

THE END OF A FAMOUS OLD HOTEL



Wrecking the Old "Windor" to Make Way For the New \$1,000,000 "Saint Paul."

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 30.—The old "Windor," an ancient landmark, and in its day, the political headquarters of Minnesota, is crumbling foot by foot under the picks and pinch bars of the construction crews, and another famous hostelry is but a memory.

It was the rallying point for public men in the northwest. Its old-fashioned rooms have sheltered many distinguished men and the destinies of political campaigns have been guided from behind its doors.

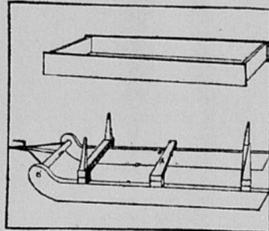
On the same site, within a week, the foundation work for a new \$1,000,000 structure will begin.

The new hotel will be eleven stories in height, with a roof garden overlooking the Mississippi and a sub-basement Raths-kellar hewn out of the solid rock on which the foundations will rest.

HOME-MADE FARM SLED.

Will Prove Handy During the Winter Months.

The runners for the sled shown in the accompanying illustration should be made from pieces of any good tough light wood three inches thick, eight inches wide and ten feet long.



A Hand-Made Farm Sled.

The bolsters are bolted to the runners with 14-inch one-eighth-inch bolts. The roller should be fitted into two-inch holes in the front ends of the runners, to which the tongue is mortised in the center and bolted.

The standards, 8x4x2 are made to fit 1 1/2-inch holes in the bolsters. Boards 6x10 feet long are nailed to the tops of the bolsters inside the standards and a floor is made the proper size to fit between, while side boards 14 inches wide and ten feet long are set up inside the standards and held in position by end gates of the same width and long enough to fit in tight.

ROAD-BOUND IN WINTER.

Season When Much Work on Highways Should Be Done.

The farmer has plenty of leisure from December to March, but for the remainder of the year he is exceedingly busy, having little time for recreation and pleasure.

What is there to hinder? Roads, only roads. These are nearly always bad in winter and often practically impassable. There is no pleasure in driving over a heavy, muddy road, and still worse is a rough, frozen one.

Under the state aid plan of road building, whereby towns, cities, railroads and other corporations contribute to lighten the farmers' burden—stone or gravel roads can be built upon the main highways throughout Illinois at an annual cost of ten to fifteen cents per acre.

ROAD DRAGGING.

Weeds Along the Roadside Must First Be Cut or Burned.

This has not been what Truthful James would call a whopper of a year for vegetable growths, but the growth of weeds and grass along the grades of the public highways has not been over-muchly stunted.

Any grade that is going to be dragged this winter must have these weeds and the grass mowed and burned, or the road drag might as well be left off the road. It takes a very little time to mow, rake and burn the trash on a half-mile grade and the time it will take to keep it in fine shape this winter, with a road drag would not be missed.

Treatment of Corn Ground.

The grou for corn should be plowed in the fall, for it is easier to work in the spring. In the spring work it up with a disk. A disk plow pulls easier than the moldboard plow.

ARE REAL DIAMONDS

STONES PICKED UP IN THE STATE OF ARKANSAS.

Discoveries May Make of the United States a Strong Rival of the Kimberley Mines in South Africa.

Is Arkansas, which has hitherto been noted for little else than its hot springs and its Arkansas Traveler, to become a rival of Kimberley and break the monopoly which the South African mines have maintained over the world's diamond supply?

Table with 3 columns: NO, WEIGHT, COLOR. Lists 21 diamonds with their respective weights and colors, such as '1 2.38 3/4 White' and '2 2.18 1/4 Light Brown'.

Some of the Diamonds Found in Arkansas.

The Pike county field, where one John Huddleston, a farmer, picked up a glassy pebble two years ago, are said to have intimated that some day this country will not be importing diamonds worth \$20,000,000 or \$40,000,000 a year, and may even send a few abroad.

An advance of mining operations on a large scale in Arkansas, 400 diamonds, the largest of 6 1/2 carats, have been found there. The colors range from white and yellow to black.

A serious difficulty in commercial production is declared to be "the prevention of the loss of diamonds through theft by the laborers. With the class of labor employed at the South African mines a system of detention in compounds, thorough physical examination for hidden diamonds and other methods for the prevention of theft or the recovery of stolen stones can be carried out, but in the United States it might be impossible to employ safeguards of this character."

The largest diamond weighs 6 1/2 carats and is of an absolutely pure, pellucid white, free from inclusions. Another stone weighs 6 1/2 carats, several 5, 4 or 3, and from this they run down to 1-64 carat, the average being probably about one carat.

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Joke on the Joker.

"Even a policeman can't arrest the flight of time," said the funny man. "Oh, I don't know," rejoined the matter-of-fact person. "Only this morning I saw a policeman enter a side door and stop a few minutes."

FINDS A MOUNTAIN

DR. SVEN HEDIN MEETS A GREAT SURPRISE IN TIBET.

Country Hitherto Supposed to Be Flat Plateau Found to Have Range 1,200 Miles Long and Higher Than the Himalayas.

Will the map of the world ever be complete? As explorers penetrate the far corners of the earth and learn the mysteries of the hitherto unknown places the map makers have to revise their maps to bring them up-to-date.



Dr. SVEN HEDIN

The geographer no fact was considered more firmly established than that the Himalayas formed the highest range of mountains on the earth, that they were the backbone of the continent of Asia and that Tibet, the vast plateau of Central Asia, containing not far from a million square miles, or one-third of the area of the United States, was bounded on the south by the Himalayan range, on the north by the Kuen-Lun mountains, and that between these two great natural barriers there was an almost level plain, at a greater altitude than the summit of Mount Blanc, with a climate of arctic severity, and a population so sparse that the region could hardly be said to be peopled at all.

Yet now comes Dr. Sven Hedin, the Swedish explorer, after a two years' march through the wilds of Tibet, and presents one of the most astounding geographical discoveries since that of the great lakes of Central Africa. For north of the Himalayas, at a distance varying from 100 to 300 kilometers, there lies a stupendous range, greater even than that which has hitherto been known as the "backbone of the earth," so that the spine of our planet must be shifted from the northern frontier of India to a line, 100 to 200 miles further north, in the heart of a country heretofore almost inaccessible, and even now, scarcely better known than the region round the north pole.

The newly discovered range, so far as Dr. Hedin's observations extended, does not contain isolated peaks higher than Mount Everest of Kanchanjanga, though this is a matter yet to be determined, for though he crossed the range at three points, his knowledge of the remainder was limited to information furnished him by the natives, but the general average height of the new found range is 7,000 to 8,000 feet higher than that of the Himalayan peaks, and the passes average about 3,000 feet above those of the southern chain.

For over 1,200 miles this gigantic rival of the most famous mountain chain in the world stretches from east to west and in the valley between the two mountain ranges are vast lakes, frozen eight months in the year, but whose floods during the remaining four give rise to the principal rivers of southern Asia, the Brahmaputra, the sacred Indus and the holy Ganges, the first two piercing the Himalayas in their western course, the last traversing almost the entire valley rising within a few miles of the sources of the Indus and Ganges and running directly east for more than 1,000 miles, until it makes a sharp turn to the south, tears its way through the Himalayas and descends by a series of falls to the tropical plains of the south.

So far as the Europeans were concerned, access to Tibet was practically impossible until within the last few years. For over 60 years no European penetrated the country, the last adventurer, until quite recently, being an English officer, who, about the beginning of the nineteenth century, made a journey through the country, disguised as an Indian trader. Many efforts have been made in the last 15 years by enterprising travelers, including Dr. Hedin himself, but all were driven back, either by the difficulties of penetrating the country, desert, inhospitable, with few living resources, or by the jealousy of the natives, who since history began, have been intolerant of the visits of foreigners.

MIDWINTER SHOOT

RIFLEMEN OF BRITAIN AND AMERICA WILL CONTEST.

Australia May Decide to Enter Her Riflemen—Country Winning the Highest Score to Hold Trophy for One Year.

An international rifle match of unusual interest will be shot this winter under the auspices of the Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs of Great Britain and the National Rifle Association of America. Each country will be represented by 50 men who will shoot ten shots each at 25 yards with a miniature rifle.

The Americans will doubtless use the .22 caliber, as under the terms of the challenge the caliber of the rifles is limited to .23, which is comparatively unknown in this country. The ten shots are to be fired on what is known as a double decimal target, which is really two targets joined together, each with an inch sighting bull and an inner half-inch bull counting ten. Ten concentric circles one-quarter of an inch apart divide the count from one to ten. Five shots are to be fired on each target, the ten shots constituting the string allowed each competitor.

One hundred targets will be sent to the National Rifle Association by the Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs, bearing the signature of the latter. The endorsement of the American Association will be added and 50 of the targets returned to Great Britain. After the shooting the two sets of targets will be collected and exchanged to verify the scores which will be sent by cable.

It is possible that this unique match will be a three-cornered affair and that Australia will be drawn into it. The British society has provided a handsome trophy to be held for one year by the winning country and each participant will receive a commemorative medal. Considerable preparation will be necessary for the match which will likely not take place until midwinter.

The National Rifle Association will shortly begin selecting the 50 shots to represent this country and as it is desired to secure the best it is probable that all the rifle clubs affiliated with the association will be invited to compete for the honor of supplying members of the team. After the "try-outs" a team will be selected, and when the



CAPT. K. K. CASEY, DELAWARE, Best Long Range Shot in the World.

match is shot the men chosen will shoot their strings on the range belonging to their own clubs.

If possible the dates will be arranged so that the shooting will be done in both countries, or all three, if Australia comes in, on the same date though necessarily there will be some difference in actual time.

The challenge provides that any rifle not exceeding .23 caliber may be used, with any sights not employing glass, any ammunition and that any position may be assumed. The Americans will probably request that the latter provision be changed and that the position be restricted to off-hand. It is believed the challengers will agree to this.

While .22 caliber rifle practice both in and out of doors is growing in favor in this country with great rapidity, the sport has not yet the popularity or the support it receives in England.

Some of the greatest men and women of the latter country give it their hearty encouragement and patronage. For example, the Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs is under the patronage of H. R. H., the duke of Connaught, while the two trustees are the duke of Norfolk (the premier duke of England), and the duke of Westminster (the wealthiest peer of that country).

The only organization in this country which approaches the support given the English society is the National Rifle Association, which includes among its life members President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Root, Judge Taft and a number of senators, representatives and governors, as well as the leading men in the regular military service and in the National Guard.

King Edward's fondness for a cigar is well known, but when with a few intimate friends he not infrequently indulges in a briar pipe. His liking for tobacco is shared by nearly every reigning monarch of Europe.

HOW CHRISTMAS WAS OBSERVED

Many Pleasant Social Functions and Many Home Coming Marks the Yuletide Season at Warsaw.

LOCAL TALENT PLAY

"New Years in New York" Was Given at the Opera House Saturday Night to a Packed House.

WARSAW, Ill., Dec. 30.—Christmas passed amid many festivities, and the utmost good cheer prevailed everywhere. There were many absent ones home for the holidays, most of whom have returned to their several vocations. Trolley visitors were numerous and the weather was all that an early spring day could be desired.

Saturday night the senior class of the high school repeated their play, "New Years in New York" to a packed house at Saenger hall, the prices being 25 and 15 cents. Both performances netted a handsome sum for the laboratory work of the school.

On Monday night the church of the Sacred Heart, held its annual Christmas festivities at Saenger hall, consisting of Christmas tree loaded with gifts, a bountiful supper, and a dance. The hall was taxed to its utmost capacity all evening, and the last dancers did not leave the floor until 2 a. m. A royal happy time was had, and a comfortable sum netted for the church.

Tonight the Lyceum stock comedy company will present the popular play, "Woman Against Woman," at the opera house.

Wm. Graham and wife of Quincy, have returned to Warsaw for a short visit. Last week the iron sections of the stand pipe for the water works arrived and were hauled up to the site of the pipe opposite the high school. On Monday workmen began putting the sections in place and riveting them together. The pipe will be 80 feet high and 12 feet in diameter; a ladder of iron will extend from base to top.

Geo. Bott has had the water mains extended to his residence southeast corner of 11th and Main streets, two blocks east of the stand pipe, being the first patron of the new waterworks. Mains have also been extended up to the high school building. Have just learned there is some hitch in constructing the stand pipe and all labor

has knocked off.

Neptune Hook and Ladder Co. will hold its annual ball New Years eve at Saenger hall.

"Keokuk Made Goods."

H. M. Anschutz, photographs. H. E. Ratcliffe, plans. Weber-Kirsch Mfg. Co., cream separators and fuel stops. W. E. Strimbach, job printing. Meinberg's laundry, makes hard water soft.

S. Hamill Co., canned goods. Strickler Store Fixture Co., floor veneer. Huiskamp Brothers Co., shoes. Central Chemical Co., paraffine. Frank LeBron Jewelry Co., optical goods.

Brassill, ice cream cones. McManus & Tucker, stone constructors. Keokuk Milling Co., flour, etc. McElroy Iron Work, general machine foundry work.

Kollmyer & Talbot, engines. W. P. Sutton, plumbing and gas and steam fitting. Krueger, clothes. Rees Mfg. Co., nodust. Keokuk Tel. ples and cakes. Akerson Ringstrom Co., kitchen cabinets.

American Stove and Range Co., stoves. Kellogg-Birge Co., syrup. Peerless laundry, hard water soft. Mills-Ellsworth Co., shafts and poles.

Joseph Haubert, sausage. C. W. Ewers, cigars. Duny Brothers, bakers. Frank J. Ewers, sausage. Bevering, cigars. Cameron, Joyce & Schneider, monumental work.

Schouten's bakery. Walker studio, photographs. Keokuk Paper & Cigar Box Co., boxes. Peter Wolf, fencing and wrought iron work.

Leake Printing Co., job printing. Mrs. E. A. Parker, hair goods. J. Spring, plumbing, steam fitting and in work. August Wurstow, wagons. The O'Brien Worthen Co., dental supplies.

Keokuk Gas, Light & Coke Co., gas and electricity. G. W. Sowers, linen and fancy work. J. W. Markley, sausage. Blank's Keokuk Steam Dye Works, makes clothes look like new.

L. Felz, makes clothes. C. H. Henneman & Son, cigars. Wm. Ewers, sausage. S. F. Baker & Co., medicines, extracts and spices.

Pecastein & Nagel Co., beer. Henry Schmidt & Son's Co., sash doors and mill work. Thomas J. Phillips, picture frames. Sigmund Bros., tents and awnings. Mississippi Coal and Ice Co., ice. J. Burk, carbonated beverages.

J. C. Hubner Bros. Co., starch. Peter Blom, laundry soap. Lutz & Stahl, books and printing. Oak Hall Candy Store, candy and sweets.

Frank Mueller Co., cigars. Independent Lumber Co., contractor Gate City Laundry, hard water made soft.

MESSANGER WAS INJURED IN FALL

Melvin Breitenstein, an Employee of the Western Union Was Thrown From Wheel and Injured.

Melvin Breitenstein, an employee of the Western Union Telegraph Company, met with quite a serious accident on Monday afternoon. The young man who is employed at the telegraph office as messenger, was riding down Morgan street from Seventh to Sixth street when the tube in the head that is joined onto the handle bars, snapped and in doing so threw the front wheel of the bicycle ahead of the rider and his face was badly bruised and somewhat cut in the fall.

His nose was broken in two places and several stitches were taken in it by the attending physician. A neighbor who lives in the vicinity of Morgan and Sixth streets drove the young man to a physician's office and after having his injuries attended to, Breitenstein was taken to his home at Fourteenth and Johnson streets, where he will be laid up for several days with his injuries.

Quick, climatic changes try strong constitutions and cause, among other evils, nasal catarrh, a troublesome and offensive disease. Sneezing, snuffing and difficult breathing and the foul discharge into the throat—all are ended by Ely's Cream Balm. This home remedy contains no cocaine, mercury nor other harmful ingredient. The worst cases yield to treatment in a short time. All druggists, 50c.

If you prefer to use an atomizer, ask for Liquid Cream Balm. It has all the good qualities of the solid form of this remedy and will rid you of catarrh or hay fever. No cocaine to breed a dreadful habit. No mercury to dry out the secretion. Price 75c, with spraying tube. All druggists, or mailed by Ely Bros., 56 Warren street, New York.

AQUATIC SPORTS ON NEW YEARS

Boys of the Y. M. C. A. Will Have a Good Time in the Swimming Pool in the Morning.

New Year's morning at the Y. M. C. A. beginning at 9:30 o'clock a series of aquatic sports will be held, which will be taken part in by members of the boy's department. Chairman Helmit Pease has arranged the following:

Events.

Over hand swim. Side stroke. Standing plunge for distance. Underwater swim for distance. Obstacle relay race. Tilting match.

ELECTION NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the members of the Iowa State Insurance Company will be held at the office of the company in the city of Keokuk, Lee county, Iowa, at 2 o'clock p. m. on the second Monday in January, 1909.

HUGH ROBERTSON, Secretary.

ORINO Laxative Fruit Syrup

Cleanses the system thoroughly and clears sallow complexions of pimples and blotches. It is guaranteed.

For Sale by WILKINSON & CO. and J. F. KIEDAISCH & SON.