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Call and examine our ..
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There is nothing that protects your home from destruction by the weather, than good Paint. We have a complete line such as
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Do You Need Coal?
We handle Scranton Hard Coal, Hocking Valley, Indiana Block, Kentucky Gem, Assumption Mowequa, Carterville, Washed Egg, Unwashed Egg, Benton, Decatur and Springfield Soft Coal.
BUNKER & BAUMGARTNER.
TELEPHONE 113.

The Saloon Influence in the Last Campaign.

(From the Telegraph-Herald.

Dr. Cady of Dubuque, told a Sioux City audience the other day that "orders were sent out to 7,000 saloons and their cohorts to oppose the election of Claude R. Porter, democratic candidates for governor last year."

Without knowing where Dr. Cady obtained his information it is common knowledge that what he says is true. The liquor interests opposed the nomination of Mr. Porter because as county attorney he proceeded against the saloons of his home county and compelled their obedience to law. Also, he voted for a bill prohibiting saloons from encroaching too near the state university, for the good of the student body. But Mr. Porter voted for the manufacturers' bill indicating his conviction that as long as the state permitted the sale of beer, it should permit its manufacture here.

Probably if the saloon influence had not been on the side of Cummins, Porter would have been elected. So long as Cummins is in politics it will be hard to keep the saloon vote from him. His service in the anti-prohibition cause is not forgotten.

Bloody Sunday.

Automobiles on Sunday killed a marquis, a baron, an eminent Italian lawyer, a rich man's son, a butler, a boy and a girl, while injuring many others, one fatally.

On the Sunday before, they killed a Boston stockbroker and his chauffeur, a Chattanooga capitalist and a Philadelphian. On Sunday, Aug. 18, they virtually exterminated the Root family of Bristol, Conn., leaving only a little girl as the survivor of a party of five. The Sundays of July had each their gory record of cars smashed and riders or pedestrians slain or mangled, that of Sunday, July 28, being redeemed by the action of William Todd Wilcox in unhesitatingly driving his car into a pile of builder's material rather than run down two children in the highway—a rare act of self-sacrifice.

What Sunday indeed, from the first spring day till the snow falls, is without its ghastly chronicle of lives blotted out by reckless speed-mania? How long is the slaughter to continue which reaches its bloody culmination on the Sabbath?

Every death due to reckless motoring makes a farce of the law. In France, Germany and Switzerland owners and drivers of cars that kill are sent to jail as summarily as if the weapon had been a revolver or a knife. What one is behind the bars here, where judges quibble as to whether the penalty for over-speeding shall be a fine of $100 under the provisions of the State law or $10 according to the Aldermanic ordinance?

Life is cheaper in America, thanks to incompetent railway management, jerry building, theatre and tenement fires and a hundred other causes, than anywhere else in the civilized world. But it is yet worth more than the picayune price at which the speed-mad motorist holds it.—N. Y. World.

That the Earlville Phoenix is not favorable to Senator Allison's re-election as senator, is evident from the following editorial in its issue of last week: "The Allison succession is now a subject of profound consideration. The subject resolves itself into the question, "Is Iowa indebted to Allison or is Allison indebted to Iowa." Long tenure of office seems to be a secondary consideration as is also the senility of the candidate. The senatorial campaign, judging by the various comments of the Iowa Press will be most strenuous. The variance of opinion already expressed give evidence that the coming campaign will be a warm one. Although Allison will be over 80 years of age before the Congress meets in which the next senator elected from Iowa will sit, and although Iowa has given him over fifty years of public life, the senatorial race will be close."

Books Written in Jail.

Jail seems to be a good place in which to write books. Literary men surpass themselves there. John Bunyan wrote "Pilgrim's Progress" in jail. Cervantes wrote "Dox Quixote" in prison. Defoe laid the plans for "Robinson Crusoe" during a term of confinement imposed on him for the writing of a pamphlet called "The Shortest Way With the Dissenters." Leigh Hunt wrote "Rimini" in jail. Sir Walter Raleigh during his fourteen years' imprisonment in the Tower of London wrote his excellent "History of the World." Silvio Pellico and Tasso both did their best work in jail.

Food and Digestion.

One of the biggest mistakes about food which people make is to forget that the true value of food to anybody is the measure of its digestibility. Half a pound of cheese is vastly more nourishing, as regards its mere composition, than half a pound of beef; but while the beef will be easily digested, and thus be of vast service to us, the cheese is put out of court altogether for ordinary folks by reason of its indigestibility. We should bear this rule in mind when we hear people comparing one food with another in respect of their chemical value.

A Careful Official.

"Some years ago," remarked a physician, "when the people in the south feared that an epidemic of yellow fever would spread from Cuba to this country the health board officer of a certain southern city was so careful to keep out the infection that he gave orders to disinfect all telegrams received from Havana."

The Herald of Autumn.

Behold! the herald of the autumn comes,
A flaming torch of yellow in his hand,
Lighting the dim ways of the forest wide,
And spilling golden patches or the land.

Beside the sluggish brook he stands and waits
The time for stars above his head to bloom;
Then, as the whispering breezes gently wake,
He spills his burning censer in the gloom.

And now near to the highway you may see
This graceful errant bowing in the breeze,
Scattering his wealth of pollen, Croesus-like
Or yielding his sweet soul to bandit bees.

So, through the mist-hung days of summer's close,
Transforming into beauty clay and clod,
His footsteps marked with spots of yellow gold,
Goes autumn's princely herald—Goldenrod!

—Edwin Carlile Litsey.

Don't Shoot!

Don't shoot! Consider this one fact,
The lack of manhood in the act:
How could a creature of your size
Take aim at any bird that flies?
We are so helpless, and so small!
The very tiniest boy is tall
Compared with us. Put down your gun,
And seek some manlier kind of fun.

Don't shoot! Out there in tree or glade,
In pretty nests that we have made,
Our hungry little birdlings wait,
Ah, think of their unhappy fate
If we came not at set of sun!
Put down your gun, put down your gun,

Don't shoot! But leave us free of wing
To build, and nest, and soar and sing.
We ask so little, just to live—
And for that privilege we give
Our souls in song, till life is done.
Put down your gun, put down your gun.

Don't shoot! Earth has enough of joy,
Of space, and food, for bird and boy;
Enough for both of light and sun,
Put down your gun, put down your gun.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

The Iowa Corn Crop.

Three of our crop experts, Sage, of the Iowa Weather Service; Wells, of the Iowa Grain Dealers' Association; and Snow of Chicago, agree practically on the condition of the Iowa corn crop, all of them placing it at between 75 and 80 per cent of last year's condition at this time.

The magnitude of the crop usually grown in Iowa makes the crop of this state a matter of serious consideration, and the more so because the returns of the state assessors have put the acreage at about 800,000 acres less than the estimates either by the state statisticians or the Department of Agriculture. We do not care to discuss whether this is too high an estimate or too low a one. We think it is high enough.

We wish to call the attention of our readers to the fact that is everywhere admitted that the crop is about two weeks late and, therefore, its final yield is simply a question of weather. The corn crop is yet to make. Until it tassels the corn is simply getting ready to make a crop. What that crop will be will depend upon the weather. With frequent light showers and a late frost the crop will go beyond present expectations. With hot, dry weather from this time onward it will not come up to expectations, for the reason that the surface of the ground has been packed by heavy rains. The corn roots never go deeper than necessary, and hence this year are near the surface, and dry, hot weather would dry out the soil with great rapidity and shorten the ears while hastening maturity. All early frost would be fatal to a large per cent of the crop.

From this point of view, once more we urge on our readers the importance of making provision for harvesting as much of this crop as possible. We fear that there is a good deal of corn in the state that will not make much else than fodder, and certainly the farmer should take care of what he has by harvesting it and providing himself with corn fodder or corn silage, and thus be prepared to get all that the season gives him.

The farmer who is best fitted to take care of this corn is the farmer with a silo. Even if frost does catch his corn, by harvesting immediately and putting it in the silo he will have fair feed; whereas if he is not prepared to put it in the silo it will be a very heavy loss. Therefore, farmers who are thinking of building silos next year had better do it this year, and thus provide an additional safeguard against the most imminent danger to the corn crop, namely, a heavy frost.

We presume that these same conditions prevail largely in Missouri, and certainly in Wisconsin and Minnesota. Eastern Nebraska and Kansas are likely to fare better this year than the states east of them, especially in sections where there has been a heavy rainfall in these states does not mean the serious damage that it does to farmers in states lying east of them.

It is not worth while speculating what the magnitude of the crop will be. The point now is to study how we can take the best care of the crop that is given us.—Wallace's Farmer.

The Best Way to Save Seed Corn.

We are forever done with recommending make-shift methods in the saving of seed corn. In the past we have pointed out the importance of saving it early and duly dwelt on this phase of the question, but we have also called attention to what you might call expediency methods. We have always taken it for granted that a certain percentage of our readers would not be in a position to save their corn early, consequently the next best plan was advocated. The result of much observation during the last year has convinced us that there is really only one plan.

If every corn grower in the great central West could be offered a premium of, say, $100 cash if he could save one ear in such condition that 100 per cent of the kernels on the ear would grow next April, we believe that every corn grower in the country could win such a premium. How would he go about it to save this individual ear? He would simply go to his field after the corn had matured, but before the leaves were entirely dead and of course before the appearance of frost He would take this ear and hang it up in a dry, airy place—possibly in the corn crib or in the woodshed. It would be left there a few weeks until thoroughly solid, when it would be taken down and possibly hung up by the husk from a nail in an upstair room. If this plan were carried out in detail there would be no question about the germinating power of the corn in that ear.

If one ear can be saved in this way, why not a thousand, or two thousand, or even more? The day of corn testing on an extensive scale ought to be past, because if a man knows how to handle one ear so that it will grow, any number cared for in the same way will do likewise.

To put the matter briefly, then, we advise every corn grower who expects to produce a crop in 1908 to take the time to gather his seed early in the season. Some prefer even to gather it before it is absolutely mature, claiming it will germinate more rapidly if it is picked just after it dents. Of course when this plan is carried out it must be hung up so that one ear does not touch another, otherwise it is apt to mold even in an airy location. Under ordinary circumstances it is perfectly safe to let the corn harden a little on the stalk, as there is not so much danger of molding when it is picked.

A convenient method of picking is to muzzle an old horse, tie a couple of gunny sacks together and throw them over his back; go to the field with a basket and branch out from the horse a few rods and return to store your burden in the sacks. We have found that this saves an immense amount of carrying, because if an attemps is made to go from one end of a field to another and carry the corn it becomes a very irksome task. A few of the husks should be left on each ear and each day's gathering should be hung up in an airy place by the husk. If it is not hung up by the husks it at least should be stored so one ear does not touch another, as this is apt to produce mold. We have found by stretching wires inside a corn crib that two ears may be quickly tied together and hung over wires and an immense amount of corn stored in a crib eight feet wide and thirty feet long. In two or three weeks the corn will be almost absolutely firm, at which time we believe that it pays to store it in quarters where freezing and thawing does not take place. The thing that we are concerned about at present is that our readers should pick their seed and hang it up as long before the period of frost as the maturity of corn will permit.—Homestead.

Growing Catalpas for Posts.

A correspondent from Cass county, Illinois, writes us that he has an 800 acre farm, the fences of which will need renewal in a few years, and asks what we think of the propriety of putting out five acres of good land in trees for fence posts, and particularly asks about the propriety of planting hardy catalpa.

We have not the slightest hesitation in advising him to plant out an acre for each quarter section to some kind of good fence post timber. His case is by no means peculiar. There is scarcely a quarter section farm in our whole prairie territory that would not be improved to the value of six dollars per acre if there was growing upon it an acre of fence post timber selected with reference to climate and rainfall; in other words, made up of trees adapted to the locality.

We do not know of any better tree on the whole that can be planted in the southern half of our territory, or south of the line of central Iowa, than the hardy catalpa. At the same time we do not advise its planting by any man who will not give some time and study to the subject, and who will not secure at any reasonable expense seed or seedlings of the genuine hardy catalpa.

The natural range of the hardy catalpa is southern Illinois, southern Indiana, western Kentucky and Tennessee, southeastern Missouri, and northeastern Arkansas. The southern variety, called catalpa bignonioides, otherwise known as catalpa-catalpa, belongs to southwestern Georgia, Florida, central Alabama, and Mississippi; but growers have been in the habit of buying catalpa seed in the market and hence getting both varieties. Therefore no man should undertake to grow catalpa unless he secures beyond all question the catalpa speciosa, commonly known as the hardy catalpa. The best way is to gather the seed yourself from well formed catalpa trees growing in the neighborhood, that have withstood the test winters of the last fifteen or twenty years; or else secure them from some nurseryman who has gathered the seed in this way or in some other way has secured the genuine hardy catalpa. Where a man can gather the seed and grow them himself in a nursery row he had better do it, even if he thereby loses a year's time.

Hardy catalpa should not be planted on poor land. It will not do well on sandy land, nor on stiff clay soil, nor on soils which have a tenacious gumbo subsoil, nor on alkali soils; nor will it do well except with an annual rainfall of twenty-five inches.

The soil should be fall plowed and the seed bed carefully prepared before the trees are set out. Wherever the farmer has the nerve to thin out at about three years it will be cheaper for him to plant them 4x4 feet, in which case two or three years' cultivation at the most is all that will be required. If he does not, and seedlings are scarce or high, then we would plant them 6x8 and would grow potatoes or something else between the rows the first two or three years. The catalpa must have thorough cultivation if you wish rapid growth

At the end of two years they should all be cut back smooth to the ground and allowed to sprout up from the root. The sprouts should be thinned out to one. On good rich land this sprout will run up from eight to ten feet without a limb. This will avoid the necessity of pruning hereafter; and as we shall see by and by, this pruning is otherwise essential if you wish to grow sound wood. Planted 6x8, these trees would thin themselves, but in doing so the dead branches cling to the tree for years after they die, new wood is deposited around about the dead branch, but does not close tightly about it, and thus leaves a hole into which fungus spores gain entrance, the tree decays, and finally breaks down. This failure to shed its limbs properly is one of the main sources of trouble in growing the catalpa.

Thus planted, the tree should grow two and a half feet in height and increase half an inch in diameter annually in the next ten years. In from eight to ten years the largest will be of suitable post size, and if they are trimmed up so as to what is known as soft rot, they can be counted upon to make lasting fence posts, often remaining sound for thirty to forty years.

The Department of Forestry has been making investigations as to the returns from plantings of hardy catalpa fifteen and twenty years ago. There is very great variation in these returns, but on good, rich soil in southern Iowa, Illinois, eastern Kansas and Nebraska they have yielded returns quite equal to ordinary rent for the land after figuring in compound interest while the trees are growing and also all other expenses on a cash basis.

In one case in Pawnee county, Nebraska, the profit on twenty acres amounted to $3,042.12, or $152.17 per acre. Figuring compound interest at 5 per cent for sixteen and one-third years, the profit was $6 24 per acre per annum. The items of cost in this case were $3.13 per acre for trees $18.46 for planting, cultivating, and pruning. Adding 5 per cent compound interest for the sixteen and one-third years during which the plantation grew, the total cost of growing was $26.34 per acre. The cost of cutting and marketing the crop was $61.90 per acre, or ar total cost of $2.196.

Other groves which have been planted and poorly cared for yielded very much smaller returns. There is testimony enough to justy the planting by men who will give time, study, and care, of an acre of hardy catalpas in the latitude above mentioned for each 160 acres of land.—Wallace's Farmer.

(While this county is north of the limit stated in the foregoing article yet experience has shown that hardy catalpas can be successfully grown here. A number of these planted several years ago, can be seen on the lawn in front of Mrs. Lewis Atwater's residence on Franklin street in this city.—Eds.)

How to Grow Miniature Oaks.

Secure a good ripe acorn and suspend it by a piece of cord within half an inch or so of water contained in a glass. There let it stay, for if permitted to remain without disturbance for a few months it will burst, send a root into the water and shoot upward a straight, tapering stem covered with beautiful little green leaves. In this manner a young oak tree can be cultivated and become an interesting object to all that behold it. As soon as the plant has made its appearance it will be found beneficial to change the water frequently.

Exorbitant Premiums.

"What would you think of a 99 per cent premium?" said an insurance agent. "A premium of $99,000 on a $100,000 policy. Hardly worth taking out, eh?" Such a policy was once taken out, though, on a ship thought to be lost. It is a common thing on overdue ships to take out policies at 80 or 85 or 90 per cent. On the Bulgaria and the Croft in 1899 policies at 90 per cent were taken out, and on the Adelaide Mary, even after two of her lifeboats had been picked up, a policy of 92 per cent was issued.

One Evil Chases the Other.

Visitor to the West Indies (who has been warned against bathing in the river because of alligators, but has been told by the boatmen that there are none at the river's mouth)—By Jove, this is ripping! But, I say, how do you know there are no alligators here? Boatman—Well, you see, sah, de alligator am so turr'ble feared ob de shark.—Punch.

Fresh Air.

Fresh air clears the cobwebs from the brain, puts new strength into the muscles, a new life into the blood, a new lightness into the step. It brushes away the petty ills that bother everyday life and helps one to bear with greater patience. It strengthens the shoulders for the burdens that are laid upon them. It makes the hardest work lighter and the hardest day brighter.

Comfort Swing Chair
Made entirely of metal and fancy colored canvas. The material is light and firmly braced, finished in black enamel. Folds compactly, occupying space of only 4½x31 inches. Is set up or folded by removing only four stove bolts. Perfectly simple.

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In the Comfort Chair. There's no argument necessary—its simply a fact. Sitting or reclining. Swinging or not. Just good old Comfort. Put the chair anywhere. You don't need a great big lawn with trees or a great big anything. Any little shady corner will do. You can put the chair where the shade is and move it if the shade moves. The independent standards which are a part of the chair do it all.
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Carry at all times, the best grades of lumber and coal, Peerless woven wire fence, lime and cement, which they sell at prices as low as the lowest. Our 5 ply Monarch Granite Coated Roofing is unexcelled.
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WHITE PINE, YELLOW PINE, HEMLOCK
ATLAS PORTLAND CEMENT. Lay in your supply of winter fuel NOW while the price is low.
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Mr. H. C. Clark will call on you this week and offer you special inducements on Sunny-Monday, Fairy and Glycerine Tar Soap and Gold Dust. All goods sold by him are fully guaranteed by us. Mr. Clark is direct from N. K. Fairbanks Co., manufacturers. Give him an order for some of the combinations he may offer you.
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No matter whether you have a little repairing to do or whether you have a house to build. We will give you the same courteous treatment and assure you our prices are right.
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