

# MARKET PRICES.

Paid By the Logan Merchants

FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Corrected Weekly by Leading Dealers.

## BUYING PRICES

### FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Apples	.....\$2.00
Potatoes	.....1.50c
Turnips	.....40c

### PRODUCE.

Butter	.....33c
Eggs	.....11c
Lard	.....9c

### POULTRY.

Live Chickens	.....8c
Dressed Chickens	.....10c
Live Turkeys	.....12c
Dressed Turkeys	.....15c

### GRAIN AND HAY.

Wheat	.....85c
Corn	.....55c
Oats	.....40c
Choice Timothy	.....10.00
Mixed	.....8.00
Straw	.....6.00

### LIVE STOCK.

Hogs, on foot	.....5c
Hogs, dressed	.....7c
Steers, on hoof	.....4c
Cows, on hoof	.....3 to 3 1/2c
Heifers, on hoof	.....3 to 4c
Bulls, on hoof	.....3 to 3 1/2c
Calfs, on hoof	.....5c

### GRAIN AND LIVE STOCK.

**CHICAGO**—Cattle: Common to prime steers, \$4.25 to \$4.90; cows, \$3.50 to \$4.00; heifers, \$3.75 to \$4.25; calves, \$3.00 to \$3.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$3.00; sheep and lambs—Sheep, \$4.00 to \$4.50; lambs, \$4.50 to \$5.00; yearlings, \$3.75 to \$4.00; calves, \$3.00 to \$3.50; hogs—Common to prime heavy, \$6.00 to \$6.50; medium to good heavy, \$5.50 to \$6.00; butchers weights, \$5.00 to \$5.50; good to choice heavy mixed, \$4.50 to \$5.00; light mixed, \$4.00 to \$4.50; corn, No. 2, 42 1/2 to 43 1/2; No. 2, 29 1/2.

**EAST BUFFALO**—Cattle: Good to choice export, \$5.25 to \$5.75; shipping steers, \$4.75 to \$5.25; butcher cattle, \$4.00 to \$4.50; heifers, \$3.75 to \$4.25; calves, \$3.00 to \$3.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$3.00; sheep and lambs—Sheep, \$4.00 to \$4.50; lambs, \$4.50 to \$5.00; yearlings, \$3.75 to \$4.00; calves, \$3.00 to \$3.50; hogs—Common to prime heavy, \$6.00 to \$6.50; medium to good heavy, \$5.50 to \$6.00; butchers weights, \$5.00 to \$5.50; good to choice heavy mixed, \$4.50 to \$5.00; light mixed, \$4.00 to \$4.50; corn, No. 2, 42 1/2 to 43 1/2; No. 2, 29 1/2.

**PITTSBURG**—Cattle: Choice to prime steers, \$4.75 to \$5.25; shipping steers, \$4.25 to \$4.75; butcher cattle, \$3.50 to \$4.00; heifers, \$3.25 to \$3.75; calves, \$2.50 to \$3.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.00 to \$2.50; sheep and lambs—Sheep, \$3.50 to \$4.00; lambs, \$4.00 to \$4.50; yearlings, \$3.25 to \$3.75; calves, \$2.50 to \$3.00; hogs—Common to prime heavy, \$5.50 to \$6.00; medium to good heavy, \$5.00 to \$5.50; butchers weights, \$4.50 to \$5.00; good to choice heavy mixed, \$4.00 to \$4.50; light mixed, \$3.50 to \$4.00; corn, No. 2, 42 1/2 to 43 1/2; No. 2, 29 1/2.

**CLEVELAND**—Cattle: Good to choice steers, \$4.50 to \$5.00; shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$4.50; butcher cattle, \$3.25 to \$3.75; heifers, \$3.00 to \$3.50; calves, \$2.25 to \$2.75; stockers and feeders, \$1.75 to \$2.25; sheep and lambs—Sheep, \$3.50 to \$4.00; lambs, \$4.00 to \$4.50; yearlings, \$3.25 to \$3.75; calves, \$2.50 to \$3.00; hogs—Common to prime heavy, \$5.50 to \$6.00; medium to good heavy, \$5.00 to \$5.50; butchers weights, \$4.50 to \$5.00; good to choice heavy mixed, \$4.00 to \$4.50; light mixed, \$3.50 to \$4.00; corn, No. 2, 42 1/2 to 43 1/2; No. 2, 29 1/2.

**CINCINNATI**—Wheat: No. 2 red, 85 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 84 1/2; No. 2 white, 83 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 82 1/2; No. 2 white, 81 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 80 1/2; No. 2 white, 79 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 78 1/2; No. 2 white, 77 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 76 1/2; No. 2 white, 75 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 74 1/2; No. 2 white, 73 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 72 1/2; No. 2 white, 71 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 70 1/2; No. 2 white, 69 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 68 1/2; No. 2 white, 67 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 66 1/2; No. 2 white, 65 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 64 1/2; No. 2 white, 63 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 62 1/2; No. 2 white, 61 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 60 1/2; No. 2 white, 59 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 58 1/2; No. 2 white, 57 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 56 1/2; No. 2 white, 55 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 54 1/2; No. 2 white, 53 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 52 1/2; No. 2 white, 51 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 50 1/2; No. 2 white, 49 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 48 1/2; No. 2 white, 47 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 46 1/2; No. 2 white, 45 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 44 1/2; No. 2 white, 43 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 42 1/2; No. 2 white, 41 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 40 1/2; No. 2 white, 39 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 38 1/2; No. 2 white, 37 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 36 1/2; No. 2 white, 35 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 34 1/2; No. 2 white, 33 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 32 1/2; No. 2 white, 31 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 30 1/2; No. 2 white, 29 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 28 1/2; No. 2 white, 27 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 26 1/2; No. 2 white, 25 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 24 1/2; No. 2 white, 23 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 22 1/2; No. 2 white, 21 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 20 1/2; No. 2 white, 19 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 18 1/2; No. 2 white, 17 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 16 1/2; No. 2 white, 15 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 14 1/2; No. 2 white, 13 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 12 1/2; No. 2 white, 11 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 10 1/2; No. 2 white, 9 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 8 1/2; No. 2 white, 7 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 6 1/2; No. 2 white, 5 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 4 1/2; No. 2 white, 3 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 2 1/2; No. 2 white, 1 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 1/2.

**NEW YORK**—Wheat: No. 2 red, 85 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 84 1/2; No. 2 white, 83 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 82 1/2; No. 2 white, 81 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 80 1/2; No. 2 white, 79 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 78 1/2; No. 2 white, 77 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 76 1/2; No. 2 white, 75 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 74 1/2; No. 2 white, 73 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 72 1/2; No. 2 white, 71 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 70 1/2; No. 2 white, 69 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 68 1/2; No. 2 white, 67 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 66 1/2; No. 2 white, 65 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 64 1/2; No. 2 white, 63 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 62 1/2; No. 2 white, 61 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 60 1/2; No. 2 white, 59 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 58 1/2; No. 2 white, 57 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 56 1/2; No. 2 white, 55 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 54 1/2; No. 2 white, 53 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 52 1/2; No. 2 white, 51 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 50 1/2; No. 2 white, 49 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 48 1/2; No. 2 white, 47 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 46 1/2; No. 2 white, 45 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 44 1/2; No. 2 white, 43 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 42 1/2; No. 2 white, 41 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 40 1/2; No. 2 white, 39 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 38 1/2; No. 2 white, 37 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 36 1/2; No. 2 white, 35 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 34 1/2; No. 2 white, 33 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 32 1/2; No. 2 white, 31 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 30 1/2; No. 2 white, 29 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 28 1/2; No. 2 white, 27 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 26 1/2; No. 2 white, 25 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 24 1/2; No. 2 white, 23 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 22 1/2; No. 2 white, 21 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 20 1/2; No. 2 white, 19 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 18 1/2; No. 2 white, 17 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 16 1/2; No. 2 white, 15 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 14 1/2; No. 2 white, 13 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 12 1/2; No. 2 white, 11 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 10 1/2; No. 2 white, 9 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 8 1/2; No. 2 white, 7 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 6 1/2; No. 2 white, 5 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 4 1/2; No. 2 white, 3 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 2 1/2; No. 2 white, 1 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 1/2.

**TOLEDO**—Wheat: No. 2 red, 85 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 84 1/2; No. 2 white, 83 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 82 1/2; No. 2 white, 81 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 80 1/2; No. 2 white, 79 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 78 1/2; No. 2 white, 77 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 76 1/2; No. 2 white, 75 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 74 1/2; No. 2 white, 73 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 72 1/2; No. 2 white, 71 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 70 1/2; No. 2 white, 69 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 68 1/2; No. 2 white, 67 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 66 1/2; No. 2 white, 65 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 64 1/2; No. 2 white, 63 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 62 1/2; No. 2 white, 61 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 60 1/2; No. 2 white, 59 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 58 1/2; No. 2 white, 57 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 56 1/2; No. 2 white, 55 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 54 1/2; No. 2 white, 53 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 52 1/2; No. 2 white, 51 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 50 1/2; No. 2 white, 49 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 48 1/2; No. 2 white, 47 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 46 1/2; No. 2 white, 45 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 44 1/2; No. 2 white, 43 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 42 1/2; No. 2 white, 41 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 40 1/2; No. 2 white, 39 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 38 1/2; No. 2 white, 37 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 36 1/2; No. 2 white, 35 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 34 1/2; No. 2 white, 33 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 32 1/2; No. 2 white, 31 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 30 1/2; No. 2 white, 29 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 28 1/2; No. 2 white, 27 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 26 1/2; No. 2 white, 25 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 24 1/2; No. 2 white, 23 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 22 1/2; No. 2 white, 21 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 20 1/2; No. 2 white, 19 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 18 1/2; No. 2 white, 17 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 16 1/2; No. 2 white, 15 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 14 1/2; No. 2 white, 13 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 12 1/2; No. 2 white, 11 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 10 1/2; No. 2 white, 9 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 8 1/2; No. 2 white, 7 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 6 1/2; No. 2 white, 5 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 4 1/2; No. 2 white, 3 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 2 1/2; No. 2 white, 1 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 1/2.

The time is coming, and coming soon, when a loaf of bread will weigh a pound, milk will have to be the product of the cow, and when 1,700 pounds of coal will not pass for a ton. People are going to demand that they get what they pay for.

A very striking illustration of the speed of an eagle was given the other day when one of these birds tried to outstep a Rocky mountain limited train near Limon, Colo. The trainmen noticed the bird, which was a short distance ahead and making frantic efforts to escape the pursuing monster, but without success. The suction created in the narrow canyon in which the race took place drew the bird so close to the cab that it was grasped by the fireman and pulled into the cab, but only after a struggle.

It has been asserted with some truth perhaps that there are people down in Missouri who have moss on their backs and are not, strictly speaking, up to date. Yet there are others. These people have been through the tall grass and are out in the open when it comes to roundbarking. The grades are thrown wide and well rounded. The culverts are made of stone. The farmers own road drags similar to the King drag jointly—that is, two farmers own a drag together. After a rain as soon as it has dried sufficiently Smith takes the drag and runs it over the road along his farm, then Brown will take it and drag the road adjoining his farm, leaving the drag at the line between the two farms, thus making it as handy as possible for each man. When roads are handled thus regularly there are no ruts or chuck holes. Each farmer takes a special pride in keeping the road along his farm in the best of condition all the time. The trouble with most of us is we wait for the other fellow to fix his share of the road first. This is the wrong idea. Don't always be the crackler on the end of the whip. Get hold of the handle once in awhile.

We ran across him the other day—a unique exception to the average run of energetic western farmers—the man who was contented with his eighty acre farm. He did not deny having a hankering for the eighty lying next his own, but after thinking the proposition all over and realizing that life at best is short and that what of contentment and enjoyment he and his family get out of the remaining years they must get as they go along he wisely decided not to undergo the loadings incident to the purchase of more land. He concluded that by putting the same amount of work on the eighty that he would on the quarter section he would at the end of the year be nearly as well off financially and besides be free from the grinding burden of debt. Wise man! Many afflicted with the craze for more land regardless of consequences might profit by taking his viewpoint, his decision being based on the fundamental philosophy that "a man's life consists not in the things which he possesses, but rather, that happiness is found in a sensible adjustment of self to environment. Not 'more land, but more time to live,' is the motto that should be impressed on the minds of many men today.

## Soil and Plant Facts.

There is probably no natural element, barring the air we breathe, with which we come in closer contact than the soil under our feet, yet at the same time no element about which we possess less specific information. It is a wondrous realm, full of fascination and interest. Farmers' bulletin No. 245, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture and entitled "Renovation of Worn-out Soils," contains a mine of information on the subject and should be in the hands of every farmer and be studied as a primer of agriculture. It is from this we glean the following facts about the soil and plant life. The soil consists of organic and inorganic matter. Under the first heading are included all elements in the soil that are subject to vital processes (growth and decay); under the second, those elements that are not subject to these changes—i. e., minute portions of stone and gravel. The elements named are permeated by the soil air and water. It is the latter—the moisture in the soil—that contains the plant food substances, and it is these that possess most interest and value from the human standpoint. These substances are divided into two classes, according to their ultimate source. The soil furnishes nine of the thirteen chemical elements used in plant growth—phosphorus, potassium, calcium, sodium, iron, silicon, chlorine and sulphur. Nearly all varieties of rock particles, of which the soil quite largely consists, contain more or less of these elements. Every year the soil water dissolves a thin surface layer of each particle, and it is this solution which furnishes the plant its mineral food.

In addition to the elements named, the plant in its growth requires hydrogen, which it secures from water (which is a compound of hydrogen and oxygen); oxygen, which it secures partly from water and partly from the air; carbon, which is secured from the carbonic acid gas in the air, and nitrogen, which in many respects is the most important of all the plant food elements. As it is not found in the rock particles of the soil, plants have to depend for their supply upon decaying organic matter—manure and other fertilizers. Being very soluble, the nitrates quickly wash out of the soil unless appropriated by growing crops. It is in supplying nitrogen to the soil that the legumes possess so great value for the agriculturist. There is a certain species of bacteria that can use atmospheric nitrogen, the supply of which is unlimited, and the clover, bean and pea families have learned to swap work with them. When these bacteria are present in a soil in which leguminous crops are growing they invade the roots of the plants and live there, their presence being shown by swellings—tubercles. Nitrogen from the soil air filters into the roots, where the bacteria appropriate it, manufacture an abundance of nitrates and give it to the plant in return for starch. The tissues of the plants thus become very rich in nitrogen compounds, which they set free when decay sets in and which are available for easy growing crops. A condition of soil that likewise greatly favors the soil in which leguminous crops are produced by human, decaying vegetable matter, which may or may not be rich in nitrates, but which renders possible a proper circulation of air in the soil and those chemical actions which accompany a decay of organic matter. One of the most important objects of plowing is thus seen to be a loosening of the soil and a mixing of fresh air with it. This is but part of the story, but still enough to show that fixed natural laws underlie and govern all agricultural operations, and that there is no field of effort where a greater measure of intelligence is needed nor in which intelligent effort is more surely or generously rewarded.

# FARM AND ORCHARD.

Some Very Helpful Hints for the Farmers.

BY J. S. TRIGG.

Des Moines, Iowa. Correspondence Invited.

The dairy cow that has received good care and feeding is a better proposition at ten than she is at three years old.

See that your brood sows are well sheltered and well cared for through the farrowing time. It will mean more hogs to sell next December.

If you are using incubators and brooders, don't try to brood over seventy-five chicks together. You will have better success with fifty. A great many people fall from trying to brood too many chicks in one brooder.

More furs have been handled this year and at better prices than for a number of years past. This will undoubtedly make the ironrds of the skunk and mink much less frequent in the farmer's henroost the coming summer.

We were in a town the other day where they own a King road drag and they had been using it on their streets. As a result the streets were the best seen this spring.

If you have a hen that wants to sit like a barrel or box with paper, put a good bed of ashes in the bottom, make her a good nest of hay or straw on top of this and give her about thirteen eggs and let her go to work.

It will be a mistake on your part to sell off all other stock on the farm and go into the horse business, expecting to accumulate a fortune at it because horses are high now. Remember that nine or ten years ago a good team could be had for \$100.

There are more stock fields through the country this spring that have practically no stock in them than for many seasons. There were not many stockmen in the country last fall. The loss of forage on these fields means considerable to the farmers over the country.

With the prevalence of the general practice of raising as many colts as possible when horses are high priced and very few when they are cheap the long headed horseman will reverse the operation, taking into consideration the fact that he is raising horses for a market three years in the future and that prices that will prevail at that time will be affected little if any by any over-supply that may exist at the time the mares are bred.

When you plant the early potatoes this spring see to it that the ground is loose and well drained. Work the ground until you have a good seed bed, throw out with a diamond plow into rows three feet apart and drop two feet apart in the row and cover with three inches of soil. As soon as they come up take a cultivator or hoe and throw a light covering of earth over them and let them come through again. Work the ground frequently, keeping it mellow and free from weeds, and you may expect a nice crop of good tubers.

Better not wait until you receive that anticipated raise in salary or until your income is larger to begin to save and lay by a little money for a rainy day. Now is the accepted time. If you cannot do it on your present income, you will not when it is larger. It is not the size of your salary that makes it possible for you to save; it is the determination to do it. An increase in wages means an increase in expenses every time. Save a portion of your salary while it is small, and you'll find that your ability to save has increased along with your income. You will be thrifty along other lines, too, and when your hair begins to silver and the cricks begin to come in your back and your step is not so elastic as it used to be and perchance the grandchildren begin to cluster around your knees, you can turn the bulk of the work over to the children, and you and mother can begin to take life a little easier. This is as it should be.

It is a homely, prosy topic, yet with one question in the present careless method of handling this most valuable of farm fertilizers is to be found one of the greatest wastes on the average farm. Careful experiments prove that about five-eighths of the plant food in manure is found in the liquid part, which is usually entirely lost, while the solids are so placed that rains wash away much of their value. The ferment-heat which takes place in the ordinary manure pile sets free much of the nitrogen, which escapes in the air, so that when finally spread on the land manure handled in this manner possesses barely a third of its original fertility. The only way to avoid this waste is to use an abundance of straw for bedding, which will absorb a large portion of the liquids, and to spread the manure on the ground next to be plowed as fast as it accumulates in the stables and sheds. True, it will leach in the field, but the ground which most needs it will be directly benefited. There is no tool which will so satisfactorily handle the work from stable to field as the manure spreader. Every farmer who has any number of stock should have one, and it goes without saying that the up-to-date farmer is a feeder of straw.

**Hotel Searched.**—Marysville, O., April 4.—The Continental hotel building, owned by J. M. Zwerner, was damaged to the extent of \$4,000 by fire and water. The fire originated from an explosion of gasoline tank in the saloon conducted by Joseph Harper, on the first floor.

**Daves Renominated.**—Marietta, O., April 4.—Thomas G. Daves was renominated for congress by acclamation by the Fifteenth district Republican convention. The president and both senators were inducted.

# ANNOUNCEMENT IS APPLAUDED

Five Thousand Zionists Are Told About Dowie's Overthrow.

CHEER WHEN HE IS ACCUSED

Polygamous Teachings Among the Charges Preferred Against the Deposed Leader, Who May Be Offered An Allowance—Dictator Voliva Assumes Charge of Zion City.

Chicago, April 3.—The formal announcement of the overthrow of John Alexander Dowie was made by Overseer John G. Speicher, who presided over a meeting of 3,000 members of the church in the tabernacle at Zion City. The crowd which filled the great structure and which formerly answered "yes" and "no" when Dowie nodded or shook his head, applauded when he was accused. Overseer Speicher called out the numbers of chapters and verses of scripture and in response the various church officials and prominent members who occupied seats upon the platform quoted the passages called for. The new fifty-five chicks together. You will have better success with fifty. A great many people fall from trying to brood too many chicks in one brooder.

John Dowie has been deposed as a religious leader, suspended from membership in the church he founded, shorn of his temporal possessions as far as they are located in Zion City, the home of his church, and warned to accept the situation quietly lest worse things befall him. The active revolt against the leadership of Dowie was foreshadowed when Overseer Voliva, who had been placed by Dowie in charge of the church, while he sought health in Jamaica and Mexico, announced that he would no longer accept the orders of Dowie, who had, he declared, grossly mismanaged the affairs of the church. The members of the church, including the wife and son of Dowie, agreed to stand with him.

The first move looking to his overthrow was made by Overseer Voliva, who holds the power of attorney from Dowie. In company with several other officers of the church, Voliva hastened to Waukegan, the county seat of Lake county, in which Zion City is situated, and filed for record a warranty deed transferring to Deacon Alexander Grainger all the real estate held by Dowie in Zion City. He also executed a bill of sale to Deacon Grainger putting him in possession of all the personal property of Dowie, including his horses and carriages, books, and even his bed. Later Grainger conveyed these to Voliva and the overseer appointed by Dowie had not only succeeded him as the head of the church, but was the holder of all his property as well.

Regarding the polygamous teachings mentioned in the message to Dowie, Overseer Voliva declared that he would issue a statement regarding them later, when Dowie has been given an opportunity to reply. He said, however, that the teachings had not been public, but were of a private character. Dowie's project for the establishment of a colony in Mexico will be abandoned by the new administration of Zion City. Dowie will be given an allowance, according to advices from Zion City, sufficient to maintain a residence in Mexico if he so desires, or he will be received by the new officers of the church as a common citizen should be to return and take up his residence in Zion City.

**Called for Guards.**—Irwin, Pa., April 3.—The soft coal fields about Irwin are experiencing a general strike. A thousand men at Edna, number 1 and number 2 of the Pittsburgh and Baltimore coal company, are on strike. The men decided to make a demand for the scale prevailing elsewhere, an 8-hour day and pay for removing the slate. The mine workers' officials say they have a strong organization at the Edna mines. The company operating the two mines agreed to give the five cents advance along with the rest of the operators in the Irwin field. A technical question of the size of screen used is raised and the union officials say the advance brings the scale up to only 85 cents a ton, five cents below the scale adopted. The company called for guards and will try to operate its mines.

**Anti-Pass Bill.**—Des Moines, Ia., April 3.—The anti-pass bill is now virtually a law or will be as soon as Governor Cummins can affix his signature to the measure. The house by a vote of 73 to 11 receded from the amendment which would have required legislators to pay their fares home and the bill is now ready to go to the governor. It prohibits all public officials, including federal officers, from accepting favors from the railroads.

**To Prohibit Polygamy.**—Washington, April 3.—Senator Platt presented to the senate a joint resolution by the New York legislature, inviting other states to cooperate in an effort to amend the constitution of the United States to more effectually punish and prohibit polygamy.

**Mayor Dunne's Views.**—Mayor Dunne construed the passage of the \$75,000,000 certificates and public policy ownership as a victory for municipal ownership, but he expressed his disappointment over the defeat of the proposition for municipal ownership. He said: "I am disappointed because the victory is not complete. The important proposition, however, at the present time, is for the issuance of the certificates, and this has been carried. I regret, however, very much that we did not get the necessary majority to enable us to legally operate the street railway lines. But this will not prevent us from again getting before the people after we have the necessary power to operate. The people will vote for the operation with a big majority at the proper time."

I was raised on a tobacco plantation and learned to chew while teething.

Yes, siree, I've had tobacco right under my nose since I was knee high to a grasshopper. I've smoked, chewed and grown tobacco. What I don't know about the fragrant weed isn't worth learning.

So when I tell you that

## HAPPY THOUGHT

Ribbon-Cut Chewing Tobacco

is RIGHT you can just gamble that it is right. It has all the fine flavor of good tobacco with the added quality of perfect cleanliness.

HAPPY THOUGHT is a large package for a nickel.

Col. Longleaf



## VICTORY IS INCOMPLETE

Chicago May Own but Not Operate Street Railway Lines.

## RESULT OF THE ELECTION

Proposition Providing For Issuance of Certificates For the Purchase of Street Railways Carries, but the Operation Suggestion is Lost—Vote on Saloon Question.

Chicago, April 4.—The city of Chicago can proceed to acquire and control street railways but cannot operate them. This is the result of the city election held Tuesday, in which the question of the municipal ownership of the street railways was the vital issue. At the same time the voters, while declaring that the city shall not proceed to operate the railroads, declared that as a question of public policy it would be desirable for the city to do so.

Three propositions were submitted to the voters, the first of which was: "Shall the city of Chicago proceed to operate street railways?" This proposition required 60 per cent of the total vote cast in order to become effective. The second proposal involved the approval of an ordinance previously passed by the city council providing for issuance of street railway certificates in amount not to exceed \$75,000,000 for the purchase, ownership and maintenance of the street railways. This was carried by about 3,800 votes.

The third question, which was simply on the question of public policy and has no legal effect whatever, is, "Shall the city council proceed without delay to secure the municipal ownership and operation of the street railways under the Muller law instead of granting franchises to private companies?" This proposition was carried by about 3,600 votes.

Following are the correct figures on the election: The total vote cast on the question of municipal ownership was 231,171. Of this number 129,914 were cast in favor of municipal operation of the street railways and 119,250 against it. In order to become binding the proposition to operate the railroads should have received 138,703 votes. It therefore fell short of the required number by 17,792 votes. The proposition to issue \$75,000,000 in street railway certificates was carried by a vote of 119,909 against 106,669. The declaration of