The Lower Coast Gazette.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE LOWER COAST AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, FISHERIES AND COMMERCE.

VOLUME I. POINTE-A-LA-HACHE, LA., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1909. NUMBER 50.

PRESIDENT TAFT SENDS MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

Policy of the Administration Made Clear to the Country.

FAVORS SHIP SUBSIDY BILL

Chief Executive Gives Reasons for Desiring the Passage of Such a Measure—Postal Savings Banks—Plea for Conservation of National Resources.

Washington.—The president transmitted the following message to congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The relations of the United States with all foreign governments have continued upon the normal basis of amity and good understanding, and are very generally satisfactory.

Latin America.

One of the happiest events in recent Pan-American diplomacy was the pacific, independent settlement by the governments of Bolivia and Peru of a boundary difference between them, which for some weeks threatened to cause war and even to entrain embitterments affecting other republics less directly concerned. From various quarters, directly or indirectly concerned, the intermediation of the United States was sought to assist in a solution of the controversy. Desiring at all times to abstain from any undue mingling in the affairs of sister republics and having faith in the ability of the governments of Peru and Bolivia themselves to settle their differences in a manner satisfactory to themselves which, viewed with magnanimity, would assuage all embitterment, this government steadily abstained from being drawn into the controversy and was much gratified to find its confidence justified by events.

On the ninth of July next there will open at Buenos Aires the fourth Pan-American conference. This conference will have a special meaning to the hearts of all Americans, because around its date are clustered the anniversaries of the independence of so many American republics. It is not necessary for me to remind the congress of the political, social and commercial importance of these gatherings. You are asked to make liberal appropriation for our participation. If this be granted, it is my purpose to appoint a distinguished and representative delegation, qualified fittingly to represent this country and to deal with the problems of intercontinental interest which will there be discussed.

The Argentine Republic will also hold from May to November, 1910, at Buenos Aires, a great international agricultural exhibition in which the United States has been invited to participate. Considering the rapid growth of the trade of the United States with the Argentine Republic and the cordial relations existing between the two nations, together with the fact that it provides an opportunity to show deference to a sister republic on the occasion of the celebration of its national independence, the proper departments of this government are taking steps to apprise the interests concerned of the opportunity afforded by this exhibition, in which appropriate participation by this country is so desirable. The designation of an official representative is also receiving consideration.

The Pan-American policy of this government has long been fixed in its principles and remains unchanged. With the changed circumstances of the United States and of the republics to the south of us, most of which have great natural resources, stable government and progressive ideals, the apprehension which gave rise to the Monroe doctrine may be said to have nearly disappeared and neither doctrine as it exists nor any other doctrine of American policy should be permitted to operate for the perpetuation of irresponsible government, the escape of just obligations or the insidious allegation of dominating ambitions on the part of the United States.

Beside the fundamental doctrines of our Pan-American policy there have grown up a realization of political interests, community of institutions and ideals and a flourishing commerce. All these bonds will be greatly strengthened as time goes on and increased facilities, such as the great bank soon to be established in Latin-America, supply the means for building up the colossal intercontinental commerce of the future.

My meeting with President Diaz and the greeting exchanged on both American and Mexican soil served, I hope, to signalize the close and cordial relations which so well bind together this republic and the great republic immediately to the south, between which there is so vast a network of material interests.

I am happy to say that all but one of the cases which for so long vexed our relations with Venezuela have been settled within the past few months and that, under the enlightened regime now directing the government of Venezuela, provision has been made for arbitration of the remaining case before The Hague tribunal.

Since the Washington conventions of 1907 were communicated to the government of the United States as a consulting and advisory party, this government has been almost continuously called upon by one or another, and in turn by all of the five Central American republics, to exert itself for the maintenance of the conventions. Nearly every complaint has been against the Zelaya government of Nicaragua, which has kept Central America in constant tension and turmoil. The responses made to the representations of Central American republics, as due from the United States on account of its relation to the Washington conventions, have been at all times conservative and have avoided, so far as possible, any semblance of interference, although it is very apparent that the considerations of geographic proximity to the canal zone and of the very substantial American interests in Central America give to the United States a special position in the zone of these republics and the Caribbean sea.

I need not rehearse here the patient efforts of this government to promote peace and welfare among these republics, efforts which are fully appreciated by the majority of them, who are loyal to their true interests. It would be no less unnecessary to rehearse here the sad tale of unspeakable barbarities and oppression alleged to have been committed by the Zelaya government. Recently two Americans were put to death by order of President Zelaya himself. They were officers in the organized forces of a revolution which was in control of about half of the republic, and as such, according to the modern enlightened practice of civilized nations, they were entitled to be dealt with as prisoners of war.

At the date when this message is printed this government has terminated diplomatic relations with the Zelaya government, for reasons made public in a communication to the former Nicaragua charge d'affaires, and is intending to take such future steps as may be found most consistent with its dignity, its duty to American interests and its moral obligations to Central America and to civilization.

Department of State.

I earnestly recommend to the favorable consideration of the congress the estimates submitted by the department of state and most especially the legislation suggested in the secrtary of state's letter of this date, whereby it will be possible to develop and make permanent the reorganization of the department upon modern lines in a manner to make it a thoroughly efficient instrument in the furtherance of our foreign trade and of American interests abroad. The plan to have divisions of Latin-American and Far-Eastern affairs and to institute a certain specialization in business with Europe and the near east will at once commend itself. These politico-geographical divisions and the detail from the diplomatic or consular service to the department of a number of men who bring to the study of complicated problems in different parts of the world practical knowledge recently gained on the spot, clearly is of the greatest advantage to the secretary of state in foreseeing conditions likely to arise and in conducting the great variety of correspondence and negotiation. It should be remembered that such facilities exist in the foreign offices of all the leading commercial nations and that to deny them to the secretary of state would be to place this government at a great disadvantage in the rivalry of commercial competition.

The consular service has been improved under the law of April 5, 1906, and the executive order of June 27, 1906, and I commend to your consideration the question of embodying in a statute the principles of the present executive order upon which the efficiency of our consular service is wholly dependent.

Expenditures and Revenues.

Perhaps the most important question presented to this administration is that of economy in expenditures and sufficiency of revenue. The deficit of the last fiscal year, and the certain deficit of the current year, prompted congress to throw a greater responsibility on the executive and the secretary of the treasury than had heretofore been declared by statute. This declaration imposes upon the secretary of the treasury the duty of assembling all the estimates of the executive departments, bureaus and offices of the expenditures necessary in the ensuing fiscal year, and of making an estimate of the revenues of the government for the same period; and if a probable deficit is thus shown, it is made the duty of the president to recommend the method by which such deficit can be met.

The report of the secretary shows that the ordinary expenditures for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, will exceed the estimated receipts by $34,075,620. If to this deficit is added the sum to be disbursed for the Panama Canal, amounting to $38,000,000, and $1,000,000 to be paid on the public debt, the deficit of ordinary receipts and expenditures will be increased to a total deficit of $73,075,620. This deficit the secretary proposes to meet by the proceeds of bonds issued to pay the cost of constructing the Panama Canal. I approve this proposal.

In order to avoid a deficit for the ensuing fiscal year, I directed the heads of departments in the preparation of their estimates to make them as low as possible consistent with imperative governmental necessity.

Civil Pensions.

I am aware that there is a strong feeling in both houses of congress, and possibly in the country, against the establishment of civil pensions, and that this has naturally grown out of the heavy burden of military pensions, which it has always been the policy of our government to assume; but I am strongly convinced that no other practical solution of the difficulties presented by the superannuation of civil servants can be found than that of a system of civil pensions.

Frauds in the Collection of Customs.

I regret to refer to the fact of the discovery of extensive frauds in the collection of the customs revenue at New York city, in which a number of the subordinate employes in the weighing and other departments were directly concerned, and in which the beneficiaries were the American Sugar Refining Company and others. The frauds consisted in the payment of duty on underweights of sugar. The government has recovered from the American Sugar Refining Company all that it is shown to have been defrauded of. The sum was received in full of the amount due, which might have been recovered by civil suit against the beneficiary of the fraud, but there was an express reservation in the contract of settlement by which the settlement should not interfere with, or prevent the criminal prosecution of every one who was found to be subject to the same.

Criminal prosecutions are now proceeding against a number of the government officers. The treasury department and the department of justice are exerting every effort to discover all the wrongdoers, including the officers and employes of the companies who may have been privy to the fraud. It would seem to me that an investigation of the frauds by congress at present, pending the probing by the treasury department and the department of justice, as proposed, might by giving immunity and otherwise prove an embarrassment in securing conviction of the guilty parties.

The Tariff Act.

Two features of the new tariff act call for special reference. By virtue of the clause known as the "maximum and minimum" clause, it is the duty of the executive to consider the laws and practices of other countries with reference to the importation into those countries of the products and merchandise of the United States, and if the executive finds such laws and practices not to be unduly discriminatory against the United States, the minimum duties provided in the bill are to go into force. Unless the president makes such a finding, then the maximum duties provided in the bill, that is, an increase of 25 per cent. ad valorem over the minimum duties are to be in force. Fear has been expressed that this power conferred and duty imposed on the executive is likely to lead to a tariff war. I beg to express the hope and belief that no such result need be anticipated.

The discretion granted to the executive by the terms "unduly discriminatory" is wide. In order that the maximum duty shall be charged against the imports from a country, it is necessary that he shall find on the part of that country not only discriminations in its laws or the practice under them against the trade of the United States, but that the discriminations found shall be undue; that is, without good and fair reason. I conceive that this power was reposed in the president with the hope that the maximum duties might never be applied in any case, but that the power to apply them would enable the president and the state department through friendly negotiation to secure the elimination from the laws and the practice under them of any foreign country of that which is unduly discriminatory. No one is seeking a tariff war or a condition in which the spirit of retaliation shall be aroused.

Needs of the Navy.

The return of the battleship fleet from its voyage around the world, in more efficient condition than when it started, was a noteworthy event of interest alike to our citizens and the naval authorities of the world. Besides the beneficial and far-reaching effect on our personal and diplomatic relations in the countries which the fleet visited, the marked success of the ships in steaming around the world in all weathers in schedule time has increased respect for our navy and has added to our national prestige.

Injunctions Without Notice.

The platform of the successful party in the last election contained the following: "The Republican party will uphold at all times the authority and integrity of the courts, state and federal, and will ever insist that their powers to enforce their process and protect life, liberty and property shall be preserved inviolate. We believe, however, that the rules of procedure in the federal courts with respect to the issuance of the writ of injunction should be more accurately defined by statute and that no injunction or temporary restraining order should be issued without notice, except where irreparable injury would result from delay, in which case a speedy hearing thereafter should be granted."

I recommend that in compliance with the promise thus made appropriate legislation be adopted. The ends of justice will best be met and the chief cause of complaint against ill-considered injunctions without notice will be removed by the enactment of a statute forbidding hereafter the issuing of any injunction or restraining order, whether temporary or permanent, by any federal court, without previous notice and a reasonable opportunity to be heard on behalf of the parties to be enjoined; unless it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court that the delay necessary to give such notice and hearing would result in irreparable injury to the complainant and unless also the court shall from the evidence make a written finding, which shall be spread upon the court minutes, that immediate and irreparable injury is likely to ensue to the complainant, and shall define the injury, state why it is irreparable and shall also indorse on the order issued the date and the hour of the issuance of the order. Moreover, every such injunction or restraining order issued without previous notice and opportunity by the defendant to be heard should by force of the statute to expire and be of no effect after seven days from the issuance thereof or within any time less than that period which the court may fix, unless within the injunction or order is extended or renewed after previous notice and opportunity to be heard.

Second-Class Mail Matter.

The deficit every year in the postoffice department is largely caused by the low rate of postage of one cent a pound charged on second-class mail matter, which includes not only newspapers but magazines and miscellaneous periodicals. The actual loss growing out of the transmission of this second-class mail matter at one cent a pound amounts to about $63,000,000 a year. The average cost of the transportation of this matter is more than nine cents a pound.

It appears that the average distance over which newspapers are delivered to their customers is 291 miles, while the average haul of magazines is 1,049, and of miscellaneous periodicals 1,128 miles. Thus, the average haul of the magazine is three and one-half times and that of the miscellaneous periodical nearly four times the haul of the daily newspaper, yet all of them pay the same postage rate of one cent a pound. The statistics of 1907 show that second-class mail matter constituted 63.91 per cent. of the weight of all the mail, and yielded only 5.19 per cent. of the revenue.

The figures given are startling, and show the payment by the government of an enormous subsidy to the newspapers, magazines and periodicals, and congress may well consider whether radical steps should not be taken to reduce the deficit in the postoffice department caused by this discrepancy between the actual cost of transportation and the compensation exacted therefor.

A great saving might be made, amounting to much more than half of the loss by imposing upon magazines and periodicals a higher rate of postage. They are much heavier than newspapers and contain a much higher proportion of advertising to reading matter, and the average distance of their transportation is three and a half times as great.

Postal Savings Banks.

The second subject worthy of mention in the postoffice department is the real necessity and entire practicability of establishing postal savings banks. The successful party at the last election declared in favor of postal savings banks, and although the proposition finds opponents in many parts of the country, I am convinced that the people desire such banks, and am sure that when the banks are furnished they will be productive of the utmost good.

Favors Ship Subsidy.

Following the course of my distinguished predecessor, I earnestly recommend to congress the consideration and passage of a ship subsidy bill, looking to the establishment of lines between our Atlantic seaboard and the eastern coast of South America, as well as lines from the west coast of the United States to South America, China, Japan and the Philippines. The profits on foreign mails are perhaps a sufficient measure of the expenditures which might first be tentatively applied to this method of inducing American capital to undertake the establishment of American lines of steamships in those directions in which we now feel it most important that we should have means of transportation controlled in the interest of the expansion of our trade. A bill of this character has once passed the house and more than once passed the senate, and I hope that at this session a bill framed on the same lines and with the same purposes may become a law.

Conserving National Resources.

In several departments there is presented the necessity for legislation looking to the further conservation of our national resources, and the subject is one of such importance as to require a more detailed and extended discussion than can be entered upon in this communication. For that reason I shall take an early opportunity to send a special message to congress on the subject of the improvement of our waterways, upon the reclamation and irrigation of arid, semi-arid, and swamp lands; upon the preservation of our forests and the reforesting of suitable areas; upon the reclassification of the public domain with a view of separating from agricultural settlement mineral, coal, and phosphate lands and sites belonging to the government bordering on streams suitable for the utilization of water power.

Political Contribution.

I urgently recommend to congress that a law be passed requiring that candidates in elections of members of the house of representatives and committees in charge of their candidacy and campaign file in a proper office of the United States government a statement of the contributions received and of the expenditures incurred in the campaign for such elections and that similar legislation be enacted in respect to all other elections which are constitutionally within the control of congress.

LEVEE FUNDS INTACT

ATTORNEY GENERAL GUION RENDERS OPINION IN MATTER.

Right to Appropriate Money to Pay Expense of Juncket Trip is Questioned.

Baton Rouge.—An opinion has been received from Attorney General Guion which upholds the position taken by State Traveling Auditor Archie M. Smith, that a levee board has not the right under the law to make an appropriation to pay the expenses of any of its members as delegates to a waterways, river and harbor or like convention.

The question recently came up in the Tensas board investigation, in which State Traveling Auditor Smith criticised the board for its action in making an appropriation to pay the expenses of the members to the river and harbors convention.

Some of the members of the board took issue with the statements of the traveling auditor, and contended that the board had a perfect right to make such appropriations, and to pay such expenses as were incurred in the transaction of business and the gaining of information incident to the work in hand.

Several of the presidents of other levee boards have written to the Governor of the state in regard to the matter, urging that they be permitted to send delegates to the Rivers and Harbors Congress to be held in Washington, and that their expenses be paid from the levee board funds. Governor Sanders submitted the entire matter to Attorney General Guion, and the opinion rendered was to the effect that the levee board funds cannot be used for that purpose.

In his opinion the Attorney General says:

"The funds of the levee boards have been raised solely for the purpose of building levees, and there is no authority given them by the Legislature of the State for the use of the same, or any part thereof, for any other purpose. I have reached the conclusion that the expense of the delegates who may be appointed should not be paid by the boards."

WILL ESTABLISH COLONY.

Large Tract of Land Suitable for Truck Farming Purchased.

Covington.—A long step toward an early development of this section was taken when J. E. Cooper, of the Louisiana Fruit and Truck Farm and Manufacturing Company, Ltd., of New Orleans, closed a deal for 4,800 acres of land in one tract near this place, and for another large tract in the immediate section.

Mr. Coopr states that he now has thirty-eight families ready to start South to settle on this land, and the representatives of his company in the North and East are completing arrangements with about sixty more families to come here.

The plans of the company, when fully carried out, will cut this tract up into small farms and will be sold at a very reasonable price to actual settlers, who will be assisted in every way to insure their success.

Th New Orleans Great Northern Railroad has been liberal in its treatment of the company, and will make the most liberal concessions to get the people here and to encourage them to succeed. The company has been promised from 30 to 50 acres of land to be used as an experiment station. Mr. Cooper states that this place will be put in prime condition and under the care of an expert farmer the crops planted will serve as a guide to the less experienced.

Mr. Cooper is enthusiastic over the prospects of the company in this section, and states that in the near future he expects this to be the leading truck shipping point in the entire South.

A canning factory will be established ta take care of the over-ripe produce, and in the event of low prices the entire output of the farms will be canned for the market.

CORN CLUBS GET RESULTS.

Instructor Says Arkansas Boys Grow Best Grade of Crops.

Baton Rouge.—Something of what an increase in the corn crop will do for the state of Louisiana is given by V. L. Roy, who is devoting his time to teaching the boys of the state how to raise corn.

Commenting on the work in hand Mr. Roy called attention to the fact that the big end of the corn show at the State Fair mad made by the boys of the corn clubs. All the space apportioned to the clubs was filled and many exhibits had to be placed in spaces set aside for general agricultural exhibits.

In quality, as well as quantity, the boys' corn made a splendid showing, measuring up fully with the best of corn grown by the experienced farmers and planters.

Boll Weevil Too Warm to Hibernate.

Baton Rouge.—The continued warm weather has resultde in keeping the boll weevils out of hibernation. This is the opinion of Willmon Newell, of the State Crop Pest Commission, and the situation applies to Louisiana in general. Usually by the last of November the weevils are in their winter quarters, but so far this year the winter has been unusually mild. In open weather the weevils move all around, and have no doubt been very busy in finding new locations.

MODEL ROAD IN PROGRESS.

Work of Construction Under Supervision of the State.

Baton Rouge.—Splendid Progress is now being made in the construction of the model road which is being built out of Baton Rouge under the supervision of the state. Already about three miles has been built, with the exception of the surfacing, and this part of the work will not be commenced until the entire roadway for the distance of the parish is completed. The surfacing material will then be selected and placed in position.

The delay in inaugurating the read construction in the parish was caused by the work on the drainage canal that was necessary to build in order to drain the water from the low stretch just outside the city limits. Now that the drainage has been effected, work on the roadway will be pushed to early completion.

The progres has been further increased by the fact that a number of convicts doing this work has been added to the force, and instead of twenty-five, there are nearly fifty on the job.

BUILDING BIG PAPER MILL.

Structure is Planned to Admit Easy Expansion as Business Grows.

Bogalusa.—The plant of the mammoth Southern Wood Distillates and Fiber Company, now under course of erection here for the manufacture of fiber board, will have a daily output of fifty tons of finished product, and a large quantity of what is known as mechanical and soda pulp. The site comprises 50 acres of ground, and the buildings will have an actual floor space equal to ten acres.

The buildings are erected in the form of a rectangle, with fifty feet of space between each for fire protection, and with the power house as a central unit. The power house will be equipped with a battery of Scotch boilers of the marine type, and 1,000 horse power in prime movers, which will be distributed throughout the factory by rope transmission. The entire plant will be furnished with the latest improved machinery, and is to be equipped with a universal conveyor system which is unique as well as practical.

The plant has been designed with the idea of most economical expansion, as the supply of raw material available is sufficient to provide for the manufacture of at least 200 or more tons of fiber board daily.

Big Tracts in Chicot Sold.

Lake Village.—Eight sales of farm land in Chicot county within the past few weeks have involved more than $200,000, and options are held on other property worth double this immense sum.

The eight purchases were nearly all made by parties from Illinois and New Hampshire, and it is reported that many more New Englanders will settle here.

Among the prominent sales mentioned is that of the Paepcke-Leicht Lumber Company, containing more than 8,000 acres, the Grittman property, containing 1,920 acres, sold for $1,900. The Sam Burgie property, consisting of 320 acres, sold for even $15,000.

Road Certificates Go Begging.

Mansfield.—The police jury met in special session to discuss the good roads work in progress in this parish, under plans drawn up by Gov. Sanders. The committee sent to New Orleans reported that no money is available in that city on the certificates, and that all orders for work will be rescinded unless the money is forthcoming to carry out the contracts, in which the use of convicts for road construction and repair is a part.

Waterworks at Lake Village.

Lake Village.—The construction of the tower, power house, and the actual laying of mains for the water works system, for which Lake Village recently let the contract, is progressing. Justin Matthews of Little Rock is the contractor, and Lund & Hill, of the capital city, are the engineers in charge.

LOUISIANA AT A GLANCE.

The Mercantile Club was recently charteded at New Orleans.

The Jefferson Davis Monument Association of New Orleans reported over $5,000 on hand.

Shreveport property owners voted overwhelmingly in favor of two bond issues of $417,000.

The store owned by C. R. Eldridge at Amite City was entered by burglars and valuable jewelry was stolen. The burglars overlooked $50 which was in a safe, but they opened several cans of fruit and had a good lunch before they left the store.

The police board of New Orleans raised the pay of the police to $75 per month.

An opium joint in full operation was located and raided by the police of Baton Rouge. The four occupants of the house were each fined $25.00 and costs, and all were ordered to leave town at the expiration of their jail sentences.

New Jersey capitalists have made requests to become interested in a canning factory at Baton Rouge. It is believed the impetus in trucking is responsible for the interest shown.

The State Baptist Convention adjourned at Mansfield to meet next year at New Orleans.

FUTURE DEALS WRONG

CORPORATION COMMISSIONER SAYS PRODUCER IS VICTIM.

Fictitious Quotations Tend to Mislead the Cotton Planter as to True Value of Crop.

Washington.—Both the producers of cotton and the dealers in that commodity are the victims of the system of trading in vogue on the cotton exchanges of the country.

This is the burden of parts 4 and 5 of the report of Commissioner of Corporations Herbert Knox Smith on the conduct of such exchanges. The practice of dealing in futures, as it is carried on at present, is condemned, although the report does not condemn the existence of the exchange.

"The brief discussion of general speculation in this report," says Mr. Smith, "recognizes the possibilities for good inherent in a great central market like a cotton exchange, and the need that this good be developed and evils eliminated by regulations in line with economic law."

The report is especially condemnatory of the dealing in futures, branding this form of speculation as pure gambling and highly injurious to legitimate trade. In quotations for "future" deliveries of cotton the market is so uncertain and so many elements of chance enter into the transaction that all bids are made at a much lower figure than those offered for cotton actually in existence.

The effect of these fictitious quotations, the report points out, tends to mislead the cotton planter as to the true value of his crop, honestly grown. In addition, it leads brokers to "play" both sides of the market to protect themselves against loss in such trades, with the result that the producer is forced to pay in the end, while the farmer loses likewise.

$1,000 FOR AN EAR OF CORN

Indiana Man Draws Prize for Best Ever Produced.

Omaha, Neb.—Fred C. Palen, of Newton, Ind., was awarded first prize at the National Corn Exposition, which opened in Omaha Monday, for having raised the finest single ear of corn the world has ever produced. He was awarded the $1,000 trophy. J. R. Overstreet, Franklin, Ind., was awarded the silver trophy, also worth $1,000, for the best ten ears of corn. G. L. Kirlin, of Franklin, Ind., won the prize for the best bushel of corn displayed.

Twenty-five states and agricultural colleges have exhibits at the Corn Exposition, and thousands of bushels of the finest corn raised in America are in the contest.

"I have spent seven years producing that ear of corn," said Palen.

"It is the best ear of corn the world has ever produced," says Prof. Christie, of Perdue University, who is one of the judges.

BROKE WORD TO THE JUDGE

Said She Had No Sweetheart; Now Divorce Will Be Revoked.

Wheeling, W. Va.—Because when the divorce was granted she declared she did not have a sweetheart, and on last Tuesday she was married to Leo Smith, of Huntington, W. Va., Judge Corn, of Ironton, Ohio, declares he will revoke the divorce decree granted Miss Willie Hall, of Proctorville, Oho.

The judge has instructed the officers to arrest the girl the minute she sets foot in the state of Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith are now in Chicago, enjoying the first few weeks of wedded happiness, and all unmindful of the impending action of Judge Corn. The couple were married at Cattlesburg, Ky., and it was their intention to reside at Huntington on their return from their honeymoon.

PURSUED YEAR FOR $5 THEFT

Fugitive Accused of Rifling Letter Caught in Wisconsin.

New York.—Edward Schinering was arrested at Cassville, Wis., after he had been a fugitive for a year. He forfeited bail of $500 in an attempt to escape the law.

A little more than a year ago Schinering saw a companion mail a letter containing $5 in the Freeport postoffice. The letter was addressed to the mother of the companion. Schinering obtained possession of the envelope by describing it, and was arrested. His case was called at Rockford, but he had disappeared, and his bail was forfeited.

"The arrest illustrates the long arm of the law in keeping after a man until he is caught, no matter how small his offense," said District Attorney Sims.

Blizzard in Oklahoma.

Guymon, Okla.—The worst blizzard in many years is now raging in the western part of the state. It follows a rainfall of 4 inches in six days. The oldest settlers state that the past week has seen the greatest amount of precipitation ever known here in so short a time.

Below Zero in West.

Louisville, Ky.—Temperatures ranging from 6 to 20 below zero in Wyoming, Montana and the Canadian Northwest are reported today to the local weather bureau. Snow and sleet prevail in the Missouri Valley, signaling the advance of the cold wave into the Middle West, Oklahoma and Iowa already feeling the sting of the first real winter weather. While zero temperatures are not predicted for the South or the Central Southern states, the thermometer is expected to drop rapidly during the next thirty-six hours.

Accidents Will Happen

And when they do—they hurt. HUNT'S LIGHTNING OIL is the one instantaneous relief and cure for all wounds, bruises, sores, cuts, sprains and abrasions of the skin. It forms an artificial skin covering, excludes the air instantly, stops pain at once. There are many oils, but none like HUNT'S. The action is different, and the effect as well.

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229 E. Market St. LOUISVILLE, KY.

HIS OFFER NOT APPRECIATED

Elderly Gentleman May Have Meant Well, But the Damsel Was Suspicious.

The plump waiter girl at the lunch counter, having nothing to do at the moment, was trying to reach with her fingernails a place on her back well up between the shoulders, but with her short and chubby arms she was unequal to the task. In vain she squirmed and struggled, and twisted her face. She failed to achieve the desired connection.

The elderly man on the outside of the counter, who has been fighting a piece of overdone steak, leaned forward and spoke to her in a low tone, but with intense earnestness.

"My dear young woman," he said, "pardon the freedom of a man who has grandchildren almost as old as you are, but if you will come a little closer I shall take pleasure in scratching that spot for you, as I see that you can't quite—"

"Mind your own business!" she snapped.

How seldom—O, how seldom—is a good deed or a generous impulse appreciated in this ungrateful world!

Red Cross Christmas Stamps.

The Red Cross Christmas Stamp crusade against tuberculosis promises this year to be broader in extent than ever before. While last year less than twenty million stamps were sold, the present indications point to a sale of nearly fifty million for this year.

The Red Cross Stamps are issued by the American National Red Cross, and are sold for one cent each. They are designed to be placed upon letters and mail matter during the holiday season. The money derived from the sale of these stamps will be devoted to tuberculosis work in the localities in which the stamps are sold. In this manner it is expected that about $400,000 will be realized for the campaign against tuberculosis in all parts of the United States.

There All the Time.

It is told of Dr. Thorold that he was once asked to give away the prizes at a school belonging to the London school board.

In the course of his opening address he gravely asked the children, "Which was the largest island in the world before Australia was discovered?"

When the youngsters gave it up, he said in the same grave way, which made them laugh all the more, "Why, Australia, of course; it was there all the time!"

RESULTS OF FOOD

Health and Natural Conditions Come From Right Feeding.

Man, physically, should be like a perfectly regulated machine, each part working easily in its appropriate place. A slight derangement causes undue friction and wear, and frequently ruins the entire system.

A well-known educator of Boston found a way to keep the brain and the body in that harmonious co-operation which makes a joy of living.

"Two years ago," she writes, "being in a condition of nervous exhaustion, I resigned my position as teacher, which I had held over 40 years. Since then the entire rest has, of course, been a benefit, but the use of Grape-Nuts has removed one great cause of illness in the past, namely, constipation, and its attendant evils.

"I generally make my entire breakfast on a raw egg beaten into four spoonfuls of Grape-Nuts, with a little hot milk or hot water added. I like it extremely, my food assimilates, and my bowels take care of themselves. I find my brain power and physical condition much greater and I know that the use of the Grape-Nuts has contributed largely to this result.

"It is with feelings of gratitude that I write this testimonial, and trust it may be the means of aiding others in their search for health."

Look in pkgs. for the little book, "The Road to Wellville." "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.