

THE DAILY DEMOCRAT

Published Every Evening, Except Sunday, by
LEW G. ELLINGHAM.

Subscription Rates:
Per week, by carrier10 cents
Per year, by carrier\$5.00
Per month, by mail25 cents
Per year, by mail\$2.50
Single copies2 cents

Advertising rates made known on application.

Entered at the postoffice at Decatur, Indiana, as second-class mail matter.

J. H. HELLER, Manager.

The legislature will be asked to pass many new laws and change many others. One that needs attention relates to prosecuting attorneys. All fees should be eliminated and that official placed upon a salary large enough to command the services of able and conscientious attorneys. Much injustice is done under the fee system. The fee is often more in evidence than a desire to enforce the law.—Lebanon Pioneer.

BUYING CHAIRS BY SIGHT.

Few Folks Ever Think to Try Them by Sitting in Them.

"I went with some folks the other day," the man said, "to buy a couple of chairs. We went to a furniture store and looked over what they had to offer.

"There were just ordinary chairs for a bedroom, so that it wasn't a very momentous purchase. The folks I was with looked at the cloth on the chairs and asked questions about the wood and how the chairs would wear. Then they bought the chairs and ordered them sent home.

"What struck me as peculiar about the transaction was that never once did either of the two persons with whom I was think of sitting down in the chairs to see whether or not they were comfortable. I dropped into a furniture store not long afterward and asked a salesman about it, and I wasn't surprised to learn that very few persons buying chairs ever seem to think about testing them by sitting in them.

"Except in the case of rockers, that is. Few persons can resist the temptation to take a few preliminary rocks in a prospective purchase."—New York Sun.

The Proper Word.

Reckoning from the standpoint of the lexicographer, Ruth, aged seven, committed an unpardonable assault on the king's English, but the seventy-five other persons living in that apartment house would swear that she chose the proper word. Ruth's comment concerned the vocal gymnastics of a lady who was learning to sing.

"She is having her voice difficult," said Ruth, and every one of the seventy-five nerve racked neighbors echoed, "She is."—New York Times.

Inscrutable Von Bulow.

During Hans von Bulow's leadership of the orchestra at Hanover a tenor of fame was engaged to play a star role in "Lohengrin," and while the singer was rehearsing his part Bulow was forced to go over the same bars a number of times without the new actor beginning to sing. Tired of his wasted efforts, the leader stopped the orchestra and angrily turned to the singer.

"I know that a tenor is proverbially stupid," he said, "but you seem to make an extensive use of this unwritten law."

At another time, while one of his grand intermezzos was being played with great feeling by his musicians, a peculiar noise, hardly perceptible by untrained ears, annoyed the leader for some little time. At first he thought it resembled the flutter of wings, but soon he discovered an elegant lady fanning herself in one of the boxes close by. Bulow kept on with his gestures, fixing his eyes on the offender in a manner which meant reproof. The lady, not heeding this, was suddenly surprised by the leader dropping his stick and turning toward her.

"Madam," he cried, "if you must, please at least keep time with your infernal nuisance!"

OUR CHALLENGE!

Holthouse Drug Co. Declare That Hem-Roid Will Cure Any Case of Piles.

By authority of Dr. J. S. Leonhardt, Holthouse Drug Co. guarantee that Hem-Roid, an internal tablet remedy, will cure any kind of piles, no matter how bad. Dr. Leonhardt is the celebrated specialist who discovered that the cause of piles is internal, and in giving his remedy to the public, said: "Hem-Roid will be sold under a guarantee that it will cure any case."

\$1 for 24 days' treatment. Dr. Leonhardt Co., Station B, Buffalo, N. Y., prop. Write for booklet.

All meats at 10c a pound. Beef and pork until after New Year's. Boiling meats at 6c. Alex LeBrun.

306-St

Democrat Want Ads. Pay

AGAINST UNIFORMITY

Leading Educators of Nation
Condemn Indiana System.

HOME RULE IS DEMANDED

Teachers' Journal Has Comprehensive Article On Subject of Books For Public Schools.

Journals devoted to education are getting into the fight against the state laws compelling uniformity of books used in the public schools. The Teachers' Journal, published at Marion, Ind., and edited by A. Jones, in its last issue devotes considerable space to an arraignment of the system. Following an editorial, a number of letters from leading educators, all arguing against the uniformity laws, are printed. Among these writers are President Eliot of Harvard, President Angell of University of Michigan, Dr. G. Staley Hall of Clark University, Dr. Nicholas M. Butler of Columbia, Dr. A. S. Draper and Dr. Skinner of New York. Among the state superintendents of schools who are represented with letters are Prof. Olson of Minnesota, Bryan of Washington, Phillips of Alabama and Wright of Michigan.

In part, the editorial follows:

The important problem in educational circles in Indiana today is the text-book problem. If it were left to the teachers and those who are directly responsible for the success of the schools, the question would be quickly settled. That Indiana has an efficient system of education no one competent to judge doubts. That she hangs on to a plan for selecting text-books that is not tolerated in a single eastern state and that has been discarded in every progressive western and southern state that has tried it for any considerable length of time, is the wonder of leading educators everywhere.

The predominant ideas in education today are the development of the individuality of the pupil and the adjustment of the schools to the need of the community. Uniform text-books, however good, are a serious obstacle in the way of pushing these ideas into practice.

Opens Way For Graft.

The principle of state uniformity is undemocratic. It takes away from the citizens of a community the right and privilege of choosing what they, through their representatives, want. It opens a way for graft, enormous graft.

State uniformity in text books is not new in the United States. The state of Vermont was one of the earliest to provide by law that the books should be uniform throughout the state. This law continued in force until the people of the state were scandalized by the adoption of a series of arithmetic prepared by the chief educational officer of the state and copyrighted by his benefit.

The prevailing laws in all the states of the union before the civil war left the choice of books in the hands of the same officers who controlled the schools with respect to the employment of teachers, the studies to be pursued, the building of school houses and their subsequent care. Immediately after the civil war, governments were organized in the southern states which became known popularly, and are now known historically, as "carpet bag governments." The carpet baggers were the inventors of the present kind of laws for state uniformity in school books.

Scheme for Plunder.

The funds of certain states were appropriated and when everything in sight was seized upon, some late comers in the struggle for plunder originated the notion that the schools of the state should be provided with uniform school books. It was not proposed that the state should buy them. That would be a clear waste of money that might otherwise be obtained for the personal benefit of the hungry office holders. The privilege of selling books to the people of the state was to be restricted to one firm which should have a monopoly of the trade of the state for a period of years.

One of the first northern states to create a legalized monopoly in school books was Minnesota. A law was passed in February, 1877, fixing the prices of each book and naming the favored contractor. He was not a publisher and did not own a single book.

At the end of 15 years the books were cast out and the people of the state rejoiced in the freedom to select for their children, without the aid of political state officials, such books as were needed in the schools.

System Broke Down.

A law was passed in 1870 in the state of California providing for uniform books throughout that state. Three adoptions were made under this law; but a new constitution was then enacted and under this, through the influence of "sand lot" oratory, the state itself undertook the manufacture of schoolbooks which were to be sold at "cost of manufacture" to the people and used uniformly in all the schools. The books were written by the citizens of the state and, notwithstanding the promise of cheapness, were sold at rates fully as high

as the prices of standard books. The state bore all the expenses of manufacture and the people paid for books so inferior to those in the market that the entire system broke down.

Michigan passed a law establishing state uniformity in 1897, but the feeling of the people against it was so strong that the act was repealed before an adoption of books took place.

Indiana passed a state uniformity law in 1889 in which maximum prices were fixed on each book and the several books were to be equal in size and quality to standard books named in the law and then in general use throughout the state. At the first bidding the Indiana School Book Company was practically the only bidder and the books supplied by that company were largely obtained from the contractor for the state of Minnesota. The readers secured were originally published for contract purposes in California. At later biddings the regular school book houses have competed either with special editions of standard books or with books made especially for that state. It is well known that the fixed maximum price has excluded from the state some of the best and most popular books in publication and changes have been so frequent and sweeping as to become burdensome to the people. The legislature therefore provided in 1905 that all books except history, copy books and geographies, shall be adopted for a period of 10 years.

Rejected By Missouri.

The state of Missouri passed a law establishing state uniformity in 1891. In 1905 an act was passed repealing the law which had created a school book commission. County boards of education are again the authorities to select books for their schools.

In 1897 Kansas passed a uniform law resembling the law of Indiana in naming a maximum price for each book. Nearly all the books have been changed at each adoption, thus forcing an entire purchase of books each five years, and these changes have made the cost of school books much more than the cost of the best books in the open market.

In 1904 Kentucky passed a law for contracting for uniform text books. This law, which is like the laws in Indiana and Kansas with respect to fixing maximum price at which books must be sold, differs radically from the laws in those states as to the method of their selection. The boards of education in each county of the state express their choice of books to be used throughout the state. These ballots are canvassed and tabulated by the state superintendent in an official capacity, and the books having the greatest number of votes are contracted for.

The state of Washington had experience with uniformity and has gone to local selection and a choice of books from all that are in publication.

It is notorious that at state adoptions the character and quality are only talked about for show. The publishers' agents are present in person and by attorneys and each agent is allowed to present the claims of his series. Each claims as much as the control of the English language permits. Each one claims to have the best, and by the time a score of speeches have been made of about the same kind, the board has the impression that all the books are alike and of equal value.

Book Houses Combine.

The public and the agents are then shut out and in "executive session" the jockeying and trading begin. The chances are that some group of agents has pooled issues and agreed secretly upon a division of the list between houses that are in the combine. If in a board of seven the combine can control four votes, the deal is sure. It is customary at the outset for the members to resolve for appearance sake that all adoptions shall be unanimous. This enables the "combine" to conceal from the public their votes, and the four who are combined have the votes of the three outsiders in their pockets. It also enables the four who constitute the "combine" to divide among themselves any incidental income or advantage which may arise from their success in carrying through the scheme agreed upon.

Books adopted by a state board very seldom retain their sales by a second adoption. They are not the best books in the market and four or five years of experience of their use in the school room demonstrates this fact. Every adoption, therefore, brings a change in nearly every book in use. The people are forced to buy every four or five years an entirely new lot of books for each child, and property which has cost the people of the state a large amount of money is rendered valueless since these books can no longer be used.

State monopoly is no better than any other kind of monopoly. Free and constant competition in the open market and a close relation between buyer and seller is the most economical method of supply for any article—and school books are no exception.

Favors Home Rule.

The law requiring teachers to use uniform books throughout a state is comparable with a law that should require all carpenters to use uniform tools whether they are in the country or city factories, with this important difference—a bad school book is worse than worthless and a really good book has lasting value.

Uniformity laws for school books are simply devices for depriving the people of the power of selecting their own school books and for placing that power in the hands of state political officers.

A Cyclone Of Ambition.

[Copyright, 1908, by American Press Association.]

If any one had told Thompson Thompson six months before the general election of 19— that he would be a candidate for office he would have laughed him to scorn. Thompson was the most unassuming man in the world. Small, bald, nearsighted, with a soft voice and extreme gentleness of manner, he was especially unfitted for participation in an exciting campaign.

One day a widow, impecunious and ambitious, hearing of Mr. Thompson and his income, made up her mind to marry him. There are various ways of appropriating a man. The widow chose that of carrying him by storm. When the storm was over Mr. Thompson was a married man.

The wedding occurred five months and two weeks before the election. At the end of a week's honeymoon Mr. Thompson took up his paper one morning and read:

There is a movement on foot to place Thompson, a gum shoe politician of the Seventh ward, in nomination for mayor. We hope it will not succeed. We need a practical business man for the position, not a drone.

Mr. Thompson was astounded. Calling his wife, he showed her the item. "Well," she said, "I know I've married a drone, but I don't intend that my husband shall remain a drone. I have some ambition. I and you are one. We will work together. I am arranging for your candidacy myself."

"But, my dear—"

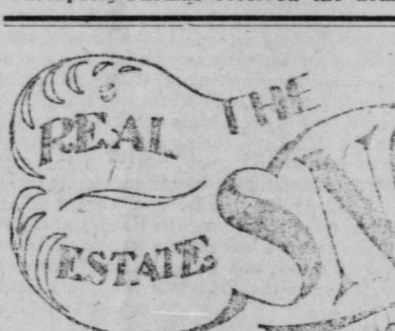
"I have the promise of the boss that you shall have the nomination. All that is required is your check for \$5,000 for election expenses."

"Five thousand dollars!"

"Which will be well spent. You have never taken any stand in the town whatever, but the majority will."

Mr. Thompson groaned. Then he showed a bit of fight—the only fight he had ever shown in his life—but Mrs. Thompson so out-Heroded Herod in a war of words that her husband was cowed. He did not consent to the movement his wife had inaugurated any more than a man consents to be drowned; he was simply submerged.

The \$5,000 was handed in to the boss, who after depositing the lion's share to the credit of the "organization" began paying out the rest to the heelers. Thompson, Thomas received the nom-



HERE ARE A FEW SAMPLE PROPERTIES WE ARE NOW OFFERING FOR SALE

We have a large number of others on the market, and may have just what you are wanting. If you are interested in the purchase or sale of business rooms or residence, town or city property or far lands in Indiana, Texas and New Mexico. Examine our recent large descriptive lists of these properties. If you wish a buyer for your property, see what we may be able to do for you. No charge for advertising property if left on the market for the time listed.

THE SNOW AGENCY DECATUR, IND.

710—Is a three quarter acre tract on the gravel pike just outside of the city limits of Decatur. Has all new buildings in a good location; house a story and a half frame, six room building with nice front porch, good cistern and natural wood finish throughout. Can be bought for \$1,025.00.

674—Is a three quarter acre tract of well improved ground just outside the city limits of Decatur on the traction line, south. Has good frame story and a half house, good garden plenty of fruit, and shade, has large cistern, small stable and some other buildings. Good location just beyond the corporation at \$1,550.00.

694—Is a 55 acre tract within a half mile of the stoned road and near church and school and about two miles from a good market railroad station, etc. About twenty acres of this farm is black land as is to be found along the Wabash river. The remainder is largely sand and clay loam. The buildings are inexpensive and the land needs fencing. Considering quality of the land, location, etc., it is a good bargain at \$2,100.00, if sold within the next 60 days.

675—Is a 170 acre tract on the public road near market and about 1/2 mile to school also near graded school and church. Has ordinary house, large barn, and some other buildings; productive soil, a mixture of clay and sand loam with some black land. If sold soon the farming implements, stock, etc., can be sold with this farm. The tract alone can be sold for \$9,300.00.

665—Is a one hundred acre tract of perhaps 40 or 50 acres black land with the remainder a mixture of sand and clay soil. This land lies on the public road in a good location near Decatur. Has inexpensive buildings, a horse and hay barn

perhaps 30 by 40, a small cottage house and some other buildings. This tract can be bought for \$5,600.

690—Is an 80 acre tract on the stoned road about five miles from Decatur. Is about 1/2 black land has new buildings which consist of a convenient story and a half ten room house on stone foundation, large horse and hay barn, new cribs, granary, etc. This farm is a half mile from school and church, is on the telephone and rural free delivery lines and for the next 60 days can be bought for \$90.00 an acre.

698—Is a well located 79 acre tract on the stoned road within two miles of a good market, graded school, church, etc. Is within a half mile of the public school building and in a good location. This farm is nearly all black land, has good drainage, has nearly new frame buildings, a cottage house of perhaps five rooms, a frame horse and hay barn, cribs, granaries, etc. Has some good timber on this land. Price of this farm is \$96.00 an acre. There is no better land in Adams county than this farm as a whole.

706—Is a well located 160 acre tract in western Union township, in good location on the rural free delivery route and telephone lines. Is in a thrifty German neighborhood near the stoned road, is near school and church, on two public roads, the two 80s face the roads to the south and west and could be divided. This land has good drainage, a large two story frame house, about as good as new, a good frame barn 40 by 60, on stone, also a horse and hay barn about 30 by 50 feet in size. Hog and sheep houses, double corn cribs and wagon shed, tool house, buggy house, etc. Has a dove well and windpump, besides small fruit, grapes, etc., there are about 100 trees. This land is well fenced,

with principally wire; the soil is largely black land, and properly cultivated will produce good returns of any crops grown upon it. If taken soon, this farm can be bought for \$85.00 an acre.

728—Is a well improved five acre tract on the stoned road within one-half mile of Decatur; is well fenced and in good location; has ample buildings for a poultry farm or trucking garden; has a dug well, a drove well and force pump, small stable, new chicken house and park, and a good story and a half six room residence in good condition. This is a good piece of ground and if sold soon can be bought for \$1,450.

730—Is a nice square forty acre tract of land on the stoned road near Decatur; is largely black land and well located; has some good young timber, worth perhaps five or six hundred dollars; wire and rail fences, good outlet for drainage; for the next 30 days this land can be bought for \$60 an acre.

731—Is a sixty acre tract on the stoned road within a mile and a half of Decatur; is a good average quality of land, of which 25 or 30 acres is a black and yellow sand mixture; has good cottage house with brick cellar about 14 by 16 feet in size; horse and hay barn, cribs, wagon shed, etc., apple orchard, and some other trees; can be bought for \$55 an acre.

732—Is a good 81 acre tract on the gravel pike within about three miles of Decatur; is well fenced, has good average buildings, which consist of a comfortable cottage house, summer kitchen, woodhouse, milk house with cement floor, drove well, sheep and hog houses, cribs and wagon shed, cattle and tool house 15 by 60, and a good frame barn on stone 40 by 60, with threshing floor, granary, etc.; large bearing orchard, and about seven acres of nice young timber worth at least seven or eight hundred dollars; price of this land \$71 an acre—\$5,800.

729—Is a well located eighty acre tract on the stoned road near Decatur; this farm is largely black land, has good drainage and is pretty well tiled, has drove well, some inexpensive buildings, and about ten or twelve acres of valuable timber, plenty of saw timber for all the buildings, etc., that are needed on this farm. This is an excellent piece of land and a good bargain at \$60 an acre, but for the next 30 days it may be bought for \$4,700.

673—Is a 94 acre tract on the proposed traction line in southeastern Adams county, is well located, has some good improvements, which consist of a comfortable story and a half house, good frame barn 40 by 60 feet in size with cement floor in move

looking in his morning paper for his record, saw in one corner:

Thompson Thomas was defeated for mayor of —. Certain presidential votes were needed, and some 15,000 that would have elected Thompson were traded for the presidential candidate.

Mr. Thomas' married life was of short duration. His wife, who had swooped down upon him at the proper time to nominate him for office, the morning after his defeat left him to enter other fields of ambition. She had come like a Kansas cyclone, raged fiercely, then passed on, leaving a wreck behind her. Mr. Thomas gathered up the fragments and found there was just enough left to pay the expenses of a divorce. This he obtained, then went to work as a proofreader in a publishing house.

F. TOWNSEND SMITH.

Cold Storage Rats.

The attendant came out of the cold storage room with an awed look. "Rats are wonderful," he said. "We thought modern plumbing would abolish them, but they live in the clean light and dryness of the best modern plumbing more comfortably than they did in the damp and fifth and darkness of the past. We thought the modern ship would abolish them, but the Lusitania has as many rats as had the Columbus caravels. And here!"

He made an awed gesture. "And here I find rats in our cold storage rooms at temperatures that freeze the breath and cause it to fall in the form of snow. To and fro they prowl. Their coats are thick and warm like fur, and with frost on their whiskers, they feed heartily on meat and game frozen to rocklike hardness."—Exchange.

Fire Terms In Japan.

Fires in Japan are so common that this destructive agency has established itself as a national institution, and a whole vocabulary has grown up to express every shade of meaning in matters fiery. The Japanese language has special terms for an incendiary fire, an accidental fire, fire starting from one's own house, a fire caught from next door, a fire which one shares with others, a fire which is burning to an end, the flame of a fire, anything—for instance, a brazier, from which a fire may arise; the side from which to attack a fire in order to extinguish it; a visit of condolence after a fire.

The face of a wife shows what her husband is; the shirt of the husband shows what his wife is.—Servian Proverb.

with principally wire; the soil is largely black land, and properly cultivated will produce good returns of any crops grown upon it. If taken soon, this farm can be bought for \$85.00 an acre.

728—Is a well improved five acre tract on the stoned road within one-half mile of Decatur; is well fenced and in good location; has ample buildings for a poultry farm or trucking garden; has a dug well, a drove well and force pump, small stable, new chicken house and park, and a good story and a half six room residence in good condition. This is a good piece of ground and if sold soon can be bought for \$1,450.

730—Is a nice square forty acre tract of land on the stoned road near Decatur; is largely black land and well located; has some good young timber, worth perhaps five or six hundred dollars; wire and rail fences, good outlet for drainage; for the next 30 days this land can be bought for \$60 an acre.

731—Is a sixty acre tract on the stoned road within a mile and a half of Decatur; is a good average quality of land, of which 25 or 30 acres is a black and yellow sand mixture; has good cottage house with brick cellar about 14 by 16 feet in size; horse and hay barn, cribs, wagon shed, etc., apple orchard, and some other trees; can be bought for \$55 an acre.

732—Is a good 81 acre tract on the gravel pike within about three miles of Decatur; is well fenced, has good average buildings, which consist of a comfortable cottage house, summer kitchen, woodhouse, milk house with cement floor, drove well, sheep and hog houses, cribs and wagon shed, cattle and tool house 15 by 60, and a good frame barn on stone 40 by 60, with threshing floor, granary, etc.; large bearing orchard, and about seven acres of nice young timber worth at least seven or eight hundred dollars; price of this land \$71 an acre—\$5,800.

729—Is a well located eighty acre tract on the stoned road near Decatur; this farm is largely black land, has good drainage and is pretty well tiled, has drove well, some inexpensive buildings, and about ten or twelve acres of valuable timber, plenty of saw timber for all the buildings, etc., that are needed on this farm. This is an excellent piece of land and a good bargain at \$60 an acre, but for the next 30 days it may be bought for \$4,700.

673—Is a 94 acre tract on the proposed traction line in southeastern Adams county, is well located, has some good improvements, which consist of a comfortable story and a half house, good frame barn 40 by 60 feet in size with cement floor in move

with principally wire; the soil is largely black land, and properly cultivated will produce good returns of any crops grown upon it. If taken soon, this farm can be bought for \$85.00 an acre.

728—Is a well improved five acre tract on the stoned road within one-half mile of Decatur; is well fenced and in good location; has ample buildings for a poultry farm or trucking garden; has a dug well, a drove well and force pump, small stable, new chicken house and park, and a good story and a half six room residence in good condition. This is a good piece of ground and if sold soon can be bought for \$1,450.

730—Is a nice square forty acre tract of land on the stoned road near Decatur; is largely black land and well located; has some good young timber, worth perhaps five or six hundred dollars; wire and rail fences, good outlet for drainage; for the next 30 days this land can be bought for \$60 an acre.

731—Is a sixty acre tract on the stoned road within a mile and a half of Decatur; is a good average quality of land, of which 25 or 30 acres is a black and yellow sand mixture; has good cottage house with brick cellar about 14 by 16 feet in size; horse and hay barn, cribs, wagon shed, etc., apple orchard, and some other trees; can be bought for \$55 an acre.

732—Is a good 81 acre tract on the gravel pike within about three miles of Decatur; is well fenced, has good average buildings, which consist of a comfortable cottage house, summer kitchen, woodhouse, milk house with cement floor, drove well, sheep and hog houses, cribs and wagon shed, cattle and tool house 15 by 60, and a good frame barn on stone 40 by 60, with threshing floor, granary, etc.; large bearing orchard, and about seven acres of nice young timber worth at least seven or eight hundred dollars; price of this land \$71 an acre—\$5,800.

729—Is a well located eighty acre tract on the stoned road near Decatur; this farm is largely black land, has good drainage and is pretty well tiled, has drove well, some inexpensive buildings, and about ten or twelve acres of valuable timber, plenty of saw timber for all the buildings, etc., that are needed on this farm. This is an excellent piece of land and a good bargain at \$60 an acre, but for the next 30 days it may be bought for \$4,700.

673—Is a 94 acre tract on the proposed traction line in southeastern Adams county, is well located, has some good improvements, which consist of a comfortable story and a half house, good frame barn 40 by 60 feet in size with cement floor in move

with principally wire; the soil is largely black land, and properly cultivated will produce good returns of any crops grown upon it. If taken soon, this farm can be bought for \$85.00 an acre.

728—Is a well improved five acre tract on the stoned road within one-half mile of Decatur; is well fenced and in good location; has ample buildings for a poultry farm or trucking garden; has a dug well, a drove well and force pump, small stable, new chicken house and park, and a good story and a half six room residence in good condition. This is a good piece of ground and if sold soon can be bought for \$1,450.

730—Is a nice square forty acre tract of land on the stoned road near Decatur; is largely black land and well located; has some good young timber, worth perhaps five or six hundred dollars; wire and rail fences, good outlet for drainage; for the next 30 days this land can be bought for \$60 an acre.

731—Is a sixty acre tract on the stoned road within a mile and a half of Decatur; is a good average quality of land, of which 25 or 30 acres is a black and yellow sand mixture; has good cottage house with brick cellar about 14 by 16 feet in size; horse and hay barn, cribs, wagon shed, etc., apple orchard, and some other trees; can be bought for \$55 an acre.

732—Is a good 81 acre tract on the gravel pike within about three miles of Decatur; is well fenced, has good average buildings, which consist of a comfortable cottage house, summer kitchen, woodhouse, milk house with cement floor, drove well, sheep and hog houses, cribs and wagon shed, cattle and tool house 15 by 60, and a good frame barn on stone 40 by 60, with threshing floor, granary, etc.; large bearing orchard, and about seven acres of nice young timber worth at least seven or eight hundred dollars; price of this land \$71 an acre—\$5,800.

729—Is a well located eighty acre tract on the stoned road near Decatur; this farm is largely black land, has good drainage and is pretty well tiled, has drove well, some inexpensive buildings, and about ten or twelve acres of valuable timber, plenty of saw timber for all the buildings, etc., that are needed on this farm. This is an excellent piece of land and a good bargain at \$60 an acre, but for the next 30 days it may be bought for \$4,700.

673—Is a 94 acre tract on the proposed traction line in southeastern Adams county, is well located, has some good improvements, which consist of a comfortable story and a half house, good frame barn 40 by 60 feet in size with cement floor in move

with principally wire; the soil is largely black land, and properly cultivated will produce good returns of any crops grown upon it. If taken soon, this farm can be bought for \$85.00 an acre.

728—Is a well improved five acre tract on the stoned road within one-half mile of Decatur; is well fenced and in good location; has ample buildings for a poultry farm or trucking garden; has a dug well, a drove well and force pump, small stable, new chicken house and park, and a good story and a half six room residence in good condition. This is a good piece of ground and if sold soon can be bought for \$1,450.

730—Is a nice square forty acre tract of land on the stoned road near Decatur; is largely black land and well located; has some good young timber, worth perhaps five or six hundred dollars; wire and rail fences, good outlet for drainage; for the next 30 days this land can be bought for \$60 an acre.

731—Is a sixty acre tract on the stoned road within a mile and a half of Decatur; is a