

Why Go Hungry

When for a small sum of money your appetite may be satisfied, and you go your way rejoicing.

The Calumet

Is in the business of satisfying appetites. We cater to just your wants and we can satisfy you. Warm Meals, Lunches, Fruits, Tobaccos and Cigars.

LYMAN & LARSON, Broadway, Denison, P. S.—TRY OUR OYSTER STEWS.

Capital \$100,000.

Deposits, \$400,000

Crawford County State Bank

DENISON, IOWA.

The Best Security for Depositors. Farm Loans at Five Per Cent Interest.

This Bank is incorporated under the laws of the State of Iowa. This gives the best security to all depositors, not only to the amount of stock, but the personal property of each shareholder is held to the amount of his share for any loss to the bank.

Business Sold. Insurance Written. Loans Negotiated. L. CORNWELL, President. GEORGE NAEVE, M. E. JONES, C. J. KEAMING, Directors.

W. A. McHENRY, Pres

SEARS McHENRY, Cashier

First National Bank DENISON, IOWA.

Capital and Surplus, \$125,000.00. Deposits, 425,000.00. Loans, 450,000.00.

With our thirty years of experience in the banking business and our large capital and constant increasing deposits we are able to take care of our customers at the lowest rates.

MONEY TO LOAN ON LONG OR SHORT TIME.

L. M. SHAW, P. es. C. F. KUEHNLE Vice-Pres. C. L. VOSS, Cash

BANK OF DENISON.

General Banking Business Conducted.

Exchange Bought and Sold. Long and Short Time Loans at Lowest Rates. Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

Accounts of all Branches of Business Conducted.

Personal attention given to investments for local patrons. Business conducted in English or German.]

SHAW, SIMS & KUEHNLE, LAWYERS.

REAL ESTATE LOANS AT LOWEST RATES.



CRAWFORD COUNTY Real Estate Exchange

E. GULICK, Man'gr.

Denison, Iowa.

Farms and Town Property Sold or Exchanged on Commission.

LOANS NEGOTIATED.

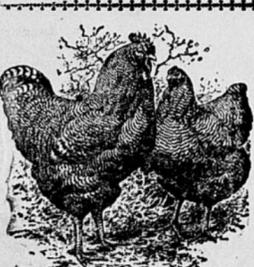
Abstracts of Title Furnished. Taxes Paid and Rents Collected.

Any business entrusted to me will receive prompt and careful attention.

MONEY TO LOAN on Real Estate security. No. 1 \$1,000.00, but a few \$100 Apply to E. Gulick, Room No. 3, Gulick & Solomon block Denison, Iowa.

OR SALE Several choice improved farms, close to school and market. Call on or address E. Gulick, the leading real estate agent, Denison, Ia.

FOUR SALE Choice resident properties and unimproved town lots on easy terms. E. Gulick, real estate and loan agent, Denison, Iowa.



BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS!

More than 100 of the Finest and best Strains For sale at reasonable prices. Address

MRS. E. GIRARD, Schleswig, Iowa.

FOREIGN BANK METHODS.

The Undeveloped System in Use in Continental Europe.

A bank check is looked upon with suspicion in Italy. Practically no small tradesman would take a check, and none of them keeps a bank account. It was still more surprising to me to find that such a statement would be almost literally true of Paris itself.

"These cages are for our city collectors," I was told. "When a small merchant borrows from the Bank of France, he does not, as with you in America, borrow a bank credit and have his loan merely added to his balance on the books of the bank. With us the merchant, when he makes a loan, gets the actual money and takes it away. He probably has no bank account with us. He writes no checks. When the loan is due, he does not, as would be the case in your banks, come in and pay his indebtedness with a check; instead of that we send a collector to him, and that collector is repaid the loan in actual currency. Two hundred men start out from the Bank of France every morning to collect matured loans. Several days each month it is necessary to send out 400 men, and on the 1st and the 15th of each month 600 collectors go out."

These collectors were unformed men, carrying leather pouches, in which they have the matured notes and which are later filled with currency as the collections are made from the bank's borrowers.

I stood at the paying teller's desk as I went farther along in my tour of the Bank of France. As I halted there the man who happened to be at the window at the moment presented a check for 50,000 francs. The money was counted out and handed over to him, stored away in a big wallet, and he passed on. I asked if it were not unusual for a man to draw out so much currency and was told that it was not. It was but another illustration of how undeveloped is the banking system of continental Europe in its uses by the general public.—Scribner's Magazine.

FLOWER AND TREE.

Palms and ferns should never be allowed to stand in a draft.

When moss is seen on fruit trees, it may be taken as evidence of lack of thrift in the trees.

The ideal soil in which to set a plant is one that is moist, without being water soaked, neither too dry nor too wet. Dust is a great enemy of window plants in connection with dry heat. Care must be taken to keep the air moist.

In India the tea plant is naturally a tree, but by means of pruning it is kept so small that it seems to be only a bush.

For setting in a dry soil the plant should be well rooted and stocky, as it must depend on the roots it already has to make a start.

Vines of all kinds flower and fruit freely only after they have reached the top of their support. When they have "arrived," they set about blooming.

Peonies should be planted in October. Once planted they should not be disturbed, but should be allowed to form strong clumps. Thus treated the flowers increase in size and beauty with each succeeding season.

Brain Weights.

The average weight of a Scotchman's brain is sixty ounces, an Englishman's forty-nine, a Frenchman's a little over forty-five. The weight of Dutch, Prussian, Italian and Lapp brains come near that of the Englishman, while the German brain is in many instances heavier. The Polish brain is forty-seven ounces. Among Hindoo and other races in India it is from forty-one to forty-four ounces, but Mussulmans average more and the Khonds, one of the aboriginal races of India, much less—not quite thirty-eight ounces. Traveling toward China, the brain weight of the tribes there settled increases. In Africa the average weight is from forty-three to forty-eight ounces; in America that of the Indian averages forty-seven ounces; in Australia from forty to forty-two ounces.

Origin of Word Gringo. The word "gringo," which Mexicans apply to Americans when speaking of them with contempt, is said to have had its origin thus: During the Mexican war our soldiers got into the habit of calling the simple Mexican soldiers whom they took prisoners "greenies," to signify their ignorance of things in general and of military tactics especially. The Mexicans retaliated by calling the Americans "greenies," and this word finally degenerated into "gringos."

Her Smile.

He looked despairingly into vacancy. "I have had my misgivings," he said in a dull, passionless voice, "but now I am sure. Your laugh shows me you are utterly heartless."

"She turned pale. "Heavens!" she cried in terror. "Did I open my mouth as wide as that?"

Candid.

"Do you mean to say that you have not read all of Shakespeare's plays?" "No," answered Miss Cayenne. "To tell the truth, I did not mean to say it. As in the case of most people, the confession slipped out quite by accident."—Washington.

The iron pen mentioned by Job in the book of that name in the Bible is supposed to have been a steel graver used for cutting inscriptions on stone.

SAMOAN COSTUMES.

Made With a Hatchet, a Club and a Pot of Paint.

In the south seas dresses are made with a hatchet, a club and a pot of paint. Every housewife is her own robe and habit maker. When she feels the need of a new gown, she goes and chops down a tree. When her husband needs a new suit, she chops down another tree. That is easy, for men and women are clad exactly alike—a plain fold of cloth caught about the waist and hanging loosely to the knee or shin. The races inhabiting the islands of the tropical Pacific are almost alone in having no idea of the loom and the various arts of the spinner and weaver. This lack is undoubtedly due to the natural provision of material which renders a woven cloth unnecessary to this primitive people. The only fabric used in that part of the world is a crude, tough paper made of bast. The tree from which the material is derived is the paper mulberry, or Broussonetia papyrifera, which is grown in plantations under the sole charge of women and is also found wild in all parts of the islands. In archipelagoes so highly advanced as Samoa and Tonga, where women have none of the coarser work to do, the entire care of the mulberry plantations rests with the women of each village.

The trees are planted closely to insure a spindling growth without lateral branches. The plant will grow from seed. In such a climate there is no difficulty about getting things to grow, but experience has shown that better results follow the planting of twigs from the sturdier wild trees. In about three years from planting the tree will be in the best condition for the clothmakers. In that time it will attain a height of twelve feet or more, and the trunk will have a uniform diameter of rather less than two inches. About four feet of the trunk is waste and not available for the particular purpose for which the tree is grown; the first two feet from the base is too tough to work well, and the two feet at the top is too soft. If the tree is properly grown and left to mature, there will be available for the clothmaker a stick of eight feet in the clear and as straight as a measuring rod, without knots or branches and of uniform girth throughout.—New York Tribune.

A Story of a Father's Love.

Old Mr. — has an only daughter. They are of lowly rank, but he is honest and industrious. By trade he is a puddler in a foundry, and he earns \$4.50 a day. Twenty years ago the wife and mother died, and the child of five became the old man's pet. Twelve years ago he sold his property and spent all his money in sending her abroad to study music. She came back two years ago a famous singer and a matchless beauty and refused to own her father. He has moved to the east side in order that by living on a pittance he may have \$20 every week to give her to buy clothes. Every week he sends it, and every week she spends it, though she neither sees nor writes to him. Week after week he grows a little prouder and also a little sadder.—City Missionary in Ladies' Home Journal.

December's Names.

December, so called from being the tenth month when the year began in March, has probably had more names conferred upon it than any other of the twelve into which our year is now divided. Among the early Saxons it was called Winter Monat, or winter month. After their conversion to Christianity they called it Heligh Monat, or holy month, in honor of the birth of Christ. In later days in Germany it was called Christ Monat for the same reason. Fires used to be lighted for warmth in this month, and the want of chimneys used to cause a too obvious inconvenience, which led to its being called Fumosis, or smoky. It was also dubbed Cannis, or hoary, from the snows or hoarfrosts which then generally whitened the higher grounds.

The Force of Cyclones.

Careful estimates of the force of a cyclone and the energy required to keep a full fledged hurricane in active operation reveal the presence of a power that makes the mightiest efforts of men appear as nothing in comparison. A force fully equal to over 400,000,000 horsepower was estimated as developed in a West Indian cyclone. This is about fifteen times the power that can be developed by all the means within the range of man's capabilities during the same time. Were steam, water, windmills and the strength of all men and all animals combined they could not at all approach the tremendous force exerted.

A Test of Friendship.

A gentleman has tried the following peculiar way of probing the ties of friendship. He sent letters to twenty intimate friends asking for a loan of a pound. Thirteen of the two dozen friends did not reply at all, five declined to lend the money, two promised to send it on the next day and did not do it, one sent his "last 10 shillings," and only three sent the full sum asked for. The applicant and all the "friends" he had written to are well off.—St. Petersburg Novoe Vremya.

One Sign of Old Age.

Henry—How can a man tell when he begins to get old? John—Well, a man has begun to get old when he finds out that he would rather sit by the fire than go sleigh riding.—Detroit Free Press.

Nerve Required.

Perdita—Did you say, "This is so sudden?" Constance—I didn't have the nerve. You know how he stutters.—Chicago Record-Herald.

DISINFECTING A SHIP.

Melut Heat, a Thorough Germicidal Agent, is Used.

When the vessel has tied up to the wharf in New Orleans, the first step is the removal of the bedding, clothing and cushions and other cloth fabrics to the quarantine shed. Here they are hung on a framework consisting of a series of racks suspended from a long car running on a track and so arranged that when the racks are filled the whole thing may be run inside one of the three great disinfecting cylinders with which the station is equipped.

These cylinders are enormous steel boilers fifty feet in length by eight feet in diameter and fitted inside with continuous coils of steam pipe. The cylinders are covered with asbestos and swathed in felt, and when the cylinder caps are on they are airtight. When the clothing has been placed inside and the cylinders closed, dry heat is forced through the pipes at a temperature of 180 degrees, and this is followed by moist heat raised to a temperature of 230 degrees. The pressure of from six to eight pounds put upon this steam heat is sufficient to force it through heavy mattresses or bundles of clothing.

After a period which varies from thirty minutes to an hour the cylinders are opened, the racks are run out, and the rapid evaporation which follows causes the clothing to dry almost immediately. The clothing is unharmed by this process, and the moist heat is a thorough germicidal agent. It is an interesting fact that if a freshly laundered linen shirt or collar is put into the cylinder it will emerge thoroughly moist and apparently in need of another starching. The evaporation is so rapid, however, that it is immediately restored to its original condition, not even the gloss being removed.—Leslie's Monthly.

YOKOHAMA BY NIGHT.

Lantern Illumination Makes the City Akin to Fairyland.

A row of paper lanterns in the black shadow of a wall is the first impression the newly arrived traveler has of Yokohama as he steps from his "sampan" on to the wharf at night.

The lanterns hang low and almost motionless, but at the word "rickshaw" they begin to sway, and with a silent, almost rhythmic movement they come rushing toward him. A moment later he discovers that each lantern is attached to a rickshaw, which offers for less than half a yen an hour to convey him anywhere his fancy may lead him. But go where he will the lantern is always there, dangling and swaying and dimly flashing.

The lantern on the rickshaw is a characteristic detail of the night picture of Yokohama. It is a series of brilliant dashes of color under a cloudless, starlit sky, fanned by a soft breeze which seems half of the sea and half of the tropics, with smiling, doll-like people gliding about everywhere. It hardly seems real. It isn't fairyland exactly, because fairies are not supposed to be always as picturesque as are these Japanese. Certain it is that few things anywhere in the round world can be more beautiful than lantern lighted Yokohama.

As the occidental crosses the bridge over the canal from the foreign quarter and enters the native city he sees a bewildering maze of lights. Throughout Yokohama gas lamp posts are few and far between, a fact which makes the lantern illumination all the more conspicuous. They are not hung at regular heights or intervals, but make a sort of tangle of soft colored lights over the front of the buildings and even across the street.—New York Mail and Express.

A Case of "Quits."

Clerical Customer (arousing himself from a nap in a barber's chair)—All through, eh?

Barber—Yes, sir; quite some time ago.

Clerical Customer—Indeed! Then I must have been indulging in a quiet nap.

Barber—You surely have, sir.

Clerical Customer—It was certainly very kind of you not to awaken me. The rest has done me good, and I am very thankful to you for what was really a very refreshing sleep.

Barber—Don't mention it, sir. It's only a fair return. I attended service at your church last Sunday.—Boston Courier.

The Crocodile.

The crocodile's lower jaw is not socketed in the skull, as is the case with other animals, but the skull is socketed in the jaw, so that the animal can lift the upper part of its head as upon a hinge and so capture whatever prey may be at hand without going to the trouble of getting upon its legs.

What He Wanted to Say.

"Prisoner at the bar," said the judge, "is there anything you wish to say before sentence is passed on you?"

The prisoner looked wistfully toward the door and remarked that he would like to say "Good evening," if it would be agreeable to the company.

Not a Sensible Man.

Daughter—Oh, mamma, I do wish I were pretty!

Mother—You needn't, dear. Sensible men think very little about beauty.

Daughter—But it isn't sensible men I'm thinking about, mamma; it's Charles!

Shot to Death by Bartender.

Stout City, Jan. 24.—Joseph Russell, a bartender, last night shot and killed Samuel Starks, an employe of the Armour Packing company. The shooting followed a quarrel over a dice game.

BUCK GROVE LETTER

Mr. Walter Towne arrived home Friday with his father who went to meet him in Dakota. We are glad to hear he is getting considerably better.

Several of the young people of this vicinity attended the masquerade ball at Manila last week.

Mr. John Davis' cousins from Denison were here visiting and attending revivals.

The revivals here, conducted by Mr. Matheny, were intending to continue for a few more days, but ended Sunday on account of the sickness of his youngest child.

Bian Isminger and Herm Hain went to Neola Monday, to visit relatives.

Mrs. Cruise has been visiting with her daughter, Mrs. Green. She returned home Wednesday with her husband who drove up from Dunlap.

Mrs. Gigax Jr. and children and Marie Gigax went to Schleswig Friday. She received a telegram that her husband was sick. He has been quarantined for small pox.

Mr. and Mrs. John Tranter, of DeLoit, were callers here this week.

Mr. Pankoe's sale Tuesday proved quite a success.

A very sad accident occurred to Mr. John Brewer who has been staying at his niece's home, Miss Etheline Tillet. He went to Arion Tuesday to see Dr. Evans and returned on No. 4 passenger at 7:30. He started for the house and walked off the north-east end of the depot platform which was about five feet high and fell on his left arm, stunning him so he was not able to get up. He called several times for help and several of the men ran and helped him up and brought him. They are quite sure his arm is broken. Mr. Brewer is quite an old man; we hope it may not be serious.

Irving as a Tipper.

Sir Henry Irving's prodigality toward servants was well illustrated some years ago when he was at Bluff Point, Lake Champlain. He gave the driver of the break which daily ran to Au Sable Chasm \$50 in two weeks and fed the other servants with like recklessness. The guests of the hotel grew very indignant, because there was no getting along with the employees, who almost literally fought among themselves to minister to the needs of the English actor and sadly neglected the rest of the guests.

Lady Help A- plenty.

Mrs. Rangle—I've advertised for a servant for a whole week with no results.

Mrs. Umso—Well, I adv tised for a good looking lady help and had forty-four to select from the first day Baltimore Sun.

Ready For the Expense.

His Finance—Are you sure you would love me just as tenderly if our conditions were reversed—if you were rich and I were poor? He—Reverse our conditions and try me.—Harlem Life.

Satan puts another gridiron on the fire when he sees a man buying beer with the money his wife earned at the wash tub.—Chicago News.

Public Auction.

The undersigned will offer for sale at public auction on his place in Stockholm township, two miles north of DeLoit and five miles south of new Kiron,

TUESDAY, FEB. 4TH,

Commencing at 10 a. m., the following described property: Two head horses, one bay mare, weight 1200; one black gelding, weight 1400; 74 head of cattle consisting of 10 cows, 14 heifers coming one year old, 11 steers coming two years old, 15 heifer calves, 16 steer calves; 25 shoats; about 700 bushels corn, about 500 bushels oats, about 12 tons wild hay, about 12 tons clover hay; farm machinery consisting of one Keystone disc harrow, 3-section harrow, Deere-Mansour corn planter with 100 rods wire, stalk cutter, Deering mower 5-ft cut, 2 hay racks, wagon, spring wagon, 2 1/4-inch plows, 3 tongueless cultivators, bob-sled, fanning mill, grind stone, 2 sets harness, 3 sets fly nets, cook stove and other household goods. Free lunch at noon.

TERMS: All sums of \$10 and under, cash; over that amount a credit of one year will be given on good secured note bearing 8 per cent interest.

Z. T. NIXON.

W. J. McAHREN, Auct.

Big Stock Sale

Having sold my farm I will sell at public sale on section 21, Millford township, 6 miles northeast of Denison, 4 miles west of Val 4 miles southeast of DeLoit, on

MONDAY, FEB. 3, 1903,

Commencing at 10 o'clock sharp.—Five head of good horses; 84 head of cattle consisting of 17 head of choice milk cows, seven fresh and balance coming in soon, 10 head of yearling steers and heifers, 6 head of calves, 1 full-blood Polled Durham bull 2 years old past; 175 head of hogs consisting of 75 head of high grade brood sows bred to full-blood Poland-China boar, 100 head of stock hogs, 1 thoroughbred Poland-China boar; 500 bush ls of corn in crib, 20 tons of oil meal, 15 acres of shock of m in field, 15 feet troughs, quantity hickory and oak stove wood, 10 dozen chickens, 6 individual hog houses, 15 bushels choice seed corn, 100 burr oak fence posts, 3 lumber wagons, 1 platform spring wagon, 1 top buggy, 2 sets harness, hay and hog racks, all of my farm machinery, household goods, etc. This sale will be positive and without reserve.

TERMS:—Sums of \$10 and under, cash. Sums over that amount a credit of one year's time will be given on approved notes with 8 per cent. interest. Free Lunch at Noon.

J. G. SMITH.

W. J. McAHREN, Auct's. AND M. R. McGRATH, BEARS McHENRY, Clerk.