

CHICAGO HAS BIG COLONY OF GERMANS

Many Natives of the Fatherland Reside in the District.

FOLLOW OLD CUSTOMS.

Chicago, July 4.—A German colony of over 500,000 inhabitants, rivaling in size all but the three largest cities in the Vaterland, now forms a part of Chicago. According to figures recently compiled this community has been growing so rapidly during the past few years that there are now more persons of German birth or parentage in Chicago than in any city in Germany itself, with the exception of Berlin, Hamburg, and Munich. The only other city which approaches these figures is Leipzig, with a population of nearly half a million. The German-Americans in Chicago are of course scattered throughout the city, but the center of the community has been found in a special district on the North Side. This German speaking province lies in the region bounded by Division and Clark streets and the river, and here the curious visitor may any day hear the language and see the customs of old "Deutschland," not to mention smelling the odors of every favorite German dish from sauer kraut to wienersurst. As if the bustling, roaring city were a thousand miles away instead of all about them, the citizens of this community live their lives of peace and content, and seldom if ever, do they venture far from their place of satisfaction. One old white-capped man, with his typical mustache, has not left the sanctitude of the colony but once, and that was when the lure of the World's Columbian Exposition drew him across the city to the fair grounds in 1893. The houses in this American-German Utopia are picturesque and above all comfortable, homelike and forew. The houses are frame, set in narrow lots with tiny gardens, containing old fashioned flowers and big easy chairs with an occasional hassock to assure of more solid comfort. The girls on Menominee street are not "girls," but "Maedchen," and after the day's work is over they sit and gaze down the street while the old grandfather changes, with his thoughts, the street from Menominee in Chicago, to "Unter den Linden" in Berlin, and quietly puffs away the hours with the same obliviousness to surroundings as is evidenced by the sleek-coated, much petted cat which purrs in soft German accents on the porch by his side.

MEXICAN UNION TO EXCLUDE AMERICANS

Would Employ Own Country-men Only on Railways.

City of Mexico, July 4.—Railroad employes throughout Mexico are planning a union which will have for its sole aim the exclusion of Americans from connection in any capacity with the various roads. According to report 90 per cent. of the railroad men of the Republic are Mexicans, the other 10 per cent. of the positions being held chiefly by Americans, who fill the places of the greatest responsibility. The proposed name of the anti-American organization translated into English reads: "The Grand Union of Mexican Railroad Employes for the Expulsion of Foreigners."

WILL SELL 3,000,000 ACRES OF FARM LAND

Canada to Use Proceeds to Build Railroad.

Ottawa, July 4.—The Canadian government is to throw open to settlement 2,000,000 acres of land in Saskatchewan, and Alberta to raise money for the construction of a government railroad to Hudson bay, which will open a new route to Europe. It is expected to sell 3,000,000 acres at \$3 an acre to defray the expenses of building 500 miles of railroad between existing lines and Fort Churchill on Hudson Bay.

DIRECT

From the mills to our customers come the remarkable Mill Remnant Bargains Offered during Emory Mill Remnant Sale. Railroad Store

NO TWO BOYS ARE ALIKE SAYS NEW YORK OFFICIAL

Man With the Eagle Eye and Almost Superhuman Intuition Who Has Dealt With Boy Criminals, Says There Must Be Different Ways of Dealing With Them.

With an eye that looks through a boy and lays bare his secrets of wrongdoing, Col. E. C. Barber of New York by his methods has awakened wide interest in Illinois among those working for the reform of youthful offenders.

Walking slowly down a line of boys, Col. Barber picks out one of them, accuses him of being a thief and says: "Give me the goods."

"I have never known him to make a mistake," says one of the officials in the house of refuge.

Col. Barber is acting assistant superintendent and disciplinarian of the house of refuge on Randall's Island, which is the New York state reformatory for youths between the ages of 10 and 21.

There are at present 640 boys. These boys are of mixed nationalities. They represent many types of physical and moral degeneracy, typifying many kinds of perverted morality. Few of the boys look their real age. They are mostly a stunted growth, with countenances plainly bearing the marks of vice, which even the very young so quickly show, and in general may be said to depict the "crooked" side of youthful humanity.

Most of them have grown up on the east side of New York city; many have served periods of training under the crime experts of the slums and are as skillful in the art of concealing their ill deeds as they are in conceiving the means wherewith to execute them.

Boys Yield to Strange Power.

The writer has made something of a study of prison and reformatory systems both here and abroad and was particularly interested during a recent visit to Randall's Island in the methods of Col. Barber in handling the boys now under supervision and training in the institution.

An offense has been committed, let us say, the burglary of an officer's quarters, or the theft of some small property of the institution. Col. Barber knows that such offense can only have been committed by some of the boys of a certain division of the reformatory, according to the time when the offense was committed.

He parades the whole division, has them up in line and walks down the ranks, scanning the countenance of each boy. He will select twenty of them to stand forward from the rest and go down the line again. Then he tells ten to stand out, then five or six, then four, then two, and to one of the two boys left his word is "Give me the goods," or "Where are they?" And he seldom if ever is mistaken.

The boy hands over the stolen property or tells where it can be found. If not the actual thief the one selected always knows something about the offense and the confederates are discovered and punished.

And Col. Barber attributes this to intuitive powers. He allows, of course for the help experience gives, for the fact that he has been twelve years engaged in the work, that he knows the boys and all about them and observes the particular criminal tendencies of each.

But he cannot explain the exact power which enables him so confidently to say to the last boy picked out from the crowd, "Give me the goods," save by accrediting it to some strange intuition of the moment.

Expert at Reading Faces.

Experience and study have made him expert at reading faces, and he has become more or less of a criminologist in the scientific sense, but it is intuition that finally enables him to detect guilt in the face of the boy who has committed the offense.

Many of those faces appear to the average spectator to be perfectly brazen and hardened enough to stand any examination, but they are not inscrutable to Col. Barber. It is not that the boys fear him. They have the kindest word for their disciplinarian and naturally, a very solid respect for him. They simply cannot keep their guilt from him.

He sees through the eyes, deep down as if even their hearts were bare to him, and finally they confess. They have been known to try to trick him by conspiring to have the wrong boy confess, so implicate many of them in the peculiar joy they find in doing ill deeds, but they were not successful.

"Oh, no," said Col. Barber, "you are not the boy."

And when he selected the guilty one the trickster was punished for wilful attempt to deceive, and his fellow conspirators with him.

What moral perversion can attain to in misguided youth may be discovered and realized by visiting such an institution as that at Randall's Island. One would imagine, on hearing the records of some of the lads, that it took some special kind of genius to think out the wrong deeds of which they have been capable, and no matter how much one may be prepared for things, the extent of the mental and moral depravity prevailing among such early youth can but shock the visitor.

Can't Take Eyes Off Him.

The writer visited the discipline ward, where half a dozen boys were doing penance for offenses committed within the doors of the institution. Col. Barber spoke to each of the lads, questioned and advised them. He spoke kindly to them, away from the colonel's face.

One little fellow—he seemed not more than 12—was standing in his cell in the strained position of "attention." An officer on guard supervised the ward. The little chap had been one of the five who had set on to another lad and finally killed him. This boy had been sent to the house of refuge and had tried to escape on three separate occasions. He had

been doing penance this time for fifty-two days when we arrived at his cell. Col. Barber spoke to him and asked him when he was going to yield to the discipline and behave himself.

"I can't make good," said the little chap, stubbornly. "I have tried and I can't."

"Then you stay here until you do," said Col. Barber. "You cannot expect to win out against the discipline of the house."

This standing at "attention," performing physical exercises, and being REFORMATORY Galley Two, separated from his comrades all day and all night long is not a very easy penance for a boy, yet this youngster had been at it for fifty-two days and still refused to give in. One could not but wonder what such determination might achieve if directed along proper lines.

Col. Barber knows all his boys. There are 640 of them, and he can pick out any one of them, tell you his complete record, what he is there for and how long, and he knows how to handle each one.

No Two Lads Alike.

"No two boys are alike," he said, "in character any more than they can be exactly alike in features. Each boy has to be dealt with as a separate individual, requiring individual care, teaching and management. What does for one boy does not do for another, and each character is a case for separate study. No general principle can be applied to any number collectively."

"It is impossible not to be interested in the boys. They are inclined to think at first that they have the whole world, and especially the officers of the institution, against them, and they imagine that if they repeatedly commit offenses of misdemeanor here it is impossible for the officers not to feel some against them."

"But one becomes very fond of the lads, and the very bad boy really creates no ill feeling in the mind of any officer, because the atmosphere of the place continually reminds one that such warped products of civilization are naturally bad and cannot help their tendencies."

I asked Joseph P. Byers, superintendent of the House of Refuge, to what degree the institution was able to claim reliable percentages of actual reform. Mr. Byers admitted that their system in this respect was not yet perfect; it could not be under the present regulations provided by law.

They had to let a boy go when he reached the age of 21 years, whether his record in the institution was good or bad, and there was no provision whereby if a boy were still refractory he could be directly transferred to the Elmira state reformatory, where they take men up to 30 years and keep them under supervision and restraint.

Mr. Byers admitted this was a flaw in the system, for when the boy reached the age of 21 years, according to records in hand, no matter how determinedly bad he might be, he had to be let loose on society again and could not be put under further restraint until he had committed some other offense while at large.

The boys who go to the House of Refuge are self-proved bad boys, for, as a rule, they are sent to that institution as a last resource.

When they reach Randall's Island they already have been through various other institutions of rather less strictness and restraint. They are boys with whom the Sunday schools, the churches, the charitable societies and the courts have failed, and for whom the other and more lenient places of correction have been able to do nothing.

Mr. Byers does not favor the present system of the segregation of a large number of boys under one roof, so to speak, as the best of reformatory organizations.

Prefers Country Cottage System.

He would prefer the country cottage system, where the boys could be classified and grouped and have more individual attention, and a care that saved of the parental, as likely to be more generally effective. He agrees that the statistics put forward as to the percentage of actual reformations alleged to be effected each year are not altogether reliable, as such statistics are in Germany, for instance.

In Germany the system of supervision suffers no break; it is continuous and rigid, and a boy is discharged from a reformatory if he is more or less on parole for several years afterward. Mr. Byers has inaugurated an excellent parole system here, but he can maintain it only up to the boy's age of 21 years. Then the boy has to be discharged.

These institutions throughout the country form a sort of national nursery. The boys work and play and are subjected to rigid discipline. They are taught to think and act along moral lines and are taught what many of them never have known—the simple differences between right and wrong. The state, of course, will always have need of such places until parental responsibility in the first instance is properly understood and appreciated in every home in the community.

"Nellie," said the strict parent, giving his daughter's nightly caller the usual warning to get out as the clock struck 11, "I'm coming down now!" "You needn't mind, father," was the unexpected reply. "Mr. Wells has wound up the clock and put out the cat."—Lippincott's.

"They tell me you have cured yourself of chronic insomnia."

"Yes, I'm completely cured."

"It must be a great relief."

"Relief? I should say it was. Why, I lie awake half the night thinking how I used to suffer from it."—London Telegraph.

CHURCH SERVICES.

Second English Lutheran—Corner Pearl and N. W. 3rd streets. Rev. G. Emerson Harsh, pastor. Sunday School at 9:15 a. m. Preaching by the pastor at 10:30 a. m., subject, "Parents and Children." At 7:30 p. m., the Sunday School will render a Children's Day program consisting of music by the choir and school, dialogues, class songs and an address by the pastor. An offering will be made for the support of the Orphans' Home at Springfield, O. All are invited to attend.

Universalist—Rhoda Temple. Rev. Leon P. Jones will preach at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school 9:15 a. m. Everybody welcome.

Earlham Heights—Public school building. Robert H. Dunaway, minister. Sabbath school at 2; ordination and installation of elders at 3; Tuesday evening bible class at the home of Mr. John Beam. Instruction in singing at the school house Wednesday evening. All are invited to attend these services.

Second Presbyterian—North Nineteenth street. Robert H. Dunaway, pastor. Communion service at 10:30; Sabbath school at 9:15; popular service at 7:15. A good time to start in the Sabbath school. New course of lessons. Suitable classes for all.

Fifth Street M. E.—Sunday school 9:15. Sermon at 10:30 a. m. by Rev. Geo. H. Hill D. D., former presiding elder Richmond district. Epworth League at 6:30; sermon 7:30 by Mr. Goodwin, secretary Y. M. C. A. A cordial welcome to all.

South Eighth Street Friends—H. R. Keates, pastor. 9 a. m. bible school; 10:30 a. m. meeting for worship; 3 p. m. union gospel meeting; Starr park; 6:30 p. m. Young people's and Junior C. E. society meeting. A cordial invitation is extended to all especially to any who may be without local church affiliation.

Wesley Methodist—Rev. Addison Wiley of Chicago will preach morning and evening.

St. Paul's Lutheran—C. Huber, pastor. Sunday school at 9; English preaching services at 10:30. Subject: "The Exalting Power of a Nation." Quarterly congregational meeting at 2 p. m.; Young people's meeting at 6:30. No preaching service in the evening.

First Presbyterian—Thomas J. Graham, pastor. Bible school 9:15 a. m.; Mr. Howard A. Dill, superintendent. Divine worship 10:30 a. m. Preaching by the pastor. Theme: "The Faith that Saves a Nation." Open air meeting at Starr Park 3 p. m. Preaching by Rev. W. M. Nelson. Evening gathering for worship 7:30 o'clock, uniting with Grace M. E., First English Lutheran, Reid Memorial at Grace M. E. church. Mid-week meeting Thursday, 7:30 p. m. The public invited.

First Baptist—H. Robert Smith, pastor. Preaching by the pastor at 10:30 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school at 9:15 a. m. The "Lord's Supper" will be observed after the morning service.

Reid Memorial United Presbyterian—Corner Eleventh and North A streets. Rev. S. R. Lyons, pastor. Preaching by the pastor 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning subject: "Well Done, Good and Faithful Servant." Evening subject: "The Christian's Possessions." Sabbath school 9:15 a. m.; Christian union 6:30 p. m.

East Main Street Friends—Bible school 9:10 a. m.; meeting for worship 10:30 a. m.; Christian Endeavor 6:30 p. m.; open air meeting 7:30 p. m. Address by Alfred T. Ware and singing by male chorists. Solo by Miss Brown. The public cordially invited.

Grace M. E. Church—W. M. Nelson, pastor. Sunday School at 9:00 a. m. Preaching by the pastor at 10:30 a. m. Class meeting at 11:45 a. m. Epworth League at 6:30 p. m. At 7:30 p. m. a Union Group meeting will be held, the congregations of the First English Lutheran, Reid Memorial and First Presbyterian uniting at Grace church for the services. A cordial invitation is extended to the public to worship with us.

St. Andrew's Catholic—Fifth and South C streets. Mass at 7:30; High Mass at 9:45; Vespers, sermonette and benediction at 3 o'clock. Rev. Frank A. Roell, rector, Rev. H. J. Gadlage, assistant.

St. Mary's Catholic—Masses every Sunday at 8 and 9 o'clock and High Mass and sermons at 10:30; Vespers and benediction every Sunday at 3 p. m. Rev. J. F. Mattingly, rector, Rev. Thomas A. Hoffman, assistant.

PLAN TO OPEN U. S. HORSE FARM SOON

Expect to Turn Out 1,000 Head Each Year.

Kansas City, July 4.—As soon as stables can be built at Fort Reno, the new U. S. horse farm will open. It is proposed to turn out more than a thousand head of horses and mules each year ready for the army. By July 1st the three-year-olds are expected to go on the reservation and the training will begin.

FRENCH SENATORS AGAINST RAILROADS

Oppose Bill for Nationalization Of a Property.

Paris, July 4.—A bill for the nationalization of the Western Railway Co. of France, which was adopted by the Chamber of Deputies, is being violently opposed by the senatorial reporters and other influential speakers.

REPORT THAT BOND MARKET IS GOOD

Public Service Corporations Survived the Panic Very Nicely.

POPULATION IS INCREASING

Chicago, July 4.—Public service corporations the country over have come through the period of financial depression with excellent increases in earnings in the larger cities under good management, a fact that is especially interesting in view of the effect of the depression upon steam railroad and industrial earnings. A study of the condition of such corporations has just been completed by the Harris Trust & Savings bank of Chicago, and the conclusions arrived at have been completed in pamphlet form for general distribution. The bank points out that certain classes of bonds, which appear safe in prosperous times, when earnings run high, may not be able to stand the hard trials of "more unfortunate times."

On the other hand, no severer test of the strength of public service corporation bonds than that to which they have been subjected need be demanded. Following an estimate that, at the average rate of population increase for the last century, 30 per cent each decade, the population of the United States will be doubled before 1945, and that this increase is distinctly urban, the conclusions are stated thus: "The nature of the business of these companies is such as to make their earnings largely independent of fluctuations in general business and industrial conditions. From the standpoint of the conservative investor looking for an investment of unquestioned safety, this is one of the strongest features of the bonds of the public corporations. We know of no other corporations which have stood so well the test of stability and endurance."

The comparisons of earnings of electric railways, electric lighting and gas companies included in the treatise are comprehensive and of interest particularly to investors.

INDIANS ARE ANGRY

Do Not Like Recent "Hair-Cut" Order of Government Department.

PAINT AND FEATHERS GO.

Washington, D. C., July 4.—It is proposed to establish official barbers at all Indian agencies and reservations. The purpose of the innovation is to make ultimately short hair fashionable among the red men. Lists of eligibles for appointment as barbers will soon be prepared by the civil service commission. It will be the aim of the government to get men who will realize they are in the wilderness to perform a mission.

Some years ago the destinies of the Indian bureau were in charge of William A. Jones of Mineral Point, Wis., who in time became known as "Get-Your-Hair-Cut-Bill." It came about in this way:

One day Buganegeshik and four other Chippewas wandered into the office of the commissioner of Indian affairs. They were decked out in paint and feathers, carried tomahawks and wore the reddest of red blankets.

Commissioner Jones stood for the paint, the feathers, the tomahawks, and the blankets, but he rose in wrath at the long hair that graced the Braves.

"Away with it!" he cried. "We'll have an end of it. Get your hair cut and get it cut quick," he commanded.

The "get-your-hair-cut" order soon followed. It directed agents to see that every Indian on an Indian reservation should have his mane shorn to civilized lengths. This mandate nearly caused a series of uprisings. The Indians were more indignant over it than over the order issued a few years ago that every Indian, no matter how noble his ancestry, would have to go to work for a living.

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There is only one effective way to Stop Indigestion

Most digesters rely on pepsin. But pepsin digests albumen only. It is but one of the elements needed.

Starch, fats and phosphates each require something else.

Then half of digestion is done in the bowels, and pepsin can't do that.

It requires many ingredients to form a perfect digester, and they must be in liquid form.

Kodol has all those ingredients. It does all that the stomach does—all that the bowels do. It digests any food—any mixture of foods—completely.

Partial digesters give only half-way help.

There is always some food left to get hard, and irritate the stomach lining.

That irritation, even though slight, continues the inflammation. That is why the stomach fails to regain its strength.

A weak stomach is like a lame

ankle. Use or abuse it and it will never get well.

But give it complete rest—do all its work for it—and Nature very quickly restores its normal powers.

You can't do this by dieting, for there is always some food that doesn't digest.

You can't do it with partial digesters.

You can't do it with tonics, for they spur the stomach to but temporary activity.

It must be done with Kodol. The results then are instant and complete. Every food that you eat is digested. You get your full nourishment, yet the stomach gets absolute rest.

Our Guarantee

On the first dollar bottle of Kodol your druggist gives a signed guarantee. If it fails to do all we claim, your druggist returns your money. You take no risk whatever. This \$1.00 bottle contains 2½ times as much as the 50c bottle. Made by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago.

HEAVY ARMAMENT ON NEW BATTLESHIPS

South Carolina and Michigan To Be Prides of the Navy.

EACH CARRIES 8 BIG GUNS.

Washington, July 4.—The battleship South Carolina, a sister ship of the Michigan, which left the ways at Camden, New Jersey, last month, will be launched from the shipyards in Philadelphia on July 11th. Both vessels have a displacement of 16,000 tons each, and will carry a main battery of eight 12-inch guns. The four turrets containing these guns will be placed on the ship's center line, so as to give them all a broadside fire, which will be equal to the broadside fire of the English Dreadnaught.

FOREIGN FLAGS ARE EXPENSIVE

Navy Must Supply Banners to Each Ship.

Washington, July 4.—Foreign flags cost Uncle Sam much time and money in the making. Each battleship must have its quota. The Latin-American republics have flags that cost a great deal. San Salvador's emblem, with the landscape, seascapes, floral collection and cabalistic designs, cost Uncle Sam \$52.50. Germany's eagle and scroll work is next in highest cost. The Siamese flag costs \$38 to make, and Mexico's \$39.50.

ROOSEVELT PLANS FOR LARGER ARMY

President Would Have 250,000 Men in the Service.

Washington, July 4.—Acting Secretary of War Robert Shaw Oliver, has made public a plan, credited to President Roosevelt, for a standing army of 250,000 men, divided into eight army corps, which is to be ready in two years or less for any emergency. The scheme has been worked out so thoroughly that any changes in the personnel of the war department will not effect the success of the undertaking.

Truth and Quality

appeal to the Well-Informed in every walk of life and are essential to permanent success and creditable standing. Accordingly, it is not claimed that Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna is the only remedy of known value, but one of many reasons why it is the best of personal and family laxatives is the fact that it cleanses, sweetens and relieves the internal organs on which it acts without any debilitating after effects and without having to increase the quantity from time to time.

It acts pleasantly and naturally and truly as a laxative, and its component parts are known to and approved by physicians, as it is free from all objectionable substances. To get its beneficial effects always purchase the genuine—manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only, and for sale by all leading druggists.

FURNITURE High in Quality Low in Price

EMORY

The man from the mills begins his 8th semi-annual Mill Remnant Sale

Tuesday, July 7, 8 a. m.

Store closed Monday, all day.

Railroad Store

Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Co.

Eastern Division

(Time Table Effective Oct. 27, 1907.)

Trains leave Richmond for Indianapolis and intermediate stations at 6:00 a. m., 7:25, 8:00, 9:25, 10:00, 11:00, 12:00, 1:00, 2:25, 3:00, 4:00, 5:25, 6:00, 7:30, 8:40, 9:00, 10:00, 11:10.

* Limited trains.

Last car to Indianapolis, 8:40 p. m.

Last car to New Castle, 10:00 p. m.

Trains connect at Indianapolis for Lafayette, Frankfort, Crawfordsville, Terre Haute, Clinton, Sullivan, Paris (Ills.) Tickets sold through.

\$1.00

Round Trip to CINCINNATI Via C. C. & L. R. R. Sunday, July 5

Leaves Richmond.....5:15 am

Leaves So. Richmond 5:20 a. m.

Leaves Boston.....5:33 am

Leaves Cottage Grove 5:53 am

Leaves Bath.....6:05 am

Returning Lv. Cincinnati 9:00pm

"13½ hours in Cin."

C. A. BLAIR, P. & T. A.

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The Doctor's Motor Buggy

12.6 H. P. \$525

Air-cooled, 2-cylinder, 30 miles on one gallon gasoline, 30 miles per hour. Saves time, saves money, always ready, never tires, never gets restless. Good 365 days in the year. Built for comfort, protection and service. Won first place in Chicago Motor Club's Hill-climbing Contest (see Chicago Tribune, May 18, 1908). We build 8 other models. Ask for catalogue 320. W. H. Kibinger Co., Auburn, Ind.

As this concerns your read carefully. Dr. J. C. Wells' Syrup of Pepsin is positively guaranteed to cure indigestion, constipation, sick headache, offensive breath, malaria and all diseases arising from stomach trouble.

DUNHAM'S

Furniture Store

627-629 Main St.