

THE PLYMOUTH TRIBUNE

VOLUME VII

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1908.

NO. 13

FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

A Large Attendance and Profitable Discussions by Experienced Farmers.

The Farmers' Institute convened at the court house Thursday forenoon and was well attended by the best farmers of the county, but more than a thousand farmers who very much needed the instruction given at these institutes, were not present; they never attend institutes.

After the invocation by Rev. J. C. Smith, the regular work of the institute was taken up and E. C. Martindale of Hancock county, gave his opinion of "Good Pasture" and how to produce pasture that will pay the farmer. The subject was ably discussed by farmers present.

The first subject in the afternoon was "Wheat Raising" by R. L. Thompson of Lagrange county. He advocated early sowing, thorough preparation of the soil, thought that wheat should be harvested in the spring and believed that barn yard fertilizers should be applied before sowing and plowed under. "Frank Simons" of Walnut township opened the discussion in reply to Mr. Thompson and in his inimitable way presented many excellent ideas. Mr. Miller has been a school teacher, editor, newspaper reporter, roller drill salesman and is now a practical farmer, and generally knows what he is talking about.

He says wheat raising does not pay but it has to be raised for a rotation of crops and should be given proper care and attention. He agreed with most of the statements made by Mr. Thompson and showed that by using good seed, good manures and proper culture wheat crops can be made reasonably profitable, but not so profitable as corn and some other crops.

At the close of this discussion Mr. Martindale presented the subject of Agricultural Education. He held that education in farming was just as necessary as any other business and gave many reasons for his opinion.

E. G. Berg of Bremen, opened the discussion on this subject. It was followed by the discussion of Weeds on the Farm, a subject in which every farmer is interested.

C. W. Newman president of the farmers' institute rapped for order at 9:30 Friday forenoon and R. L. Thompson, of LaGrange county, began his talk on "Success and Failure in Hog Raising."

Mr. Thompson is not an extensive farmer and does not raise many hogs but tries to be practical and to present practical ideas in his institute talks, and he had as fine an audience of practical farmers Friday morning as any man ever talked to.

He said the farmer should choose that breed of hogs that he liked best and give them the very best of care. He preferred Chester Whites crossed with the Essex, but he would never go further than one cross. He said he could get more pigs from Chester White sows than any others and at seven months old they would weigh from 225 to 250 pounds each. He said they were not as pretty as Poland China or Berkshire hogs but that an admirer of those hogs might get good results by crossing Chester Whites with Poland-Chinas or Berkshires.

He thought sows should not be fed much corn for a few days previous and a few days after farrowing and the pigs must have good care if they made good heavy hogs in six or seven months. Pigs that come in March or April do not need so much care as autumn pigs which must be properly housed and fed during the first cold days of winter if they are to be fed and sold at a profit in the spring.

He said pigs should not be fed too much until they were three or four months old, because they would get too fat and not have bone enough to make good hogs. He explained the balanced ration of corn, milk, grass, sorghum and other things, but said every farmer should watch the growth and condition of his hogs and feed them accordingly. He spoke of hog cholera and believed that it was easier to prevent it than to cure it. Coal and wood ashes, sulphur and some other articles were recommended to mix with the feed occasionally to keep off disease, but without cleanliness none of these would prevent the swine plague.

In the discussion that followed, A. W. Dolph, Jacob Myers, Wm. O. Keefe, Myron Chase, Warren McFarlin, J. A. Miller and many others made valuable suggestions.

C. S. Southwick of Noble county, presented the subject of Commercial Fertilizers. It was an excellent talk. He contended that nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash were taken from almost all soils by successive crops faster than they could be supplied by the manures and fertilizers produced on the farm, consequently it was best to use some commercial fertilizers on almost all farms in northern Indiana to prevent their deterioration and a condition like that found in some sections of southern Indiana and the eastern states.

He explained the percentage of nitrogen, phosphorus and potash found in the various fertilizers, the method of applying them and showed that it some times required several years for some of them to assimilate themselves to the soil after they are applied, but good results follow in time.

He said that lime was a good fertilizer for acid or sour soils, and salt was often beneficial to certain soils, but dried blood contains more of the essentials necessary to restore soils deficient in nitrogen and potash than anything else.

A score of the farmers present seemed to be posted on this subject and there was a lively discussion, after which the institute adjourned for dinner.

The discussion in the afternoon of the "Mixed Farmers and Specialists" seemed to resolve itself into the fact that both are necessary, but mixed farming is best for many farms and for a majority of farmers.

The specialist, to be a success, must be an enthusiast in his line, must thoroughly understand what he is producing, and in this way he helps the mixed farmer, makes money for himself and helps the community in which he lives and the entire country.

The Women's Auxiliary of the institute convened at the Methodist church Friday morning. There was music after which Rev. J. H. Palmer offered prayer and the real work of the day commenced.

The men had no music this year, but their wives and daughters are differently constituted and the music by Misses Hazel and Edna Adams, Miss Ferrel Shafer and others, were features of the occasion, as well as were the many admirable readings and recitations.

The first subject discussed was The Good Housekeeper, opened by Mrs. Weeks of Huntington. She had her subject well in hand and seemed to know pretty well what it means to be a good housekeeper, although as a lady remarked on the street it is always easier to tell others how to do such things just right than to do them yourself.

Mrs. John Ritchey, Mrs. Shakes of Bourbon and many other ladies were ready to discuss the subject and made it interesting.

Women's part on the Farm elicited a general discussion and there were a variety of opinions, but it was evident that few of the farms in Marshall county would amount to much if there were no women on them.

In the afternoon the room was crowded and after the subject of the influence of home surroundings had been ably presented, Mrs. Weeks discussed it with great ability. She showed that cross, ill-natured husbands have as much to do with making unpleasant homes as their wives have, and that no matter how humble the home, that if truth, justice, love, industry and a determination to do the very best possible for the whole family are dominant features of that home it will be a happy home and the children will almost invariably grow to useful manhood and womanhood and make good members of society.

We could not take in all the proceedings, but it was very evident that the women of Marshall county had an institute of which any county might be proud.

On the program for recitations were Hazel Schlosser, Mrs. Zulu Landeman, Miss Elva Freese and all the recitations were good. Misses Carrie Annis, Eva Munn, Ella Davis and Betsy Macomber were on the program along with Mrs. Shakes, Mrs. Haag, Mrs. Ritchey, Mrs. Dill and others. The 1907 meeting of the ladies auxiliary will pass into history as one of the best ever held in the county.

Women's Auxiliary Officers.
The Women's Auxiliary of the Farmers' Institute re-elected Mrs. George Schlosser president for the ensuing year, and chose Lorena Stephenson secretary.

As good a report as was possible at the time was given in the Daily Tribune Friday evening, and will be found in the Weekly Tribune in connection with the institute proceedings.

In addition to what was said Friday we will add that Miss Macomber and Miss Munn both read well prepared papers on the influence of home surroundings.

The paper of Miss Ella Davis on the education of the farmer's daughter, to which reference was made in Friday's daily, was one which every girl ought to have heard; it was an excellent paper.

All the recitations spoken of in our report were highly applauded and it was evident that Misses Schlosser, Landeman and Freese have the ability to interest any audience. The music by the Misses Adams, Carrie Annis and Ferrel Shafer pleased the audience. The attendance at the ladies' auxiliary was fully as large as the attendance of farmers at the court house, and the exercises were conducted and better arranged. The ladies seem to have had the best of the institute this year.

The Sting of an Adder.
The sharpest sting of the adder is in the conduct of Richard Noeck, the Chicago youth who robbed his benefactor, August Saehn of \$50,000. Saehn took Noeck when he was a little child, educated him, made him his only heir and then gave him the management of the two Saehn banks.

Move Real Estate Office.
Richard Bros., who have formerly conducted a real estate business in the Corbin block, have moved their office into the room formerly occupied by John R. Jones, in the Kuhn building.

Defines School Law.

In an opinion submitted to State Superintendent Fassett A. Cotton and the State Board of Education, growing out of the division among the members of the board as to a proper construction of the law passed by the last Legislature classifying and regulating minimum wages of school teachers, Attorney General James Bingham holds that the wage paid to teachers depends upon their general average received at the time of their examination and contract for license. The attorney general holds also that the Department of Education has not the power to fix the general average of graduates of the State Normal School for the purpose of arriving at a basis for the payment of wages. The opinion was written by E. M. White, deputy attorney general.

"Graduates of this institution," says the opinion, referring to the State Normal School, "who have taught three years would necessarily belong to Class C under the law and are entitled to daily wages of 3 1-2 cents multiplied by the general average grade upon final test before graduation."

It is held further that holders of state license who have taught for three years belong to Class C also. "It is plain," says the opinion, "that a teacher of successful experience need not have attended either a high school or a training school in order to be placed in, either of the classes, but a teacher of no experience of a high school or its equivalent must have at least twelve weeks' training in a school maintaining a course for the training of teachers."

"A teacher's license necessarily is effective in the future and hence a license should not be issued to a teacher who will teach his first school after Aug. 1, 1908, unless he possesses the qualifications named in the second section of the act of 1907."

The opinion says that the law requires all beginning teachers, whether they are to teach in the common schools or manual training or high schools to have the qualifications prescribed in Section 2. College graduates, according to the opinion, are generally considered exempt from being graduates of high schools, as their college training may be construed as "its equivalent." The State Board of Education will meet Jan. 14 to consider the opinion.

Egyptian Women of 2,000 Years Ago Ahead of Ours.

A marriage contract over 2,000 years old, discovered in a tomb near Cairo, Egypt, and now in the collection of the Museum of Art of Toledo, Ohio, has, it was announced Wednesday, been deciphered by the Egyptologists at the University of Strasbourg, Germany, and found to be from a historic standpoint, one of the most important documents brought to light in recent years. Geo. W. Stevens, director of the Museum of Art, said:

"The papyrus determines two matters of great importance. It establishes the period of an Egyptian Pharaoh whose time of reign has been hitherto unknown and gives us documentary evidence of the exalted position accorded to married women in Egypt three centuries before Christ—a position almost un dreamed of and un hoped for by the most enthusiastic new woman of these modern days. The lost Pharaoh, whose period of reign is established, ruled in Khubasha in the year 341 B. C."

"From the translation it is established that in case the wife repudiated the husband she allowed him to take back half his dowry. The Egyptian husband not only received nothing from the bride, but had to put up a bonus to make himself a matrimonial possibility. The document shows that in case of separation he was allowed by the wife to take but one-third of the money they had acquired during the time they were married."

Dutch Cabinet Resigns Following Army Dispute.

The Dutch Cabinet or Council of Ministers, comprising nine members, by whom the executive authorities of the Government is administered, Wednesday presented its resignation. It is thought that the resignation of the Parliament is likely to follow.

The resignation of the Cabinet is due to the defeat of the army estimates in the second chamber of Parliament. The opposition in the discussion of these estimates contended that the efficiency of the Dutch Army was not proportionate to its cost.

The Clericals, who are opposed to the Government's plan for universal suffrage, are pleased over the situation caused by the Cabinet's resignation as they prefer that the expected general election, which is to follow, shall be fought out on universal suffrage rather than on universal suffrage.

Death of Mrs. Catherine Crow.
Mrs. Catherine Crow died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Grant Sautman, seven miles west of Plymouth, Wednesday at 12 M., at the age of 72 years, 1 month and 20 days. The home of deceased was at New London, Ohio. She had been visiting with her daughter since fall, and intended to remain until after the holidays. A week before her death she was stricken with paralysis from which she did not recover.

The remains were taken to New London Thursday, where burial will take place.

Central America.

By virtue of its control of the canal zone the United States has become a Central American power. It takes a more lively interest in the affairs of the five Central American republics, which have become its neighbors, and is more desirous than ever that they should put an end to their bickerings and revolutions and begin to lead the industrial life in good earnest. That serves to explain why the American government put forth all its influence to bring about that conference of representatives of the five republics whose harmonious sessions came to a close a few days ago.

The delegates to the conference drafted a number of treaties containing various important provisions. They all breathe the spirit of peace and good will. They provide among other things for the amicable, judicial settlement of all controversies which may arise. If they shall be lived up to there will be an end of dictatorships, of the rule of military chiefs, and of revolutionary movements. An era of railroad building and industrial development will begin.

If these treaties had been made a few years ago they would have been lived up to only as long as nobody had anything to gain by breaking them. The situation is more encouraging now. On one side is Mexico, which is illustrating the benefits of a settled government. On the other is the United States, doing likewise in the canal zone. The Central Americans have witnessed the prosperity of Panama since it got over the revolutionary halcyon, and the example may prove contagious.

It does not do to be over confident of tranquility where Latin-Americans are concerned—think of Cuba, for instance—but there is ground for hope that the benevolent efforts of the United States to put an end to the disorder which has prevailed in Central America for a century will be crowned with success. It may be that when the people of Central America come to understand fully the kindly interest the United States takes in them they will make a serious effort to show themselves deserving of that interest.

5,730 Miles of Track Constructed in 1907.

According to the statistics compiled by the Railway Age railroad construction in the United States has been nearly as heavy in 1907 as in 1906, which was the heaviest year since 1888. The total number of miles of new track laid this year has been 5,730, divided as follows: Four hundred and twenty-two miles in Louisiana, 341 in Florida, 385 in South Dakota, 314 in Texas and 311 in Washington. In Canada during the same time 722 miles were built and 349 in Mexico.

The greater part of the new track was laid before the financial stringency, only a small amount of mileage being constructed after September.

The orders for freight and passenger cars and locomotives, in 1907, were smaller than at any time during the last seven years.

The volume of orders for this part of railroad equipment was about 35 per cent of the total of 1905 and 1906. The year has been notable for the increase in the number of block signals put in, the increase having been 3,721 for the twelve months ending December 31.

King of Spain to See America.

King Alfonso will probably visit Latin America next year. El Imparcial approves of the idea and adds: "If in the sixteenth century the Kings of Spain had visited their American colonies how different would the position of Spain be at present."

"The king is to visit the American continent from Mexico to Argentina. His journey will dispel the recollections of historical errors which have cost us so much blood and so much money and will demonstrate the progress westward of the Latin race and the possibility that it will be able to maintain its supremacy in the world."

"The voyage of his majesty is a real necessity politically, socially and internationally."

Gives All to Child; Ends Life.

A life of hardships and privations endured that her daughter might receive an education came to an end Thursday, when Mrs. Elizabeth A. Longenbach, a clairvoyant, burned herself to death in her scantily furnished room in Sioux City, Iowa. The daughter, Bertha C. Longenbach who is now in Boston taking a post-graduate course in medicine, had received \$2,000 from her mother to pay for her schooling, according to vouchers found in the deceased woman's room. After hanging up over her head a stocking ironically filled with old rags, the clairvoyant took her life by pouring kerosene on her clothes and setting fire to herself.

Boosts Hot Springs Prices.

Announcement was made Thursday that Uncle Sam would double the price for his healing hot waters after the first of the year and that all bath house leases also would be doubled. A protest will be sent to Washington. The hot water now is dispensed by the government at \$30 per annum for each tub supplied. The bath house owners state that, under the "hot" government now in force, they are unable to meet the raise.

The Tippecanoe Bridge.
The Rochester bridge company was awarded the contract Friday for putting a bridge over Tippecanoe river in Tippecanoe township. The abutments of this bridge have been built several months. Rids for a bridge with a wood floor also for cement floor were presented. William Everly's was the lowest bid for cement, but the commissioners decided in favor of wood. The bid of the Rochester company was \$3,349.

Armed Mob Drives Blacks from Town.

There is a spirit of unrest at Henryetta, Ok., among the white as well as the negro population, because of the lynching of James Garden, a negro Tuesday afternoon. The body of Garden was cut down Wednesday and turned over to friends.

A negro known as "One-eyed Bill" Smith, who is held in connection with the murder of Albert Bates, a liveryman, on Tuesday with William Johnson, another negro, by the county authorities when the shadows of darkness came, to prevent a second lynching. On a promise by Sheriff Roberts of Okmulgee that the two prisoners would be taken out of the mining town, the second lynching was averted.

Hundreds of persons, from the rudimentary miner to the most prominent people in the town, followed the Bates funeral cortege to the cemetery. An eye-witness to the lynching said:

"So quick was the work of the lynchers that they neglected to tie Garden's hands behind him, and when the mob of 300 pulled on the rope to string him up to the telephone pole Garden climbed the rope. Fearing that he would escape, nearly every member of the mob drew a gun, and Garden was riddled with bullets before he was 100 feet in the air."

Notices have been posted warning the negroes to leave Henryetta by Friday night. A business man, however, stated that negroes who have heretofore proven to be desirable citizens would not be molested.

At sunset Tuesday night there were several shots fired and it is understood a number of negro families were run out of town. Reports have been received at Henryetta of armed blacks who are organizing at Wildcat and other negro settlements and are preparing to march on the town.

Five Years on Trial.

A vendetta that began five years ago in Lodz, Russia, ended in a lonely gully near Bedford, Ohio, when Radivoje Rakich fell dying with a bullet through his abdomen. A posse consisting of farmers, led by the Bedford marshal, are in pursuit of the three men who did the shooting.

Rakich, just before the shooting, told a fellow workman that he had left Lodz because of a vendetta which he himself as the only survivor of his family; that he had been pursued to America and had fled from a number of cities upon finding men on his trail. He thought himself hidden in the construction camp at Bedford, but two days ago discovered that he was again being shadowed. He drew his money out of the Bedford bank preliminary to again fleeing and was on his way back to camp when shot down from ambush.

When Rakich was found dying the money was still in his pocket. In his effects was found a diary telling of his flight from city to city, with the dread of assassination hanging over him. Rakich was a man of education, evidently far above the station of life where he had sought seclusion.

Dewey Observes Birthday.

Admiral Dewey was three score and ten Thursday. He bears the years allotted to man with ease and appears good for many more. Being permanently on the active list by special act of congress, he will serve in his present position as admiral of the navy as long as he lives.

The hero of Manila made no particular fuss over his birthday. He had a little celebration a few days ago with the president and other dignitaries, as his guests. He believes that a man ought to work on his birthday, so he was at work as usual Thursday.

Admiral Dewey was born in Montpelier, Vt., Dec. 26, 1837. He entered the naval academy in 1854 and four years later was graduated. Since then he has been constantly in the navy and from May 1, 1898, he has been a particularly conspicuous figure in the navy.

Greatest in Our History.

Prediction is made by the Bureau of Statistics that the commerce of the United States in 1907, both in exports and imports, will be greater than for any preceding year in the country's history. This is based on figures for the first eleven months of the year an observations of the continued increase thus far in December. It is stated that for the first time the monthly export crosses the \$200,000,000 line, the total for November having been \$204,444,860.

The bureau estimates that for the entire year exports will exceed \$1,900,000,000 and imports will exceed \$1,400,000,000. If to this is to be added trade to the "continental United States," the grand total of both imports and exports will probably reach \$3,500,000,000. This growth in foreign commerce, it is stated is chiefly in manufactures and materials for manufacture.

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County Printing.
The bids for county printing were followed by the commissioners as follows: First Class to Ft. Wayne Journal Printing company, \$431.05, also class 3 at \$163.62. Metser job class 2, at \$88.15 and Hendricks class 4 at \$86.00.

Uncle Joe's Standpat Hand.

Speaker Cannon says: "If he had called me a liar I would have swatted him, too," in commenting on the Williams-De Armond fight in the House. This can not be unparliamentary for the reason that it is true, unless it be possible for a thing to be both true and unparliamentary, or unparliamentary because true. It grieves us that the speaker felt called to prove it true by the introduction of irrelevant and incompetent testimony. "Uncle Joe," writes our own correspondent at Washington, "drew up his right forearm and invited his listener to feel the remarkably hard muscular formation under the coat sleeve. 'You bet I would have swatted him,' reiterated the speaker. Then he lifted his leg, holding it out at right angles, and punctuated around in a circle on the other leg, just as Seabrooke used to do in The Isle of Champagne."

A man constantly under the burden of proof against a suspicion that he is a mollycoddle might do such things as these, and very likely, do them all in vain. But why should Speaker Cannon do any one of them? Nobody has ever taken him for a mollycoddle. From the snipe slashes of the Kankakee, where Northern lights still are shining on wet spring nights, down to where, at Blizard's Ford, the Ambrow goes bawling to the Wabash and the sea, they know Joe Cannon best. So well do they know him there that those who know their Illinois know that the men of that long stretch of country would send no man to represent them in Congress who would not swat with a mighty swat a challenger of his word. They have never felt of Joe's muscles. They have never seen him dance on one leg. They do not even ask that he shall prove himself a better man than that one who insulted him, and with him the Eighteenth Illinois from the Kankakee to the Ambrow. All they ask is that he shall do his best, and if he had ever failed in doing this he would long ago have failed in going to Washington as a representative of the pioneer Americans between the Kankakee slashes and the barrens of Clark county.—Globe-Democrat.

Throng of Foreigners Arrived Last Month.
A 25 per cent increase over the same period last year in the immigration from all countries to the United States is shown in the monthly statement of the Bureau of Immigration, covering the month of November. In that month 117,476 immigrants arrived at the various ports, against 94,621 in November, 1906. In addition there were 1,394 who reached these shores, but who were turned back for various causes.

Of the total immigration for November, 1907, Russia alone furnished 25,213, or an increase of 20 per cent over November, 1906. The total immigration from all countries for the six months ended November 30, 1907, was 678,374, an increase of 18 per cent.

A noticeable feature of the statement is the fact that but two more Japanese came to the United States in November, 1907, than in November, 1906, the figures being placed at 1,492 and 1,490, respectively.

The Bourbon Advance Quits.

Brother Zimmerman announces the suspension of his paper, the Advance, after the 17th of January. This again demonstrates that the life of a newspaper man is not strewn with roses in a field too small for two papers. Bourbon does not support one as it should, let alone two papers that were both good. Mr. Zimmerman has labored hard and many long hours in the day to make the Advance a paying proposition. This could not be done, but it made it a success in the news line. This does not propitiate an ambitious man, however, for such a task, so Mr. Zimmerman will hunt other territory for more chance of financial gain, along with success in a literary way, as applied to a country newspaper. The News-Mirror wishes him success and knows he will have it when he finally settles in a good place not overdone. He and his family will grace any community in which they may choose to locate.—Bourbon News-Mirror.

Corey May Re-Wed First.

There are rumors that William Ellis Corey, the steel magnate, has tired of his actress wife, Mabelle Gilman, and may return to the woman he divorced and their 20-year old son. It is said the second wife will make a divorce easy, as New York society has not welcomed her as expected, and that Mrs. Corey No. 1 is agreeable to a reconciliation.

Democrats Select Delegates.

The Democrats of this county met in mass meeting in their respective townships Saturday afternoon to select delegates to the Democratic district convention to be held in this city on January 2.

Delegates chosen from Center tp., were John R. Jones, P. O. Jones, C. A. Bondurant, and L. G. Harley.

County Printing.
The bids for county printing were followed by the commissioners as follows: First Class to Ft. Wayne Journal Printing company, \$431.05, also class 3 at \$163.62. Metser job class 2, at \$88.15 and Hendricks class 4 at \$86.00.

Tax on Stock Gambling.

A determined effort will be made to secure the passage by the house of representatives of a bill taxing all future trades upon stock, grain, and cotton exchanges.

Representative Hepburn of Iowa, chairman of the interstate and foreign commerce committee, will introduce a bill providing for a heavy tax upon all trades, such tax to be returned when the secretary of the treasury shall be satisfied that an actual transfer of securities has been effected. Mr. Hepburn has been consulting with a number of members of the house and has found a strong sentiment in favor of his proposition.

The feeling in favor of legislation restricting gambling in stocks and grain is due to the belief, which exists among the members of the house, that the October money stringency was largely precipitated by frenzied speculation. There is no question that the immediate incident which led to the trouble was the collapse of the corner in the stock of the United Copper company, which had been engineered by the firm of Otto Heinze & Co., composed of the brothers and associates of F. Augustus Heinze of Montana. That same suspicion upon the Mercantile National bank, of which F. Augustus Heinze was elected president last spring.

There is no way, of course, by which federal law can forbid stock gamblers to be elected to the head of state banks or trust companies, but if the way of such gentry be made difficult their reckless plunging will be more careful about stock operations, especially if the gains be made hardly worth the risk.

In the present state of the public mind the house of representatives undoubtedly would pass a bill forbidding gambling in futures if it were constitutional. The lawyers of the house say, however, that the Supreme court promptly would puncture holes in a measure of this kind. It is manifestly impossible to reach the trades by the interstate commerce clause of the constitution, and the only recourse the federal government has in the matter is through the taxing power conferred upon congress.

Stop a Land Seller.

After having made \$16,000 according to his own statements, from the old soldiers of the Civil war and their widows and orphans, A. W. Griffin, of Roll, Okla., has been deprived of the use of the mails. Griffin conducted a government land bureau and advertised himself as a "government land locator."

His plan was to seek old soldiers and their families, with the proposition that they give him \$40 a acre and secure a rich grant of 160 acres of Oklahoma public land from the interior department through his efforts. He claimed that clients had disposed of their holdings secured through his agency for sums varying from \$500 to \$1500.

When debarred by a fraud order at Roll, Okla., it is alleged he transferred his business to Streeter and took the name of his son, Clyde D. Griffin. The interior department denied that he is a government agent of any sort.

Ridgely is Hopeful of Improved Conditions.

William B. Ridgely, controller of the currency, was in Washington on personal business Tuesday. Before leaving for Washington he talked of the financial situation. Mr. Ridgely said:

"I think the situation is improving gradually, and after the first of the year the general expectation seems to be that this improvement will proceed even more rapidly. The returns under the last call of the controller's office have come to hand so well that we know with considerable accuracy the situation as it is with the national banks. Upon the whole, it is very satisfactory. We hope to issue from Washington soon a rather more complete tabulation of conditions with the banks than is usually put out. It will be found that the banks in a great many cities have done their duty by the public with surprising faithfulness."

Baggage Rules Change.

According to orders just received by baggagemen there will be a change of an extensive nature made by the railroads Jan. 1st in regard to the checking of baggage. Under the new regulations, a copy of which has been received, a person cannot recover damages for more than \$100 from the loss by destruction of baggage, unless an amount in excess of \$100 is stipulated at the time the road takes charge of the parcel. The owner of the baggage must pay extra to have his property insured in an additional amount. Bicycles will only be checked on payment of 25 cents or more.

Sunday School Class Takes Sleigh Ride.

The Young Men's Bible Class of the Presbyterian church, and their lady friends to the number of twenty-four, enjoyed themselves with a bob-ride to Argos Wednesday evening. The party filled two bobs. At Argos they attended the moving picture show in a body, and after taking in the many and various other amusements of that city, returned home at a late hour, having had an excellent time.

Fewer in Poor Asylums.
The annual report of the board of state charities for the fiscal year 1907, will show that there has been for several years a steady slight decrease in the population of poor asylums in the state, despite the increase in the state's inhabitants. The reason for this are the greater difficulty of getting out-door relief, which causes the former beneficiaries to "hustle" harder for a living, rather than go to the poor asylum, and the work required of the able-bodied who do go there.

The Beautiful.

Deep in the heart of most people, if not all of them, is a love for the beautiful. True, ideas differ as to what is beautiful. What is beautiful to one person may appear commonplace to another. Education and opportunity make for what the world calls culture. But even without these there are thousands who can see beauty in many things that are counted common. There are thousands of beautiful things in nature that all may admire. The true artistic soul may see beauty in the coloring of newly turned soil. Another gazes upon the waving grain and to him it is a sea of molten gold. The green sward or forest trees both are filled with beauty to the mind attuned to the ideas of symmetry and a correct blending of color effects.

It is the innate love of the beautiful that makes man the higher animal, not counting his, what one might call higher intellectual attainments. True, environment has much to do with the correct development of the love of the beautiful. But beauty is not all in sky and earth and the manifold beauties that bedeck the earth or the tints that make a sunset a thing that enraptures the soul. There is beauty in song and poetry and in the lofty thoughts of prose.

A magnificent painting, before which men stand enraptured, is but the beauty of some mad put upon canvas. Teach the children a love of the beautiful and you have educated them away from the things that are vile and morally wrong. Art exhibits and art galleries are more than a fad of passing whim. Ugliness should be combatted wherever found, whether it be in unsightly surroundings or a bill board covered with hideous posters or the comic supplement. There is so much that is beautiful that there is no reason why there should be anything put before the child that does not have the redeeming beauty feature. The flower petal, the leaf drifting in the gutter or the thistle-down floating in the idle wind has beauty if one but hunts out the hidden secret.—