

IOWA STATE BYSTANDER.

VOL. XIX, No. 8

DES MOINES, IOWA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1912.

Price Five Cents.

CITY NEWS.

Miss Allen Bolden of Indianapolis, Ia., is in our city visiting with Mrs. A. C. Fisher.

Mrs. Chas. J. Roy has been quite sick the past week at her home on Crocker street.

Mrs. H. E. Jacobs and daughter, Lillian, are spending a very pleasant two week's visit at the farm home of Mrs. Scott of Indianapolis.

Mr. M. F. Graves of Booneville, Mo., arrived in the city, Monday night and has accepted a position in the Palisade barber shop 1010 W. Center St.

Mrs. Hutton of Omaha, Neb., is in our city, visiting friends and acquaintances. She is the guest of Mrs. Davis also Mrs. Henderson.

Mrs. Luther-Abbey and son Leon will arrive in our city Saturday, from Minneapolis, Minn., at guest of Dr. and Mrs. Dulan 1619 E. Walnut St.

The Dramatic Art club meets next Tuesday afternoon with Miss Georgia Blagburn. The study of the lesson from book II of Paradise Lost.

Messrs. Lawrence and Enzie Norgan, two of Des Moines favorite musicians, are now filling an engagement at Milwaukee's famous Palm Garden for the summer.

Miss Gertrude Hyde, Messrs. Bernham Hyde, Jesse H. Graves, and Atty. S. Joe Brown returned home Saturday morning from Iowa City, where they attended the commencement exercises.

Mrs. Harvey Brown left Wednesday for Bowling Green, Mo., to visit with her mother Mrs. Nora Wilson. She will also visit awhile in Hannibal, Mo. with Mrs. Lucy Page.

Misses Lizzie and Nora Brown of Denver, Col., who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Wilkinson and other relatives in our city for the past three weeks, left for their home Tuesday.

Mt. Moriah Tabernacle 567 Daughters of Tabor will give a lawn social Monday evening, Aug. 5, 1912 at Mrs. Bessey Smith's lawn 1332 Wayne St. Take Walker St. car. All are welcome to attend.

Clarence Hogan, an employee at the State Capital, is having his vacation and left for Moberly, Mo., Tuesday to visit with his mother, Mrs. Nanny Skillman. Clarence owns a nice home and is doing well.

Miss Enola V. Thompson, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John L. Thompson, returned home from Ottumwa, where she has been visiting Mrs. Wells Fowler and Mrs. Mate Clark. She had a very fine time with the children of Ottumwa. Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Johnson gave a dinner in honor of her. A very enjoyable time by the little ones, long to be remembered by Enola.

John L. Thompson, the newly elected Grand Master of the Masonic Lodge of Iowa returned home from his collecting trip. He reports that he has been the recipient of many congratulations upon his election. At Ottumwa Golden Star Lodge, led by the Master H. E. Williams, Grand Junior Wardens, assisted by the Electa Chapter of Eastern Star tendered him a reception last Friday evening. Fully one hundred were present. A fine time was enjoyed by all.

We were all greatly surprised when a few of the Sir Knights of King David Temple and the Daughters of Arctice Tabernacle gave a surprise birthday party on July 24th, in honor of the H. P. Mrs. Mattie Brooks, at her residence, 1623 Searle street. There were thirty-two in number. They presented her a beautiful linen table cloth and towels. Mrs. Brooks and daughters rendered several selections, after which a three course luncheon was served. All present enjoyed the evening and departed wishing Mrs. Brooks many birthdays.

WONDERFUL RESULTS ON SHORT NOTICE

I have used your Pomade. It's the best thing I ever used for making curly hair smooth. I have not finished my bottle, but can see wonderful results, writes Mrs. Louise E. Hayes of Pinerville, S. C.

Try Ford's Hair Pomade for harsh, stubborn and unruly hair and Ford's Royal White Skin Lotion for the complexion. Ask your druggist for them. Be sure and get the genuine (Ford's) manufactured by the Ozonized Oil Marrow Company, Chicago, Ill.

Granulated Sore Eyes Cured. "For twenty years I suffered from a bad case of granulated sore eyes," says Martin Boyd of Henrietta, Ky. "In February, 1903, a gentleman asked me to try Chamberlain's Salve. I bought one box and used about two-thirds of it and my eyes have not given me any trouble since." This salve is for sale by ALL DEALERS.

Mr. E. S. Morgan received a letter from his son, Wm. E. now at Fairbanks, Neb., stating that he was seriously ill and that his physician had given up any hopes of his recovery.

Atty. S. Joe Brown, who was recently appointed Chief Commissioner of the National Emancipation Commemorative society for the State of Iowa, has named the following as his assistants: Atty. Jas. A. Spears and Dr. B. F. Spooner, Buxton; Atty. J. L. Thompson, Rev. T. L. Griffith and Rev. Bice U. Taylor, Des Moines; Mr. Alonzo Draine, Keokuk; Mr. T. H. Sturgis, Sioux City, Mr. M. O. Culbertson, Clinton; Mr. W. S. Page, Ottumwa, Mesdames E. R. Hall and J. B. Rush, Des Moines; Mesdames E. A. Carter and L. Foster, Buxton; Mrs. Ruth Bright, Davenport; Mrs. Cora Jones, Oskaloosa, Mesdames Ollie Gross and Mary F. Bland, Keokuk; Daisy Johnson, Ottumwa; and Mrs. Etta Grant, Sioux City. persons will each co-operate with the Chief Commissioner in an effort to see that their particular locality is represented at the celebration of the Golden Jubilee and Semi-Centennial of the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation to be held in the Nat'l Capital Sept. 22d and 26th.

Des Moines Negro Lyceum. The Des Moines Negro Lyceum met Tuesday, July 31st, with Mr. Branham N. Hyde at his home, on 13th St. The evening was spent in reviewing the recent convocation expenses at Iowa City. Mr. Branham M. Hyde and Atty. S. Joe Brown being the principal speakers. Mrs. Hutton of Omaha was present and addressed the club.

The next meeting of the club will be held with Mrs. Emma Pyree 13th and Day St., at which time she will tender a reception to the Lyceum members. The program will consist of echoes from the National Federation of colored Women's clubs, led by Mrs. S. Joe Brown and Mrs. J. E. Rush. All members of the lyceum are urged to be present at this meeting.

Iowa Woman Wins Honors in N. A. C. W. Special to Bystander. Hampton, Va., July 28. The ninth biennial session of the National association of Colored women, adjourned its five day session at Hampton Institute, this city last evening after electing as its president, Mrs. Hooker T. Washington wife of the distinguished Negro educator who received his early training at "Hampton." The banner for the largest amount of money raised for the National Ways and Means fund was awarded to Mrs. S. Joe Brown of Iowa who was also named as Chairman of the Department of Social Science, as a token of appreciation for her splendid paper on the subject of "American Social Ethics."

The next session of the National Association will be held at Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio, the 4th week in July.

EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS. The City of Rock Island is noted for the location of the famous United States Arsenal upon the Island between the two states. It is one of the largest and oldest United States arsenals in the West and is a very attractive and well kept grounds. Here we find plenty of arms and ammunition and many make thousands of guns and war equipments. Every day it employs several thousand men. The colored people, as a general thing, are doing fairly well. Many of them are old settlers and highly esteemed. One of the leading ones here is Mr. J. H. Slaughter, who in south Rock Island, owns his own home, and has been working for one firm for more than a quarter of a century. His wife is an enthusiastic church and society worker. Their daughter, Mrs. Andy Fulton is well known in Des Moines where she resides. Mr. Morrison is also one of the pioneers and owns valuable property covered with fruit and poultry. He is an old soldier, and one of his daughters, Miss Catherine has a successful Hair Dressing Parlor in the business part of the city. J. H. Slaughter is another successful citizen who is employed at the Rock Island Depot. He owns several acres of valuable land within the city limits near 32d and 10th Ave. He is doing well. Mr. Chas. Windsor, formerly of this city, lives here and is doing nicely. They are remodeling their beautiful home and it will indeed be a very pretty home when completed. Their only son, Charles, is a student in the high school. Mrs. Mary Windsor, his wife, will chronicle the news from Rock Island to the Bystander this year. Mr. C. E. Burris, the veteran mail carrier, is still on the force having been there for more than 25 years. He still publishes the Mystic Light, a Masonic Monthly magazine which is indeed interesting as Mr. Burris is

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Miss Adah Frances Hyde received her education in the public and high schools of Des Moines and was graduated from the Modern Language course of West High school in 1908. The same year she entered the College of Liberal Arts of the State University at Iowa City from which she was graduated on last Friday. Miss Hyde is the daughter of R. N. Hyde, who is one of the successful business men of our race and it has been one of his great ambitions to have his daughter receive a college education. That wish was gratified when on last Friday she received the degree Bachelor of Arts. Miss Hyde, along with Miss Carey is the first young negro woman to receive a degree from the State University of Iowa. She expects to make teaching her vocation and did special work in study of the languages.



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P. G. M. of the Masonic Lodge also of high standing in the Chapter and Commandery of Illinois. His daughter does most of the mechanical work on the Myette Light. They have recently installed a new type setting machine in their office.

Moline was our next stop. Here we find the colored people doing fairly well. Mr. Geo. Tarver is still employed with the Channel Ice Co. Mr. C. Culbert is doing nicely. Mr. C. B. Walkup is one of the leading men. He owns valuable property. S. B. Walkup is another one of the highly respected citizens in this town. J. L. Jones is one of the reliable citizens of this city. He is a cook by trade. Mr. C. Tarver, 1511 13th Ave. is still employed at the public schools. He owns a beautiful home and his two daughters are employed in Chicago. Mr. H. Wood is doing nicely and owns a nice home. Miss Alice Garnett will represent the Bystander as our regular correspondent for the ensuing year. We hope you will send your news to her. Rev. Simms, formerly of this city is pastor of the A. M. E. church and is doing nicely. His daughter is teaching music. Mrs. A. Jones owns a nice home. Geo. W. Gorman also owns a nice home and is doing well.

From Moline we wander into Monmouth, Ill. Here we find a large number of colored people most of whom own their homes and are doing well. J. McFarlin owns valuable property and is the only blacksmith here. Thos. W. Wallace also owns valuable property. Mr. John H. Twyman is one of the most successful young business men in the town. He is in the carpet cleaning business and has a large trade. He also owns some thorough bred horses. He also owns valuable farms in Canada and several houses and lots in this city. He is a member of the national business league. His uncle is claimed to be one of the wealthiest colored men in this State and runs a first class colored grocery store and owns several pieces of valuable property. He has been in the mercantile business for several years. He came from Kentucky and also owns some valuable farms in Canada. He is a credit to any race.

Mrs. Eliza Smith is one of the leading cateresses in western Illinois. She has followed this profession for many years and has been very successful. Her husband is employed here. They own one of the finest homes in this State and are highly esteemed by the white race in this part of the state. Mrs. J. Mason owns valuable property. Her son is Rev. Mason, a Baptist minister who is preaching in Cairo, Ill. Another one of her sons is a successful lawyer in Cairo, Ill. Mrs. Jones, known as the "House Doctor" is a hustling citizen of this town. He cleans and renovates houses and has a large trade outside of this city. His only son graduated from Wilberforce college and is now a teacher here. Mr. Jones is a well read man and has a large collection of literature. In fact, he has more colored literature in his home than most people do of white literature. Prof. Enos L. Scruggs who has charge of the Baptist church formerly was Professor of the Western University at Macon, Ga. He is a very beautiful church, which is indeed a very beautiful, modern, up to date church, in fact it is one of the best arranged churches that I have seen in Illinois and is a credit to any city or race. Mrs. Georgia Norwood, a stenographer and a very successful business woman, is a hustling citizen of this town. Her husband is a grocer and has a large trade. J. T. Peoples is a hard working young man. His wife is quite active in society. Mr. John Wallace bought a nice home out on C. Avenue. He is doing well. Rev. Mr. A. Searcy has charge of the First Baptist Church. He has his congregation hard at work preparing to build a new church on a piece of ground that they have recently purchased. Rev. Searcy is a hustler and we hope that he will succeed. Ye Editor spent Sunday night at his church and highly enjoyed his services very much. We passed from here to Galesburg.

Miss Helen Wilson left last week for Chicago, from there she goes to Michilliand, Mich., to spend the rest of the summer.

The home of Chas. A. Anderson was the scene of a pleasant gathering Monday evening when a congenial gathering of about 50 were entertained in honor of Mr. M. Drury of Chicago. Light refreshments were served the guests. Mrs. Roy Anderson of Monmouth was an out of town guest. Mr. and Mrs. Huy Gash of Denver arrived Saturday for a visit with relatives.

Miss Addie Johnson has returned from a short visit to Chicago. Among those who attended the Tricity picnic at Rock Island are the following: Mesdames R. E. Lyons, Wm. McBride, F. Harber; Misses Fannie Green, Loraine Nelson, Bessie, Adah and Mayme Richardson, Dr. M. F. Auer, Norman Nelson and Alfred Reed.

Mr. Wm. Easley and Miss Alma Easley entertained Monday evening at a formal reception in honor of Mr. and Mrs. George Easley and daughter of Norwalk, Ohio. Over 100 guests were present. Following the program, daily refreshments were served the guests. Guests from out of the city were Mrs. Jessie Graves of Monmouth, Mrs. Nellie Dallas, Chicago and Mr. and Mrs. H. Gash of Denver, Mr. W. D. Owsley of Gary, Ind. Mr. Reuben Holt left Thursday for a visit in Peoria, Chicago and St. Paul.

Miss Eva Carter is enjoying a visit in Chicago. The trolley party given by the

When in Davenport Iowa go to

E. Green's RESTAURANT 114 East 5th St.

Good Meals and Lunches Everything First Class. Cigars and Tobacco E. GREEN, Prop. Davenport

BUXTON BRIEFS.

Misses Hester Carter, Ruth Southall and Mrs. Ella Lucas were in Albia last week taking the Teachers examination.

Mr. Lee Devore was on the sick list a few days last week.

Rev. Edward Jay ate ice cream last Monday night that was thought to contain ptomaine poison. After going to work on Tuesday he was taken very sick with cramps in the stomach and was brought home. Even though he had the best care the physicians could give, he continued to grow worse until Wednesday night, when he died. His body was taken to Oskaloosa for burial. He leaves a wife and stepson to mourn their loss. He was a member of Tabernacle Baptist church, Rev. O. B. Smith officiated, assisted by Rev. C. H. Mendenhall.

Messrs. "Sport" Carr and Chaney Monroe are among the injured "Sport" has his hand hurt and Chaney his ankle sprained.

Wm. Skipwith, who has been sick three or four weeks is improving.

Mr. Moses Tandy of the Progressive Lodge K of P attended the Grand session at Des Moines last week and brought back the banner for having raised the largest amount of money of any lodge in the state "Moses is a progressive for true."

The F. B. W. club will meet with Mrs. Myrtle Stewart next Wednesday.

"Buddy" Walker left for Kansas City Sunday night to accept a position on the railroad as cook on a diner.

Mr. Jackson Brookins who has been in Chicago for several months, returned to Buxton last week. His many friends were glad to see him come forward last Sunday morning, when the invitation was extended and unite with the church as a candidate for baptism. The baptizing will occur next Sunday morning in the pool at Mt. Zion church.

A three nights bazaar began at St. John's church Monday night under the auspices of the Mite Missionary society. Next Sunday there will be a consecration meeting at Allen Endeavor league which will be led by Mrs. Lillian Anderson.

The Mt. Zion Mission circle met at the church last Thursday morning. At the absence of the president, Mrs. Sally Jackson, Mrs. Aggie Burkett, Vice president, presided. The delegate, Mrs. W. A. Brown, made her report at the western Baptist convention meeting that was held in Kansas City last week. Tom Mitchell's leg was badly hurt in 14 mine tuesday of this week. He was brought to the doctor's office and his wounds dressed immediately after the accident.

Clarence Strother was bruised by a car of coal running almost over him last week. He is much improved.

Messrs. Richard Stewart, Sterling Bolden and Mr. Taylor returned from Des Moines Saturday evening where they had been attending the K. of P. Grand session.

Rev. Woodard is preaching a series of sermons on the Holy Ghost, and according to his interpretation it is something that a very few people, comparatively speaking, are in possession of. These sermons are proving very helpful and all should avail themselves of the opportunity to hear the remainder of them.

Mrs. Flora Price, who has been in the south several months visiting returned home last week.

Mrs. D. W. Carter and young son who spent about two months visiting relatives in Virginia arrived home last week.

Miss Pearl Mardis is now an employee of Monroe Mercantile Co. If you want ribbons, fans, laces, etc., see Miss Pearl as she is forelady in that department.

Mr. Ed. Mills, Jr., is enjoying a week's vacation from his duties at Y. M. C. A.

Glen & Pelam are gone now sure.

TABERNALE CHURCH NEWS, The church is still in line of progress. Mrs. Mary White of Oskaloosa, Iowa, is visiting her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Laura White.

Mr. Henry Russell is away on a three week's vacation.

Mrs. Bessie Saunders of Des Moines is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Green. The Mission circle rally last Sunday was a success.

Rev. C. G. Green preached at Greenridge last Sunday.

Mrs. Ed Clay desires to thank all who assisted her during the short illness and death of her husband.

Mrs. S. B. White entertained at dinner Sunday Rev's. C. H. Mendenhall and C. G. Green.

NEW COMPANY READY FOR BUSINESS.

The new corporation known as North Star Masonic Temple association filed their articles of incorporation yesterday at the state auditor's office, they having been filed with the county auditor about two weeks ago, and the first thousand dollars on the purchase price was paid on the quarter of a block of ground on Eleventh and Center streets. This is

Iowa State Bystander.

BYSTANDER PUBL. CO., Publishers.
DES MOINES, IOWA

HER KISS A LINGERING ONE

Imprinted by Bernhardt on the Hand of a Little Girl, It Wouldn't Come Off.

A London lady who returned from Europe a few months ago tells a pretty story that concerns Sarah Bernhardt and two little girls, the daughters of Doctor Bull, the famous Paris oculist, who is a Canadian.

Bernhardt at the time was playing a version of the "Sleeping Beauty," and wanted a large doll to use as a baby in the play. In all Paris, however, she found it impossible to secure one that looked natural. The two little daughters of Doctor Bull were playing in one of the public gardens one day and had with them a very large and beautiful doll which had been sent them from America. The great actress happened to pass by where the children were at play and at once noticed their big doll. She dismounted from her carriage and came toward them.

"Oh, children," she said, "that is just the doll I want. Will you lend it to me for my play?"

"If mamma will let us we will lend it to you," said the elder of the two little maids.

Madame Bernhardt inquired of their nurse who the children were and on being informed, took them all up in her carriage and drove to Doctor Bull's home. Mrs. Bull, of course, was delighted to be of service to the actress and the children's doll appeared in all the future performances. A day or so after the little incident tickets for a box for the performance arrived for the children. They attended, and between the acts the little girls were taken behind the scenes to meet their new friend.

"And now all the lady what the great actress did when you went behind," said Mrs. Bull to the elder of the little ones when the incident was being related.

"Well, you know," said the child with great earnestness, "she stooped down and kissed my hand, and the kiss would not come off and my mother had to wash it off."

Early Submarine.

The submarine was known in England as far back as the early years of the seventeenth century, when a submarine was navigated from Westminster to Greenwich by Cornelius Drebel of Alkmaar, in Holland. Drebel, who enjoyed the patronage of James I., was given an apartment in Eitham palace. The king expressed his intention of accompanying Drebel in one of his submarine voyages, but was dissuaded by his courtiers, who alleged that Drebel was "in league with Old Nick." Drebel's boat was so constructed that, according to a contemporary writer, "a person could see without the surface of the water, and without candle light, as much as he needed to read in the Bible or any other book."

Bath Novelty.

Carved wood bowls that float in the bathtub and hold one of the latest soap are one of the latest fads, but a bath bowl for another purpose was brought from Turkey by a native as a present to the friend he was visiting. It was about two inches deep and eight inches in diameter and made of brass, but as light in weight as aluminum. Many were the guesses as to its use, from a fern dish to a finger bowl, until the foreigner enlightened us: "It is the bowl we use in my country to lift water and pour it over the body when taking a bath in the bathtub. I have not seen any in the bathrooms of America."—Good Housekeeping Magazine.

First English Matches.

Though the first match appeared in England as late as 1827, the idea seized a genius years before that date. This advertisement in a Morning Post of 1788 gives the evidence: "For travelers, mariners, etc. Watrous respectfully acquaints the public that he has prepared a large quantity of machines of a portable and durable kind, with promethium fire, paper and match inclosed, most admirably calculated to prevent those disagreeable sensations which most frequently arise in the dreary hour of midnight, from sudden alarms, thieves, fire or sickness."

Regulating Foot Traffic.

Kansas City has decided that as a city grows it is very evident that all traffic on foot as well as on wheels must be controlled. It believes that the "jay walker" is a menace to traffic in a busy city and will not permit him to stray all over a street on which the movement of vehicles is strictly regulated and so increase the danger of accidents, nor will it allow him to cut corners.

School Children Farmers.

A special train, loaded with prize agricultural products grown by school children in a state-wide garden contest engineered by L. R. Alderman, state superintendent of schools in Oregon, will invade the east this fall. Oregon has applied scientific management to school gardening to demonstrate what children can do to develop the economic resources of the state, and check a backward and unpromising tendency toward over-specialization in agriculture in this growing commonwealth.

Famous Man Unrecognized.

The most famous man may walk in public, disguised by the photographer and artist and quite unrecognized in the street. Not long ago Mr. Balfour (whose face I happen to know) started to walk in front of me along Fleet Street, walking an umbrella thoughtfully. I watched. Mr. Balfour walked a quarter of a mile through the middle of London and not a single passer-by gave the slightest indication of his passing by the turn of a head. No one knew him.—London Chronicle.

THE NEGRO PROBLEM AND ITS SOLUTION

BY DR. G. W. BELL, PINE BLUFF, ARK., AN EX-SLAVE AND AN EX-STATE SENATOR.

Many writers and public speakers claim that there is no real problem concerning the negro any more than that which relates to any other race; that the application of the "golden rule" will destroy it; that if he is given a square deal in the struggle of life and let alone, that he will solve it. Some advance the idea that wealth and education are the most potent factors and essential requisites necessary for its solution. But the one idea which attracts more attention than all the others combined is the industrial education which makes him "a better sewer" of wood and a better drawer of water; and chooses for him the south in preference to all the other countries of the earth. For 45 years past, more or less, these various propositions have been before the American people and the other civilized nations of the earth, and it is strange to say, yet 'tis true, that they are as far from the solution of this problem as they were when it first began. There are many elements in the formation of this all absorbing proposition which have never been discussed in the public forum heretofore. We therefore admit the existence of this problem, which began as we understand it from the food and has continued from that period until the present day. When Nimrod sought to be independent of God and conceived within his fertile imagination the building of a tower broad enough and high enough to overcome every known obstacle to his ambition, a shadow indicative of his awful sin and disobedience was reflected and indelibly imprinted upon the mind and conscience of the world. Pause a moment and look with me down through the archives of the ages and there behold the relics of God's awful wrath lying in the valleys, upon the plains and upon the highest mountains. The carcasses of those God had so recently destroyed by the flood can be plainly seen and the stench of their decay is still fresh in the nostrils of Nimrod, the great-grandson of Noah and the grandson of Ham and the son of Cush, the first born of Ham instead of becoming awed and impressed as he gazed upon these great and mighty deeds of God, his indignation was fired to a burning desire to be revenged on God. He therefore planned to build a tower with a base deeply riveted in the bowels of the earth and its topmost parts reaching the heavens. This particular project of his was no division in the family of Neph. Nimrod then was the ruler. All the inhabitants of the earth. He undertook the most gigantic and heroic scheme that has ever entered the brain of mankind.

God only could comprehend and overthrow his flagrant and contemptible scheme. There never has existed in the history of all the world since that eventful time such unity of mind and purpose as was concocted and cemented into a people as was matchlessly manifested by this wonderful and mighty one before the Lord. Behold his audacity! After God had confused their languages, overthrowing and checking the building of the Tower of Babel, Nimrod remained there and organized the first government upon the face of the earth after the flood. He planned and built the first Great City of Babylon and handed down the plans that enabled Asshur, the son of Shem, to build Nineveh on the River Tigris. How long he reigned and when he died we have no history. Centuries must have elapsed before the all conquering and haughty Hamitic family marched westward over the plains of Shinar and planting their great cities of Sodom, Gomorrah and Gomorrah upon the west bank of the Mediterranean sea. It was from these centers that Europe, Asia and Africa were colonized. It was here that the world learned its first lessons in ship-building and commercial enterprise. Here the Phoenicians, the Canaanites, the Philistines, constituting three branches of the Hamitic family, conducted and carried on the most prosperous commercial supremacy that the world had ever seen. They held the keys of commerce with the whole world! Should any one ask what the negroes have done in history answer them by pointing to these achievements. If they are still ignorant of the facts, call their attention to Misraim, the second son of Ham, who was the founder of Egypt, and whose name means Egypt. He, with his sons, Puthram, Ludim and Lehabim, migrated from Asia and settled, colonized and founded the garden spot of the earth. He was soon followed by Cush and Phut, the first and third sons of Ham. It was here in this rich and fertile country all the inventions and scientific discoveries were born! It is here we find the greatest wonders of the world! It was here that the world's greatest leader was reared and educated. Here God manifested himself to the Hamitic family in a most practical manner in the Red sea. Here also he sent his son Jesus for protection. This scrap of history is enumerated and cited on account of the direct bearing it has in dealing with the negro problem. This question, if you have followed me carefully, began at the Tower of Babel, repeating itself at Sodom, Gomorrah and in the Red sea. The negro is shown here to have reached the acme of political fame, inventive ingenuity, philosophical sagacity and the highest commercial supremacy! Yet notwithstanding the crash and overthrow at Babel, the thunderous tones of God in

his hearing at Mt. Sinai. The miraculous lessons God gave them when he overthrew Pharaoh in the Red sea, imprinted with his wealth and chariots of gold, his refusal from time to time to accept God's messengers, who tried to teach them revealed religion. They were stiff-necked and believed only in natural causations and that there was no God.

If the Negro, after reviewing his conduct in ancient days, can catch a ray of hope, in which he is justified in drawing the inference from the memorable statement, "That before the end of time Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hands unto God," to mean that special favors are to be granted unto him, without special efforts on his part to merit them, there is no possibility for him in attaining them. If we can properly sum up his deeds as we have shown in his most active part played in building the Tower of Babel; his attempt to be revenged upon God, his maker, and his gross and beastly immorality; his utter and total neglect and forgetfulness of God; his high-handed and most wicked stratagems; his things done from natural laws, but springing spontaneously without a God to govern and direct them; his rejection of Abraham, when God sent him among them to teach these worldly and most prosperous people the most skilled and the most powerful forces of men, who had demonstrated in every respect all that human ingenuity, backed by its most potent factor, wealth, revealed religion!

He marshaled all his forces both in Africa and Asia Minor and fought daily against the God of Israel; God overthrew the Negro king and drowned him with his host within the Red sea. He made David to kill the brazen and stubborn Negro Philistine, Goliath. God ordered every Negro killed who was found in the Promised Land. And those in Africa he overthrew and drove them from power; from all their beautiful cities, their wonderful pyramids, into the jungle of Africa and gave his inventions, skilled acts into the hands of others who at least acknowledged the existence of a God. The real, certain and comprehensive meaning of Ethiopia stretching forth her hands unto God may be summed up after this manner: I have tried you and you have absolutely rejected me, I shall send you into strange lands, I shall heap burden upon you and sting you with the lash of persecution until you can see the error of your wickedness and call upon me. When you do this I will harken unto you and try you once more. The Spanish, the Dutch and Portuguese, in fact every civilized nation upon the earth, were given a large bunch of the Negroes of Africa, and history shows the most cruel treatment given unto them until they submitted and cried unto God. In proportion to their moving into the glorious sunlight of Christianity their yoke was taken from their necks.

Though they had been working the soil, fountains of knowledge were opened and the streams thereof sent by every Negro's door. The country was stocked with preachers and teachers of the Negro race. An industrial wave has swept over the race and has created the deepest interest. He is truly becoming skilled in all the arts and sciences that his early ancestors handed down in their arid supremacy through Greece and Rome to the world. In order that the Negro might learn and imitate the elements of self-sacrifice and the missionary working spirit of God raised up in his midst such characters as Abraham Lincoln, Lovoy, Harriet Beecher Stowe and Frederick Douglass, who were used as instruments of God to fire the heart and mind of all nations against over-enslavement. We have been given marching orders according to the light and reason of Christian obligations to carry the gospel training, together with our knowledge manipulating the soil, over which we had roamed and more than two hundred million are now roaming, stumbling over gold and diamonds and plucking berries and other natural products from the bushes of the forest like so many wild beasts without knowing their value. Are we so blind to reason that we cannot see that history repeats itself? Let us at this moment compare God's dealing with the Jews, a people who have more than any other race been wrapped up in history since the flood. The world owes all of its substantial structures to the Jew and the Negro. It took the Negroes four hundred years to educate the Jews in order to teach them to make brick without straw; to learn and to become skilled in pottery, wood and iron. They knew absolutely nothing of these things, for they were a nomadic people living in tents before they were sent to Egypt. The Negroes had fallen into that same condition before they were taken from Africa. Joseph was sold by his brethren, so was the Negro sold like the Jew into a foreign land. Joseph's brethren had intended to kill him if they had not found captors always put their prisoners captured from other tribes to death. But like Joseph's brethren, Arabs purchased them for the market and they were thus redeemed from a cruel death. The Jews were put to tasks, so were the Negroes. The Jews were learned in all the arts and sciences of the Egyptians, so are the Negroes imitating these principles from every nation. Frederick Douglass and Abraham Lincoln were our Aaron and Moses. The Jews were our Aaron and Moses. The Jews spent forty years in the wilderness after their most wonderful deliverance. Some would-be leaders advised the going back into Egypt and to remain there rather than to bear the hardships which were necessary for their discipline in order to fit them to

FEEDING PLANTS.

It is seldom that the amount of plant food in the soil is increased by means of planting and harking time, but it is possible to change food that is indigestible or insoluble, if you prefer, into plant food that will be dissolved by water, thus making it in a form such that the plant can use it. All of the food utilized by any plant must pass up through the root and stalk to where it is needed, and it can do this only when it is a liquid form.

Tillage truly is a measure, in so far as it helps to cause this change.

Thus, when we help the bacteria that are causing this to take place we are increasing the amount of plant food available for the use of the corn plant, so that it may become large and strong, making it possible for it to change a large amount of this crude inorganic matter into the more useful compounds—starch, protein, fat, etc. That is all there is to a corn plant anyhow—a large number of laboratories, each mapped by faithful chemists,

THE AGRICULTURAL LABORER IN ITALY AND HUNGARY

EXTRACTS FROM DR. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON'S BOOK, "THE MAN FARTHEST DOWN."

In the present chapter I shall describe what I saw of the agricultural laborer in Italy and Hungary.

While the situation of the farm hands in Hungary differs from that of the farm hands in Italy in many ways, there are two important respects in which the situation of each is the same. First, a large part of the land of both countries is held in large estates; second, farm laborers, as a rule, particularly in Hungary, do not live, as is the case in America, on the land. On the contrary, they dwell apart in villages, so that they are hardly any more attached to the soil they cultivate than the factory hand is attached to the factory in which he is employed. In Hungary, for example, it is the custom for a group of laborers to enter into a contract with the farm owner during the summer to harvest his crop in the fall. A contractor, who either represents or employs a farm hand, will look over the field and bargain with the owner to do the harvest work for a certain percent of the crop. At the harvest time, the contractor arrives with his laborers, just as he would come with a gang of men to build a house or dig a ditch. While the work is going on, the laborers, men and women together, practically camp in the fields, sleeping sometimes in the open fields, or in such scant shelter as they are able to find.

It happened that I was in Hungary at the harvest time and, in the course of my journey through the country, I had several times seen these gangs of men and women going to their work at daybreak. In this part of the country, the strangest costumes are worn by these peasant people, and the women, especially, with their bright red skirts and high boots, when they are not barefooted, were quite as picturesque as anything I had read had led me to expect. The field hands go to work at early dawn during the harvest season. They work sometimes as much as 16 to 18 hours a day, I have been told, and then throw themselves down to rest for the night on a truss of straw or under a single blanket. After the harvest is over they return again to their villages.

Working in this way, in troops of wandering laborers, there was no room for any permanent relationships between themselves and their employers; such relationships, for example, as exist in spite of the difference of race and color, between every white planter in the south and his negro tenants. On the other hand, the hand, the laborer, working and living together in the way I have described, come to have a strong sense of their common interest, all the more, perhaps, because they are looked down upon by the rest of the population and particularly by the small land owners, with whom they had been associated up to the time of their emancipation in 1848.

About 1890, a series of bad harvests, coming on the heels of other changes which, for a number of years, had made their lives steadily harder, helped to increase the discontent of the agricultural laborers. Thus it was that when, about this time, the socialists turned their attention to the agricultural population of Hungary, they found the people prepared to listen to their doctrine.

What made socialism the more popular among the lowest farming classes was the fact that it not only promised to teach the farm laborers how they might increase their wages, but declared that the state was going to take up the land out of the hands of the large land owners and divide it among the people who cultivated it.

What made the situation the more difficult was the fact that, as soon as they were thoroughly organized, the agricultural laborers had the landowners, during the harvest time, at a peculiar disadvantage because when work in the fields stopped, the standing grain ripened and spoiled and the landowner was ruined.

In the emergency created by these strikes, the government came to the rescue of the landowner by establishing recruiting stations for farm laborers in different parts of the country. Collecting laborers in those parts of the country where labor was abundant, they shipped them to other parts of the country where, because of the strikes, laborers were scarce and crops were in danger. Thus the government had at one time a reserve force of not less than 10,000 strike-breakers with which it was at any moment able to come to the rescue of a landowner who was threatened.

One effect of these disturbances was to greatly increase the amount of emigration to America. In 1894 when the struggle was at its height, no less than 200,000 persons, mostly from the country districts, emigrated from Hungary. Thousands of others left the country and moved into the cities.

The exodus of the farm laborer from Hungary threatened, in spite of the rapid increase of the population, to permanently check the rising prosperity of that country. It was soon found that the great landowners could not rely upon repressive measures alone to solve their labor problems. Something must be done to redress the grievance and to improve the condition of the agricultural population.

Relief funds were organized in 64 counties and boroughs to aid temporarily disabled workmen. Public

HOLES IN MACARONI

DEVICE BY WHICH THE HOLLOW STRIPS OF DOUGH ARE PRODUCED.

Haven't you often asked, "How do they get the holes in macaroni?" Yes, you undoubtedly have, and unless you have visited a macaroni factory you are probably still in doubt. Interesting methods are employed in bringing the food into the form in which it is placed before the public.

After the dough has been well mixed and kneaded in a powerful machine it is ready to form into macaroni, which is of a tube shape about one-fourth inch in diameter, or spaghetti, which is a solid shape of about one-eighth inch in diameter. This is done by forcing the dough under hydraulic pressure through a cylinder with a flat circular bronze die or mold at the bottom. The macaroni die is full of holes about one-fourth inch in diameter, and each hole has a small pin in the center of it, which is attached to one side of the hole. This pin forms the hole in the macaroni and divides the dough on one side as it starts through the hole, but before the dough reaches the end of the hole the divided side comes together and remains so, making a perfect tube. The spaghetti die contains many plain holes about one-eighth inch in diameter and spaghetti comes from the presses or cylinders they are cut into certain lengths, the length depending upon whether the curing or drying is to be done on trays or by hanging over rods.

In curing or drying macaroni the length of time varies according to the process employed and to atmospheric conditions outside the factory and the standard of quality maintained. Some makers require only three days, while others take as many as six days.—Omaha Bee.

THE DOCTOR'S FEE.

There came a letup in the rush of patients, and the doctor opened two small envelopes lying on his desk.

"It's all right," he said. "I wasn't sure. Without offending I couldn't open the envelopes in the presence of the persons who gave them to me. They contain the fees left by two Englishmen who called on me on each other's heels. English etiquette is rather embarrassing for a physician who is used to patients who hand over their money with the denomination right on top, American fashion. In England it would be considered an insult to give a physician his fee unwrapped. You can't trust an American physician that way, but newcomers credit him with an excess of sensibility and give him a good many uneasy moments wondering if he hasn't been underpaid."—New York Sun.

AMERICAN SUNSHINE.

Until a man has made the experiment it is impossible to believe how vivid and how severe on British eyes is the glare of the American sun, and also how impossible it is, no matter how strong British prejudice may be in that regard, to play golf in the coat which all the traditions of Scotland prescribe as decent. Very soon the Briton golfing in America will have cast from him that worse than superfluous garment and will be going with light heart and light raiment—so called "in shirt sleeves"—like the American himself.—London Globe.

A NOVEL WEDDING GIFT.

A very dainty present for a bride is one of the new pot pourri baskets made of silver with a delicately-outlined open-work pattern through which the perfume of the dried petals is allowed to escape. A pierced lid fits into the bottom of the basket to keep the pot pourri in place. If necessary this can be removed and the basket used to hold bon bons, etc.

grapple with the great problems of fighting and building up the country which God had given them. The bones of all those old grabbers after the gold and silver which bare represents the golden calf are left in the desert. There are those among us who seem to be selected by our old task masters to persuade us to believe that we can find no other place upon the face of the earth more or better suited for us than our old land of bondage. These so-called leaders walk out or ride around in palace cars and lo! they see our brethren shot down, lynched and burned at the stake. Our women murdered and insulted and unlike Moses they are conspicuously silent. Such would-be leaders advise us to obey and love our old task master, to drop all political rights, do not bother with socialism, to let law, medicine and all the professions alone, but point with pride to southern fields, where live our "best friends," who on the slightest provocation show their friendship by giving "necktie parties." The southern Negroes as well as the ex-slaves in other parts of the world have become infected with the germs of selfishness and greed. Having been reared in an atmosphere every atom of which is filled with submission, oppression, persecution and all the attributes of citizenship and the same deleterious and baneful elements are handed down and freely imbibed by their children. Though educated and that under a low pressure standard within such an atmosphere, how can we expect to produce strong men and women possessing the true requisites of manhood and womanhood? Just as it is impossible to rear a strong and healthy child in a loathsome and dirty, foul atmosphere, which will impoverish and weaken every cell and tissue in the child's mechanism, so it must be with those who are forced to live under meek and oppressive conditions. Like the Jews, the Negroes are not grateful to God and the friends who aided him in gaining his freedom from bondage. What he has gathered in art and science from his neighbors, the Negroes seek to bury it again in the flesh pots of slavery. He is again forgetting God and is running after and building up the golden calf. This is the same spirit he imbibed from his old master.

praise and diplomas were offered to laborers who were faithful to their masters.

Something was also done to brighten the monotony of the agricultural laborer's life and strengthen the ties between the laborers and employers. At the suggestion of the minister of agriculture an harvest fund was made to revive the harvest festival, which brought the farmer and his laborer together, working men's clubs, libraries, friendly and co-operative societies were encouraged by the government. A popular weekly paper, printed in seven different languages was started for the benefit of agricultural laborers and as a means of agricultural education. A bill for life insurance against accidents and old age for the benefit of agricultural laborers provided that if a laborer loses more than a week's time, he shall receive in addition to the expenses of doctor and medicine, a sum amounting to about 25 cents a day for 60 days. In case of death of an agricultural laborer, his family receives a sum amounting to something between \$40 and \$50.

In Italy the socialistic movement among the agricultural classes has taken a somewhat different course. For one thing, it was not confined merely to the poorest class, namely, those laborers who live in the villages and go out at certain seasons to assist in the work on the farms, but extend to the small proprietors also and those who rented land. In many cases, the large estates in Italy are not managed as in Hungary by the proprietor, but by middlemen or overseers, who pay a certain amount of rent to the proprietor and then sublet to tenants. Sometimes, particularly in southern Italy, lands are sublet again a second and third time.

In many cases, the terms upon which the land was held and worked by the small farmer were terribly oppressive, even in northern Italy, where conditions are said to be incomparably better than in the south.

Although the peasants in northern Italy were normally given their freedom in 1873, their condition, until a few years ago, has been described by one who was himself a large land proprietor as, "a little better than if they were slaves." In addition to the high rents, the tenant farmer was compelled to furnish the overseer with a certain number of chickens and eggs, and certain amount of peaches, nuts, figs, hemp, and flax, in proportion to the amount of land he rented.

The overseer claimed, also, just as the overlord did in the days of feudalism, the rights to the labor of the peasant and his ox cart for a certain part of every year. His children were expected to work as servants in his household at a nominal price. The overseer sold the crop of the tenant farmer, and after deducting all that was coming to him, for rent and other charges, returned the remainder to the tenant farmer as his share of the year's work.

In one case where, as a result of the revolt of his tenants, the middle man was driven out, the tenant farmer, under the direction of the socialist leaders, undertook to rent the land directly from the landowners. It was found that the middle man had been appropriating not less than 45 percent of the profits, which, under the new arrangement went directly into the hands of the man who tilled the soil.

In recent years, co-operative organization of all kinds have multiplied among the small farmers of northern Italy. There are societies for purchasing supplies as well as for disposing of the products of the small farmers; the most important of these societies have been, perhaps, the co-operative credit organizations, by means of which the small landowners have been able to escape the burden of the heavy interest charges they were formerly compelled to pay.

There is much in the history of the agricultural laborers of Hungary and Italy that is interesting to any one who has studied the condition of the negro farm laborer in the south. In many respects their history has been the same. There is, however, this difference, when the serfs were freed in Hungary, as in most other parts of Europe, provision was made to give them land, though to a very large extent they were denied the political privileges enjoyed by the upper classes. In Italy also it was intended, in giving the serfs freedom and again when the vast estates of the church were taken over by the states, to create a large class of small owners and to give them land to the people who tilled it.

In both cases, however, it was but a few years before the greater portion of the peasant owners were wiped out and their lands had been absorbed into the large estates. At the present time, the small land owners, under the influence of education and agriculture organization, are gaining ground, and both countries in the interest of agriculture, are seeking to encourage this movement.

The case of the negro was just the opposite. When the masses of the negro people were turned loose from slavery, they carried in their hand, the ballot that they did not know how to use, but they took no property with them. At the present time, I believe, the negro in the south own less than twenty million acres of land, an area greater than that of the four New England states of Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. On the other hand, the negroes have largely lost, at least temporarily, many of the political privileges which were given them at emancipation.

The experience of the peasants of Europe, just as the experience of the

ALPALFA ENEMY.

Numerous petitions that have been received by members of the United States house and senate asking for an appropriation to exterminate and control the ravages of the alfalfa leaf weevil have led Representative Rucker of Colorado to introduce a bill appropriating the sum of \$10,000 for the investigation of the best methods of exterminating the pest, and the destruction of the alfalfa plant, and the further appropriation of \$25,000 for the purpose of devising means to check the spread of such pests, to be used in co-operation with common carriers, agricultural colleges and other means which may be devised to prevent the destruction of the alfalfa industry.

PURE WATER FOR STOCK.

Just because young calves are fed milk is no excuse for depriving them of water also. They need the water, and it should be pure.

ONE OF THE EARLY WILDCAT GET-RICH QUICK SWINDLES

The "Mississippi scheme" was one of the famous get-rich-quick bubbles in the world's history. Thousands of people in France were swept to ruin in it, and the infant king, who reigned in its early years was practically discredited by it.

This pioneer of get-rich-quick schemes was the work of John Law, a notorious promoter of financial bubbles and frenzied financier of the period when Louis XV. ascended the throne of France in 1715, at the age of five years, under the regency of Philip, duke of Orleans. At thirteen the little king was declared of age.

Law was the son of a goldsmith of Edinburgh and early turned his attention to the question of public finances, always leaning toward the spectacular. Presently he came to be known as a skillful gambler and juggler of finances. He was finally forced to quit England for the killing of an antagonist in a duel, going to the continent, where he lived by his wits as a professional gambler until in 1716, when he landed in Paris. He soon ingratiated himself with the regent, the Duke of Orleans, who authorized him to establish a sort of government bank and appointed him to the management of it.

Soon afterward Law created the Mississippi company, a monumental scheme for the payment of the entire national debt and the enrichment of every person in France who chose to subscribe for it. The promoter obtained for his monopoly of the water rights from the Cape of Good Hope eastward to all the other parts of Africa, to Persia, India, China, Japan, and even to the strait of Magellan.

The French people took to Law's frenzied scheme with a rush. They put into it every penny they could borrow or steal. But one day the bubble was pricked and every investor in it went to sudden and complete ruin. Thousands of families that had been rated as wealthy found themselves paupers in an hour. Law fled with all France howling maledictions at his luckless heels. He became a wandering vagrant and died a few years later in Venice.

CURIOUS CONTRASTS

AUTHORS WHOSE WRITINGS AND METHODS OF LIFE WERE CONTRADICTORY.

A man of genius when he writes a book and "all the god comes rushing into his soul" is in an abnormal state and hence lives of men of letters have often been in glaring contrast to their writings. Montaigne tells us that he always observed superstitious opinions to be accompanied with subterranean morals. On the other hand, the most latitudinarian professors of episcopalianism have often lived like anchorites or trappists. Some of the best sea songs have been written by men who never sniffed a salt water breeze, stirring war songs have been written by timid men and women who would have shrieked at the sight of a mouse, and hymns steeped in the very spirit of devotion have been written by men of doubtful morality, who were never less at home than in a Christian church. Charles Lamb was ready to wager that Milton's morning hymn in Paradise was penned at midnight, and we know positively that Thompson, who sang the praises of early rising in the "Seasons," used to lie abed till noon. Sir Richard Steele could discourse eloquently on temperance when he was not drunk. Woodworth in his "Old Oaken Bucket" sang the praises of cold water under the inspiration of brandy. Dr. Johnson, who wrote so well on politeness, interrupted his opponents with "You lie, sir!" "You are a vile Whig, sir!" Burns was a compound of "dirt and dirt." Rousseau, who was always filling people's eyes with tears, betrayed and slandered his benefactors in turn and sent his children to the foundling hospital. When Moore proposed to Scott to go and see Melrose abbey, as Sir Walter had described it, by moonlight, "Pooh, pooh," said Scott, "you don't suppose I ever saw it by moonlight!"—William Matthews Sainte Beuve's Monday Chats.

U. S. FARM LIBRARIES.

The United States bureau of education, which is of recent establishment, is introducing a scheme for bringing a circulating library to the home of every farmer in the United States. The plan is to place from 100 to 150 books of suitable character in charge of the local storekeeper or postmaster, and to pay him a small salary for handling them. The books will be renewed every three months. The books will be of a character desired by the readers as far as possible. Collections may be loaned to schools. The plan is patterned after that tried in Yaw Warr county, Ohio, for many years.

Do not allow horses to drink ice water.

Do not allow horses to drink ice water. The horse's stomach is very small, and liquid readily passes from it into the blood. Many horses are chilled every winter from drinking ice water.

negro in America, has served to confirm an opinion I have long held, namely, that it is very hard for a man to keep anything that he has not earned or does not know how to use, and, in most cases, the best way and, in fact, the only way, to insure any people in the possession of either property or political privileges, is to fit them by education to use these gifts for their own good and for the highest good of the community in which they live.

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The Farm

GESE ARE HEALTHY.

Geese as farm poultry are not valued as much as their many good qualities deserve. It is predicted that geese will rise in popularity from now on, as turkeys are declining in numbers at present, owing to the ravages everywhere by turkey diseases. Geese, on the other hand, are very healthy animals and free from disease. A sick goose is seldom if ever seen, and stockings are strong and hardly almost from birth.

One quality that commends geese over other poultry is that they live and are productive to a great age. A 5 or 10 year old goose is as active, prolific and as good a bird as one a year or two of age. Being large birds, and making noise at night, they are seldom taken by predatory animals.

A goose will lay from forty to sixty eggs during the late winter and spring seasons, and the eggs are worth at a minimum of 5 cents apiece, which is from \$2 to \$3 a year for eggs from a single bird. Where a good breed is kept and the eggs sold for breeding purposes, they are worth from 10 to 20 cents apiece. The eggs for market or breeding purposes find ready sale, hence a good flock of geese on the farm will pay a handsome revenue.

Besides this, the mature geese can be picked several times during the summer and early fall. The feathers from a single goose will bring more than a dollar each year. The total product of eggs and feathers makes a large net profit on the care and feed of the birds. The bird itself, alive or dressed for market, will bring from \$1 to \$3, according to breed and finish.

There are two other advantages in raising geese. One is that they require only low and inexpensive shelter, and the other is that they live on grass and herbage almost exclusively during all the seasons when any green things are to be had. They thrive on any ordinary good pasture, the old geese as well as the goslings. In corn or other crops of large cultivated plants, geese can be pastured after the crop is too large for them to injure, and they will aid materially in keeping down wild grass in the cultivated crop. In this way they may assist in cultivation while gleaning their feed. The cost of keeping a goose for the entire year is comparatively small.

Set the first eggs the mother geese lays under hens, but allow her to incubate the second clutch. When the goslings are out of the shell, give them nothing to eat for the first two days, but leave them in the nest undisturbed. The first feeds for the young birds should be of water, fine grit, mashed hard boiled eggs with bread crumbs, and finely chopped, tender vegetables, such as lettuce and young onion tops. Plenty of green feed from the start is what they need. After they are a few weeks old they may be turned out to grass, when they will require nothing else but good water.

The young goslings, like other young birds, is tender at first, and hence must be protected from wet and cold till it becomes sturdier and resistant. Shelter them till after they are fully feathered. Picking can begin after the wings are crossed, and every six weeks thereafter. Do not pick after cool weather comes in autumn, as feathers are needed for warmth during the winter.

Late for picking will reduce the egg yield the following spring. Goose feathers are worth on the open market about 75 cents a pound.

The heavier breeds of geese can be made to weigh from 15 to 20 pounds each, and they are much in demand as market fowls for all holidays, from Thanksgiving to Easter. Another advantage of the heavier breeds is that they are easily confined. They can be safely pastured in a field with low woven wire fences, the same as for dogs. When confined on limited pastures with woven wire fence they can be prevented from injuring young cultivated crops, and they become less troublesome, when properly handled, than any other farm animals.

Geese make some noise, it is true, but their noise "sounds good to us" when we think of the large eggs they lay and the nice feathers they yield.

SCAB ON SHEEP.

Scab or scabies is an irritation of the skin leading to the formation of crusts or scabs. The disease is similar to the mange on other animals, and is caused by a parasitic mite, so small that it is scarcely visible to the unaided eye. This mite does not live for any considerable length of time except on the bodies of sheep, therefore contagion can be only from sheep or from pens, sheds, cars or pastures recently occupied by sheep affected with the disease.

The scab is never fatal to sheep, but it greatly weakens the animal and lowers its vitality, so as to make it difficult to resist adverse conditions. In their efforts to relieve themselves of the itching mites the sheep will also tear off large quantities of wool.

The Federal government has been making efforts to stamp out the disease for years, with only partial success. Sheep intended for interstate commerce must be properly dipped. The department of agriculture recom-

mends two approved kinds of dips, one of tobacco and sulphur and the other of lime and sulphur. Either of these preparations will kill the mites if the dipping is properly done. The petroleum dip is also used with success.

Since these dips will relieve the animals there is little excuse for allowing them to suffer and injure themselves, as well as lower their vitality by permitting the scabs to get a start. As soon as the disease shows itself it should be thoroughly combated. The farmer who has a few sheep can wage a more successful fight than the man who has many, and the dipping will pay for itself in the increased hardness of the animals and greater production of wool.

FEEDING ON NARROW MARGIN.

Feeding steers for profit is a precarious business, according to most of the experts. With a fair break in luck a net profit of \$4 a head is all that one can expect from four or five months' dry lot feeding. One feeder estimates the expense of feeding as follows:

One 1,000-pound steer is \$5 per 100 \$50.00
60 bushels of corn at 40 cents a bushel 24.00
Total cost \$74.00

At the time for selling, the steer will probably weigh 1,300 pounds, and the sale price will be about \$6 a hundred. The steer then brings \$78, a profit of \$4 on the animal.

These figures show that the 100-pound gain on the steer, costing \$24 in feed, was sold for \$18, an actual loss. However, the cattleman makes his profit because of the rise in the price of beef.

Since beef feeding is run on such a small margin, why do so many engage in it? The answer is that the by-products are more valuable than the product itself. Hogs are an important source of profit, and the replenishment of the steers' pasture in fertility will often be a source of even greater gain.

Feeding steers is also a means of keeping the farmer busy in winter, and the consumption of his corn on the farm saves the trouble and expense of marketing the corn direct.

Feeders who enter the business on borrowed money are operating on a margin which is even narrower and it is likely that some of them are operating at a loss. It would pay many to keep accounts just to make sure that they are coming out ahead.

POULTRY POINTERS.

Avoid soft mashes, but supply the hens with all the milk of any kind they will consume.

A variety of dry grains are excellent for egg production, and wheat leads the list.

Provide dry coops and quarters for the chicks as they arrive. Keeping their feet always on dry ground or on a dry board floor will prevent much loss.

Late hatched pullets last year were not mature enough for winter laying, yet they will begin to lay this spring and continue all summer when most of the other hens are off duty.

Eggs are a wholesome substitute for meat, and those who must buy meat should use eggs liberally for food at this season. They are much healthier than meat as a diet, and when they fall below the 20-cent mark they are fully as cheap, if not cheaper.

The heavy egg-laying season opens in February. The hens need all the animal and mineral matter they will consume. Green stuff and good water will complete their perfect ration.

Now is the time to begin to clean up in the poultry houses and to fight lice and disease. If you begin now it will be easy to keep the enemies down in warm weather. Whitewash.

IN AND AROUND THE DAIRY

Cows like molasses and as it makes other feed taste good, naturally aids digestion and is a good thing to feed.

When calves begin to scour skip a feed or two and they will generally come around all right in a short time.

A slovenly man who does not milk the cows clean at every milking will soon dry them up. Besides, imperfect milking may lead to serious udder trouble.

Never take a very young calf away from its mother and put it on skim milk. Taper it off from whole milk to skim milk gradually.

DOES THE PRESS CIVILIZE?

By Prof. MASON A. WHITEFIELD, JACKSON, MISS.

When John Gutenberg and Laurens Janson Oster perfected the plans of movable typography, they made a contribution that holds within its clutches an everlasting influence to mankind. The printing press is a veritable power for good or for evil. There is indeed great comfort as well as pleasure in retiring among the quiet recesses of our library room and spending the time in gleaning silent facts from the printed page. This quiet room may contain thousands or even hundreds of thousands of printed pages, but none of these have more popular or higher values than the daily paper. Its journey is that from the pent-up convictions of a vitriolic world. Its influence is therefore both magical and tragical. Men have been shaped and hammered in this the most dominant foundry of the modern age. It is a little less than useless to attempt to change a man from processes of crystallized newspaper convictions whatever their character.

The position that the press holds is therefore one of importance. As the wind carries the refreshing rain-drops to the thirsty cells of the vegetable kingdom, so do these flying messengers fill the hungry intellect of man. They further demonstrate the well-known fact of man's being a social creature and is lonely when excommunicated. In the face of this one fact it can be indubitably conjectured that the newspaper will forever serve as a connecting link and a modifier of civilization.

We have noted that intense interest is centered in the paper. On the holy Sabbath its power displaces the monotony of all secular lore; surely, there is seldom or never any time to read the Bible. If perchance a copyrighted sermon or Sunday-school lesson is put in the daily paper on Sunday the reader may scan over it hastily just prior to quit reading and go to sleep. Secular affairs always are given first place. The idea obtains then that the newspaper is a power any way it is taken.

Next we will note its object. Observation discloses two facts that the average newspaper exists for: first, to make money; secondly, to civilize. In this day the mad rush of greed and gain has about annihilated the term "civilize." The term in its American use has largely degenerated into a barren superficiality. Moralists have long since agreed that mere intellectual training is not a prerequisite to higher spiritual training and living. Some of the blackest characters painted on the pages of history were of giant intellect. So a man who is conversant with all current events may, and oftentimes will, assimilate the worst spirit and fall victim to crime. The real object of the press, generally speaking, is lost sight of in the last analysis. The average newspaper man was as much called to go and plow corn as the old farmer who said he saw his own "call" in the clouds. We will disclose this fact under the subject head "Abuse of Power."

The position, the power and the object of the press have all been considered. It is now timely to know how it is abusing the privilege of good service. To be more specific, we submit the exact mind and temper of its daily visitations: (a) dominance of materialistic ideas; (b) sports; (c) advertisements; (d) sensations, as grafts, murders, kidnaping, embezzlements, rape, lynchings; (e) all forms of intemperate speech and habits; (f) low politics. How is the press abusing its privilege by publishing these things? Shouldn't they be known? Truly, they should. Holy Writ exposed the diabolical conduct of Judas Iscariot but not without moral considerations to others. Notice, Christ knew the man's intention prior to the act and issued general warning so as to save even Judas, if he had accepted. Can one be persuaded to believe that there is much ethics in the life of this great press army in America when crime is running rampant in the face of daily exposure? Is it not true that crime is growing intellectually wiser and morally weaker? Does not the temper (spirit) of the general moral conception rest upon fine-spun phraseologies of speech rather than helpful influences? The man who will stand for hours and narrate all of the details of a national or local scandal as a mere matter of entertainment is not near as noble as he into whose mind these evils had not crept. Since the article read is nude of ethical temper, he, like humanity in general, only yearns for an opportunity.

Before leaving this paragraph, perhaps the words of Mr. Alfred H. Fried, before the great Inter-Racial Congress in London, England, who spoke on "The Press as an Instrument of Peace," might turn on some light. Mr. Fried said: "The far greater part of the press in all countries, and especially those journals that appeal to the largest number of people, are hungrily swallowed by millions of readers, take no interest in promoting civilization and the peaceful development of peoples and races. Their chief interest is to out their rivals in providing the greatest possible sensation and so secure the largest editions. The consequences of this are most mischievous. In the first place millions of readers learn nothing of the great activity of civilization in our time; for this action is not sensational, but slow and silent. Secondly, they learn all the more of uncivilized activity of crime, violence and unrest. They are led to form the

erroneous opinion that the world is full of crime and is simply kept under control by force. Thirdly, the great haste with which news is published, in view of rival papers, leads to a good deal of inaccuracy, and the reader has a very bad account of the real events. Fourthly, the announcements very frequently do not correspond to facts. They are inventions. We will close this quotation with the thought expressed by Mr. Fried in his next paragraph: "Hence the press that needs sensation as a condition of its existence has no interest in serving the cause of peace. It has all the more interest in inflaming the people against each other." The speaker's allusions here pertained to the international peace, but no person acquainted with the American press can fall to see the full effects of those truthful words.

Our sole reference has been to the avaricious, mercenary, secular press. As its mission is materialistic rather than moralistic, and since material possessions do not necessarily produce greatness of spirit, the secular press does not civilize the people in the true sense. We concur with Mr. Fried where he says, the action of civilization is "slow and silent." This is true if the forces of nature themselves count anything. The coal fields of Pennsylvania, the gold mines of California, the diamond beds of the Dakotas, each and all are exemplifications of this "slow and silent" idea of forces. The idea of exclusiveness stands out plainly in secular journalism. It was said by one of old, ye cannot serve God and mammon. So with the modern news-monger, he cannot go "fast" and make character; his one ambition is to make money; hence, he goes "fast" and misrepresents.

Let us not despair, dear reader, there is a mighty army in the world whose movements upon the mind are as "slow" and "silent" as the forces alluded to above. Like the monster icebergs that imperceptibly plow their way through ocean currents, they are destined to break to fragments the convictions of false pilots. What if it takes a thousand years? Will it all not serve to magnify the name of our God? Where in all Christendom today can you find one believer that does not enjoy reading of Belshazzar and the means of his overthrow?

Our optimism leads us to believe that as generations come and go, the Almighty's influence will so modify the temper of the times that the same press that is now working mischief will set type to print and disseminate spiritual food of the highest quality. Some wise one of spiritual vision said not long ago that ours is an age of prophetic fulfillment. He said Christ came as an embodiment of all that spiritually concerns us. Now, he says, the railway car is the chariot and the electric telegraph and the telephone are prophetic visions of preceding centuries among the journalists. He said that the Chinese early in the 19th century (A. D. 1825) had developed into pressing sending forth thousands of sheets per hour. "Then I turned and lifted up mine eyes, and looked and behold a flying roll. . . . Then said he unto me, this is the curse that goeth forth over the face of the whole earth." (Zech. 5:1-3) Parallel to this another prophet wrote: "And when I looked, behold a hand was sent unto me, and lo, a roll of a book was therein. . . . and it was written within and without: and there was written therein lamentations and mournings and woe." (Ezek. 2:9, 10)

We are not in position to say whether a scene of twenty centuries after Christ fitted before the spiritual gaze of these holy men or not. But, more surely, some of their statement correspond with existing facts and conditions of our day. (1) The morning and evening papers do "fly" to the habits of civilization in the flying machine of the iron rail. (2) The message does consist of "lamentations," "mournings" and "woe." No wonder the other prophet has told that "this is the curse that goeth forth over the face of the whole earth."

If the wisdom of antiquity did espy this day, it does not imply that there will be an incessant reign of conditions. The trend of events in all history justifies this conclusion. Christ told his pupils of a time of persecution because of belief in him, but exhorted them to stand fast. Today there is hardly a case of religious persecution, except in the abstract sense. It seems natural for great gifts to receive abuse at the first hands of human nature.

Human speech has been made to develop for divine intent, so can it be said that Zechariah's "flying roll" (the newspaper) has such intent, since it is a popular vehicle in which loaded thought-shells (words and sentences) ride. That it will finally rebound to the glory of God is made evident in these words: "The Lord gave the word: great was the company of those that published it." (Ps. 68:11)

Hence, it is shown that the newspaper occupies a pre-eminent position as a civilizing agency, but it is handicapped by those seeking selfish interests, actuated by vicious impulses. The voice of Christianity will eventually drive out this satanic principle as the apostles did the spirit of divination from the young damsel. Or, more sweepingly, as the man among the tombs out of whom our Savior drove many demons and restored him to sanity of reason. This hope is the only consolation afforded to a race of ten millions or more souls, struggling through hardships in the poisonous stream of American sentiment created by mischief-working journalism.

THE PER CAPITA ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF LUMBER IN THIS COUNTRY IS NOW APPROXIMATELY 500 BOARD FEET, AND WAS PROBABLY A LITTLE GREATER IN 1907.

GLASS FOR FRUITS. Fruit cutters have recently essayed the use of fruit walls of glass instead of masonry, with interesting results. With a glass wall the same kind of fruit can be grown on both the north and south sides. The results in the case of pear trees are said to be most excellent, the fruit grown on the north side of the wall being equal to that grown on the south side, and even smoother. Good results have also been obtained in the case of

peaches and apples. The principal objection made to the glass wall is that it does not store up heat like a masonry wall to keep the plants warm at night. During the daytime the heat is nearly equal on both sides of the wall.—Scientific American.

APPETIZING JELLIES. It is well to have at hand some good jelly, so that the invalid can take a spoonful between meals. Chicken jelly is always liked, but if the patient is on milk diet for a time milk jelly will be found very good. Put half a gill of water and three sheets of gelatine into a saucepan with about six lumps of sugar (or more if liked); leave the pan on the fire until all have dissolved, whisk up half a gill of cream slightly, then add half a pint

Of Interest to Our Women

THIS IS THE DAY OF THE TALL WOMAN

Inches will count this season, and the daughter of the gods, divinely tall, will be fashion's favorite peg for the new mode's display.

It stands to reason that the ideal figures will be the one that measures five feet eight or nine, for the introduction of panniers and flounces, big sleeves, a greater skirt width, and, above all, curves, makes it necessary that there shall be height to "carry off" these conditions.

The tiny woman rejoiced in the Empire toilette, with its high waisted effect and the straight silhouette of the one piece dress, because those fashions disguised the proportions of her physique and gave her height. If her build was in perfect proportion she had no need to mind what modes she adopted, but as there are few ideally planned frames, those vagues appealed to the majority of small women.

Under fashion's new regime, as at present understood, there are many conditions that are exceedingly trying to the small in stature. As the waist is to be more defined and placed in its natural position the straight silhouette's aid departs. Then, in order to indicate the curve or hinge of the waist there is to be a more noticeable display of drapery upon the hips, not amounting to much, it is true, but apparently greater to much, the clinging tightness of the hobble skirt's form. And what is more, the new sleeves are longer than the old. The leg of mutton pattern is a newly resuscitated attraction, and that, while it draws attention to the delicacy of the waist measurement, distinctly detracts from a woman's height.

"As we must look tall, how are we to contrive to make the most of our inches?" a maker of modes was asked the other day.

"Don't forget how useful your headgear can be made," was the reply. "Provided the ruse is not palpable, a hat with a high crown can be relied upon to add just the requisite number of inches required to balance large sleeves and fuller skirt draperies."

"Then there is the tall neckband to render help. It gives the figure a much more stately look than the turned over Puritan collar, and suggests height.

"It is really wonderful in what subtle ways inches can be gained by suggestion, I mean, or shall we say illusion?"

"A woman who has made a study of the matter—she must be sixty by now, and has broadened with the years and shortened, as elderly people will, yet is apparently as elegant as ever—says she never wears white gloves unless she puts on a white frock.

Persons are coming more and more to understand the call of nature for her own remedies, which may be had in the daily bill of fare, if rightly chosen. The needs of the body to be thus supplied will in a measure account for all members of a single family not caring for the same dishes at the same meal, says an exchange.

Food specialists are now studying the question of natural vegetable cure, and are teaching people the value of the common fruits and vegetables when used as medicine for various ills.

The pineapple is a sort of complete medicine chest in itself for derangement of the stomach. It has been regarded as an indigestible food, but this was because it was not known that no particle of the pulp should ever be swallowed, for this cellular mass is in truth completely indigestible and should not be permitted to pass to the stomach. The juice only should be swallowed, and the cellular pulp removed from the mouth. It should never be eaten with sugar, but always with salt. The sugar with the acid makes a bad combination.

Scientists have discovered of late that the juice of the pineapple contains a digestive principle very much like pepsin, the action being the same, and it is recommended as a cure for dyspepsia. It has been found that the juice acts upon the ossein of milk just as rennet does, and the experiment has been tried of placing a slice of raw beef between two thick slices of fresh pineapple, and the character of the beef has been completely changed within three or four hours. The action of the juice, like pepsin, is digestive.

Pineapple juice is now being made use of by physicians in cases of diphtheritic throat and croup, the false membrane being dissolved by the powerful, insidious acid of the tropic fruit. It brings quick relief.

Cranberries are now regarded as one of the best cures for malaria and for erysipelas. The best way to take them medicinally is raw; the chemical properties of the acid are then complete, whereas in cooking they are somewhat weakened. There are two delicious ways of eating cranberries raw—in a salad and in a beverage. As a salad the largest, ripest berries are selected, washed and cut in halves with a dressing of olive oil, lemon

juice and egg. As a beverage the cranberries are crushed and left to soak in water over night. The acid in the water is extremely refreshing and cooling to the blood.

The cooked cranberries are excellent for clearing the system and blood, and should be eaten in large quantities.

Onions are one of the most potent of the vegetables. For nervous troubles they are a tonic and should be eaten in great quantities, either raw or cooked very simply, and eaten with-out any other vegetable. Baking thoroughly is the best method of cooking onions when they are to be used as a medicine. They should then be eaten with butter and a very little salt. It is better to use no salt at all. Cases of nervous prostration have been cured by a persistent diet of onions, whole wheat bread and butter and raw eggs, varied with a few simple desserts and pineapple eaten with salt.

Onions also cure sleeplessness.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Diluted oxalic or tartaric acid will remove ink stains from books without injuring them.

All cooking utensils should be washed immediately after they have been used, which will remove every trace of grease.

To put a new wick in any lamp burner quickly thread a needle first, run the thread across the wick and pass needle through burner.

When selecting poultry see that the feet are soft and moist, the eyes clear and the flesh plump.

Salt water will clean bamboo furniture and Chinese and Japanese matting and will prevent it from turning yellow.

If a panful of lime is kept in the pantry where the preserves and jellies are stored it will prevent them from molding.

A tablespoonful of melted cocoa or chocolate stirred into the poor man's rice pudding quite changes the dessert.

Salt on the fingers when cleaning fowls, meat or fish will prevent slipping.

If a small piece of zinc is burned in with the coal occasionally it will coat the interior of the chimney so that soot will not form in it.

If rice is cooked in water it will absorb three times its measure. If it is cooked in milk at least half as much more liquid will be necessary.

Do not rub fabrics roughly together. The hands when cleaning them. It will be found sufficient to rub the cleaning fluid gently with a fresh cloth.

To simmer is to boil slowly; if the liquor throws up bubbles above its surface it is boiling at a gallop and will harden any meat that is cooking in it.

Carrots and string beans make an excellent combination.

Cauliflower is another vegetable which should be marinated with the French dressing; serve with a boiled dressing.

Sweetbreads and cucumbers tossed up with a cream dressing are served on lettuce or other green leaves.

Bananas or strawberries should be served on nests of lettuce with a mayonnaise made without mustard and whitened with whipped cream. Lemon makes a pretty garnish.

Young dandelion leaves washed and then chilled on the ice till very crisp and mixed with spring onions, are tasty. Serve with a French dressing and with little bacon rice of egg.

Another way of serving dandelions as a salad is to chop the cooked ones and serve with a French dressing made with bacon fat instead of oil.

A good salad combination is pepper shells filled with shredded cabbage mixed with mayonnaise.

Tomatoes stuffed with cream cheese are delicious served on a bed of green with a French dressing.

The canned pimentos, or sweet green peppers, stuffed with cream cheese and sliced, make an attractive salad. Garnish with green and serve with a French dressing.

Leftover spinach, or greens of any kind, if molded in small cups, make a tasty salad, served with French dressing or mayonnaise. Cream cheese balls, or the yolks of hard-boiled eggs, iced, and the whites shredded, make a nice accompaniment.

Kidney beans and tender summer cabbage in equal parts, and seasoned with shredded sweet green pepper, make a happy salad combination.

RESTORE FADED UPHOLSTERY.

Beat the dust out thoroughly; brush them; then apply to them a strong lather of castile soap, by means of a hand brush. Wash the lather off with clear water, and afterward wash with alum water. When dry the colors will be restored to their original freshness.

When the colors have faded beyond recovery, they may be touched with a pencil dipped in water color of suitable shade, mixed with gum water.

Of milk and strain in the dissolved gelatine to flavor it. Pour the mixture into a mould and stir occasionally until it is just beginning to set; then leave it until quite cold. Unless it is stirred the mixture separates, the cream rising to the top.

To brown dishes that cannot be placed in the oven heat a salamander or round iron plate with a handle attached until red hot and pass over the top of the dish, being careful not to scorch.

CHANGES KEEP A MAN YOUNG

Altogether Too Many Make a Fad of Becoming "Set in Their Ways."

Though a man's body attains its full growth before his twenty-fourth year, and probably earlier than that, the growth of his mind depends on himself. He can continue adding to the sum of his knowledge and his power to reason until extreme old age if he preserves his mental alertness.

As long as he retains a fair measure of that curiosity about things which often make him a nuisance when a boy and is interested in new people, new sights, new books and the thousand and one things that are happening today, his mind continues to grow. But when a man finds that change bores him and limits himself to one narrow round day after day, he is really growing old mentally as well as physically.

Often premature ageing of the brain is often self-induced. There is a class of men who make a fad of being uninterested in passing events. They will read only one paper, they will sit only in one chair, they will eat only on one table, they will vote only the same as that of their forefathers, no matter how much its principles may have changed.

Though posing at first, they become "set in their ways," and then they are really old even though their years scarcely number two score. If misfortune or unavoidable change in his mode of life overtakes such a man he is, like a homeless cat, miserable for the rest of his day. Those who stay young mentally and spiritually keep in touch with new people and especially with the young, cultivate the habit of looking with clear eyes on passing events. For them in their old lives there are no laws of the Medes and Persians. They may wear themselves out, but they do not rust away.—New York Commercial.

Each Man His Own Caricature. Nearly everybody is a caricature of his own ambitions. Indeed, he is of a poor sort who is not. So long as a man's ideals are beyond him, ahead of him, rather than cast aside or forgotten, he is sure to be an inadequate representation of what he wants to be, uneven and distorted in one way or another, and hence a caricature.

Let us go to some place where people forget—to church on a Sunday morning, for instance. We must sit so that we may watch the people as they enter. Everybody walks down the aisle as what he would like to be—what he feels that in his heart he has it in him to be. There's Mr. A., for instance, who is bookkeeper down at the factory; but on Sundays he is free of his task and there you behold him; the Reasonable Man with the open mind, prepared to give valuable deliberation to any problem that may be presented. Few problems are presented to him except in the balancing of his books; and his wife manages his family, so that he has but slight opportunity to exercise his greatest gift, or what he would like to have as his greatest gift—the faculty of sound judgment. His walk, his gestures and his attitude all show it.—Elliwood Hendrick, in the Atlantic Monthly.

In the Courtroom. "Mr. Garibaldi, I just want to ask you a few more questions, which I want you to answer plainly and specifically. Is there a woman living with you who is known in your neighborhood by the name of Mrs. Garibaldi?"

"Yes, sir," replied the witness.

"Who takes care of her?"

"I do."

"And you support her, too, don't you?"

"Yes, sir."

"Mr. Garibaldi, you have never been married to her, have you?"

"No, no," smiled the witness, somewhat embarrassed, "she—"

"That is all," concluded the old attorney.

There was a young attorney opposing him and it was evident that he had been taken by surprise. Confounded and confused, he stepped forward, and in a low, reproachful tone, asked:

"Mr. Garibaldi, who is that woman?"

"That—oh, that is my mother, you know," answered the witness innocently.

Would Keep Girls From Stage. Are great artists happy? Emma Calve, one of the most talented, admired, and in every way successful artists the world has ever seen, has for a number of years made a specialty of advising girls to get married and try to make happy homes instead of studying for the stage. Her latest statement of her views, which she says she has held ever since she was twenty-five, was given to a journalist in Los Angeles. "O, girls," she exclaimed, "the hundreds, the thousands of poor girls! You will write just what I say? Then write that but one woman in a hundred thousand who tries wins. There is in a million one Geraldine Farrar, one Emma Eames, one Schumann-Heink. Do you grasp what that means? I have seen them—these girls that come to Paris to study, to fight their way among men. When the day comes that I shall teach I shall teach no girl for the stage. I will teach only the rich girls who wish to sing for accomplishment, for home, for husband—that is a woman's place."—New York Evening Post.

Great Things for Morocco. According to a consular report, the exports of Morocco last year were valued at \$5,000,000, of which more than half was grain, principally barley. Eggs were valued at \$1,500,000. Beans and cattle made up the rest.

Although the mountains of Morocco always convey the appearance of desert, as a matter of fact the desert is several hundred miles from the coast, and between the two lies some of the most fertile land in the world.

Great things are planned by the French and Spanish invaders, though the results of their conquests are not yet evident. Among other things, many vineyards have already been set out. If the results in Algeria are any indication, the wine of Morocco may yet become famous.

ALBIA NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. Carthon of Hiteman, spent Sunday in Albia. Mrs. Udell Lewis and son John Lewis of Oskaloosa was visiting a few days of this week in Albia with her sister, Mrs. Roper. Mrs. Nellie Estes entertained at her home in honor of Madam Crump of Muscatine and Lewis of Oskaloosa, about twenty-eight of Albia young people on Friday evening in a 3-course lunch. Cards and dancing throughout the evening and music by Robinson's orchestra of Hocking, consisting of five instruments. Mrs. Ada Crump, who has been in Albia several weeks with her sister, Mrs. Oscar Roper returned to Muscatine on Tuesday. Mrs. Nellie Estes spent a few days of this week in Oskaloosa, the guest of Mrs. J. Bell, little Dorcia Bell returning home with her to visit in Albia a few days. Mrs. Udell Lewis returned to Oskaloosa on Saturday, after a few days visit with relatives in Albia. The Missionary ladies and the stewardesses ladies gave a rainbow social at A. M. E. church on Monday evening. Mrs. Eliza Hayes visited this week in Buxton with Mrs. Lock. Rev. Jackson of Mt. Pleasant passed through Albia Saturday enroute to Centerville.

MASON CITY NEWS

Mrs. Maud M. Brewton is home again after a week's visit in Missouri. She reports a very pleasant trip. Mr. J. D. Reeler was in Des Moines four days attending the K. P. Grand lodge. Mr. J. T. Pass made a business trip to Manley, Saturday and Sunday. Mr. Wm. Carter sold his shining parlor on Main street. Miss Bernice Davis, the pianist at Fort Dodge at the Magic Theatre is home on a six week's vacation. Mr. and Mrs. Virgil Warren and mother was a Manly visitor Sunday. The Cecil sisters are in the city visiting Mrs. J. N. Roberts of East 9th St. Mr. Tommie Tyler made a flying trip to W. Marshalltown, Sunday, on his Motor cycle. Miss Nora E. Williams is filling the vacancy of Miss Davis at Ft. Dodge at the Magic Theatre. Rev. T. D. Woodard preached an able sermon to a mixed crowd Sunday at the open air services in the central school house yards. Rev. W. H. Wheeler, the Dist. Supt. of Kansas City district of central Mo. conference held their first quarterly meeting, July 21, which was a grand success. This was the first quarterly meeting that has been held by our people in Mason City. Rev. Wheeler preached three able sermons on Sunday. They also raised \$20 and paid the Dist. Supt. up in full. Rev. Woodford and his members and friends raised this quarter for all purposes and to apply on the new church building \$798.42, and has had added 12 new members to his church. We with our pastor ask the prayers of the churches in general, that God may bless us and our pastor in our struggle towards building our new church, and that many souls may be added to the church.

DAVENPORT NOTES

Special to Bystander. The seventh annual picnic and outing of the tri-city Sunday school association was held at Longview park, Rock Island, Ill., Thursday, July 25th, with an attendance of between nine hundred and a thousand school children and members present. The following Sunday schools were Wayman Chapel, McKinley Baptists, Rock Island Bethel A. M. E., Third Baptist, Davenport, Iowa. Out of town guests, Mrs. F. Linn and son, Miss Mamie Richardson, of Galeburg, Ill., Mrs. Mable Harper,



MRS. A. M. POPE-TURNBO PROPRIETOR "Poro" College 3100 Pine St. St. Louis, Mo. THE "PORO" SYSTEM of Scalp and Hair treatment is based on the latest scientific and sanitary methods, effecting a healthy scalp thus promoting a growth of beautiful hair. The "Poro" preparations used in connection with the treatment are made and sold exclusively by myself, having the exclusive right to that name; and I alone, know the secret of the composition that bears that name. Our claim has always been that when the hair begins to grow as the result of the use of "PORO," it will continue to do so if only the scalp and hair be kept clean. This sanitary method of treatment is also having the desired effect in helping to prevent the spread of disease, for it is a fact that hair in an unsanitary condition carries the germs of disease which often prove fatal to innocent persons coming in contact with them. For treatment, call on or address: Mrs. Mollie Whitney 726 10th St. Des Moines

Pontiac, Ill., Miss Myrtle Hughes, of Chicago, Ill. Games was enjoyed by all. Indoor hall was won by Hethel A. M. E. Sunday school, Rock Island vs. Davenport, 8 to 5. Prize, ball and two bats. Small boys, indoor: Davenport and Woline. The latter won, 18 to 10. Prize, ball and bat. A fine day and old and young enjoyed themselves. It was a grand success in every particular, financially and otherwise.

ROCK ISLAND NEWS

(Special to the Bystander.) Mr. and Mrs. Charles Enoch and Rev. Saunders of Wayman A. M. E. church entertained at the Enoch residence in South Rock Island, on the evening of July 24th. The Shiloh chorists who tendered their services during the carnival given for the benefit of the A. M. E. church. Delicious refreshments were served and a delightful evening was spent by all present. The choristers consisted of the following: The Misses Eva Ruby, Hattie Bertie Ewing, Mrs. Jas. Haskins and Miss Nellie Ramsay. Miss Bessie Robinson, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, died July 28th. The funeral was preached from the Second Baptist church by Rev. G. W. Jackson.

JITMWA ITEMS

Mr. J. L. Thompson and little daughter, Miss Enola, have returned to their home in Des Moines, after a very pleasant visit in this city. Mr. Thompson was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wells-Fowler, also Miss Enola, was the guest of Mrs. M. F. Clark over Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Johnson entertained a few guests at dinner in honor of Mr. J. L. Thompson and little daughter, Miss Enola of Des Moines. They report a nice dinner and an enjoyable time. Mr. J. Reginald Clark has returned from Oskaloosa, where he spent a few days visiting with Homer Johnson and attending the A. M. E. S. picnic. Mrs. Geo. Bailey, left Saturday, for a short visit in Cedar Rapids. She will attend the barbecue on the 1st of Aug. Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Elliott entertained about ten little people at a nice dinner in honor of Miss Enola Thompson of Des Moines. Mr. and Mrs. Wells-Fowler and Mrs. M. F. Clark were the other guests present. We failed to report last week that Z. Taylor and Mr. H. T. Elliott attended the N. Grand Lodge of Davenport. Sunday's ago called attention to the fact of loyalty. If we would succeed in our church work, the Rev. asked the members and friends of the A. M. E. church to become members of a Royal Lodge, that they may do more and better work for the master. Mrs. Sarah Bean, who is a teacher in Crystal City, Mo., returned home, Tuesday evening and will spend the rest of the summer, with her auntie. Mrs. C. H. Marshall and her many Davenport friends. The A. M. E. choir sang at the Y. M. C. A. Tuesday evening. On occasion of the W. C. T. U. annual meeting. They came back all smiles about something—we don't know what! Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Horne of Cedar Rapids are the guests of Mr. Horne's mother, Mrs. H. Horne. Miss Bessie Owens is spending a few weeks with her father, brothers, and sisters at the home of her father, Mr. Owens. Mrs. C. B. Gooch leaves Tuesday evening for a visit at her old home in Missouri. Miss Hayon Gunn of Chicago is a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Bibb. The quilt contest of the A. M. E. church last night was quite a success. A good social time was enjoyed by those present. The "Hard Times" social given at the Second Baptist church was enjoyed very much. Mrs. Wm. Brown certainly looked like "hard times" and worse coming, she won the first time. Refreshments were served in the basement of the church. Friday night the Masons entertained the Eastern Stars in honor of the new Grand Master, Mr. J. L. Thompson of Des Moines. The Masons and their guests departed at a late hour, after a very pleasant social time with Mr. Thompson. Mrs. M. G. Newman of Oskaloosa is a guest of her husband, Rev. M. G. Newman. Don't forget the faithful few lawn social at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Owens following the program.

ENTERPRISE, IOWA

The Missionary circle are doing nice work here. They gave an entertainment in Mrs. B. Hunter's last Saturday night. The Enterprise Boy band furnished the music. It was quite a success financially. Mr. and Mrs. Roman of Marshalltown were in the city on business and visiting last week. They were formerly residents of our city.

When in Mason City stop at the Unique Hotel 501 East 8th St. Furnished Rooms and Meals. Lunches or Short Orders at all hours. Cigars and Tobacco. Barber Shop, Pool Hall and hot baths. Best of accommodations. H. D. Green, Prop. Mason City Just across from the M. and St. L. Depot. One of the most common ailments that hard working people are afflicted with is lame back. Apply Chamberlain's Liniment twice a day and massage the parts thoroughly at each application, and you will get quick relief. For sale by all dealers.

When in Keokuk, Iowa, go to Darden Hotel Everything First Class Meals and Lunches at all hours. No. 8 and 10 Main Street R. H. DARDEN Prop. Keokuk

When in Peoria, Ill., stop at the Maryland Restaurant for good Meals and Lunches at all hours. Prompt service at reasonable prices. LUELLA SMITH, Prop. Peoria, Ill.

When in St. Paul, Minn., go to the Busy Bee Cafe for good Meals. Lunches served at all hours. Special private dining room included. 317 Wabash St. St. Paul, Minn. W. F. T. CAANDLER, Prop.

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Mrs. Harry Allen was elected to go to the Missionary convention in Omaha to represent this Missionary society. In case Mrs. Allen don't go Mrs. Robert Hunter is to go. Mr. Otis Swan, who is very ill, was taken to the hospital in Des Moines Monday. We all wish him a speedy recovery.

Mrs. Sarah Jones and daughter, Ida of Des Moines, were out to see Mr. Swan last Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey of Des Moines were the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hickman last Sunday. Enterprise seemed lonesome last Monday because most of the people went to Des Moines to the circus. The Tabernacle gave a lawn entertainment last Monday at the home of Mr. Eddie Brown.

Miss Fern Miller Weston Missouri, arrived in our city last week to make her future home with her auntie, Mrs. Charity Barber. Mr. Warren and Mr. Miller of Newton are visiting their daughter and niece Mrs. Miller. Little Georgia Reeves, better known as "Toad" was out from Des Moines last Sunday to see his brother Otis. All the boys and girls was glad to see Toad.

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KEOKUK NOTES. Mr. Ben Harris, who has been suffering for some time with diabetes, is in a critical condition, at his home at 1012 Franklin street. Tuesday night, July 23, he suffered three distinct strokes of paralysis. Friends hope for a speedy recovery. The Iowa social given at the parlour home of Mr. and Mrs. John Craig, 1701 Franklin street, by the Sunshine club of the A. M. E. church, Thursday evening, was a splendid success. The lawn was prettily decorated with Japanese lanterns and potted plants. There was a large attendance, and the evening was a delight to everyone present. The services at the Union Baptist church Sunday were held by Rev. Bowles, of Ft. Madison. A good crowd greeted the pastor both morning and evening. Mrs. T. W. Anderson, who was called to Ft. Madison some time ago on account of the illness of her sister, Mrs. Wilson, has returned home and is quite ill herself at this writing. Friends hope that she may soon recover. Mrs. Reta Ashby is seriously ill with sciatic rheumatism at her home on Franklin street. It is with a degree of sadness that we report the death of Mrs. Anna Lagoon from the A. M. E. church at 2:30 o'clock, Rev. J. Brewer officiating. The choir sang softly some very appropriate hymns. The pallbearers were Lewis Lowe, W. Green, James Jinkins, H. Woodard, John Drain, O. Fields. The remains were laid to rest in Oaklawn cemetery. Mrs. Sophia Hampton of Red Oak attended the funeral of her sister, Mrs. Anna Logan. Mr. Stephen and Spencer Harris are in the city, called here by the illness and death of their sister, Anna Logan. They returned home to St. Paul Tuesday night, accompanied by their niece, Cleo Larson, who will make her home with her uncles. A vast amount of ill health is due to impaired digestion. When the stomach fails to perform its functions properly the whole system becomes deranged. A few doses of Chamberlain's Tablets is all you need. They will strengthen your digestion, invigorate your liver, and regulate your bowels, entirely doing away with that miserable feeling due to faulty digestion. Try it. Many others have been permanently cured—why not you? For sale by all dealers.

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Women! Stop! Wait! Listen! Read If a Woman have long hair, it is a Glory to Her—I Cor., 11: Every Woman Can Have That Glory if She Wishes It This is for you. No more-ironed hair, but soft, long, beautiful hair that need not be put on the dresser on retiring. Do you want this kind of hair? If so, write for particulars to Madame D. Perkins, the Scientific Scalp Specialist, of Denver, Colo., who is astonishing the world with her wonderful art of growing hair. My own hair is my best advertisement. With these treatments my hair grew 17 inches in two years. It had remained one length (four inches) for years. What I did for my hair I am doing for hundreds of others, and will for you with my Matchless Scientific Scalp Preparations. My treatment causes the hair to grow long, no matter how short; soft, no matter how thick, no matter how thin; straight from the bulbs, no matter how kinky. First treatment will show wonderful improvement. Do not wait if you are interested in your hair. I give treatments all over the United States by mail. Write me at once. I send booklet of information, and testimonials of the taking my treatments when four-cent stamp is enclosed. I do not have a personal history of your hair and scalp and your physical condition. All mail promptly answered when four-cent stamp is enclosed. I am the woman of the race growing hair to-day who can show the public the real reason why hair was when I first began treating it. Send for booklet if you mean business. You can secure these preparations only from me. None like them in the world. T. D. P. Scientific Scalp Preparation, Madame Perkins sole agent

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Iowa State Bystander Bystander Pub. Co. Publisher DES MOINES, IOWA FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1912. JOEL N. THOMPSON, EDITOR. J. H. SHEPARD, MANAGER. Official paper of the M. W. U. Grand Lodge of Iowa, A. F. & A. M., and International Grand Congress of Herodotes of Jericho Congress of America, and Western Baptist Association. Entered at the postoffice as second class matter. "Were all medicines as meritorious as Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, the world would be much better off and the percentage of suffering greatly decreased," writes Lindsay Scott, of Temple, Ind. For sale by all dealers. CLARINDA ITEMS. (Last Week.) Messrs. James Banks and Roy White of Omaha in this city Sunday. Messrs. Glenking, John Franklin and Ford Johnson of Gravity were Sunday visitors of this city. Mrs. Mattie Renfro of Mt. Vernon, Mo., is guest at the E. B. Cook's home. Mr. J. Looney of Mo. who has been employed as caterer at the Linderman hotel has moved his family to this city—we welcome this worthy family to our midst. Mr. and Mrs. James Pemberton are the proud parents of a baby girl at their home. Messrs. L. W. Williams and Allen Jones attended the H. P. lodge in Des Moines last week. Mr. W. S. Cunsalus, a farmer living near Fleming, Pa., says he has used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in his family for fourteen years, and that he has found it to be an excellent remedy, and takes pleasure in recommending it. For sale by all dealers.

ORIGINAL NOTICE. In the District Court of the State of Iowa, in and for Polk county September Term A. D. 1912. Sadie Woods, Plaintiff vs. John L. Woods, Defendant. To John L. Woods: You are hereby notified that on or before the 15th day of August A. D. 1912, the petition of the 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, an absolute divorce from the bonds of matrimony, heretofore existing between you and the plaintiff, on the grounds of cruel and inhuman treatment, such as to endanger life and health. For further particulars see petition when filed. And unless you appear thereto and defend before noon of the second day of the next term, being the September term of said court, which will commence at Des Moines on the 9th day of September 1912, default will be entered against you and judgment and decrees rendered thereon. Dan. W. McCord, Attorney for Plaintiff.

MADAME T. D. PERKINS Scientific Scalp Specialist 4630 West 35th Avenue Denver, Colo. Madame T. D. Perkins, of Denver, Colo., who has spent years in study of the scalp, is now interesting women all over the globe in the care of the hair and scalp. No matter how dark your skin is, Madame Perkins' Matchless Scalp Preparation and scientific method of treatment for cultivating, beautifying and growing the hair will grow your hair if there is no physical ailment to prevent. Her treatments have been successful where all others have failed. Have you written her? If not, and you want hair like her own, write her today. Be sure to enclose a four cent stamp and write your name and address very plain if you expect a reply. Don't write unless you mean business. No agents wanted.

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