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Greencastle Herald.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy and probably showers late tonight or Saturday; slowly rising temperature.

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GREENCASTLE, INDIANA, FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1910.

SINGLE COPIES 2c.

COST OF HIGH LIVING EXPLAINED

CONSUMER PAYS FOR \$100,000,000 WHICH BUILDS BATTLESHIPS.

WEALTH ESCAPES BURDEN

By Tavenner.

WASHINGTON, June 3, 1910.—One hundred and thirty-three million of dollars!

Try to comprehend the magnitude of this sum if you can, and then pause and reflect over the fact that it is the amount the Senate has voted to spend on the navy in a single year, in a time of profound peace. Then consider that only 12 years ago, in 1898, the naval appropriation was but \$33,000,234, or one hundred millions less than the amount appropriated for the year ending June 30, 1911.

A fact in connection with this awful increase which the public seldom hears is that every penny of this \$100,000,000 which is to be spent in excess of the amount used in 1898 comes from the people; not from the rich, but largely from working men and women.

It is the ultimate consumer who pays the battleship bills, who maintains an ever-increasing army of office holders in Washington, and who meets the one-hundred-and-one extravagances of the government. He does it by paying excessive prices for the things he buys.

The government raises practically all of its funds through the custom houses and the internal revenue offices, where taxes are levied on things eaten, worn and used by the people. When the consumer purchases a protected article—and practically all of the necessities of life are protected—he pays the real or natural value of the article and in addition thereto the amount of the tariff law.

The more battleships constructed, the greater the amount the government must raise through the tax on consumption, and the greater the cost of living.

Thus it is not so strange that under the Taft administration, which is spending more than twice the amount used by Cleveland to run the government, the cost of living is fifty per cent. greater than under the Cleveland administration.

While the hat, coat and shirt of the masses are taxed almost 71 percent, to build \$11,000,000 battleships and keep an extravagant government in spending money Messrs. Morgan, Rockefeller and Carnegie are not asked by the federal government to pay any tax whatever on their swollen fortunes.

Wealth escapes bearings its just share of the burden of taxation because of the absence of a federal income or inheritance tax, such as

long ago adopted by Great Britain, Germany, France, Japan, Holland, Austria, Denmark, Switzerland, Australia and New Zealand.

A majority of both Houses of Congress were in favor of tacking an income tax clause to the new tariff law. Such legislation would now be upon the statute books had not President Taft and Senator Aldrich defeated the project thru the substitution of a corporation tax. That the necessary three-fourths of the state legislature will not vote to amend the constitution is practically certain, which means that an income tax can only be had at the hands of a Democratic administration.

PREP STUDENTS TO BE GRADUATED

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES OF THE DEPAUW ACADEMY TONIGHT.

A CLASS OF EIGHTEEN

The annual commencement exercises of the DePauw Academy will occur this evening at eight o'clock in the assembly room of West College. Eighteen diplomas will be awarded to those who have completed the work of the preparatory school.

Prof. Andrew Stephenson, of the University, will deliver the commencement address. The program, and list of those who will receive their diplomas, follows:

Invocation, by the Rev. J. M. Rudy, D. D.

Solo, selected, Marie Peck McKernan.

The Commencement Address, Professor Andrew Stephenson, Ph. D.

Cornet Solo selected, Charles Rubin.

Presentation of Diplomas, Principal Rufus Bernhardt von Kleinsmid, A. M.

Benediction, Rev. J. M. Walker.

Graduates—Helene Josephine Laitem, Stella May Holmes, Glent Badger, Charles Willard Anderson, Paul L. Busby, Bert Gibson Sherwood, Naomi Randel, Kenyon Timberlake Gregg, Edith Goodriche Pyke, Elma F. Hawthorne, Augusta Hendricks, Charles Rubin, Grafton Johnson Longden, Harry Henry David Dick, Ralph E. Jones, Imogene Kleip.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.
The following letters remain in the postoffice unclaimed for:
Dated June 2, 1910.
Coy, Maria D.
Macy, Mary.
Phillips, Edith B.
Williamson, Thos. J.
A. O. LOCKRIDGE, P. M.

THE HIGH SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT

MEHARRY HALL CROWDED TO WITNESS CLOSING SCENES OF CLASS OF 1910 OF GREENCASTLE.

FORTY RECEIVE DIPLOMAS

The annual graduating exercises of the Greencastle high school were held on Thursday night in Meharry Hall. As is usual at the exercises of the Greencastle high school the hall was crowded to its capacity. The officials of the high school believe in the students doing the work at commencement as well as during the school year, and the system has made a decided hit with the commencement-attending public.

This year the speeches delivered by the graduates chosen for that task were not only excellent in diction, but in thought as well. All the efforts were of the practical except one, which dealt with a literary subject, and the valedictory, which was inspirational.

The first upon the program was Hildegard Haspel upon the subject, "The Aims and Methods of Social Settlement Work." Miss Haspel drew a vivid picture of the squalor and want of the city slums. She showed how the social settlement worker entered these slums, became a factor in the life there and slowly lifted the community to a higher level. She illustrated her theme with reference to Jan. Adams and the Hull House work in Chicago.

Harry Burnside discussed good roads. He declared that good roads were essential to business success and that they exerted a marked effect upon the social conditions of a community. He pointed out the necessity for better country roads. He made it clear that good roads were never dear, and that cheap roads were always expensive. He called attention to the roads of old Rome, still serviceable after hundreds of years, as examples of good road building.

Jean Selby spoke of the necessity of teaching domestic science in the schools. She showed the need of such training. Girls in well to do families learn the piano and French but nothing of bread making or housework. There is a cultural value in science, and especially in the science of home making. Domestic science taught in the schools would elevate the work of the home to a position of honor, where it is now looked upon as drudgery.

The child Labor Problem was the theme of Matilda Vancleave. She called attention to the evils of child labor, viewed not only from the stand point of the individual but of society. She showed the condition of the child workers in the textile factories, the coal mines and the glass factories. She ended with a strong plea for the abolishing of child labor.

Evan Strain had chosen for his subject "Some Interesting Phases of Science." He pointed out the changes that had come through science since Halley's comet was here before. He spoke particularly of electricity and motive forces. He illustrated his talk with experiments which were interesting and instructive.

Edith Bastin had the only literary subject, speaking upon "Tennyson as a Poet of Nature." The speech was a delightfully united series of quotations illustrating Tennyson's love for, and treatment of nature.

Mary Strain was the valedictorian and spoke upon the subject "Visions." The speech was in story form, original, of literary quality an exceedingly interesting. She portrayed a boy as seeing a vision, the ideal. This ideal, it seemed, however, he could not reach, but was bound to a life of plodding drudgery. He did his best, however won the respect of his community, before he knew it was a leader of thought, and achieved his ideal of leadership thru the lowly work that fell to his lot.

She wished for each of the class a vision and its fulfillment.

In presenting the diplomas Superintendent Woody gave some interesting information in regard to the class. Of the forty members, thirty-two, or eighty per cent would attend college, twenty seven of them declaring for DePauw. Twenty one were from the city, and nineteen non residents, five being from Greencastle township, and fourteen from other townships. There were at the present time, forty-three students from Greencastle Township. The superintendent spoke briefly upon the possibility of the township uniting with the city in the building of a high school.

The exercises closed with the benediction by Rev. Robbins. The music by the high school orchestra was much appreciated and the young musicians received many compliments.

The following are the graduates: Graduates—Edith Bastin, Non-Brothers, Irving F. Brown, Harry Burnside, Kathreen Campbell, Mabel L. Confer, Marie Cook, Verna Crawley, Ralph Dimmitt, Hubert Dorman, Bertha Elliott Orville Ewing, Lessie Garner, Worth Hamrick, Hildegard Haspel, Nellie H. Leachman, Harry W. Mason, Leslie Mangun, Donald McLean, Edith Cloe Shaver, Ethel Catheyn Bridges, Verner V. Nelson, Ruth Olyved, Willis M. Renick, Annelie Schmolshire, Freda Scott, Jean Selby, Myrtle Olive Sellers Emyline E. Spencer, Evan Strain, Mary Strain, Edith Stroube, Lucile Torr, Ruby Troxell, Glenn Tucker, J. Buford Thomas, Matilda Vancleave, Leslie Vandament, Mary Van Sant, Harry W. Williams.

THE CAVERNS OF DAWN

Thursday there appeared in town, fresh from the press, copies of the new novel, "The Caverns of Dawn," from the pen of James Paxton Voorhees. The book is a study of life in Indiana at a slightly earlier day, and contains a delightful love story, many beautiful scenes from nature, much witty dialogue and many dramatic situations. The main theme of the book, however, is social and historic. It portrays the downward course of a man who has come in contact with the worst side of politics at Washington, who has lost in the game and who has become embittered against society and the world because of his experiences. The novel is laid on large lines, and is quite unusual today when novels are scarcely more than short stories with a single theme and padded into book form. The author of the "Caverns of Dawn" has been a reader of the great novelists, and their influence is plainly visible in the depth and breadth of the present work.

The book is homely but simply and tastefully bound, is devoid of illustrations and makes its appeal for what it is, a novel of strength and purpose. If a jaded public can appreciate aught else than the sentimental romance of the present vogue we should say that the "Caverns of Dawn" would meet with instant and wide recognition.

THE FESTIVALS CONCERTS

The Festival Concert of the School of Music will be given next Monday evening with the following program numbers:

March from Tannhauser by Wagner.

Overture "Encouragement" by Boettzer.

Hungarian Dance, Brahms.

Overture "Berlin in Joy and Sorrow, Conradi, and waltz "Mon Reve," Waldteufel, by the DePauw Symphony Orchestra.

Water Fay, Horatio Parker by the ladies chorus.

Praeludium, op. 10, Mac Dowell. Nachstück, Schumann.

Erikonig, Schubert-Liszt by Miss Aldah McCoy.

HOP OVERMAN AND HARDIN WIN PRAISE

WORK OF DEPAUW'S STEARLING BATTERY EARN METHODISTS HIGH RANK.

HEAD SECONDARY TEAMS

Heze Clark, coach of the Rose Poly team, and an authority on Indiana College baseball has the following to say of the college baseball situation in Indiana:

It would be impossible to pick a state college baseball champion this year, Indiana or Purdue have no games scheduled with Notre Dame. The Catholics are undoubtedly just as strong as either of these two teams and should the nines representing any of the three schools meet it would be a good bet on your favorite, no matter which one it should be.

"This season has been a hard one for the secondary schools. Of the battles of the year, however, two school teams emerge with what might be said to be the best records. These two teams are Coach Brown's DePauw nine and Coach Harper's Wabash team. Of the two, DePauw has the better record. However, the two teams have each won a game and lost one in facing each other. The record of the DePauw team shows that nine to be but a shade behind Notre Dame. Indiana and Purdue Indiana defeated DePauw by one run in a ten-inning battle. Purdue won from DePauw by a margin of one run. DePauw defeated Rose Poly by the scores of 2 to 1, and 4 to 1. Wabash lost to Rose by the score of 5 to 2. This really gives DePauw the best claim to the secondary championship.

Rose has had only fair luck this year with its baseball team. There were some players on the team that were in the same class with the best of them, but the errors of the others lost many games for the Engineers and Rose Poly dropped two games to DePauw. Rose split even with Wabash, and even won from Normal, 11 to 1. Normal won from the Engineers by the score of 1 to 0 in fourteen innings.

Normal won from Butler, 12 to 6. Normal lost one and won one with Hanover, Moores Hill lost to Butler by the score of 11 to 2. Moores Hill defeated Franklin college but lost to DePauw and Rose Poly. It would be hard to pick the best of these teams. However there can be but little doubt that DePauw had the best secondary college baseball team this season, probably, thanks to Hop Overman's pitching and Hardin's catching.

Mrs. Francis J. McConnell entertained yesterday afternoon at luncheon in honor of her guest, Mrs. Edwin H. Hughes, of California. The decorations were beautiful and elaborate, pink roses and pink sweet peas being used lavishly. The center piece of the long table at which the thirty guests were seated, was a basket of magnificent pink roses, the beauty of which attracted universal admiration.

The place cards were unique, bearing in miniature the seal of DePauw University. Luncheon was served in seven courses.

An unusually large number of out-of-town guests were present, being Mrs. E. H. Hughes, of California; Miss Sawyers, of Seattle; Mrs. Lockwood Town, of South Bend; Mrs. Robert Kimberlin, of Terre Haute; Mrs. J. L. Scripps, of Rushville; Mrs. Will Lockwood, of Shanghai, China, and Mrs. S. B. Town, Jr., of South Bend. The luncheon was one of the most beautiful and delightful of the events of the commencement season.

The afternoon reception

Mrs. H. A. Gobin entertained on Thursday afternoon in honor of

Mrs. E. H. Hughes and Miss Elizabeth Sawyers. Nearly a hundred and fifty guests were present to enjoy the afternoon. The cold weather made it impossible to use the beautiful decorated porch, but the rooms inside had been made into a bower of flowers, and the out-of-doors was not missed by the delighted guests. The decorations were the early summer flowers, peonies, sweet peas and carnations all in shades of pink. Sweet peas were used as favors and were pinned upon the guests by the Misses Lillian Hays, Nellie Farrow and Jessie Gobin.

In the receiving line were Mrs. Gobin, Mrs. Hughes and Miss Sawyers, while Mrs. Gobin was assisted further by Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. S. A. Hays, Miss Bessie Smith, Miss McCoy, Miss Adelaide Smith and Miss Shearer. Delightful refreshments were served. The whole number of guests bore away with them the most pleasant memories of the afternoon.

ATTENTION ELKS.

Brother Elks meet at lodge room Friday at 8:00 to go to the home of Brother Clarence Vestal, March 8:20 sharp.

Ernest Stoner Sec., 1977

MASONIC NOTICE.

Called meeting Temple Lodge No. 47 F. & A. M., Friday, June 3rd at 7:30 p. m. M. M. Degree. E. E. CALDWELL, Sec.

BISHOP HUGHES ON CHILD LABOR

EX-PRESIDENT OF DEPAUW SUPPORTS STAND TAKEN BY SENATOR BEVERIDGE.

ASKS SUPPORT FOR D'PAUW

Senator Beveridge's attempt to obtain legislation to allow states the right to refuse to purchase goods, or allow them shipped within this territory when made by child labor was highly commended by Bishop Edwin Holt Hughes, who spoke before a large audience at the First Methodist Church on Tuesday night on "The Biography of a Boy."

"The employes who now use children in their factories and plants, will, in a few short years, be denied admission to the church of God," said the bishop. "Child Labor is the most terrible menace known to the world. People who know most about the raising of boys never had any to bring up." The speaker referred at some (Continued on Page Four)



YOU'LL find that wherever you go wearing the clothes we shall sell you—east or west, north or south, or across the sea—you'll be dressed in the best fashion known.

Hart Schaffner & Marx are correct style makers; the fabrics are all wool; the tailoring is the best known.

We can fit you right in either suit or overcoat. Latest weaves in grays and blues; new models.

Suits \$18 to \$30. Overcoats \$15 to \$25

This store is the home of Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes.

The Model Clothing and Dry Goods Stores.

The Big Picture Show The Greatest on Earth at Opera House Program for Saturday Night

First picture "Thelma's Heart," a fine picture, hand painted; it will delight you.
Second song and views—"Fraedy Cat."
Third "The Lion Tamer", a great circus and animal show, that will please the grown up and delight the children.
Fourth, song and views—"Hurrah for Our Baseball Team"; all lovers of this national game should see these pictures and hear the song as can only be sung by Mr. Moore.
Fifth picture, "The Ranch Girl's Legacy," "Ostrich and the Lady." This western picture will please you.
Sixth song and views, "Would You Be Satisfied Sally?"
Seventh picture, "Book Tangle Hypnotism," "The Determined Wooer," "Inspiring Sunset." These pictures will make you laugh; you can't keep from it.
The piano and drum music will be the best you have heard; none in the city equals it. The same can truthfully said of the show. "It has no equal." Go see for yourself. There will be two shows—first show begins at 7:30; admission 10 cents; children 5 cents.
GEO. E. BLAKE, Manager.

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PASTIMES FOR SHUTINS

Odd Occupations for Old and Young Invalids—Toys and Ornaments Made Out of Waste Materials—

A dollar a piece for fowls about an inch long is a fairly good price. These little hens and roosters were made in great numbers and sold for this price by a young man who was bedridden for seven years. He developed the industry himself and earned his own living at it during the latter part of the seven years.

Three of the tiny fowls are shown in the exhibit illustrating occupations for the invalids now on view at Teachers College. They are portrait copies of actual birds. The bodies are of wood, covered with the feathers of the species represented. The legs are of wire, thread and yellow glue. The attitudes are characteristic.

The exhibit has a curious history. Miss Susan E. Tracy, who was formerly a student at Teachers College, is now superintendent of nurses in a hospital. Her experience both in a hospital and in private nursing has convinced her that an agreeable occupation is a real aid to recovery of health and the want of it constitutes a serious drawback.

Reading and the visits of friends do not meet the same need as an occupation, and the maddening dullness of a protracted convalescence actually has an influence in retarding recovery. In cases of poverty also the ability to earn a little money sometimes has a marvellous effect on the patient.

Therefore she set herself to work out a series of occupations suitable to all sorts of ages and maladies, and this series illustrated by actual work done by the patients described is displayed at the college, which intends to institute a course in this work.

In the first case a nurse was sent by some church or organization to a very poor home to care for a child of 4. The parents could spend nothing for the child's amusement and the nurse spent nothing herself. She utilized wrapping paper, particularly the finer varieties used by druggists; pasteboard, egg shells, corks, pins, paste, advertisements and similar materials.

It may not be known to many that little bits of leather cut perfectly round and thrown on a hot stove will curl up all around the edges into attractive doll's plates and saucers. This is an important fact at the age of 4. The fortunate baby also learned wonderful paper folding feats, and made boats, hats and all manner of furniture.

A slice cut off a rather large cork, with three pins of equal length stuck in it, makes a perfect little stool, as any one can see; and if the seat is covered with bright cloth or silk it is fine enough for the parlor. But the most absorbing occupation was making different rooms, kitchen, bedroom and so on, by the simple means of cutting the furniture appropriate to such rooms out of advertising literature and pasting it on cardboard. If one kind of wrapping paper is pasted across the other half and the furniture pasted on the lower half when the cardboard is set up against the wall it looks exactly like a room, with a carpet and wall paper; and if a piece of flowered wrapping paper can be had for the upper half, why it looks all the more like wall paper of course.

The next case was of a child somewhat older, who spent a long and wearisome siege in a Bradford frame. The parents were poor and it made the child happy to earn a little money. A light wooden support is used in the hospital which fits exactly across the bed in front of the invalid. On this all sorts of work can be rested and adjusted to the convenience of the patient. This child after she was removed to her home sold over 100 rag dolls which she had learned to make during her dreary stay in the hospital.

Other things which children old enough to use their hands have made with great delight while bedridden are a variety of stuffed animals, covered with common cotton flannel. They have woven dolls' rugs and even baby carriage robes. They have crocheted clothes for little dolls and made little chairs in which the back and arms were formed of the wishbone of a duck or goose.

A boy of 7 had a long quarantine from scarlet fever which was rendered endurable to himself and his nurse mainly by hatpins. The family was wealthy and an abundance of interesting material for work could be secured, but the hatpins proved most popular.

The first essential for this purpose is a quantity of little one-cent hatpins of the kind no self-respecting woman would wear if she can help it. Then the boy proceeded to make them ornamental. He took coarse wax, which comes in sticks of every hue, and melting it at the candle daubed it over the pinhead. When the head was large enough he moulded it smooth with his fingers. Then he stuck all over it little daubs of plain, fine wax of many colors. Then the head was turned quickly 'round and 'round in the flame, being occasionally plunged into cold water to keep the wax from running off. The colors ran together and inimitable variations were secured. No two were alike, and each experiment

had a delightful uncertainty. The head also acquired a fine polish during this treatment.

This youngster also found a new and not very respectful use for newspapers. Torn in bits, left to soak for several hours in boiling water, then shredded with a fork and mixed with a little thin flour paste, they make satisfactory material for papier mache. The boy moulded things out of this, and painted them.

A basket made of it looked exactly as if made from a cloudy black and chenille velvet. The material was peculiarly suitable for the manufacture of little frogs, and with the large protruding heads of black pins for eyes the thing looked unwholesomely natural. This youngster also made tourist postal cards, mountain scenes for the Adirondacks, camels and pyramids for Egypt, windmills for Holland and so on, all by cutting out and pasting on.

A boy of 10, a mastoid case which finely coordinated movement was impossible, was helped through a tiresome illness by designing advertisements for different trades for street cars stenciled on brown paper. No effort was made to have them handsome, but he found a good deal of mental occupation in working out his ideas for advertisements.

A girl of 16 with a fractured left femur and radius, having the use of the right hand only, utilized a frame in which every object was fixed immovably, and did a great deal of painting and coloring of photographs. She lettered booklet covers, tooled leather photograph frames and card cases, did cross stitch embroidery and even dressed paper dolls, though it is difficult to see how this could be done with one hand.

A young woman in the hospital with a slow healing wound made raffia baskets, dressed dolls and made ribbon flowers. An old man with heart disease, obliged to sit up most of the time, was the most difficult of all to interest. Miss Tracy observed that he simply seemed waiting to die a very injurious attitude for any patient.

She found that he could whittle and got a very good little book on whittling for 75 cents. The old man had never heard of such a thing as a book on whittling or of regarding whittling as a craft worthy of exploitation in books. He eventually became interested in studying out the directions and following the designs in the book. Miss Tracy finds far more difficult to provide occupation for old men patients than for old women. The pocketknife is their only substitute for the needle, crochet hook and various other little implements with which women can occupy their hands and make the time pass. One old woman bedridden with rheumatism was very despondent and low in her mind when the nurse asked her one day if she remembered a certain old time fancy stitch for knitting.

"It had the effect of a dose of whiskey," said Miss Tracy naively. "She sat up in bed, called for needle, and I soon had that stitch in my scrapbook."

Of course a wide variety of handiwork occupations exist for women who have been accustomed to using any kind of needle. It is in con-triving occupations for children, active and impatient young people, and querulous old men that the nurse needs her ingenuity.

A sailor in the Azores showed her how to make eyelash and watch cords from twisted black silk, and this occupation has been passed on to other bedridden men. Others have braided straw for hats. Such occupations fell flat with a middle aged business man thrown into an agony of impatience by a long, slow convalescence from typhoid. However, he had always had it indefinitely in mind to build some time, and the nurse got him interested in drafting architect's plans for a possible future house.

She also taught him how to bind books, with ruler knife scissors needle thread and paste for the implements. This occupation she has found sufficiently practical to interest educated men who could not occupy their minds with any of the others.

One aged bedridden woman made a calendar quilt. It was divided into squares, which were filled in with strips of silk something after the log cabin style. Each square represented a month. May was all in delicate pinks and greens. June was of silk patterned in roses. September was in rich, fruity shades, November all in gray. December had a strip of holly silk. February was in old time silks in honor of Washington and March was gay in brightest encaid.—New York Sun.

Against the Rules. There is a certain Pittsburg broker who insists that every client in his establishment shall present an immaculate personal appearance.

"If you care to retain your position in this house," said he one morning to one offender whom he had summoned to the private office, "you will have to devote more attention to your toilet. Why, man, you present the appearance of one who has not shaved for a week."

"Beg pardon, sir," said the clerk, "but I am raising a beard."

MEN TO GLAME FOR BIG HATS

EXTREMES IN STRAW WORK OF MALE DESIGNERS.

Even the Finest Are Now Made in American Factories and American Machinery is Used—Dyeing in Modern Shades Adds Greatly to the Cost of the Hat.

No man, suggested a retailer, has a right to indulge in uncomplimentary adjectives at the expense of up to date women's straw hats, since some of the biggest were evolved by men.

The other day a New York manufacturer whose industry turns out about 6000 dozen high grade straw hats in a season told of a surprise he himself had encountered the day before. In an out of the way corner of the stock rooms he came across a small case of hats stored there about twenty years ago.

"How those hats happened to be left unmolested I'm sure I don't know," said the man; "and when I saw them I was glad that they had been left unmolested. Twenty years is not a very long while, and yet as a contrast to this season's styles nothing could be more striking, for they were made at a time when fashion was clamoring for very small hats."

The manufacturer sent for the samples and for a pretty girl with dark hair fluffed out on either side of her face to try them on.

The first hat was of fancy yellow satin straw, shaped like an oblong flat pancake about 6 by 7 1/2 inches. Tulle strings and a cluster of flowers and ribbon on top were the correct trimming for this model, which certainly would never cut off a view of the stage.

The other two hats were of the English walking variety, made of finest brown straw, the crown of one narrower, more pointed than that of the other. Either looked like a good sized doll's hat, although its wholesale price when it was in vogue was \$36 a dozen.

Topping the dark fluffy hair, each of the three hats was surprisingly becoming. By the way of contrast a 1909 brown straw model with a smoketack crown and enormously wide brim scooping downward was tried on and the result was distinctly disappointing. But as the manufacturer remarked, fortunately for the hat business New York women demand novelty. To give this novelty in straw hats is not as easy as it seems. There is no one standard to follow. No one specialist sets a pace for manufacturers to follow, not even in size. The models shown in a store which keeps an enormous stock of un-trimmed hats will include perhaps some which can't be duplicated in other stores keeping in stock an equally enormous variety. A few of the most extremely styles are originated in New York. More of them are born in France, and there is a proportion designed abroad and then modified by American designers, if they can be called that, including as they do buyers, managers, proprietors of factories most of whom are men.

One estimate is that nine-tenths of the women's straw hats used in America are of home manufacture, the finest of these being made right in New York, where at a conservative estimate there are about twenty factories. Not so very long ago one or two of the New England States had almost a monopoly of the straw hat business; then one or two of the Western States took up the industry. These factories were added to by numberless smaller factories, led by those in this city, several of which make only the cheaper grades which retail for less than \$1.

In one of the Broadway fancy goods stores which makes a specialty of fine millinery there isn't a straw hat on the premises marked less than \$175. From this the prices mount up to \$12 each, the latter made of fine horsehair, representing the highest grade of work and the most wonderful models. Every hat sold in that store was made in New York at the private factory of the concern. This of course does not mean that all the models made there were designed on this side of the water. There isn't a factory in New York of which that can be said. The Broadway store sends a man over four times a year to look over the French models—the most exclusive he can get at, as well as those planned more particularly for the trade. This man picks models and stores away mental pictures of shapes he sees at private milliners' and of models he sees worn by conspicuously fashionable women. When he gets back he proceeds to create a few original shapes on his own account. From the latter and the models he has brought over, which are also frequently changed a little, the hat blocks are made and sent to the factory and the work of manufacturing many hundreds of hats of a kind begins.

One manufacturer in accounting for some of the extreme models said that in some cases they had been made for certain very beautiful women, among whom were several actresses, who had a liking for pronounced novelties and paid well to have exclusive things made for them at private establishments.

"For instance Mme. —," naming a Paris milliner, "has the reputation of creating more straw hat models

than any other one person, and yet she does not sell to the trade at all, her clientele being strictly of the fashionable class. Her models are seen and copied with more or less success by manufacturers who in turn sell to wholesale buyers from all over the world.

"I have been told that when her special customers put in an appearance Mme. — shuts herself up with wire, buckram, straw braid and other things and proceeds to create something more or less daring which only a very beautiful woman can wear with stiff canvass supported with wire is success. Instead of a regulation block used to model the straw braid over. This is how every designer by the way, goes to work in any factory or shop. We do it here, the block being a copy of the buckram model.

"In Mme. —'s case, one hat of a kind only is made perhaps. Worn by the beautiful woman it creates something of a sensation and soon becomes the fashion, although the average woman will probably look like the Dickens in it. This will account for some of the daring models. In more cases the originator of the higher priced designs shown in the New York stores is a man connected with the factories where they are made. A manufacturer in running his eye over the samples brought from the other side will pick up a hat, call a head woman perhaps and say, 'Look here, I want a shape made to dent in here, to have the brim turn up there, to have a wider projection in the back, to have a crown 10 inches higher, and so on.' These new shapes give distinction to his output, and diversity too, even though they may not be any more becoming to the shape which suggested the changes."

Nowadays putting the hats together is almost exclusively women's work. It would not be easy to find a man straw sewer, but outside of this work men make far more money out of the business. Almost every sort of straw represented in hats is imported, and for the most part it comes over in the natural colors. In the average factory the straws are dyed before being made up into hats, and this work from start to finish is done by men. Men also do most of the work in the pressing room, where hand and hydraulic machines of American make finish up the hats after they have been sewn on machines, the best of which make an invisible stitch not unlike hand sewing at the rate of 3,000 to the minute. Only operators of experience are entrusted with this fine sewing. Each with a reel of straw in her lap and the hat block in front of her which she is to copy must keep a keen eye open for any irregularities in the straw, any unevenness in the lines as the hat crown or the hat brim grows. The experts, most of whom are Austrians and Germans, earn from \$18 to \$25 a week, and they have about six months work in a year. Operators on coarser cheaper hats requiring less skill in handling earn perhaps half as much.

Because of the liking of fashionable women to match their hats to their costumes some New York manufacturers instead of dyeing large quantities of straw a certain uncommon shade turn out only a limited number of hats of that color, the dyeing being done after the sewing.

Dyeing in the modern shades is at the best a considerable expense. It was comparatively easy sailing when black, brown, white and yellow straw hats formed the staple of trade. It takes skill and money to copy faithfully nature's coloring—the whole family of greens, lilacs, rainbow pinks, blues and yellow, to say nothing of the many reds and the countless variations of all of those shown in silks, velvets and chiffons, all of which are now demanded in hats. To make hats in which plain straw is combined with rims and insertions of fancy straw, to make hats with a brim of straw and a crown of something else requires more and a greater variety of workmen, and to manufacture sixty instead of six shapes of the same material is less economical, for the reason that one or more of the sixty is likely to turn out a loser.—New York Sun.

Not a Success. The manager of the subscription-book department was telling of some of his experiences. "The funniest case I remember," he said, "was that of an applicant for a job at book canvassing from whom I expected great things. He made a careful study of the literature we supplied him with and was very enthusiastic. Judge of my surprise when the first morning he went out, back he came and handed in his resignation.

"But you should not be so easily discouraged," I told him. "Few make a success at the start, and you acknowledge that you went into only two places."

"Only two," he said lugubriously. "One was a real estate agent, who persuaded me to sign a contract for two lots in Pizzlehurst, and the other was a tailor, who sold me a set of clothes I didn't want, and, shutting his head mournfully, he mumbled 'Good day,' and went out."

Handicapped. "I think there must be something in a name after all."

"Why so?"

"I notice that all the eight-syllabled animals are now extinct."

We Mortals. "Some experience is dearly bought."

"Well?"

"And some we acquire quite reasonably. Striking an average, I guess we have no kick."

CASTORIA
 For Infants and Children.
 The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Hatcher* In Use For Over Thirty Years **CASTORIA**
 THE DANFORTH COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

900 DROPS
CASTORIA
 ALCOHOL 3 PER CENT.
 A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN.
 Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.
 Recipe of Old Dr. J. C. Hatcher
 Pumpkin Seed
 Licorice
 Sassafras
 Anise Seed
 Peppermint
 20 Caraway Seed
 Worm Seed
 Clarified Honey
 Waterproof Paper.
 A. Effect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
 Facsimile Signature of *Dr. J. C. Hatcher* NEW YORK.
 At 6 months old 35 Doses - 35 CENTS
 Guaranteed under the Food and Drug Act of 1906.
 Exact Copy of Wrapper.

INTERURBAN TIME TABLE
 IN EFFECT FEB. 21.

East Bound	West Bound
A. M.	A. M.
6:05	5:45
7:11	6:45
8:11	7:45
9:28 Limited	8:45
10:11	Limited 9:38
11:11	10:45
	11:45
P. M.	P. M.
12:28	Limited 12:38
1:11	1:45
2:11	2:45
3:28	Limited 3:38
4:11	4:45
5:11	5:45
6:28	Limited 6:38
7:11	
	Limited 8:37
9:08 Limited	10:38
11:02	

Trains arrive here from Terre Haute daily at 8:11 p. m. and 12:35 a. m. and stay at Greencastle station eve. night.

MONON TIME CARD.

NORTH BOUND

1 Chicago Mail	1:45 am
6 Chicago Express	12:23 pm
10 F. Lick and Laf. acco	9:42 am
12 F. Lick and Laf. acco	5:48 pm

SOUTH BOUND

3 Louisville Mail	2:20 am
5 Louisville Express	2:17 pm
11 Laf. and F. Lick acco	8:25 am
9 Laf. and F. Lick acco	5:21 pm

All trains run daily.
 N. B. Reed, Agent

A FULL LINE OF HARDWARE
 Also Buy, Sell and Exchange Second-Hand Goods.
JOHN RILEY
 PURE MANUFACTURED ICE
 We are prepared to serve our patrons with a good quality of manufactured ice every day.
 CALL PHONE 257
GARDNER BROS

New Business Deal
 Phone No. 53
 For rubber tired cabs for all trains or city calls, day or night. Price 15 cents. Prompt service positively guaranteed at all times. Give us your call and we will do the rest.
 Cabs for parties and funerals a short notice.
HARRY COLLINS
 Successor to H. W. GILL, Greencastle Transfer Company.

CHICHESTER'S PILLS
 THE DIAMOND BRAND
 Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chichester's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold wrapper. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist. Ask for THE DIAMOND BRAND DIAMOND BRAND PILLS. 25 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

FRED LUCAS
 Dealer in Real Estate, Insurance and Coal.
 No. 21 South Indiana Street, Greencastle, Ind. : : : Phone 255.

Electric Bitters
 Succeed when everything else fails. In nervous prostration and general weakness they are the supreme remedy, as thousands have testified.
FOR KIDNEY, LIVER AND STOMACH TROUBLE
 It is the best medicine ever sold over a druggist's counter.
 Prompt relief in all cases of throat and lung trouble if you use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Pleasant to take, soothing and healing in effect. Sold by all dealers.

E. B. LYNCH
 House Furnisher and Funeral Director
 GREENCASTLE IND.
 12 and 14 North Jackson Street
 Telephone 89 and 108

CASTORIA
 For Infants and Children.
 The Kind You Have Always Bought
 Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Hatcher*

Weak Stomach

Test Sample of Mi-o-na Stomach Tablets Free to All.

If you have indigestion, dyspepsia, sour stomach, dizziness or biliousness, no matter how long standing, Mi-o-na stomach tablets will cure, or your money back.

Thousands are getting rid of indigestion by using Mi-o-na. Here is what one man writes: "I want to speak a good word for Mi-o-na and what it has done for me. I suffered something terrible with dyspepsia and indigestion. It was almost impossible for me to eat anything. Day after day I would go without eating anything. One day I read your ad. in the Banger Daily News, I got a box, and before it was gone I could sit down to the table and eat anything, thanks to Mi-o-na."—Herbert L. Patterson, Brewer (Bangor), Me. 1909.

Mi-o-na stomach tablets are made from the best prescription ever written.—they cure to stay cured. They relieve distressed stomach in a few minutes. They are sold by druggists in every town in America and by the Owl Drug Store and the Red Cross Drug Store. A large box costs but 50 cents. Test samples free from Booth's Mi-o-na, Buffalo, N. Y.

HYOMEI

(Pronounced High-O-Mei)

Cures catarrh or money back. Just breathe it in. Complete outfit, including inhaler \$1. Extra bottles 50c. Druggists

TOWNSHIP TRUSTEE NOTICE

Jackson Township.
I will be at my home in Jackson township every Friday to transact the business of my office as Trustee
BENJAMIN WALLS.

Floyd Township.
My office day will be Wednesday of each week at my residence.
FRED TODD, Trustee

Jefferson Township.
I will be at my residence each Friday to transact the business of my office.
OLIVER STRINGER

Madison Township.
I will be at my residence in Madison Township on Friday of each week and Tuesdays at Fillmore to transact the business of my office.
OTTO B. RECTOR

Madison Township.
I will be at my office at my residence each Wednesday and Saturday to transact the business of Trustee of Madison Township.
W. STROUBE.

Mill Creek Township.
I will be my home in Mill Creek Township on Wednesday and Saturday of each week to transact the business of my office.
ERNEST KIVETT, Trustee.

Clinton Township.
I will be at my home each Friday to transact the business of my office.
ED. THOMAS, Trustee.

MONON ROUTE EXCURSIONS.

Convention Excursion Fares.
To Baltimore, Md., May 8, 9, 10th
Winona Lake, Ind., May 29 to June 6th.
North Manchester, Ind. May 15 to 17th.
Washington, Ind., May 19 to 26th
Portland, Ore. June 6th to 11th.
Chicago May 3rd to May 8th.
Richmond, Va. May 10th to 15th.

Homesteaders' Fares.
First and third Tuesday of each month to various points in Michigan and also to points in the Southern States.

Summer Tourist Fare.
To Norfolk and Old Point Comfort, Va. Tickets will be sold June 5th to Sept. 30th—30 days limit.
Fifteen days and season tickets will be on sale May 15th to Sept. 30th to Winona Lake, Ind.
For further information call at the Monon Depot.

Kept the King at Home.
"For the past year we have kept the King of all laxatives—Dr. King's New Life Pills—in our home and they have proved a blessing to our family," writes Paul Mathulka, of Buffalo, N. Y. Easy, but sure remedy for all stomach, liver and kidney troubles. Only 25c at the Owl Drug Store and the Red Cross Drug Store.

\$1.50 MONON ROUTE EXCURSION \$1.50

To Chicago, Ill.
Sunday, June 5th, 1910. Special train departs from Greencastle at 5:30 a. m. Fill your lunch baskets and join the crowd. A big trip for a little money and a holiday for all.

HOW PENCILS ARE MADE.

Wood Comes from the South—Graphite Tempered by an Alloy of Clay.

The lead pencil, as we know it today, is a product of several centuries, representing the labors, thought and genius of many thousands of people, conserved in processes, methods and systems, which require a thousand men and women to operate. In other words, it requires the service of a thousand people to produce one lead pencil, but in the same day the finishing touches are put upon the one pencil, this force will turn out 250,000 pencils.

The lead pencils, as its name would seem to imply, is not made of lead but of graphite. Originally it was made of metallic lead incased in wood—hence its name. But it was not until after the discovery of the famous Cumberland graphite mines in England, 1565, that graphite supplanted metallic lead in the pencil.

For two centuries the lead pencil industry was confined to England, but in 1761, when Casper Faber of the village of Stein, near Nuremberg, Bavaria, began in his village a small pencil plant, the industry gradually shifted to Germany, where it prospered to such an extent as to become a world's center, and remained such for about a century. Even to this day there are about 60 pencil manufacturing in Nuremberg.

The fact that the cedar suitable to go into a lead pencil, owing to its straight grain and smooth texture, is found exclusively in the southern states, particularly in Florida and Alabama, united with the circumstance of the war tariff and the Atlantic blockade in the 60s, cut off the supply of the raw material to the German manufacturers and created conditions for the successful promotion of the industry in the United States.

The graphite, which is the essential part of the pencil, comes chiefly from Ceylon, Eastern Siberia, Bohemia and Mexico. The ore is often found in quantity in other localities but it is so mixed with oxides of iron, silicates and other impurities as to render it unfit for the manufacture of pencils. As it is the best graphite mined, it has to be treated by hand to free it from such impurities which are nearly always found in certain quantities. In cheaply made pencils these foreign elements are readily detected by the greasy or scratchy run of the pencil on paper. After the graphite has been broken in small bits and separated as nearly as possible from its impurities by hand, it is pulverized and then placed in tubs of water, allowing the impurities to precipitate while the graphite floats upon the surface. A centrifugal device is often used by which the graphite is separated by dry process, but this is not reliable and is little used in the making of good pencils.

After the water process, the graphite is filtered through filter presses when it is ready to be treated to the clay process. This process, which was discovered in 1820 by M. Conte, a French chemist, permits the manufacturer to produce pencils of different grades and adapted to many uses. As the graphite from the filter process would be too soft for ordinary uses the special clay introduced into it, having been treated to a similar process as the graphite, gives it the degree of hardness desired. The more clay in the graphite the harder the lead becomes.

While the clay-graphite mixture is still in its plastic condition it is shaped into leaves and fed to hydraulic presses, which gives them a desired form. The high grade pencils—those of the greatest wearing qualities—receive a higher degree of pressure. These hydraulic presses are each provided with a sapphire or emerald die, corresponding to the caliber of the lead desired. The graphite is forced through the die and leaves it in one continuous string, which is cut into lengths suitable for pencils, usually about 7 inches. The graphite is then ready for use.

After the cedar slats are kiln dried or treated by steam processes to expel all moisture, they are passed through automatic grooving machines, each slat receiving six semi-circular grooves into which leads are placed, brushed with glue and fitted to its mate. A skillful girl is able, by one swift movement of her fingers, to sweep 15 or 20 leads into their sockets. A bunch of these leads, mated slats is thrust into a hydraulic press when all superfluous glue is squeezed out and the bundles are locked and allowed to dry. The glued slats containing the leads are then run through molding machines which turn out the pencils in round, hexagon or flat shapes as desired. Preliminary to the varnish-coloring process the pencils are run through sanding machines. Both the sand-papering and coloring processes are automatic, the pencils being fed in quantities in hop-pers. In the latter case they are carried one at a time through small coloring vats and discharged through an aperture of the caliber of the pencil and deposited in a slowly moving dry belt which carries them a sufficient distance, about 20 feet, to allow them to dry. They are then gathered from the receptacle into which they are deposited and the process is repeated—often ten or more times, according to the quality of finish desired. Odds shaped pencils, such as hexagons, flats, etc., are colored by their ends from frames and immersed in coloring vats, then slowly withdrawn by machine. This gives a smooth enamel finish.

Extensive coal mines are now being worked on the island of Sumatra.

BIRD REARING IN ENGLAND.

Systems That Have Been Tried on Estates in That Country.



"How's the fishin'?"
"Fine—Billy Jinks sez they're Mt-'in' so fast he had ter git behind a tree to bait his hook!"

Got a Bargain.



Miss Chance—Miss Parvenue has a splendid collection of portraits of her ancestors. Where did she get them?
Mr. Wise—At a rummage sale, most likely.

Forewarned.



"Will you tell your sister that I will call this evening?"
"Sure; but you'll be more apt to find her if you come unexpectedly."
—Browning's Magazine.

THE CONQUEROR.



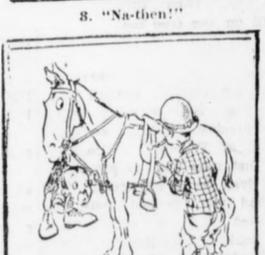
1. "Hold Your Horse, Sir!"



2. "Whoa-a!"



3. "Na-then!"



4. "Here He Is, Sir!"
—Royal Magazine.

BIRD REARING IN ENGLAND.

Systems That Have Been Tried on Estates in That Country.

There are not many methods of assisting nature on a partridge manor, and of these still fewer have been tried with any success in England, says a writer in the London Times. It is safe to lay down as a general rule that the very essence of success with partridges lies in employing a good keeper and killing down the vermin. Without these essentials any money spent on exploiting new systems is so much thrown away; with them a good deal can no doubt be done. The increased bags made in the last few years on many estates are to be attributed far more to increased attention than to the introduction of driving, purchase of Hungarian birds, or any of the other much talked of factors of success.

Partridges are sometimes hatched and reared under hens in the same way as pheasants. This can, however, only be done successfully on a large scale where the soil is particularly suitable, and where there are large quantities of ant-hills which can be dug up to provide the young birds with natural food. Even where a large quantity have been successfully reared they are apt to remain together in one large pack, and are almost impossible to break up and bring forward in a series of drives.

The French method of inducing birds to pair and lay in captivity was much talked of some few years ago, and was tried on a certain number of estates. Recently very little has been heard of it—which would hardly have been the case if it had met with even partial success. The results in every case appear to have been failure in a greater or less degree; and from the reports of a few enthusiasts who have been to France to see how it is done it would seem that even there it is usually carried out on quite a small scale, more as a hobby than anything else, and entails an amount of trouble which is out of proportion to the results.

Many owners and lessees of partridge manors are looking forward to the introduction of the "Eaton system." This method of raising partridges may be very briefly described as follows: The eggs are collected as they are hatched and are replaced by rotten partridge eggs, pheasants' eggs, or imitations sufficiently realistic to deceive the parent bird. They are incubated under hens until just ready to hatch, when they are replaced in the nest under the old bird, which hatches them off in a few hours and runs off with a ready-made covey. The dangerous period of incubation, during which the partridge is exposed to various risks from stray dogs, foxes and vermin, is under this system reduced to a minimum, and even if the nest is destroyed while filled with substituted eggs the real eggs are safe and can be used to make up another nest.

There is another plan so simple that it can hardly be dignified by the name of a system, which has been tried with great success for some seasons on estates where foxes are plentiful. It consists in placing wire netting around the nest sufficiently large in mesh to allow the old bird to get through and yet small enough to keep large vermin out. The netting used is the ordinary sheep netting with a four-inch mesh. About ten yards of netting are required for each nest, making a circle with a ten-foot diameter, sufficiently large for the bird to remain undisturbed by a fox or a dog outside the wire. This is an important consideration, as if the bird is suddenly disturbed and hits the wire in flying off her nest she will probably desert. The wire is put around when the hen is laying, and she apparently soon becomes accustomed to walking through the meshes in getting on and off the nest. Some keepers put the wire down some distance from the nest and gradually bring it closer, but this seems quite unnecessary.

The obvious objection to this plan is the assistance it gives to egg stealers. In ordinary circumstances the egg stealer has to work by day and runs considerable risk of capture, but where the nests are plainly located by wire netting there is nothing to prevent him from working with a lantern by night. In practice the eggs have not been taken, and the poacher may consider that all eggs so protected are possibly marked with the owner's name in invisible ink. This was actually done in one case reported and effectually disposed of the defense put forward that the eggs came off a small farm in the prisoner's occupation. In many districts where footpaths are numerous there would be a worse danger from the curiosity of women and children; and this constitutes the great objection to the plan, which is well worth trying from every other point of view.

Found in the Indian Ocean.
A recent British scientific expedition discovered that in the Indian ocean floating life is exceedingly abundant at all depths down to about 7,200 feet in seas 15,000 feet deep. By floating life is meant animals which form the food of whales and deep ocean fish and which, up to the present, have been believed to live on or very close to the surface. A variety of enormous squids were fished out, as well as jellyfish, and prawns fully six inches long. Some of these latter were blind, while others had huge eyes, but nearly all of them had phosphorescent organs, which would naturally be due to the fact that they live at a depth where almost total darkness prevails. The blind varieties had enormous feelers or antennae, some of the length of twice the length of their bodies.

THE HERALD

One Year For \$2.50

To Rural Route and Mail Subscribers—beginning to-day—the Herald will be sent for \$2.50 a year, payable in advance.

Subscriptions not paid in advance will be at the rate of 25c a month—\$3.00 a year.

Those now in arrears on the Herald will—until May 1st—be allowed to pay arrearages at the rate of \$2.50 a year, provided they pay a year in advance.

Subscribe now and get all the news—all the time

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is sold on a guarantee that if you are not satisfied after using two-thirds of a bottle according to directions, your money will be refunded. It is up to you to try. Sold by all dealers.

Too Personal.



Hixon—I ain't going to have that doctor any more. He gets too personal—he signs all his prescriptions "Kurem, M.D."
Dixon—What's wrong with that?
Hixon—Wrong! Don't "M.D." stand for medicine?

A Woman's Great Idea

is how to make herself attractive. But, without health, it is hard for her to be lovely in face, form or temper. A weak, sickly woman will be nervous and irritable. Constipation and kidney poisons show in pimples, blotches, skin eruptions and a wretched complexion. But Electric Bitters always prove a god send to women who want health, beauty and friends. They regulate Stomach, Liver and Kidneys, purify the blood; give strong nerves, bright eyes, pure breath, smooth, velvety skin, lovely complexion, good health.

We Give Away Absolutely Free of Cost

The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in Plain English, or Medicine Simplified, by R. V. Pierce, M. D., Chief Consulting Physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute at Buffalo, a book of 1008 large pages and over 700 illustrations, in strong paper covers, to any one sending 21 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing only, or, in French Cloth binding for 31 stamps. Over 680,000 copies of this complete Family Doctor Book were sold in cloth binding at regular price of \$1.50. Afterwards, one and a half million copies were given away as above. A new, up-to-date revised edition is now ready for mailing. Better send NOW, before all are gone. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, R. V. Pierce, M. D., President, Buffalo, N. Y.

DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION
THE ONE REMEDY for women's peculiar ailments good enough that its makers are not afraid to print on its outside wrapper its every ingredient. No Secrets—No Deception.
THE ONE REMEDY for women which contains no alcohol and no habit-forming drugs. Made from native medicinal forest roots of well established curative value.

For Rosy Cheeks & Ruddy Health

When the children call for coffee or tea, or when they want a hot drink, or something before going to school, give them **Bonano**, the new hot fruit drink made from the meat of bananas. It will add to the roses in their cheeks and put rich red blood into their veins.

A cup of **Bonano** before they go to bed will make them sleep like tops and wake happy and cheerful in the morning.

And **Bonano** is best for "grown-ups," too. It makes clear skin and bright eyes, sound digestion and a clear head, gives you "snap" and "go."

Bonano is made from varieties of luscious bananas, fully ripened in the sunshine of the tropics, peeled and dried, then granulated, roasted and blended into a mixture which makes a most delicious, fragrant beverage, with a fruity flavor and nourishment all its own.

Bonano is the drink for morning, noon and night—a drink that is always palatable, nerve-bracing and satisfying.

It produces vigor, health and strong nerves—the feeling of vim and energy.

Bonano is a drink for rich and poor, for sick or healthy, for man, woman and child—all the time.

Being made of fruit only, it has a regulating effect on the system—does not clog nor cloy.

Get a can from your grocer today. A can will make 75 cups and is therefore more economical than any other beverage.

If your grocer doesn't keep it, send us the attached coupon, and we will send you a sample package and a booklet.

For Sale by

ZEIS & CO., Grocers

International Banana Food Co., Chicago, Ill.

MONEY TO LOAN.

On Our Easy Payment Plan.

We loan on most any good chattel, security and allow you to pay back in small dribs.

We are in our office every day in the week.

See us for lowest rates and easy payments.

THE HOME LOAN AND REAL ESTATE CO.
Room 5 Southard Bldg
Cor Indiana & Wash
ington Sts. Green-
castle, Ind.
Phone No. 82

Marvelous Discoveries.

mark the wonderful progress of the age. Air flights on heavy machines, telegrams without wires, terrible war inventions to kill men, and that wonder of wonders—Dr. King's New Discovery—to save life when threatened by coughs, colds, lagrippe, asthma, croup, bronchitis, memorrhages hay fever and whooping cough or lung trouble. For all bronchial affections it has no equal. It relieves instantly. Asheville N. C., R. R. No. 4 writes it cured him of an obstinate cough after all other remedies failed. 50c. and \$1.00 A trial bottle free. Guaranteed by the Owl Drug Store and the Red Cross Drug Store.

MONEY TO LOAN on horses, cattle etc. See the Home Loan and Real Estate Company.

Ready to Eat Eatables

Our Canned goods dept. is always ready to serve you—
 Dozens of lines of fish, flesh and fowl
 Cooked Ham
 Sliced Beef
 Pimento Cheese
 Delicacies in biscuits to no end.
 The freshest Fruits from far and near.
 In short everything that is good to eat.

E. A. BROWNING GROCER.
 PHONE 24.

PERSONAL

Miss Julia Jean Nelson left this morning for a weeks' visit with her cousin, Miss Julia Shubrick, in Indianapolis.

Miss May Winsor Cox is expected this morning to be the guest of the Misses Ames.

Miss Helen Jones returned home this morning from Baldwin, Kansas. Miss Jones has been teaching in Baker University at that place.

Dr. and Mrs. H. A. Golin will have as guests during commencement week Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Beals and son, of Chicago, and also Miss Agnes Beals. They are expected today.

Prof. Caldwell leaves today for his home in Oxford, Me. After opening Camp Oxford Prof. Caldwell will leave for Europe where he will make special studies of early dramatic forms during the summer.

Mrs. Caroline Spear, of Evansville, a sister of Dr. E. B. Evans, accompanied by her father, S. P. Evans, came from Evansville yesterday and are guests at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Evans. Mrs. Spear will leave this afternoon for Indianapolis, but Mr. Evans will remain here and will spend the summer with his son.

Salem B. Town, Jr., of South Bend, and Lockwood Town, of Chicago, will arrive tomorrow for a visit with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Salem B. Town.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Starr will arrive today to be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Donner.

Mrs. Josephine Calhoun Cavin is a guest at the Alpha Phi house.

Mrs. E. T. Shubrick, of Indianapolis, and Mrs. Will Devine, of Cincinnati, arrived this morning to be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Nelson, during commencement. Mrs. Shubrick is a sister of Mrs. Nelson's.

The funeral of Mrs. Amy Nicholson will be at the home near Delmar Saturday afternoon at two o'clock. The services will be conducted by the Rev. H. A. Golin. Burial will be in the Fillmore Cemetery. All Greencastle friends who desire to attend the funeral are requested to leave Greencastle on the one o'clock interurban car. Carriages will meet them at Fillmore and take them to the house where will be sufficient carriages to take all both to and from the house.

The DePauw final examinations are now in full swing.

Rev. and Mrs. William Scobee and Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Bowen, of Putnamville are attending camp meeting in Anderson today.

Rev. A. T. Riley is visiting in Zionsville.

Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Gilmore have returned from a visit with Mrs. Gilmore's sister in Cincinnati.

Mr. and Mrs. James L. Hamilton were in Cloverdale yesterday.

Among the Indianapolis passengers yesterday were: Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Moore, Chas. Martin, John L. Cooper and E. L. Harris.

Miss Clark is visiting with her sister, Mrs. E. W. Connelly, of this town.

Indiana is still suffering a delayed spring and again last night there was a heavy frost. The third day of June and a frost. How's that for a record?

A meeting of the creditors of Harry Goldberg will be held in Indianapolis on Monday. It is probable that the creditors will make arrangements for a settlement of all claims against him on the basis of thirty cents on the dollar.

Automobile registrations for April and May, in the office of the secretary of state, numbered 2,564 of the number 1,840 were registered in May, the largest number ever recorded in one month since the registration law was enacted.

Frank I. Grubbs, deputy secretary of state, estimates the average value of machines registered to be \$1,000, making the total estimated amount invested in automobiles in the state in April and May, \$3,564,000. During the two months the entire time of two clerks in the office has been given over to registrations. The work in the department is made unnecessarily heavy because a large number of applications sent in by mail are not properly filled out, and often do not contain the address of the applicant.

5,000 Post Cards

Did it ever occur to you that we lead on Post Cards.

We have just received a splendid line of Local Views of our City at 1c each. It will pay you to see this line before you buy your cards.

Badger & Cook WEST SIDE DRUGGISTS

Information was received in this city this morning to the effect that Drs. Hugo W. and Grace Wightman, who suddenly and mysteriously disappeared the first of the week after closing their hospital on East National Avenue, had been seen in Paris, Ill., where it is understood, that they intend to locate and open another hospital.

Dr. W. W. Wightman is said to have left the city sometime Monday night and it is believed that he drove in his automobile direct to Paris, Ill. Dr. Grace Wightman did not leave Brazil until sometime Tuesday and it is not known whether she followed her husband to Paris, Ill., or is at the home of her parents in Putnam County.—Brazil News.

S. C. Prevo is in Paris, Ill., on business today.

Henry Prevo, who was operated on some time ago for appendicitis, is still improving very rapidly.

Robert Renick, who for the past few years has been in a bank at Cold Springs, Texas, is here for a visit through commencement. Robert is the son of Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Renick, formerly of this town, but now of Houston, Texas.

Fred Gordon was here from Indianapolis on business today.

Mrs. C. H. Barnaby and her mother, Mrs. Robbins, arrived today from Lake Maxinkuckee, where they have been for the past two weeks. Mrs. Robbins' home is in Louisville, Ky.

Reports received at the headquarters of the Indianapolis Traction and Terminal Company show that the number of electric passenger trains arriving and departing at the traction terminal station last month was 15,109, and that the number of freight trains arriving and departing was 1,908.

The temperature for last month was exceptionally low, though it was not quite a record breaker. The average temperature for the month was just 17.4, while the normal for May is 63.3. The average for May of 1907 was 56.8. The following are the lowest May temperatures in the records of the state station of the weather bureau: May, 1882, 57.8; 1891, 59.6; 1893, 59.9; 1897, 58; 1907, 56.8; 1909, 59.8. The highest temperature last month was 78, on the 2d, and the lowest was 36, on the 14th. The total precipitation last month was 3.86 inches, while the normal for May is 3.94 inches. The highest velocity of the wind for the month was forty-six miles an hour, on the 2d.

Mrs. Riley E. Hamaker and daughter, Miss Mary Elbel attended the Hester-Evans wedding in Putnamville last evening.

While working in a ditch being dug by Contractor Green Parker on West Liberty Street this morning, Dwight Harlan was caught by a cave-in. Had the ditch been deeper the accident might have proven fatal as Mr. Harlan was nearly buried as it was. He was dug out by other workmen.

Mrs. T. M. Lane and a party of friends were here from Cloverdale in Mr. Lane's new White Steamer today. Mrs. Lane states that Cloverdale yesterday had its street sprinkled with crude oil to keep the dust down through the summer.

Several Greencastle passengers on the nine o'clock limited from Indianapolis last evening came near witnessing a fatal accident. Just east of Fillmore while running a fast rate the car struck a horse driven by a physician. The horse had just stepped upon the track when it was struck and thrown back. The horse was badly cut. The fact that the doctor was driving in a closed buggy accounts for the accident. The name of the physician was not learned by the Greencastle people on the car.

One of the great Pictures to be seen Saturday night at the Big picture show at Opera House is a Circus and Animal show. It is a great show.

BISHOP HUGHES ON CHILD LABOR

(Continued from First Page)

length to the self conscious period of a boy's life and advised the companionship of the father and help of the mother in allowing his expansion in his coming manhood. "If the boy wants money for clean collars and cuffs, because he is just beginning to take a pride in himself, by all means give it to him," said the bishop.

The bishop closed with a tribute to the memory of J. Smith Talley. "I am aware," said the speaker, "that Mr. Talley is absent from us and I always feel a vacancy when I come to Terre Haute and do not meet that most valuable of churchmen."

During the address, the people of Terre Haute were urged to help in the campaign to raise money to make DePauw a greater institution and were informed that the speaker, if possible, would like to reside in Indiana, if the state might be granted the right of a resident bishop.—Terre Haute Tribune.

ROOSEVELT FAMILY

Last evening at the Manhattan revival which is being conducted by Mr. Huff and Mr. Rudy of this city, Wm. F. Holland was the first to walk forward when the invitation song was sung. Mr. Holland is not an old man, but he and Mrs. Holland have fulfilled the Roosevelt condition of good citizenship. They have an even dozen children, nine of whom are boys. Is there another family in Putnam County with as many boys. Mr. Rudy is making an effort to get a picture forwarded to Ex-President Roosevelt.

CHAMP CLARK ON THE PRESIDENT.

By Tavenner.
 "It is a great pity for the President," said Champ Clark, of Missouri, in his recent great speech in the House "that he was influenced in his opinions on the tariff question by Senator Aldrich and Representative Payne, the Republican floor leader. It would have been a great thing for Mr. Taft if he had vetoed the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill. It would have added much to his usefulness now and more to his fame in the days to come. That masterful man, Charles Stewart Parnell once said: "Opportunity is a horse, bridled and saddled, which stops at each man's threshold once in a lifetime. Be ready, mount, and he carries you on to success and to honor. Pause but an instant, he is gone, and the clatter of his iron hoofs echoing down the corridors of time will forever remind you of what you have lost."
 "The golden opportunity of writing his name among the country's greatest benefactors came to President Taft on the 5th day of August, 1909," said Mr. Clark. "He let it go by unimproved, and it will never return to him as long as grass grows or water runs."

THAT FREE LIST.

By Tavenner.
 The Payne-Aldrich tariff law is one of "the best tariff bills" ever passed, says the President of the United States. If you don't believe it, says the President, why examine the free list.

All right, let's examine it. To begin with we find joss-sticks, bladders, dried blood and horse hair! They're all admitted free of duty. Then there's bird's eggs, lemon juice, turtles and junk!

Then come bones, acorns, ashes, zaffer, catgut, fossils, Brazilian pebbles and oakum!

It looks as if the Republican party got together and thought of as many things possible for which the ultimate consumer has no earthly use. Then they slapped them all on the free list!

THE LYRIC EXTRA TONIGHT

FIVE FINE PICTURES

- "The Love of Lady Arma."
- "Granny's Birthday."
- "Gulf of Salerno."
- "Three Queens and a Jack."
- "Fate Against Him."

Two illustrated songs by Albert Moran, the best tenor singer in the city.

Ground floor room with abundant exists, opera chairs.

First program begins at 7:30. Two programs.

5 and 10 cents. Geo. E. Black, Mgr.

THE BIG MOVING PICTURE SHOW

GREATEST ON EARTH AT OPERA HOUSE
 PICTURES TONIGHT—Book "Laugh" "Determined Woman" "Inspiring Sunset" "Behind the Mask" "The Fiddlers" "Catching Turtles" "SONGS AND VIEWS"—"Would You Be Satisfied Sally" "In the Shady Lane" 300 feet film. Six pictures. Two songs and two stereopticon views, the best singer, piano and drum music, and the best show. Admission 10 cents. Children 5 cents. First show begins at 7:30. See large ad for Saturday night programme.

You're Invited

To call and see our large supply of "Good Things To Eat"

- Our Green Vegetables
 - Our Fresh Fruits
 - Our Fancy Groceries
 - Our Bakery Goods
- Are all selected with the idea of having the best for your Commencement Guests.

ZEIS & CO.

Phone 67. Grocers and Bakers.

THIS IS WRONG.

Under the Payne-Aldrich law, those most able to pay a tariff tax get off the lightest.

Your wife or daughter who buys a woolen or worsted cloth for a dress pays \$9.40 for pattern that costs \$4 abroad, or a tariff tax of 135 per cent, while the rich man's wife or daughter is only required to pay a tariff tax of 50 per cent. on the imported silk dress she buys.

The steel buttons on the workman's trousers carry a duty of 126.88 per cent, while milady's ivory buttons pay but 57.40 per cent.

The cheapest blankets, found in the homes of the laborer, carry a tariff tax of but 50 per cent, while the carpets used for mats, rugs, etc., which are found in the homes of the common people, are taxed 122.88 per cent.

Hats and bonnets costing \$5 or less per dozen are taxed 62 per cent, while those costing more than \$20 per dozen get in for 35 per cent.

How long, O Lord, how long!

OBITUARY.

Henry D. Layman, fourth son of David and Deliah Layman, was born in Owen County, Ind., November 16, 1878 and departed this life May 27, 1910, at his home in Greencastle. He had measles, pneumonia, followed and death claimed the victory. He was twice married. His first wife was Miss Millie McHenry. She died in 1908. To this union one child was born. He was married to Miss Stacie Phillips January, 1910.

He leaves his wife and daughter Etta May; mother, four brothers, a host of friends and relatives to mourn his loss. His father and two sisters preceded him to the grave. Henry became a member of the Separate Baptist church at the age of sixteen years. He was a member of the order of Knights of Pythias at Cloverdale. He moved to Putnam County 11 years ago and was traveling salesman. In this work he made many friends, who will ever hold his memory sacred. He was a dutiful son, always ready to help mother a kind and loving husband to the faithful wife, a devoted father to his children, and a friend to all. Henry will be missed in the community, but most of all in the home, where he was always greeted with affection and love. The mother no longer has the help of a dutiful son; the devoted wife no longer the grinding hand of a loving husband, the daughter, now an orphan, no more the hand of a kind father. The link of brother's can not be mended; the church and lodge will miss his presence.

The remains were taken to the Stinesville church where services were conducted by Elder Bruner. The body was laid in Chamberlin's Cemetery to await the resurrection morn.

OBITUARY.

Lavina M. Ruark, daughter of Thomas J. and Racheal Ruark, was born in Pulaski County, Ky., Nov. 17, 1829, and departed this life May 22, 1910, aged 81 years, 6 months and 5 days. Her father's family moved to Marion County, Ind., about the year of 1832. She was married to Joel Wright in the year of 1851, and who died in 1858. To this union was born one son, James W. Wright. She moved to Putnam County, Ind., in 1859 and was married to Theodore Pursell in 1860, who died in 1862. To this union was born one daughter, she remained a widow until 1867 when she was united in marriage to Harvey Clark, who died in 1906. To this union two sons were born, Andrew H. and Homer R. Clark. The last two years of her life she lived with her son Homer where she quietly passed away. Besides her four sons, four grandchildren and four great-grand children, one sister Margaret Cypertson and a host of relatives and friends remain to mourn her loss. She became a member of the Christian Church at Fillmore about thirty-five years ago, of which she lived a consistent Christian life to the end. Aunt Lavina as she was called by her host of friends was always ready to administer to those who were in need of help. She will be greatly missed by all. It can be truly said of her: Blessed are the Dead which Die in the Lord for Henceforth Ye Shall the Spirit That They May Rest from Their Labors and Their Works Do Follow Them.

The funeral services were held at the Christian Church at Fillmore Tuesday afternoon, May 24, at two o'clock; conducted by Rev. W. H. Brown. Interment took place at the Mt. Carmel Cemetery.

ADVERTISE IT IN THE HERALD.

Buggies—Buggies—Buggies

Buggies at whole sale prices.
 Hardware of all kinds.
 Also Light harness.

See us before you buy.

THE THOMAS BUGGY CO.,

Fred Thomas Cleve Thomas
 Opposite County Jail.

WANT AD COLUMN.

VACUUM CLEANING—PHONE 555

FOR SALE—Second hand rubber tired Moyer Buggy with top and set of harness. See Dr. W. M. McGaughey.

FOR SALE—A few settings of standard bred, heavy winter laying white Wyandotte eggs. Schmidt and Fisher strains 75 cents per 15. Allen Thiden.

LOST—On road between Rockville and Greencastle—a package wrapped in paper containing comb and brush a night shirt and blue window curtains—finder please return to this office for reward.

WANTED—Boarders! 25 cents per meal for \$3.25 per week—to begin June 14.—Mrs. Nichols, 1002 South College Avenue.

FOR JUNE—All new music 10c; Toilet articles and perfumes at half price "less than cost". J. F. Hill.

FLORA PARISH.

Flora Parish, wife of S. E. Farmer was born March 4, 1871, in Putnam County, and departed this life May 28, 1910, aged 39 years, 2 months and 24 days. She was the daughter of Joseph R. and Leurinda Parish.

She was united in marriage to S. E. Farmer October 6, 1889. To this union were born six children, Mrs. Meek, Oscar, Kile, Noble, Walter and the deceased infant daughter. Besides these children she had a host of friends and relatives.

But even after the struggle with the disease of tuberculosis had commenced her persistent cheerfulness often chased the shadows from hearts otherwise sad. But it was reserved for the bed of suffering to reveal the strength and luster of her faith. Thus in serene faith, hope and trust she went dutifully to her home immortal.

But to her many friends left behind in tearful sadness there remains for consolation that her sufferings are not ever past and to the grief stricken and lonely husband the sweet and tender memory of her helpful and loving hand and the hope of a happy reunion in the sweet bye and bye.

The victory which Christ has won for his people by the power of his resurrection never seemed more precious, and the assurance of his word never more complete than in her bereavement.

She was a kind and loving mother and a faithful and true neighbor and religiously inclined. These traits of character and quiet disposition gained for her a strong hold upon a large circle of devoted friends.

The funeral occurred Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock at New Providence Church, and was conducted by Rev. Gill of Cloverdale. The remains were laid to rest in Providence Cemetery.

Dear mother you have left us, And your loss we deeply feel, But it was God that has taken you He can all our sorrows heal. Mother, how we loved you No mortal tongue can tell: But our parting will not be forever But a brief farewell.

A precious one from us is gone, A voice we loved is stilled; A place is vacant in our home Which never can be filled.

The Hill block is receiving a coating of paint.

T. T. Moore was in Indianapolis yesterday.

PERSONAL AND LOCAL

Mrs. W. H. Rush, of Brazil, spent yesterday here.

Brazil Times: Clyde Turner was in Greencastle on business yesterday.

Since the old street team, Tom and Levi, have been sold for \$5 many are wondering what sort of a selling scheme the city resorted to in disposing of it. The team easily is worth much more than \$5 and many would have given much more for them. One man stated that he would have given \$50 for the team if he had had the chance to buy it. Why the city sacrificed the team at the ridiculously low figure and in the way it did is causing much comment. When a Democratic council a few years ago sold an old style and useless fire engine the Republican press went into convulsions, claiming that the engine had been sold at much too low a figure. The Republican guardian of the 9 cent levy might now take a pencil and paper and figure the relative values of the team and the engine and the relative selling price of each. Interesting figures they would make.

Otto Hanneman received a letter this morning from the Manager of the Wiley High School, in Terre Haute, canceling the baseball game which was scheduled to be played in Terre Haute Saturday. This was the last game scheduled for the local high school team. By canceling the game the Wiley High School concedes what little claim it had to the state championship to the local lads, who already have defeated them in one game. The only team between the local lads and the state championship is the Noblesville team and as these teams have no game scheduled the championship probably will not be decided.

A small wreck that delayed several passenger trains, occurred on the Vandalla at Ben Davis yesterday afternoon. It was caused by several freight cars leaving the rails. Very little damage was done and the track was cleared in a few hours.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hawthorn, of Shancee Mound, Ind., are here to spend the commencement season and visit their daughter, who is attending DePauw.

George Grubb is excavating at the rear of his Jackson Street business rooms and soon will build an addition to the rooms. One of the rooms is now occupied by R. J. Gillespie's Undertaking rooms. The other is vacant. Mr. Grubb may move his hardware business into the room after it is enlarged.

Mrs. Zeigler, of Wabash, is here the guest of Mrs. Southard and Miss Lillian Southard. Mrs. Zeigler has lately returned from a trip around the world.

An accident was narrowly averted this afternoon when Edward Stone, the American Express agent loaded with freight, had become unbolted, letting the bed of the wagon rest upon the lower half of the spring. A bolt was procured and with the aid of several bystanders, "Bud" Cherry, the driver, made the necessary repairs.

FOURTH CLASS POSTMASTER EXAMINATION

The United States Civil Service Commission announces that on Saturday, June 25, 1910, an examination will be held at Greencastle, Ind., as a result of which it is expected to make certification to fill a contemplated vacancy in the position of fourth class postmaster of class (a) at Diamond, Indiana, and other vacancies as they may occur at that office, unless it shall be decided in the interests of the service to fill the vacancy by reinstatement. The compensation of postmaster at this office was \$529.09 for the last fiscal year.