

The Market for Perfection.

Supreme excellence always finds a market and a good price. No matter what one does, if it is done better than anybody else can do it, it meets a demand. A man who can play 30 games of chess at one time while he is blindfolded earns a large wage by his skill. The peaches put up by a woman who can prepare them so that they are a little better than any other canned peaches command twice as high a price as the product of a less successful rival. It is not only the artist like Paderewski or Caruso who makes fame and fortune by his unique gifts. In varying degree, it is anybody who in the most humble sphere of life achieves unique excellence. The Youth's Companion tells of a certain New England hotel that is famed for its good cooking. The secret of it is largely this: the proprietor seeks far and wide through the region for women who have a reputation for making some single dish. Mrs. Brown's fried chicken, Mrs. Smith's doughnuts and Mrs. Johnson's pandowdy are famous. The shrewd hotel keeper offers these women a handsome sum of money to fry chicken and make doughnuts and pandowdy for six weeks for his fortunate guests. So superiority again finds its market and its praise. Ambition to excel is good common sense. A great king may build himself a monument designed to eclipse all other royal monuments. A rich man may try to roll up a fortune bigger by millions than other fortunes. But neither king nor millionaire can become exclusive possessor of the rewards of superiority. Good, plain work superlatively well done fits into the scheme of the universe. It makes the world richer, by contributing its share to that perfection which is civilization's constant quest.

American Gastronomy.

It is generally recognized that the digestive organs of the American are fearfully and wonderfully made. In no respect is this more apparent than in the consumption of so-called "sea food," from the Atlantic seaboard to the Mississippi valley. The Chicago epicure may be forgiven for liking Cape Cod and Blue Points opened a thousand miles from tidewater. But among the strangers who sojourn in New York hotels and dine in New York restaurants, the e is an unhal lowed taste for fish which should either disgust the ear or induce ptomaine poisoning, or both. Weak fish, when served under the alias of "sea trout," are devoured by victors from the west, in season and out, whether softened by hot sun or hard ened and spoiled by cold storage. The wise man, disregarding all the time-honored warnings, knows that he may eat his fill of lobsters and crabs, and may even wash them down with milk, provided they were alive when cooked. But not all the digestive tablets in America can act as antidote to blue fish which have been dead for days in the hold of a smack, or have been laid out in the arctic atmosphere of a cold-storage plant, to be resurrected after several months have waxed and waned. A good sauce may (temporarily) conceal the fact that fish cannot be embalmed. So, says the New York Post, we suppose the Bostonian will go on eating red snappers from the Gulf of Mexico, while the Galveston gourmet enjoys "live cod" beneath a tropical sun.

A "Burning" Subject.

Prof. Flux, who has just edited a new edition of Jevons' "Coal Question," first published 40 years ago, shows that that writer has been much misunderstood, and generally reassures the British public as to the day when it must do without coal. The rate of increase of coal consumption during the last 20 years Prof. Flux proves to have been materially less than during the preceding 20. But this diminution is not constant, as the increase was slower in the decade 1885-94 than in the decade following. The average annual increase Prof. Flux puts at two per cent. If the present rate of increase is maintained till 1954 the total output a year will then be 569 millions of tons, according to the London Tribune. As there is a visible supply of 100,000 millions of tons, with a probable, as yet unproved, supply of 40,000 millions more, four-fifths of the former will still be intact in 1954. So that even the great-grandchildren of the present generation will not feel that the danger of a coalless hearth is pressing.

Colorado, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona, meet and form a point upon a spur of the Carizo mountains. At no other place on the globe do we find four states, territories or provinces uniting to form such a junction, remarks the Boston Traveler. The states are so evenly divided that there is but one "four corner" in the country. This point is not easy of access, and few tourists ever see it, yet a monument stands at the point, erected by United States surveyors and inscribed with the names of the states whose boundaries meet there.

Sir Thomas Lipton is right in saying that the boats which in late years have contested for the America's cup are mere racing machines, which are not only worthless for real cruising, but dangerous to the men who handle them. If there are to be any more international races, says the Philadelphia Bulletin, there should be an end to this kind of costly and risky tomfoolery.

He married the seamstress because he loved her sew.

IOWA STATE NEWS

Events of Recent Occurrence Throughout the Commonwealth.

COUNTY OFFICIAL SUICIDES.

Faced Thirty-three Indictments For Embezzlement.

Rock Rapids.—Matthew Preister, the indicted supervisor of Lyons county, killed himself on the 11th by cutting his throat in his own barn. He was to have been brought into court that morning to face no less than thirty-three indictments for forgery, embezzlement and larceny of road funds.

Preister's rash act was undoubtedly caused not only by the accusations under which he has been for a short time, but because he was unable to secure bonds for \$8,000. In spite of this he was allowed by officials to spend the night in his own home.

Preister arose early in the morning and went out to the barn as usual. Some time elapsed and then members of his family, growing alarmed, went out for him.

A dreadful sight awaited inside the barn. He lay there with his throat cut deep and wide and the blood streaming forth.

Preister was found by his wife in the haymow of the barn. She had gone out to the barn to get coal and discovered blood upon the chunks she was shoveling. On going up in the haymow, from whence the blood evidently came, she discovered the body of her husband. He had taken his jackknife and severed the jugular vein.

Preister had lived in Allison township, this county, for many years and was well known and popular. It is believed that he got hard up and relied the vouchers of the road fund for the sole purpose of hiding the amount of money taken from the county.

FREE HUGH SLOAN

Van Buren County Judge's Son Wins In Suit.

Mount Pleasant.—Judge Smythe in the district court here sustained the demurrer raised by the defendant in the case of the state of Iowa against Hugh Sloan of Van Buren county, which has the effect of releasing Sloan and freeing him from the indictment, which has been over him for several months.

He was indicted for embezzling several thousand dollars while trustee for Bates Manning, a minor, and the case came to Henry county on a change of venue.

The demurrer of the defendant the question that the statute under which he was indicted did not cover trustees and Judge Smythe so held.

A civil suit in which Sloan was found to be owing Manning some money by the Van Buren county court is now pending in the supreme court on Sloan's appeal, which involves the same set of facts that the criminal case did.

Sloan is a son of Judge Sloan of the Second judicial district bench and the case has attracted much attention over southeastern Iowa.

VICTIM OF SHOOTING.

Ben Howard, Aged 20, Killed While Hunting Muskrats.

Sidney.—Ben Howard of Hamburg was accidentally shot and killed while out hunting. He had been trapping muskrats on the Clover Wave ranch, two miles north of town and went out, taking his gun, a single barrel shotgun. As he did not return, a search was instituted, which resulted in the finding of his dead body. From appearances, he was climbing a bank near the river, pulling his gun after him when the hammer was caught by some roots and the gun discharged. The shot struck him under the chin and ranged upward through the brain. Death must have been instantaneous. He was 20 years of age and unmarried.

SUE FOR VOTING MACHINES.

Supervisors of Winneshiek County Made Defendants In Suit.

Dubuque.—The Winneshiek county voting machine imbroglio is to be settled in the federal court at Dubuque. A petition has been filed in the case entitled the United States Standard Voting Machine company vs Hjerfeld et al of the board of supervisors. The action is brought in equity to recover \$3,000 damages alleged to have been sustained through a conspiracy on the part of defendants to defraud the company out of benefits of the contract entered into with the county. Twenty-seven machines were contracted for but not used, owing to prejudice, and machines were branded inadequate. The case comes up at the April term.

He Sues Parents In Law.

Woodbine.—Suit for \$50,000 alienation of his wife's affections has been instituted in the federal court at Council Bluffs by Dr. E. L. Sweet against Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Kibler and their son, Lee Kibler. Sweet is married to a daughter of the Kiblers who are the wealthiest people in Harrison county. He is a nomadic dentist and it is said that his wife's people objected to her traveling around the country and induced her to remain at her old home. Suit for divorce is believed to be pending.

Fined For Shooting Boys.

Boone.—William Coleman, who was mired up in the watermelon scrape at Fresno last summer, and killed three boys full of buckshot, was fined \$150.

\$165,000 LOSS BY FIRE.

Council Bluffs Implement House Is Destroyed.

Council Bluffs.—The five story building and three story annex, occupied the largest implement and vehicle warehouse on the Missouri river, was destroyed by fire. The loss on stock controlled by the company is estimated at \$90,000 on stock owned by other companies, \$15,000; on building, \$60,000.

Owing to recent arrangement of insurance some of which had not yet been placed, no reliable estimate can be made on the insurance, but it will not exceed 50 per cent.

The fire was the most spectacular occurring in Council Bluffs in years. The building was packed from cellar to roof with machinery, buggies, wagons, pumps, etc. On the second floor there was a double deck of buggies.

The fire started in the roof and burned slowly, raging from 5:33 o'clock to nearly 9 o'clock before being under control, and a large force was required throughout the night to prevent it spreading.

BEAT AND KICK GIRL.

Dubuque Young Woman Is Brutally Treated.

Dubuque.—Mrs. Agnes Merritt, a pretty young widow, was brutally assaulted, gagged and robbed while returning home at 8 o'clock p. m. near Eighteenth street on Clay street. Two men sprang from the shadows, threw her to the ground and took a pocket-book containing several dollars. An effort was made to remove her gloves to get at the rings but it failed, the assailants being scared off by an approaching pedestrian. The woman was kicked and her mouth was badly swollen where one of the brutes had roughly thrust a handkerchief. The guilty parties have not been apprehended.

BODY FOUND NEAR CHURCH.

John H. Hartman Picked Up Dead In Ploery.

Council Bluffs.—John Henry Hartman was found dead near the Baptist church, ten miles northeast of Council Bluffs. His home is at Creston. The cause of the man's death was not determined by the coroner's jury, which declared it to have been accidental. The only mark of violence on the man's body was over the right eye.

It is reported that Hartman had had domestic trouble, but not of such serious character as to drive him to suicide. He was supposed to have had about \$100 upon his person, but only \$45 was found.

WILL SEND OUT OATS SPECIALS.

Iowa Grain Dealers' Association to Follow Plan of Corn Trains.

Des Moines.—Prominent grain men in the state, under the direction of the Iowa Grain Dealers' association, are planning to send out special



Robert G. Cousins.

Robert G. Cousins, who has been appointed chairman of the house committee on foreign affairs, represents the fifth Iowa district and has been in Congress since 1893. He is a native Iowan, having been born in Cedar County in 1859. In 1881 he was graduated at Cornell, and has practiced his profession since that time. Mr. Cousins has served in the Iowa legislature and also has been prosecuting attorney. In 1888 he was elected a presidential elector. His home is at Tipton. Mr. Cousins assumes the position made vacant by the death of Robert Roberts Pitt of Illinois.

Fire Smothers Man to Death.

Spencer.—William Hatfield lost his life at Peterson. A number of men were playing cards in the basement of Plagman & Fasterson's hardware store when the lantern exploded and ignited some oils. The rest escaped and thought Hatfield came out and afterwards entered again to find him dead. He had been intoxicated. Hatfield leaves a wife and several children. A coroner's inquest was held and it was found that he came to his death by being smothered. The store's stock was much damaged.

Wound Proves Fatal.

Council Bluffs.—Alfred Flower, the boy who received a gunshot wound in the leg a few days ago and afterward had the limb amputated, died from tetanus. The change for the worse was very sudden and death came after one convulsion.

Burnham Guilty of Larceny.

New York.—George Burnham, Jr., a vice president and general counsel of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance company, was convicted Tuesday of larceny of \$7,500 of the company's funds.

ON THIN ICE!



John D. Rockefeller has taken up skating and is already able to cut the figure 8.—News item.

58,368 IN REGULAR ARMY

SECRETARY OF WAR TAFT'S REPORT IS MADE PUBLIC.

More Officers Needed—Gives High Praise for Work Done in San Francisco After Earthquake.

Washington.—In his annual report, made public Tuesday night, Secretary of War Taft devotes much space to the work of the army at San Francisco after the earthquake. He accords the highest praise to Gen. Funston, Gen. Greely, the other officers and the enlisted men.

The report shows that the actual strength of the regular army is 3,709 officers and 54,659 enlisted men. During the year there was a total net decrease of 1,446.

These figures do not include 3,177 men of the hospital corps.

There were also in the service 25 officers and 554 enlisted men of the Porto Rico regiment and 110 officers and 5,013 enlisted men of the Philippine scouts. This is a net increase of two in the Porto Rico regiment and a net decrease of 45 in the Philippine scouts.

Including the hospital corps, Porto Rico regiment and Philippine scouts with the regular army, there was a total net decrease from last year of 1,241.

Secretary Taft renews his recommendation of last year that congress provide that the detail to the general staff of line officers below the rank of major should create vacancies in the line.

The total number of enlistments in the army during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906 (exclusive of the hospital corps and Philippine scouts), was 24,083. The percentage of native born among the original enlistments was 89. Of the 24,083 accepted applicants, 21,303 were native born, 2,683 were of foreign birth, 14 were Indians, 13 were born in the Philippine islands (enlisted for band musicians), and 70 were born in Porto Rico.

The relative number of desertions in the army has continued to increase, the number for the past fiscal year being 7.4 per cent of the whole number of enlisted men in service during that period, as against 6.8 per cent during the preceding year.

The paragraphs devoted to the discharge of the colored soldiers of the Twenty-fifth regiment were made public some days ago.

STARTLING TALE FROM HAWAII.

Two Complete Japanese Regiments Said to Be There.

Honolulu.—It is stated here and has been reported to the United States government at Washington that two regiments of Japanese, completely officered, are in Honolulu disguised as laborers. Whether they are armed is not known.

Washington.—The Honolulu report that it was stated there that Japanese troops, fully officered, were in that city disguised as laborers and that the fact had been reported to this government met with an emphatic denial here Wednesday night. Acting Secretary of State Bacon said he had heard nothing of such a report. Secretary Taft stated that no such report had ever been made to this government, and at the Japanese legation the story was promptly denied.

Former Senator Brown Dies.

Washington.—Former United States Senator Arthur Brown, of Utah, who was shot in his apartments at the Hotel Raleigh Saturday afternoon by Mrs. Anna M. Bradley, of Salt Lake City, died at midnight Wednesday night at the Emergency hospital.

Bishop McCabe Stricken.

New York.—Bishop McCabe of Philadelphia, of the Methodist Episcopal church, was stricken with apoplexy here Tuesday. It is believed that he will recover.

Mrs. Birdsong Is Convicted.

Hazelhurst, Miss.—Mrs. Angie Birdsong was found guilty Tuesday of manslaughter for killing Dr. Thomas Butler, and was recommended by the jurors to the mercy of the court. The minimum penalty is \$500 fine.

Daring Bank Holdup Felled.

Great Bend, Kan.—Joseph S. Kearns of Chicago tried to hold up the Brinkman bank, but was captured after a fight in which Bud Westfall, an express driver, was shot and killed by one of the bandit's pursuers.

PARIS PRIESTS SEEK TROUBLE.

Urge Parishioners to Attend the First Outlawed Mass.

Paris.—The clergy of Paris issued special appeals Wednesday to their parishioners to be present at the churches Thursday at the first mass celebrated outside the pale of the law. The government, however, purposes to proceed gently. These services will not be broken up, but policemen will be in attendance to note infractions of the law and cite offending priests or their assistants before the nearest justice of the peace.

The chief danger of disorders in Paris is believed to lie in the possible invasion of churches by rowdies and free thinkers.

There was a riotous demonstration at Nancy Wednesday while the bishop was moving out of his residence. A crowd of 2,000 accompanied the officials to the residence, hooting them constantly. The bishop will be prosecuted on the charge of assaulting a policeman, because he laid his hand upon a policeman's shoulder while he was leaving his residence.

Paris.—Mgr. Montagnini, secretary of the papal nunciature at Paris, who has represented the Vatican here since the recall of the papal nuncio, was escorted to the Italian frontier by a commissary of police Tuesday night, the government having ordered his arrest and expulsion.

Premier Clemenceau, replying to a question in the chamber of deputies Tuesday night as to the reason for the expulsion of Mgr. Montagnini, said it was because of his complicity with prominent clergymen of Paris, against whom proceedings were pending, in inciting church-goers to rebellion. Interference by foreigners on orders from Rome in the politics of France, he declares, was not permissible.

The premier, amid thunders of applause, tersely summed up the situation, declaring that the government's conciliatory propositions toward the church had been exhausted and that it had been decided in future to leave the onus on Rome.

ROBBED THE NEWTON BANK.

J. S. Kearns Confesses That He Committed That Crime.

Great Bend, Kan.—Joseph S. Kearns, the former Chicago dry goods clerk and newspaper man, who was captured here last Saturday after robbing a Great Bend bank in broad daylight, confessed Tuesday to having robbed the Midland National bank at Newton, Kan., on the afternoon of November 13, when he locked the clerks and customers, six in all, in the bank vault and escaped with \$1,800.

Kearns said that he sent part of the money secured in the Newton robbery to his mother and sisters, at Ann Arbor, Mich. He spent some of it in living at fashionable hotels in Chicago and New York and lost several hundred dollars in a Chicago gambling house.

Nobel Prize for Roosevelt.

Washington.—C. Hauge, the minister from Norway, called at the White House Monday and informed President Roosevelt that the Norwegian storting had conferred on him the Nobel peace prize. The president announced that he probably will use the money, nearly \$40,000, to establish a permanent industrial peace conference in Washington.

National Bank Closed.

Washington.—The Farmers' and Drovers' National bank of Waynesburg, Pa., was closed Wednesday by direction of the comptroller of the currency and Bank Examiner J. B. Cunningham has been appointed receiver.

Upholds Right to Strike.

Madison, Wis.—Federal Judge A. L. Sanborn, in deciding the case of the Allis-Chalmers company against the Iron Molders' Union of Milwaukee, upheld the right to strike and even the formation of a conspiracy to strike.

Ex-King of Dahomey Dies.

Algiers, Algeria.—Behanzin, former king of Dahomey, died suddenly here Monday. He had been under treatment for nephritis. His wife and his son, Prince Ouanila, were at the exiled monarch's bedside.

SCORES ROOSEVELT

SEN. DUBOIS OF IDAHO MAKES CHARGES AGAINST PRESIDENT

IN THE REED SMOOT DEBATE

Sensational Address Made in Senate on Alleged Actions in Recent Campaign.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 14.—The senate yesterday listened to the second speech which has been made this session against the continuance of Reed Smoot as senator from Utah. It was delivered by Senator Dubois of Idaho, who after reviewing in detail the workings of the Mormon church and Mr. Smoot's prominent connection therewith, concluded with the charge that President Roosevelt had used the weight of his administration to assist the republican Mormon vote in the last election.

The address was of considerable length, the first portion being devoted to a review of the Mormon church. Mr. Dubois asserted that polygamous marriages were still being contracted, although surreptitiously, and that an aristocracy of polygamists was being built up by the church officials who now arrange and select these polygamous marriages. But no record of polygamous marriages is kept which is available for the American people. Because of this, he pointed out, the fertility of passing a national law prohibiting the practice.

As to Senator Smoot, he declared, it made no difference whether he was or was not a polygamist.

"Smoot," he said, "represents the church and not the state and would do the bidding of the church before he would serve the real interests of the state or of the nation."

Turning his attention to the campaign preceding the recent election, Mr. Dubois read the press dispatches of Oct. 22, which stated the president had sent Secretary Taft into Idaho to speak in advocacy of law and order. At that time Mr. Dubois said he had telegraphed the president that the only issue in Idaho was the desire of the Mormon hierarchy to continue to dominate the politics of the state, and that the president had been misled if he thought there was any other issue.

"I call attention to these messages of the presidents for two purposes, one to indicate the views of our former executives, the other to mark the contrast between them and the present occupant of the White House. Mormonism is more insidious, more dangerous and a greater menace to our government and civilization today than the non-Mormon citizenship of Utah and of Idaho think they are entitled to the support of law abiding citizens everywhere in their efforts to maintain American citizenship in these Mormon states, and if they cannot receive that, they have the right to demand that the president of the United States shall not use the great power vested in him in the interest of those law defying and un-American organizations in their determination to rule the politics of this section of our country."

QUITS REFORM SPELLING.

President Will Withdraw Order to Public Printer.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 14.—President Roosevelt will withdraw his simplified spelling order to the public printer and hereafter all documents from the executive departments will again be printed in the old fashioned style. Representative Landis of the joint committee on spelling had a conference yesterday with the president, when the president said he did not wish to have spelling overshadow matters of great importance, and expressed a willingness to revoke his order for the new spelling in case the house of representatives should go on record as opposing the system. Accordingly, late this afternoon, Mr. Landis introduced the following resolution in the house:

"Resolved, That it is the sentiment of the house of representatives that hereafter in presenting reports, documents, or other publications authorized by law, ordered by congress or either branch thereof, or emanating from the executive departments, their bureaus or branches, and independent offices of the government, the government printing office should observe and adhere to the standard of orthography prescribed in generally accepted dictionaries of the English language."

The measure was passed without a dissenting vote, although Mr. Gillett of Massachusetts, who made a fight for simplified spelling before the house committee on appropriations and has been regarded as the champion of the president's attitude, explained that he did not wish to give the impression that he had changed his mind. Mr. Gillett said he saw that the house was overwhelmingly against the innovation and consequently he bowed to its will.

The system of reform spelling was put into effect by the president during the recess of congress, and all public documents supplied to the executive departments have been printed in the simplified way. These documents have been pouring in on congress since the opening day, much to the dissatisfaction of a large majority of the members of the house. As a result the government printing office was using two forms of spelling in public printing, the old method for congress, and the reformed method in the executive documents. This caused a confusion and comment unfavorable to the reform, and finally was made an issue between the legislative department having previously frowned upon the president's order.

FILLING UP THE CANADIAN WEST.

The American Settler is Welcomed to Canada.

A number of the leading agriculturists on this side of the line have been noticing the growth of the Canadian West in recent years, and draw attention to the fact that there seems to be no abatement of the influx of settlers to that great grain-growing country. The Buffalo Express thus refers to the subject:

"Canada West continues to grow. There were 4,174 homestead entries there in July of this year, as against 1,571 in July, 1905. Canada plans herself over this fact, with becoming pride. But what appears to make her neighbors happiest is the statement that of these 4,174 homesteaders, 1,212 were from this side of the line. Little is said about the 37 Canadians who crossed the border to take up land in Canada West, or of the 400 from Great Britain, or of the 1,200 non-British countries. It is apparent that makes Canada rejoice most is the fact that 1,212 American farmers who decided to try their fortunes in Canada West.

"The compliment is deserved. The 1,212 were mostly from Dakota and other farming states, and go into Canada fitted better than any other class of immigrants for developing the country. They take capital with them, too, say Canadian papers proudly. In every way, they are welcome over there."

As the Express well says, the American is welcomed to Canada, and the reasons given are sufficient to invite the welcome. The American farmer knows thoroughly the farming conditions that prevail in the Canadian prairie provinces, and is aware of every phase of agricultural development in recent years.

In practical knowledge of what labor and investment he is by long odds superior to any European settler. He knows what is required for a successful, and he is able and willing to do it, and his future causes apprehension to the successful Canadian farmer. The agent of the Canadian Government, whose address appears elsewhere, says that the difference between the manner and customs of the farmer from Dakota, Oregon or Minnesota and the farmer from Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta is not nearly so marked as that between the farmer of the Maritime provinces and the Ontario tiller of the soil. Hence the welcome to the 1,212 homesteaders of the Canadian West, and there are hundreds of thousands of them left, that is extended to the settler from the Western States.

UNDERSTOOD WHAT WAS SAID.

In no Other Way Can Actions of Cat Be Explained.

As striking a cat story as I have heard in a long time comes from Alton, N. M., and is vouched for absolutely, says a writer in the Boston Record. The cat was accustomed to visit the next door neighbor after each meal to be fed and petted, bringing also two kittens.

One of the women at the house thus visited, who had entertained a dislike for cats, finally, on observing the animal, expressed aloud a liking for the gray kitten and said she intended to ask to be allowed to keep it.

The next day when Mother Cat came for her bits only one kitten accompanied her, but she took away some choice morsels for the one left at home. This continued several days, when the woman who had first expressed intention to get the kitten, which the cat was feeding, remarked that she had given up wholly the idea of securing the gray kitten. All this fell into place at the next meal and she had done so since.

A New Sleeping Car Story.

Among the railroad visitors in town yesterday was E. A. Miller, general passenger agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. He was at one of the general offices in town and at the Hollenden Hotel yesterday told a story of one of the sleeping car porters who was recently found asleep while on duty. This is contrary to the rules of the St. Paul Road, and the negro man was in trouble when found by the inspector on The Pioneer Limited. He had been wits about him, however, and in response to the inspector's inquiry as to what he was doing asleep, he said: "I'll tell you how it was, boss. I have only been with the company a short time and before coming here I was working on such and such a railroad. The line was so rough that I could not get any sleep. Since I have been working for The St. Paul Paul the road has been so smooth that I just could not keep awake."

Mr. Miller says that while the negro had violated the rules, he was permitted to keep his job on account of his wit.—Cleveland Leader.

To Utilize Power of Tides.

A group of several engineers and capitalists, headed by William C. Weber, of Boston, believe they have revolutionized the industrial power by a new device utilizing the power of the tides so as to manufacture compressed air. A plant is about to be erected at South Thomaston, Me., to demonstrate the value of this invention.

To prevent that tired feeling

Ironing day—Use Defiance Starch. Saves time—saves labor—saves money—will not stick to the iron. The big 16 oz. package for 10c, at your grocery.

New Market for Herring.

A new market for Yarmouth herring has been opened in the Canadian West. Some Scotch merchants having made an experimental shipment there, the fish are being handled by Prince Leopold Napoleon Murat.

The greatest cause of worry

Ironing day can be removed by Defiance Starch, which will not stick to the iron. Sold every where for 10c.

DOES YOUR BACK ACHE?

Profit by the Experience of One Who Has Found Relief.

James R. Keeler, retired farmer, of Fenner street, Casenovia, N. Y., says: "About fifteen years ago I suffered with my back and kidneys. I doctored and used many remedies without getting relief. Beginning with Doan's Kidney Pills, I found relief from the first box, and two boxes restored me to good, sound condition. My wife and many of my friends have used Doan's Kidney Pills with good results and I can earnestly recommend them."

Young Man Extensive Traveler. Lord Ronaldshay, though only thirty years of age, probably has done more traveling for his age than any man living. Few people know more about the Himalayas and Persia. He has also found time to explore Kashmir, Baluchistan, Ladak, Tibet and the Persian gulf, to say nothing of Ceylon.

The extraordinary popularity of fine white goods this summer makes the choice of Starch a matter of great importance. Defiance 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.

Seeks Practical Knowledge. The Montenegrin minister of agriculture is a practical man. Poultry breeding is at present engaging his attention, and in his office he has had a hen sitting to hatch a special brood of chickens. There are now nine chickens chirping round his chair.

To wash veiveteen. Velvetine may be washed by shaking it about in warm Ivory Soap suds, then rinse thoroughly and let it drip dry. On no account squeeze or wring it. Be careful to hang it straight on the line, for otherwise it will be crooked when dry. ELEANOR R. PARKEE.

Kaiser's Favorite Coffee. The German emperor will drink no other coffee than that grown in Mexico.

Defiance Starch—Never sticks to the iron—no blotches—no blisters, makes ironing easy and does not injure the goods.

On Par with Austrian Capital. The population of Chicago now almost exactly equals that of Vienna.

Trappers' Supplies Sold Cheap. Write for catalog and circular No. 3, N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

A Misunderstanding. Apropos of a misunderstanding on the canteen question, Gen. Frederick D. Grant said at a dinner in Washington:

"It is like the case of my friend Maj. Green. Maj. Green said to his servant one morning:

"James, I have left my mess boots out, I want them soled."

"Yes sir, the servant answered. "The major, drowsing for dinner that night, said again:

"I suppose, James, that you did as I told you about those boots?"

"James laid 35 cents on the bureau."

"Yes, sir," said he, "and this is all I could get for them; though the corporal who bought 'em said he'd have given half a dollar if pay hadn't been so far off."

Unearthing the Briber. During a recent campaign in England a certain woman called on a laborer's wife and asked if her husband would vote for Lord Blank. "No, he won't," was the reply. "But, remember the blankets and coals you got from the clergyman?" "Never mind them. He's been promised a new pair of trousers if he votes for Mr. Dash."

Suspecting that this was a case of bribery that must be outdone, the woman canvasser offered a sovereign if the woman would tell her who had promised the trousers. The money paid over, the woman smiled.

"Promised them," she said, "and I'll buy them out of your sovereign."

NO MEDICINE.

But Change of Food Gave Final Relief.

Most diseases start in the alimentary canal—stomach and bowels.

A great deal of our stomach and bowel troubles come from eating too much starchy and greasy food.

The stomach does not digest any of the starchy food we eat—white bread, pastry, potatoes, oats, etc.—these things are digested in the small intestines, and if we eat too much, as most of us do, the organs that should digest this kind of food are overcome by excess of work, so that fermentation, indigestion, and a long train of ills result.

Too much fat also is hard to digest, and this is changed into acids, sour stomach, belching gas, and a bloaty, heavy feeling.

In these conditions a change from indigestible foods to Grape-Nuts will work wonders in not only relieving the distress but in building up a strong digestion, clear brain and steady nerves. A Wash woman writes:

"About five years ago I suffered with bad stomach—dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation—caused, I know now, from eating starchy and greasy food."

"I doctored for two years without any benefit. The doctor told me there was no cure for me. I could not eat anything without suffering severe pain in my back and sides, and I became discouraged."

"A friend recommended Grape-Nuts and I began to use it. In less than two weeks I began to feel better, and inside of two months I was a well woman and have been ever since."

"I can eat anything I wish with pleasure. We eat Grape-Nuts and cream for breakfast, and are very fond of it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," page, "There's a reason."

PRESIDENT TELLS OF CONDITIONS IN PORTO RICO

Special Message the Result of Chief Executive's Recent Visit.

MUCH GOOD WORK DONE

Progress Made Under American Administration Is Pointed to with Pride—Last Year the Most Prosperous the Island Has Ever Known—Congress Urged to Confer Full American Citizenship Upon the Porto Ricans—Would Have All Insular Governments Placed in One Bureau.

Washington.—President Roosevelt's message, describing conditions in Porto Rico, and making recommendations for legislation he believes necessary, was read to the congress. It is as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

On November 21 I visited the island of Porto Rico, landing at Ponce, crossing by the old Spanish road by Cayey to San Juan, and returning next morning over the new American road from Arecibo to Ponce; the scenery was wonderfully beautiful, especially among the mountains of the interior, which constitute a veritable tropic Switzerland. I could not embark at San Juan because the harbor has not been dredged out and can not receive an American battleship. I do not think this fact creditable to us as a nation, and I earnestly hope that immediate provision will be made for dredging San Juan harbor.

I doubt whether our people as a whole realize the beauty and fertility of Porto Rico, and the progress that has been made under its admirable government. We have just cause for pride in the character of our representatives who have administered the tropic islands which came under our flag as a result of the war with Spain; and of no one of them is this more true than of Porto Rico. It would be impossible to wish a more faithful, a more efficient and a more disinterested public service than that now being rendered in the island of Porto Rico by those in control of the insular government.

I stopped at a dozen towns all told, and one of the notable features in every town was the gathering of the school children. The work that has been done in Porto Rico for education has been noteworthy. The main emphasis, as is eminently wise and proper, has been upon primary education; but in addition to this there is a normal school, and agricultural school, three industrial and three high schools. Every effort is being made to secure not only the benefits of elementary education to all the Porto Ricans of the next generation, but also as far as means will permit to train them so that the industrial, agricultural and commercial opportunities of the island can be utilized to the best possible advantage. It was evident at a glance that the teachers, both Americans and native Porto Ricans, were devoted to their work, took the greatest pride in it, and were endeavoring to train their pupils, not only in mind, but in what counts for far more than mind in citizenship, that is, in character.

I was very much struck by the excellent character both of the insular police and of the Porto Rican regiment. They are both of them bodies that reflect credit upon the American administration of the island. The insular police are under the local Porto Rican government. The Porto Rican regiment of troops must be approved by the congress. I earnestly hope that this body will be kept permanent. There should certainly be troops in the island, and it is wise that these troops should be themselves native Porto Ricans. It would be from every standpoint a mistake not to perpetuate this regiment.

In traversing the island even the most cursory survey leaves the beholder struck with the evident rapid growth in the culture both of the sugar cane and tobacco. The fruit industry is also growing. Last year was the most prosperous year that the island has ever known before or since the American occupation. The total of exports and imports of the island was \$45,000,000, as against \$18,000,000 in 1901. This is the largest in the island's history. Prior to the American occupation the greatest trade for

any one year was that of 1896, when it reached nearly \$23,000,000. Last year, therefore, there was double the trade that there was in the most prosperous year under the Spanish regime. There were 210,273 tons of sugar exported last year, of the value of \$14,156,319; \$3,555,163 of tobacco, and 28,320,322 pounds of coffee of the value of \$3,481,102. Unfortunately, what used to be Porto Rico's primo crop—coffee—has not shared this prosperity. It has never recovered from the disaster of the hurricane, and moreover, the benefit of throwing open our market to it has not compensated for the loss inflicted by the closing of the markets to it abroad. I call your attention to the accompanying memorial on this subject of the board of trade of San Juan, and I earnestly hope that some measure will be taken for the benefit of the excellent and high grade Porto Rican coffee.

There is a matter to which I wish to call your especial attention, and that is the desirability of conferring full American citizenship upon the people of Porto Rico. I most earnestly hope that this will be done. I can not see how any harm can possibly result from it, and it seems to me a matter of right and justice to the people of Porto Rico. They are loyal, they are glad to be under our flag, they are making rapid progress along the path of orderly liberty. Surely we should show our appreciation of them, our pride in what they have done, and our pleasure in extending recognition for what has thus been done, by granting them full American citizenship.

Under the wise administration of the present governor and council, marked progress has been made in the difficult matter of granting to the people of the island the largest measure of self-government that can with safety be given at the present time. It would have been a very serious mistake to have gone any faster than we have already gone in this direction. The Porto Ricans have complete and absolute autonomy in all their municipal governments, in their power over them possessed by the insular government; being that of removing corrupt or incompetent municipal officials. This power has never been exercised save on the clearest proof of corruption or of incompetence—such as to jeopardize the interests of the people of the island; and under such circumstances it has been fearlessly used to the immense benefit of the people. It is not a power with which it would be safe, for the sake of the island itself, to dispense at present. The lower house is absolutely elective, while the upper house is appointive. This scheme is working well; no injustice of any kind results from it, and great benefit to the island, and it should certainly not be changed at this time. The machinery of the elections is administered entirely by the Porto Rican people themselves, the governor and council keeping only such supervision as is necessary in order to insure an orderly election. Any protest as to electoral frauds is settled in the courts. Here again it would not be safe to make any change in the present system. The elections this year were absolutely orderly, unaccompanied by any disturbance; and no protest has been made against the management of the elections, although three contests are threatened where the majorities were very small and error was claimed; the contests, of course, to be settled in the courts. In short, the governor and council are co-operating with all of the most enlightened and most patriotic of the people of Porto Rico in educating the citizens of the island in the principles of orderly liberty. They are providing a government based upon each citizen's self-respect, and the mutual respect of all citizens; that is, based upon a rigid observance of the principles of justice and honesty. It has not been easy to instill into the minds of people unaccustomed to the exercise of freedom the two basic principles of our American system; the principle that the majority rule, and the principle that the minority has rights which must not be disregarded or trampled upon. Yet real progress has been made in having these principles accepted as elementary, as the foundations of successful self-government.

I transmit herewith the report of the governor of Porto Rico, sent to the president through the secretary of state. All the insular governments should be placed in one bureau, either in the department of war or the department of state. It is a mistake not so to arrange our handling of these islands at Washington as to be able to take advantage of the experience gained in one, when dealing with the problems that from time to time arise in another.

In conclusion let me express my admiration for the work done by the congress when it enacted the law under which the island is now being administered. After seeing the island personally, and after five years' experience in connection with its administration, it is but fair to say that I have not seen a law that would be devised this law to say that it would be well-nigh impossible in the actual working would have accomplished better results. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The White House, Dec. 11, 1906.

Spanish Custom in Decay. Formerly the dowry of every peasant girl in Spain included a set of linen sheets. On account of the increased cost of linen, this branch of trade has dwindled down to an insignificant figure.

Behind on Rent. "They say poor Shifter is ten years ahead of his time."

"Well, it's not true. I'm his landlord, and I know he's just six months behind."—Tit-Bits.

Italy's King a Coin Collector. The king of Italy's hobby is the collection of coins. In his collection are more than 50,000 specimens. Strange to say, he is not musical, much to the regret of his musical subjects, of whom there are so many in that land of sunshine and song.

Wooden Spoons in Brittany. The making of wooden spoons is a handicraft in Brittany, and of considerable importance, for wooden spoons are employed almost universally there for table use.

any one year was that of 1896, when it reached nearly \$23,000,000. Last year, therefore, there was double the trade that there was in the most prosperous year under the Spanish regime. There were 210,273 tons of sugar exported last year, of the value of \$14,156,319; \$3,555,163 of tobacco, and 28,320,322 pounds of coffee of the value of \$3,481,102. Unfortunately, what used to be Porto Rico's primo crop—coffee—has not shared this prosperity. It has never recovered from the disaster of the hurricane, and moreover, the benefit of throwing open our market to it has not compensated for the loss inflicted by the closing of the markets to it abroad. I call your attention to the accompanying memorial on this subject of the board of trade of San Juan, and I earnestly hope that some measure will be taken for the benefit of the excellent and high grade Porto Rican coffee.

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That an article may be good as well as cheap, and give entire satisfaction, is proven by the extraordinary sale of Defiance Starch, each package containing one-third more Starch than can be had of any other brand for the same money.

Thinks Clergy Are Losing Ground. Mr. Charles Booth, the great social scientist, in his volume on "Religion in London" is convinced that the clergy are losing ground by becoming servers of tables and organizers of charity instead of spiritual guides to their flocks.

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 laundering 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. Try Defiance Starch and you will be pleasantly surprised at the improved appearance of your work.

Care of Children's Teeth. At Strasburg, Germany, a dental clinic has been opened at the university for the treatment of school children. Either all the school children are sent, in order, by their teachers. Each child is quickly examined, as many as eighty children being dealt with in an hour, and nearly 300 a day, by a single doctor. Teaching goes hand in hand with treatment. The doctor tells the child how to use a tooth brush, sees that he uses one, and sends him home to practice with it. The movement is spreading. In Wiesbaden and Mulhausen school dental clinics are to be erected.

Worth Knowing. That Alcock's Plasters are the highest result of medical science and skill, and in ingredients and method have never been equaled. That they are the original and genuine porous plasters upon whose reputation imitators trade. That Alcock's Plasters never fail to perform their remedial work quickly and effectually. That for Weak Back, Rheumatism, Colds, Lung Trouble, Strains and all Local Pains they are invaluable. That when you buy Alcock's Plasters you obtain the best plasters made.

Wood at Eight Dollars a Pound. "French walnut is the finest wood we have," said the cabinet-maker. "It comes from Persia, but it is prepared in France. I have seen French walnut worth \$8 a pound, and it is a common thing to pay \$2 a pound for it. Of course it is used principally for veneering. Only millionaires could have chairs and tables of solid French walnut."

"Mahogany, wonderful as it is, rarely fetches such high prices. From \$2 to \$3 is a very good price per pound for this wood."

"Ebony, if it is in a particularly large piece, so that it will cut well, will often bring \$5 a pound in the wood market."

LIMB RAW AS PIECE OF BEEF. Suffered for Three Years with Itching Humor—Cruiser Newark U. S. N. Man Cured by Cuticura.

"I suffered with humor for about three years off and on. I finally saw a doctor and he gave me remedies that did me no good, so I tried Cuticura when my limb below the knee to the ankle was as raw as a piece of beef. All I used was the Cuticura Soap and the Ointment. I bathed with Cuticura Soap every day, and used about six or seven boxes of Cuticura Ointment. I was thoroughly cured of the humor in three weeks, and haven't been affected with it since. I use no other Soap than Cuticura now. H. J. Myers, U. S. N., U. S. S. Newark, New York July 8, 1905."

Scheme Worked Out Badly. Congressman Sulzer represents a densely populated district on the East side of New York city. It occurred to him some months ago that though there are no gardens in his district some of his constituents might grow plants in boxes placed on window sills or fire escapes, so he sent an assortment of seed to the inmate of a model tenement house owned by one of his friends. The latter met him a few days ago and said: "See here Sulzer, I want you to cut out that seed business. It's the limit!" "Why, what's the matter?" asked the astonished Sulzer, and he explained why he had sent the seeds. "Oh, you meant well, all right," returned the friend, scornfully, "but when I visited the place the other day I found that about five families were raising cabbage, cucumbers and tomatoes in the bath tubs."

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP THREE Empire Typewriting Machines two small plus one bigger, all in good order, and one Elliott Sewing Machine, attaches with thread, guaranteed in good order. R. R. DONNELLEY & SONS COMPANY, Chicago.

LIVE STOCK AND MISCELLANEOUS ELECTROTYPES. Write for terms and conditions. Address: J. A. KELLOGG NEWSPAPER CO., 12 W. Adams St., Chicago.

PATENT ATTORNEYS. Wm. T. Collins, Pa. Dist. Attorney. Washington, D. C. Address: Iron. Terminus, Michigan ref.

WANTED: A GOOD SALARY PAID. SALESMEN NURSERY CO., Le Mars, Iowa.

DEFIANCE STARCH easiest to work with and starches outwell nice.

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Furs, Hides, Pelts. Write for prices and ship to McMillan Fur & Wool Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

When a miser marries he picks out a woman who looks nice in her old clothes.

National Pure Food and Drugs Act. The Garfield Tea Company's preparations comply in every respect with the requirements of The National Pure Food and Drugs Act, June 30th, 1906. Serial No. 384, assigned by the Government, will appear on every package of their goods.

Jealous. Mother—What's Tommy been fighting about? Little Sister—Oh, he's mad because Jimmy Smith has to wear spectacles and he doesn't—Detroit Free Press.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss. FRANK J. CHERNEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHERNEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, Ohio, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHERNEY, sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 4th day of December, A. D. 1906. A. W. O'LEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

Followed Adam's Example. "My wife taught me," said Charles Caffere recently, confessing to robbing Denver stores of Oriental rugs.

WOODBROS. CASTORIA. A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of INFANTS AND CHILDREN. Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC. Fac-Simile Signature of Dr. J. C. HITCHCOCK, NEW YORK.

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

For Emergencies at Home For the Stock on the Farm Sloan's Liniment Is a whole medicine chest Price 25c 50c & \$1.00

Send For Free Booklet on Horses, Cattle, Hogs & Poultry. Address Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Boston, Mass.

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All Cloth Hats, Children's Dresses, etc. made to fit like new with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES.

The man who can "turn a woman can govern a nation."

Mrs. Winslow's soothing Syrup. For children teething, soothes the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic.

Much of the spring poetry written is not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of good faith.

Top Prices for Hides, Furs, Pelts. Write for circular and catalogue No. 9, N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis.

Rich Prize for Scientists. The person who discovers a method of communication between planets will receive \$20,000 from the French Academy of Science.

IF YOU WANT WHAT YOU WANT WHEN YOU WANT IT ALWAYS KEEP A BOTTLE OF ST. JACOBS OIL

IN THE HOUSE AND YOU WILL HAVE A QUICK, SAFE AND SURE REMEDY FOR PAIN WHERE YOU CAN GET IT WHEN NEEDED. PRICE 25c AND 50c

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of J. C. HITCHCOCK In Use For Over Thirty Years CASTORIA THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

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SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Disorders from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Heartly Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Headache, Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Constipation, Pain in the Side, BILIOUSNESS, Flatulency, and Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

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Stand Every Test for exterior and interior work. A. L. O. Paint contains only the best materials, selected with the greatest care and skilfully combined in proper proportions with

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Vertical text on the far left edge of the page.

Anthony Drew Actor

By Elliot Walker

(Copyright by Joseph B. Keweenaw)

The deacon projected his chin, rubbed the tip of it with the second finger of his right hand and set plaintively: "I wish we had pet back."

His wife laughed, pushing a cup of tea across the table, and said: "You're a fool. I wish we had pet back."

"David, I can't make out what it is about Drew to which you object so much. He is not obnoxious and he is not a fool. I understand your longing for Peter; I, too, miss him dreadfully after his 11 years of service, but, really, isn't this now a better man?"

"That's just it," returned the deacon, his blue eyes twinkling with a faint suggestion of being humorous; "it isn't so much what he says, but his way of saying it, and the looks he bestows upon me. He—ah—gives me a funny feeling. I can't explain it exactly, but it lessens my dignity. I have actually forgotten myself so far as to tell him one of those ridiculous stories, Serena. I afterwards regretted doing so, but they slipped out before I thought."

The man who made the deacon laugh shut the door of the carriage house and went softly on to turn by the heavily veiled piazza.

He was not old as years go, but there were lines in his face and man wrinkles in the eye corners.

The deacon came outside as his man's feet rattled the gravel. It was



"Thank God!" burst from the man with a terrible effort at self-control.

In his mind to be stern as became the position of employer.

"Through?" he inquired, abruptly.

"All through, sir. Horses, cow, wagon washed, garden work up, every thing but supper, and that won't take much time. Then, with your permission, I'd like the evening off. He back by 10:30, sir."

It was directly after a short devotional exercise (a few beloved verses and a prayer following the morning meal) that Drew came in looking much distressed.

"There's a young one outside who appears to be lost," he announced.

"First I saw her, she was out by the rose bushes. She won't go away and I can't make head nor tail of her talk. Never heard such lingo. What'll I do?"

"Bring her in," cried Serena. "I'll understand the child. She may have wandered over from the hotel."

"Here she is, then," said Drew rather crossly, and led inside a little hazel-eyed creature with a cloud of fair hair.

"Why, you blessed baby!" Serena knelt with difficulty, holding out her arms. "Where did you come from dear?"

The visitor came forward dutifully for a fervent embrace. The old man patted her. She showed no embarrassment at the strange surroundings but smiled sweetly and uttered some unintelligible words.

"Beyond me!" exclaimed the deacon, agitated. "Is it French?"

"No," replied his better half, equally at a loss. "I don't know what it is. All that day Drew searched for information without avail. No one has ever seen the child."

"We will advertise," cried the deacon.

For a week they waited in daily expectation. No replies came. A month passed.

"Very strange," proclaimed the deacon. "A mystery, Serena. An utter mystery."

"Not a mark on her clothing, and that all of excellent quality, David; not a sign to tell who she is or where she came from. My dear I have never seen a sweeter child, or one so quiet and happy. Play with Mary's toys and singing her queer little songs. She must be the age of our baby when she was taken. Why, it seems—it seems—oh! I can't tell you. I want to keep her, husband. I want her." Serena's voice broke as she felt for her handkerchief.

"Now, stop!" reproved the deacon. "You mustn't, my love. I know, I know, but, really—"

"Why not? She must be taught and taken care of. What does Drew say?"

the indecency to ask if we intended to send the little girl to the town farm in case she was not claimed."

One morning the deacon strutted up to his menial, who was laboring diligently at the woodpile.

"Drew," he said, sharply. "I am afraid we must part."

Anthony struck his ax on a log and faced around.

"All right, deacon," he returned coolly. "I've done my best, but you haven't seemed satisfied lately. I'm ready to go."

"There's no fault to find with your work, Drew, but a change is necessary. We wish a man on the premises who—ah—who takes a natural interest in children. The fact is, Mrs. Emmons and I have decided to keep the little girl, and—ah—"

He stopped at sight of the man's face. It was like a stone, colorless and rigid. Drew was drawing great shuddering breaths, holding himself in a clench, quivering fists.

"A good fellow," whispered the deacon, alarmed. "I didn't mean to hurt your feelings. I'm sorry—"

"Thank God!" burst from the man with a terrible effort at self-control all unavailing, for he bowed his head on his arm, rocking and sobbing. "Penny! My little Penny! My own little girl! I've placed you. I've placed you!"

"Come!" said the deacon gently and led him to the barn.

There it was, sitting on the new hay that he calmed and told his story.

"I'm a minstrel," he said, "a nigger minstrel. If you like; not a star, but a good all-around man. I make money I was away out in Wisconsin with a troupe, when they wired me my wife was dying. I got to her in time for her last words, Tony, put the baby with the best people you can find. Promise me, Tony. And on my knees I swore it, and God be thanked, I've done it. A dying mother's prayer deacon. You'll care for Penny tenderly, I know."

"Yes," murmured the old man, "as if she were my own. Go on!"

"When Penelope died, sir, there I was, with a wandering profession and a baby eight months old. She's nearly four years old now. I didn't know a thing about babies except that they had to be nursed. Finally, a chap I knew in the show business told me of a Norwegian family, nice people and kind. He could talk their language, and through him I put her with them. They were glad, too, for I paid 'em well, and they didn't have much. Not a word of English did they speak to me, but that was nothing to me, nor to me."

"All the time I was thinking what to do, and last fall the Norwegian outfit informed me that they were going to Dakota in the spring. Of course I couldn't let Penny go with them; it was time she changed, anyway."

"A month after this news, the troupe I was traveling with gave a performance at Hurryburg. It was on a Saturday night, and a freight wreck blocking the trains, we stayed over Sunday morning—ah! it was a fine day—I hired a rig and drove into the country. Coming through Fayetteville, I reined up in front of this house and jumped out."

"It's the very place for Penny. I kept thinking, not knowing for an instant what I could do about it. Walking up the path I spied a long, dark, red-headed gawking sitting on the horse block chewing a twig."

"Peter!" ejaculated the deacon. "He should have been at church."

"Yes, sir, it was Peter. I approached him and opened up. He told me all about you and Mrs. Emmons, and in ten minutes I was ready to die if I could get my child in such a home. It was what I'd dreamed of. My mind makes up quick. Says I: 'My friend, I'd like your job. What's it worth?'"

"Then I told him my story as man to man. He slid off his perch, grabbing my hand. 'I'll do it for the little gal,' says he. 'I loves little gals, and we fixed it up. Peter's been in my pay ever since he left.'"

"The deacon's mild blue orbs were staring through his spectacles.

"What next?" he inquired, with rather an injured infection.

"Deacon Emmons, I've done you work all right, haven't I?"

"What's that to do with it?"

"Just this. All last winter I labored to learn how, threw up my contract, went into a lively stable then I was with a forist. I half froze on a farm learning to milk. I asked questions and studied, chopped wood did everything I could think of, and when the time came I was fit for the job, with recommendations. Peter got out. I got in."

"You must forgive the deception, sir. If you could know the agony of these days and nights, when I have feared that, after all, you might feel it was best to put her somewhere else. I have worked so hard for it; it was like a madness with me. I have been through a hard strain, deacon."

"You renounce all claim, then Drew?"

"Except to help provide for her and see her sometimes."

"Very well. It shall be a legal adoption." His tone was suddenly brisk and business-like.

"It's what I want. Thank you, sir! Thank you, forever. A man will be here to-night to take my place. Good-by, deacon."

The deacon met the clasp with one as warm, and blinked.

G. A. Davis Meads; of the west. Mrs. B. Stoddy is very ill at this writing: G. A. Davis entertained Rev. and Mrs. Bell and baby Nellie at dinner Sunday. Will Ester from Oklahoma spent Sunday in Albion. Mrs. N. H. Ester is spending this week in Oklahoma.

Popular Dog. Jack, a dog at the Palace theater, London, known to theater people all over the world, died the other day and his death was announced with an official eulogium. He watched the stage door when the doorkeeper was away and ran and got him if the bell rang and had been trained to fall on and extinguish any burning substance he saw, such as a piece of paper. He was choked to death by a piece of money he was taking to a restaurant to buy his dinner with.

Police Court in Public House. The only place in the country where the police-court business is conducted at a public house is at Blofeld, Norfolk. This has been going on for 100 years, and the brewers have made no charge to the authorities for the use of the room. A new courthouse is now ready for occupation, and the magistrates are leaving their old quarters with a feeling of regret.

Modest Chief. When Lord Seiborne, high commissioner of South Africa, appointed a new paramount chief of the Basuto tribe the other day, and admonished him to walk in the ways of his fathers, the new chief replied: "I am strong, yet I am frightened of the blanket that has descended upon me, and I do not know how I shall carry it."

Exciting Sport. Last winter the Norwegians varied the excitement of ski running by yoking the runner to a motor cycle by a long leather strap, which he grasps with his left hand. The speed attained is enormous, and great skill is required to avoid being pulled over, as the body is apt to outrun the feet. The pastime is growing very popular.

What He Wanted. "Ah," said the fortuneteller, sighing deeply and getting a mystic expression into her eyes, "you wish to learn what the future will hold for you?"

"Not exactly," replied the patron, passing over his dollar, "I want to find out what the future will let go of for me."—Judge.

Southern Farm Values. It is computed that farm properties in the 11 states that once succeeded from the union have risen in value more than \$1,000,000,000 in two years. The average yield of these lands since this century began is \$200,000,000 a year greater than it was in the preceding six years.

Church Town. The town of Willis has 183 inhabitants, and 176 of them belong to the church. Four of the seven who do not belong are town loafers and the other three are infants, who will be taken in as soon as the weather warms up and they can be baptized.—Kansas City Journal.

The Young Idea in Japan. No child goes to school in Japan under six years of age. Two hours a week are set apart to teach the child ethical knowledge and one hour for the study of etiquette—how to walk, bow, pour tea and hold the hands and fingers.

Rush for Rubber. The Bombay Advocate of India says: "The glowing accounts from Ceylon of what rubber trees will do will result, we are convinced, in a rush to the Spicy Isle more sensational than that of ten years ago to the icy Klondike."

Valuable Law Practice. Few lawyers in Great Britain make more than \$50,000 a year, but Mr. Moulton, who has just succeeded Lord Justice Mathews, is believed to have given up a practice worth at least twice as much.

Gems Preferred. Harry (in the department store)—How would this book "Gems of Thought," do for Belle's birthday?

Maudie—I'm afraid that Belle is more given to thoughts of gems.—Boston Transcript.

Girls Dance Together. Dancing in India is held in the highest esteem and dates back many centuries. The girls never dance with the men, but with one another, performing all sorts of grotesque figures.

Useless Words. Statistics show that the sooner a man allows his wife to have the last word the sooner the controversy will end.—Chicago Daily News.

Sweet-Scented Smoke. The "Egyptian" cigarette is made of Turkish tobacco and paper manufactured in France or Austria and is rolled by Greeks.

Boastful. A Japanese, writing in the Paris illustration, says: "Britain, even with her feet, is but a transient guest in the far east."

Municipal Hake-Off. Of every \$100 that a New Yorker pays in rent, it is estimated that \$12.35 goes into the pockets of municipal "servants."

Midway. Kalker—How do you feel? Bocker—Too tired for winter and of tired enough for spring.—N. Y. Sun.

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ORIGINAL NOTICE.
In the District Court of the State of Iowa, in and for Polk county, January Term, 1907.
William W. Northway, Plaintiff, vs. Agnes B. Northway, Defendant.

To Agnes B. Northway: You are hereby notified that on or before the 27th day of December, A. D. 1906, the petition of plaintiff in the above entitled cause will be filed in the office of the clerk of the District court of the state of Iowa, in and for Polk county, Iowa, claiming of you a divorce on the grounds of adultery, and asking for the custody and control of her two minor children, Irene Trent and Clarence Trent, aged 18 months and 3 years respectively, and that unless you appear thereto and defend before noon of the second day of the next term being the January term of said court, which will commence at Des Moines on the 7th day of January, 1907, default will be entered against you and judgment and decree rendered thereon.

You are further notified that unless you appear thereto and defend on or before noon of the second day of the next term, being the January term of said court which will commence at Des Moines on the 7th day of January, 1907, default will be entered against you and judgment and decree rendered thereon.

Dated this third day of December, A. D. 1906.
W. C. STROCK,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

W. J. WATERS, Ph. G. R. Ph. Mgr.
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This old, reliable preparation has been in constant use for over ten years, and is considered a necessary toilet article in thousands of homes. It is guaranteed free from all injurious drugs or chemicals. NELSON'S HAIR DRESSING makes harsh, stubborn, kinky, curly hair soft, pliant and glossy, enables you to comb it with ease and to do it up in any style consistent with its length. It is perfectly safe and harmless. By supplying the needed oils directly to the roots of the hair, NELSON'S HAIR DRESSING tones up, invigorates and nourishes the scalp, stops the hair from falling out, increases its growth, and prevents the hair from splitting and breaking off at the ends, and gives the hair new life and vigor. NELSON'S HAIR DRESSING removes Dandruff, cures Tetter, itching and Scaling of the Scalp, etc.
There is nothing experimental about Nelson's Hair Dressing; it has been thoroughly tested and is endorsed by thousands of satisfied users. Try a box and be convinced that it does all and more than what we claim for it.
WHAT THOSE WHO KNOW HAVE TO SAY:
Mrs. Isabelle Byrd, Battle Creek, Michigan, writes: "I recommend it wherever I go. It has done wonders for me."
Mrs. W. L. Grifer, McMillanville, Tenn., writes: "I have used Nelson's Hair Dressing for nearly four years and would not be without it. It is the most wonderful beautifier on the market for colored people. There are others, but none like Nelson's."
Mrs. C. Corvina, Fernandina, Florida, writes: "I have been an agent for your Nelson's Hair Dressing for nearly four months. It is the best selling article I ever sold."
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NELSON'S HAIR DRESSING is put up in 4-ounce square tin boxes and sold all over the world. It is sold at all drug stores for 25c a box. If you cannot get it at your drug store, send us 30c in stamps and we will mail you a box. We want good agents (male or female). Write for prices, terms, etc.
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ORIGINAL NOTICE.
In the District Court of the State of Iowa, in and for Polk county, January Term, A. D. 1907.
Leola Trent, Plaintiff, vs. C. C. Trent, Defendant.

To the above named defendant: You are hereby notified that on or before the 27th day of December, A. D. 1906 the petition of plaintiff in the above entitled cause will be filed in the office of the clerk of the District court of the state of Iowa, in and for Polk county, Iowa, claiming of you a divorce on the grounds of adultery, and asking for the custody and control of her two minor children, Irene Trent and Clarence Trent, aged 18 months and 3 years respectively, and that unless you appear thereto and defend before noon of the second day of the next term being the January term of said court, which will commence at Des Moines on the 7th day of January, 1907, default will be entered against you and judgment and decree rendered thereon.

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Dated this third day of December, A. D. 1906.
W. C. STROCK,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

A New York physician has published a "lost, strayed or stolen" advertisement for "one redhead." He has received answers from or relating to girls, ducks, parrots, firecrackers and a white horse. But what he really wants is his office boy. Rush is apocryphal humor in Manhattan.

THE CHURCHES
Catholic Church, Cor. of 15th and 16th Sts., Buxton, Ia. Sunday School at 10:30 a. m. Rev. T. L. Griffith, pastor.
St. Paul's, Buxton, Ia. Sunday School at 10:30 a. m. Rev. T. L. Griffith, pastor.
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S. L. Tiggs, R. G. Deputy Grand Master, Burlington, Iowa.
D. Thomas, R. W. S. Grand Warden, Buxton, Iowa.
T. H. Sturgis, R. W. J. Grand Warden, Sioux City, Iowa.
A. A. Bland, R. W. Grand Treasurer, Keokuk, Iowa.
H. K. Hillon, R. W. Grand Secretary, Omaha, Neb.
E. T. Banks, R. W. Grand Custodian, Des Moines, Iowa.
J. H. Shepard, Chairman of Committee on Foreign G. D. Des Moines, Iowa.
The local lodges are requested to send in a list of your elected officers so we can publish a complete roster of the lodges. (The Editor.)

NOTICE OF OFFICIAL VISITATION
I will visit officially the lodges of the jurisdiction on the dates as here stated. W. M. S. will take notice.
Clinton, December 3 and 4, 1906.
Davenport, December 5 and 6, 1906.
Burlington, December 10 and 11, 1906.
Keokuk, December 12 and 13, 1906.
Ottumwa, December 14 and 15, 1906.
Albia, December 18 and 19, 1906.
Buxton, December 20 and 21, 1906.
Clarinda, December 22 and 23, 1906.
Enterprise, December 27 and 28, 1906.
Des Moines, December 31, 1906, and January 1, 1907.
Omaha, January 2 and 3, 1907.
Sioux City, January 7 and 8, 1907.
Newton, January 9 and 10, 1907.
Okaloosa, January 11 and 12, 1907.
Marshalltown, January 14 and 15, 1907.
Cedar Rapids, January 17 and 18, 1907.
W. H. Milligan, G. M.

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Special round trip Homeseeker rate of one fare plus \$2.00 to Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Canada, every Tuesday. Similar rates first and third Tuesdays of each month, September to November inclusive, to Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and British Columbia. Cheap round trip summer tourist rates to points in Minnesota, North Dakota and Puget Sound points; also, via Great Lakes.
Low one way Colonist rates to western points on sale daily to October 31. Please note rates from Des Moines to few more important stations: Billings, Mo., \$10.00 Helena and Butte, Mont. \$24.00 Spokane, Wash. \$26.50, Portland, Ore., \$24.00 Seattle and Tacoma, Wash., Van Couve and Victoria B. C. \$29.00. For further information please call on or address W. K. Adams, District Passenger Agent or D. E. Banburg, City Passenger Agent, 513 Walnut street.

Iowa State Bystander

Published every Friday by the Bystander Publishing Co., Des Moines, Ia. Iowa's home paper.

Official paper of the M. W. U. Grand Lodge of Iowa, A. F. & A. M. Iowa State Federation of Colored Women and International Grand Congress of Heroines of Jericho of America.

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- Keokuk.....N. L. Fields
- Maquokette.....Miss F. Burdick
- Muscatine.....Miss Fannie Gross
- Marshalltown.....I. L. Brown
- Ottumwa.....Edna A. Martin
- Rock Island.....James Toliver
- Sioux City.....Miss Myrtle Downing
- Moine, Ill.....Mrs. R. H. Pollard
- Boone.....Miss Mary Coleman
- Washington.....N. L. Black
- Galesburg, Ill.....T. S. Patton
- Dubuque.....Henry A. Martin
- Minneapolis, Minn.....Mrs. G. H. Wade
- Albia.....Miss May Davis
- Cedar Rapids.....Mrs. Adelaide Perkins
- Madison.....Anna Harper
- Okaloosa.....Luella E. Franklin
- Vanport.....Mrs. D. S. Johnson
- Omaha.....Miss Blanche Wade
- Huntsville.....Miss Della E. Henderson
- Yonmouth, Ill.....J. T. Wallace
- Moline, Ill.....Miss Mable Tarver
- Rock Island, Ill.....Mrs. Wm. Taylor

N. B. to Correspondents.—Please mail your letters that contain news for publication not later than Wednesday morning to insure publication for the current week.

United Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. OF Iowa and its Masonic Jurisdiction

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS.
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J. H. Shepard, Chairman of Committee on Foreign G. D. Des Moines, Iowa.
The local lodges are requested to send in a list of your elected officers so we can publish a complete roster of the lodges. (The Editor.)

North Star Lodge, No. 2, A. F. & A. M.—Meets first Thursday in each month at Masonic Hall—Northwest corner of Tenth and Center streets.
E. Tracy Blagburn, W. M.; H. H. Jacobs, secretary.

Mt. Olive Lodge, No. 17, A. F. & A. M.—Over 120 First Avenue, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Meetings first Tuesday of each month. C. H. Scaroy, W. M.; 1004 9th Avenue; L. D. Lowery, secretary, 903 S. 8th street.

Rescue Lodge, No. 25, A. F. & A. M.—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday of each month, 8:30 p. m. 1423 1/2 N. 26th street. H. K. Hillon, Sec., address 911 N. 24th street.
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