

THE NEW COURTHOUSE

It is the Largest County Building in the United States.

When the county officials move into the new Courthouse they will occupy offices in the largest County building in the United States. They will conduct the County's business in the first public building constructed on the lines of an office building, in which utility is made paramount to beauty, though architectural adornment has not been neglected. They will enter a building designed to accommodate a fifty years growth of population and the business of 4,000,000 people. Externally the building is monumental in design. The first four stories constitute the base of the monument, the next six the column section, and the two top floors the capital. The interior design is that of an office building, the rooms being arranged with a view to the rapid transaction of business and the accommodation of the public. Special attention has been paid to light, heating, ventilation and cleanliness and President Bove of the County Board has declared his intention of keeping the new Courthouse in as good condition as that of any up-to-date office building in Chicago.

Two large light shafts above the first floor divide the building into sections resembling the letter E. On each floor a corridor runs through the center of the stem and each branch of the letter gives ready access to the various rooms and makes it possible to obtain outside light in every room.

The new building will contain 12,000,000 cubic feet which is greater than that of the First National Bank building and two and a half times as much as the old Courthouse. It took 11,000 tons of steel, 14,000 tons of granite, 45,000 cubic feet of concrete and 2,500,000 bricks to construct the new building. There is nearly as much of it below as above the ground. The caisson foundations go to bedrock, 115 feet below the street level. There are 130 or thereabouts concrete caissons from four feet to ten and one half feet in diameter. Besides the basement floor which is below the street surface, the engine room in the northwest corner of the building will occupy underground space 32 feet below the first floor. The highest point of the roof is 215 feet above street grade. From the floor of the engine room to the skylight on the roof is a distance of 226 feet. The granite columns, which are the architectural feature of the building, are nine feet in diameter and ninety-four feet high, the highest in the world, even higher than those of St. Peter's at Rome.

The building front 374 feet on Clark street and 137 each on Washington and Randolph streets. It contains fourteen acres of floor space. The first floor will be occupied by the Treasurer's and Recorder's offices each of which will cover half an acre of space. The basement and fourth floors will be used for vaults and will occupy two acres.

Besides the rooms for the various County departments there are thirty courtrooms. Each courtroom is provided with a private room for the Judge and a room for the jury. Ventilation will be provided by a system which washes and dries and then heats or cools the air before it enters a room. Bad air is pumped out of the room through the same system that introduces it.

Entrance to the building is obtained through a vestibule from Clark street 40 feet wide and a corridor 20 feet wide running north and south, from Washington to Clark street through the west side of the structure.

Fourteen elevators and four stairways furnish access between floors. The building will cost considerably less than \$5,000,000, the amount the people voted to be expended in its construction.

The County Judge will begin to hold Court Monday, July 8th, and other departments will soon follow.

William Bove, President Cook County Board of Commissioners.

Services at Baptist Church.

Saturday evening 7:30, prayer and praise service.

Sunday, 10:30 a. m., subject: "God Cares." 7:30 p. m., subject: "The Faithful Servant."

Sunday School and U. U. X. at 11:45 a. m. Subject of U. U. X. will be "How to Help the Criminal."

Young People's Meeting at 6:45 p. m. You are all cordially invited to worship with us.

V. V. PHELPS, Pastor.

The Staleless Flag.

The National Anti-Saloon league with the cooperation of the ministers of the country desire that one day shall be observed in the year as a temperance day when services shall be held in churches upon the subject of "The Staleless Flag." The sale of alcohol by legal sanction is regarded by the league as being one of the darkest blot on the American flag. The Sunday preceding the Fourth of July is the day chosen. Dr. E. S. Chapman, of Chicago, instituted the idea, and in a convention last fall at St. Louis the following ideas were adopted:

1.—To conduct their church services on June 30th, 1907, along the lines of temperance reform and as fully as may be in harmony with the "Staleless Flag" movement.

2.—To preach on that day upon some phase of the claim that the civil government cannot by license or otherwise rightfully give legal standing to the liquor traffic, because the tariff is inherently evil and seriously harmful to all the interests of the community, which civil government is instituted and maintained to protect and promote.

3.—To command, if they can, the members of the churches and men prominent in the temperance cause here appeared as speakers on subjects all opposing the liquor traffic. The church was filled and the meeting reported as one full of interest and productive of good. It is said that Prof. Fulton's resume of Dr. Chapman's address was very fine.

Was a Quiet Fourth.

The glorious Fourth of July in Barrington was gloriously quiet. The usual noise at midnight welcomed the holiday but during the day even the business district was fairly still. Flags waved all over town and the children enjoyed their fire-crackers, but in the main there was little occurring. A great many people left town to visit relatives at other points.

The Sunday school of the Salem church held a picnic at Constock's woods that was largely attended by the church people, although many others were present. The Barrington Cornet Band played at the picnic all day and games, lunches and confection were enjoyed. At four o'clock in the afternoon a ball game was played at Spencer field by the Y. M. C. A. team and the Oak Club team of Chicago which the local boys won by a score of 10 to 6.

In the evening a lawn social was held by the Salem congregation on the church lawn. Very few fireworks were displayed around town and if a quiet fourth is a success. Fourth, then Barrington is very up-to-date in all respects the day.

Won Both Games.

Saturday afternoon the Y.M.C.A. crossed bats with the Carson Pirates for the second time this season. An interesting game was played, the score being tied, five and, in the ninth inning, when the visitors gave the game to the Association boys rather than play longer and miss their train.

The baseball game played last Sunday afternoon between a Carpentersville team and the team of the Barrington Base Ball club was won by the club by a score of 4 to 1. This was a very conspicuous game and much talk was heard as to whether it would be played or not, contrary to the order against Sunday ball games. The game was played and the village fatherhood no action. Strict enforcement of all ordinances would be a task almost beyond a few men, even if vested with local power. Popular opinion is as strong as laws in many cases.

Notice.

If the party who took packages of the dried fruit case in A. W. Meyer's store last Saturday afternoon, June 29th, one of which contained a gold chain and locket which did not belong to the store, will please return the same at once to my store or Review office, further trouble will be avoided.

A. W. Meyer.

The Anchovy.

The little anchovy is a fish of no small importance, being very largely used in various sauces, besides the numbers that are preserved in pickle. It is common in the Mediterranean and is also found on our coasts. The upper jaw of this fish is longer than the lower one. The entire length of the fish is usually from four to five inches, but it has been seen measuring upward of seven inches.

A Little Printer's Ink Makes Millions Think—Think—Think!

More truth than poetry. A Little Printer's Ink prints a little advertisement in a little "magazine" that circulates at a little price and goes into a million little homes, chiefly in the little cities and towns and country places.

The millions of people in these homes are caused by the Printer's Ink to think that they can get big bargains for their money by sending it away by mail, ordering the things advertised by the little pinch of Printer's Ink.

Sometimes when they receive the stuff they order by mail they have another Think coming. They think, "What fools we mortals be," and apply the Think to themselves. And sometimes some of them think something like this:

"Wonder why Mister Man, our local dealer in many things we need, doesn't advertise these things in our local paper? Maybe if he did we wouldn't be tempted to send to the big city for these same things. If we were sure we could buy them at home for about the same price and have a chance to see the goods before taking, we think we'd prefer to buy them at home."

Now, Mister Man, what do you think—think!

CONCLUSION: THERE'S PLENTY OF PRINTER'S INK IN THIS NEWSPAPER SHOP.



CUBA TOWNSHIP

Misses Helen Riley and Mildred Elfrink of Barrington left Tuesday for an extended visit with friends in North Dakota.

Mr. and Mrs. John Welch and son returned Sunday night from a few days' visit in Racine and at Peter Beck's, Kenosha, Wisconsin.

Misses E. S. and Gussie Kraus went to Chicago Tuesday to visit a week.

Miss Lee Riley leaves this Friday for a visit in Toronto, Canada.

Miss Anna Lageschulte of Barrington has been living lately at her brother Frank's near Langenhelm.

Miss Ann McMahon of Chicago visited at John Welch's Monday and Tuesday.

The musical at the residence of August W. Meyer last Friday evening was quite a social success. Sixteen numbers were played by the Cuba pupils of Miss Leach and several recitals were given by Miss Eva Shaw of Nunda. After the program was over Mrs. Meyer served a lunch to her guests who numbered about sixty-four.

Miss Myrtle Porter of Chicago was a guest at Frank Hollister's a part of the week.

Miss C. Scofield of Waukegan and Mrs. Arida Gates of Wisconsin came Wednesday to visit their sister, Mrs. C. A. Hollister.

Miss Edna Church is home from Rockford, Illinois, for a visit at her father's.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that all thistles on the farms of Cuba township must be cut. HERMAN HACKER, Thistle Commissioner.

The most unique method of delivering mail is that employed by steamers passing the islands of the Tonga group in the Pacific. On account of many reefs landing is extremely dangerous, and the few letters to be delivered are attached to large akrocks, which are fired and reach the shore in safety.

Subscribe for THE REVIEW.

LAKE ZURICH

Miss Ada Prehm is able to be out again.

Charles Lundellens and family are here from Chicago to spend the summer months.

Mrs. J. W. Smith, of Joliet, visited with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Schaefer, a few days last week.

Mrs. Bunn is suffering with a sprained ankle.

Miss Hannah and Anna Schultz attended the wedding of Miss Ethel Doers at Waukegan Saturday.

Iadla Hokenmeyer is working for Mrs. Fred Hecht.

Mrs. E. A. Fiehe is again able to be out after an illness of about a week.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Seip are happy over the arrival of a baby boy.

Miss Emma Schaefer returned home Friday from the Silver Cross hospital at Joliet.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Seip and daughter, Jennie, visited at Palatine Sunday.

Patrons of Lake Zurich creamery have reason to feel gratified over the prices they received for their milk. They received the past month, based on 3.80 test, September \$1.15; October \$1.23; November \$1.40; December \$1.50; January \$1.55; February \$1.60; March \$1.30; April \$1.35; May \$1.15.

Clear Seven Dollars.

Mrs. Walker's class of eight young girls of the Methodist church called "The Faithful Band" gave a social in the church parlor last Friday night and, as they arrived, the guests were asked to register. About seventy attended, some conforming to the order to wear a ragged apron and others paying a fee for not doing so. Each person had to pay for admission with a penny or pennies as their names numbered letters. The girls cleared \$7. A program consisting of old songs and recitations was followed by a light lunch served with Jones' orange which the girls sold on commission.

Let us figure on your job printing.

Board of Trade.

Nearly every town that has its eyes open has a board of trade. It may be called a commercial club or a business men's league or something of that sort; but, whatever its name may be, the purposes of the organization are to boom the town. The board of trade is a modern idea. It grew out of modern conditions. Rome was pretty near the whole thing in ancient days and didn't need a commercial club to push it along. It had no competitors to speak of. But that was Rome, Italy—at any rate, what is now called Italy. As to Rome, Ill., and Paris, Tex., and New London, Mo., the case is quite different. These towns and all other towns on the map have competitors to boom, competitors to compete with if they simply drag along at the tail end of the cart of progress, they won't amount to much. Each town must work out its own salvation.

The board of trade is one means of town salvation. This organization is made up of the business men in the community. The banker is in it and the broker, the laborer and the humblest mechanic. The merchants and professional men are in it. The preacher ought to be in it. Everybody ought to be in it that has the interests of the community at heart.

During the past few years the town board of trade or commercial club has developed surprisingly. Nowadays there are many towns of less than a thousand population, particularly in the middle west and the far west, which have active boards of trade. There can be no denial of the good these organizations do for the community. As most of them are, they not only develop a more neighborly and friendly feeling among the members themselves, which always helps a town, but they reach out and draw others into the fold. They are really boards of public promotion.

The most important officer in the board of trade is not necessarily the president. Usually it is the secretary, and for this office a wise board of trade selects a man still young enough to be enthusiastic for progress and lively enough to jump at a chance when he sees it coming up the road. In addition to this, he should have enough life in him to chase around the head in the road and look for opportunities that may be lurking some where just waiting to have somebody turn them up for the benefit of the town.

But it is by no means wise to depend altogether upon your secretary or president. The officials can do little with out general cooperation. If a few men talk and pull back, the team can't pull forward as it should. One or two malcontents and chronic kickers in a board of trade or a commercial club can do more harm than a whole unit of horsemen. Harmony and activity are the prime essentials.

Every town should have its board of trade. There are many ways in which the common interests may be advanced by organized effort. Let the board agree upon some definite plan of campaign, whether it be the locating of a new factory or the foundation of a new business section, and then get down to solid work. You can do anything worth doing if you dig in and hustle. You can't do anything worth doing unless you do. That's the secret.

The new western and southern towns know the value of the local board of trade as a town-booming proposition. Many of them might profit by their example, and there are older towns in the west and south which could slough off a lot of their dirt and perk up amazingly if only some body would get to work and organize the business and professional men for mutual defense and advancement.

A body of good trade or club for town promotion is one of the surest signs that a town is alive.

World's Record Broken.

The sixth big week at the new River-view began Sunday last with Pat Conway and his splendid Italian band as the musical features. Conway remains this week and next week to the celebrated band of Dix, who personally directs. River-view easily stands as the biggest and best of things in the park way, and has more amusement features by double, than even the big Coney Island parks. The Great Train Robbery is still the feature show, being the largest and most exciting out-door spectacle that has ever been seen in Chicago or elsewhere.

Holder's Animal Show leads the domestic animal outfit, and Big Otto's wild animal show caters to the lovers of the forest animal. The Skating Rink which is one of the glittering features of the park is crowded nightly with enthusiastic skaters who have seen races run and world's records changed since the park's opening.

The big riding devices of which there are so many are all doing a land-office business, for the trend of the public is toward River-view. The people are not coming to the park from the city. Everything at River-view is on a scale larger than any other park and the attendance is proportionately great. The record of the world in park attendance where an admission is charged has been broken many times since the park opened and new records are established weekly.

GONE TO HIS REWARD

Henry Sandman Died Sunday

Evening. Apoplexy was

the Cause.

After a brief illness, Henry Chris Philip Sandman died Sunday evening at six o'clock at his home, corner of Elm and Chestnut streets on the north side. Although a man seventy-seven years old, he was in good health, never having known a sick day beyond an attack of small-pox for over forty years. About nine o'clock Saturday night, he was seized with a sudden stroke of apoplexy, during the hour he had seemed very quiet, not caring to talk but apparently feeling well. He lay unconscious, breathing heavily, until death came and the end was like a peaceful falling to sleep.

Mr. Sandman's death takes from our village its another man who was active in business affairs in and around Barrington for many years. He saw the village grow from a group of a few houses to its present size and his name will always be included in the list of men who assisted in the development of the town. Although a director of our local bank, he had been retired from business affairs a good many years.

Henry C. P. Sandman was born in Schlemmer, Province of Hanover, Germany, June 13th, 1830. At the age of fourteen he came to America with his father's family, and located in Chicago for short time, they lived in DuPage county one year and afterwards lived at Long Grove five years, engaged in farming. Later he passed three years in Chicago. In 1853 he was married to Miss Anna Sophia Harmoning of Schlemmer, Illinois. They settled on a farm on the Lake Zurich road which is now the Pomeroy estate. Mr. Sandman prospered and became the owner of many acres of land in Cuba and Elm townships. Thirty-one years ago, he came to Barrington to conduct for eight years the saloon in the building where the Schlemmer hotel is located. He erected the building and lived in it. They then moved to their present Elm street home and have resided there twenty-three years.

There were eight children born of whom five are living and these are Mrs. George Froelich and Fred Sandman of Elm street, Mrs. Caroline Heinze of Chicago, Mrs. Wm. Sager of Lake Zurich and Louis who lives at home. There are also fourteen grandchildren.

Mr. Sandman invested in many business enterprises and was owner of the original "fad" business which is now conducted under the name of Chicago and Company. A warehouse which he owned formerly stood on the site of the present Foreman property, and he also owned half interest in the rolling mill here. During his residence in Elm he was for a time Highway Commissioner, Collector, and also director of the Pomeroy school. The present local banking company is incorporated under the name of The Barrington Bank of H. C. P. Sandman and Company of which Mr. Sandman had been a director since the organization in 1894.

The funeral was held Wednesday at St. Paul's church with the Rev. Stanger officiating. It was a large gathering of relatives and friends. Burial was in the church cemetery on Main street.

Home Trade Hints.

A dollar spent around home stays around home and may return to you after a few days. Money that you spend in your own town is more likely to come back to you than money that you spend in a big city. If you want to make your own town prosperous, you will spend your money in your own town in preference to some bigger town a long way off. "I don't propose to sit around and listen to people knocking this town," remarked Uncle Sil Summers, "so long as I know they spend half their money with the mill owners and let the local merchants go hang."

The way to start a wagon out of the mire is for all the horses to pull together. The same rule applies to a town and its people. One way to pull together is for everybody to patronize home industries whenever possible.

Money in circulation around the town you live in is more likely to be in circulation than the same money in circulation in a city hundreds of miles away. Your dollar is in someone in a big city, but it has friends around home and therefore is more useful.

Mrs. Browne-Mrs. Wythe says she thinks that it is wrong to play whist. Mrs. Black-it is, the way she plays it—Bonsenville Journal.

THE REVIEW

Entered as Second-Class Matter

U. S. MAIL, Editor and Publisher

FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1907.

WHEN COM'Y COMES.

One Mr. Robson came to visit on En maxima says. "Now we won't make a fuss like you say, but I'm most afraid You'll get no dinner 'less I help the maid."

En said, "Mamma, what's a maid?"

Just hurried out on didn't answer me.

En, dinner time, the spoons was just as shiny!

En we et of the plates that's made in China.

Like it was Sunday. En blossom, she says, "Go!"

There's olive on there's pickled peaches, too.

En, goody! En I says: "There's lemonade out in the kitchen. Papa, what's a maid?"

En papa he pertended like he was busy, En he didn't answer me.

En we et up the soup that Annie brought. En Mr. Robson made a weeny stop. Right on the cloth, En I says, "Happy stop!"

Like papa says to me "Ever I drop trifles on the table. En he says, "Happy stop!"

But didn't say it level. Scounded queer En must like things you hadn't ought to say.

En blossom says: "We got ice cream to-day."

The man just brought it. I heard mamma phone When she was in the library all alone."

En I says: "Mamma, is there macaroni?"

En why Mr. Robson got three spoons To his place—two that Annie sent En to me in blue! En this one I got sent!

En then he laughed, En so I want "Fruit Of him no more, En sat him. "What's a maid?"

En mamma spoke up quick En says: "My dear!"

I never saw you talk en can't you see. You know it's Annie! Now do keep your seat."

En don't you say another word, but eat! En blossom says: "Don't eat too much, here's There's best things for dessert that ever was."

There's fruit en nuts en fancy lemonade."

En papa said that children once was made To have themselves, but Mr. Robson smiled En said he only wished he had a child Like us. En I said, "Well, why ain't you got one?"

En just then Annie brought The ice cream en dessert, En it was nice. En we et blossom had another slice.

En Annie brought the fancy lemonade En bowle. En I says: "Annie, you're a maid."

En Mr. Robson knows you are, because We all heard mamma say it twice you was."

En Mr. Robson went away, En then Annie was nothing but a girl again. —Edmund Vance Cooke in Woman's Home Companion.

Niagara Falls Excursion.

The Publishing fraternity of Chicago, under the auspices of the Chicago and Suburban Publishers' Association, will make a trip to Niagara Falls this summer. The Washburn Railroad has granted special rates; tickets for the trip, including a special train, with the best of service, are sold for \$12. A trip to Toronto, Can., on the river, is also on the program. The trip will be made under the direction of a competent guide, who is thoroughly familiar with the great falls, and special rates on the Gorge railroad, the steamers and other conveyances, as well as the hotels at Buffalo and the Falls, have been secured. The train will leave Chicago at midnight on Friday the 12th of July, and returning will arrive in Chicago Tuesday morning, July 15th. Everybody who desires to make the trip is welcome. Tickets and complete information can be obtained from Theo. A. Kolb, Sec., 741-743 Unity Bldg., Chicago. Telephone Central 5324.

Water Rent Due.

The water rent for sprinkling lawns is due and must be paid before the water is used for this purpose. You are liable to a fine for violating this rule. The hours for sprinkling are from 6 to 8 o'clock in the morning and 5 to 7:30 in the evening. For violating this section of the water ordinance a penalty of not less than five dollars or more than twenty dollars is provided for the first offense.

GEORGE E. JENKINS,
Village Collector.

Wet And Driest.

With a telephone in your home you defy "blue" weather and enjoy the peace and pleasure of a contented life. When tired or discouraged you may sit down and talk to a distant friend or relative without effort. Regardless of your finances, we have a rate for your purse. Chicago Telephone Company.

A Memorable Day.

One of the days we remember with pleasure, as well as with profit to our health, is the one which we became acquainted with Dr. King's New Life Pills, the painless purifiers that cure headache and biliousness, and keep the bowels right. 25c at Barrington Pharmacy.

The oldest church in the United States is said to be in Santa Fe, N. M. It was erected in 1610 and is called the Church of San Miguel.

Gone at Five

By LOUISE MERRIFIELD.

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"And now, ladies and gentlemen, we have this fine old piece of black walnut. Must have cost at least \$75 fifty years ago. Just observe the hand carving, will you? Every one of these bunches of acorns is hand carved. Mirror real French level. See that initial hand carved right into the wood on top! That capital K stands for Kittredge, and this here bureau is part of the original black walnut, marble topped bed room suit that old Grandma Kittredge bought in Boston fifty-two years ago. Ain't that so, Mrs. Kittredge?"

Standing near the veranda steps was Grandma Kittredge, slender, erect and dignified in her mourning. Her sweet old face was tear stained, but composed, as she watched her precious furniture go under the hammer, piece by piece. It was hard, nobody knew how hard, but they were all kind to her, and even old Billy Masters, the auctioneer, was making it just as easy for her as he could, and standing next to her, one arm around her waist and the other hand holding hers in a close grip of loving comfort, was Kitty—Kitty, for whose sake the old home and all it held were being sold.

With that soft, young hand holding hers the strength came back to her as she remembered what it meant for Kitty's sake. One time, one of the old dear things was sold, and now, even when it was put up, she smiled bravely, closed her eyes to force back the tears and answered:

"That is so, Billy."

They had bought it on their wedding trip—the black walnut "set," as she called it. It had been made to order in Boston, and she remembered how proud she had been of even the initial on each bedpost, the initial that she had taken for her own through life only a few weeks before.

"There's nothing too good for my bride to take back home with her," Tom Kittredge had said proudly. "And you shall have the marble tops, too, Kitty, darling."

Marble tops! And today old Billy was telling her neighbors to bid up, that even the marble tops were being bought for gravesites; real, good, Galloway marble was getting scarce. The tears forced their way through her lashes this time, and Kitty, junior, seeing them fall on the hand she held, raised it to her lips and kissed them away.

"Don't cry, grandma," she whispered. "I'll win it all back for you, dearest. Don't you cry."

Then while Billy's voice sounded far off she closed her eyes to shut out his figure standing on one of her dining room chairs, shut out the scattered crowd of old neighbors and strangers that spread across the lawn in front of the big colonial Kittredge house—stead, and reasoned it all out with herself again—how it must be for Kitty's sake, Kitty the Third, as they had called her when Billy had been little and laughed and cried the first time her baby daughter was laid in her arms by Kitty the First. And today Kitty the First was only poor old Grandma Kittredge, and Kitty the Second lay up under the pines in the judge's family lot on the hillside next to the judge himself, and only little seventeen-year-old Kitty the Third was left.

It was right that the girl should have the full benefit from the old place, Grandma Kittredge told herself over and over again. She, too, would be sleeping under the pines before long, and then only little Kitty the Third would be left, and what good would all the old fashioned furniture be to her? Dudley liked new things, and they were going to live in New York after they were married. She had heard him telling Kitty how artistically and effectively he would furnish up an apartment for her, "all in mission style."

Grandma Kittredge had wondered vaguely what the mission style was, but she said nothing. It was perfectly natural for Kitty to want her own things, just as that other Kitty years ago had wanted to go up to Boston and have the joy of buying her own things for the home wonderful. Of course Kitty didn't understand it, but it was for the best—surely it was for the best—Grandma Kittredge kept telling herself, for the young people wanted to go to New York to live, and she was to go too. They were very, very kind to her. She could not stay in the old house all alone, and then, there was no money to keep it up with.

Money? She had hardly ever bothered about that until now, the judge had died. There had always been plenty of money. She had never even asked how much or what was left. The judge was the judge—that was enough. But the judge had owned the big white colonial mansion upon the hill before him, and even the new trolley line that cut across the front lawn in the infancy of modern improvements had not taken the beauty and dignity away from the old place.

But after that last quiet ride in the

spring sunshine out to the pines on the hillside they had told her gently and carefully, so as not to worry her too much, that there was no money left—that the judge had left nothing except the old home and the lot it stood on.

She had tried so hard to reason it out for herself. It was not like Tom to let things go along like that and never talk to her. And they had always had plenty. Kitty had come to college with the other girls. There had never a word been said of money.

"Going, going, gone—to Miss Pedmore for five?" Billy's voice broke in on her reverie. "Better take that glass right off, Miss Pedmore, and the marble, too, so as it won't get smashed. Dick here, will help you. And you might as well bid on the rest of the set. It's a shame to break it."

"Land, I don't want the heavy old stuff!" exclaimed Sue Pedmore, staring blankly at the big old bureau. "My ceiling's too low for that top piece, and it's so heavy to lug around. I only bid up five because it did seem such a pity. I felt as if we were fairly losing the old thing cheapening it so. But I don't want it."

"Didn't want it when it was worth its weight in gold to her! Grandma Kittredge crossed over to where Dick Lane was trying to take the covers out of the mirror, the screws that had been loosened for fifty-two years and came out hard."

"It's fearful heavy, Miss Kittredge," he began, as he again tried to get at the back better, and then something happened—something so amazing that it stopped the whole Kittredge auction, for as Dick's hands pulled on the latch and a screw turned below him, the whole side of the bureau fell in his grasp and fell out, and there in the bright sunshine lay exposed Grandma Kittredge's private home bank.

"Of course, grandma, you'll do just as you please," Kitty the Third said after every one had gone and Billy and Dick had carried all the precious unsold things back to their place in the house, but Dudley and I would love to have you live with us in town."

Grandma Kittredge smiled happily to herself and swung gently back and forth in her little low sewing rocker that Miss Pedmore had kept her eye on ever since the sale had begun.

"Well, it's real—of you to say so, dearest," she answered, "and I know you both mean it, but as long as there's the money to keep it with—how much did Dudley say your grandma had put in that drawer—twenty thousand and some odd? Well, I kind of think that I'll stay right here. You can come to visit me often, and there may be others to consider, you know."

"Others?" said Kitty the Third inquiringly. "Others, grandma?"

"There may be Kitty the Fourth some day, dear heart, who would love the old place and even the furniture some day, dearest, when you are old, too, and I am any with grandma on the hill, and black walnut furniture has come in style again."

And while she folded her arms about the girl's figure kneeling beside her, the sweet old face was full of a half merry, quizzical tenderness as she added, "Some day when Dudley's style's gone out of date, dearest, so we'll keep every dear old piece that came from Boston years ago."

Salt and Fresh Water Lakes. Fresh water lakes are always only expansions of rivers, due to the particular topographical configuration of a valley. They are characterized by the fact that the water that they receive runs out either continuously or intermittently and that the chemical constitution of their water remains constantly the same as that of the streams and rivers of the same region. Salt lakes, on the other hand, are always closed basins, without outlet, and their water is removed only by surface evaporation. These facts being well understood, we see at once why the former lakes contain fresh water and the others salt water. Water is nature's great solvent. Hardly a single substance, simple or compound, escapes its dissolving action. Consequently the water that flows over the earth's surface or in its depths contains constantly in solution substances that finally accumulate in the great common reservoir, the ocean, whose mass, removed only by evaporation, becomes more and more charged with salt matter.—Paris Cosmos.

An Old Virginia Law. A law passed by the grand assembly held at James City, Va., in March 1676, was designed for the purpose of trying to prevent women from talking to excess. The law read: "Whereas many bawling women slander and scandalize their neighbors, for which their poor husbands are often involved in chargeable and vexatious suits and cast in great damages, be it therefore enacted that in actions of slander, commenced by the wife, after judgment passed for the damages, the woman shall be punished by ducking; and if the slander be so enormous as to be adjudged at greater damages than 500 pounds of tobacco, then the woman shall suffer a ducking for each 500 pounds of tobacco adjudged against the husband, if he refuses to pay the tobacco."

Quest Nesting Places. Birds seek queer places in which to build their nests. The robin often begins nesting operations in February. Any old pot, basket or can which is lying in a corner of a garden seems to be taken possession of by robins. They even build their nests in flowerpots, on chairs, in bags and tins, old kettles and a variety of other odd places. But perhaps the most remarkable place of all where a robin built its nest was in or on a cow's tail. The tail was hanging in the stall of a butcher's slaughter house in England, and the robin built a cozy nest among the long hair at the end of the appendage.

PALATINE LOCAL NEWS

What the People are Doing in

Palatine and the
Vicinity.

Palatine won another game Sunday from the Robbies. It was a good game and many good plays were made. It did not take sixteen innings to win this time. The score was 3 to 1 in favor of Palatine. July 6, Palatine will play the Nippersinks at North-west Park, Chicago. Palatine boys wish that many of the fans will go with them.

Mrs. Horton and grand-daughter, Miss Crocker, of Chicago are spending the week with Mrs. Tucker.

Mrs. Schultz of Chicago spent Sunday with Miss Selma Torgler.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Janke entertained friends and relatives of Chicago over Sunday.

Miss Francis Daniels has recovered from diphtheria and is able to be out again.

Miss Elmore Arps attended a class party at Craig Saturday.

P. H. Matthei and family returned from their vacation Wednesday.

Miss Jessie Nason and Frank Fraser spent Sunday at G. D. Stroker's at Wauconda.

The W. R. C. enjoyed a picnic on the Dennis lawn last Friday after their meeting. All enjoyed themselves by playing croquet and listening to the orchestra. Those who were absent missed a pleasant afternoon.

Miss Burlingame is visiting her brother, J. A. Burlingame, also her niece, Miss Jacobs.

Mr. and Mrs. Carlson of Elgin spent Tuesday at the home of John Sivick.

Mrs. Will and daughter Pearl of Louisville is visiting at G. A. and L. M. Kiebler's.

Miss Marie Oetterschlag of Chicago is the guest of Miss Althea Torgler this week.

C. F. HALL CO.
LAWN, LEASING, NIGHT
DUNDEE, ILLINOIS

JULY SALES

Owing to the very late spring many goods have not sold as fast as usual, hence in July sales of this year will be found larger assortments and better values than before. Do not overlook these special items—

Ladies' White Lawn Suits, over 200, sizes 32 to 38 only, new up-to-date styles, now on sale at precisely the cost prices—\$1.25, \$1.75, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$5.50, \$6.00, \$6.50, \$7.00, \$7.50, \$8.00, \$8.50, \$9.00, \$9.50, \$10.00, \$10.50, \$11.00, \$11.50, \$12.00, \$12.50, \$13.00, \$13.50, \$14.00, \$14.50, \$15.00, \$15.50, \$16.00, \$16.50, \$17.00, \$17.50, \$18.00, \$18.50, \$19.00, \$19.50, \$20.00, \$20.50, \$21.00, \$21.50, \$22.00, \$22.50, \$23.00, \$23.50, \$24.00, \$24.50, \$25.00, \$25.50, \$26.00, \$26.50, \$27.00, \$27.50, \$28.00, \$28.50, \$29.00, \$29.50, \$30.00, \$30.50, \$31.00, \$31.50, \$32.00, \$32.50, \$33.00, \$33.50, \$34.00, \$34.50, \$35.00, \$35.50, \$36.00, \$36.50, \$37.00, \$37.50, \$38.00, \$38.50, \$39.00, \$39.50, \$40.00, \$40.50, \$41.00, \$41.50, \$42.00, \$42.50, \$43.00, \$43.50, \$44.00, \$44.50, \$45.00, \$45.50, \$46.00, \$46.50, \$47.00, \$47.50, \$48.00, \$48.50, \$49.00, \$49.50, 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ON THE TRAIL OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY

By WILLIAM T. KILLIS

This distinguished American Journalist is Traveling Around the World for the Purpose of Investigating the American Foreign Missionary from a Purely Disinterested, Sincere and Non-Partisan Standpoint. Described in the Evening and New York Tribune.

Patriotism and Religion are one with the Japanese

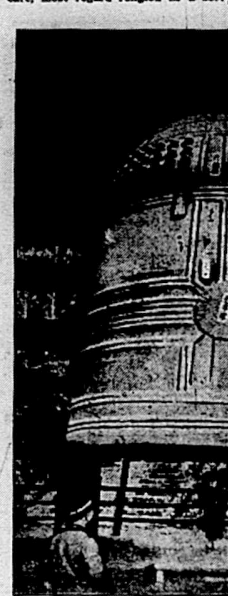
Yamada, Ise, Japan.—How much religion have the Japanese and what is it? A sweeping answer to that question would be that Japan's attitude towards its religious is pretty much that of the small boy in the country toward the eel skin which he uses around his ankle to keep away cramps when he goes swimming. He doesn't much believe in it, or think about it, but still tradition awards it virtue, so he keeps on the safe side.

It would be easy to write learnedly of Buddhism and Shintoism as elaborate and beautiful religious systems. If I did so few readers would finish this article, and, what is more to the point, I would not have come within a mile of stating the actual situation as it exists here to-day. After three months spent amid shrines and temples and idols, and largely within sound of temple bells and drums (one of the latter is booming as I write), I am prepared to say that the Japanese as a whole are indifferent to all religions; while of the few who do care, most regard religion as a sort

of charm to keep away evil or to procure certain tangible benefits.

There are two religious systems, aside from Christianity, which claim the worship of the Japanese. Buddhism and Shintoism. Of these the latter scarcely aspires to be a religion; since its most intelligent adherents declare that it is only an ancestor and nature worship. As for Buddhism, old Buddha himself would never recognize this perverted system, with its pantheon of more than a million gods, and its innumerable concessions to Shintoism. In fact, the common religion is a mixture, which nobody but a few of the learned priests professes to be able to understand, of both Buddhism and Shintoism. Practically one must agree with the statement that "Patriotism is the religion of the Japanese."

A Diety Who Nods.
The emperor himself is a Shintoist; yet I have been in no less than three Buddhist temples which have apartments reserved for him, which he has occupied, when he has gone to the temples to worship. He seems to be beautifully impartial in the matter of religion, favoring Christianity by large gifts, and I have heard it whispered in many parts of the empire that his favorite deity is one Bacchus. It would be treason to speak such a thing out loud in Japan, although foreigners have a very simple explanation for the devotion which often besets his majesty on the occasion of his public appearances.



The Largest Bell in the World.

Undoubtedly the common people worship the emperor himself. The educated classes give another explanation of their reverence toward him, while students laughingly repeat the gossip that somehow manages to pass the two walls and double doors of the Imperial palace. I have even found a company of college-bred Japanese willing to discuss the possible future of the monarchy, in the light of the democratic tendency of the times. Nevertheless, the great bulk of the Japanese sincerely worship the emperor. His picture is in every public school and the pupils bow down to it daily. Mission schools also display the portrait and pay all possible

shrines and toll with never an ornament in sight. They suggest the old Hebrew tabernacle, that. At the outer gate, before which hangs a white linen curtain, the people worship. Twenty-five feet or more within this largest inclosure, which contains nothing but rough stones, carefully swept, is a second, with a gate parallel with the first, and similarly curtained. Thus far men of certain rank may penetrate, as did Field Marshal Oyama and Admiral Togo when they accompanied his majesty on his pious pilgrimage. The emperor himself, and he alone, is permitted to enter the holy of holies.

The extreme sanctity which surrounds these shrines (there are two of identical pattern at Yamada, although called an inner and an outer shrine) is shown by the fact that, when on one occasion a member of the cabinet, educated abroad, attempted to raise one of the curtains with his cane, he was followed and assassinated by a devoted, and the latter's grave became itself a shrine. The wood of which these buildings are constructed is made into relics for pilgrims, the shrines being torn down and renewed every 20 years.

The patriotic aspect of Shintoism is shown by the fact that in Ise are displayed cannon captured at Port Arthur and during the Chino-Japanese war, and other war relics are common votive offerings at the lesser shrines. Pure Shintoism is an abstraction; in practice it plays upon popular credulity and need. Here at Yamada are two sacred horses, which the spirit of the ancestors ride, and a sacred horse is an adjunct to each of the large shrines throughout the country. To feed this horse is an act of merit.

Akin to this is the practice of writing out prayers and then throwing them into split balls and throwing them at the idol. If they adhere, the prayer is answered. One rather handsome idol that I recently noticed had a large split ball in his eye, seriously marring his good looks. It is common to throw stones into the laps of the idols, or into the big stone lanterns at temples, and if they land safely, the prayer is heard. At Nikko is a small shrine the roof of which is covered to the breaking point with wooden slabs on which are written prayers for an easy childbirth. These especially devoted to wives desiring children are abundant and popular all over the islands. And, judging from the number of children that swarm in every village and city, these prayers are fully answered.

One of the most pathetic temples I have visited is the children's temple at Osaka, which is filled with the clothes and toys of dead children, given as votive offerings by bereaved parents. The humdrum, mechanical manner in which the attendant priest droned out prayers and rang the bell in behalf of two parents who brought an offering which was there made one want to lay hands on him. Nearby is a peculiar device for offering prayers for the dead. The name is written on a thin shaving of wood, and then placed in a large stone cistern in the form of a turtle, into which sacred water is constantly running. Devotees take great pains to have the wood thoroughly dressed, for thus the prayer is born to the god.

The Largest Bell in the World.
At the Tennoji temple at Osaka are a number of interesting sights. In the first place, the temple courts are a regular bazaar, filled with a display of second-hand goods. Scores of dealers have their wares spread about and a lively business is done with pilgrims and others.

The largest whole bell in the world is being hung in the temple and was cast at the time of the Osaka exposition, two years ago, and 10,000 Buddhist priests were present, which is about one-tenth of the total number in the empire. Report went forth that, following an ancient custom, a young maiden was wanted to propitiate the gods by throwing herself into the molten metal; and a young woman really presented herself as an offering, but of course the authorities would not permit the sacrifice. This bell, which is second to the broken bell at Moscow in size, was made of gifts of swords and ornaments and money, and has a tone of more than ordinary richness. All Buddhist temples contain large bells and their sound is soft, deep and musical.

One other phase of worship at this temple is the pouring of sacred turtles. It is a pious act to feed these with the pink rice balls which a priest sells. Here I enjoyed the sensation of being an Andrew Carnegie, for the number of turtles I fed was recorded, and the latter's worth of the food (about a quarter of a peck) caused the wondering natives to exclaim, "Oh, see! He is a very rich man!" The hundreds of turtles race and scud for the bounty and then beg for more. This feeding of the living creatures that are called sacred is a pleasant form of religious devotion. I have fed wriggling eels to sacred crabs, and crabs to sacred fish, and had no rights, beans to sacred horses, rice to sacred fishes; and have paid a few coppers to see a dancing priestess go through her slow, graceful dances, and gesture with out moving her feet. Certainly worship at a popular shrine or temple can scarcely be called monotonous with all these diversions, and the various booths for the sale of souvenirs besides.

My candid opinion is that, while the sincerity of many Buddhists and Shintoists may not be questioned, the one ritual and increasing religious force in Japan is Christianity. While visiting Ise I attended a missionary preaching service, and among more than 100 persons present was an old woman who had been 18 years a Christian. She told me the missionary had formerly been stoned when he went there, and now she herself had been bitterly persecuted. Now all is changed. At the seat of the imperial shrines Christianity is listened to respectfully and accepted by an increasing number. That same sort of thing is going on all over Japan. Priests and priests' families are becoming Christians and even preachers. The Christian propaganda is carried on at the big temple festivals. Hundreds of school teachers and other government officials have become Christians. The student class seems to be giving more attention to Christianity than to any other religion. The native believers whom I have met manifest a happiness and earnestness which are conspicuously lacking in the case of adherents of the other creeds. In a word, there is a life apparent in the western faith which Buddhism and Shintoism do not show.

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is the Saltwater Friend.
Thirty thousand sailors look to H. A. Hainbury for advice and for protection. Mr. Hainbury is the United States shipping commissioner for the port of New York. He is the sailors' judge and jury. The men who sign foreign craft now must appear before him for their papers, instead of going to the consuls of the various countries. He decides all disputed questions between the men and their sailing masters. Many of the abuses of these men that formerly were common, such as compelling them to buy their outfit from the ship owners or captains, have been done away with under Mr. Hainbury's rule. His office is on the Battery park, New York, where he easily can reach all the ships leaving that port.

INSURANCE INVESTMENTS.
How One Company's Assets Are Distributed in the South and West.

In connection with his withdrawal from Texas, along with many other companies, rather than to submit to the new law which requires that 75% of the reserves on policies shall also be invested in securities of that state, which securities shall be deposited in the state and subjected to heavy taxation, in addition to the large tax now imposed on policies, the Equitable Life Assurance Society has made public the distribution of its assets, at the end of the second year of the new management. The Equitable has its policies issued in Texas, which is twice as much as the new law requires, but the management decided that to submit to the additional taxation would be an injustice to the policyholders in other states, which impose no such penalty on the thrift of their citizens. The Equitable's report shows that more than 37% of its total reserves are now invested in the south and western states, while only 25% of its total insurance is carried in these states. Its investments are distributed as follows: Ala., \$2,599,000; Ark., \$174,000; Cal., \$1,835,000; Fla., \$142,000; Col., \$5,223,000; Ga., \$4,918,000; Idaho, \$5,197,000; Ill., \$12,617,000; Ind. Ter., \$443,000; Ia., \$4,836,000; Iowa, \$3,690,000; Kans., \$11,537,000; Ky., \$2,531,000; La., \$2,054,000; Md., \$2,207,000; Mich., \$6,009,000; Minn., \$2,965,000; Miss., \$767,000; Mo., \$5,197,000; Mont., \$1,590,000; Neb., \$7,526,000; Nev., \$464,000; New Mex., \$1,276,000; N. C., \$1,149,000; N. D., \$277,000; Ohio, \$11,534,000; Okla., \$1,006,000; Ore., \$1,158,000; S. C., \$975,000; S. D., \$1,305,000; Tenn., \$1,309,000; Utah, \$2,134,000; Va., \$4,529,000; Wash., \$1,200,000; W. Va., \$1,523,000; Wis., \$2,342,000; Wyo., \$2,367,000.

SIGNS FOR PAST SHOWS.
Mark Twain Regrets Vanished Joys of Other Days.

Where now is Billy Rice? He was a joy to me, and so were the other boys of the show.—Bill Rice, David Wambold, Backus and a delightful dozen of their brethren who made life a pleasure to me 40 years ago and later. Rice, Wambold and Backus are no more; but the others then departed to return no more forever, I suppose, the real nigger-show—the genuine nigger-show, the extravagant nigger-show—the show which to me has no posterior and which poor has not yet arrived, in my experience. We have the grand opera; and I have witnessed, and greatly enjoyed, the first act of everything which Wagner created, but I have never seen a nigger-show. I have on me has always been so powerful that one act was quite sufficient; whenever I have witnessed two acts I have gone away physically exhausted and when years ago I have ventured an entire opera the result has been the next thing to suicide. But if I could have the nigger-show back again, in its pristine purity and perfection, I would have it no further use for an opera. It seems to me that to the elevated mind and the sensitive spirit the hand-organ and the nigger-show are a standard and a summit to whose heights have no other means of musical art may not hope to reach.—Mark Twain, in North American Review.

COFFEE COMPLEXION.
Many Ladies Have Poor Complexions From Coffee.

"Coffee caused dark colored blotches on my face and body. I had been drinking it for a long while and these blotches gradually appeared, until finally they became permanent and were about as dark as coffee itself." "I formerly had as fine a complexion as one could ask for." "When I became convinced that coffee was the cause of my trouble, I changed and took to using Postum Food Coffee, and as I made it well, according to directions, I liked it very much and have since that time used it in place of coffee." "I am thankful to say I am not nervous any more, as I was when I was drinking coffee, and my complexion is now fair and good looking." "I was years ago. It is very plain that coffee caused the trouble." "Most bad complexions are caused by some disturbance of the stomach and coffee is the greatest disturber of digestion known. Almost any woman can have a fair complexion if she will leave off coffee and use Postum Food Coffee and nutritious, healthy food in proper quantities. Postum Food Coffee contains elements from the natural grains from the field that Nature uses to rebuild the nervous system and when that is in good condition, one need not depend on coffee for complexion as well as a good healthy body. "There's a Reason." Read, "The Road to Wellville," in page.

Two-Fold Purpose of Science and the Higher Education

By HON. JAMES BRYCE, British Ambassador to United States.

PRODUCTION and transportation, all over the world, have been transformed by science, and the effect of science is also strongly felt in education.

Sixty years ago science was not given a prominent part in the curriculum of schools and universities, and now it is trying to relegate the study of language and literature to a secondary place. In some parts of the world it is becoming necessary to insist upon the importance of the human, as opposed to the natural or scientific subjects.

I ask you to join me in considering the value and helpfulness to the individual man of scientific studies and of literary studies, respectively, not for success in any occupation or profession, nor for any other gainful purpose, but for what may be called the enjoyment of life after university education has ended.

All education has two sides. It is meant to impart the knowledge, the skill, the habits of diligence and concentration, which are to insure practical success. It is also meant to form the character; to impart taste, to cultivate the imagination and the emotions, to prepare a man to enjoy those delights which belong to hours of leisure, and to the inner life which goes on, or ought to go on, all the time within his own heart.

Every one of us ought to have a second or inner life, over and above that life which he leads among others for the purpose of his avocation, be it to gain money or power, or fame, or to be to serve his country or his neighbors. He ought to have some pursuit or taste to which he can turn from the daily routine. Whatever the taste or pursuit may be, whether of a higher or common type, it is good for him, but of course, the more wholesome and elevating the taste or pursuit is, so much the better for him.

What can be done by instruction in natural science and what can be done by the man of literary pursuits, to instill such tastes or suggest pursuits? The human subjects are best fitted to nourish and illumine the inner or personal life. Poetry and the imaginative treatment of human themes are potent in this direction.

The practical lessons are that the ardor with which the study of the physical sciences is now pursued for practical purposes must not make us forget that education has to do with a great deal more than turn out a man to succeed in business. Students must remember that in the study of languages and history they must beware of giving exclusive attention to the technical philological work and to purely critical inquiries. Nowhere in the world does there seem to be so large a proportion of the people that receives a university education as here in America. The effects of this will doubtless be felt in the next generation. Let us hope that they will be felt not only in the complete equipment of your citizens for public life, and in their warmer zeal for civic progress, but also in a true perception of the essential elements of happiness, a larger capacity for enjoying those simple pleasures which the cultivation of taste and imagination opens to us all.

The Devil of Evil Speech

By REV. DR. POLEMUS H. SWIFT, Chicago.

There is the devil of falsehood. Every lie is of the devil. There is no bright future for the man who cannot be trusted. How many forms this devil takes on! Now he is the commercial liar, who sells goods for one thing when he knows they are something else. Now he is the social liar, who indulges in "white squibs." Now he is the slander-monger who delights in circulating false reports because the circulation will injure some one whom he hates. Now he is the conscienceless politician, who persists in repeating reports that have been nailed as lies day and night, because if the report can be kept in circulation it will make votes for his candidate.

Then there is the devil of gossip. How many denizens of that type there are in our day. How persistently they keep at work. How diabolical their business. The gossip goes about repeating an ill-founded tale or personal remark in half confidence which exerts a diabolical influence that can never be taken back or contradicted. It is oftentimes just a half criticism. A slight hint, a suspicious word, a deprecating sentence, a whispered suspicion, a half truth or a whole truth that ought never to be spoken, an insinuation that ought not to have amounted to anything.

There is also the devil of unkind speech. How common that demon is. You will find him in good homes. You will meet him in your office. He is not a stranger at your club. His face is not unknown in your church. There are a great many people who would scorn to tell a lie, who would spurn slander, who could not be charged with gossip, to whom falsehood is an utter stranger, who are yet guilty of making a place for the devil of unkind speech in their hearts.

Woman's Vote Not Needed

By MRS. CHARLES E. HUGHES, Wife of Governor of New York.

I believe that woman now has an influence in the community as a non-partisan that she would entirely lose if she were to obtain the ballot. That subtle, unnamed atmosphere which surrounds her is of more value to humanity than her vote could possibly bring to the state. She is now free from those corruptions, from those stratagies, of which men know so much and women so little. It is not well to have at least one-half the community to which the word "graft" is more or less an unknown quantity, and "pull" merely a word that men use in after-dinner conversation, when the ladies have left the room?

I think that women as teachers as well as mothers, do their full share in shaping the country's future, by shaping its citizens. A more or less direct method would be the lessening of this influence.

Men now respect the opinions of their wives and mothers, because they know them to be uninfluenced by any but the broad principles of right and wrong. Of the petty personalities of politics they know nothing, and that is the secret of their influence.



MRS. DE PASSE OF NEW YORK CITY

"I Consulted Several Physicians, but they Did Me No Good. Peruna and Manna—In Helped Me."



MRS. ALINA DEPASSE.

Mrs. Alina DePasse, 718 E. 10th St., New York, N. Y., writes: "I have no pleasure in testifying to the curative qualities of Peruna and Manna."

"I was afflicted for over seven years with catarrh of the head, throat and digestive organs. I consulted many physicians, but they did me no good. One day I happened to read some testimonials in your Peruna Almanac. I decided to try Peruna and Manna. I bought a bottle of each, and after taking them for a week, I noticed a change for the better. So I kept it up, and after using twelve bottles I was perfectly cured. I also gave the medicine to my children and they had the same beneficial result. It would never be without these remedies in the house. I highly recommend Peruna and Manna to all my friends, and in fact to everybody."

Miss Mildred Gray, 110 Walnut St., Appleton, Wis., writes: "It gives me pleasure to recommend Peruna for catarrh of the stomach. I had this disease for a number of years, and could not enjoy a mouthful of food that I ate. It was indeed a great relief when I hit upon Peruna, and obtained decided results from the first. I took six bottles before I felt entirely cured of my trouble, but I had an aggravated case."

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Numerous compounds are being offered to take the place of white lead as a paint, but no real substitute for it has yet been found. Pure White Lead has a peculiar property of unguishing with the wood upon which it is used—added to this it has an elasticity which permits the paint to follow the natural expansion and contraction of the wood. Pure White Lead (with its full natural beauty and elasticity, unimpaired by adulteration), alone fulfills all the requirements of the ideal paint. Every day which bears the Dutch Boy trade mark is positively guaranteed to be absolutely Pure White Lead made by the Old Dutch Process.

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BEWARE SUBSTITUTES.

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NEW YORK RELIEVED

STRIKE OF GARBAGE DRIVERS ENDED BY MAYOR.

CITY IN GREAT DISTRESS

Streets Blocked by Heaps of Putrefying Refuse—Police Sergeant Badly Injured by a Bomb.

New York.—The strike of the city garbage collectors is over and the fear of a serious epidemic as the result of the conditions which have existed for the past week are at rest. A committee representing the striking drivers conferred with Mayor McCellan Monday. He promised that if they would return to work he would take up their grievances. Later the committee announced that they had decided to send all the men back to work, trusting to the mayor's promise. It was also announced that the men would work overtime until the accumulation of garbage in the streets had been removed.

All day long the health department officials put forth their utmost efforts to gain some headway against the rapidly increasing accumulation in the streets. About 250 carts were in use, but strike breakers were hard to find and difficult to hold.

Police Sergeant William Dugan was seriously injured by the explosion of what the police believe was a bomb while escorting two carts in One Hundred and Sixteenth street late in the day. The sergeant was blown several feet. He was taken to a hospital suffering from shock and lacerations.

On the East Side streets conditions are almost unbearable. The return of hot weather has added to the seriousness of the situation. In places the heaps of garbage practically fill the streets and traffic is interfered with. Attempts to dispose of the accumulations by burning have been largely unsuccessful.

But it is not alone the East Side that suffers. The entire city is affected by odors. The health department is still struggling to make some impression on the mountainous heaps of refuse, but even if the full force were turned to work Tuesday it will require several days of labor before normal conditions are restored.

INDIAN UPRISING FEARED.

Lives of Whites at McDowell Agency, Arizona, in Danger.

Washington.—A telegram was received Monday from Superintendent Goodman, of McDowell Agency, Arizona, by the Indian bureau confirming the report of trouble at that agency. He says the shooting of an Apache by Farmer Gill grew out of an effort to remove some troublesome Indians from the agency, which was undertaken on orders from Washington, and is in self-defense.

Mr. Goodman says the lives of whites, friendly Indians and of the Indian police are in danger, but that the sheriff of Navajo county with several others is on the way to the agency to help. It is believed that the territorial militia will be available if needed. The aid of the national troops will not be asked unless the situation assumes a more serious aspect than it presents. Gill is a preacher.

GLOBURST AT CLEVELAND.

Cellars are Flooded and Street Car Traffic Demoralized.

Cleveland, O.—A cloudburst broke over this city Monday afternoon, doing great damage especially in the east end. Within five minutes the precipitation was 45-100 of an inch. Cellars were flooded in business houses and street car traffic was badly demoralized for two hours.

Pittsburg, Pa.—A rainfall resembling a cloudburst, occurred in this city and vicinity shortly before 9 p. m. Monday, causing a flood in the streets and the cellars of many houses. The precipitation was 43-100 of an inch, making the total precipitation for the day 66-100. Considerable monetary damage resulted.

Operators Strike May Spread. Chicago.—Secretary Wesley Russell, of the Commercial Telegraphers' union, Monday admitted for the first time that active preparations were under way for the extension of the strike against the Western Union and Postal companies. This is taken to mean that the union leaders have despaired of winning their contention with the telegraph companies by a single strike demonstration at San Francisco, and are now ready to enlarge their operations. Kansas City and St. Louis are two western cities that are mentioned in connection with the proposed strike field. It is believed that the operators will be called from the offices in those cities within a week.

Harriman Now for Publicity. New York.—A policy of informing the public of the details of all accidents on the railroad controlled by the Harriman system was put into effect Monday by order of E. H. Harriman, according to an official announcement made by the Union Pacific Railroad company. It is stated that Mr. Harriman has ordered that full reports shall be made and promptly given to the press concerning all accidents on the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific systems and on the Oregon coast.

HAPPENED AT BAD TIME.

Minister's Fall Significant in View of Previous Words.

In a small church in one of the mingling towns of Pennsylvania was a pulpit both antique and unique. It was about the size and shape of a four barrel, was elevated from the floor about four feet and was fastened to the wall. The ascent was by narrow winding steps.

A minister from a neighboring town, a man of great vigor and vehemence, preached there one Sunday. While preaching he bent forward and shouted out with great force the words of his text:

"The righteous shall stand, but the wicked shall fall."

Just as these words escaped from his lips, the pulpit broke from its fastenings, and he fell out and rolled over on the floor before his congregation. In an instant he was on his feet again and said:

"Brethren, I am not hurt, but I do hate the connection."

ELEVEN YEARS OF ECZEMA.

Hands Cracked and Bleeding—Nail Came Off of Finger—Cuticura Remedies Brought Prompt Relief.

"I had eczema on my hands for about eleven years. The hands cracked open in many places and bled. One of my fingers was so bad that the nail came off. I had tried so many remedies, and they all had failed to cure me. I had seen three doctors, but got no relief. Finally I got a cake of Cuticura Soap, a box of Cuticura Ointment and two bottles of Cuticura Resolvent Pills. Of course I kept Cuticura Soap all the time for my hands, but the one cake of Soap and half a box of Cuticura Ointment cured them. I recommend the Cuticura Remedies to all suffering with eczema. Mrs. Eliza A. Wiley, R. F. D. No. 3, Lacombe, Ia., Oct. 18, 1904."

New Austrian Railway. Hitherto tourists from the United States who chose the southern trip to Europe took the steamer at Gibraltar or Naples, but many, chiefly those who had already been in Italy, now come to Trieste and continue from here their voyage by the new Austrian railway. The route can hardly be a more beautiful country than the regions which are made accessible by this new Transalpine railroad. The new railway is owned by the state, and is 120 miles long. There are 49 tunnels, with a total length of ten miles. There are 50 bridges, one of which, across the river Isone, has the longest stone span in the world. There are, besides, as many as 40 smaller bridges and viaducts. Consular Reports.

Sheer white goods, in fact, any fine wash goods when new, owe much of their attractiveness to the way they are laundered, this being done in a manner to enhance their textile beauty. Home laundry would be equally satisfactory if proper attention was given to starching, the first essential being good Starch, which has sufficient strength to stiffen, without thickening the goods. Deane's Starch, and you will be pleasantly surprised at the improved appearance of your work.

New in Wall Paper. A new design in fancy wall paper patterns comes from Kansas City; also a way to utilize cancelled checks. A firm has had all its offices papered with old checks, placed neatly edge to edge. The face figures of the checks vary from \$30,000 to \$1,000, and the total for one room is \$8,000. As a gift suggestion runs around the edges of each check panel, the general effect is rather pleasing.

The extraordinary popularity of fine white goods this summer makes the choice of Starch a matter of great importance. Deane's Starch, being free from all injurious chemicals, is the only one which is safe to use on fine fabrics. Its great strength as a stiffener makes half the usual quantity of Starch necessary, with the result of perfect finish, equal to that when the goods were new.

To Tell of Royal Scandal. A book is soon to appear in Dresden entitled "A Fight for a Royal Child." The author is Ida Kremer. She tells of her experiences as governess in the house of the Countess Montignone until she was obliged to depart by order of the court marshal of the king of Saxony.

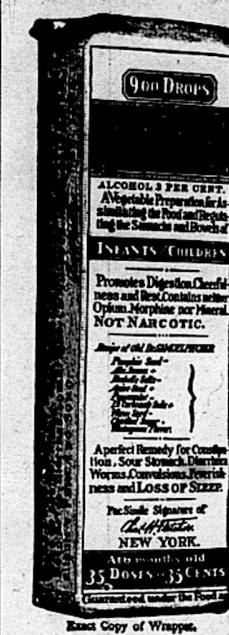
Describing Weather Conditions. The weather is called calm in the air is not moving at more than three miles an hour; 34 miles is a strong breeze, 40 a gale, 75 a storm, and 90 a hurricane.

Shake into Your Shoes Allen's Foot-Ease. It cures painful, swollen, smarting, sweating feet. Makes new shoes comfortable by all Druggists and Shoe Stores. Don't accept any substitute. Sample Free. Address A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Save the Babies.

INFANT MORTALITY is something frightful. We can hardly realize that of all the children born in civilized countries, twenty-two per cent, or nearly one-quarter, die before they reach one year; thirty-seven per cent, or more than one-third, before they are five, and one-half before they are fifteen!

We do not hesitate to say that a timely use of Castoria would save a majority of these precious lives. Neither do we hesitate to say that many of these infantile deaths are occasioned by the use of narcotic preparations. Drops, tinctures and soothing syrups sold for children's complaints contain more or less opium, or morphine. They are, in considerable quantities, deadly poisons. In any quantity they stupefy, retard circulation and lead to congestions, sickness, death. Castoria operates exactly the reverse, but you must see that it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. Castoria causes the blood to circulate properly, opens the pores of the skin and allays fever.



Letters from Prominent Physicians addressed to Chas. H. Fletcher.

Dr. A. F. Fowler, of St. Louis, Mo., says: "I have prescribed your Castoria in many cases and have always found it an efficient and speedy remedy." Dr. B. D. Down, of Philadelphia, Pa., says: "I have prescribed your Castoria in my practice for many years with great satisfaction to myself and benefit to my patients." Dr. Edward Parrish, of Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "I have used your Castoria in my own household with good results, and have advised several patients to use it for its mild laxative effect and freedom from harm." Dr. J. B. Elliot, of New York City, says: "Having during the past six years prescribed your Castoria for infantile stomach disorders, I most heartily commend its use. The formula contains nothing deleterious to the most delicate of children." Dr. C. G. Sprague, of Omaha, Neb., says: "Your Castoria is an ideal medicine for children, and I frequently prescribe it. While I do not advocate the indiscriminate use of proprietary medicines, your Castoria is an exception for conditions which arise in the care of children." Dr. A. Parker, of Kansas City, Mo., says: "Your Castoria holds the esteem of the medical profession in a manner held by no other proprietary preparation. It is a pure and reliable medicine for infants and children. In fact, it is the universal household remedy for infantile ailments." Dr. H. W. Merrill, of Augusta, Me., says: "Castoria is one of the very finest and most remarkable remedies for infants and children. In my opinion your Castoria has saved thousands from an early grave. I can furnish a number of testimonials from this locality as to its efficiency and merit." Dr. Norman M. Geer, of Cleveland, Ohio, says: "During the last twelve years I have frequently recommended your Castoria as one of the best preparations of the kind, being safe in the hands of parents and very effective in relieving children's disorders, while the case with which a pleasant preparation can be administered is a great advantage."

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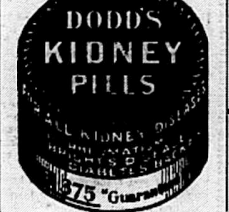
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England's Debt to France. One of the chief debts to France is that she nourishes our ideas, transforms them, makes them her own, just as she transplanted and transmitted the flower of the Renaissance in an earlier day. With all our national vanity we never dispute the passage. It is only territory and diplomatic prestige and commerce about which we quarrel with our "sweet enemy."—London Academy.

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ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
GUARANTEED CURED
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The record of the new world famous Mahabharata of Cleveland, Nevada, reads that a resident from Arabian Arabia, yet the facts, vivid and interesting as they are, are absolutely true. The man who bought Mahabharata stock at 16c per share, made something like \$200 per cent profit in two years, or 100 per cent per month.

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U. S. GOV. REPORT

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