

Times-Republican

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No. 110 Secretary

Somewhere. Somewhere a sweetness speaks Somewhere it comes and goes Into your life and mine, Mortal, and yet divine.

Somewhere a sweetness speaks Unto our sorest needs; Under the gloom, the cloud, Upward it grows to God.

Somewhere, in field or stream; Somewhere, in deed or dream; Somewhere a sweetness clings Round us on wandering wings.

Somewhere, in darkest hour, Bird song or bloom of flower, Lo! at our weary feet, Somewhere is sweetness, sweet!

—Baltimore Sun.

IOWA POLITICS AND POSTOFFICES.

If you want a postoffice in Iowa be a standpatter. If you don't want a postoffice the surest way to avoid having one forced on you is to stand for the principles Iowa has enunciated as the majority conclusion of the republicans of the state and to support the men who represent the principles enunciated in Iowa conventions. For instance, the plank, which was born in an Iowa convention, adopted by Ohio when Ohio was presenting William Taft for the presidency and fathered by the national republican convention as the republican principle and the principle of the candidate that convention nominated, if Washington reports are to be credited the president has tied the postoffices to the cracker of the lash which is doing duty in place of the big stick once held by a big man and no Iowa congressman is to have a look in at a postoffice except those whom Iowa is attempting with prospect of success to retire. Outside of the Washington reports there is considerable in itself corroborative of Washington assertion.

Dolliver and Commins are the object of the standpat attack in Iowa the fight is to be made upon them and the president is to be used as a stalking horse behind whom the death shot is to be delivered. And these senators are to be shot sitting on the very ground occupied by Candidate Taft from behind the bulk of President Taft. Curious state of affairs, isn't it? Frank Jackson is the nominal leader of the gunning party in Iowa. Of course those who are familiar with Jackson's capacity for leadership and are informed as to his affiliations know that he is in actual command about as much as the hired cook of a camping party. Jackson is handy, that is all. Failure can't hurt him any. He has for years had about as much chance for election to any responsible office as a tilted man in a golf match. Then too, there is Mr. Ed Hunter, a politician of eminent ability in certain directions and under desperate circumstances. Failure wouldn't hurt Ed to a noticeable degree. But both are good for something in their individual way. Frank Jackson is a name which corporation politicians will accept as the real thing, not because Frank Jackson means much individually in Iowa politics, but because he wouldn't be there unless he had been invited by the proper parties. Ed is different. When Ed appears there is something doing. Given Jackson to make postoffice promises and Ed to take care of his stunt—Ed has a stunt it may be recalled which, when performed by him as he performs it has resulted in the delivery of goods—with this combination acting under instructions from those who prefer to direct rather than lead ought to show some results. We should see the little army of standpatters by conviction augmented by patriots aroused thru Ed's carrying of the fiery cross, as he understands its circulation. Ed should bring in a pretty large bunch of recruits; for unlike Falstaff he is not particular as to with whom he marches thru Coventry.

It is scarcely credible that the president has concluded to carry a fight into Iowa against the senators with this kind of an army of invasion. It is scarcely credible that he should have been so misinformed and deceived as to be ready to demand of the republicans of the state that they reverse themselves because he has reversed himself, deny the principles enunciated long ago by Iowa, adopted by the president's own state in the president's interests as a candidate and accepted by the national body of republicans. Mr. Taft has disappointed most of the friends who accepted Roosevelt's endorsement and took him at Roosevelt's word. He has disappointed Roosevelt. It seems evident that he has feared to enforce the Roosevelt policies to which

he was pledged and sacredly pledged. There is a general feeling that he has been weak and wavering. But it is still most astonishing to hear asserted of him confidently by standpatters, not only that he is a standpatter but that he is carrying the torch and dagger of apostasy into Iowa. The only thing left to do is to try it out.

SECRETARY BALLINGER AND COLLIER'S.

Secretary Ballinger has announced that he will bring suit against Collier's Weekly for publication of articles dealing with his past. Collier's has run several articles which are distinctly libelous—if they are not true. One deals with alleged crooked work in connection with a nail factory promoted in Alabama by Ballinger. It is plainly stated in the publication that Ballinger simply skinned the trusting investors and made way with the investments; that within a few years one of the Alabama creditors, a bank, forced the settlement of its claims by threats and got a part of what Ballinger owed it. In another article it is charged that Ballinger, by unprofessional and unpardonable methods in the misuse of power of attorney granted him as representing a small firm of shipbuilders at Seattle, wrecked and destroyed his clients. Reproductions of papers and signatures are printed in support of the charges which are headed "Ballinger-Shyster." Secretary Ballinger would not say when or how the suit would be brought. "In due time," he promised, "they will suffer all the penalties the law will warrant."

It would be more satisfying had the secretary started suit and demanded an early hearing. The charges have been made so boldly and are so specific and so supported that the public will be inclined to await Secretary Ballinger's victory over Collier's rather than accept as conclusive the secretary's prediction as to the verdict. If Mr. Ballinger might institute and win this suit which he is to bring in "due time," his success would bring an immediate revision in his favor. Collier's has been so cocksure, is still so cocksure in promising more of the same kind in its next issue that the public which reads and has learned to trust Collier's and has watched and been forced to distrust Ballinger is not unlikely to keep on trusting Collier's and distrusting Ballinger while it waits.

A GREAT WOMAN.

Where and how does woman attain to highest happiness and usefulness? Where and how is she most nearly in her natural element and sphere? Maybe we are coming to a time when there will be no difference between the sphere of woman and the sphere of man? Not yet, tho, if the small voice within speaks aright. There is a different thanks be to God, we were about to say, but maybe that wouldn't be prudent. What is "a great woman?" We all know what a great man is, but what is a great woman? An item seen in the newspapers starts reflection. It comes from Kansas. Governor Stubbs has been in Emporia visiting with Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan and daughter at the home of William Allen White. He liked Miss Morgan. He says she is one of the greatest women he has ever known, considering all the circumstances. "She is an insurgent," the governor says. "She is a square dealer. She is handsome and has a mind of exceeding brilliancy. When it is considered that she is the daughter of a multimillionaire her case is a remarkable one. She is able to see the human side of things. She wants to know all about the conditions in the west. If that young woman keeps a level head and develops as she has developed in her years she will be one of the leading women of the country."

What is a great woman? Are we to understand that the governor of Kansas foresees for Miss Morgan that she may some day be the mother of children and the center and heart and hope and inspiration of a happy home, or does he have in mind that she may harangue the mob from a dry goods box, wear pants and vote? What is "a great woman?"

Some of the Albany legislators appear to have been held-up men first and lawmakers merely on the side.—Chicago News.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES

April seems to have inherited the March disposition. To change from the snow general to spade is easier and more general than to change from the furnace shaker to the auto crank. Started the corn planter yet, already? The farmer who plants poor seed corn would laugh at his wife were she to set a hatching of cold storage eggs. Carnegie says Joe Cannon is of the "Lincoln type." Perhaps, but he can not be "justified." The section hand's belated rise in wages has been long delayed. Perhaps it is because the section hand is often inclined to be slow. The hog monopolist wears a pleased expression as he looks toward the market horizon for the appearance of the \$12 hog. Why didn't Philander Knox take his boy hunting rhinoceros? That good old standpat prediction that Iowa will go democratic unless mediocrity and weakness represented in part by Beryl Carroll (pretty name that) and Frank Jackson are pleased

nominal at the head of things, bloomed again like an ancient widow with a rouge rag. No doubt Mr. Taft could have made a greater hit with the Egyptians. He has the talent for the opportunity—and used to have the smile.

John McVie's use of the city automobile seems to have been vindicated. But what is a city automobile for if a councilman who lives in a distant ward can't call it to bring him to business when he's tired and sleepy the "morning after?" Editors who insist upon knowing all about the situation at Mitchellville may get more than they bargain for.—Spirit Lake Beacon.

The editors who are insisting upon knowing all about the situation at Mitchellville are not bargaining for anybody. They want the whole truth about a state institution, no matter whom it justifies or condemns. Give the public the facts. It has the right to know. It isn't a question of men or of factions, but of the square deal. Come on with the truth.

IOWA OPINIONS AND NOTES.

In fear of the approaching elections, some of the system congressmen deserted Cannon and voted with the insurgents," notes the Iowa Falls Citizen. These men are making a record upon which to go before their constituents. The gathering storm of public resentment caused the not to abandon the camp of the enemy and join the insurgents. Let them come. Let them be tested. Watch their records. They will be tried many times in this session. By their fruits ye shall know them.

"The standpat view seems to be Cannonism is dead, therefore Prouty should withdraw from the race. Wouldn't that kind of an argument agitate your diaphragm?" demands the Knoxville Journal.

"Cannon is the Nebuchadnezzar of the United States, or has been," says the Scranton Journal. "It can be said of him as it was of that ancient ruler: 'His days are numbered, thou art weighed in the balance and art found wanting.'"

"When Pinchot tells his story to Roosevelt there will be no lawyers present to make objections to the testimony as 'immaterial and irrelevant,'" says the Tipton Advocate.

Observing Ex-Governor Frank D. Jackson is out drumming up Taft republican clubs in Iowa, the Mapleton Press point out that "Mr. Jackson smells too strongly of corporation interests to stir up much enthusiasm in this state."

The Hampton Chronicle has observed that "When a standpat office holder is in danger of losing his position his supporters immediately begin to boom him for an office of much higher degree in the hopes that it will break the force of the opposition to him. Just now Walter L. Smith, congressman from the Ninth district of Iowa, is being generously boomed by the standpat press for speaker of the national house to succeed Cannon. The 'booster' is being done just now to help hold votes for him in his contest for renomination."

GENERAL EDITORIAL COMMENT.

What this country needs about now is more congressmen and not so many pseudo-democrats and pseudo-republicans in congress.—Indianapolis News.

Congressman Hobson's proposed national automobile roads are planned for a width of 1430 feet. The pedestrian's right to dodge traffic is being done just now to help hold votes for him in his contest for renomination.

Eleven-dollar hogs are too precious to drive to market. The joyous farmers are carrying them in their automobiles.—Providence Journal.

We move that those two "Jap spies" captured at Manila be turned over to Hobson and Jim Ham Lewis, who are the only Americans engaged in a war with Japan.—Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

It may be possible that the edible African animals can be imported for food, but it will certainly sound queer to hear the hungry guests remark: "Neither slice of the river horse, please."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

BUSINESS AT LEADING POINTS.

Trade Development Irregular But of Large Volume. New York, April 4.—While the trade development is irregular, revealing diversified conditions in different sections of the country, the volume, as a whole, is so large and makes such steady gains over last year, that there can be no question as to its substantial character. Business activity depends so largely upon confidence, which is the basis of credit, that anything that is uncertain is disturbing to confidence. Whatever hesitation may have existed in the industries and the labor situation is much less acute, and notices of wage advances by railroads and leading industries promise much for the future. The influence of previous uncertainties was mostly felt in the speculative markets. On the side of these there is a vast aggregate of activity which is made conspicuous in the gain of 13.2 per cent in railroad earnings, and the increase of 20.3 per cent in bank clearings over 1909 and of 16.5 per cent over 1908 for the month of March. Reports from the iron and steel trade are of continued activity up to the best or in excess of previous records, and the condition of this trade is a concrete test of the general business outlook.

Philadelphia.—Local dry goods and furnishings have shown some improvement and wholesale milliners report sales of good size, but business in the cloak and suit line continues quiet. Manufacturers of men's and boys' clothing have had a satisfactory season and shirt waist manufacturers are still operating to full capacity, although they are experiencing some difficulty in

obtaining competent help. Leather remains firm and prices steady, with the demand normal, while glazed kid is selling well and a continued good business in that tannage is expected. Shoe dealers report an active trade and excellent sales during the past week. The wool market has been dull, manufacturers showing no desire to operate in advance of immediate needs. Manufacturers of textiles who for some time have been working only to partial capacity are now in active operation and report sufficient orders to keep them busy.

Pittsburg.—Trade in clothing, dry goods and furnishing goods is satisfactory and early warm weather is of benefit. Millinery houses report a good trade in hats. The usual curtailment of production during the warm weather, prices are likely to advance. Coal operators anticipate a good business, as stocks in the northwest are reported entirely used up.

Louisville.—In many lines an unusual number of orders were received and general conditions are very satisfactory. Dry goods and notions houses report a good volume of business and there has been an excellent demand for harness and saddlery. Mill supply houses are actively engaged and business is better than usual. While orders for plows and wagons are not so heavy as usual at this season, manufacturers of dynamo, motors and electrically driven tools are kept busy, and ornamental and structural iron works report steady improvement. In the lumber trade the demand for hardwoods has been very satisfactory and some improvement in the demand for yellow pine is noticeable. Paint manufacturers are very busy. Paint packing concerns are doing a normal business, notwithstanding the high prices of hogs.

Chicago.—Seasonable weather continues and business generally has sustained steady advance. Movements of freight are remarkably extended in heavy materials, factory outputs and by railroads. In the west and south, live stock and provisions show decline. Forwardings of general merchandise to the interior exceed those of a year ago, and dairy products received exhibit large increases. Farm reports testify to satisfactory progress in seeding, plowing, and preparation of the soil. The outlook in agriculture, taken as a whole, compares quite favorably with previous years at this time. New demands include numerous substantial contracts for future execution in iron and steel branches.

Minneapolis.—Retail movement of spring merchandise, particularly in dry goods and millinery. Considerable new building has been started, both in the city and surrounding towns, and demand for building material of all kinds is good. Jobbers in most lines report a somewhat larger business than usual for the season, shipments of farm machinery being especially heavy. Sash and door manufacturers are receiving orders for future delivery and are running full capacity on special work and cleaning up old bookings. Saw mills are being started in large numbers in operations in the near future. There was a gratifying increase in sales of white pine and cedar products, lumber receipts for the week reaching a total of 4,250,000 and shipments 3,875,000 feet.

Kansas City.—While most of the jobbers are busy on back orders and the past week was the largest in the history of the implement trade, at this point, there is a general apprehension of a decreased wheat crop. It is now estimated that the western third of Kansas will yield but seventy per cent of a full crop, with a decreasing proportion toward the eastern part of the state, where much wheat ground is being plowed up. Altho the weather is much cooler the whole southwest is very dry.

San Francisco.—Spring rains thruout the state have made agriculturists feel hopeful, and with moderate seasonable downfall in the next few weeks and an absence of frosts and other unfavorable conditions, California will show up well in its varied line of products. The value of foreign imports in this port early this year was \$1,400,000, a decrease of about \$300,000 from same month last year. Coffee imports for February were 3,638,000 pounds, a decrease of 134,700 pounds.

Iowa Newspapers

THE OLD ROOSEVELT. [Sioux City Journal.] Yes, he is the same old Roosevelt, unchanged and unbridled. Right in the shadows of the sphinx he opened his mouth and said things that will live long in the memory of the occasional topic of Egypt—yes, and of Europe, perhaps—for weeks to come. He had been warned that it would not be discreet or diplomatic to go into Egyptian politics. He had been advised that he might stir political excitement that would better be allowed to slumber, and that there might be danger for himself in the process. But Roosevelt had been invited to deliver a message to the Egyptians. He had a message, only one, and he delivered it regardless of consequences, confident that in the long run the voicing of the truth must do good.

BONUS ERA IS PASSED. [Hampton Chronicle.] The Business Men's Association at Springfield, Ill., proposes to raise a fund of \$20,000 to be used in getting factories to locate in the city. The old bonus system is being revived and the bonus hunter will soon be again in the field, plunking the towns. The real value of a location, knows what it needs and it is going to locate where it can do business to the best advantage and no small side-inducements are going to influence the decision unless some officer of the concern is best acquainted with the interests of the company while pocketing a little bonus.

The plants that become a credit and source of strength and pride to a town are those which are built up in the town by good citizens and that as a rule have grown from comparatively small size. It is never a safe plan to transplant a full grown tree. Suppose that every city that imagines that she needs factories, and almost every city does imagine that, should raise a fund of generous size, where would the different cities land, and how much better would they be off at the end of the year? This is a boosting method that will not boost.

Home Course In Domestic Science

VII.—Substitutes For Meat.

By EDITH G. CHARLTON, In Charge of Domestic Economy, Iowa State College.

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It has been previously hinted in these articles that meat need not form a part of every meal—in fact, the majority of people will have better health if they abstain from flesh eating oftener than once a day. The suggestion has also been made that meat substitutes, such as dishes in which eggs, beans, cheese or nuts form the chief ingredient, be served at least two meals a day. The variety of ways in which the materials may be used is numerous, all that is needed being a little ingenuity in combining them with other ingredients in order to obtain satisfactory results. Some people who are fond of hearty foods and meat flavors are loath to see the meat platter depart from the table only to reappear once a day. For such persons it will be necessary to practice the virtue of patience, and make the other dishes substantial and appetizing and occasionally take a few lessons on food values. Beans, nuts and cheese all contain a larger per cent of protein than meat and, combined as they often are with other protein food, are really more nutritious than meat.

Cheese is a food rich in nutriment. It contains more than twice as much tissue building material than meat and a large per cent of fat. But because it is a concentrated food it gives the digestive organs considerable work. One reason for this is because the curd of the milk has been hardened by heat in the process of making, besides being closely pressed. Grated or finely broken cheese is more readily digested than that served in larger pieces. Cooking also increases the indigestibility of cheese, and for this reason in

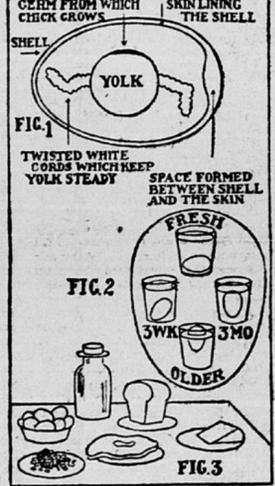


FIG. 1 illustrates composition of an egg; FIG. 2, tests for freshness of an egg; FIG. 3, that nine eggs, one pound beans, fourteen ounces beef, one-half pound bread and one-half pound cheese equals one quart of milk in food value.

all dishes requiring cooking the cheese should be subjected to as little heat as possible. There is a large amount of fat in cheese, and cooking fat changes its character, breaking it up into glycerin and fatty acid. For this reason a fat used for cooking purposes should not be heated longer or to a higher degree than necessary. A very delicious supper or luncheon dish in which cheese is used in combination with cooked macaroni, eggs and milk is known as macaroni loaf and is made as follows:

Macaroni Loaf. Three-quarters of a cup of macaroni, one cup of cream, one cup soft bread-crumbs, one-quarter of a cup of butter, one tablespoonful of red or green pepper, one-half cup of grated cheese, one tablespoonful onion juice, one tablespoonful of chopped parsley, three eggs and one tablespoonful of salt. Cook the macaroni in boiling salted water until tender. Drain and rinse in cold water. Scald the cream, add bread-crumbs, butter, pepper, salt, grated cheese, parsley, onion juice, then beaten eggs and macaroni. Line a quart baking dish with buttered paper, turn in mixture, set the pan on many folds of paper in a dish of water and bake in a moderate oven from one-half to three-quarters of an hour. Serve with tomato sauce.

Tomato Sauce. Two tablespoonfuls of butter, two tablespoonfuls of flour, one-half teaspoonful salt, one-eighth teaspoonful of pepper, one cup of stewed and strained tomatoes, slice of onion and half a teaspoonful of capers. Brown flour and butter separate, then combine and add salt and pepper. Cook tomatoes with slice of onion for a few minutes, then remove onion and add juice gradually to butter and flour. Cook thoroughly, then add capers.

The macaroni should be broken in inch pieces and cooked in a quart of boiling water to which a tablespoonful of salt has been added. Keep boiling rapidly until the macaroni can be crushed between the thumb and finger; drain and pour over it a quantity of cold water to keep the pieces from sticking together.

How to Cook Eggs. The whites of egg is almost entirely pure albumen, a substance which is quickly coagulated by heat and toughened by prolonged cooking. Albumen is the starchy part of animal foods and when hardened by cooking is rendered

much less easy of digestion. It is probable that eggs and meat cooked as carefully as may be are less readily acted upon by the gastric juices than either would be in the uncooked state. Albumen coagulates at a very moderate temperature, only a little higher than 100 degrees, and at less than that, simmering point, 180 degrees, it is hard. Boiling makes it tough and indigestible; hence it can readily be seen that eggs should never be boiled if their digestibility is to be retained in even a moderate degree. The term "soft boiled" or "hard boiled" should never be applied to eggs; rather, "soft cooked" and "hard cooked" would better be used. The custom of boiling eggs three minutes is an unwise one to follow. This is the scientific method for cooking eggs in the shells, and when it is followed even the hard egg-cooked until its yolk can be grated, will be found perfectly digestible:

Soft Cooked Egg. Allow one pint of water for two eggs. Heat in double boiler until water in the outside part of utensil is boiling. Temperature of water in inner vessel will be 180 degrees. Put in eggs with a spoon, cover and let stand over fire for six to eight minutes if liked soft cooked, thirty minutes for hard cooked. The same result may be obtained by having water boiling in saucepan. Slip in eggs and remove saucepan to back of range where water will not boil again. Eggs perfectly cooked should be placed and kept in water at a temperature of 175 degrees.

Nothing is more tempting for breakfast than a light, fluffy omelet, so tender that it almost vanishes at a touch. The secret of a good omelet is to beat much air into the eggs and then apply a moderate temperature in cooking that the albumen may not be toughened. The air in the eggs will expand by the heat and be retained by the albumen as it is hardened. My favorite recipe for an omelet, which may be served with tomato, cheese or oyster sauce, is as follows:

Plain Omelet. Four eggs, half teaspoonful of salt, a few grains of pepper, four tablespoonfuls of water and one tablespoonful of butter. Separate yolks from whites. Beat yolks in a bowl with a Dover beater until thick; add salt, pepper and water. Beat whites until stiff, cutting and folding the yolks into them until the mixture is blended. Melt butter in omelet pan, and when moderately hot turn in mixture, spread evenly, place on range where it will cook slowly—about twelve minutes. Keep the temperature low until the last minute, when it may be raised to brown the bottom. When well puffed put pan in a moderate oven to cook the top—that is, until omelet is firm to the touch. Serve, cross the top and fold. Grasse at once.

Cheese Custard. Half cup of cheese, three eggs, two cups of milk, salt and pepper and slices of buttered bread. Beat eggs, adding salt, pepper, milk and grated cheese. Then pour over slices of buttered bread and bake in moderate oven, following method of baking custard.

What a simple dessert is a baked custard! It is a favorite with almost every person when baked until firm, with no indications of wateriness. And yet, possibly because it is so simple, it very often appears more like curds and whey than the article which the name implies. The secret of success is in the method of cooking. The oven should be moderate, only hot enough to brown a piece of white paper in twenty minutes, and the dish containing the custard should be set in a pan of hot water on several folds of paper to equalize the temperature and prevent the custard boiling.

Baked Custard. Four cups of scalded milk, five eggs, one-half cup of sugar, one-quarter teaspoonful of salt and a little grated nutmeg. Beat eggs, add sugar and salt and pour on slowly the scalded milk. Pour into buttered baking dish or into individual buttered baking cups, sprinkle

THE LODGES.

MASONIC NOTICES. Visitors always welcome. Hall over 105-107 West Main. MARSHALL LODGE, 108, A. F. & A. M.—Second degree work March 31. A. M.—Third degree April 2nd at 7:30 p. m. R. W. Chamberlain, W. M. H. S. Lawrence, Secretary. SIGNET CHAPTER No. 48, R. A. M.—Stated convocation Monday, April 18, 8 p. m. George H. Boggie, E. H. F. I. S. Millard, Secretary. KING SOLOMON COUNCIL, NO. 29, R. & S. M.—Stated assembly Monday, April 18, 8 p. m. A. D. MEEKER, T. I. M. I. T. FORBES, Rec. ST. ALDEMAR COMMANDERY, No. 30 K. T.—Stated convocation Tuesday evening, April 19, 1910, at 7:30 sharp. Sir knights be present if possible. Fred Wallace, Recorder. Fred M. Wilbur, E. C. CENTRAL CHAPTER, No. 67, O. E. S.—Special meeting Friday evening, April 1, at 7:30. Mrs. George Downing W. M. Edna C. Fularton, Secretary.

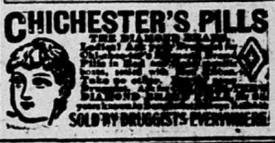
kle with nutmeg, set in a pan of hot water and bake in a slow oven until custard is firm. Remove from pan containing hot water and set in cold.

Stews and Soups. A few pounds of the cod or foreman are excellent for a stew. Cut the meat into small pieces for serving. Plunge into rapidly boiling water, set the kettle over the simmering burner or a very low fire where it will not boil again and cook slowly until meat is tender. Salt and pepper may be added after the meat has been seared, and as the water boils away more should be added. Meat is thus cooked in a small quantity of water, and some of the juice and flavor are in the liquid. Meat is boiled in a large quantity of water by plunging the piece into the boiling water and allowing it to boil three or four minutes. This closes the cut muscles, hardens the outside and keeps the juices in the meat.

In making soup the method is exactly opposite. The meat is cut into small pieces—a shank or shin is best for soupmaking—put into cold water and salt added at once. This will draw out the juices of the meat into the liquid. The water should not be allowed to boil throughout the entire time of cooking. If vegetables are used, they should not be added until the last hour.

Bronchial Tubes All Stuffed Up

"While a resident of Washington, D. C., I suffered continually and intensely with a bronchial trouble that was simply terrible to endure. I would have spells that I could hardly breathe. I would choke up, fill up in my throat and bronchial tubes, and the doctoring that I did and the remedies used were of no benefit to me whatever. I heard about Both's Hyomel being so beneficial in catarrhal and bronchial affections and procured an outfit. I received relief from the first by its use. I continued with it and received a cure. It is about two years since I have suffered at all from my former trouble.—Mrs. R. L. Pannell, 404 N. Augusta street, Staunton, Va., March 26, 1909. Hyomel is guaranteed by McBride & Will Drug Company to cure catarrh, croup, bronchitis, coughs, colds and sore throat or money back. A complete Hyomel (pronounced High-o-mel) outfit costs \$1 at drugists everywhere. This includes a hard rubber pocket inhaler and bottle of Hyomel; extra bottles Hyomel cost 50 cents.



HE WHO IS NOT SAVING A CERTAIN PERCENTAGE OF HIS INCOME REGULARLY, IS PLACING A FIRST MORTGAGE LIEN UPON HIS FUTURE. THE NUCLEUS OF A SAVINGS ACCOUNT WITH US, IS \$1.00 PLACED IN THE BANK TODAY.

FIDELITY SAVINGS BANK MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA

T. W. CORAM, Autioneer Stock and Farm Sales a Specialty MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA 119 EAST MAIN STREET

Saturday, April 9, at 1:30 p. m. I will sell at the auction room, 119 East Main street, household goods, bugles, harness and numerous other articles. List your stuff early in the week for Saturday sale. See me for two cottage houses in southwest part of city for sale. Can sell on payments. Phone 1226.

The WHITE TRANSFER LINE WOODMANSEE & HUTT STORAGE FOR HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND MERCHANDISE 28 SOUTH FIRST AVENUE