hundred and thirtieth birthday. His wife is ninety years old. They live alone and keep house.

Duluth.—The closing session of the annual convention of the Sisters of the Sons of Hermann of Minnesota was held this morning at Eagle Hall, the time being devoted to making necessary changes in the constitution of the order.

Kenora.—The Young People's Societies of the United Norwegian Lutheran Church of America, now organized as part of the Luther League of America, are planning to secede from the latter body and form an association.

St. Cloud.—State Labor Commissioner W. H. Williams announced the appointment of Geo. M. Wals, secretary of Trades and Labor assembly at St. Cloud, to be district factory inspector, vice Louis Gerard of St. Cloud, resigned.

St. Paul.—That Fort Snelling will receive a distributing station of the St. Paul library and the headquarters of Uncle Sam's army there will become eligible to membership to the city public library was virtually decided by the library board.

New Prague.—The opening football game of the season was played on the local gridiron this afternoon between the Lafayette's of St. Paul and the local Seals, and was won by the home team by a score of 10 to 16. Attendance, 400. Referee, F. E. Renner.

St. Paul.—The civil service commission will hold an examination for rural mail carriers Oct. 24 at the federal building. Those desiring to take the examination should apply to the superintendent of delivery for applications. The applications are to be filed by 10 o'clock on Oct. 24, at the time of examination.

Brainerd.—The bank of Pequot, twenty miles north of here, was robbed. The safe was dynamited. The money around the citizens, and the robbers were compelled to leave before getting into the steel chest. They got about \$100 in silver. The safe and building were damaged about \$500.

Rochester.—Going up the tower in the Great Western railroad yards to see her son and to drive him home after his return to the city, Mrs. E. L. Ketcham of this city found him lying lifeless on the floor. Bart Ketcham had been employed by the Great Western Railway company about three weeks as night man in the tower.

An attraction which is certain to meet with big favor at the hands of theatre-goers is David Higgins' new play of Southern life, "Captain Clay of Missouri," which will be shown at the Bijou Opera House, Minneapolis, the week of October 15th, with Mr. Higgins himself in the leading role. A baseball game is one of the striking incidents.

St. Paul.—County school funds of the state were enriched \$1,039,519 by the October apportionment of the current school fund made by the state superintendent of public instruction. This is the largest amount ever distributed at the half yearly period. Last fall the total amount was \$937,287. The total amount of pupils in the state has increased from 374,919 last year to 381,674 this year.

Duluth.—Fred J. Ness, telegraph operator for the Northern Pacific railway at Zanada, Minn., was found dead on the depot platform last night having been struck by a west-bound extra freight which passed that station at 9:35 p. m. No one witnessed the accident, but it is supposed he attempted to cross the track ahead of the train and was struck and instantly killed. He was 21 years old and unmarried.

Mankato.—Hon. James T. McCleary and W. H. Hammond today held a conference in this city and arranged for five joint debates to be held in the second congressional district during the coming winter.

St. Paul.—Judge Milton D. Purdy of the United States federal court grants Pillsbury-Washburn receivers' request to issue \$750,000 in receivers' certificates to save mills from closing.

WOMAN'S STEWARD

MISS BOYLE HOLDS POST IN NEW YORK HOTEL.

Has Mastered Situation in Big Establishment—Has Long Hours But Likes Her Work—Right Hand of Proprietor.

New York.—The only woman in New York who is steward of a hotel is Isabel Boyle of the Hoffman house, and so capable has she proven herself during her five years of stewardship that she has become the right hand of the proprietor.

Mr. Caddagan, the manager of the Hoffman house, claims that having a woman steward is his own idea and the discovery of this particular woman is his chief credit.

Mr. Caddagan's sisters were sent to a convent in Virginia to complete their education and there as a fellow-student they met Miss Isabel Boyle, with whom they became warm friends. When they left the convent in Virginia the Misses Caddagan invited Miss Boyle to visit them in their northern home. This in one time she did, but her family had got into financial difficulties and the girl was anxious to carve out her own way in the world, so she asked her friends to help her to find a position.

Dugan, who happened to need an assistant steward, asked her if she would like to take the position. She accepted, and this was the beginning of her career.

The writer, calling on Miss Boyle at the hotel recently, found her the center of an interesting group gathered around the weighing scales just outside the office door. Miss Boyle called out to the men who come right in here and give us your newspaper guess as to



Miss Isabel Boyle.

the weight of this Virginia ham." A guess of "15 pounds" was heard, to which Miss Boyle replied: "No, sir, all wrong; it weighs just 16 pounds." When Miss Boyle had finished weighing the barrel of hams and they had been wheeled off to the store room, over a pitcher of lemonade in a corner of her busy office she chatted about her work.

Her work was interrupted every few moments by telephone messages, receipts to be signed, complaints to be heard, orders to be given. It was late in the afternoon and each department had sent its hand in his list of needs for the morrow.

Each was received by Miss Boyle; each list was discussed for a few minutes; then the orders were placed on her files. In the midst of this important duty an order came down to her for five dozen glasses for the roof garden, and two coffee cups for another department. Miss Boyle handed over the glasses from the well stocked shelves and took a receipt for them.

From six a. m. to six p. m. this important establishment is kept moving by this energetic little woman, who does all the marketing and buying, is accountable for all the reserve stock of china, glass and silver ware, who replenishes the stock when needed and cares for all details, from the sale of the garbage to the purchasing of a dozen fresh eggs, each with a date stamped on it, for a special guest.

Miss Boyle is of medium height, with wavy dark hair and soft brown eyes; she has a cheery disposition and a fund of local Irish wit that carries her over many a rough place.

She lives at the hotel to be on the spot when emergency demands her presence. She takes her vacation in day trips to nearby seaside resorts or on some of the automobile runs, which Mr. Caddagan plans once or twice a week for the heads of his staff.

It matters not whether found at work or at play, buying little necessities by the thousand or weighing Virginia hams by the barrel, her personality is bright and refreshing. She is a woman who does her work, but of course she has made a success of it.

The Key to the Bastille.
The bastille was the prison in which French kings confined political prisoners. Thousands of innocent persons were sent to this prison to avenge personal grievances or attacks of the kings, who issued "lettres de cachet" to the ministers and officers. The bow of the arrest was nowhere recorded, and victims thus imprisoned might remain confined in the dungeons for a lifetime. In 1789 the people of Paris took down the bastille after the attacking of the prisoners. The key was presented by Lafayette to Washington, and it now hangs in the main hall of the latter's mansion at Mount Vernon.

WASHABLE LINENS

DAINTY linen table accessories are still more thought than usual since Washington places and elsewhere, tempting women to also since it has grown fashionable to serve breakfast and luncheon on the protected and wood finish from being marred by the dishes.

Clay trimmed centerpieces are in great demand and are really often embossed or drawn work, though squares and long runners with this Mexican work in solid borders and medallions are too beautiful to be entirely covered by the lace decorations which have cast a spell over the wealthy and the moderately well-to-do housewife alike.

Clay lace seems to be the most popular for table use, though it may not be the most fashionable since the flat had been launched during the season just past. Florentine lace is effective and very dainty on a table.

Both the flat lace and the filet embroidery or darned work are liked for handsome table centerpieces and dollies. These are made of fine linen, of a sheer mesh, but a fine firm weave, and the design of the work or embroidery is confined to round squares which may border the center-piece or may be worked in medallion shape throughout the entire space.

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WORK APRON OF WHITE LINEN.

Dainty Garment for the Presiding Genius of the Chafing Dish.

A novel work apron with bretelles, one that can be worn when embroidering or presiding over a chafing dish, is made of white linen having a dainty pattern of small flowers all around the edge. The apron part is rounded at the bottom corners and is narrowed at the waist, having a few tiny plaits about the belt. On the under side of the apron, starting at the belt, is sewn a narrow strip of linen, following the outline of the apron and ending below the other side of the belt. In the center at the bottom two buttonholes are worked and then ribbon is run in this casing, the upper ends being well fastened at the waist.

While the other ends come through the buttonholes to the outside, where they are tied in a bow.

When the apron is worn plain without the pocket, the bow remains in this position, but when the use of the pocket is desired the knot is lifted up to the waist line, thus gathering the apron so that it forms a pocket, and the bow is then tucked into an invisible eye in the center of the belt in front.

The belt itself is fashioned of ribbon and the bretelles made of shaped pieces of the embroidered material have bands of ribbon running from each side of the front to the shoulders, where they terminate in smart little bows with an end of each returning down the front to the bust, making the two ribbons to join and form another bow.

Wear Plain School Dresses.
Children of the new rich may wear elaborate frocks, but the child of the minor born will go to school this year in the simplest sort of gown. Little princess dresses are the most popular, but so heavy and trim that little will adorn the frock of the girl from the home ruled over by a well-bred mother. The desire is so great to accentuate the simplicity of dress that the small girl may not be so happy as she would be with a few gewgaws, but these she may have at home.

Wearing Green Tulle.
There is going to be a good deal of green worn this winter. Its new heavy weaves makes it available as a serviceable accessory.

Bright blue will be more favored than light blue, but parrot and apple green are to be in the lead.

Bows of this will be worn at the neck on an evening bodice, in front of the hat and to tie flowers.

Sometimes flat lace squares are inset instead of having the work done in the linen itself. This is an attractive way to accomplish a good effect, and the work can be done at home. Medallion pieces of almost any shape, size and pattern can be found in the prettiest and very often in the furthest department where materials for face curtains and draperies are kept. Odds and ends of lace found in wall paper departments will often work as table pieces or for dining room furnishings. It is sometimes possible to gather together enough medallions and strips of lace to fashion a table runner or a sideboard cover that is really handsome and far from costly. All lace pieces are frequently seen and are attractive when used on a polished mahogany table with the gleam of the wood showing through. Just under the center of the decoration where the bowl of flowers rests a pad can be placed to keep the table from being marred or stained.

Of darned or drawn work are quickly made and are useful for ordinary purposes.

Fine white linen runners or scarfs for buffet and sideboard, with a band of Cluny insertion and a wider edging of match, are decorative and have quite an elaborate yet yet they can be made in a third the price when used on a polished mahogany table with the gleam of the wood showing through. Just under the center of the decoration where the bowl of flowers rests a pad can be placed to keep the table from being marred or stained.

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INVOGUE

Wool chevrot waists in soft check effects with stripes in a decided color are smart.

Tucked net is popular for gumples. Some nets are so woven as to simulate hand tucking.

The rhinestone brooches being supplemented with those of coral, turquoise and jet.

Opera hoods are shown in Paris made of ribbon. Clever fingers will soon be fashioning them here.

Long coats in the directoire modes with the empire waist effects have been chosen for the fastidious woman of good style.

Crewel embroidery is being used in Paris by the artists of dress for giving distinguished trimming touches to handsome costumes.

Ribbon ornament for the hair are becoming a necessity. Match your gown with the rosette and band or braid of ribbon to be twisted through the locks.

Linon Napkin Rings.
Napkin rings of linen are preferable to silver ones for every day use, for they can be kept sweet and dainty. A piece of linen should be folded double, making a width of about three inches—the piece to be as long as is necessary to fasten around the napkin. Linen should be fine and white. Embroider a monogram on the linen. Work a button-hole in one end, which should be pointed, and sew a pretty pearl button on the other. The edges may be bound or merely turned in and stitched on the machine, or they may be beaded and then feather-stitched. The work is prettier when done in white and the monogram should be paided well.

Uses for Sand Bags.
A convenient addition to a sewing table are some sand cushions. Make them three or four inches square, but do not fill them too full. Cover them with scraps of bright silk, ribbon or velvet. When cutting out garments it will be found that they will save much time and bother, because instead of having to pin the pattern to the cloth these handy little bags may be used as weights, and the garment is not marred by pinholes when this plan is used. These bags will also keep the work from slipping away and from blowing about.

Pretty Bonnet

ALTHOUGH this is quite a simple bonnet, it is very pretty when worn by a little girl with curly hair. It may be made of silk velvet or material to match, and a narrow strip of velvet or material may be used for the band. Join the curved edges together with a piping of velvet between them, and then slip the edge.

The lower piece, which is slightly curved, is to be like the straight edge of the band. Line with soft silk. A full netting is used to each end, and from under rosettes come long strings for tying in a bow at side of chin.

DRAG YOU DOWN.

Backache and Kidney Trouble Slowly Wear One Out.

Mrs. R. Crouse, Fayette St., Manchester, Ia., says: "For two years my back was weak and rheumatic. Pains ran through my back, hips and limbs. I could hardly get about and just much sleep. The action of the kidneys was much disordered. I began using Doan's Kidney Pills and the result was remarkable. The kidney action became normal, the backache ceased, and my health is now unusually good."

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

AT ATLANTIC CITY.

Slas—I jes' tell yer, Mandy, this ride makes me feel 50 years younger. Mandy—Yer don't say! Slas—Yer, it's jes' about that fer back when I wuz handled the same way.

GIRL WAS DELIRIOUS
With Fearful Eczema—Pain, Heat, and Tingling Were Excruciating—Cuticura Aided Like Magic.

"An eruption broke out on my daughter's chest. I took her to a doctor, and he pronounced it to be eczema of a very bad form. He treated her, but the disease spread to her back, and then the whole of her head was affected, and all her hair had to be cut off. The pain she suffered was excruciating, and with that and the heat and tingling her life was almost unbearable. Occasionally she was delirious and she did not have a proper hour's sleep for many nights. The second doctor we tried afforded her just as little relief as the first. Then I purchased Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills, and before the Ointment was three-quarters finished every trace of the disease was gone. It really seemed like magic. Mrs. T. W. Hyde, Brentwood, Essex, England, Mar. 8, 1907."

Sometimes Peppery.
Spicy conversation should be handled gingerly.

SAVE YOUR MONEY, BUY GOLD SEAL.
Overhoops and Rubber Boots—Chapsap because wear longest. Ask your dealer. Not sold by mail order houses. Goodyear Rubber Co., St. Paul, Makers.

The wise man who has a good opinion of himself keeps it to himself.
MILTON DARY CO., ST. PAUL, MINN. Are heavy cream dippers. Get their prices. An occasional failure doesn't discourage a hustler.

A SUDDEN GOLD.
Miss Helen Sauerbier, of 611 Main St., St. Paul, Minn., writes an interesting letter on the subject of catching cold, which cannot fail to be of value to all women who catch cold easily.

PERUNA ADVISED FOR SUDDEN COLDS.
It Should be Taken According to Directions on the Bottle, at the First Appearance of the Cold.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., Sept., 1901.—Last winter I caught a sudden cold which developed into an unpleasant croup of the head and throat, depriving me of my appetite and usual good spirits. A friend who had been cured by Peruna advised me to try it and I sent for a bottle at once. As I am glad to say that in three days the phlegm had loosened, and I felt better, my appetite returned and I was able to get on in my usual good health.

—Miss Helen Sauerbier.
Peruna is an old and a trustworthy remedy for colds. No woman should be without it.

MISS HELEN SAUERBIER

Miss Helen Sauerbier, of 611 Main St., St. Paul, Minn., writes an interesting letter on the subject of catching cold, which cannot fail to be of value to all women who catch cold easily.

PERUNA ADVISED FOR SUDDEN COLDS.
It Should be Taken According to Directions on the Bottle, at the First Appearance of the Cold.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., Sept., 1901.—Last winter I caught a sudden cold which developed into an unpleasant croup of the head and throat, depriving me of my appetite and usual good spirits. A friend who had been cured by Peruna advised me to try it and I sent for a bottle at once. As I am glad to say that in three days the phlegm had loosened, and I felt better, my appetite returned and I was able to get on in my usual good health.

—Miss Helen Sauerbier.
Peruna is an old and a trustworthy remedy for colds. No woman should be without it.

INSPECTOR BYRNES AND THE MURDER

By GEORGE BARTON

"Save Me" Is Cry to Detective Who Forced Awful Truth from Murderer's Lips

Dramatic Windup to Terrible Reign of Crime—New York City Wrought Up by Confes- sion of Slayer McGloin.

Thomas Byrnes, former superintendent of police of New York city, is world-famed as "Inspector" Byrnes, he made a reputation which won for him the compliment of being "The Best Chief of Police" that ever graced the metropolis. He began his police career in 1850 and only quit active service a few years ago. He established the famous "Third Degree" in the West Twenty-sixth district beyond which no crook was permitted to wander. King Hunter and Officer of the Order of the Crown of Italy—both he detected and he created. He was one of the honorifics which were bestowed upon him by the United States. He organized the "Third Degree" by which suspected criminals were forced, under duress, to confess and convict themselves.

On a crisp December morning in New York city, a Frenchman, the owner of a little wine shop on West Twenty-sixth street in New York city, was found dead in the hallway of his home. The bullet of a 38-caliber revolver was discovered in the man's heart.

He had been murdered. The French wine merchant had been doing a big holiday trade during the week before his death, and he had a large sum of money in his possession. An examination of the premises proved that the front door had been flung. Hanter had been murdered for his money.

And that may was Inspector Byrnes. Report after report had been made and the murders of Louis Hanter, a case, and sealed at his desk in Mulberry street he pondered the case as a skilled player would study a problem in chess.

His conclusion was that the crime had been committed by a professional burglar. The first order was that every pawnshop in the limits of Manhattan Island should be visited to discover whether a 38-caliber revolver had been pledged at any time within 48 hours after the murder. Byrnes argued that while a note might conceal the weapon a professional would cold-bloodedly attempt to realize some money out of it.

He was right. A money lender was found who had parted with several dollars in return for the murderous weapon. The next step was to bring the pawnbroker to headquarters and have him look over the thousands of receipts in the rogues' gallery for the purpose of recovering the picture of his erstwhile customer. Page after page was turned over and photograph after photograph was exhibited, and it began to look as if the quest were to be fruitless. At this point the pawnbroker suddenly exclaimed:

"There's the man!" The picture he pointed out was that of Michael McGloin, a personage well known to the police.

The third step in the plan was to locate McGloin. That was comparatively easy. He was found in the haunts of crime, and for many weary weeks he was shadowed. Every move he made was reported; every word he uttered was recorded. It required infinite patience, but the espionage resulted in the discovery that on the night of the murder McGloin had been out on a spree in the company of three of his pals, by name Thomas Moran, Frederick Banfield and Robert Morris.

The case had now reached a stage where caution was of the utmost importance. A single false move might ruin everything. It would be easy enough to arrest the man on suspicion, but would such a step serve the cause of justice? Inspector Byrnes evidently thought not, for he postponed that act. Professionals who did not stop at murder, were adept in the making of alibis, and the detective did not propose to be fooled by such a device.

He sent a woman to live with McGloin, and he supplied her liberally with money. Indeed, there were times when the money was the chief object of the inspector. With Byrnes the end justified the means. McGloin did not confess to the woman—he was not the confessing kind. But she lived with him for over a month, and dur-

ing that time secured enough facts which, patched together, convinced Byrnes that McGloin was the person who had murdered Hanter.

By the time the people of busy New York had forgotten all about the tragedy of West Twenty-sixth street or had consigned it to the ranks of undiscovered mysteries, Byrnes, on his part, determined that the hour had arrived to strike a decisive blow. He sent his men to the hotel where McGloin, Moran, Banfield and Morris. Each one was apprehended on some trivial charge and they were brought to headquarters and placed in separate cells. They protested vehemently, but all to no avail. Incidentally, it might be remarked, they were taken singly, and no one of them knew of the arrest of the other. Also, each one insisted that he held the man of the superintendent was an outrage and a violation of the constitution, which guaranteed to every man the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Byrnes smiled grimly and said nothing. Day after day passed and the four men cowered under lock and key. Some of the subaltern officials, not being aware of the plans of the inspector, wanted to know what was to be done with the prisoners. It seemed childish, to them, to hold the men indefinitely on such trifling charges. He made no explanations, offered no excuses—simply said "wait." He cared nothing about Moran, Banfield and Morris; he cared a great deal about McGloin. He wanted to make him uncomfortable—and he succeeded. In the meantime, he was carefully preparing the stage for the last big act in his little drama. He would not be hurried; he would not be cajoled. He hid his time.

It came finally, and the scene was "pulled off" in a way that made the melodrama of the modern stage seem stale and unprofitable in comparison. One morning the inspector arrived at his office a little earlier than usual, and for a time there was a great bustle and a hectic incident to the arrangement of the office furniture. When it was concluded Byrnes leaned back in his revolving chair with a sigh of satisfaction. Then, after a sweeping survey of the room, he bent over and tapped a bell on his desk. A messenger responded. The inspector looked up sharply.

"Bring Mike McGloin to me at once." A glass case at headquarters contained the ropes and the black caps which had been used in the execution of famous murderers. The gruesome relics were all plainly labeled and were horrible enough to affect the nerve of the most hardened criminal. This case was rolled out into the center of the room so that it would be the first object to greet the eye of a visitor. Inspector Byrnes was seated with his back to a large window overlooking a courtyard. Near his desk was a vacant chair which, when occupied, gave the person sitting there a good view of the courtyard. All about the room were mirrors which enabled Byrnes to see all that transpired without moving from his chair.

Presently the door opened and McGloin entered. An officer who was with him quietly withdrew. The prisoner looked about him with a surly air. He turned to the inspector. "What do you want with me?" "Oh, I just wanted to have a little chat," said Byrnes affably. "A chat," he muttered. "What about?"

"About the Hanter murder," said Byrnes in a low voice, sending out the words, sharp and short, like pistol shots.

McGloin looked at him languidly. The shot he fired and five. The respondent criminal was not to be stampeded. "What do I know about it?" he said with the utmost unconcern.

"Oh," said Byrnes, with matching indifference with indifference, "I thought you might have heard something about it." The moment McGloin caught sight of the case filled with the black caps and the murderous ropes, Byrnes was instantly all attention. "Quite interesting, those," he said, and thereupon he began to tell the



"I DID IT—I DID IT—STOP, FOR GOD'S SAKE!"

ghastly history connected with each of the bloody stories. He dwelt upon each story lovingly as a collector would do who had a fad for gathering queer prizes. Through it all McGloin preserved a stolid look. He appeared to take little interest in the recital, which, whatever else it might seem, was enormously interesting. Byrnes realized that he had no ordinary man to deal with McGloin was devoid of sentiment and apparently was ignorant of emotion of any kind. The inspector moved slowly and cautiously. He had his part down to perfection. He must not overdo it. He must not show signs of impatience. He sat down at his desk and nodded pleasantly and waved his hand in the direction of the vacant chair. McGloin accepted the invitation and sat down facing the courtyard.

"Now, Mr. McGloin," said the inspector in his mosturring tones, "you're a man about town and you learn most of the things that are going on, won't you tell me what you know about the Hanter murder?"

"I don't know anything about it," was McGloin's reply.

The inspector arched his eyebrows in surprise. "Don't know anything about it?" he echoed. "No." "You're a New Yorker?" "Yes."

"Have you been out of the city lately?" The prisoner darted a quick look of suspicion at his questioner. Was this a trick? He answered dutifully. "No, I haven't been out of the city for over a year. I don't have to go out of the city."

"Of course not," said the inspector soothingly.

"You read the papers, don't you?" he resumed after a pause. "Sometimes."

"And yet you say you never heard anything about the Hanter murder?" "Oh," granted McGloin, "of course I read about it in the papers."

"I do, that's better—now tell me what you thought about it." "Me? Why I didn't think anything about it."

It would be for Inspector Byrnes' little drama.

The two men sat facing one another. Byrnes' soft eyes had assumed their steely aspect, and he looked straight at the criminal as if he would read every secret of his soul. McGloin, on his part, was becoming more ill at ease every moment. He fingered his hat, averted his gaze and fidgeted around like a hen on a hot griddle.

Unexpectedly the door opened and a man entered the room. Byrnes remained immovable. He did not speak. McGloin could not restrain his curiosity. He strained his neck and he held—the pawnbroker with whom he had pledged the revolver. He gave a little gasp, but beyond this did not betray himself. The newcomer walked over to a table in the room, laid an article there and noiselessly departed. McGloin turned around deliberately to see what the pawnbroker had left.

It was the pistol with which he had killed Hanter.

Byrnes remained perfectly silent. This unnatural quiet was too much for McGloin. He burst out vehemently.

"What's the meaning of all this? What are you driving at? What do you want?"

"I want you to tell me all you know about the Hanter murder," was the placid response. "I've already told you I know nothing."

"And I don't believe you," was the response, in quiet conversational tones.

Inspector Byrnes arose from his chair at this point in the interview, and going over to the table picked up the pistol and began to fondle it lovingly. He walked over to McGloin and put the revolver in his hands.

"A fine revolver, eh?" "No response." "Just the thing to kill a man with, eh?"

McGloin shuddered and pushed the weapon back into the hands of the inspector. Once more Byrnes sat down in his chair facing McGloin. Presently the inspector spoke again. "We've got a man who was a witness of the murder on West Twenty-sixth street."

And at that psychological moment two other guards appeared in the courtyard with Frederick Banfield walking between them.

McGloin was out of his chair now gazing down into the yard with bulging eyes. The cold sweat stood out in little beads on his forehead.

"In fact," resumed the inspector, "we really have three men who know all about the murder and who are probably prepared to tell all they know."

The guards appeared again, this time leading Robert Morris.

McGloin turned to his inquisitor. The look in those steely eyes seemed to hold every detail of his awful secret. He could stand the strain no longer. He threw up his hands and fell on the floor in a heap, crying out:

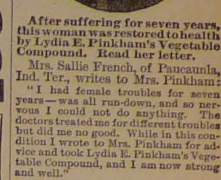
"I did it! I did it! Stop! For God's sake, stop!"

This ended the most dramatic interview ever held in a police headquarters. What followed was merely detail. As soon as McGloin recovered his self-possession he sat down and confessed in detail the story of the murder of Louis Hanter.

It appears that the four rowdies had been "spotting" the shop of the French wine seller for many days. They believed that he would have a large sum of money in the house at the close of the holiday trade, and they deliberately conceived the plan of robbing the old man. They knew enough about their unlawful trade to get into the shop without difficulty. They had been drinking. At any rate, they made so much noise they roused Hanter from his slumbers. He appeared on the landing at the head of the stairway partly dressed. McGloin, who was at the foot of the stairs, instinctively reached for his revolver, and pulling the trigger fired at the defenseless shopkeeper. The aim was only too true. The bullet entered the heart of Louis Hanter and he rolled down the stairs a lifeless lump of clay.

This, in substance, was the confession as it was gleaned from the lips of the murderer and his confederates. His only cry to Inspector Byrnes was: "save me! save me! Do not let them hang me!"

But the grim detective, who had forced the truth from unwilling lips, made no reply to this hysterical appeal, and in the course of time, after a trial, McGloin was convicted and received the full penalty of the law as it was then administered. He was hanged by the neck until dead.



After suffering for seven years, this woman was restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Read her letter.

Mrs. Sallie French, of Pascamula, Ind. Ter., writes to Mrs. Pinkham:

"I had female troubles for seven years—was all run-down, and so nervous I could not do anything. The doctors treated me for different troubles but did me no good. While in this condition I wrote to Mrs. Pinkham for advice and took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I am now strong and well."

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, migraines, neuralgia, indigestion, constipation, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, nervous prostration, and all other ailments.

Why don't you try it?

Don't hesitate to write to Mrs. Pinkham if there is anything about your troubles you do not understand. She will treat your letter in confidence and advise you free. No woman ever regretted writing her, and because of her vast experience she has helped thousands. Address, Lynn, Mass.



ALL HIS OWN.

"My, what a big figure you are getting!"

"Well, what does that matter? I haven't taken yours, have I?"

RHEUMATISM PRESCRIPTION

The increased use of whiskey for rheumatism is causing considerable discussion among the medical fraternity. It is an almost infallible cure when mixed with certain other ingredients and taken properly. The following formula is effective: "One ounce of Toris Compound and one ounce of Syrup Sarraparilla Compound. Take in tablespoonful doses before each meal and before retiring."

Toris compound is a product of the laboratories of the Globe Pharmaceutical Co., Chicago, but it is as well as the other ingredients before retiring."

Even to China Land.

The equatorial rays has reached the shores of China, and it is reported that a number of wives in Canton have left their husbands, saying that they will no longer be subject to them. The wives have had the worst of it, however, as the law gives power to imprison them, and they have had to witness the consequences of their rash resolves.

How's this?

We offer one Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Cholera that cannot be cured by Hall's Cholera Remedy.

Wm. S. Chamberlain, Sole and General Agent for the United States and Canada, has analyzed this medicine and found it to be pure and of the highest quality. It is a perfect cure for Cholera, Typhoid, and all other febrile diseases. It is sold by all druggists.

WALDEN, KIRKMAN & BARTON, Sole and General Agents for the State of New York, 100 Broadway, New York City.

Hall's Cholera Remedy is taken internally during the attack, and also externally, by rubbing it on the forehead, temples, and chest. Price 75 cents per bottle. Take Hall's Family Tonic for constipation.

Upward by Degree.

For man must be disappointed with the lesser things of life before he can comprehend the full value of the great east—Lord Lytton.

Habitual Constipation

May be permanently overcome by proper personal efforts with the assistance of the only truly beneficial laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs and Lina's Balm, which enables one to form regular habits daily so that assistance in nature may be gradually dispensed with when no longer needed, as is the case of remedies, when required, are to assist nature and not to supplant the natural functions, which must depend ultimately upon proper management, proper efforts and right living generally. To get its beneficial effects, always by the genuine

Syrup of Figs and Lina's Balm
CALIFORNIA
FIG SYRUP CO. ONLY
SOLD BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS
each one only, regular price 50¢ per Bottle

PENDARVIS, THE CRACKER

By ALLEN CHAMBERLAIN

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Joe Pendarvis was a Florida Cracker, born and reared, and himself, in turn rearing others of his kind, in one of the most thrifty orange districts of his state. Outwardly and in his manner of living he did not differ materially from any of his kin, but he differs here on account of his childlike enthusiasm for horticulture, a passion which he was unable to understand, and therefore was unable to willfully sin against.

New the Cracker is a singular creature, as singular in his character or the lack of it as in his tribal name. If you ask a southerner what a Cracker is, he looks aghast at your ignorance, then smiles and begins contentedly to explain, but presently brings up all helpless in a fit of stammering and stuttering, finally admitting in despair that he knows no "Cracker." While no one knows where these "po' whites" acquired their name, it is conjectured that their hapless gauntness may have suggested the heven known as a "cork cracker," and that this may by corruption have evolved itself into Cracker. In some localities in the south this species of humanity has the name of Sandhiller, which again may be derived from his similarity to the sand-hill crane. At all events, the Cracker is a curious creature, utterly incapable of applying himself to any steady labor, and wholly proof against improvement through contact with others. He is a Cracker first and last, and as long as his race endures. His ideas of right and wrong are traditionally erratic, and when found guilty by other men's standards he regards himself as greatly abused, and in no sense bound to respect any code not applied with force.

Pendarvis, or Pen, as he was familiarly known throughout that section, was beginning to feel the lack of life the other way at the time of which I shall speak. After many years of far too much work (according to Cracker standards) he had become weary by the hearty appetites of his ever-increasing family, he was beginning to sigh for some windfall of fortune which should allow him to take a nigger and buy a mule, when, one day, a northern man came along and began to set out a grove on land adjoining his own patch. Through this stranger Pen came into contact with his long-dreamed-of windfall, for while he was not able to hire a hand to do his own work, he at least found ample excuse for letting the weeds grow at home, while for dollars he helped the northerner work on the new plantation. Time thus wore on in a happy and southern manner, and many more trees arrived at a stage where they could be safely left to stand alone for a time. Then one day the newcomer went north to bring his family back. This was bad news for the Cracker. With rueful looks he regarded the rankness of his own kitchen patch, and bemoaned himself of the daily nagging he would have to receive from his "old woman" until he should begin work there. Some weeks later, while Pen was engaged in his regular interval of hoe-hoeing, he happened to chance to think that it was almost time for "that Yankee" to return. From where he stood he could see that the young trees in the northerner's orchard looked thrifty and handsome, but began to show the need of a little attention. Pen knew exactly what ought to be done for his own back and calculated how many days could be spent over there, and just how many days of luxurious idleness would follow on the procedure. Although he was still two hours before sundown and had plenty of work to do on his little patch, Pen shouldered his hoe and strolled leisurely up his front porch. There in the cool shade, lined back in his rickety chair, he thought over more of his coming bliss.

"That Yankee's darned slow," mused Pen aloud, about a week later. Since that afternoon of contemplation he had passed most of his time in similar speculations as to his approaching wealth. It was but a few days later that Pen heard of a man who was hunting for healthy trees at two dollars apiece, and after that the Cracker's mind knew no peace until he remarked to his wife next day that he reckoned the "old woman's comin' back no mo'." A pity, tew, tew, leave them humana trees for their boys and boys," he continued. Poor Pen, had him awake to the fact that he was thinking about those trees at two dollars apiece, and his crude calculations of the proceeds of 200 or 300 trees at that price had furnished him with visions of a sum of money sufficiently large to keep his family and himself in luxurious idleness for an indefinite period. A year at least in which to bask in the sun and feast on hog fat and hominy! Who could resist so tempting a prospect? Pen hadn't the power; and, besides, it seemed to him such a pity that those trees should be wasted.

His wife had never seen Pen so eager to get to work as he was that morning. He could not even wait till after-breakfast, pile before setting out, but strode his feet as he trudged almost briskly away. What ever conscience he may have had he had succeeded in putting during his night of counsel with himself. What

harm could there be in saving those young trees from certain destruction? Were they not abandoned, and to him as much as to anybody else? If he did not gather the harvest, another surely would. What could a man who had never been nearer than 50 miles to the county seat, with its court and jail, know about the finer points of proprietary rights?

It took Pen but a few days to remove the trees, which were quickly purchased and no questions asked. But when the long treatment of price was almost within his grasp, when his spade was in fact under the roots of the last tree, fate wheeled upon him, and he heard the voice of the northerner behind him, saying, in amazement, rather than anger: "Pendarvis, what are you doing?"

Pen's rights in those trees were at once relinquished in favor of their owner, and without a word. Having convinced himself, with one long, open-mouthed stare, that this was a man of flesh and blood, and not a designing so much as a single word of reply, slouched off toward his cabin, leaving his spade behind.

Pen's morning, when the sheriff drew rein at the door and said, simply: "Pen, they want you to go over to the county seat with me," the crestfallen man made no attempt at resistance. His case was soon disposed of by the court, and at the suggestion of the sheriff that he had always been a law-abiding citizen, and that his family was really a large one, he was sentenced to the penitentiary. Pendarvis needed no manacles, but took his fate as calmly as he did his tobacco or his sleep; and as the penitentiary was only 200 miles from this county seat, the sheriff, knowing his man, decided to take him home for the night.

The next day, as the sheriff had other and pressing business to attend to, he informed his prisoner that he had better go hunting for a day or two until there should be more leisure for the journey. But instead of two days, it was fully two months ere the sheriff found an opportunity to move his man. During all this time Pen had lived with the sheriff, split his wood, run his errands, and kept his table supplied with fish and game. Pen, until there should be more leisure for the night. The next day, as the sheriff had other and pressing business to attend to, he informed his prisoner that he had better go hunting for a day or two until there should be more leisure for the journey. But instead of two days, it was fully two months ere the sheriff found an opportunity to move his man. During all this time Pen had lived with the sheriff, split his wood, run his errands, and kept his table supplied with fish and game. Pen, until there should be more leisure for the night.

Pen shouldered his hoe and strolled leisurely up his front porch. There in the cool shade, lined back in his rickety chair, he thought over more of his coming bliss. "That Yankee's darned slow," mused Pen aloud, about a week later. Since that afternoon of contemplation he had passed most of his time in similar speculations as to his approaching wealth. It was but a few days later that Pen heard of a man who was hunting for healthy trees at two dollars apiece, and after that the Cracker's mind knew no peace until he remarked to his wife next day that he reckoned the "old woman's comin' back no mo'." A pity, tew, tew, leave them humana trees for their boys and boys," he continued. Poor Pen, had him awake to the fact that he was thinking about those trees at two dollars apiece, and his crude calculations of the proceeds of 200 or 300 trees at that price had furnished him with visions of a sum of money sufficiently large to keep his family and himself in luxurious idleness for an indefinite period. A year at least in which to bask in the sun and feast on hog fat and hominy! Who could resist so tempting a prospect? Pen hadn't the power; and, besides, it seemed to him such a pity that those trees should be wasted.

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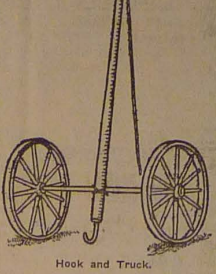
HORTICULTURE

TRANSPLANTING LARGE TREES.

It is Not So Difficult a Task if Managed Right.

To transplant large trees it is not so difficult as it appears to be after one learns how and becomes accustomed to doing it. The first move to make is to dig all around the tree, leaving a large ball of soil, which is carefully wrapped in packing or canvas to keep it from drying. When this is well in place, a chain is passed round the ball two or three times and hooked, as shown in Fig. 1.

Then with a pair of heavy wheels on short axle and a strong pole across it, with a massive iron hook fastened to the pole, it is easy to back up to the tree. The sketch shows the truck with its lever raised.



Hook and Truck.

ready to hook into the chain. The rope at the end of the pole brings the tree up and the pole is fastened under a second pair of wheels. The young trunk, continuous Farm and Home, must be kept from contact with the machinery by the free use of blankets and bags.

RHUBARB FOR WINTER.

Take Some of the Roots for Forcing in the Cellar.

It is now time to make planting plans for the fall and winter. If you have a cellar with a dirt floor and have rhubarb plants which have supplied you in the spring here is a plan by which they can be made to furnish a crop of tender shoots in the winter. When the pies and sauce are most welcome.

Rapid growth is essential to insure tenderness of the rhubarb. The very best can be raised in the winter, a warm cellar being the only requisite for forcing it. The roots of the plants should be dug up late in the fall with large quantities of dirt adhering to them. These chunks of earth containing the roots may be piled up outdoors until midwinter when they should be carried to the cellar and placed in a bed prepared in the earthen floor. The chunks of earth should be laid close together in rows, moist earth and covered to a depth of four to six inches.

Growth soon commences. Light is not a requisite. In a short time the rhubarb will be ready for the table. The shoots will be about colorless and remarkably tender and palatable. A very small bed containing only half a dozen well-developed hills will be sufficient to supply a family for several weeks. Roots set up a large number of shoots and exhaust themselves in about four weeks. For an additional supply roots should be planted at intervals of two or three weeks.

PLANTING TREES.

Be Sure the Ground is Well Drained and That Trees Are Set Right.

It is a loss of money to plant trees upon wet or unimproved ground. If dry earth will be obtained, the soil should be well drained and put in good condition.

In setting out trees one should bear in mind the fact that you are setting out a crop for a single year, but that it will remain for many years to come and that errors made cannot easily be corrected; and for that reason trees should never be set out in a hurry or without due forethought.

Spring and fall planting both have their advocates, each claiming a special advantage over the other. For fall planting, October is the best month in which to set the trees out as a later planting might suffer from frost, thereby doing permanent injury.

One strong argument in favor of fall planting is the fact that more time can usually be devoted to it. Better trees may be obtained, as the nursery trees have not been culled so often. More time may also be devoted to preparing the ground and soil to planting and when everything is taken into consideration it will be found that, generally speaking, autumn planting will give the best results.

USE APPLES FREELY.

Ways in Which the Unmarketable Fruit Can Be Used.

Where apples are grown there is often a large waste of fruit in the orchard because the windfalls and unmarketable stock are allowed to decay on the ground. This is a habit peculiar to the northwest, where the waste on the farms, if saved, would equal the entire income of some sections of the world. The found news of a large proportion of the culls and windfalls from the orchard. A clear press will make it possible to convert much of this waste into a product which is in demand in almost every family. Small green apples also make a most excellent quality of fruit jelly which is resented by all and as a spread for bread is much superior to some butter we have sampled.

Apple butter is cheaply prepared from the small stock and should be made by the housewife where there are children in the family. "Pie thimble" is usually a store product on the farm, but the orchard should supply material for such parties during the entire year. The Duchess apple makes a splendid filling for pies and dumplings when it is fresh, dry, or canned. The Hibernian is not a good seller on the markets but the cooks prefer it to many other varieties for pie.

Small fruit evaporators are now obtainable which may be heated over the kitchen range where apples can be dried very quickly and cheaply. They are entirely practical and worthy of a place in every household where fruits and vegetables are grown.

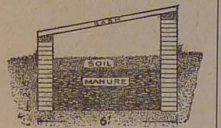
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MAKING PERMANENT HOTBEDS.

Get It Ready This Fall for Use Next Spring.

Hotbed sash should be constructed of white pine or of cypress, and the sash bars should run in one direction only, and that lengthwise of the sash. The bars may be braced through the middle by a transverse bar placed through the long bars below the glass. The two ends of the sash should be made of sound timber, three inches wide at the top and four inches wide at the bottom end, mortised to receive the ends of the sash bars, and with a tendon at the ends to pass through the side pieces, which should be 2 1/2 inches wide.

A permanent hotbed should be so constructed as to be heated either with fermenting manure or by radiating pipes from the dwelling or greenhouse heating plant, writes Prof. L. C. Corbett of United States department of agriculture. For a



Hotbed with Brick Walls.

permanent bed, in which manure is to supply the heat, a pit two to two and one-half feet deep, according to the latitude, will be about as deep as should be provided. The soil and ends may be supported by a lining of plank supported by posts four feet apart, or what is better still, a brick wall nine inches thick, as shown in Fig. 1, may be used. In either case the pit lining should come flush with the surface of the soil. The site for the pit should be on natural, well-drained land, and a tile drain from the bottom of the excavation should be provided to prevent the water from accumulating the pit and stopping the fermentation of the manure during the period the hotbed is in use.

Standard hotbed sash are three by six feet. The pit, therefore, should be some multiple of six feet in length, and the width should be the same as the length of the sash—six feet. The plank frame, or the brickwork of the pit, may be extended above the surface of the ground sufficiently to allow for placing the sash immediately above the natural surface of the ground, with leaves or straw and covered with loose boards or shutters to prevent snow and wind. In order that it may be ready for use early in March.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

Continue to hoe and cultivate the strawberry bed, but do not do it with the runners set too thickly. Treat all surplus plants just as if they were weeds.

No combination of chemicals will exactly take the place of manure, since the latter supplies vegetable matter and certain bacteria. The little kingdom of Belgium is something of an apple orchard. The news reported last year—36,478,779 pounds of apples valued at \$315,914. An abundant crop is reported this year, selling on the tree at 40 to 60 cents per 100 pounds.

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