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for acceptable ideas. State if patented. THE PATENT RECORD, Baltimore, Md. Subscription price of the PATENT RECORD \$1.00 per annum. Samples free.

INDIAN CORN PRAISED.

French Scientist's Enthusiasm Over the American Product.

OBSERVATIONS OF M. DE VARIQNY.

After a Careful Study of the Paris Exposition's Corn Kitchen He Advises Everybody to Go There and Sample Some of the Dishes—Advocates Its Introduction Into France.

In Le Temps, published in Paris, appeared a long article laudatory of American corn, written by M. de Variqny, recognized as one of the leading French scientific writers.

At the Paris exposition shows that the work done therein is producing a favorable impression on the French mind.

Following is a translation of De Variqny's article:

"It is in the Champ de Mars, at the end of the wonderful machinery gallery—which has become the shelter for a whole city of varied structures—in an isolated building, which is an annex to the United States Agricultural building.

At the doors below a placard tells of the proximity of the 'corn kitchen'—'la cuisine au maïs.' Climb two stories and there you are. It is quite a large room, well lighted, cut in two by a rail, or, rather, a sort of counter, behind which is found a kitchen with stoves and ranges and all the appropriate utensils.

"The object of this kitchen is to show everybody what uses can be made of Indian corn and what dishes can be prepared from it, in order that the public may judge intelligently as to its qualities. Dishes are prepared and gratuitously served to all who come, and every one can taste them and learn for himself the character of Indian corn and its taste in the different culinary preparations in which it is the elemental foundation.

"Green corn is put up and preserved, as are peas and beans, in an appropriate liquid and for an indefinite time. This corn is used in two principal forms—in the grain or kernels and in flour or meal. In the grain or kernel it is used in its natural state before ripening or when green after being boiled in hot water, but the time in which it can be used green in this way is quite short, for the ears ripen and dry quickly. Green corn is delicious and in the United States is much used, but for many reasons the flour and the ground kernels of ripe corn are much preferred.

"Of both, however, there are many samples in the corn kitchen. The whole kernels as they come from the ear are white and yellow. Both varieties are used. These are not only ground up finely in a special machine, but another machine separates the embryo from the albumen, and when it is thus crushed and degenerated the corn is called 'hominy,' and it is a whitish, semitransparent, hard mass of cracked grains. It is used also in the preparation of a sort of bouillie mous, but for this is required a long process. The finer particles, or the flour, is generally preferred. These are both obtained by submitting the corn to grinding. Broken by the machine, the cracked corn is reduced to fine particles, even to a light and fine powder. There are degrees in the fineness of the flour. For certain dishes the flour is preferable; for another, cracked corn, the grain the size of crystallized sugar. Besides these varied samples of cracked corn and of flour there is a special preparation of corn hominy flakes. It does not seem as though one could make such a variety of corn dishes. Indian corn has been much improved by selection and cultivation. Without doubt certain varieties will be preferred above others because of their quality or yield. Let us now consider the ways of using it.

"The maize kitchen was organized by Colonel Clark E. Carr, former United States minister to Denmark, and who has already gone back to the United States. It is now managed by M. Louie Chodet, who employs four cooks.

"I do not insist upon the multiplicity of the dishes, but content myself with calling them to the especial attention of vegetarians. Indian corn is eaten on the cob when it is green, and when it is canned it is used as a vegetable, but as meal it is most used. This flour makes excellent bouillie or porridge, which is similar to the oatmeal used so much in Scotland. Taste the hot corn bread, a little heavy, it is true, but perhaps we can learn to make it lighter. Would you prefer a soup of the cream of corn? Ask for it. After which try the fritters, the biscuits, with a little honey or preserves or sirup, pancakes, croquettes.

"In the United States it is consumed in enormous quantities. In our own country, in France, it is cultivated without trouble in almost every part of the country, and it ought to be grown as food for our people. Without doubt we ought to be able to make corn flour or meal and sell it at an equal or less price than to import it. To commence, however, it would perhaps be wiser to give the French public the habit and the taste for this product by supplying the American article. In the meantime our agriculturists will see if corn can be profitably cultivated here.

"Our forefathers knew how to profit by the work of others; let us do the same. As Voltaire says, if we had continued to be satisfied with what we once had, we would still be eating acorns."

Mr. G. D. Jones, of Warsaw, Wis., is visiting with her brother, Mr. M. E. Jones.

Mrs. J. L. Warbasse left for Storm Lake last Friday for a visit with her brother, Elmore Curtis, of that place.

Mrs. Ben King, formerly of Vail, but who is now living in Los Angeles, has been very sick, but we are glad to note that she is now recovering.

H. A. Cook, of Ft. Dodge, was in the city yesterday, and last evening the Knights of Pythias tendered an informal farewell reception to him at Castle Hall.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS. July 27. J. C. Dyson and wife to H. G. Lochmiller, lot 1 blk 43, Milwaukee Land Cos 3d add, wd. \$125 00

July 27. J. L. Warbasse and wife to N. L. Hunt, lots 8 and 9, blk 9, Normal School add Denison, wp. 200 00

ESTIMATING TIMBER. Interesting Work of Division of Forestry in Arkansas Described.

Since the 1st of June a party of ten men from the division of forestry, United States department of agriculture, has been at work on the land of a prominent lumber company in the vicinity of Pine Bluff, Ark., says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

They will remain for most of the summer. The work is carried on in accordance with arrangements made by the division of forestry with owners of timber lands throughout the country. The object is to secure an economical and conservative but at the same time a thoroughly practical and businesslike plan of management for the owners of such timber lands.

A brief outline of the work may be stated as follows: The tree under consideration here is the short leaf pine (Pinus echinata), and in the first place its "rate of growth" is worked out. This is done by what is called "stem analysis," which is simply a careful measurement of trees which have been cut down and sawn into logs. Diameter and weight measurements are taken, and the age of the tree is determined by counting the rings. In this way can be ascertained just how much wood a tree adds to itself in any given number of years, so that one can tell, for instance, how long it will be before a young pine, say, 10 inches in diameter will reach a merchantable size.

Having found out the rate of growth of the pine, the next thing is to make an exact estimate of the amount of timber actually standing on the tract. This is done by measuring all the trees on sample acres throughout the whole 95,000 acres of the tract, the diameter of each tree being taken by means of calipers. As the contents of a tree for any given diameter have already been calculated from the felled trees, it is a simple matter to estimate the amount of standing timber in board feet for each sample acre. This is a much more accurate method than that followed by an "estimator," who, however skillful he may be, relies to a certain extent on guesswork, whereas the work of the division of forestry is based upon actual measurements.

The main point to be ascertained is this: If the company cuts over its whole tract, say, in a period of 30 years, removing all trees down to a fixed diameter, will the young trees which are left standing furnish the company with a second crop at the end of this 30 year period, from which the company can cut the same number of board feet per acre as is now being cut? Of course all depends upon what trees are left standing during the present cutting, and the division of forestry will determine down to what diameter it is now safe to cut, with an eye on a second crop, say after a period of 30 years.

NEW FASHION IN COATS. Style of Latest Garment Introduced by the Prince of Wales.

The Prince of Wales has started a new fashion in coats which has set the hearts of the modern Beau Brummels fluttering, says the London correspondent of the New York Herald.

His royal highness appeared at the queen's garden party in a single breasted frock coat.

The coat, as seen from the back, presents the same appearance as the usual well made "frock." The length is that decreed this season, and the telltale buttons at the back strike that happy medium in the small of the back which is considered the correct thing this year.

The lapels in the front are cut in the usual way, but the silk facings reach to their extreme edge. The coat, which is cut so as just to meet across the chest, is furnished with buttons not intended for use.

Explaining the mysteries of the new royal garment to a reporter recently, the makers of the coat said:

"It has three great advantages—it is far out of the common, it is cooler for hot weather than the double breasted coat and affords more opportunities for displaying a fancy vest to advantage."

Inquiries at other west end tailoring establishments showed that already a demand has set in for coats similar to that worn by the prince.

Dr. C. S. Leech, New Dentist, over Bank of Denison. Special attention to Crown and Bridge work

MARKET REPORT. Wheat. 65 Corn. 33 Oats. 25 Hogs. \$4.50@4.60 Butter. 12 Eggs. 7

CHINA'S WAR SPIRIT.

WHY THE MOSS GROWN EMPIRE IS STIRRING FOR ACTION.

Influence of the War With Japan, China Angered and Aroused—"China For the Chinese" and "Let Us Alone" the Popular Watchwords.

(Copyright, 1900, by G. L. Kilmer.)

CHINA is a classic land of revolutions. Leaving out of account the uprisings which have amounted to revolutions the numerous rebellions have involved areas and populations larger than the southern Confederacy. The last great rebellion of the purely Chinese element continued in full force over 15 years. This was the Taiping rebellion, which was finally crushed by English aid.

The Chinese social and political organization tends to armed uprisings. The imperial government is weak, and the people look to themselves for redress against all classes of evils. Although under an imperial regime, China is really ruled in its local affairs by the simplest form of democratic principles. After patiently enduring grievances for a long period the populace arises and in its blind yet irresistible way enters a bloody protest. More powerful than a red sealed edict from Peking is the mysterious appeal placarded in every village of the disturbed provinces.

Whether or not the present movement indicates that China is making her last stand against the encroachment of foreigners, either Asiatic or European, it is certain that the people have been for generations at least brooding over the sway of influences which are not purely Chinese. There are vast districts in China where it is said the population prides itself upon being of a purely Chinese strain and that in those districts not only the national spirit, but what passes in other countries as patriotism, is the strongest. That fact shows that there is an element at work in China and has been for centuries which in time of general upheavals must assert itself either in blind fury or in a methodical and systematic movement to assert its views and principles.

The last national struggle of China was against the Tartars, who came down from the north and first conquered and overran the country, then were driven from power and forced back across the border. Eventually they reconquered China, and since that time the dynasty and dominating influences have been Manchoo, or foreign from the point of view of the true blooded Chinese.

It would be strange that if in an old civilization like China there should not be degeneracy, and in the Manchoo element in the government may be found evidences of degeneration. The court, courtiers and the royalty have gone from bad to worse until at the present time the souls which dominate at Peking are of the vilest stamp. In other words, the government of China is rotten ripe for change. Is the best element of China determined to make the change, and when the change comes will that element get the upper hand? It may be that China has for the last 50 years been simply brooding over the evils which have rested upon or threaten her, but the events of the last few weeks show that the powers of Europe have underrated the strength of the national movement among the Chinese. The war with Japan unquestionably opened the eyes of the thinking man in China as nothing short of war and a defeat would have done. There were two parties at the time of the war, one for and one against clashing with Japan. The throne secretly entered into the war, met with humiliating defeat and was compelled to show that humiliation in public, whereas the conservative Chinese element was not in favor of the war until after it had begun and the nation was humbled by the pygmy race from across the Yellow sea. Then the dormant faculties of the empire began to awake. China was not ready for war when it came, not ready in sentiment and not ready in military preparation, but when the war ended the entire nation was filled with a fighting spirit. The peace which the rulers negotiated with Japan was more unpopular than the war itself, and under some forms of government undoubtedly there would have been an armed revolution, overthrowing the dynasty and at the same time recovering from Japan what had been taken from China by force of arms. After the cession of valuable territory to Japan as the result of the war there followed the cession of domain to Russia, to England and to Germany, all of which the conservative element opposed.

The encroachments by the foreigners since the irruption by Japan into the affairs of the old kingdom may seem trivial, but taken in conjunction with the events of the past 50 years the wise heads of China must be convinced that the work cannot go on much longer without not only destroying the integrity of China, but the structure of her civilization. It is for her civilization that China will fight if she fights at all. Material wealth is under the ban of the religious teachings of China. For this reason all the promises of greatness through the adoption of foreign ways do not appeal to the Chinese. Their cry is and has been for generations, "We wish to be let alone!" And under all the conquests of China by outside peoples the

Chinese have always held their own. When the Tartar hordes swept down from the north, they destroyed nothing in China except what they cut out with a sword and wiped out with a torch. They did not impose Tartar civilization upon the Chinese, and when the final conquest of China was made the conquerors adopted the civilization of the Chinese rather than force their own upon them. It is this same conservatism that causes the Chinese in all parts of the world to live in colonies by themselves with their own forms of government, subject of course to the general laws of the country in which they live. But they do not adopt foreign civilization, and they do not want foreign civilization imposed upon China. Recently a Chinaman in London, stating the case of his people against Europeans, said:

Consider your missionaries. They come with a new religion, upon the main principles of which they are bitterly divided among themselves. They tell us that unless we accept their doctrines we shall suffer eternal punishment. They frighten our children and the more weakminded of our older people and create all kinds of dissensions between families and individuals. No wonder that we will not tolerate them.

If we wanted your railways and machines, we could, of course, buy them. But we do not. We have no use for them. We have learned to do without them. Yet you say you will force us to work. We number 400,000,000 human beings, and who could withstand us if we chose to assert our power? Do you think we are unconscious of it all? On the contrary, we understand it only too well. Let the white races of the earth appreciate the fact that we and not they are their masters.

There have been 20 so called successful invasions of China. But what has happened? Have invaders dominated the Chinese? No. The conquerors have absorbed their conquerors. All have become Chinese. The very Jews who have come among us have been absorbed by our race, a thing which has never happened elsewhere.

Let me repeat that all the forces which divide men in the west have practically no existence in China. Politics, religion, private ambitions, the desire for expansion, land hunger, gold hunger—all these have no existence in China. You think that because the Chinaman is inert, careless and simple he is a child. There never was a greater mistake.

He has learned the secret of being happy. His life is placid, and nothing troubles him so long as his conscience is clear. There you have our character in a sentence. Let us alone, and we will let you alone.

Li Hung Chang is still more emphatic and speaks for the highest minds in China. He declared in a recent interview, printed in the New York Journal, that foreign missionaries ask the Chinese people every day of their lives to refrain from obeying the laws of China. As to the charge that the Chinese play false in politics, the viceroy says it is only what other nations do constantly. Besides, it is done under duress for self preservation. "One great nation after another comes along with a knife at our throats and wants to rob us. As long as we feel the point of the steel we say, of course, what you want us to say, but when the danger is over we forget all about the incident."

No nation, he says, respects the contracts made at the point of the sword after becoming strong enough to fight the foe. Only the envy, rivalry and hatred of European powers save China.

Li Hung Chang has faith in his own people. Looking forward to a clash with the European nations, he says: "You criticize our sullen attitude. Do you expect us to make love to you because you robbed us? Ah, we know your programme well enough. The north for Russia, a good part of south and central China for England, the rest for France and Germany—so it has been planned. We are to retain nothing. Everything for the foreigner, nothing for the Chinese. But one cannot do away with 500,000,000 people by sleight of hand. It may not be very difficult to defeat

us, but to conquer us will be a hard job, I assure you. It is like eating a real Chinese meal. A courageous Englishman or American may tackle it, but I doubt that he will digest it."

The fact that China has rested so long under the evils of the time without protest is not a guarantee for peace. The people are slow by nature and averse to strife. From the Chinese point of view domination of the Asiatic foreigner has lasted 300 years too long. The irruption of the European foreigners began half a century ago. Possibly John Chinaman thinks that now or never is the time to call a halt.

Quite Frank About It. He—I have come to ask for your hand. She (teasing)—Which hand? He—The one with the most diamonds.

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Illinois Central. Going East.

No. 3. Chicago & St. Paul Limited—9:48 a. m. No. 4. Chicago Express—9:30 a. m. No. 25. Omaha & St. Paul Express—9:30 a. m. No. 32. Fort Dodge Passenger—6:53 p. m. No. 82. Chicago Manifest & Stock—11:15 p. m. No. 82. Fast Stock—8:30 a. m. No. 94. Local Freight—1:06 p. m.

Going West. No. 1. Omaha Limited—5:57 a. m. No. 3. Omaha Express—1:50 p. m. No. 25. St. Paul & Omaha Express—7:37 p. m. No. 31. Council Bluffs Passenger—8:00 p. m. No. 51. Manifest Freight—8:04 p. m. No. 61. Omaha Stock—11:15 p. m. No. 93. Local Freight—9:20 a. m. —means daily, —daily except Sunday, c daily except Saturday.

No. 2 arrives Chicago 10:20 a. m. No. 4 arrives Chicago 7:00 a. m. No. 2 arrives St. Paul 8:00 a. m., at Minneapolis 7:30 a. m. No. 25 arrives St. Paul 7:30 p. m., at Minneapolis 7:00 p. m. Freight trains No. 93 and No. 94 carry passengers. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points. H. E. CASNER, Agent.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul at Arion GOING WEST.

No. 1 Passenger—6:31 a. m. No. 91. Way Freight—8:34 a. m. No. 3. Passenger—1:88 p. m.

GOING EAST. No. 2. Passenger—9:00 a. m. No. 31. Passenger—7:32 p. m. No. 2. Passenger—8:35 p. m. Nos. 2, 3, 91 and 94 daily except Sunday.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES. Chicago & Northwestern. Going East.

No. 2. Overland Limited—9:02 p. m. No. 4. Colorado Special—9:10 a. m. No. 6. Atlantic Express—7:14 p. m. No. 8. Chicago Express—all stops—2:30 p. m. No. 16. Local to Chicago—8:55 p. m. No. 24. Way Freight—11:30 a. m. No. 40. Freight—3:00 p. m.

Going West. No. 1. Overland Limited—5:54 a. m. No. 9. Fast Mail—don't stop—6:47 a. m. No. 5. Chicago Express—all stops—1:50 p. m. No. 3. Colorado Special—9:18 p. m. No. 15. Fast Mail—don't stop—12:50 p. m. No. 11. Local to Council Bluffs—stops—7:55 a. m. No. 39. Way Freight—9:40 a. m. No. 23. Freight—12:50 p. m.

Western Iowa Division—Boyer Valley Line. Leave Denison—7:25 a. m. 6:55 p. m. Arrive Wall Lake—9:00 a. m. 8:15 p. m. Leave Wall Lake—10:30 a. m. 8:40 p. m. Arrive Denison—1:10 p. m. 10:15 p. m. No trains Sunday.

Wall Lake, Boyer & Mondamin. Freight. Going West. Passenger. 10:15 a. m. Boyer. 3:15 p. m. Going East. 5:08 p. m. Boyer. 11:15 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL EXCURSION RATES.

Waterloo, Iowa, Annual State Meeting Grand Lodge K. of P. and Rathbone Sisters. Aug. 7-9. Open rate of fare and one-third from points in Iowa. On sale from points within one hundred miles Aug. 4-8, and from all other points in Iowa Aug. 6-8. All tickets limited to Aug. 10.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, State Firemen's Tournament. August 7-10. One fare rate. On sale August 6 and 7 and from points within 150 miles August 8 also. Limit August 11.

Home-Seekers Excursions, twice each month during 1900. One fare rate plus \$2.00. See other notices.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Farmers National Congress, Aug. 21-31. One fare plus \$2. On sale August 18 and 19th, limit Sept. 3d. Tickets may be routed one line going and returning another west of the Missouri River.

Waterloo, Iowa, Young Peoples Convention and Camp Meeting of Evangelical Association, August 23-28. Fare and one-third on certificate plan from points in Iowa.

Chicago, Grand Army of the Republic 34th Annual Encampment, August 27-31. One fare rate. On sale August 25-29, limit September 1st with extension to September 30th by depositing ticket before September 2d and paying fee of fifty cents.

Detroit, Mich., Biennial Conclave Knights of Pythias, August 27-September 1. Rate will be announced later. Personally conducted excursion to Colorado, August 21st. Detailed information will be given on application, and in later notices and advertising matter.

Further information concerning any of these excursions will be furnished by any Illinois Central Ticket Agent, or on application to J. F. MERRY, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt. Dubuque, Iowa.

Washington

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And Save Strength



"KILL THE FOREIGNERS!"

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