Why He Wanted a Pass.

When Jim Fisk was in his glory as a railroad magnate one day he was greatly annoyed by people asking for passes over his road for all sorts of reasons. He was well worked up when a seedy looking individual asked for a pass and asked sharply, "On what grounds do you ask for a pass?"

The applicant replied, "Because I do not want to pay my fare."

Fisk called a clerk and said to him: "Give this man a pass to anywhere and return. He is the first man that has told the truth to-day."—Boston Herald.

TWICE-TOLD TESTIMONY.

A Woman Who Has Suffered Tells How to Find Relief.

The thousands of women who suffer backache, languor, urinary disorders and other kidney ills, will find comfort in the words of Mrs. Jane Farrell, of 606 Ocean Ave., Jersey City, N. J., who says: "I reiterate all I have said before in praise of Doan's Kidney Pills. I had been having heavy backaches, and my general health was affected when I began using them. My feet were swollen, my eyes puffed, and dizzy spells were frequent. Kidney action was irregular and the secretions highly colored. To-day, however, I am a well woman, and I am confident that Doan's Kidney Pills have made me so, and are keeping me well."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Lincoln and the Cup of Tea.

"There is a story told of President Lincoln," writes A. Maurice Low in Appleton's, "that during a critical time in the Civil War, when the Senate had been particularly obstructive, one of his ardent sympathizers burst in upon him and hotly denounced the Senate and finished his tirade by asking: 'What's the use of the Senate, anyway?'

"Mr. Lincoln was drinking a cup of tea. In his homely fashion he poured the tea from the cup to the saucer and back again to cool it off, undisturbed by the caller's vehemence.

"'Well,' said the man impatiently, 'what's the use of the Senate?'

"'I have just shown you,' was Lincoln's answer, and once more the tea was poured.

"The man looked puzzled. Then a great light broke upon him. 'You mean it enables public passion to cool off?'

"The greatest of American presidents nodded and drank his tea.

"That, then, is the function of the House of Lords."

Technical Knowledge Needed.

"There is one thing I'd like to ask you," said the victim, after the footpad had relieved him of his portable property. "First, though, have you any kick to make as to the amount of stuff you have found on me?"

"No," answered the footpad.

"It was about all you expected from a man of my general appearance, was it?"

"Yes. What are you drivin' at?"

"Well, this is the third time I've been held up, and I begin to suspect that I carry more loose change about me than is really necessary. What I want to know is this: What is the smallest amount a man can carry in his pockets and yet be sure of not being beat up for having too little when some fellow like you goes through him?"

But the highwayman stiffly refused to give him the information. It would have been giving away one of the secrets of his trade.—Chicago Tribune.

India's population is 300,000,000—one fifth of all the people in the world.

MORE BOXES OF GOLD

And Many Greenbacks.

325 boxes of Gold and Greenbacks will be sent to persons who write the most interesting and truthful letters of experience on the following topics:

1. How have you been affected by coffee drinking and by changing from coffee to Postum?

2. Give name and account of one or more coffee drinkers who have been hurt by it and have been induced to quit and use Postum.

3. Do you know any one who has been driven away from Postum because it came to the table weak and characterless at the first trial?

4. Did you set such a person right regarding the easy way to make it clear, black, and with a snappy, rich taste?

5. Have you ever found a better way to make it than to use four heaping teaspoonfuls to the pint of water, let stand on stove until real boiling begins, and beginning at that time when actual boiling starts, boil full 15 minutes more to extract the flavor and food value. (A piece of butter the size of a pea will prevent boiling over.) This contest is confined to those who have used Postum prior to the date of this advertisement.

Be honest and truthful, don't write poetry or fanciful letters, just plain, truthful statements.

Contest will close June 1st, 1907, and no letters received after that date will be admitted. Examinations of letters will be made by three judges, not members of the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd. Their decisions will be fair and final, and a neat little box containing a $10 gold piece sent to each of the five writers of the most interesting letters, a box containing a $5 gold piece to each of the 20 next best, a $2 greenback to each of the 100 next best, and a $1 greenback to each of the 200 next best, making cash prizes distributed to 323 persons.

Every friend of Postum is urged to write and each letter will be held in high esteem by the company, as an evidence of such friendship, while the little boxes of gold and envelopes of money will reach many modest writers whose plain and sensible letters contain the facts desired, although the sender may have but small faith in winning at the time of writing.

Talk this subject over with your friends and see how many among you can win prizes. It is a good, honest competition and in the best kind of a cause, and costs the competitors absolutely nothing.

Address your letter to the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich., writing your own name and address clearly.

South Dakota Legislature

For Adjournment March 8.

A resolution introduced in the house Saturday by Mr. Parmley fixes 12 o'clock noon, March 8, as the hour of adjournment.

The change in oil inspection was knocked out by the judiciary committee in an adverse report.

The house took up the senate calendar and passed the senate bills defining due diligence in the collection of checks and drafts, giving the railway commission power to require connecting tracks at junction points, and giving the South Dakota Central railway a right of way across the penitentiary farm.

Sessions of both houses Saturday, while turning out a number of bills, were devoid of features, none of them being such as to raise contests. Even the wolf bounty in the house was allowed to be raised to $15,000 a year without a word of protest.

Among the senate bills passed by the house were a stringent search and seizure law in case of illegal sale of liquor, giving the railway commission power to force the placing in of connecting tracks at railway junction points, and defining due diligence in the collection of checks and drafts.

A number of small appropriation bills were passed by the house for money for sewage at the reform school; money for fire companies which failed to receive the tax in 1904 on account of negligence of their officials, and fixing the compensation of county assessors in large counties.

Among the senate bills passed by the senate were: To prevent corrupt influence of agents and employes; to provide for a state board of osteopathy, and compulsory education of the deaf and blind.

The senate passed house bills providing a penalty for a county judge who allows his law partner to practice in his court, and increasing juror and bailiff fees to $3 a day in certain cases. The house worked up a small contest over the senate bill to require county commissioners to publish proceedings in the minority party paper, defeating it.

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In Plea for Homes.

Rt. Rev. William H. Hare, of the Episcopal diocese of South Dakota, has sent an interesting letter to the members of the South Dakota legislature. The letter deals with the divorce question in South Dakota, and urges the lawmakers to take some action to improve the divorce laws of the state at the present session. The letter, in part, is as follows:

"To the Members of the Legislature of South Dakota: I should not venture to address you except for the following facts: I have been for thirty-four years a citizen of South Dakota. During that time I have traveled each year as a missionary bishop, by wagon and by train, all over the state, from east to west, from north to south. Few men know the state and its people better than I. More than half of my life has been spent in doing what I could for the moral and religious welfare of our people. I have shared their sorrows in times of drought and distress, and I have rejoiced with them in the days of prosperity which have crowned their fortitude and enterprise. I have made my home for over twenty years in a boarding school for their daughters, and while I confess that I have sometimes been shocked to see the injurious influence of the divorce traffic upon their young minds, their sensibility to noble ideals and their promise of fine womanhood have been my pride and my joy. Few men have enjoyed more than I have the hospitality of the homes of the people of our state, most of them so healthy in morals and attractive in all things beautiful and good.

"I am intensely jealous regarding the sweetness, purity and happiness of the home life of our state. What is called 'migratory divorce' is striking a terrible blow at that dear domestic sanctuary. The people who come to our state to seek divorce generally have money. This possession of money put them in the position, always influential, of patrons. Even our self reliant, independent people, alas, seem subservient to them.

Feeling as I do in this matter, I was more than willing to accept my appointment by the governor of South Dakota as a delegate t the uniform divorce congress, and I now beg leave to send you with this letter a copy of the official report of that body. The fact that it was not a gathering of persons of one way of thinking, come together by their own concerted actin, but a body of delegates appointed by the governors of between forty and fifty states, and composed of men of many different callings, will indicate the weight which the result of their deliberations may claim to have. The present legislature of South Dakota may not see its way clear to adopt all the recommendations of the congress on uniform divorce; but I trust that its members will carefully scrutinize the sources from which opposition comes and will not let the action of the congress pass by without some material improvement in the laws of our state on marriage and divorce."

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Stops Sunday Amusements.

A bill was signed by the governor Tuesday which prohibits Sunday theaters and any Sunday games or sports to which an admission fee is charged, making the penalty a fine of $25.

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Anti-Treating Bill Dead.

The antitreating bill took probably its last round at this session by going down to defeat for lack of one vote in the senate Tuesday. Dudley wanted to amend it to exempt Democrats at all times and everybody on St. Patrick's day, which was lost on a tie vote. Vessey spoke for the bill in the interest of temperance and Dudley denounced it as a freak. While strong efforts have been made to carry it the one vote which has been lacking for over a week failed to come to the rescue and it went down.

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Banking Bill Fails.

Bratrud Tuesday attempted to overturn an adverse report on his bill to create a state board of deposits, to select the banks which shall receive deposits of state funds, but failed in the effort and the bill is dead.

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The only bill of importance passed by the house Tuesday was the senate bill creating a state board of osteopathy, which passed.

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County Option Petition.

The petition for putting the question of local option to a vote of the people through the provisions of the initiative and referendum was filed with State Secretary Wipf Tuesday with 5,004 names upon it. The law requires him to transmit copies of it to the two houses, and he will be busy for several days getting the copies ready for transmission, as they have to be presented in time for action upon them by both houses before adjournment.

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To Inspect Fair Grounds.

Under a resolution of the house of Saturday Speaker Chaney has appointed a committee to go to Huron and look over the state fair grounds and report on the needs of that institution. Representatives Kleinsasser, Viatt and Olson of Moody, were chosen.

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To Regulate Phone Tolls.

The house railroad committee has returned to the house, with a favorable report, house bill 270, which requires all telephone companies to allow connections with farmers' lines, at a maximum switching charge, and fixing maximum charged of telephone service on long distance lines in the state.

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Some House Bills Passed.

The house Tuesday passed house bills to prevent the use of impure cream in the manufacture of butter, and fixing grades of cream; granting to county judges powers as committing magistrates; allowing personal service on non-residents without publication; limiting the time of beginning quasi criminal actions to three years; giving county judges jurisdiction in criminal cases in counties of 10,000 or more population—up to the present limited to counties of 20,000 or more; authorizing city councils and school boards to appropriate funds for Memorial day services; providing method of probating estates of non-residents.

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The Galveston Plan.

The principal bill to receive considsideration Tuesday was the Galveston plan of city government, which passed unanimously. A number of the cities of the state will give it a trial as soon as they get through with the formalities after the bill goes into effect. As it is not being put through as an emergency measure it cannot in any way affect the spring elections this year, and will not be used to any great extent before the elections of next year.

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New Court Districts.

The joint judiciary committees of the two houses are working upon a bill to increase the supreme court to five judges, and create two new districts, the lines of which will probably be:

District 1—The counties of Butte, Meade, Pennington, Lawrence, Custer, Fall River, Washington and Washabaugh, Shannon and Lugenbeel.

District 2—The counties of Clay, Union, Lincoln, Turner, Yankton, Bonhomme, Hutchinson, Douglas, Charles Mix, Gregory, Tripp and Meyer.

District 3—The counties of Minnehaha, Moody, Lake, McCook, Miner, Hanson, Davison, Sanborn, Aurora, Jerauld, Buffalo, Brule and Lyman.

District 4—The counties of Brookings, Deuel, Codington, Hamlin, Kingsbury, Clark, Beadle, Spink, Hand, Hyde, Hughes, Faulk, Potter, Sully, Armstrong and Stanley.

District 5—The counties of Grant, Roberts, Day, Marshall, Brown, Edmunds, McPherson, Walworth, Campbell and all that part of the Sioux reservation north of Armstrong and west to the Butte county line.

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Divorce Bill is Amended.

The senate Thursday passed the new divorce bill after the lawyers had injected an amendment allowing suit to be commenced within six months where cause of action was in this state. This allows the parties to the suit to both come to the state and on agreed cause of action separate, one leaving and the other staying six months.

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The bill to allow a liquor license vote to stand until voted down was defeated by a vote of 23 to 20. Goodner, Merry and Dudley supported the bill and Vessey, Byrne and Dowdell opposed it.

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The senate bill providing for division of Lyman county after a favorable vote has been secured was passed after it was amended to prevent its interfering with the general bill for county division.

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In the house Price, of Yankton, introduced a resolution memorializing the South Dakota representatives in congress to oppose any ship subsidy legislation, and Gurney presented a bill to allow county commissioners instead of the county treasurer to select the paper for publication of delinquent tax lists.

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The house passed the bill appropriating the balance of the government lands to state experimental farms and put in an hour bickering over the apportionment bill, finally settling on the bill presented by Engstrom, and passing it, providing for 45 senators and 101 representatives.

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Appropriation Committee at Work.

The appropriation committees are yet working on their general bills and are paring at every possible place. At the best the appropriations, general and special, will run to almost $2,250,000, and every effort is being made to cut them below that figure. Most of the institutions which are asking for new buildings will find their appropriations pared down, as will the institutions which are covered in the general bill. As the situation stands at the present a special levy of 2 mills will be required for each of the two fiscal years covered by this session to meet the requirements, and a resolution has been introduced to that effect.

Two Lads.

At one time, when De Quincey was living at Lasswade in simple and friendly relations with the people, who respected him not as a writer, but as a good neighbor, he formed a very delightful friendship with a little child, a boy of four years. This lad, a nephew of one of the housemaids, was the constant companion of the great man and would forsake any amusement for the pleasure of walking round a dull little garden with him. One day somebody heard this conversation between the two comrades:

"What d'ye call thon tree?" asked the child.

De Quincey considered and then said, with careful deliberation, "I am not sure, my dear, but I think it may be a laurustinus."

The child interrupted him with some scorn: "A laurustinus! Lad, d'ye no ken a rhododendron?"

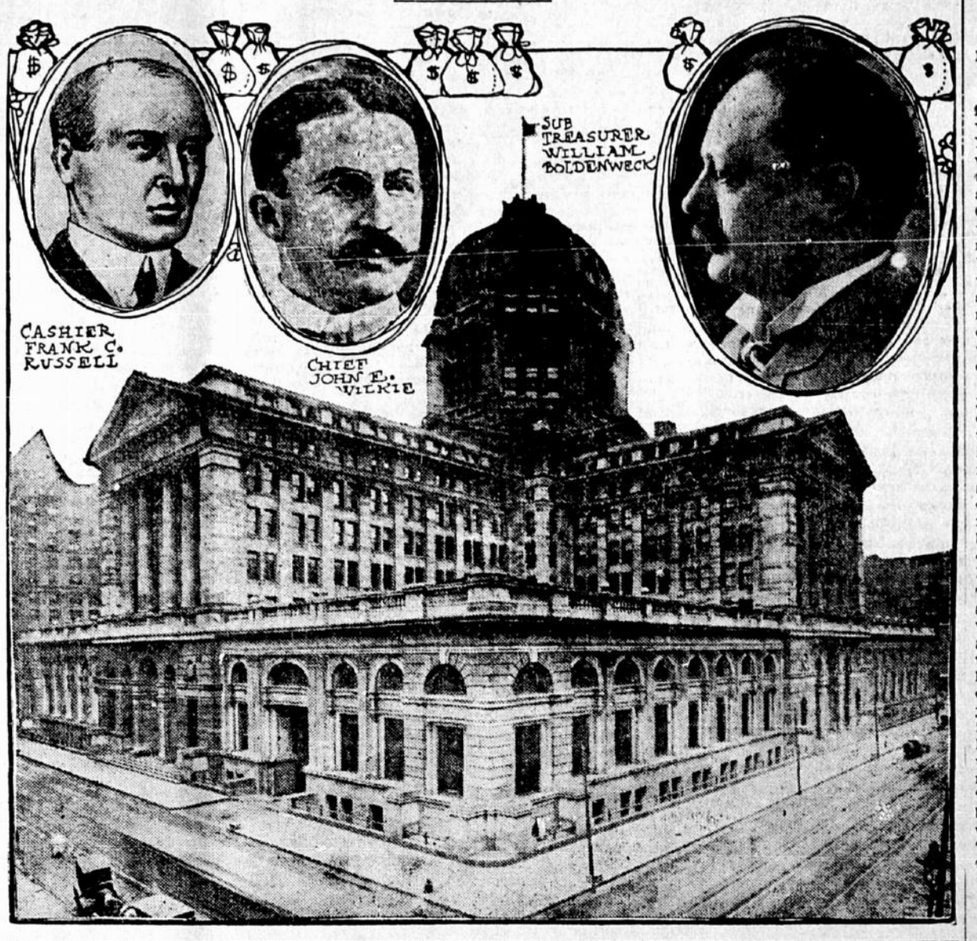
At that time the "lad" must have been about seventy years old.

Unexpected Rebuff.

Caller—Polly want a cracker?

Boston Parrot—That question, sir, is one of the unnecessary noises to which I am compelled to listen whenever a barbarian enters this apartment. Oblige me by not repeating it.

CHICAGO POSTOFFICE AND SUB-TREASURY BUILDING.



MYSTERY IN CHICAGO.

Big Sum Disappears from United States Sub-Treasury.

Much mystery has surrounded the disappearance of $173,000 from the government subtreasury in Chicago. An error in bookkeeping was at first believed to be responsible for the discrepancy, but an examination of the books showed the blame was not there, and it was then given out that a gigantic theft had been perpetrated. Subtreasurer William Boldenweck announced that beyond all doubt the missing $173,000 was stolen. All the money in Chicago subtreasury, amounting to $25,000,000, was counted last August in eight days and was found intact. A large part of it is kept in safes for use in emergencies and these safes have not been opened since the recount.

While Capt. Porter of the secret service forces in Chicago and private detectives were tightening the toils around the thief or thieves, John E. Wilkie, chief of the United States secret service, hurried to Chicago from Washington to take personal charge of the case. It is believed by some of the government officials that a clique of employes was involved in this second largest theft in the history of the treasury department, and that the money was stolen in a carefully studied conspiracy by which the plunder might be negotiated without detection. The theory that a ring of thives looted the subtreasury was the only plausible explanation which the government officials could readily find in the baffling mystery. It was said that Federal employes in other cities, in the subtreasuries or even in the treasury office in Washington, might be in the conspiracy.

While suspicion pointed to some of the clerks connected with the office, all protested their innocence and insisted that the shortage would be discovered to have been the result of a mis-shipment of money to one of the western subtreasuries. It was pointed out that a package of $10,000 bils might have been sent instead of a package of $100 bills.

The theft bears many of the earmarks of that which recently took place in the St. Louis subtreasury. Following as it does so closely the theft in St. Louis, government officials are greatly wrought up and unusual efforts to fix responsibility will be made.

Most of the money in the subtreasury is in paper and banks, in depositing it, sort it by denominations and style of issue. Silver and gold certificates are kept apart and each package containing a certain style and kind of bill is marked plainly on the outside. The count is verified by a teller in the office who handles each and every bill in the package. When the count has been checked the teller puts bills of the same denomination in packages of 100.

In addition to a report on the method in which the Chicago subtreasury was being conducted, President Roosevelt has asked Secretary Shaw to make an investigation of all the subtreasuries in the United States and directed that the systems be improved to prevent future thefts.

Perpetrators of crimes against Uncle Sam seldom escape. The government is vengeful. Whether the loot be $1 or $1,000,000 it is the same. The entire resources of the department of justice are brought into play to secure the arrest, conviction, and punishment of those who had the boldness to trifle with the powers centered at Washington.

But criminals do try to beat the game, and for a time some have succeeded in eluding the secret-service men. But sooner or later they fall

Of the big postoffice robberies Chicago has had more than its share. The largest previous robbery of the government was that the Chicago postoffice on the night of Oct. 20, 1897. The old building on the lake front was the scene of the operations. Thieves tunneled beneath the temporary structure and looted the vaults. Over $74,000 in stamps was stolen. Several people were under suspicion, but no arrests were warranted. It stands out as one of the few unsolved mysteries of the United States secret service. Other postoffice robberies are reported almost weekly.

RICH CHICAGO WOMAN CHARGED WITH MURDER.

MRS. M. C. M'DONALD.

Mrs. "Mike" McDonald, wife of the former Chicago gambling king, who is under arrest for the slaying of Webster Guerin, and who, the police feared, would die in her cell of hysteria after the shooting, has improved since her removal to the county jail hospital. There is no question, declared the jail physician, that Mrs. McDonald is mentally deranged at present and has been so since she fired the shot that killed Guerin. The question which the authorities wish to determine, according to the physician, is whether the woman was insane before the tragedy.

According to the attorney retained by McDonald, the line of defense will depend upon Mrs. McDonald's version of the case. The woman, he says, may have no recollection of the shooting and have been insane at the time, or she may have been attacked by Guerin and shot in self-defense, or the two may have been struggling for the pistol when it exploded.

Brief News Items.

The deaths are announced at Cartagena, Spain, of Vice Admiral Sanchez Ocana and Rear Admiral Martinez Illescas.

To enable the grand jury to investigate Jennings' election frauds in Louisiana the entire electorate of 310 persons has been summoned.

Sir John L. Walton Attorney General of Britain, in a speech at Leeds declared that the House of Lords was out of harmony with modern democratic institutions and must go.

The department store of B. G. Carpenter & Co., situated in the heart of Wilkesbarre, Pa., was practically destroyed by fire. Loss $100,000.

William Smith, colored, set fire to "Pinkey" Tigg, with whom he formerly lived, at Gulfport, Miss., and the woman was burned to death.

Argentine imports for 1906 aggregated $269,970,521 gold, an increase of over $64,000,000. Exports amounted to $292,530,629, a decrease of $30,590,012.

Formal notice of appeal in the case of Chester Gillette, the convicted murderer of Grace Brown, was filed with the district attorney of Herkimer county.

COUNTRY'S HIGH DEATH RATE.

Census Bureau Shows Half Million Deaths by Disease in 1905.

More than 500,000 persons in the United States were offered up in 1905 as a sacrifice to disease. Startling as this death rate may seem, it was less than that for the preceding year, but was in excess of the number of deaths registered for any other year. This death rate is lower than that of Ireland, Germany and Italy for the same period, but higher than that of England and Wales, Scotland and the Netherlands.

The death rate from nephritis and Bright's disease, apoplexy, cancer, diabetes and appendicitis is increasing, while that from old age, bronchitis, convulsions, peritonitis and scarlet fever are decreasing. The greatest death rate recorded for any one disease in 1905 was that from pulmonary tuberculosis, amounting to 56,770, while pneumonia follows closely with a death rate of 39,068, exclusive of broncho-pneumonia. Cancer shows a steadily growing death rate, the figures being 24,330.

A report has been issued by the census bureau giving the statistics of mortality for 1905, together with revised figures for the years 1901 to 1904, inclusive, for the registration area of the United States.

The ten registration States comprising this area are Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island and Vermont. The population of the entire area in 1900 was 30,765,618, representing 40.5 per cent of the total population of continental United States. Of this number 19,960,742 persons, or 26.3 per cent of the total population, were in registration States and 10,804,876 persons, or 14.2 per cent, were in registration cities in non-registration States.

The total number of deaths reported from the various kinds of diseases in 1905 aggregated 545,533, and those for the preceding year amounted to 551,354. On a percentage basis the death rate was in 1905, 16.2 in each thousand of population.

STEVENS QUITS CANAL JOB.

Construction Work to Be Intrusted to Army Engineers.

To the troubled history of the building of the Panama canal two strenuous chapters were added Tuesday in the President's decision to build the canal without the aid of contractors, and in the resignation of John F. Stevens as president of the canal commission. Stevens will be succeeded by Major G. W. Goethals of the engineer corps, who with other army engineers will do the work as any other piece of government engineering is done. Senator J. C. S. Blackburn of Kentucky, who soon retires, was made a member of the commission.

J. F. STEVENS.

Stevens is the third man to throw up the canal job suddenly and without adequate explanation. John F. Wallace, the first president of the commission, said that he could get more money elsewhere. The excuse of Theodore P. Shonts, Wallace's successor, that he could not afford to work for the government when he was elsewhere offered twice the salary he was getting. Stevens makes no excuse whatever.

It is reported that Stevens, who is a Chicago man and was formerly chief engineer of the Rock Island railroad, has accepted the presidency of a private construction company, at a salary about double the present one. He is said to have expressed himself as being tired of unjust criticism in the public prints.

City Is Taken by Storm.

San Marcos de Colon, a well-fortified Honduran city, which was defended by Solomon Ordonez, the Honduran minister of war, at the head of a strong army, was taken by storm by Nicaraguan forces.

An Educational Diplomat.

Dr. William R. Shepherd, professor of history in Columbia university, has been selected by the international bureau of American republics, of which John Barrett is the new director, to make a trip to the leading South American capitals during the coming summer, for the purpose of cultivating personal relations with the leading statesmen and men of letters in Latin America, and to carry to them knowledge of the educational resources and opportunities of the United States. Dr. Shepherd will also collect material for a special course of lectures on South America

WHAT WESTERN CANADA DOES.

"Old Indiana" Holds the Ribbon.

Dundurn, Sask., Sept. 30, 1906.

Mr. W. H. Rogers, Canadian Government Agent, Indianapolis, Ind.:

My Dear Sir—When you were at our place in July I promised to write you what my North quarter made per acre. You will remember it was all sown to wheat. Well, I finished threshing yesterday, and received from it an average of 43¼ bushels per acre—testing 64½ pounds per stroked bushel. The wheat is the best sample I have ever raised—so uniform and even in size. You may know it was a good sample when I tell you that I have already sold 2,000 bushels of it for seed to my neighbors. This year has been my best effort in farming during my life. My wheat totalled 9,280 bushels and my oats nearly 5,000.

If you remember I pointed out to you a half-section lying just west of our house and joining my upper quarter on the south, which I said I should have in order to make one of the best farms in Western Canada. I am very glad to be able to tell you that I now own that half-section. My ambition now is to be able to market 20,000 bushels of wheat next year. If some of those good honest Hoosiers could have been with me during the last two weeks and could have seen the golden grain rushing down the spout into my wagon and then could have seen it in great piles in my granaries, I feel sure they would have been forced to acknowledge there is no better farming country in the world than this. I may just say that I have done all my farming with eight head of horses and one hired man except during harvest and threshing. This year I proved to my neighbor that the Hoosiers when once "woke up" can raise grain equal to the best Minnesota farmers. His best yield was 42½ bushels per acre, so you see "Old Indiana" is holding the ribbon this year.

Yours very truly,

N. E. BAUMINK.

Another Kind of Memory.

In the Hewlit family it was Frank whose wonderful memery was held up as an example to the other children and Mabel who was alternately chided and pitied for her forgetfulness. Therefore a remark made by Great-Aunt Hewitt when she went to the city on one of her rare visits caused considerable surprise.

"You ought to have trained that boy of yours better!" said Miss Hewitt, with considerable severity. "How in the world he can be so forgetful when there's Mabel for an example I don't see for the life of me!"

"Mabel!" echoed the mother, in amazement. "Why, Mabel has the poorest memory in the family! If she has an errand to do, we have to write it down for her, and in school she can't remember dates or rules or anything without an awful struggle. But Frank—why, he never forgets anything he's once been told."

"Yes, he does," said Great-Aunt Hewitt, testily. "He forgot which was my chair in the sitting-room every day of the two months those children were at my house, except when I managed to get it ahead of him. I've seen Mabel rout him out of it day after day, and he looked just as bewildered every time.

"It's all well enough for the boy to have a head crammed with rules and dates and figures, but there's another part of his memory that needs looking to, and mighty hard work it'll be to get it in good order, if I'm any judge."

Fabulous Sums Paid for Vases.

Some rare old porcelains and furniture were recently sold at a London auction, bringing prices which attest to the demand among the wealthy for the fine art works of ancient days. The most conspicuous were old Chinese vases and beakers and Mandarin jars. A pair of vases, of what is known in China as the Hang-tse period, brought a fraction under $20,000. The Chinese beakers sold for $15,500. A pair of Mandarin jars brought $8,250, and a pair of Ky-Lin jars $2,950. Four Chippendale chairs, however, made a good showing against the curious art of the East, and sold for $18,575, while a Louis XV clock-case brought $1,800.

Sea Snakes.

Sea snakes are very plentiful in the south Pacific. They are widely distributed, stray individuals having been secured on the coast of New Zealand. When swimming close to the surface they exactly resemble an ordinary snake, except that the head is always below water. At night they come ashore and lie among the rocks. They feed on fish, and, although their small double fangs appear harmless, they are reported to be very venemous.

In these years the public debt has decreased nearly one-half from $1,919,000,000 to $1,107,000,000.

CHILDREN TORTURED.

Girl Had Running Sores from Eczema—Boy Tortured by Poison Oak—Both Cured by Cuticura.

"Last year, after having my little girl treated by a very prominent physician for an obstinate case of eczema, I resorted to the Cuticura Remedies, and was so well pleased with the almost instantaneous relief afforded that we discarded the physician's prescription and relied entirely on the Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Pills. When we commenced with the Cuticura Remedies her feet and limbs were covered with running sores. In about six weeks we had her completely well, and there has been no recurrence of the trouble.

"In July of this year a little boy in our family poisoned his hands and arms with poison oak, and in twenty-four hours his hands and arms were a mass of torturing sores. We used only the Cuticura Remedies, washing his hands and arms with the Cuticura Soap, and anointing them with the Cuticura Ointment, and then gave him the Cuticura Resolvent. In about three weeks his hands and arms healed up. So we have lots of cause for feeling grateful for the Cuticura Remedies. We find that the Cuticura Remedies are a valuable household standby, living as we do twelve miles from a doctor. Mrs. Lizzie Vincent Thomas, Fairmont, Walden's Ridge, Tenn., Oct. 13, 1905."