

Times-Republican

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HAVE YOU A COUNTY FAIR?

The county weeklies are reporting action by the various county fair boards and predicting the "biggest fair of all" for the ensuing fall. It is gratifying to observe the interest and activity manifested. If there is a county or a main town in the state which has no agricultural fair it would show wisdom by creating one. County fairs are worth the time and money. Like advertising it is sometimes hard to count the actual cash returns from these agricultural exhibits but they bring the goods. Mark that the county with a well established fair of the class sort is invariably of the highest class. Its farmers are of the best, its livestock is of the finest, its attitude toward progress and the outward evidences of progress displayed give it distinctiveness and place.

Years ago Jones county held one of the best agricultural fairs in Iowa; and even then Jones county was remarkable for its livestock on display, for the personnel of its farming population, the splendid horses which brought fine carriage loads of successful farmers and their families to the annual gathering. Note that every county where a good county fair is an established institution shows better livestock, more interested and more successful farmers than its fairer neighbor. The greatest value of the county fair is its stimulating effect on the agriculturalists who attend and support it.

It is more than a manifestation, it is an educator, a stimulative, tonical effect. It makes for better farmers, for greater production, finer and more valuable livestock, more corn to the acre, more money in the bank and in circulation, fewer mortgages and higher citizenship.

If you haven't a fair, make one. There is satisfaction, pride and good money in a good county fair for every interest inside the county lines.

"A PIECE OF READY MONEY"

The value of the coal in Alaska, is estimated to be close to a billion dollars. So much coal is in sight or the veins which contain it have been located fairly. As this is the estimate of the representatives of the interests which have been endeavoring to scoop it into their own net it may be another billion or two under. It is certain not to be over. And this is the field which a syndicate desires to have and to hold on preemption claims gained it is insisted thru the common method of fraudulent entry and welded together in one colossal holding of a few men.

North Dakota's coal fields are estimated to hold fifty billion tons, West Virginia somewhat over 200 billion tons, Pennsylvania 123 billions, Illinois, Colorado, Montana and Utah altogether about 1,100 billion tons. And this territory which Seward bought with a little over 7,000,000 shows up within five thousand acres of its vast coal and mineral fields fifty million tons. The estimate of men who have merely scratched at the frozen earth of Alaska offers figures beyond comprehensibility.

It would be a pretty good plan whether Glavis recommends it, whether Ballinger condemns it, whether it please the hurrying methods of big business and the empire builders for the country to keep somewhat of this vast mineral wealth in the bank; at least to retain control over it. It would be a peculiarly short sighted and essentially vicious policy to hand it over to the Guggenheims and their pals. Let's hang on to the "piece of land" in Alaska. It looks like ready money in the future.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT RULINGS.

Sometimes rulings by postoffice department officials are beyond ordinary comprehension. For instance: A subscriber to a newspaper writes it a communication which the paper desires to use but can not use unless accompanied by the name of the writer "as an evidence of good faith" and signs himself as "Box No. 33, R. F. D., Iowa Falls." A letter addressed to "Box 33" comes back to the writer as against a ruling by the postoffice department, notwithstanding the order issued some time ago to the effect that all boxes must be numbered on rural delivery routes.

But, after all, the department is right. We are inclined often to kick when the exigencies of the service have not been taken into consideration. The order numbering boxes was a mistake. In this western country men shift places. This farmer sells to that. That renter gives way to this. Mail would

be irrevocably scattered and lost. Moreover the mails would be loaded with advertising mail addressed to boxes, making carriers simply bill posters for every handbill, catalog and the kind issued for whatever purpose. When the rulings are considered one against the other it merely shows that the department corrected an error with the second ruling.

The department makes many mistakes; but it corrects most of them. Taken all in all it is a magnificent service and one growing in usefulness and efficiency. It needs some fixing as regards its mail carrying contracts and the national notions of some men in high authority but the mail service is one to praise and not to blame.

Topics of the Times

What do you imagine Roosevelt would do to that billion dollar Cunningham coal fields hippopotamus?

Joe Cannon appears better in anathema than an apology.

The Hartley Journal says that when L. H. Mayne shall have finished his congressional canvass the people of the Tenth district will know just where his stands. The Journal might add that H. Mayne will have a very much more clearly defined understanding of the same thing than his present candidacy indicates.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, in closing a series of articles on the future of the Panama canal, in the March issue of the Hampton's Magazine, says that the railroads of the country will do their utmost to kill the canal as a commercial institution; that in the past they prevented the building of it, and explains the methods of rate making which will hurt it. "There is no more important question before the American people today," he says, "than that of making very sure that when they have invested their hundreds of millions of dollars in the canal it shall be permitted to give them returns on the investment."

Walter Wellman is to be with Roosevelt from Kharum to London. Thus Teddy is to have the disadvantages of civilization impressed upon him right from the start.

William E. Curtis tells about the trackless trolley car in Austria. Now when Edison comes on with that storage battery, thus dispensing with the trolley, maybe we can hope for reduced fares.

Well, they won't forget Glavis for a while, anyway.

As near as we can make out, Glavis flushed covey. He gave the alarm too soon. By back-tracking, the would-be thieves threw the character of their operations into confusion and got into a more creditable situation. If Glavis had only let them go a little further before springing the trap, a fine haul it would have been.

Unfortunately the \$10 hog is much scarcer than was the \$5 hog or the \$3 hog. Odd how perverse things are, isn't it?

President White of the Chicago board of trade, testifying before a committee of congress at Washington the other day, denounced "corners." "Corners," however, we have an idea, will go right on doing business at the old stand.

The treasury department at Washington has decided that a hen is a bird. Not unless she lays an egg a day.

It is said that there is a profit of \$200,000,000 to be made in the Behring coal fields of Alaska. Are you going up to get your share?

In Chicago the other day a woman shot her husband and then called the police. Some people always get things backwards.

A woman lecturer named O'Reilly says the stage Irishman is an insult to Ireland. What she would have said on the subject had her name been O'Flanary or O'Flanagan can only be imagined.

Chicago is getting virtuous. They are going to stop the sale of liquors there in all places not licensed for the purpose.

Wisconsin's superintendent of public instruction wants the high schools to do something that will relieve them of the charge that graduates are weak and incompetent in their knowledge of the common branches. We are afraid that the good man is trying to start a revolution. Common branches? What have high school graduates to do with common branches?

We are apprehensive that that senatorial cost-of-living committee will pull the lime market whitewashing the tariff.

A bunch of New York counterfeiters have been sent to prison for floating \$500,000 of bad money. They should have dealt in stocks and bonds.

Flat-foot is said to be epidemic in Chicago. We should think that the prevalence of flat-foot would give them more concern.

Reposing in a Chicago newspaper office is a long and startling interview with Roosevelt, written by Walter Wellman in Chicago with Roosevelt in the jungles of Africa. Wellman has gone now to Africa to establish the similitude of justification for its publication. Journalism is a game that beats politics all hollow.

The library addition to the Union Printers' Home, which was dedicated Thursday, Feb. 17, was erected at a cost of \$25,000. This money was voluntarily contributed by the membership of the International Typographical Union. The library houses 10,000 volumes, gifts of union printers and en-

ployers throught the country. The new building contains an up-to-date kitchen, with modern utensils, serving room, refrigeration plant, bakery, store room, servants' dining room, etc. The Union Printers' Home is located at Colorado Springs, was erected and is maintained by the International Typographical Union, and its present physical place is, by competent real estate men, valued at one million dollars. The home is maintained by a per capita tax of 15 cents per month on the union printers of the United States and Canada.

Mrs. Starven—How do you like the chicken soup, Mr. Newbord? Mr. Newbord—Oh—er—is this chicken soup? Mrs. Starven—Certainly. How do you like it? Mr. Newbord—Well—er—it's certainly very tender.—The Catholic Standard and Times.

IOWA OPINIONS AND NOTES.

"This high resolve," says the Spirit Lake Beacon, commenting on the reported pact of two octogenarian members of the federal supreme court not to resign until carried out feet foremost, "emphasizes the need of a time limit on the judiciary as there is in the military and naval service of the country."

"Here is a way," says the Fontanelle Observer, "for all republicans to get together; Let there be agreement to stand by the judgment of Roosevelt when he returns."

"In the meantime, no one has as yet proved that Dr. Frederick A. Cook did not reach the pole," persists the Cedar Rapids Republican.

"President Taft knows just as well as Roosevelt knew, and as every well informed man in the country knows, that whatever of beneficial legislation comes thru congress is forced over the protest of such senators as Aldrich," says the Glidden Graphic. "And yet in the face of these admitted facts, he seeks to rehabilitate these men before the country at the expense of such senators as Dooliver on whom Roosevelt depended to carry thru his reform measures. To our way of thinking, it will become Mr. Taft, as the residuary legate of Roosevelt, to seek to discredit those who exhibit more zeal than he does in the promotion of what is admitted to be a common heritage."

The Sioux City Journal offers the hopeful assurance that "No matter how humble his birth, any ambitious American boy stands a chance of growing up to be president—of one of the big leagues."

"There will not be much quarrelling about Cannon; for the impression that he will probably not be again a candidate for speaker is finding such general acceptance as to relegate the Cannon question largely to the field of past issues," says the Nevada Republic. "People may have as positive opinions about the speaker, and as various ones as they at one time had as to who discovered the north pole; but such opinions are not very material after it becomes understood that Cannon is likely to quit anyway."

GENERAL EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The question is as to what will become of the Atlantic steamship lines when balloons undertake the whole ocean transportation. What, too, is to become of the custom houses?—Philadelphia Record.

Rostand clears in Paris, too. "Chantecler" Havana?—New York Mail.

The gist of President Taft's New York speech will be found in the old copybooks on the page bearing the legend "Honesty is the best policy."—Chicago Post.

Republicans have won in Philadelphia by a sweeping majority. Are you surprised, or are you merely shocked, as usual?—Indianapolis News.

Speaking of civic research, has anyone found just what has become of Tammany under the Gaynor administration?—Louisville Courier-Journal.

An Indianian has recently been removed from an office which he has held for more than forty years. Death did it.—Charleston News and Courier.

Investigation of the high cost of living makes food for thought abundant.—Washington Star.

Well, at the present rate of "progress" the great dance will soon be nothing more to reveal to us.—Boston Transcript.

John Spratt and wife, the well-known epicureans, have gone over to vegetarianism.—New York Mail.

How many persons of your intimate acquaintance know the difference between boll weevil, poropon and pellagra?—New York Mail.

What a disappointment Mayor Gaynor must be to Mr. Hearst.—Charleston News and Courier.

One hippopotamus more or less will never be missed by a tennis ball.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Iowa Newspapers

FIT OR FAD. (Ocheyedan Press.)

So much is being said about the efficiency and inefficiency of Governor Carroll that the average voter is really at a loss to know just where he is at in summing up the man. The progressive wing of republicanism would oppose the present incumbent because he is too inactive. On the other hand the standard-bearers want him re-elected, not so much because he is a great man as the fact that it would be a disgrace to oust him with but one term in the governor's chair. They tell us the man, altho he has accomplished very little, has done nothing offensive and that the state ought to let him have another try at it. We are not qualified to judge the merits or demerits of Carroll as the governor of our state, but it is our candid opinion that the state right to-day is full of good republicans who could easily fill the place with more noticeable ability than is now forthcoming from the head pew at the state capitol. One good term deserves another, is an apt saying, and by the same token one poor term is sufficient from any man or set of men. If the governor has done nothing to merit a

second term, why then elect him again? Governors like presidents or any other public officials should be re-elected on their own strength and not on the strength of a fool argument that they are entitled to a second term on general principles; in other words, a political hand me down; a fact that should have been squashed a long time ago. If Carroll has done anything to deserve a second term he should have it by all means, but if he shall be re-elected merely to carry out an old fashioned, regressive ability, some one more fit for the position should be honored.

THE TAMA INDIAN QUESTION.

A number of thoroughly representative citizens of Tama and Toledo have recently given much careful consideration of the condition of the Indians on the reservation near these two cities. In a general way, of course, we have all known for many years that these Indians needed transformation in many ways; that otherwise the steady advance of civilization meant for them still further degradation and a more certain ultimate extinction. There are those who believe that the Indian is the equal of his white neighbor in but one respect—that of being the possessor of equal pride. The typical Indian is as proud a man as any white man that ever lived. But pride is not enough. It may be that it is too much when the intellectual faculties are not sufficiently evolved to permit him to cope with competitors of another race. But however that may be it is evident that it is the duty of the dominant white race to do everything in its power to uplift these untutored children of the forest and give them every possible chance to meet the constantly changing conditions that threaten them with obliteration as a race. It has been decided that the only hope for the Indians here lies in the division of their lands in severalty so that those Indians who care to do so may, without hindrance to the more progressive of the race, cultivate their small tracts. It is believed that the giving to each Indian family of a home will not only lead to economic improvement but to moral betterment as well.

The Herald, believing that any change will be for the better, and trusting that the suggested action may meet with the success its adherents expect, hopes that congress may take whatever steps may be necessary to its full accomplishment.

It is understood that when congress acts, and if it acts, there will be abundant safeguards thrown about these small tracts of land—amounting to some nine or ten acres, each we are informed—so that designing white men cannot, by the exercise of their art and so that the taxes shall be paid by the general government from the tribal funds.

NO WAY TO SAVE THE PARTY.

But the Taft question promises to remain with us yet a little while longer and the Tribune's proposal to settle this by having the president make a fresh start with his administration strikes us as jocose. There are some people who really seem to think that Taft is all right, and there are others who are perfectly satisfied if only he will withhold patronage from the insurgents; but the idea of pulling the republican party together on a basis of postal savings banks, central bank and the federal incorporation of trusts as an expression of public confidence in Taft is preposterous, and if the Tribune wants to advance that program it had better go back and doctor up its returns. There is evidence in the returns as printed that there are newsworthy men holding positions who will support anything that goes with their jobs; but there is nothing to show that that program has vitality of its own anywhere.

HONOR TO CLARKE.

It is fitting that attention should be called at this time to a movement which should receive most cordial support from the people of Grinnell for the erection of an enduring memorial to the memory of Dr. E. W. Clarke, when his city mourns his loss. It is planned to erect a substantial sanitary drinking fountain at the corner of Fourth avenue and Broad street, in the park where the old fountain has stood for so many years. Altho detailed plans are not yet ready, the general idea prevails that this fountain should be of cement, with bronze tablets declaratory of its purpose. Chicago architects are now at work on a suggested drawing, which will be received within the next few days.

The man has met with the warmest commendation wherever suggested. Such a memorial would be most fitting. Dr. Clark has merited it by his devoted service to this community. The nature of the suggested memorial is also most appropriate for it will do much to better the health of the city for the betterment of which Dr. Clark spent all the active years of his life.

More definite steps will be taken in the near future to bring such a worthy end to fulfillment. The estimated cost of such a fountain is between \$300 and \$400. The money will be raised by free subscription. The Herald is confident that there will be no need to solicit funds. All that is necessary will be to offer the people of Grinnell an opportunity to give.

Failure.

Among Mr. Carnegie's Scotch stories is one about a caddie of St. Andrews. This caddie's wife—so Mr. Carnegie's story runs—was much troubled by her husband's loose way of life. He could never have a good day on the links but he must end it with a wet night at the tavern. So, to cure him, the woman lay in wait on the road one evening, dressed in a black shawl. When her husband appeared she arose from behind a hedge, an awful white figure with out-spread arms. "Who the devil are you?" asked the intemperate caddie. "I'm auld Nickie," said the figure, in a hollow voice. "Gie's a shake o' yer hand, then," said the tipsy caddie. "I'm married tae a sister o' yours. She'll be waitin' for us up at the house, an' nae doot she'll mak' ye welcome."

The Real Authority.

"Are you going to take your motor car out today?" "I don't know," answered Mr. Chugins in a tone of slight embarrassment. "If you do take it out, where will you go?" "I can't say positively." "How long would it take you to get to Philadelphia?" "Look here! There's no use of questioning me in that manner. I'm only the proprietor of the car, and not the chauffeur."—Washington Star.

Looker-On In Iowa

State Center, Feb. 22.—Ever since the present agitation over the high prices of meat has been an uppermost question, the writer has been asking in the towns he visited, the retail prices of meat, this of the owners of the meat markets, and to his surprise finds that with the exception of pork there has been but little if any advance in retail prices during the past five years. Exception must be made where the butcher in the small town formerly butchered his own stock, but now handles the packing house product. Such towns as Whitten, Conrad, Gladbrook, Garwin, Toledo, Montour, all near Marshalltown, now have markets where 12 1/2 cents is the common price per pound for the best cuts of beef. Their roasts, 8 to 10 cents, boiling pieces 6 to 8 cents. Some shops even keep up the old practice of giving away liver to regular customers while others only charge 5 cents per pound. Pork chops even at the high price of hogs, are generally sold at 15 cents per pound. Veal and all kinds of poultry are considerably higher than five years ago. In the towns where the packing house meats are handled, retail prices have risen 3 to 5 cents per pound higher, and many consumers in these towns claim that where these dealers go out and buy a fat cow and butcher it, such meat is retailed at the same price as the Chicago dressed beef.

One of these marketmen who does his own butchering says there is no excuse for any advance in the price of beef. He can buy good fat cows at \$3.50 to \$4 per hundred live weight. Allowing one-half for shrinkage, even then there is a living profit at present retail prices. The hide and offal which he has to pay for the expense of butchering. This man in common with every dealer interviewed blames the public for demanding so much of the "best cut" as he could sell twice as much steak out of each animal at 12 1/2 cents if the Lord had started things that way. That he has charge more for the best cuts because he actually has to sell so many pounds of each carcass at a loss. The dealer in Chicago beef in the small towns says his sales are too small to pay him to do his own butchering. That it means an extra charge of \$60 a month, which would take all he makes. That when he retails the best cuts at 18 to 20 cents per pound he also sells many pounds of the carcass at 8 to 12 cents, and with the loss of bone and fat these prices do not pay first cost of the meat. That he has to keep an account of sales from an entire fore-quarter and didn't sell it for as much as he paid the packing house.

Several times the writer has been told by parties that claim to know, but of course not by the dealers themselves, that the retail prices of packing house beef are fixed by the Chicago firms. This may explain why such retailers make a uniform price of both what they buy from the packing houses and what they butcher in their own slaughter houses. The Hartford Courant, Conn., editorially said recently that: "It is notorious that retailers are forbidden to buy domestic cattle. If they do so, it is at the risk of being penalized. We have published more than once the story told by a leading business man of this city, that he offered year-olds to raise on his almost empty farm and the farmer declined with thanks, saying he could not sell them after they were raised. The market-putter of this city, that he offered things have changed somewhat since that day; you can get something for a cow or steer now in this state (even if it is superfluous) by selling to the traveling buyer but that is very limited progress."

It is hardly probable that the lines are so closely drawn in Iowa, but the situation here seems this, that the public unfortunately enough to have to depend on Chicago dressed beef, are paying 3 to 5 cents a pound more for their daily meat than where the butcher slaughters his own cattle. One result of this now well-known fact, is the talk and need of a public market house in all towns of over 2,000 inhabitants. These market houses to be successful, must be free to the sellers. Any town of 2,000 can well afford the slight additional tax such a market house will cause. In the east these buildings have been a feature for many years and serve the purpose of bringing the seller and buyer together to their mutual advantage. Especially in agricultural Iowa where we furnish the Chicago packing houses with a large percentage of their supplies, any project that will loosen their hold on the consumer should have public approval.

How Finger Nails Grow.

It has been computed that the average growth of the finger nail is 1/32 of an inch per week, or a little more than an inch and a half per year. The growth, however, depends to a great extent upon the rate of nutrition, and during periods of sickness it is retarded. It goes on faster in summer than in winter, and differs for different fingers, being most rapid in the middle finger, and slowest in the thumb. According to the rate of growth stated the average time taken for each finger nail to grow its full length is about four and a half months, and at this rate a man of seventy would have renewed his nails 186 times. Taking the length of each nail at half an inch, he would have grown seven feet nine inches of nail on each finger and on all his fingers and thumbs an aggregate length of 77 feet six inches.

When You Need

Foley's Orino Laxative. When you have that dull, heavy, feverish feeling, accompanied by constipation. When you have headache, indigestion, biliousness, pain in stomach and bowels, then you need Foley's Orino Laxative. It moves the bowels freely and gently, and thoroughly clears the intestinal tract. It does not gripe nor nauseate and cures constipation. McBride & Will Drug Company.

He Met it on the Road.

He didn't wait for prosperity to come. The very minute they told him it was on the road, he said: "Maybe the horses'll get stalled, and the driver all froze up, so I'll just meet it halfway, and help get the wheels out the mire, and give it a fresh start; then, when it looks like smooth sailing, I'll hop on, and take a seat by the driver, and we'll go whistling into town!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Advertisement for No Alum Fifty Years the Standard J.P. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER. A Guarantee of Light, Sweet, Pure, Wholesome Food. No Phosphate.

The Cost of Drunkenness.

On merely economic grounds Mr. Bailey B. Burritt, of the State Charities Aid Association, makes a strong case against present wasteful methods of dealing with inebriates and in favor of a special provision by the city for their treatment. Mr. Burritt shows that in the male alcoholic ward at Bellevue hospital 9,965 persons were admitted from May, 1908, and 5,033 persons were treated. The cost of the treatment of inebriates at the hospital for the year was more than \$26,000, of which more than \$7,000 was spent on persons treated more than once in the year—that is to say, upon those who were probably habitual drunkards. Nor was this by any means all the cost of inebriates to the city. In the same year 13,316 men were committed to the workhouse for drunkenness, of whom forty were committed four or more times each. Mr. Burritt's pamphlet gives the record of several cases of habitual drunkenness. One man has been arrested sixty-two times since 1889 and has spent 3,023 days in the workhouse. The cost of this maintenance while under arrest is put down at more than \$2,000.

At present it is the practice to send such cases of habitual drunkenness to the workhouse for only a few days at a time. The punishment is no deterrent, and it certainly offers no hope of a cure. Incessant arrests block the magistrates' courts. Under the bill which the State Charities Aid Association is promoting at Albany it would be possible to send habitual offenders to a home for an indeterminate period of not less than one or more than three years. Moreover, the habitual offender is not the only one who would be more fittingly dealt with if this bill became a law. The cases of first offenders might be disposed of without bringing them into court, as is now done in some cities. Those who had graduated from this class but had not yet become habitual offenders might be watched by probation officers. In general, there would be an adequate system of handling inebriates as it should be handled, and probably without increasing the cost to the public. The benefits that would result from the passage of the act and the provision of a home for drunkards by the city would undoubtedly be great.

A Safeguard to Children.

"Our children of 10 to 15 years have been since infancy subject to colds and croup. About three years ago I started to use Foley's Honey and Tar, and it has never failed to prevent and cure these troubles. It is the only medicine I can get the children to take without a row. This above from W. C. Orin, Green Bay, Wis., duplicates the experience of thousands of other users of Foley's Honey and Tar. It cures coughs, colds and croup, prevents bronchitis and pneumonia. McBride & Will Drug Company.

How Finger Nails Grow.

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THE LODGES.

MASONIC NOTICES. Visitors always welcome. Hall over 105-107 West Main. MARSHALL LODGE, 108, A. F. & A. M.—Work on first degree, Friday, Feb. 25, at 7:30 P. M. R. W. Chamberlain, W. M. H. S. Lawrence, Secretary. SIGNED CHAPTER No. 33, R. A. M.—Stated convocation Monday, Feb. 21, 7:30. George H. Boggie, E. H. F. I. S. Millard, Secretary. KING SOLOMON COUNCIL, R. & S. M.—Stated assembly Monday, Feb. 21, 7:30 p. m. A. D. Meeker, T. I. M. I. T. Forbes, Rec. ST. ALDEMAR COMMANDERY No. 30, K. T.—Stated convocation Tuesday evening, Feb. 22, 1910. Visiting Knights always welcome. Fred Wallace, Rec. F. M. Wilbur, E. C. CENTRAL CHAPTER, No. 67, O. E. S.—Special meeting Wednesday evening, March 2, at 7:30. Mrs. George Downing, W. M. Edna C. Fularton, Secretary.

Wall Street Methods.

Church—"I see there is record of wheat growing in China as far back as 3,000 B. C." Gotham—"Can't just tell the record of wheat selling which never grew, I suppose?"—Yonkers Statesman.

Advertisement for Black Silk The Shine That Stays Stove Polish. Get a Can Today.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

STATE SAVINGS BANK

Organized under the laws of Iowa, located at Liecomb, in the county of Marshall, at the close of business on the 15th day of February, A. D., 1910, made to the auditor of state as required by law.

ASSETS.

Table listing assets: Amount of bills, bonds and other evidences of debt... \$7,943.51; Amount of cash on hand... \$200.00; Legal tender and national bank notes... \$1,337.00; Drafts and checks on other solvent banks... \$1,416.00; Total assets... \$10,886.51.

LIABILITIES.

Table listing liabilities: Amount of capital stock actually paid up in cash... \$10,000.00; Total amount due depositors... \$74,997.17; Total liabilities... \$84,997.17.

Attested by: J. B. SWART, J. E. GOULD, Vice President, S. DICKERSON, Cashier.