

GREAT GAME IS PROMISED FANS

Denison Scheduled to Play Fast Logan Bunch of Ball Players at Athletic Park Tomorrow.

DENISON'S STATE LEAGUE MAN
Services of Ernie Orvitz, State League Pitcher from Michigan, Secured by the Denison Team.

Baseball fans are promised a splendid game of ball tomorrow, when Logan will meet the local team on the Denison diamond. The home boys have not been asleep since the chauntiqua series, but have been practicing right up to the handle, and are in fine metal. For the game tomorrow the boys hope for a good crowd of rooters and nothing is being spared to put up a first class exhibition.

Ernie Orvitz, former pitcher in the Michigan state league, has been secured as tatter of the ball, and Emil Norman will occupy the catcher's box. The lineup for the game is as follows:

- Pitcher—Ernie Orvitz
- Catcher—Emil Norman
- First Base—Trimble
- Second Base—Mote
- Third Base—Otto
- Shortstop—Richardson
- Left Field—Richardson
- Center Field—Collins
- Right Field—Wyzant

The Logan team will come prepared to play at Logan on Friday, they are doubly anxious to win Thursday's game. They have been playing all season and will well up on team work and fans may look for a stiff and fast game.

Now that Denison has one of the finest parks in the state, and the boys are all home players, the fans in Denison and surrounding territory should give them sufficient encouragement by attending the game. Everybody turn out; the game is called for 3:45.

BOLD ROBBERY HOTEL DENISON

Thieves at Work at the Hotel Denison on Last Saturday Night—Guest Loses \$102 From His Room

JOHN ROGGENCAMP IS VICTIM

Detectives at Work on the Case, But No Results Up to Date—First Robbery at the Hotel.

A daring robbery was pulled off at the Hotel Denison some time during Saturday night and John Roggencamp lost his money to the amount of \$102 and some odd cents. Mr. Roggencamp occupies a room on the third floor of the hotel and when absent from the room had been in the habit of leaving the door unlocked. On returning to his room Sunday evening Mr. Roggencamp had occasion to use some change and picking up a pair of trousers in which he carried his pocket-book, found that the money had been taken from the purse. He immediately notified the management of the hotel and steps were taken to locate the thief. Telegrams were sent to Omaha and Sioux City, but as yet nothing definite has been learned.

Two or three men are under suspicion and detectives are working on the case with a very meager clue. This is the first robbery that has ever taken place in the Hotel Denison under the present management and Landford Nielsen is very anxious that the robber be apprehended and the robber, if found guilty, will be given a very severe punishment.

I. C. SHIPMENTS.

Agent Penny, of the Illinois Central, reports the following shipments over that road for the past week:

- John Saggan, 4 cars of hogs to So. Omaha.
- Henry Adams, 1 car of hogs to So. Omaha.
- Herman Pophin, 1 car of hogs to So. Omaha.
- Hans Thies, 1 car of hogs to So. Omaha.

C. & N. W. SHIPMENTS.

Agent Wolf, of the Northwestern, reports the following shipments over that road during the past week:

- Sioux City Horse Co., 1 car of horses to Sioux City.
- Nicholson Produce Co., 1 car of eggs for San Francisco.
- Keith Vawter Chautauqua Co., 1 car of chautauqua outfit for Ottumwa.
- P. T. Flinn, 1 car of hogs to South Omaha.
- A. Petersen, 2 cars of hogs to Chicago.
- A. Petersen, 1 car of cattle to Chicago.

Three new subscribers were added to the Review's already large list of subscribers the first of the week. The Review list keeps increasing by leaps and bounds and goes to show that the people of Crawford county want the news while it is news.

AN EDUCATIONAL OUTING.

Camping out at the Iowa State Fair is one of the most delightful outings which can be experienced here in Iowa, as it combines recreation and education to an unusual degree. The beautiful camping grounds, with city water, electric lights and with supplies near at hand, have the conveniences of a city home. Prices charged for tents are very reasonable. There is a grocery store near the camping grounds, and milk wagons and other supply wagons visit the camp regularly. Thousands of Iowans take their annual vacation camping at the Iowa State Fair. The Fair will be held this year Aug. 26 to Sept. 4.

"PORK BARREL" ROAD BUILDING.

When enthusiastic advocates of good roads from all parts of the country meet in convention it is inevitable that a number of ill considered plans should be proposed, plans that would do far more harm than good to the cause.

One of these is the proposition that the federal government should vote an indefinite number of millions for the work and place the money in the hands of the local authorities. That simply means dividing it among the congressmen that have returned congressmen with a pull. It is the old rivers and harbors plan, which has wasted more millions of public money than would suffice to build a road from Detroit to New Orleans and keep it in repair for twenty years, not to speak of laying out a grassy boulevard strip and a footwalk on either side of it. This money has been deliberately shoveled into little harbors that were never heard of before and that which never sheltered anything bigger than a tug or a fishing boat.—Better Roads.

P. O. DEPARTMENT AND GOOD ROADS.

It Directs Co-operation With Authorities For Improvement.

Good roads movements throughout the country are to have substantial support from the postoffice department.

First Assistant Postmaster General Toper has notified officially postmasters of all classes that "it is the desire of the department that they co-operate with state and county authorities in the endeavor to improve the condition of the public roads.

"The department's attention," continues Mr. Toper, "has been attracted to proclamations issued from time to time by the governors of states designating certain days as good roads days, and postmasters, as representatives in their communities of the national government, are expected to manifest as active an interest in this movement as is consistent with the proper performance of their official duties."

COST OF DRAGGING ROADS.

C. F. Chase of North Dakota Agricultural College Gives Estimates.

At the home farm in southeastern Nebraska, writes Professor Chase, there is a stretch of road a half mile in length that we have dragged for seven



DRAGGING A COUNTRY ROAD.

years. Only once during this period has this road been worked with anything but the drag. Two years ago the side ditches were cleaned with the common road grader.

A careful record of the time taken to keep this road dragged has been kept, and for the first five years it runs as follows:

Two trips for one man and one team requiring one hour's time for one dragging is the basis taken. The first year we dragged it fifteen times, the second thirteen, the third seventeen, the fourth twelve and the fifth fourteen times, or seventy-one draggings of one hour's time during five years. This at 20 cents an hour for man and team is \$125 a year for the half mile. For a mile it would be \$352 annual cost of maintenance. Another road in the immediate vicinity cost less than \$10 per mile annually. The soil is not quite as heavy as Red river soil, but the rainfall is a little more than thirty inches. A case is noted in Public Roads Bulletin 48, United States department of agriculture, where the cost of similar maintenance of roads in Arkansas was \$11 per mile. State Engineer Gerhart of Kansas puts the range of cost for dragging at from \$4 to \$10.

The cost for North Dakota should not be over \$10 per mile, while in most cases it would be much less, the cost depending upon the character of the soil, the rainfall, traffic and grade. As an average for all dirt roads I would place the annual cost of maintenance at \$7.50 per mile or \$400,730 to drag in a satisfactory manner the roads in North Dakota one year.

The total expenditure on public roads of North Dakota outside of towns in 1911 was \$291,540. If properly organized and if the people were educated we could properly maintain our earth road with present road fund and have \$230,800 left for bridges, new construction, etc.

NEWS OF THE CITY CHURCHES

Rev. G. P. Mitchell, of Des Moines, Will Preach at Baptist Church on Next Sunday.

SERVICE AT THE PRESBYTERIAN
Different Societies of the Methodist Church Hold Interesting Meetings—Union Services Sunday

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Rev. G. P. Mitchell, of Des Moines, Baptist Missionary secretary, will preach at the Baptist church next Sunday morning at 10:30. A special collection will be taken for missions. This is to be our part in clearing up all missionary debts, of which only about seventy thousand dollars remain and for which \$204,000 were pledged at the Boston convention.

Sunday school at twelve o'clock. This is missionary Sunday and a talk will be given by Rev. Mitchell.

B. Y. P. U. at seven o'clock. Union services at 8 o'clock at the Baptist church, Rev. Senesky preaching the sermon.

Prayer meeting Thursday evening at eight o'clock.

The W. L. C.'s will meet Saturday afternoon at three o'clock on the church lawn. Bring all your dolls and sewing materials. The dressed dolls are to be left at the parsonage.

Come to all these services and enjoy our newly decorated church.

Presbyterian Church.
Do you need to eat in hot weather? Do you need to keep at work? Yes, of course, these things are necessary. Why less necessary to keep the soul nourished by your daily prayer and bible; why less necessary to attend upon Divine services?

Our summer morning services during August will prove helpful and inspiring to you. Next Sunday the usual service at 10:30. An object talk about "A Leaf of Bread" will be given to the children by the pastor, in connection with the service.

Please make a special effort to attend Sunday school following morning service. We need every one this coming Sunday. Were you missing last Sunday? Resolve to answer "Present" at the roll call the coming Sunday.

Union evening services at the Baptist church at 8 o'clock.

Methodist Church Notes.
The regular morning church service will be held next Sunday at 10:30 followed by Sunday school at 12:00.

The Philathea and Baraca classes are now engaged in a contest which will increase the church attendance of the young people.

Members of the Epworth League are urged to attend meetings at 7:00 p. m. Sunday.

Union church services will be held at the Baptist church, Rev. Dr. Senesky being the preacher for the evening.

Weekly Weather Bulletin.

For the week ending July 26, 1914. High temperatures, bright sunshine and generally dry weather prevailed during the last seven days. The average temperature was about 5 degrees above the normal, and the daily maximum readings were above 100 degrees on two or three days in the southern districts. Showers occurred in nearly all parts of the state, but the amounts of rainfall were light, except in a few localities of small area. The drought has been injurious to pastures, potatoes and spring seeded clover and timothy, and has damaged corn to some extent in the southern counties, but even there it is not beyond redemption for an average yield. As a whole the crop is still in good condition, but would be benefited by rain, and the late planted fields must have rain soon to insure good earing. The small grain harvest is practically completed and threshing is well advanced in central and northern districts.

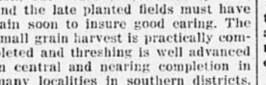
The yield of grain is variable, ranging from fair to good. Wheat ranges from 29 to 30 bushels per acre; barley 16 to 25, and oats from 29 to 45 bushels. A reliable estimate of the average yields cannot now be given on account of the limited number of reports received. The storm of the 15th blew off many apples in Page and Fremont counties. Water for stock is very scarce in southern districts.—Geo. M. Chappel, Director.

BIG EXHIBIT OF SHORTHORNS, IOWA STATE FAIR, AUG. 26 TO SEPT. 4.

A Chicago university professor says the cow-kraunches of 100,000 years ago were four feet long. The end set of horns, then, we presume, were elephants.

When a British cabinet officer is called "the meanest criminal in the house of commons" one can only surmise what the spokesman thinks of the others.

Great Britain is now also a billion dollar country, if the rank is to be measured by the national budget. But John Bull does not seem a bit proud of it.



A CHICAGO UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR SAYS THE COW-KRAUNCHES OF 100,000 YEARS AGO WERE FOUR FEET LONG.

A Melodious Voice

By F. A. MITCHEL

I awoke, or, rather, came to consciousness, with a soreness all over my body and a burning thirst. I was lying on the ground looking up at the stars. For a moment I did not know why I was there. Then suddenly it all came back to me—a long brown line along the edge of a wood, the order to advance, a volley of clicks as the Confederates cocked their muskets, then a cloud of smoke and a storm of bullets. I was one who fell, and for awhile men tramped to and fro over me. After that I knew nothing.

Now it was dark. I managed to change my position by turning on my side. I could see lights moving about. Then I heard the words: "Bring a stretcher."

"They were not spoken in a man's voice, but a woman's. Moreover, the tones were soft and melodious. Was it the contrast with what might be expected on a battlefield that moved me, or was the voice really sweet? I listened and heard it again:

"Poor fellow! Gently, boys. There. Now carry him over there to the surgeon."

Surely it was sympathetic. But it was more—it was a voice that I felt sure I would never forget. If I should hear it among a hundred others I would recognize it.

We were near enough to Richmond for our cannon to be heard there all day. Doubtless this was some woman from there, who had come out to minister to the wounded. She was, however, giving us, her enemies, her attention, for the Confederates had not been in this exact part of the field. She went from me, speaking in that same melodious voice, first encouraging the wounded man being carried on the stretcher. Then I knew by her words that she was kneeling over some other unfortunate.

"Poor boy! You should be with your mother instead of here."

Those were the last words I heard her speak. I had hoped that she would stay by me, but we were lying very thick, and only a few could be favored.

I never forgot the voice I heard on that battlefield. I thought of it all through the period when I was recovering from my wound and wondered if I should ever meet its possessor. I was sent north by sea and after regaining my strength joined my regiment shortly before the battle of Gettysburg. I was with our army before Petersburg and when Richmond was evacuated was one of those who entered the city.

While in the Confederate capital I went to a hospital to see an officer who was ill. I was sitting by his cot in a ward containing perhaps a hundred invalids. Near by was a screen used to protect a man who was dying. I heard a voice say:

"I will give your message if I have to take it myself."

It was the voice I had heard on the battlefield.

I was anxious to get a glimpse of its owner, but at the moment the man I was with was endeavoring to impress upon me something he wished me to do for him. As soon as I could get away from him I went for a look behind the screen. I saw only a corpse.

That was the disappointment of my life. I made inquiries for the woman I wished to see, but could only describe her as a woman with a sweet voice. It was not enough. There were a number of ladies there with sweet voices.

Besides, I was a soldier with other things to occupy me than looking for a woman I had never seen. At any rate, I left Richmond without seeing or again hearing her.

The war having closed, my regiment with others was sent north and after the grand review at Washington was mustered out. I had studied a profession before entering the military service and on returning to civil life occupied myself with my profession. I continued to be haunted by that melodious voice. I met women who were attractive to me; but, somehow, if I especially liked one of them she was sure to repel me by a harsh tone in speaking. Several years passed, and though I was domestic in my tastes and would have liked to be married I remained single.

Being called to Washington on business with the government, I was in the treasury department one morning amid a number of women clerks when I asked one of them where I should apply for certain information I wished.

"Go to the third auditor's office on the next floor above."

I had found her. "Were you not on the field," I asked, "after one of the battles near Richmond in 1862, succoring the wounded?"

"I was."

"And when we northern men occupied Richmond did you not one day in a hospital take a message for a dying man?"

"I did."

"I lay near where you were on that battlefield and was near you when you received that message."

"Have you ever seen me before?"

"No."

"Then how have you recognized me?"

"By your voice."

Her voice, though sweet, was not noticeably so. It was the surroundings amid which I had heard it and the tenderness called forth by pity. And this is how I, a northern man, came to marry a southern woman.

NEGOTIATES FOR \$1000 GYMNASIUM

School Board Accepts Liberal Donation from C. L. Voss for Apparatus to Furnish Gymnasium

WORK AT THE HEATING PLANT
Cement Work About Completed and Big 70 Foot Chimney Will Next Be Tackled.

Contractor Frank Bolton has finished a greater part of the cement work of the new heating plant for the central school building. Mr. Bolton was delayed somewhat on account of the side walls of the excavation caving in after he had all the forms in place. The last of the concrete was put in the forms several days ago and as soon as it sets the frames will be removed. It will be several weeks before the heating plant is in readiness for use as a large brick chimney 70 feet in height will have to be constructed.

The school board is now negotiating for \$1,000 worth of gymnasium apparatus for the high school gymnasium, which will be conducted in the old Germania opera house. C. L. Voss has donated the money for the apparatus, which will consist of horizontal bars, traveling rings, basket ball equipment, steel lockers and other equipment used in first class gymnasiums. Denison has long been in need of a first class gymnasium and the vacating of the old opera house has made this possible. As the school board did not have available money with which to purchase the necessary apparatus, Mr. Voss showed his public spiritedness by donating \$1,000.

Farm and Garden

POULTRY BREEDING.

An Oregon Hen Lays Three Hundred Eggs Within a Year.

The 200 egg hen has arrived! At least Oregon claims to have her, says the Country Gentleman. This appears to be the world's record for fowls. The Oregon champion deserves the ribbon for America, and her record is all the more convincing since she was one of a pen in which another hen laid 291 eggs. The best five hens of the flock are said to have exceeded 280 eggs each, while the entire flock of forty hens averaged more than 210 eggs each a year.

While it is true that high records, achieved by special breeding and feeding,

ing, may have little significance to the commercial poultryman, they do give more grounds for the hope that the commercial hen with the ability of producing 200 eggs or thereabouts each year may some time not be rare. Of course the 200 egg hen is no more the commercial standard today than is the cow that can produce 1,000 pounds of butter in a year, but no one will deny that the 1,000 pound cow has had a lot to do with the formation of herds that average 700 pounds a year. Likewise, with the 300 egg hen

ing, may have little significance to the commercial poultryman, they do give more grounds for the hope that the commercial hen with the ability of producing 200 eggs or thereabouts each year may some time not be rare. Of course the 200 egg hen is no more the commercial standard today than is the cow that can produce 1,000 pounds of butter in a year, but no one will deny that the 1,000 pound cow has had a lot to do with the formation of herds that average 700 pounds a year. Likewise, with the 300 egg hen

ing, may have little significance to the commercial poultryman, they do give more grounds for the hope that the commercial hen with the ability of producing 200 eggs or thereabouts each year may some time not be rare. Of course the 200 egg hen is no more the commercial standard today than is the cow that can produce 1,000 pounds of butter in a year, but no one will deny that the 1,000 pound cow has had a lot to do with the formation of herds that average 700 pounds a year. Likewise, with the 300 egg hen

ing, may have little significance to the commercial poultryman, they do give more grounds for the hope that the commercial hen with the ability of producing 200 eggs or thereabouts each year may some time not be rare. Of course the 200 egg hen is no more the commercial standard today than is the cow that can produce 1,000 pounds of butter in a year, but no one will deny that the 1,000 pound cow has had a lot to do with the formation of herds that average 700 pounds a year. Likewise, with the 300 egg hen

ing, may have little significance to the commercial poultryman, they do give more grounds for the hope that the commercial hen with the ability of producing 200 eggs or thereabouts each year may some time not be rare. Of course the 200 egg hen is no more the commercial standard today than is the cow that can produce 1,000 pounds of butter in a year, but no one will deny that the 1,000 pound cow has had a lot to do with the formation of herds that average 700 pounds a year. Likewise, with the 300 egg hen

ing, may have little significance to the commercial poultryman, they do give more grounds for the hope that the commercial hen with the ability of producing 200 eggs or thereabouts each year may some time not be rare. Of course the 200 egg hen is no more the commercial standard today than is the cow that can produce 1,000 pounds of butter in a year, but no one will deny that the 1,000 pound cow has had a lot to do with the formation of herds that average 700 pounds a year. Likewise, with the 300 egg hen

ing, may have little significance to the commercial poultryman, they do give more grounds for the hope that the commercial hen with the ability of producing 200 eggs or thereabouts each year may some time not be rare. Of course the 200 egg hen is no more the commercial standard today than is the cow that can produce 1,000 pounds of butter in a year, but no one will deny that the 1,000 pound cow has had a lot to do with the formation of herds that average 700 pounds a year. Likewise, with the 300 egg hen

ing, may have little significance to the commercial poultryman, they do give more grounds for the hope that the commercial hen with the ability of producing 200 eggs or thereabouts each year may some time not be rare. Of course the 200 egg hen is no more the commercial standard today than is the cow that can produce 1,000 pounds of butter in a year, but no one will deny that the 1,000 pound cow has had a lot to do with the formation of herds that average 700 pounds a year. Likewise, with the 300 egg hen

ing, may have little significance to the commercial poultryman, they do give more grounds for the hope that the commercial hen with the ability of producing 200 eggs or thereabouts each year may some time not be rare. Of course the 200 egg hen is no more the commercial standard today than is the cow that can produce 1,000 pounds of butter in a year, but no one will deny that the 1,000 pound cow has had a lot to do with the formation of herds that average 700 pounds a year. Likewise, with the 300 egg hen

ing, may have little significance to the commercial poultryman, they do give more grounds for the hope that the commercial hen with the ability of producing 200 eggs or thereabouts each year may some time not be rare. Of course the 200 egg hen is no more the commercial standard today than is the cow that can produce 1,000 pounds of butter in a year, but no one will deny that the 1,000 pound cow has had a lot to do with the formation of herds that average 700 pounds a year. Likewise, with the 300 egg hen

ing, may have little significance to the commercial poultryman, they do give more grounds for the hope that the commercial hen with the ability of producing 200 eggs or thereabouts each year may some time not be rare. Of course the 200 egg hen is no more the commercial standard today than is the cow that can produce 1,000 pounds of butter in a year, but no one will deny that the 1,000 pound cow has had a lot to do with the formation of herds that average 700 pounds a year. Likewise, with the 300 egg hen

ing, may have little significance to the commercial poultryman, they do give more grounds for the hope that the commercial hen with the ability of producing 200 eggs or thereabouts each year may some time not be rare. Of course the 200 egg hen is no more the commercial standard today than is the cow that can produce 1,000 pounds of butter in a year, but no one will deny that the 1,000 pound cow has had a lot to do with the formation of herds that average 700 pounds a year. Likewise, with the 300 egg hen

ing, may have little significance to the commercial poultryman, they do give more grounds for the hope that the commercial hen with the ability of producing 200 eggs or thereabouts each year may some time not be rare. Of course the 200 egg hen is no more the commercial standard today than is the cow that can produce 1,000 pounds of butter in a year, but no one will deny that the 1,000 pound cow has had a lot to do with the formation of herds that average 700 pounds a year. Likewise, with the 300 egg hen

ing, may have little significance to the commercial poultryman, they do give more grounds for the hope that the commercial hen with the ability of producing 200 eggs or thereabouts each year may some time not be rare. Of course the 200 egg hen is no more the commercial standard today than is the cow that can produce 1,000 pounds of butter in a year, but no one will deny that the 1,000 pound cow has had a lot to do with the formation of herds that average 700 pounds a year. Likewise, with the 300 egg hen

ing, may have little significance to the commercial poultryman, they do give more grounds for the hope that the commercial hen with the ability of producing 200 eggs or thereabouts each year may some time not be rare. Of course the 200 egg hen is no more the commercial standard today than is the cow that can produce 1,000 pounds of butter in a year, but no one will deny that the 1,000 pound cow has had a lot to do with the formation of herds that average 700 pounds a year. Likewise, with the 300 egg hen

ing, may have little significance to the commercial poultryman, they do give more grounds for the hope that the commercial hen with the ability of producing 200 eggs or thereabouts each year may some time not be rare. Of course the 200 egg hen is no more the commercial standard today than is the cow that can produce 1,000 pounds of butter in a year, but no one will deny that the 1,000 pound cow has had a lot to do with the formation of herds that average 700 pounds a year. Likewise, with the 300 egg hen

ing, may have little significance to the commercial poultryman, they do give more grounds for the hope that the commercial hen with the ability of producing 200 eggs or thereabouts each year may some time not be rare. Of course the 200 egg hen is no more the commercial standard today than is the cow that can produce 1,000 pounds of butter in a year, but no one will deny that the 1,000 pound cow has had a lot to do with the formation of herds that average 700 pounds a year. Likewise, with the 300 egg hen

ing, may have little significance to the commercial poultryman, they do give more grounds for the hope that the commercial hen with the ability of producing 200 eggs or thereabouts each year may some time not be rare. Of course the 200 egg hen is no more the commercial standard today than is the cow that can produce 1,000 pounds of butter in a year, but no one will deny that the 1,000 pound cow has had a lot to do with the formation of herds that average 700 pounds a year. Likewise, with the 300 egg hen

ing, may have little significance to the commercial poultryman, they do give more grounds for the hope that the commercial hen with the ability of producing 200 eggs or thereabouts each year may some time not be rare. Of course the 200 egg hen is no more the commercial standard today than is the cow that can produce 1,000 pounds of butter in a year, but no one will deny that the 1,000 pound cow has had a lot to do with the formation of herds that average 700 pounds a year. Likewise, with the 300 egg hen

ing, may have little significance to the commercial poultryman, they do give more grounds for the hope that the commercial hen with the ability of producing 200 eggs or thereabouts each year may some time not be rare. Of course the 200 egg hen is no more the commercial standard today than is the cow that can produce 1,000 pounds of butter in a year, but no one will deny that the 1,000 pound cow has had a lot to do with the formation of herds that average 700 pounds a year. Likewise, with the 300 egg hen

DEATH RESULTS FROM INJURIES

Michael O'Day, Member of Section Gang on Northwestern at Denison, Dies at Hospital.

LITTLE LEARNED OF HISTORY
A Brother Resides in Chicago, But a Message Forwarded to Him Fails to Receive Reply.



Michael O'Day, who received a minor injury while at work with the section gang on the Northwestern one day last week, died at the local hospital Saturday night and was buried at Oakland cemetery Monday morning.

Mr. O'Day was not badly hurt, but it seems that complications set in after his removal to the hospital, which brought about his death. He was a man about 52 years of age. Very little could be learned of his history and the authorities were unable to communicate with any relatives to notify them of his death. It is said that he had a wife and two children residing in California and that he and his wife could not get along well together so he had left home. A message was sent to a brother residing in Chicago, who works for the Armour Packing company, but no reply was received.

Manning Finds Pure Water.

Manning—The city council is certainly making an effort to provide the people with pure water. There have been complaints in the past that the water has not been the best. A new well has been dug near the Great Western depot and the water is of an excellent quality and plenty of it.

To Our Piano Patrons. There are many different makes of pianos. There are also many different firms selling pianos. We wish to warn prospective purchasers against being misled by misrepresentation. When a piano is represented as natural wood finish be sure that natural wood finish is delivered. John Fastie, The Piano Man. 20-11

Allen's Foot-Ease. The antiseptic powder shaken into the shoes—the Standard Remedy for the Feet for a quarter century. 20,000 testimonials. Sold everywhere. 2c. Sample FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. The Man who put the E's in F.E.E. March 18-Sept 16

Tabulation of Bids Received by City of Denison for Building Electric Light Plant