

WORTHINGTON ADVANCE.

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Oldest, Largest and BEST!

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INCREASING IN COST.

PRICES OF FOODS IN UNITED STATES ARE GOING UP.

Various Articles of Daily Consumption That Have Gone Beyond the Purves of Poor Folks.

Most expensating of all in the increased cost of living is the increase in the cost of food. When it is considered that the average American family whose income does not exceed \$1,200 spends (as has been ascertained by government investigators) nearly 45 per cent. of its entire income on food, it is easily seen, says Pearson's Magazine, how a great difference is made by a rise in prices of ten to twenty-five cents on every dollar's worth of edible supplies, covering meats, vegetables and practically all eatables. As compared with the average prices governing during the period of 1890 to 1900, it is reckoned by the United States bureau of labor that hams and salt beef have gone up 12 per cent., salt pork and bacon 32 per cent., lard 35 per cent., fresh vegetables, 13 per cent., corn meal 16 per cent., crackers 19 per cent., New Orleans molasses 20 per cent., beans 31 per cent., herrings 31 per cent., salt 21 per cent., pepper 72 per cent., and currants 121 per cent. These are only a few illustrative items. Poor Mrs. Benedick, when she goes to market, finds that her housekeeping money does not go very far. She does her best, pricing various articles from stall to stall and buying each thing where it is cheapest—or, one would rather say, least dear—but the result is very discouraging. Less beef than is really wanted, and inferior cuts at that, must be made to do. As for fresh vegetables, they are likely to be so high as to be impossible. Eggs have climbed nearly 30 per cent., and the best ones, which are the only kind worth buying, come at 28 cents a dozen in summer, whereas half a dozen years ago they could have been purchased for 21 cents or 22 cents. Sometimes, indeed, they went lower, but we are speaking here of average prices. In those happy days choice "chuck" roast could be had for six cents a pound; now it costs nine cents. Prime roast beef was 15 1/2 cents; now it is 17 1/2 cents. Soup meat came at 8 1/2 cents; now it is 11 cents. Porterhouse steak was 21 cents; now it is 25. Sirloin steak was 17 cents; now it is 20. Round steak was 16 cents; now it is 18. Meanwhile, chickens have gone up enormously. Fowls that used to cost 12 cents a pound are now 18 cents, while roasting chickens have ascended from 20 cents to 25 cents. Turkeys are no longer for poor folks, even at Thanksgiving and Christmas. No wonder that Mrs. Benedick finds that her market money runs short. If she would have a decent quality of butter on her table, she must pay 30 cents a pound for it, whereas only four or five years ago it could be had for 24 cents. The cheese that used to cost 15 cents now comes at 18. Molasses is 60 cents a gallon, instead of 48; milk is eight cents a quart instead of seven; lard is 13 cents a pound, instead of nine; and, when it comes to fish, the rise is proportionate. Cod steak, for instance, has climbed from 15 to 18 cents a pound. Bread, luckily, still remains at five cents a pound loaf in most places. Mrs. Benedick's marketing account, only the other day, showed that potatoes cost her 25 cents a peck, whereas the price five or six years ago was only 18 cents. But, of course, one cannot get along without potatoes. Rice is an economical vegetable, but it has gone up a cent and a half a pound incidentally to the general rise in the necessities of life. She buys a good deal of pork, because it is cheaper than other kinds of meat; but the fact is that it is pretty nearly as dear as beef used to be, chops having gone up from 11 to 15 cents, and roast pork in nearly as great a proportion. Hams that were formerly 12 cents a pound are now 16 cents. Most kinds of groceries, happily, do not seem to have increased much in price, but it is certainly true that the quality of tea which fetches 40 cents a pound in the 90's brings 50 cents to-day.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

The new council met for the first regular meeting last Friday evening, the 14th, all members present except W. I. Humiston. Minutes of last meeting read and approved. \$875 was allowed for bills. The liquor license was placed at \$1,500 and licenses were granted to Martin Levine, Ivan Erickson and Alberts and Rockwell. The bonds for license were approved. The bonds of T. A. Palmer for treasurer and J. S. Kies for justice were approved. H. M. Twitchell was elected police man with a salary of \$50 per month to serve during the pleasure of the council. Stelle Smith was appointed village attorney with a salary of \$100 for the year. Clinton L. Mann was elected village clerk, salary of \$50 per month. His bond was approved. Dr. A. H. Clark was appointed health officer and was also elected to the Board of Health with a salary of \$100 for the year. Poll tax was placed at two days labor. Geo. Miller was granted a license to run two bowling alleys at \$45 per year. The report of the auditing committee was approved and the committee discharged. President Gould appointed the following committees: Streets, alley and sewer, Madison and Humiston; light and water, Stewart and Carpenter; finance, Humiston and Stewart; sidewalks and crossings, Madison and Carpenter. The Episcopal church was granted permission to make sewer connections for drainage purposes. There will be \$15,000 insurance on the boiler at the light plant with a premium of \$120 to include at least three inspections. The following were appointed on the building committee: Carpenter, Stewart, Albertus and Will Ramage. The clerk was instructed to ask for coal bids from the various dealers here. Meeting adjourned in usual order.

TAX JUDGMENT SALE.

Pursuant to a Real Estate Tax Judgment of the District Court, in the County of Nobles, State of Minnesota, entered the 20th day of March A. D. 1905, in proceedings for enforcing payment of Taxes and Penalties upon Real Estate in the County of Nobles, State of Minnesota, remaining delinquent on the first Monday of January, 1905, and of the Statutes in such case made and provided, I shall, on the second Monday, being the 8th day, of May, A. D. 1905, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Office of the County Auditor in the Village of Worthington and County of Nobles, Minnesota, sell the lands which are charged with taxes, penalties and costs in said judgment, and on which taxes shall not have been previously paid.

Seal E. C. Pannell Auditor Nobles County, Minn. Dated at Worthington this 17th day of April, A. D. 1905 April 21 2t

LIBRARY NOTES.

Bird Day will be observed at the library Friday, April 28th in compliance with Gov. Johnson's proclamation. Good articles on birds may be found in the magazines on our shelves and there are some fine books on birds in the library. The Centenary of Hans Christian Anderson has recently been celebrated, not only in his birthplace, Odense, Denmark, but in various parts of the world. The April number of the Review of Reviews, the Outlook, and the Literary Digest contain interesting sketches of this great writer for children.

NOTICE.

Call or address C. B. Andrews, Rushmore Minn., local agent for Avery Threshing Machine Co, for Nobles county.

HOLLISTER'S Rocky Mountain Tea Nuggets. A Busy Man's Tea. Belongs Golden Health and Renewed Vigor. A specific for Constipation, Indigestion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Pimples, Eczema, Impure Blood, Bad Breath, Stomach Bowls, Headache and Backache. It's Rocky Mountain Tea in tablet form, 31 cents a box. Genuine made by HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, Madison, Wis. GOLDEN NUGGETS FOR SALLUW PEOPLE

METHODIST CHURCH.

Good Friday service in the lecture room of the church at eight o'clock Friday evening. Easter services next Sunday both morning and evening. The Sunday school will also present a most interesting program by at the Sunday school hour. A cordial invitation is extended to all the services of the day. The morning program is as follows: Voluntary—Handel Hymn 230 Apostles Creed Frayer Choir—Easter Responses—Lorenz Responsive Reading Choir—Easter Alleluia—Ashford Scripture Reading Offertory—Andante—Rousseau Solo—Clifford Loveless Sermon—"The Resurrection" Hymn 259 Benediction Postlude—Costa.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The day's services will be devoted to the celebration of the resurrection of Jesus Christ. Special music will be rendered by a double quartet of trained singers. Both morning and evening sermon will be in harmony with the Easter message. The morning musical program is as follows. Voluntary—"The Palms"—Ashford Anthem—"Bless the Lord"—Williams Anthem—"Hail to the Brightness"—Lorenz. Evening Anthem—Rejoice today with gladness—Spence Anthem—The Shout of Victory—Ashford Anthem—Christ is Risen—Ashford Anthem—Lift up your Head—Ashford

The Sabbath school will occupy the auditorium at 12:15 with special Easter exercises, consisting of songs, declamations, etc. You will be made welcome to all these services by both pastor and people. The evening service begins at 7:30, remember the hour.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

There will be an Easter service next Lord's day at 11 a. m. with special exercises, music interspersed with recitations by the children. All are cordially invited.

BAPTIST CHURCH

Rev. C. P. Bronson pastor. Morning service at 10:45. Subject—"The Power of the Resurrection". Evening—"Eternal Life and its Conditions." Special Easter music has been arranged and the public are cordially welcomed.

DIED.

Mrs. Deademona Yates died Friday April 14th at 4 a. m. of old age. She was born in Vermont and was a daughter of John Pierce of New York. She married J. Yates, who is still living. Deceased was 82 years old at the time of her death. The funeral was held Sunday and the body was shipped to New Ulm for burial.

DIED.

Mrs. Lillie A. Gregg died Wednesday, April 19th at two p. m., aged 44 years, after a two days illness of diptheria. She and her husband Dan Gregg arrived about two weeks ago from Iowa to be present at John Sharp's bedside, Mr Sharp being her father. She was born in Tama county, Iowa, and her body was shipped to Hawarden, Iowa, for burial.

WORTHINGTON WINS

The Worthington High ball team went to Sibley last Saturday and won its second victory of the season. The day was cold and very windy but this did not prevent a crowd of twenty-five going. The game was not very good owing to the large score, 19 to 12. The score at the close of the first inning was 8 to 7 in favor of Sibley but Worthington kept at it and finally won out. In the evening the Worthington crowd was tendered a reception in the opera house and every one reported a good time.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

THE JAPANESE KITCHENER.

Kodama, Who Laid Out the Reduction of Port Arthur with a Master Mind.

Tiny in physique, Kodama is the brains of new Japan, mobilizer of the mikado's armies, directing the destiny of his people militantly, writes Richard Barry, in Everybody's Magazine. For ten years military governor of Formosa, for two years chief of the war office, it was he who had perfected the transport service and tied the ends of the army together so well that the phenomenal six months' dash of the troops through Korea and beyond the Yalu startled the world as it was not startled since Kitchener set out for Khartoum. Kodama is the Japanese Kitchener, and he laid out the reduction of Port Arthur with the grand strategy of a master mind. His first plan failed, because Kodama underestimated the foe he had to face—a foe great in soldierly endurance, and in this instance allied with nature. Then Kodama came down from the north one morning, spent two days in looking over the ground, and settled back in the great house of the Russian mayor at Dalny, leaned his elbows on the table, reached forth his clenched fist, and looking into it, said, with his lips parted over set teeth: "I hold Port Arthur there." He did hold Port Arthur there, and it could escape no more than he could. He saw that, mathematically, the problem was one for time and tactics to solve, but though the master directing the use of both he could hasten neither.

LAST YEAR'S SHIPBUILDING

Was the Poorest Season in This Country for the Last Six Years.

Shipbuilding throughout the world is at its lowest point for the last six years, according to the figures made public by Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping in a special circular, and according to these same figures the year was the poorest in the United States for the same period. In Great Britain, there is a slight gain over last year, the low-water mark since 1897, and this despite the fact that the largest steamships are now under construction. All this applies to the merchant fleet, and war vessels are not considered in these figures. In the latter respect the showing by the United States for the last year—the launching of ships aggregating 171,000 tons displacement—has never been equaled with but one exception, the year 1901, when 210,000 tons of British war vessels were put overboard. With a decrease in building merchant vessels in the United States for the last year of 143,000 tons, as compared with the previous year, the enormous falling off is accounted for in the decrease recorded on the Great Lakes, which, from an average of 163,000 tons for the years 1901-1903, dropped to 49,000 tons in 1904. Yet the largest steamship—the Augustus B. Wolvin, of 6,585 tons—ever built on the lakes was launched last year.

THE LADIES ALL BOWED.

A Social Custom of Uruguay That Led to an Amusing Impostion.

How different the social customs of Uruguay are from those of Great Britain was well illustrated by a story related by a South American visitor, says Cassell's. He told how a young Canadian went to Uruguay to join a friend from the United States, who had spent some years in Montevideo, the capital. The Canadian was much struck by the friendly terms which his friend seemed to have established with the fair ones of the place, and rallied him upon the fact. The American calmly replied that he knew every lady in the city! This struck the Canadian as a decidedly "tall" statement, and, his friend volunteering to convince him on the point, the two set off for a jaunt through the capital. In the course of the walk the pair met several hundred ladies, all of whom acknowledged the American's salute with a bow and a smile, and the Canadian admitted himself convinced. And his wonder was intense until he learned that he had been a victim of a Uruguayan custom under which any gentleman who bows to a lady in the street receives an answering bow of recognition whether she knows him or not.

Vanished Saharan River.

August Chevalier, a French explorer and geographer, believes that Lake Tchad represents what was formerly the backwater of a great river which flowed northward across the Sahara and emptied into the Mediterranean sea. Neolithic relics indicate, he says, the former existence of prosperous communities where desert conditions now prevail. At the present time Lake Tchad shows occasional changes of level. Since 1897 its waters have continued to fall, but sometimes, after several years of unusual rainfall, it spreads beyond its ordinary bed. In 1903 Lake Fitri dried up, and the hippopotami which had inhabited it were compelled to go elsewhere.—Youth's Companion.

WIND PRESSURE OF BRIDGE

Surface Resistance an Important Factor in the Safety of Construction.

Referring to our recent discussion of the question of the proper amount of wind pressure to provide for in bridges, a correspondent draws our attention to the fact that no mention was made of the extra surface which is presented to the wind when a train moves onto a bridge. He asks, says the Scientific American, whether this surface should not always be taken into account, and its effect provided for in calculating the wind stresses on any given span. Our correspondent is entirely right in supposing that allowance should be made for train surface, and indeed this is always done. It was not our intention, in the article referred to, to cover the whole question of wind pressure, but merely to draw attention to the fact that the unit pressure adopted has been unnecessarily large, and to give the process of reasoning by which our engineers have arrived at the lower figure which is now likely to be generally adopted. It is probable that in the early days of bridge designing no account was taken of the great increase in the area of a bridge which takes place when a train, or even a large number of horse-drawn vehicles, is crossing a bridge. The proportion of the train surface to the bridge surface, and consequently of the strains due to each, will of course be very much larger in the shorter spans. In the longer bridges the proportion will rapidly decrease; but it can never reach a point, even in a structure of the length of the Brooklyn or the Forth bridge, at which it becomes a negligible quantity. There can be little doubt that it was the increase of surface due to the entrance of the passenger train upon the big spans of the Tay bridge that was the immediate cause of their being blown bodily sidewise into the river.

READY FOR EMERGENCY.

Girl Whose Ingenuity and Inventiveness Were Always in Working Order.

"Not able scholars, but capable women," is what the girl students of our colleges desire chiefly to become, says Miss Elizabeth McCracken. The college-bred woman should be, and she generally is, a person of resources. "Not long ago," writes Miss McCracken, in the Outlook, "an acquaintance, to whom I had just told the good news of the continuous advancement of a mutual friend in her chosen occupation, said, in comment: 'It is not so much because she is brilliant that she succeeds as it is because she is always prepared for emergencies, however great.' 'Or small,' I added. 'You are thinking of the magnet,' was the quick reply. 'The magnet?' I questioned. 'Yes,' my acquaintance explained. 'One day at college one of the other girls dropped her eye-glasses in a narrow opening between two walls. She couldn't reach them, and had very nearly decided that they must remain permanently out of reach. 'Our successful friend happened to remember that their frame was made of steel. She went to the physical laboratory, borrowed a magnet, tied a string to it, and lowering it carefully into the opening, gravely drew up the eye-glasses.' Miss McCracken, who was making a study of American college women, passed along the anecdote from one institution to another in the course of her investigations, and at each it elicited the same comment: 'How like a college girl!'

AUSTRIAN SPECULATORS.

Investors Desire Something More Enlivening Than the Purchase of Bonds.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Economist sends the following interesting description of how Austrian investors desire a spice of speculation combined with their investment in government bonds: "It is a characteristic feature of the Austrian investor that he is exceedingly partial to lottery bonds, and year after year hopes for the prize that never comes. Ten lottery loans have been redeemed during the last 25 years, and there are only nine more, which will be amortised within the next nine years. They are quoted at high prices, because the public imagines that the chances of winning the chief prize, or, at least, one of the lesser prizes, must be very great by this time. But one of the directors of the Anglo bank has just published a paper to show how slight are the chances of winning anything, and how probable it is that investors will incur losses. The greater the principal prizes are, the smaller must be the sum which is paid when the other numbers are called. But the demand for lottery bonds makes the price of them rise out of all proportion to the figure at which they were emitted." Tiresome Knowledge. Giggles—Why do you dislike Giggle so much? Gotrocks—Oh, he's one of those tiresome fellows who have only brains enough to accurate.—Life.

JAPS ON THE COAST.

FEAR IN CALIFORNIA THAT THEY ARE A MENACE.

Although They Are Recognized as Progressive and Industrious There May Be Too Many of Them.

Pick up the ordinary magazine or newspaper published almost anywhere in the world and there will be either a piece of news or an essay extolling the virtues of the Japanese. He is a prodigy of valor, as everybody knows, but he is more, says the Philadelphia Ledger. He is a first rate organizer and administrator; he is cute, industrious, ambitious; the assimilator of ideas, the adapter of improvements, the breathless racer on the forefront of progress; he is learned and educated, has artistic tastes, fine sensibility; is a polished man of the world, a poet, a thinker, a doer, and what not. A discordant note arises, however, from the Pacific coast, and the volume of sound is largest from California. The people who have the Japanese have too many of them; they want to stop them from coming and are determined to get rid of those they possess. The California legislature has just passed a joint resolution urging the national government to exclude the Japanese from the United States; to prevent the heroes from landing, to keep them off our soil and to tell them to go and be gone forever. The San Francisco newspapers recognize the fact that the Japanese have been idealized to a "horrid and foolish extent" in recent months, and they know that their plea will fall on deaf ears for the time being; but they are confident that as the American people "become better acquainted with the slant-eyed little devils" they will be eager to keep them out. The opponents of Japanese immigration have support in the investigations of the government marine hospital service, whose officers have been inspecting and studying Japanese immigrants since the Japanese have been coming over here in steadily increasing numbers during the past two or three years. The Japanese, according to the officials of the marine hospital service, are a menace to any country and to any people. . . . The Japanese come to the Pacific coast in gangs under the charge of a promoter or "padrone," who owns them for the time. He is a dealer in contract labor, but he is too shrewd to be caught by the contract labor laws of the United States. His laborers are of the lowest class of assisted immigrants; they work on the Pacific coast at a lower wage than the white labor, and they live at a lower standard than is possible for the American man with a family to support. By way of good measure, the Californians have a word to say of the Japanese character which seems to agree tolerably well with the estimate of it made by the American war correspondents who started for Manchuria and Port Arthur and were never permitted to see the armies. The San Francisco Argonaut, for instance, says: "As a matter of fact, the Jap, while personally far more pleasing than the Chinese, is tricky, dishonest, a liar and unreliable, whereas the Chinese is usually honest, truthful and dependable. But that has little to do with the case. What we must base all arguments on is the great and eternal truth, that two races, unassimilable, cannot occupy the same land together in peace." The Argonaut declares that even if it were decided by a court of sublimated equity from which no sane man could appeal that the Japanese had better manners, better morals, a more wholesome philosophy of life and a civilization superior to the American, yet the Jap would have to go in order to preserve accidental civilization, if it were shown that the Japanese could live more cheaply and would not racially assimilate. How the Japanese are to be kept out no man knows, now that congress has neglected to pass a Japanese exclusion law, though the San Francisco papers are urging the mikado to keep his men at home on the pain of sacrificing the friendship of America. Weight of Hats. "What do you suppose this hat weighs?" said the hatter, taking up a fine eight-dollar top hat of silk. "About a pound," the patron hazarded. "Only a little over a quarter of a pound. Five ounces, to be precise. No good hat," said the hatter, "runs over four or five ounces nowadays. 'This white felt hat—it is worth \$25—weighs less than an ounce. This new five-dollar derby hat weighs four ounces. Straw hats run from two to four ounces in weight. 'It pays a man to make the weight an important consideration in the choosing of a hat, for a light hat is a prevention of headache, and its injurious effect on the hair is reduced to a minimum.'—Philadelphia Bulletin. Cause for Wrath. "Fwy ar-re yez so sore at Rocky?" "Th' devil! He 'trowed a clack at me foina Brahma rooster, an' knocked out two front teeth!" "Arrah, go on! Sure, roosters don't be after havin' teeth!" "An' who said they did? Sure, 'twas me own teeth he knocked out."—Cleveland Leader.