

Did you ever see one of the famous waterproof Interlined Collars or Cuffs? It's very easy to tell, for they are all marked this way



These are the only Interlined Collars and Cuffs, and are made of linen, covered with waterproof "CELLULOID." They'll stand right by you day in and day out, and they are all marked this way



The first cost is the only cost, for they keep clean a long time, and when soiled you can clean them in a minute by simply wiping off with a wet cloth—that is the kind marked this way



These collars and cuffs will outlast six linen ones. The washer escapes laundry trials and laundry bills—no chafed neck and no wilting down if you get a collar marked this way



Ask your dealer first, and take nothing that has not above trade mark, if you desire perfect satisfaction. All others are imitations absolutely.

If you can't find collars or cuffs marked this way, we will send you a sample postpaid on receipt of price. Collars, 75 cts. each. Cuffs, 50 cts. pair. Give your size and say whether standard or tapered-down collar is wanted.

THE CELLULOID COMPANY,
427-229 Broadway, NEW YORK.

MONON TIME TABLE.

SOUTH BOUND.	
No. 5	10:52 A. M.
No. 3	11:35 A. M.
No. 40	12:30 P. M.
No. 45	3:25 P. M.

NORTH BOUND.	
No. 6	3:25 P. M.
No. 4	4:35 A. M.
No. 39	7:30 A. M.
No. 46	10:00 A. M.
No. 74	9:56 P. M.

*Stop on signal.
*Daily except Sunday.

Try The Model's new steam laundry.

Frank Meyer was in Chicago Friday of last week.

Joe Hammond of DeMotte spent Sunday in Rensselaer.

Perfectly finished laundry work executed by The Model.

The highest price is paid for corn at the Nowels elevators.

Annie LaRue is able to be about again, after a few weeks sickness.

Miss Emma Robinson of Hammond is visiting in Rensselaer this week.

P. W. Clark has been quite sick this week from a very severe attack of la grippe.

The handsomest new line of embroideries in town just opened. Chicago Bargain Store.

A boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. John Norman of Barkley township last Sunday.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Greenlee, north of Pleasant Ridge, a boy, last Monday.

Rev. L. E. Conner will preach at the Church of God next Sunday morning and evening.

The school house was burned down at Fair Oaks last Monday evening. Cause unknown.

Mrs. James Jordan and Mrs. Ferguson went to Chicago last Saturday to attend the meetings of Dr. Dowie.

O. C. Halstead shipped some Light Brahma fowls to Ladogo, last week, and took all the premiums at the poultry show.

Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Thompson left for the south last Monday, where they expect to remain for a few weeks.

Miss Ella Ritchey left for Indianapolis Thursday, to make a permanent home with her brother-in-law, Rev. Baech.

Muslin underwear cheap as you can buy the muslin. Sale day, Saturday, Feb. 2d. Chicago Bargain Store.

Dr. I. B. Washburn treats rupture by the injection method. The originator of the method claims that any rupture that a man will hold up can be cured.

N. Warner & Sons are building an addition to their warehouse on Front street to enable them to carry a larger supply of every thing in their line. Bob Yeoman and Elden Hopkins are doing the carpenter work.

Austin & Co. have unlimited facilities for placing farm loans at the lowest rates of interest and commission. There is no red tape about these loans. If your title is good you can get your money in 48 hours.

Address Austin & Co.,
Rensselaer, Ind.

Clarence Sigler spent Sunday at home.

Up-to-date laundry work at The Model. Try it.

Muslin work of all kinds and plain sewing done by Mrs. Lottie George.

A. J. Worstell of Hebron was visiting Joseph Green Friday and Saturday last.

Special muslin underwear sale, Saturday Feb. 2d. Chicago Bargain Store.

Geo. Gains and Bart Cleary of Chicago, race-horse riders, were in town this week.

Turkey body feathers for sale at the poultry house. 3 cents per pound, make good beds.

L. A. Bostwick has returned from quite an extended visit to his home in New York.

Simon Marks of Chicago was a guest at the home of A. Leopold Sunday and Monday.

Mr. Gleason, the horse buyer, is in town again and of course buying all the horses he can pick up.

Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Hubbard of East Chicago are visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sigler, this week.

The Endeavor of the Christian church will celebrate Endeavor Day, next Sunday evening, beginning at six o'clock.

W. N. Jones offers his services to those who have sales this fall. W. N. is an old experienced crier. Give him a call.

A rare opportunity to buy clothing, cloaks and capes, shoes, blankets, underwear, etc., at the sacrifice sale. Chicago Bargain Store.

Mrs. Henry Harris and daughter, Miss Jennie, will remain in St. Augustine, Florida, during the winter, where they went last week for their health.

Frank Meyer has received a first class hunting dog from Chicago, sent to him by J. G. Reynolds, and he will now be "in it" with any sportsman in Rensselaer.

Rev. W. O. Lattimore commenced a series of special services at the Presbyterian church Saturday evening, to continue through this week and next. Attendance has been good.

John Lanhoff made this office a very pleasant call a few days since, while spending a couple of days with friends at this place. He has sold his farm. He mentioned a daughter three weeks old that is prospering magnificently.

Dr. C. R. Kuderling will be in Rensselaer again on Saturday, February 2d, at the Makeever house. Remember he extracts your teeth free and makes you a guaranteed set of teeth for \$6.00; Gold fillings, \$1.00; silver fillings, 50c.

At the horse sale at Iliff's livery stable last Saturday sixteen horses were sold at an average of about \$20 per head. Considering the fact that good horses are being chloroformed and otherwise killed in this state, the prices must have been good.

While Joe Cam was driving a load of corn to town last Friday and walking by the side of the wagon, his team took fright and ran one wheel over his foot, breaking his small toe and otherwise bruising his foot. Dr. Hartsell was called and made the necessary repairs.

Take your laundry to The Model.

Second Annual Charity Ball.

The young ladies of Monticello gave their second annual charity ball on Friday evening of last week, several of our young people attending. It was a very brilliant affair, the music being furnished by a Logansport orchestra.

Miss Cooper, of Kokomo, and Mr. Kendall, of Indianapolis, led the grand march at 10 o'clock.

Among those present from abroad were, Messrs. Uhl, Keller, Small and Frazee from Logansport, Misses Cooper, McBride and Mr. Russell from Kokomo, Messrs. Kent and McCray from Kentland, Mr. Kendall from Indianapolis, Miss Cramp from Delphi, Mr. Page from Terre Haute, Messrs. Leopold and Johnson from Wolcott, and Misses Nellie Hopkins, Eliza Tuteur, Martha Robinson, Myrtle Woodworth, Carrie Clark, and Messrs. Hopkins, Chamberlain, Reynolds, Goff, Clarence and Ross Sigler, of our own town. All report an enjoyable time, and speak very highly of the hospitality shown by the Monticello people.

"ORIGIN OF SOIL."

(Continued From First Page.)

during any one freeze, but large stones are often cracked open in this way. When once broken open, more surface is exposed to the weather and disintegration becomes more rapid. It may be so slow as not to be noticed, but it is nevertheless going on, and the most durable stone, even in climates no colder than this, must finally succumb to the action of frost and lend their material to the soil.

If a small piece of limestone be placed in muriatic acid, the stone will soon disappear. The acid dissolves it. If this acid be heated till it evaporates, the stone will be left in the bottom of the vessel as a fine powder. A process very similar to this is extensively carried on by nature. When wood or coal burns, a gas is formed called carbon dioxide, or carbonic acid. The same thing is formed when animals and plants decay. As the decay of animals and plants is always going on, this gas is always to be found in the soil. It is heavier than air, and consequently collects in low places, as the bottoms of wells and coal shafts, where it is known as choke-damp. It is soluble in water, and water charged with it is a solvent of limestone, though not so rapid a solvent as muriatic acid. When rain water falls upon the earth and passes through the soil, it takes up this carbonic acid and in that way becomes capable of dissolving the limestone beneath, if there should be any. Such water is liable to reappear somewhere on the surface as a "limestone spring," or on a hillside as a "seep."

In either case, a portion of the limestone in solution is dropped, due either to the fact that the water evaporates and leaves it, or that the pressure on the water is relieved on coming to the surface, and the gas escapes, just as the same kind of gas escapes from the "soda water" after it is drawn from the fountain. If the solution of the limestone is due to the presence of the carbon dioxide, after this gas escapes the limestone must be dropped. It is in this way that lime has become mixed through the soil. The dissolving power of water charged with carbonic acid also accounts for the caves always found in limestone regions. Such waters, in constantly finding their way through the joints of the limestone, dissolve it out, carry it away in solution and deposit it somewhere on the surface.

Many substances besides limestone are soluble in the waters of the earth. The advantage coming from this fact is certainly very great. When a substance is in solution, it is distributed throughout the dissolving liquid. After a heavy rain, the soil is completely saturated with water. Some of the solid material in all portions of the soil is thrown into solution, and distributed by the water to all adjacent parts. In this way the different constituents of the soil become thoroughly mixed. The water is the circulating medium by which different parts of the soil exchange material. After the rain, follows the drouth, during which the water near the surface is evaporated, and the solid matter held in solution is deposited at the surface. Of course evaporation is confined to the surface as only that portion is accessible to the air. As the surface soil dries it draws the water up from the damp ground below just as the wick of a lamp draws up the oil. This water, in turn, evaporates and leaves its solid matter deposited at and near the surface. In some places, as in the alkali regions of the west, material is left by evaporation in sufficient quantities to form a thick crust on the surface. By this means, the water is constantly carrying material from below and adding it to the upper portion of the soil, where it is ready to be taken up by the growing crop.

There is another manner in which seasons of wet and drouth contribute to soil formation. The air is a very active agent in charging soil and rock and fitting them for the use of plants. While the ground is saturated with water, most of the air is driven out; but as the water disappears by evaporation, the air follows it down, seeking every cavity, however small, causing the mineral matter to change its form, and the organic matter to decay. Of course no portion of the soil becomes thoroughly dry. Enough water is left in it after the air enters, to facilitate the action of the air.

The action of air on metals in the presence of water is shown in the rusting of a tin vessel put away wet, or of an unpainted iron fence; and that air and water act together in the decay of organic matter, is shown in the rotting in two of fence posts just beneath the surface of the ground. These posts do not rot so rapidly at the bottom because a less amount of air is accessible there.

Closely connected with the work of the atmosphere in soil formation, is that of animals. All burrowing animals, such as moles, field mice, gophers, ants, earthworms and crawfish are active and useful agents in converting the material of the earth into productive soil. Moles and mice make small tunnels near the surface of the ground, and earthworms and crawfish dig vertical holes. Earthworms sometimes go to the depth of four feet from the surface. The holes of all animals that have taken on underground habits allow the water to enter freely and perform its work of disintegration. As the water evaporates, the air enters the holes and performs its work necessary, as we have seen, to the formation of soil, and also to the existence of plant life.

But animals themselves have a direct influence on soils. As stated above, the earthworm sometimes burrows to the depth of four feet. They find their way through the ground mainly by passing earthy matter through the alimentary canal as they move along. A small amount of this earth, in passing through the digestive track, is taken up as food for the animal, but the greater portion is ejected. In passing through the animal, the material is of necessity changed a great deal by the digestive fluid secreted and by the process of grinding. It is the habit of these worms to come to the surface during the night, thus carrying material from below and depositing it on the surface as excrement. Their chief value in soil formation probably consists in this. As there are thousands of these animals in any acre of clayey land, their combined work for a century must be very great.

The gophers, prairie-dogs, and ground squirrels of the western part of the United States have been very active in the formation of soils. Each colony of these animals will every year remove tons of material to the surface, where it is readily disintegrated by air, water, and frost. By their death and decay, valuable ingredients are added to the soil, and carbonic acid is formed, which as above stated, is a valuable solvent in the presence of water.

It remains to consider, briefly, the part that plants play in soil formation. Plants, as well as animals, contribute a great deal to the breaking up of rock. Many plants send their roots far into the earth, often penetrating the joints in the rock beneath, which they spread apart by growth. Besides being broken up by the roots of plants, the rock penetrated by them is slowly dissolved during the growing season by an acid which the roots secrete.

Trees, when blown down, often bring up great quantities of rock adhering to their roots. This, exposed to the weather, soon disintegrates into soil. That portion of plant remains which does not undergo complete decomposition is known as vegetable mould. This mould becomes mixed with the other ingredients of the soil, which is one of nature's methods of fertilization. It was by the decay of the vast amount of vegetation that has for centuries grown in the marshes of this portion of the state that the black, low-ground soil was formed. For example, the peat and muck composing "Gifford Marsh" and the "Blue Sea," and which is in places twenty feet deep, is the partly decayed vegetation which those swamps have produced in the centuries past. After the water is drained from their surface parts so that the air can enter and do its work in the decay of the vegetable matter, those swampy regions will soon be converted into valuable land.

The above is a very brief statement of some of the ways in which nature has prepared that thing from which we sprang, by which we exist, and to which we must return, the soil.

Permit me in closing to quote from Prof. Shaler of Harvard University: "When we perceive that civilization rests on the food-giving capacities of the

Get your own homes and

SAVE RENTS.

Lots in Leopold's Addition are all very favorably located to the churches and schools. Terms very reasonable

YOU CAN BUILD

by paying very small part on lots with long time for balance, interest 5 per cent per year.

For further information call at office in The Model store.

soil, when we perceive that all advance of our kind depends upon the preservation and enhancement of its fertility, we are in a position to consider the duty which we owe to it. This obligation bids us nurture and care for this part of the earth with an exceeding tenderness and affection. It bids us ever remember that it is enriched with the dust of our progenitors, and is teeming with the life which is to come. In shaping these motives to practice, it seems first necessary to clear away those crude and indeed painful notions which lead men to look with contempt and disgust upon the soil. If there be any of the great truths of modern learning which more than any others deserve to be imprinted on the minds of our youth, it is these lessons as to the nature and function of this beneficent part of the earth. Only through knowledge can we hope to bring men to a proper understanding of the value of the trust which is in their keeping. Until by education we bring people to a consciousness that the wanton neglect of their duty to their kind which an improvident use of the soil reveals, is a form of treason to mankind, we can not hope to implant in them a proper sense of responsibility in the management of their great inheritance."

Go to Hartley Bros. with your grain.

Casey's Cast Iron Cement.
For mending wood, glass, earthenware, china, leather, rubber, stone, bone, ivory, and parchment. Manufactured and sold by John Casey, Fair Oaks, Jasper county, Indiana.

Buy a Shadow.
There will be a "Shadow and Box" social at the Brushwood school house in Union township, Saturday night, February 9th, to which every one is cordially invited by the amiable teacher, Miss Mary Goetz.

Advertised Letters.
Letters addressed as below remain unfiled for in the post office at Rensselaer, Jasper county, Indiana. Those not claimed within two weeks from the date given will be sent to the Dead Letter Office, Washington, D. C. Persons calling for any of the letters in this list will please say they are advertised:
First advertised Jan. 28, 1905.
J. Samuel Aukney Mr. Charley Potter
J. C. Gulliam Miss Keturah Cobb
Ed Yakes E. P. HONAN, P. M.

The Boxes Received.
The following letter from Rev. O. R. Beebe, Winden, Nebraska, was received by Rev. R. D. Utter a few days ago:
"The boxes consigned to my care reached me in good order this forenoon.
Already they are accomplishing their mission of relief. Thanking you in the name of the needy, and praying God's blessings upon the kind hands that have contributed to their wants."

Did You Ever.
Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female Complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, or are Nervous, Sleepless, Excitable, Melancholy or troubled with Dizzy Spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and Strength are guaranteed by its use. Large bottles only fifty cents at F. B. Meyer's Drug Store.

Our Honor Roll.
The following persons have our thanks for the amounts following their names, subscription to the Pilot, since our last issue.

C. E. Hershman, Rensselaer	\$.10
W. A. Babcock	1.00
A. G. Hardy	1.00
Wallace Robinson	1.00
John Makeever	1.00
T. J. McCoy	1.00
Delos Thompson	1.25
Tuteur Bros.	1.00
B. S. Fendig	1.00
S. Healy	1.00
Conrad Hildebrand	1.00
Parke Wright	1.00
J. F. Antrim	.25
G. K. Hollingsworth	1.00
W. B. Austin	1.00
W. F. Ferguson	1.00
Louis Hollingsworth	1.00
A. R. Hopkins	1.00
M. F. Chilcote	1.00
Citizens Bank	2.00
J. W. Williams	2.00
A. McCoy	1.00
Riley Nowels	1.00
A. Collins	1.00
Peter Hordeman	1.00
Miss Mary Meyer	1.00
C. A. Laffer, Zard	1.00

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.
Blanche Hoyes, Rensselaer..... 25
Thomas Knight..... 25
Martin Shanabarger..... 25
Benj. Barker, Foreman..... 50
Ferd. Warner, Mt. Ayr..... 25