



MT VERNON SIGNAL

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1906

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Advertising rates made known on application

REPRESENTATIVE R. W. Miller of Madison has introduced a bill in Legislature, providing for a system of Normal schools in Kentucky. The bill provides that there shall be established and maintained three State Normal Schools in this State as follows: The Western Kentucky State Normal School to be located in Normal School District number one; The Central Kentucky State Normal School to be located in Normal School District number two; and The Eastern Kentucky State Normal School to be located in Normal School District number three.

A State system of education has long since been needed in Kentucky and it is to be hoped that the measure will become a law.

The bill giving six class towns the right, when asked for by petition signed by a majority of the citizens, to divide the charter, was passed Monday and will soon become a law. If something is not done by the way of improvement in Mt. Vernon, we suggest that the petition be started at once and there is no doubt that it will receive the required number of subscribers and become a law. By doing the same footing of the county roads, the militia will have to do its work, which will be of some little value. What is the board of trustees going to do?

Judicial redistricting bill making the Thirty-second district, which takes White county from the Twenty-eighth has been favorably reported and almost every law and all the judges, who will be effected by the change are demanding that it be done. It seems that there should be no doubt about the bill going through which would greatly relieve the congested condition of affairs which have existed in this district for many years.

The Jamestown, Virginia Exposition will be held from May 1st to November 1st, 1907. In commemoration of the event the first permanent English settlement in America, The Kentucky Legislature has been asked to make an appropriation for the State's representation, which should and will more than likely be made.

Andrew Carnegie says that any young man's fortune is assured when he has saved his first thousand dollars; But the "Steel King" does not furnish any specifications for getting the first thousand.

POLITICS AND POLITICIANS

John Sharp Williams predicts the election of a Democratic House next time.

The Senate Committee of Territories is agreed to report favorably the Statedhood Bill as passed by the House.

Judge John E. Cooper of Mt. Sterling, has announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Congress from the Tenth district.

A substitute measure providing for the annexation of adjoining territory by cities of the second class was adopted by the House at Frankfort by a vote of 73 to 11.

A measure introduced in the Senate by Mr. Charles F. Tompkins calls for an increase of the police force of Louisville by providing one officer for each 700 inhabitants. Senator Pat Porter, of Warren county, called the attention of the Kentucky Senate to the death of Gen. Joseph Wheeler, and it adjourned out of respect to his memory.

Representative Keller, of O., is preparing a bill for the rector of Southern representation in Congress. There is no probability of the passage of such a bill by the present Congress.

If Congressman G. G. Gilbert retires a few days before the term, it is said he is the understanding that he will, R. W. Miller, at present the Representative from Madison county, will probably be a candidate to succeed him, says a Frankfort dispatch.

DR. BAKER'S METHOD

HE TELLS HOW HE KNOCKED OUT THE KING IN OHIO.

Rev. Dr. Perley A. Baker, head of the Anti-Saloon League, which drove "Boss" Cox out of power in Ohio, yesterday told the members of the West Side Y.M.C.A. at a meeting in the Majestic Theater, just how his organization had accomplished that feat.

Dr. Baker's method of overthrowing a boss, in a nutshell, is to support respectable Democrats in Republican districts and respectable Republicans in Democratic districts. Dr. Baker said: "To-day the spirit of lawlessness permeates our public life, and unless a remedy shall be found the United States will go the way of other nations that were once great."

"I would say to every young man here, go into politics until graft and bossism, immorality and lawlessness have been driven from public life on the American continent. By that I don't mean to commend partisanship. It is partisanship that creates Crokers and Mr. Phys and Durbans and Coxes. Wherever there is a disgraceful condition of public affairs it is, due to partisans politics. And wherever a party faction has been made right abuses in public life. It is because men have been persuaded to be Americans first of all, and Republicans, or Democrats, or something else, afterward."

"I have often thought what a great power your District Attorney would be if he would take the moral purpose back of all his other qualities. He would not get to Albany then trying to get legislation to legalize the opening of saloons on Sunday."

Every one present was asked to a personal letter to the Senator and Assemblyman from his district for the purpose of the Tenth district, Wainwright local option bill. Its league in Ohio has 20,000 voters, of its roll of membership—Nashville American.

AN EDITOR'S APPEAL

The following was copied from The New Harmony Times, New Harmony, Ind., at the request of the editor:

If the editor of every paper in the central west will publish these lines there is no question but what Dr. S. L. Byers of Seelyeville, Ind., will be the little son who was stolen from his home one year ago last May. Dr. Byers has spent his entire resources in search of his child and unless the big hearted members of the press come to his assistance his son will grow up an outlaw and an outcast among the lowest people of the earth. It is a cause that should appeal to every one and no father reading these lines can do without a quickening of the heart and a sympathetic throb. It is believed that this article is required in newspapers and it will form an endless chain that will recover the lost boy's copement and return him to his distressed parents. In doing this the profession of journalism will be fulfilling one of its highest duties.

Publishers whose circulation touches the Wabash, Ohio and Mississippi valleys are especially requested to reproduce this story of a lost child. If you do not, you will miss your chance to help a boy who is now on some horseback waiting to take the road in the Spring. There is a reward of \$500 awaiting any information that will lead to the boy's recovery! No questions will be asked and I will indemnify himself against delivering the boy to his parents he would not be molested. The bereaved parents are heart broken with grief and want only their child. If your journal will reprint these lines, they will travel to every exchange table in the United States and bring back to a wretched home a child who is now no doubt suffering with cold, unfed and wretched in the degree of that of a dog. Your own feelings would be under similar circumstances! This appeal is edited originally by a publisher who saw Dr. Byers only once. He has no personal interest in his quest other than the bond of sympathy and relief to a world-wide and inspired from the belief that his lost boy can only be found through the united effort of the country press of which he is proud to be a member. His recovery will be a triumph in advertising and no editor whose heart is placed right will refuse this appeal. Remember, it may be your child next!

The following is a description of the lost boy:

DESCRIPTION: Richmond Byers, if alive, was years old last July, is of light complexion, has grey eyes, left eye nearly crossed, has a small V shape nose, the edge of left ear, has a sharp chin and a narrow, projecting forehead. He is rather small

for his age. He is unusually bright and intelligent, looking after the manner of a middle-aged boy. Dr. Byers searched among the roving bands that frequent the United States and believes that his son can be found among traveling junk dealers, so called horse traders or movers. He does not think the boy was stolen by genuine gypsies. He thinks he was taken by a wandering band and that used him for the purpose of begging in the towns along the route.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Makes delicious hot biscuit, griddle cakes, rolls and muffins.

An absolutely pure, cream of tartar powder.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

For The Eastern District of Kentucky In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of J. J. & E. B. Drew as debtors, and J. J. & E. B. Drew individually, Debtors.

On this 23rd day of January A. D. 1906, on considering the petition of the aforesaid bankrupts for discharge, filed on the 11th day of January, A. D. 1906, it is ordered, by the Court that a hearing be had upon the case on the 13th day of February, A. D. 1906, before said Court at Covington in said district at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, or as near thereof as practicable, and that notice thereof be published one time in the Mt. Vernon Signal, a newspaper printed in said district, and all known creditors and other persons in interest, may appear at said time and place and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

Witness the Hon. J. M. Cochran, Clerk of said Court, and the Seal thereof, at Covington in said district, on the 23rd day of January, A. D. 1906.

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SAYES.

Mr. Jeff Swens is very low with pneumonia fever—Rev. Tom Smith filled his regular appointment at Freedom on Saturday and Sunday.

The children of Mr. Jim Brown are on the sick list.—Saw Brown erecting a new house for Mr. Sexton who will move soon.—Mr. J. P. Mullins and family contemplate going to Illinois in the near future.—Mr. Albert Albright is improving slowly.—Rumor says there is to be wedding.—Miss Ollie Taylor, daughter of Thomas Taylor, and Devert Price were united in the holy bonds of matrimony.

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Krueger & Sons.

MT. VERNON, KY.

OR MULLINS STATION For Bargains

To Cure a Cold in One Day Cures Grip in Two Days. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. E. H. Brown on every box 25c. This signature, E. H. Brown. Several hundred boxes sold in past 12 months.

What Are You Looking For? IF IT IS FOR Bargains. Just step into our big store of General Merchandise. We are now closing out our Winter stock of Men's Overcoats and Suits and Ladies and Children's Cloaks and Coats, in order to have room for our Spring Stock. Give us a call and see for yourself that these bargains are not a myth, but a reality. A. C. HICKS, HIATT, KY.

GRANVILLE OWENS UNDERTAKER Brodhead Ky. COMPLETE LINE—Coffins, Caskets and Robes. All Mail, Telegraph or Telephone orders Promptly Filled.

The YELLOW FRONT THE OLD RELIABLE. BEST DRUGSTORE IN THE COUNTY. Cheapest Drugs Anywhere. No Charge for Prescriptions. Children's Diseases a Specialty. All come for fair treatment. S. C. DAVIS Propr. HONOR NO. 53.

HATS Hats HATS!! HAVE just returned from the city with a beautiful line of HATS, BABY CAPS, Children's School Hats, and invite the ladies of the county to give me a call. I am sure I will please you. Mrs. CLEO W. BROWN.

Ayer's Pills Ayer's Pills: Ayer's Pills. Keep saying this over and over again. The best laxative. BUCKINGHAM'S DYE. Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use BUCKINGHAM'S DYE. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Beware of cheap imitations. The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Willis Griffin PRACTICAL UNDERTAKER AND FUNERAL DIRECTOR, Mt. Vernon, Ky. Stock Complete. Can furnish on short notice Metallic Coffins and Caskets and have Embalming done. Fine Hearse attached. ORDERS by wire Promptly Filled. Phone No. 63.

COME! COME! WE invite all to come and see us. At my store you will always find a good selection of Dry Goods and Notions. JONAS MCKENZIE. CLOTHING! We carry a full line of Clothing that will suit all sizes and ages. Our goods are right and our prices are right. Yours very truly, JONAS MCKENZIE. Phone No. 83. JONAS MCKENZIE.

YOUR BANKING No matter how small, no matter how large, THE BANK OF MT. VERNON will give it careful attention. This message applies to the men and the women alike. Remember we pay 3 per cent. interest on all deposits of \$100 or more, when left with the bank and not checked upon for a period of six months or more. OFFICERS: C. C. WILLIAMS, Pres. W. L. RICHARDS, Cashier. J. T. ADAMS, Vice-Pres. A. B. FURNISH, Asst. Cash.

Fire Proof Oil. If you are looking for YOUR MONEY'S WORTH Take your oil can to your Dealer, and insist on having it Filled with. FIRE PROOF COAL OIL. Fire Proof Oil.





# Atlantic Commerce Signal.

## BANK NOTE EXPANSION.

### LARGE NATIONAL BANKS ESTABLISHED SINCE REDUCTION OF REQUIRED CAPITAL.

appreciated increase of institutions and consequent expansion of these Note Circulation May Cause Depression.

There is a boom in the organization of national banks. It has been in progress for five years, or ever since the passage by Congress of the act permitting national banks to be organized with a capital of \$25,000 instead of its minimum of \$100,000 capital, as the law stood prior to March, 1900.

Though the multiplication of small national banks has been going forward at a startling pace it is only recently that the great increase in the number of new banks has begun to impress itself on far-seeing financiers as excessive. It is felt that the unprecedented increase in banks and the consequent expansion of national bank note circulation has other consequences of a more serious nature.

There are many financiers who, though they look with apprehension on a boom in national banks, nevertheless have not reached the danger lines and that the country is able to absorb all the national bank notes which are likely to be issued on the present boom in national banks. It is proposed at the next session of Congress the bill to be held for the construction of the Panama canal shall also be made a basis for bank note circulation and this expansion it is thought may prove a

consequence. The danger line will be reached when the bank note circulation of gold reserve of the United States treasury. The growth in national bank notes in five years has increased their amount from \$15,000,000 to \$475,000,000, based on government bonds, or about \$95,000,000 per annum. It is calculated that the gold stock of the country increases annually in about the proportion that this fiscal year the amount of the national was increased by the addition of \$23,000,000 in gold certificates. It is urged that as the bank note circulation increases faster than the growth of the money of redemption, the process tends toward inflation, the gold to be the burden of money which the gold reserve must maintain at parity.

No remedy for this situation is in sight, and it is stated that it may be necessary to call the attention of the whole country to the necessity for caution in loading up trade with too great an issue of bank notes. At present there is no limitation on the organization of national banks except that they cannot go beyond the holder's debt. The bonded debt is now \$105,000,000, of which \$42,000,000 is held as security for note issues and \$63,000,000, mostly by government deposits. An issue of \$130,000,000 of canal bonds has been authorized, and the whole world knows that other issues of canal bonds must be made. If the canal is to be completed on the old principle, this bond issue will necessarily be doubled and probably tripled. The financial situation, therefore, will very nearly be doubled and the gold issue accordingly increased.

## LARGEST OF SHIP DOCKS.

### THE "DEWEY" NOW PLYING THE ATLANTIC AND BOUND FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Will Require Four Months to Make Trip.—Capable of Lifting Battleships. Largest of Shipping Yards.

The huge storm waves of the Atlantic in midwinter seem to roll on in a relentless torrent of destruction. But this year they are beating against an impregnable structure, for the United States Government is shipping to its farthest naval station at Cavite something that costs but is yet not a war vessel—a fortress or a merchant ship. Capable of use in either peace or war, it is a very necessary adjunct to Uncle Sam's Navy. This structure which has been breeching the waves of the Atlantic is the gigantic new floating dry dock "Dewey," but recently built by the Maryland Steel Company of Sparrows Point, near Baltimore.

Will there be numerous dry docks in the far East which are available for the United States Navy in times of peace, the big floating dock will be barred to the Pacific ships when they get into an embargo with any foreign power. This fact determined the Navy Department to build a great dry dock which could be towed from one port to another, and it is the object of this recent success attained by the Government floating dry dock at New Orleans, which the naval office decided that this new factor in ship-repairing should not be stationary, but rather use of the floating variety. In order that it might be capable of docking the largest battleships not only of the present day, but of such possible expansion as the future might bring, the specifications required that the "Dewey" should be able to dock a 16,000-ton ship in four hours from the time the warship entered the trough to the moment the keel was out of water.

The Largest in the World. Such specifications meant that upon completion of the "Dewey" the Government would possess the largest floating dry dock in the world.

The contractors went further than the Government specifications in building a new dock a capacity of 20,000 tons. The question might be as to what use this great floating dock will be in the future, yet, can they lift the huge fighting vessels of the Navy, including a large steel battleship with 16,000-ton displacement and two long sides, but which they can dock and repair in the trough upon great square tanks, 18 1/2 feet deep. With an opening of certain bulk enough water is allowed to rush into the great trough until the floor is sufficiently below water level for the largest warship to enter between the two protruding sides. As the vessel is within the trough, the water is pumped out of the tank and the great trough rises until the floor is level with the water surface. Any surplus water remaining on the floor of the tank drains off and the ship becomes dry, and after the work is cleaned or repaired, the plan levelling of war is handled in exactly the same manner. The length of the dock is 400 feet and a height of 84 feet from the bottom to the top. The dock has a depth of 10 feet in the trough, the bottom is 10 feet high, and the sides are 10 feet thick.

The Government was in an all requirements of its contract with the constructing company obligated that the dock should be carefully tested before being accepted. For weeks last year a

test battlement of the Navy, it can lift itself as well. In other words, it is raised on one bottom out of the water while floating up upon its great hollow side box, and the bottom is tilted by the side box to a sufficient height to permit of its being scraped, cleaned and copper painted.

Notwithstanding the apparently intricate problems confronted in the construction of such a huge engine, the Navy Department had a still greater problem to solve when it considered the means of sending the "Dewey" to the Philippine Islands. The great size of the machine meant that it could make but slow progress through the water and the Government had no experience in sending such structures across the uncertain Atlantic.

How, the indorsement of extra good salaries enabled the officials to obtain a crew of experienced men to handle the dock. The hollow sides of the enormous engine provide abundant living quarters for the crew of thirty, and are as good as the best quarters on any vessel of war. There is on board a complete distilling apparatus for making fresh water and the ration allowances for the crew are received by the men of the United States Navy. Since the dock has left the water it has been in almost constant communication with the shore by means of the wireless telegraph apparatus on board, as well as on the three naval vessels towing it. It is supposed by the Government officials that it will take four months for the structure to make the trip to the Philippines.

The great floor of the "Dewey" is of sufficient size to allow of a regulation 40-ton base ball, a fact which probably will be taken advantage of when the summer climate are reached. The dock is also fitted with a mechanical pump which might be employed to raise the Atlantic in water, the dock is also fitted with a throw of the dock and the "Dewey" could be filled with water to a depth of 10 feet, which would insure its safety until after the bottom had passed away, while the keel was on a bed of safe refuge within the dock. After having been lifted as is shown in the illustration of Chesapeake Bay, it takes a course due eastward to the Chesapeake Bay, where it enters the Chesapeake Bay from whence it sails the Mediterranean through the Straits of Gibraltar, and finally to the Philippines. The traveling of the "Dewey" will be another problem which faced the officials of the Navy Department, but after making careful measurements, the dock was found to be capable of passing through the Canal. The fact that the United States Government has selected this dock for the use of the canal for this purpose is a great honor.

Other Dry Docks. The United States has a couple of other floating dry docks, one at Alameda, Cal., and another at Philadelphia, Pa. The floating dry dock was the only one available. This was completed upon a shore generally of concrete and granite, with sloping sides and a concrete trough for the water. Into the dock the Navy has sixteen of these, four being situated at Brooklyn, New York, and one at Philadelphia and Mare Island, California, and one at

## NATIONAL IMPROVEMENTS.

### GREAT WORK OF THE GOVERNMENT IN THE SUBJUGATION OF THE DESERT.

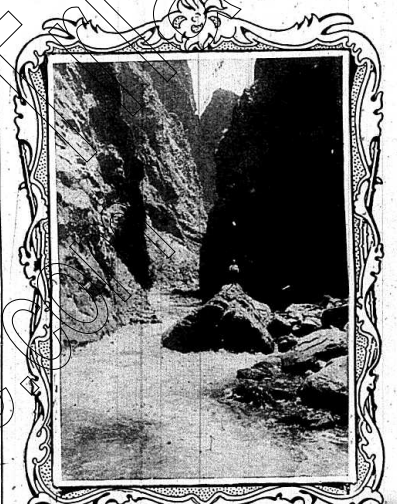
Thirty-seven Million Dollars to Be Used by Uncle Sam in the Construction of Great Works and Creation of Homes.

There is no public work being done by Uncle Sam which has within a few years, sprung into such prominence and which promises such substantial returns as the reclamation of arid lands under the National Irrigation Law.

Thirty-seven million dollars for irrigation. The amount, as shown by the following table, is the estimated figure of the appropriation for irrigation

reclamation law was passed setting aside the proceeds from the sales of public lands in certain Western States and territories for the construction of irrigation works within their borders. The law at the same time provided that every dollar so expended should be returned to the Government by the settlers who take up the lands reclaimed. In other words, the nation makes an advance of the proceeds from the sales of certain public property to make marketable other public property. Out of the many millions expended by the Government in river and harbor improvements, not a cent has ever been returned directly to the Treasury, nor was it expected that any return would be made.

Departments Wide Authority. The Irrigation act gives the Secretary of the Interior a very wide latitude in the investment of this large fund, although he is required to spend



### DAM SITE ON THE GUNNISON RIVER.

The estimates for 1906, 1912 and 1918 are made by the General Staff Office. This fund is, according to the law to be invested by the Secretary of the Interior, in feasibility studies of projects which will repay the amount to the Government, in ten annual installments and the plans matured for expending the entire fund on certain definite projects in the West which practically bring to an end further surveys and examinations, and permits the concentration of effort of the Reclamation Service on the built-up irrigation and harbors.

Has the Emancipation of Land Grabbers. As displayed by Secretary Hitchcock has of course given rise to more or less adverse criticism and attack, especially from men who have viewed the reclamation act as a great opportunity for either direct or indirect personal advancement. The men by whom the public domain has long been considered a legitimate prey, balked the passage of the irrigation act as an improved method of converting to their use the nation's resources in the West.

Mr. Hitchcock's vigorous measures, however, have seriously interfered with their proceedings and they are correspondingly bitter in their denunciations of his acts. The States thus far to chiefly benefit through the irrigation law are Arizona and Nevada, although some of them have themselves made it considerable contribution by throwing down the stipulated geographical position and the title of that much of the water supply of the West originates in that part of the State, most of necessity have the stor-

Year Ending	Total
June 30, 1901	\$3,144,821.91
" " 1902	4,585,523.53
" " 1903	7,135,959.39
" " 1904	6,826,252.50
" " 1905	4,717,271.55
" " 1906	3,250,000.00
" " 1907	3,000,000.00
" " 1908	2,750,000.00
Total	\$37,928,871.51

(Continued on next page.)

## BATTLESHIP IWMA IN NEW DOCK "DEWEY."

doed in the "Dewey" and within an hour a half from the time she was in position, her keel was out of the water. In the same month, the United States battleship Colorado, with a displacement of nearly 2,000 tons more than the Iowa, was docked in two hours and sixteen minutes.

Will Baffle the Torpedo. One of the most essential needs for a dry dock in the Philippine Islands is in the tropical waters. Naturally a steel dry dock in such a locality would also be composed of materials that are not so vulnerable to the torpedo.

A Peculiarity of Siberia. In parts of Siberia corpses that have lain buried for 100 years have been exhumed and found in a state of perfect preservation. The soil process that makes them so does not allow of thaw out in summer.

one such as Portsmouth, N. H., Charleston, S. C., and Puget Sound, Washington.

The latest rating dry docks of the world is that at Bermuda. While it is 45 feet longer than the "Dewey," its lifting capacity is but 16,500 tons, which is 2,500 tons less than the American structure. In Austria, there is also a floating dry dock of 15,000 capacity, and one in Germany capable of lifting a burden of 11,000 tons.

### A Peculiarity of Siberia.

In parts of Siberia corpses that have lain buried for 100 years have been exhumed and found in a state of perfect preservation. The soil process that makes them so does not allow of thaw out in summer.

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## BARONESS VON STERNBURG.

Baroness von Sternburg, the American wife of the German ambassador and pre-eminently the most beautiful woman in official life of a national capital, has lately returned to Washington from abroad, a proud and happy woman by reason of the miracle worked by a wonderful surgical operation performed in Germany a few months ago. She had been when a young girl fell from a horse and sustained an injury to one limb, which has ever since necessitated her working with a cane.

Some time ago an eminent German surgeon performed an operation upon one of the ladies of the royal family who had received an exactly similar injury, and the success which crowned his efforts was such that the beautiful bride of the Kaiser's envoy in America was induced to undergo similar treatment. For weeks her foot was held in the grip of a plaster cast, but finally the rigid bandage was removed and she was able to return to her native land with the use of the low heel-foot member fully restored.

Baroness von Sternburg, who was then fifteen years of age, is of American descent and her mother is the daughter of the late General in the American army. She was born in the city of New York, and her father was a member of the United States Senate. She is a very beautiful woman, and her marriage to Baron von Sternburg was a most fortunate one for her. She is now residing in the city of Washington, and is very popular among the American people.

such cases, that the American girl should bring to the man of her choice a fortune of \$20,000.

New Miss Langham comes of a very old Kentucky family, but none of its members happened to have \$20,000 to bestow as a dowry, and for a time the course of true love appeared to run anything but smoothly; but in the end the girl's father was prevailed upon to bestow a dowry of \$20,000, and the couple were married. When Baron von Sternburg returned to his native land, he carried everything before her by virtue of her dowry and she was the most fortunate woman in the city.

The Sternburgs are among the most prominent families of the East and Mrs. Roosevelt. Indeed, she is the daughter-in-law of the President. Her father was a member of the United States Senate, and her mother was a member of the United States House of Representatives. She is a very beautiful woman, and her marriage to Baron von Sternburg was a most fortunate one for her. She is now residing in the city of Washington, and is very popular among the American people.

age reservoir built there, not only for the benefit of Wyoming, but for Nebraska also. The Secretary has set aside \$2,500,000 for the Shoshone River, Wyoming, project, and \$1,000,000 for the Pathfinder project on North Platte River, to be actually expended for the benefit of Nebraska. Thus about 35 per cent of the entire reclamation fund will be laid out in Wyoming, although she has contributed only about 4 per cent of the fund. Scams along the Platte and the Yellowstone canyons are among the wild and most picturesque in America.

Second to Wyoming comes the territory of Arizona, with the great Salt River project, an estimated cost requiring about four million dollars, requiring upwards of 9 per cent of the entire reclamation fund, although Arizona has contributed less than 1 per cent. It is stated by the engineers that the opportunities for water storage in Arizona are next to Wyoming, the best in the arid West, while the soil of that territory is not only extremely fertile and lying at a moderate altitude, but the climate is semitropical and under careful cultivation, ten or even greater acres will support a family. Southern California today, with its sunny climate, has thousands of prosperous little five and ten acre farms. The third tier in the list of territory benefits in Montana, which, although lying far north, has a splendid water supply and livestock rich lands. Actual construction has been begun by the Government on the Yellowstone, where, owing to the plentiful flow of water, none of the embarrassing complications of upper water rights exist, which have prevented work thus far on the vast Missouri River and on the Milk River. The funds allotted to Montana for the Huntley, Lower Yellowstone and Milk River projects amount to over three million dollars, or nearly nine per cent of the fund, which is in excess of the amount contributed by Montana.

The fourth State in order of benefits is Nevada, contributing the least money to the fund but probably most needing the benefits. It was, in fact, through the dire wants of this State that the law received its impetus, being first known as the Nevada bill. This unique plan of appropriation being originated and introduced by Senator Nevada, then a Representative in the United States Senate. Following Nevada came Idaho, Washington, Colorado, Nebraska, South Dakota, Oregon, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Utah, Kansas, and lastly New Mexico.

Throughout these States Government engineers are working upon many interesting projects where strong rivers have been tamed by the mountains in times of heavy rainfall, which will be impounded behind great masonry dams to form storage lakes whence the water will later be diverted into the irrigation canals used for crops on the desert soils. Thousands of prosperous homes will be the result when these works are completed, and the great West, which is today in reality but a sparsely settled, treeless and treeless some of the more rounded out and better balanced against the more populous eastern half of the country.

As all the money which is being expended in the construction of these irrigation works is to be paid back to the Government by the farmers taking the land, and to go into the "reclamation fund," the work of actual construction will proceed as fast as the requirements are made from the projects now under construction. In the future when the first few completed irrigation projects shall have thoroughly demonstrated themselves to be the successful experiments which they are proving, Congress will not be averse to making a direct appropriation as a loan to the "reclamation fund."

A direct Congressional appropriation for such a loan is not believed to be at all beyond the bounds of accomplishment some time in the future after, as stated, the systems now under construction shall have demonstrated themselves to be the successful experiments. The present figure above noted of \$7,000,000 for irrigation works has been looked upon as the dream of an impractical enthusiast at the time that the irrigation bill was being discussed in Congress, less than four years ago. The year before the passage of the act, the securing of a hundred per cent appropriation would have been deemed to be as likely a figure as five million, to say nothing of thirty-seven million.

Peter Jansen, of Montana, is the quickest Scandinavian in the United States. He is represented in Montana by Senator William A. Clark.

### JUDGE GROSSCUP'S SOLUTION.

#### NOTED JURIST WOULD ESTABLISH COURT OF TRANSPORTATION TO REGULATE RAILROADS.

Numerous Rate Bills Before Congress at Present. Senate Morgan Opposes Discussion.—General Public Displeasure.—Whether or not there is to be the expected national legislation to decrease the limit of the vigorous demands of the President, it is a fact that many have been stoutly rejecting on their initial courses at both ends of the Capitol. They are of all sorts and conditions. Some will do in the morning, some will be the bases for thunders of denunciation against the railroads, with no intention by the authors of accomplishing anything but getting the "romances" before their constituencies at home.

In the morning, some will be the basis of the committee, and possibly merged into the one or two bills which will be taken up for serious consideration by the House and Senate. There is vast difference of opinion on the railroad rate question. There are some who tell us that the term "railroad" signifies everything that is



JUDGE PETER GROSSCUP.

bad, and that no legislation could be too severe to mete out as a proper punishment for these monsters of extortion. On the other hand, there are those who think that the railroads have done a very material benefit to the country and that while they should be regulated and shorn of their ungodly powers to intrude the shipper and the communities which depend upon them, they should still be accorded the hearing and reasonable treatment.

The President's attitude on the railroad question is specific. He favors the enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, appointed by him, so as to enable that body to fix railroad rates, where they are deemed by the Commission to be excessive at any

time, and their commanders in the Union Army and the general location of all the Confederate forces and their movements are to him an open book, and the hours spent with his hands but little to be desired by even those who are seldom satisfied.

Gettysburg will always be considered by the North and acknowledged by the South as the high water mark of the

ON GETTYSBURG BATTLEFIELD great civil contest, and when the sun went down on that bloodiest of fields, where the dead and dying had fallen by thousands, as it looked upon the defeat of Pickett's immortal force, it was the beginning of the end of the greatest of modern conflicts.

And because there was no shame in that defeat and heroic deeds of endurance and heroism belong to each army in equal measure, the battlefield will remain forever the Mecca of all brave Americans and of every military student of the brave world.

#### Autos For Rural Districts.

The recommendation of Rural, Assistant Postmaster General DeLoach, that rural carriers be allowed to use automobiles in serving their routes has been approved by Postmaster General Clegg. The Postmaster General, however, expressly reserves the right to require the rural carriers to deposit the license fees for such vehicles and require the service of their routes in the following vehicles prescribed by the regulations: a motor vehicle of an unlicensed factory arising from the use of automobiles. In addition to this, rural carriers are required to maintain a fixed schedule of service and to be available for service at or about the same time each day.

The greatest depth to which a submarine had been descended and returned to the surface (see page 1)

It is a fact that many have been stoutly rejecting on their initial courses at both ends of the Capitol. They are of all sorts and conditions. Some will do in the morning, some will be the bases for thunders of denunciation against the railroads, with no intention by the authors of accomplishing anything but getting the "romances" before their constituencies at home.

#### GETTYSBURG BATTLEFIELD.

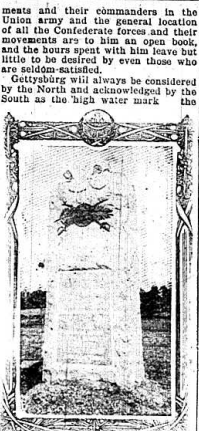
##### The Turning Point of the Civil War. A Remarkable Guide.

There is a guide at Gettysburg, Pa., Charles D. Shields, to be found at the Gettysburg Hotel, who is a genius. While not himself a soldier, perhaps for if any of the actual participants of that three days terrible fight, he has been a resident of the town since 1855, and was conductor of the Pennsylvania Railroad until it was burned by the Confederates.

It was 1852, the memorable first day of July, with many other citizens, he went out at the height of the Union army, where the battle had already commenced. A member of the Twelfth Illinois cavalry he was the first shot, and a squadron of that regiment continued skirmishing until relieved by the infantry of the First corps, commanded by General Reynolds. Later in the day Gen. Reynolds was killed, and the Union troops under Doubleday fell back through the town and fortified the heights beyond.

Every horse, mule, or mule and a squadron of that regiment continued skirmishing until relieved by the infantry of the First corps, commanded by General Reynolds. Later in the day Gen. Reynolds was killed, and the Union troops under Doubleday fell back through the town and fortified the heights beyond.

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That's the Reason Why EVERYBODY should get the most out of a life that they can. The place to get it is in the Home, and

How to Build a Home, How to Make a Garden Around It, How to Live In It, How to Entertain In It, How to Enjoy Life In It

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comes every month in the year and tells you  
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How to Make a Garden Around It,  
How to Live In It,  
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# COFFEE WAR

The Coffee Importers and Roasters are Attacking POSTUM FOOD COFFEE

All Along the Line.

"THERE'S A REASON."

Many people have found out the truth about old-fashioned coffee. They have overcome disease caused by it. They have found out that Postum is pure. Postum contains not one thing in the world but Wheat and New Orleans molasses. It took more than a year of experimenting to perfect the process and learn how to develop the diastase and properly treat the other elements in the wheat to produce the coffee-like flavor that makes suspicious people "wonder." But there never has been one grain of old-fashioned or drug coffee in Postum and never will be.

Another thing, we have in file in our general offices the original of every testimonial letter we have ever published. We submit that our attitude regarding coffee is now and always has been absolutely fair. It does not set up any sort of physical ailment, drink it.

But, if coffee overtaxes and weakens the heart (and it does with some). Or if it sets up disease of the stomach and bowels (and it does with some). Or if it causes weak eyes (and it does with some). Or if it causes nervous prostration (and it does with many).

Then good plain old-fashioned common sense might (without asking permission of coffee merchants) suggest to quit putting caffeine (the drug of coffee) into a highly organized human body, for health is really wealth and the happiest sort of wealth.

Then if one's own best interest urges him to study into the reason and "There's a reason," he will understand great big facts that all of the sophisticated of the coffee importers and roasters cannot refute.

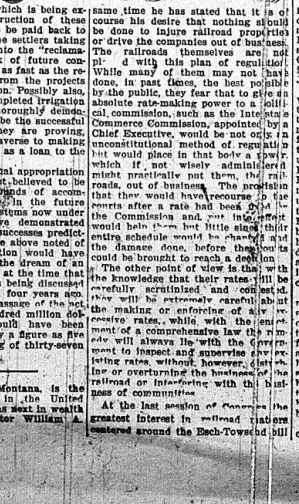
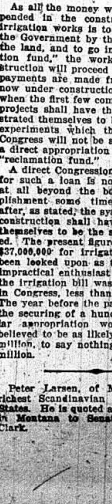
## \$100,000.00 CASH

will be deposited with any reputable trust company (or a less amount if desired) against a life account by any coffee roaster or dealer. If the charges prove true we lose, if not we take the money as partial liquidation for the infamous insult to our business.

The Postum Pure Food factories are the largest in the world, the business having been built upon absolutely pure food products, made on scientific lines, "for a reason" and the plain unadorned truth told every day and all the time. These factories are visited by thousands of people every month. They are shown into every cranny and examine every ingredient and

North Platte River  
New Government  
Dam Site.

Building  
Government Dam  
in Nevada.







### MEATS IN GERMANY.

Almost a Famine—Improved Methods of Slaughtering.

CUY ELIOTT MITCHELL.

From time to time the United States Department of Commerce and Labor has received reports from its various consuls in Germany giving accounts of a most famine in so-called "Porkland." The scarcity of cattle in Germany is probably due primarily to the strict laws of that country forbidding importation of live stock from countries in which certain animal diseases are known to exist. The elaborate and complicated system of inspections and prohibitions imposed upon the importation of meats and domestic animals by the new meat inspection law of Germany, which went into effect a few months ago, had the effect of increasing the price of pork, beef, veal and mutton by diminishing the available supply. On account of a few cases of brucella fever which existed among the cattle coming from the southern and western parts of the United States, live stock from this country are excluded similarly because of foot and mouth disease were known to exist in Russia, Denmark and Sweden, and from those countries are likewise denied admission. Soon after the new inspection law was put into effect the imports of live stock and meat were reduced, and decreased until the situation in Germany was extremely grave. Prices asked for treated meat were cut, beyond the reach of many working people in the

ways is very complete. And the cleaning facilities are constantly improved and these in conjunction with powerful ventilating fans keep the establishment clean and odorless. Every animal that enters the Berlin abattoir is inspected to see whether it is fit to kill. After animal are put to death those whose flesh is considered absolutely dangerous are destroyed. Owing to the prevalence of poverty the German authorities are unwilling to waste anything that can be saved. Animals killed are divided into four classes. The first class consists of meat which is thoroughly sound; this is allowed to go to retail markets. The second class consists of animals having some small local diseases which does not taint the bulk of the meat. This affected part is destroyed and the rest is sold directly to poor consumers in quantities not exceeding six pounds. The third class is that which is of a quality so diseased that it cannot be safely used in a raw state. However, it may be eaten without detrimental results if thoroughly sterilized. The first class consists of animals whose bodies had been subjected to a temperature of from 20 to 30 degrees below the freezing point, and sold to the poor. Like the rest of the four class animals are those which are sold to the poor. While it may appear

Inferious in the orchard pasturing, the orchard with neither sheep or hogs rested in better yields than those not pastured. The fertilized orchards yield an average increase of 55 bushels per acre over those to which no fertilizer had been applied. Data was collected of the value of sprays made from an average of 42¢ per bushel, 6,250 bushels of sprayed apples brought but \$1.80 per bushel. The effect of distance between trees planted before 1880 was studied in its relation to present yield. Taking an average of four years it was found that trees planted 30 by 30 feet apart yield 182 bushels per acre, from 31 by 31, to 35 feet apart, 222 bushels per acre, and from 35 by 35 to 40 by 40 feet apart 259 bushels per acre a year. Observations in the counties showed that the site is not a very important factor, the best site is doubtless one that is sufficiently elevated to give good opportunity for drainage and for water drainage and not so high as to be especially exposed to the wind. This survey of the New York section covering, as it does, the actual practices of farmers in two of the most important fruit-growing counties of New York, and giving the actual results in yield and income by different methods of treatment of hundreds of orchards, is on a sufficiently large scale to make the results obtained very reliable and of unusual value and interest. It is exceedingly gratifying to find that the cultural methods here recommended by experiment stations as a result of trials on a small scale hold true when applied to orcharding on a commercial scale.



Scene in American Slaughter House. How they do it in Germany.

great busy cities. While it was reported that the butchers and meat merchants were taking advantage of the situation and charging double prices, investigation showed that they were in reality in serious difficulties for instead of increasing their profits they were making less money than before the law went into effect. A number of them announced that they would discontinue their business. The authorities theorized their intention to relinquish their business. Mass meetings have been held by citizens and meat dealers with an endeavor to induce the authorities to make more lenient inspection laws less stringent, but so far without result.

The model abattoir and cattle markets of Europe at the present time are to be found in Germany. There are extensive and well appointed abattoirs in several large cities, but those which are the newest, with the latest improvements and regarded as the best of all are at the old university town of Halle and at the city of Braunschweig. These are almost duplicate plants.

As early as 1878 there were city abattoirs at Mannheim, one for New York and one for Charleston. In 1890 it was decided to construct a new plant in connection with the new market. This latter abattoir is a model of perfection, ample provision being made for receiving animals and shipping dressed carcasses. The factor does not receive suggestions of slaughtering through any apparatus of blood or surrounding walls, nor does the smell in it of air, as in many of the American slaughter houses. Buildings are built of brick, stone, iron and glass, admirably adapted to their respective purposes. All are supplied with hot and cold water, live steam, electric lights and other "man or electric power. These operate a great variety of mechanical "hoisting apparatus. The hoisting apparatus is handled so that manual lifting is almost wholly avoided, and by suspended conveyors carcasses and other heavy parts may be moved in all directions and hung in large, efficient ventilation is also provided so that every apartment may be supplied with fresh air, and kept dry, and either cold or warm as desired. The rooms for slaughter are large, light and airy, and the pens as is the usual case in France, the arrangements at Mannheim are for a separate hall for every kind of animal and a regular course of licensed butchers is employed by the establishment.

Butcher is comparatively speaking, humanly done. The large animals are killed by a prestressing gun attached to the head with a mask and the smaller ones are stunned and killed by a different method. Of course, the Jewish "butcher" is accomplished by a different method according to the rites prescribed by that religion. Inspectors are present to supervise the plancher of every quarter passed and endorsed for market is properly branded. The system of the drainage work between conduits and service train

some to American people to have a housewife fly from diseased animals, yet under such a system as adopted in Germany when one goes to the market house to buy a piece of sound meat he is assured of getting it, as so diseased as to be rendered inedible. It is first rate.

### Apple Growing.

The Department of Agriculture of New York receives communications from farmers who are maintaining their practical agriculturist does not have such faith in experiments conducted by experimental stations as the French such a small scale that great weight cannot be attached to the results of the statement made in these experiments made on a large scale. The farmer knows that his own apples are more valuable than those of his neighbor. On October 19, 1908, New York experiment station, the Department of Agriculture, has been conducting an experiment in 1,150 apple orchards covering 642 acres in Wayne and Orleans counties in New York. Both of these counties are extensive apple growing regions. In one township over 50

### Up-to-Date Weather Reports.

The latest work upon which the United States Weather Bureau has entered is a system of meteorological observations from vessels at sea by wireless telegraphy and the Bureau's issuance of weather forecasts and storm warnings to those vessels. The Weather Bureau has prepared a pamphlet by means of which exact information as to date, hour, latitude and longitude of the vessel, atmospheric pressure, temperature, wind speed and direction, and other data, can be transmitted from vessels at sea. The message is sent to the Bureau at Washington. Should the contents of the message be of such importance as to demand special attention, the Bureau will be notified and dispatched by wireless telegraphy to all vessels in the neighborhood of the vessel in question. On October 19, 1908, the liner was caught in a hurricane. The message sent to the Bureau at Washington was of such importance that it was immediately transmitted to the Bureau at Washington, and the Bureau was able to issue a warning of its existence which enabled the Campania and other vessels to avoid its center and escape its worst feature of great value to the

### Packing Apples for Shipment.

On the shelf, and smacking his lips, said: "Why, say, look your perkies, they say you're lost somewhere, stronger!" "Strong?" responded the storekeeper, "What'll you buy?" "Perkies?" "Perkies? Well, you've got 'em, but they're a little bit short." "Say, look here, Perkies, 'an't they a little bit short?" "Perkies? Well, you've got 'em, but they're a little bit short."

### Secretary Slaw Was Late.

He Narrowly Escaped "Call Down" by William Matchman. Secretary of the Treasury Shaw was three minutes late in reaching the Treasury Department on Monday morning, and narrowly escaped being held up by the vigilant watchman at the door. He was waiting when the watchman hurried through one of the seldom used entrances to the building.

### The Future Mikado?

They say he does things in Japan we could never even dream of doing. The Imperial family of Japan dwells to a considerable extent in the mountains and would cause domestic disorder, if not absolute disruption, in an everyday American family. Her majesty the Empress, in several years older than her illustrious spouse, the Mikado, would be a very good example of a woman who is not the mother of her five children—the crown prince and four princesses—though the Emperor is her father. In case she should become the widow of her husband, she is at fifty-six years old, it is exceedingly improbable the illegitimate children of the Emperor would have to stand aside for her. They are accorded the full honors due to members of the Imperial family.

### A Brooder for a Dollar.

The Department of Agriculture has recently published a method of constructing a chicken brooder, the total cost of which, when well made, will not exceed \$1.00. Such a brooder has been given careful trial by the Connecticut Experiment Station, and has given excellent results when used in a shed or colony house. The lower section of the brooder which contains the lamp for heating is a box 3 ft. square made of 10 inch boards and covered with tin or galvanized iron. The upper section, which is placed on top of the lower section, is made of 1/2 inch boards, and has two one inch holes bored through these strips on each side of the box for the purpose of ventilation. The floor of the brooder is laid on the strips. A hole 8 inches in diameter is cut in the center of this floor and over it is turned an old tin

### The Dollar Brooder.

The Dollar Brooder, which is full of them, is a brooder that allows free circulation of heat. Over this is placed a table 2 x 9 inches square with legs 4 1/2 inches high. Around the sides of this table is tacked a curtain of old felt cut from door to bottom of the table or six inches long, with the strips to pass in and out at will. This table is 1/2 inch thick and 1 1/2 inches high and 3 inches long nailed together at the corners and across the ends. The Dollar Brooder is a brooder that allows free circulation of heat. Over this is placed a table 2 x 9 inches square with legs 4 1/2 inches high. Around the sides of this table is tacked a curtain of old felt cut from door to bottom of the table or six inches long, with the strips to pass in and out at will. This table is 1/2 inch thick and 1 1/2 inches high and 3 inches long nailed together at the corners and across the ends.

### Doubtful-Ticket Eggs.

Sprung Meadows, which lived down at Four Corners, was classed as a "mean old son-of-a-gun." He didn't mind being run over by implements every year and allowing them to rust and sink in the winter mud and snow, but he would not buy his own sewing machine or a dish-washing machine to lessen the labors of household and he would not buy his own brooder, but he would allow anything else to be done for him.

### HOW TO MAKE SCHOOL GARDENS.

By H. D. Hemenway.

This suggestive little book is a practical manual of school gardening for both teacher and pupil, and supplies the first adequate work of the sort in this country. This volume is based on actual experience (the author is an authority and director of the Hartford School of Horticulture).

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The Angle Lamp is not only the most useful lighting fixture you can have but it is also the most satisfactory. For with its single burner it gives you the same amount of light as other acetylene lamps with their multiple burners. The Angle Lamp is a simple lamp, easy to use, and it gives you the same amount of light as other acetylene lamps with their multiple burners. The Angle Lamp is a simple lamp, easy to use, and it gives you the same amount of light as other acetylene lamps with their multiple burners.

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