

WORTHINGTON ADVANCE.

Oldest, Largest and Best

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Bible Week at Chautauqua.

Chautauqua, New York, August 19, 1904.

The week to which the Assembly Programme gave the title, The Bible in Modern Life, was one of exceeding interest.

The Sunday sermon was a powerful one, by Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, the great New York evangelist, who also conducted the ten o'clock "Devotional Hours" of the week.

Professor Richard G. Moulton, whose knowledge of the Bible is as profound as his knowledge of Shakespeare, gave a very instructive lecture in Biblical Interpretative Recitals entitled "Deuteronomy: The Farewell Orations of Moses," "Book of Job: The Mystery of Suffering," "The Unity of the Old Testament," "John's Revelation: The Meeting Point of Old Testament and New." Professor Moulton indicates that in approaching the Bible from the point of view of a student of literature some things are explained which are clear neither from the religious study of the Bible, nor from the higher criticism.

Professor L.H. Clark devoted one evening to "Old Testament Stories"

Mrs. Helen Rhodes gave an illustrated lecture on Parsifal, which was greatly enjoyed. The pictures were of the best and the piano accompaniment, given by Mr. Adolph Gloe, added much to the enjoyment of the evening. Mrs. Rhodes and Mr. Gloe also gave another evening to Wagner and some of his other works.

One of the great events of the week was an address on "Our Duty in the Philippines," by Secretary of War, William H. Taft. Secretary Taft is not a golden tongued orator, like some of the men one hears at Chautauqua, but he gave a very clear picture of the history and condition of the Philippines and one knowing his record in these islands must respect his opinions regarding the same.

A series of Nature Study lectures, by Professor L. C. Schuchter, was a very popular feature of the week. Dr. W. Bryon Forbush, of Boston, who also gave a series of lectures before the Religious Education Association, lectured on "The Boy Problem" and "Some Unique Schools and Schoolmasters." Dr. Forbush has had great success in working with boys and he believes it to be quite as necessary to understand boys as to understand the insects, regarding which Professor Schuchter speaks in some of his lectures.

On Friday evening we listened to a very fine rendition of Handel's great oratorio "The Messiah." The soloists did justice to their parts and the well trained chorus, of six hundred voices, produced a volume of music which was really inspiring.

Rev. Hugh Black, of Edenburg, interested his audience Saturday afternoon by his lecture on "Books" and during the present week, his series of lectures on "Culture and Christianity" have been enjoyed. This week is "Recognition Week" the interest in the C.L.S.C. culminating in the graduating exercises of Wednesday, when the class of 1904 went through "The Golden Gate" and received their diplomas. The baccalaureate sermon, on "The Perfect Life" was preached last Sunday by Bishop Vincent. The Graduating address, on "Culture Through the Vocation" was given by Dr. Edward Howard Griggs. A C. L. S. C. banquet and class teas and receptions have added to the social interests of the week. If one may judge the work on "Social Progress in Europe since the French Revolution," which the C. L. S. C. is to do the coming year, by the three "Round Table" lectures on which I have listened, it will be the most interesting of all its years with which I am acquainted. "Some Aspects of Modern Germany," "Some Aspects of Modern France" and "The New Social Ideal" were treated by Dr. Otto Heller, M. Benedict Papot and Dr. Edward Howard Griggs, respectively, and no three men could have been chosen who would have been better fitted to treat on those subjects. If time and space served I should be glad to speak of the French and German lectures, given by Dr. Heller and M. Papot, and of their work in the Department of Modern Languages, Chautauqua University, which is one of the strongest departments connected with the Institution.

Chautauqua.

Grand Opening



We have placed on sale 5 Iowa Dairy Separators. They will skim 500 lbs of milk an hour run easier, skim closer, wash easier and last longer than any separator on the market. The regular price is \$100. We offer them until sold at \$75 each. First come first served. They will not last long at this price. Every machine warranted for 20 years.

Our creamery will open Monday, Sept. 5th, and to every patron delivering to us one or more cans of cream during week ending Sept. 10th, we will give a valuable present. Our paying price will be much greater than you are receiving at the present time. During our time in the creamery business we paid 2 cents below New York market, delivered. The prices being paid in this territory this season are 3 and 4 cents below New York market, which makes a difference of \$200 to \$300 a month to the farmers. Adding this to the profit of the average creamery it would be the best paying business in the county. Our paying price will be based on the New York market. We will guarantee to pay you 2 cents below New York market for butter fat, which would be 16 cents at the present time and at any time our outlet will permit or competition forces us we are ready and willing to buy on a closer margin.

BENIFITS TO THE DAIRYMAN

We are striving to enable the Northwestern farmer to make as much if not more out of his dairy business than his Eastern farm competitor. Every farmer in the Northwest who has made it a practice to milk from ten to twenty cows and give them intelligent care, has made money out of his dairy business therefore your success in dairying depends upon the method you adopted in handling it. The most practical and economical way for the farmer and dairyman is to separate the milk on the farm as soon as he is through milking. He then has fresh, sweet skim milk with the animal heat in it to feed his young stock.

Another great essential and positive requisite of success is the effort on your part to put all the intelligent care and labor into the business that you can. You can not get too much information. If you will just consider that your cows are the most economical producers on the farm, you will have made a great forward step. If well cared for a cow will produce six times her own weight each year. You can produce one pound of butter fat on the same feed that you can produce one pound of beef. Butter fat is worth on the average 20c to 22c per pound, while beef ordinary sells at from 8c to 4c per pound on the hoof.

Again, make an effort to increase the product of your herd. Never be satisfied with what they are doing, but see if you can not have them reach the maximum amount. We have abundance of proof from many sides where men have brought up the average of their herds to 300 and 350 pounds of butter fat per year, and in many instances dairy herds are averaging 400 pounds of butter fat per cow for every twelve.

CARE OF CREAM. Cream should be kept in a cool well ventilated place. Do not put cover on can but make a cover of your own making. Do not mix warm cream from the separator with cream that has been cooled. Always allow cream to cool thoroughly after separating before mixing it with cream that has been cooled. The mixing of warm and cold cream will cause all of your cream to become sour and tainted.

In conclusion we will say give us good cream that will test 30 per cent or better and we will try and make dairying a success Respectfully.

KELLEY & CO. Worthington, Minn.

MAKING USE OF RADIUM.

An instrument lately devised by R. J. Strutt makes ingenious use of the emanations of radium. An electroscopie with dividing leaves is sealed up in a vacuum tube along with a speck of radium. The inner sides of the vacuum tube are partially coated with tinfoil, which communicates by a wire fused in the glass with the "earth" outside. Thus, if the electroscopie be charged with positive electricity, its leaves, expanding, will touch the tinfoil surface; will be discharged and will fall together again. But the speck of radium which is always discharging negative ions through the glass walls of the vacuum tube is, in consequence, continually creating and maintaining an atmosphere of positive electricity within the tube, and therefore as often as the electroscopie is discharged recharges it. Thus the leaves of the electroscopie ceaselessly expand and fall together again. The instrument has been variously called a radium clock and a perpetual motor. Both descriptions are wanting in accuracy, for there is reason to believe that the instrument will not go on working forever, but only during the 30,000 or 30,000 years of the radium's life, and there is no guarantee that it will go on working with chronological accuracy. Still, it is the nearest approach to perpetual motion that has ever been artistically attained.—St. Paul Dispatch.

PUTS AN END TO IT ALL.

A grievous wail oftentimes comes as a result of unbearable pain from over taxed organs. Dizziness, Backache, Liver complaint and Constipation. But thanks to Dr. King's New Life Pills they put an end to it all. They are gentle but thorough. Try them. Only 25c. Guaranteed by All Druggists.

CLAIM NEGLECT OF ROAD.

The Rock Island may be forced to give up its 199 year lease on the B. C.R. & N. railway, according to the idea of railway men, by the stockholders of the later line, who see or imagine they see, a scheme on the part of the Rock Island officials to allow her roadbed to deteriorate and thus force the stock below par value at which time the stock will be gobbled at the Rock Island's pleasure, says the Muscatine Journal. The roadbed of the line and things pertaining to its management have been going to the dogs generally, so it is claimed, since the Rock Island has obtained control of the road and many stockholders see danger ahead with a big "D." The story is that since the Rock Island railway has leased the road the management has been lax. This is manifested in many ways, so it is said, such as cutting down the section gangs and allowing the roadbed to become poor. The force of men, it is also claimed, has been cut off considerably and this also tends to make the value of the road as a paying investment deteriorate.

END OF BITTER FIGHT.

"Two physicians had a long and stubborn fight with an abscess on my right lung" writes J. F. Hughes, of Du Pont, Ga., "and gave me up. Everybody thought my time had come. As a last resort I tried Dr. J. King's New Discovery for Consumption. The benefit I received was striking and I was on my feet in a few days. Now I've entirely regained my health." It conquers all Coughs, Colds and Throat and Lung troubles. Guaranteed by All Druggists. Price 50c, and \$1.00. Trial bottles free.

THE MARCH OF THE VETERANS.

The question of abandoning the annual parade of the members of the Grand Army of the Republic becomes, of necessity, more and more acute with each recurring encampment. But with each recurring encampment comes also the sturdy determination of the veterans to muster as many men as possible for the line of march, and that determination will become more fixed as the years roll by, and until the coming of the inevitable cessation. That can not be postponed for very long, but until the coming of the time when taps will be sounded over the grave of the last survivor of the Grand Army of the Republic the city honored with the encampment may look to see the march of the veterans.

There were 25,000 in the line of march in Boston—about 10 per cent of the total membership of the organization—and it is a tribute to the sturdiness of American manhood that so many of the veterans were able to take their place in the rank and march again to the music of the Union. The membership of the post is diminishing and so is the number of posts. The report of Adjutant General Partridge showed, at Boston, a total membership of 245,281, a fall of 10,249 since the annual encampment of 1903, with the posts falling in number from 6,446 in 1903 to 5,149 in 1904.

Naturally the death roll will increase from year to year in the future with greater rapidity than in past years. The youngest of the veterans is now approaching the grand climacteric of life, while the majority have passed it. But not for that will the veterans forego their annual parade. They will continue to march and to be received

ed with greater honor and applause as their numbers grow more feeble. There will always be a reviewing stand for them to pass, and it will not be made of wood alone, or draped with flags—it will ever be in the hearts of their fellow-countrymen.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

CLASS REUNION.

The high school class of 1901 had a picnic supper at Cherry Point Thursday evening. The party walked out and prepared supper in the early evening and about dark the launch arrived and a tour of the lake was made.

After arriving in town the rest of the evening was spent in visiting scenes most suggestive of school day frolics and escapades of which there are a goodly number credited to this class. The old school building fairly rang with shouts of glee as the party hand in hand gambled up the gravel walk, caroling these words, "Here's the path we used to tread, used to tread" to a refrain constantly reminding the listener of the school days. From time to time the words were changed but never the air, which is excellent testimony to the musical training afforded by our schools.

Those present were Messrs. Clark, Neeta Harden, Edith Cole, Goldie Crum, Florence Maxwell, Jeannette Bliss, Maude Agor, Nancy Clark, Prue Town, R. W. Oakes and J. T. Smallwood. Several out of town members wrote regretting their inability to be present and wishing them a happy meeting.

HICKS' FORECASTS FOR SEPT. EMBER.

A secondary storm period, beginning the last two days in August, will last into the 1st and 2nd days of September, storms moving in to central to eastern parts by the 1st and 2nd. Higher barometer, westerly gales and change to much cooler will follow behind these disturbances.

The storm period beginning on the 4th and extending to the 10th promises to bring many prolonged and severe perturbations. The disturbances at this time will almost certainly be aggravated in character, and prolonged, with possibly very slight intermission, into and through the reactionary storm period central on the 11th and 12th. The Moon being at new and in perigee on the 9th, and on the celestial equator on the 10th, the chances for prolonged and violent disturbances into the 11th and 12th are unusually great.

We predict that Wednesday the 7th, to Saturday the 10th, will bring a decided crises showing that equinoctial hurricanes of great extent and violence are near, if not sweeping our southern coasts, or that phenomenal heat over the interior covering the greater part of the country will be culminating in low barometer thunder storms and possible tornadoes in many places. If hurricanes and marked barometric depressions reach our south coasts early in this period, very cool northerly winds will flow southward over all central and western states, followed by "backing winds"—that is, shifting from east to north, northwest and west—attended by several days of dogged, persistent cold rain. We believe that the equatorial cyclones and hurricanes will delay their approach to our southern coasts long enough to cause a severe heated term during the first half of the month, or until severe storms on and about the 11th and 12th. Equatorial and volcanic phenomena will be reported from various parts of the globe on and about the 9th. If very low barometer and equinoctial hurricanes reach the southern coasts and states at this time, northerly currents will induce marked boreal conditions over the western and central sections, bringing frosts to northwestern states not far from the 12th to 15th.

The next regular storm period extends from the 16th to the 21st. This period is covered, as was also the previous period, by the Mercury equinox, and by the Earth's autumnal equinox, near its central date and influence. In the nature of things, we are now at the season when the vast electrical and magnetic forces are generated in abnormal intensities out of which the great equatorial cyclones are developed. If these forces are delayed they increase in cumulative energy and show themselves at later periods. Hence all careful, observing students of these forecasts may know that the real probabilities are for each September storm period, being well assured that at least one great equinoctial perturbation will rush up from the equator during this month and express itself in many storms and gales over land and sea.

A regular Vulcan storm period is central on the 29th, extending from the 27th, two or three days into October. As we enter this period the barometer will fall, the temperature will again rise to quite warm, and a storm will be advancing eastward over the country about the 29th and 30th.

In all we have said about the probability of hurricanes and high equinoctial storms and gales in September, we must not be understood as forecasting things out of the ordinary. We mean no such things. We do say that storms of decided energy will be perfectly natural, but there is nothing in the astronomic outlook to excite fears of more than ordinary phenomena.

DON'T BE FOOLED
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To protect the public we have placed attention to our trade mark, printed on every package. Beware of the "Genuine" label. Buy from the "Genuine" label.