Union Station Time Card

EFFECTIVE JAN. 1, 1907.

Hocking Valley

NORTH BOUND.

No. 31 .....7:00 am
•No. 33 ..... 10:25 am
•No 35 .....4:20 pm
•No. 37 ..... 10:50 pm
•No. 39 ..... 6:10 pm

SOUTH BOUND.

•No. 30 ..... 5:50 am
•No. 38 ..... 7:20 am
•No 32 ..... 10:25 am
No. 34 ..... 1:35 pm
•No. 36 ..... 7:15 pm

•Daily.
No. 38 starts from Marion.
No. 39. stops at Marion.
No. 39 will leave Columbus at 6 pm on Sundays.

ERIE RAILROAD

•No. 10, Chautauqua Ex ..12:45 am
•No. 8, New York Ex..... 5:32 am
• No. 12 .....8:50 am
•No. 4, Vestibule Limited....6:33 pm
No. 16 Accommodation.....12:55 pm
•No. 22 arrives .....5:10 pm

C. & E. DIVISION.

•No. 9, Chicago Express.....12:55 am
•No. 3, Vestibuled Limited..10:34 am
•No. 21 ..... 7:00 am
•No. 11 ..... 3:45 pm
•No. 7, Pacific Express .....11:10 pm

SOUTH AND CINCINNATI.

•No. 9, Cincinnati Express...1:15 am
•No. 3, Vestibuled Limited..10:39 am
•No. 11 ..... 3:45 pm
• Daily. s Daily except Sunday.

New York Central Lines
[BIG FOUR ROUTE]

WEST BOUND.

No. 15 .....6:40 am
No. 19 ..... 9:52 am
No. 29 ..... 2:00 pm
No. 5 ..... 4:32 pm
No. 43 ..... 7:30 pm
Local ..... 11:45 am

EAST BOUND.

No. 36 ..... 10:48 am
No. 46 ..... 12:17 pm
No. 10 ..... 5:27 pm
No. 16 ..... 7:25 pm
No. 20 ..... 11:14 pm
Local ..... 3:30 pm

All trains daily except locals and Nos. 5 and 10.

L. E. NEBERGALL,
Ticket Agent.

Phones—Home 246; Bell 177.
Effect Jan. 1, 1907.
For further information regarding trains, call information operator, either 'phone.

R-U-GOING To Florida?

Low round trip rates now on sale daily to Jacksonville, St. Augustine and many other Florida points.

ALSO TO

Texas and Virginia and New Orleans and one hundred other southern destinations.

"Ask THE Man"

How much time you save by going via the

HOCKING VALLEY

I CAN SELL
Your Real Estate or Business
No Matter Where Located.

Properties and Business of all kinds sold quickly for cash in all parts of the United States. Don't wait. Write today describing what you have to sell and give cash price on sale.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY

any kind of Business or Real Estate anywhere at any price write me your requirements. I can save you time and money.

DAVID P. TAFF,
THE LAND MAN.
415 Kansas Avenue
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

REMEMBER

We move and store your goods and do all kinds of transfer work. Phone 155.

PEOPLES TRANSFER CO

DRAMATIC SCENE ENACTED AT BAILEY INVESTIGATION

Senator Bailey Characterizes Some of the Statements as "An Infamous Lie"--He Becomes Enraged and Asks That Insults be Stopped and That He be Permitted to Return to Washington.

Austin, Tex., Feb. 13.—Declaring that "all this prattle is a lie," and urging that the comittee interpose and "stop these insults offered," United States Senator Joseph W. Bailey brought to a climax yesterday afternoon one of the most exciting day's session of the legislative committee appointed to investigate certain charges filed against him by Representative Cocke.

This was in reply to a request of Representative Cocke that additional witnesses be summoned by which he hoped to prove that Senator Bailey had borrowed $7000 of J. D. Suggs of Iron county.

When it was suggested that the committee leave at once for St. Louis, where additional testimony is to be taken, Senator Bailey protested that he should not be compelled to go over the country as the principal in an investigation of this nature. It also developed that the committee is adverse to allowing testimony adduced to appear in the record before being censored by a majority of the committee assisted by Senator Bailey.

When Representaive Cocke was asked whether he had any more witnesses to come before the committee and that what he intended to prove by them, he replied that there were six or seven additional witnesses whom he desired examined, among them J. D. Suggs, of Iron county, who had been summoned, but had been prevented by illness from coming before the committee. He said he expected to prove that Suggs has or has destroyed a note for $7000, given to him, or his dead brother, by Senator Bailey.

Senator Bailey indignantly replied: "Mr. Chairman, that is a lie. It is infamy to allow any man to stand here and make a statement that is a downright, malicious lie and a lie made out of whole cloth."

Chairman O'Neil said that he thought the statement was uncalled for.

Mr. Cocke insisted that he was doing what the committee had invited him to do.

The question of the hour to which the committee should adjourn coming up, Mr. Bailey said:

"Mr. Chairman, I have received telegrams from United States senators in the past three days insisting upon my return to Washington. I understand the Dominican treaty is coming up when every vote is needed.

"I have not cared to inflict my worries upon the committee, but my wife is sick in Washington, has been ill some time and it looks infamous delay, to keep me here from day to day while the investigation is permitted to drag along.

"I do not wish to appear discourteous, but unless more haste is made, I shall take my hat and leave. Four witnesses only have been heard since Wednesday and the committee is making no haste, so far as is apparent."

Mr. Cocke served notice on Senator Bailey and his attorneys to produce the "Flato" letter which had been previously referred to by Senator Bailey as an attempt to blackmail him. This demand was made, acording to the statement of a member of the committee, so that secondary evidence might be introduced to prove the contents of the letter in the event it was not produced.

Senator Bailey stated that he had made an unsuccessful search for the letter.

SOME QUICK GUN PLAYS.

Bad Men of the Southwest Who Had no Use For the Triggers.

Gun plays are what you would call obselete in this part of the country now a days, said the Major as he twisted the end of his cigarette and struck a match. "As I pause to think of it I can count on one hand all that are left of the old timers who knew how to handle a shooting iron gracefully and with dispatch."

We were enjoying the night air on the hotel porch in Tombstone. The Major was reminiscent, so I let him proceed.

"As I before mentioned Wild Bill Hickok, accordin' to general opinion was along in the lead in the old days. When Bill got his fatal dose he was playing cards in a saloon in Deadwood. It was the first time in years I reckon that Bill didn't sit with his back to the wall. And for that piece of nonsense or carelessness he cashed.

"A soldier comes up behind Bill, and without warning, draws his gun and puts him out of business. Cowardly as it was, what you call premediated, it nevertheless showed how quick Bill was with his gun. The click back of him was no sooner in the air than Bill's gun was out and he turned art way in his chair. But it caught him too quick. Wild Bill Hicok, gambler and what you would all call a bad man, was all in. But Bill was as square as they make them.

"I reckon you recalls hearing about the Apache Kid didn't ask nothing of nobody about his dexterity with an iron, his trickery with it saved his life more than once. I recall when a sheriff and a deuty got him cornered in an old adobe over in New Mexico. The Kid had been chased all day and finally thinking he had thrown the sheriff off the trail, stopped at an old adobe occupied by a greaser and his wife. The Kid goes to bed with his clothes and guns on. About two in the morning the Sheriff and deputy arrives. Leaving the deputy on the out side the Sheriff steals into the front room where the Kid is lyin' on a blanket. But the little noise was nough to arouse him and almost before the Sheriff is in the room he is on his elbow his hand on his gun.

"Quien es?" He asks.

"Hand over that gun," says the Sheriff.

The moonlight is streaming through both windows, making the room as light as day. The Kid gets up holding the gun at arm's length butt end towards the Sheriff. As I heretofore mentions the Kid is a gun player who has no use for a trigger so he has it removed. You merely pulls the hammer back and let her flicker.

"The Sheriff lowers his own gun for a second and reaches for the Kid's but that's enough. The Kid suddenly whirls it on his forefinger the same being inside the trigger guard and sends his compliments into the sheriff heart. In a minute he is out of the window and on his horse. Turning he lets fly at the Deputy on the outside and wings him in the shoulder.

"You remember my telling you about my old friend Bill Cummins. Bill wasn't a gunplayer from choice but necessity. The same applied to lots of them in the old days I reckon. Sober Bill never mixed. With about eight of the five-finger sort under his belt he was always in trouble looking after the welfare of his friends. Owing to the fact it behooved Bill to know how to draw. And after Bill's little shooting episode in my behalf in the Green Light in Dodge one night we goes down in the Texas cow country till things were quiet down.

"Arriving there Bill's accuracy with the gun receded him but is somewhat in Bars. For their special benefit and edification Bill one day agrees to waste a few cartridges. After he had plugged dollars, halves, quarters and so on in the air till the game gets monotonous the crowd allows they'd like something new so Bill rigs an arm on a fence post and from it suspends a quart bottle in what you all would call a horizontal position with the cork in the mouth the same facing Bill. The bottle he sets in motion like the pendlum of a clock. Bill mounts his cayuse, his his gun in his belt, and rides in front of it, distant 00 yards. When directly opposite he draws and drives the cork inside the bottle, the bullet coming out plumb center on the other end. At which much respect is shown Bill by the outfit on the Circle Bar.

"The days of gunplays" concluded the Major "is only history. Of course, they have what you all back East call revolver practice, but it takes danger and close quarters to make a man familiar with a shooting iron."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

GRAVENHORST'S SYSTEM OF BEE CULTURE IN GERMANY

The Peculiar Form of His Hive and Frame, and What Are Claimed for Them—By W. K. Morrison.

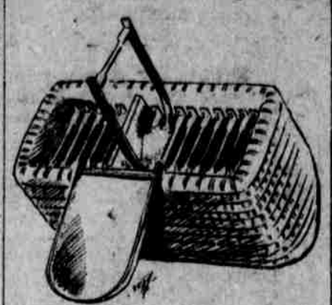
It may be that the American bee keeper would not be able to learn anything from the Germany apiarist as to hives and methods of handling bees that would prove of practicable value, but nevertheless it is interesting and instructive to know how the work is done in the land of modern science, Wagnerian music and lager beer.

If any criticism is in order it might be stated that the Germanic bee authorities are too self-centered, not copying the good points of American and French bee management. Baron Berlepsch succeeded in introducing the American idea of a movable-comb frame at an early date, and Dzierzon himself advocated the hanging-frame idea when once converted, though he never made much use of the bee space and the movable roof board. The latter he fought tenaciously, claiming it was bad for the bees in winter and spring. But the man who did more than any one else in Germany to popularize the movable-frame system of management was Mr. Gravenhorst, for many years editor of a bee paper, and author of a popular work on bee culture, with the title of "The Practical Imker."

With considerable inventive faculty he very cleverly adapted the movable idea to the ordinary straw hive, and thus paved the way for greater things to come. Mr. Gravenhorst, carefully studied the writings of the most celebrated of American writers, such as Langstroth, Quinby, Cook, Root, Heddon, and others, and gave them due credit for their work. Being endowed with a considerable amount of what we call "horse sense" he foresaw that he would have to suit the movable frame idea to the straw hive. The illustrations, taken from Bee Culture, serve to show how admirably he succeeded. No one but a plodding German would have thought of making a frame to suit so peculiarly shaped a construction as a dome-shaped straw hive; yet the frames are readily removable, and a broad frame is in use of the same sort in which sections are placed for fancy comb honey. Just think of it! square 4¼x4¼ sections out of a straw hive of the classical school of bee-keeping! Dzierzon succeeded in constructing a very fair hive by combining wood and straw—a sort of hybrid hive. Of course, the work of making these bent-wood frames is considerable, but that does not deter the Germans at all; and as they have no manufacturer to abuse, nothing can be said against the cost of them.

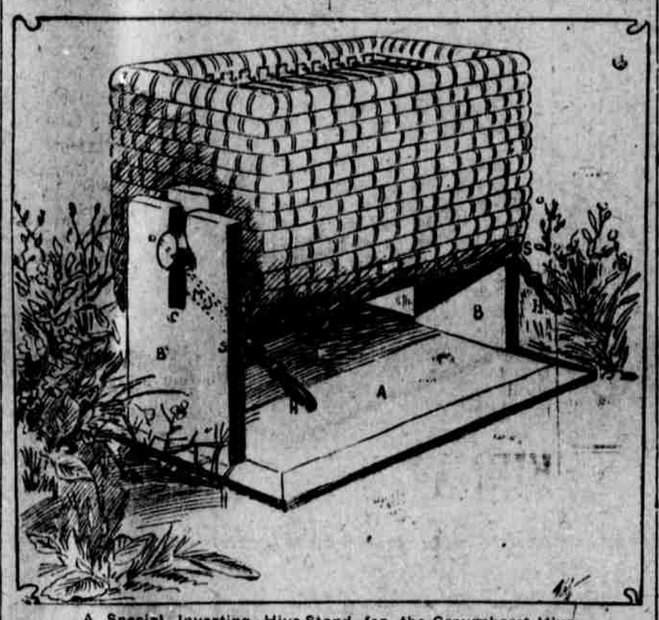
Of course, these hives are worked on the long idea; hive system advocated by Mr. Doolittle and others; that is, to say, the honey is stored at the sides, not [illegible] as may be claimed such [illegible] results in a good season as compared with the "tiering-up" hives; but over against that its advocates would say use more bees and have more hives a la Hutchinson.

It will be observed that Mr. Gravenhorst learned something from Mr. J. M. Shuck, of Iowa, who had an arrangement for inverting his hives similar to the one here shown, or perhaps Mr. Shuck learned something from the Germans. Evidently the Germans find these hives get rather heavy, and require the assistance of a labor-saving device. This is one more argument in favor of the shallow hive, which the Germans know not.



Gravenhorst Hive Inverted—Showing How the Combs are Removed (Bottom Upward), and Their Peculiar Shape.

The construction of the straw body is very ingenious, as it still retains the original aspect of the classic hive, and yet adapts itself to movable frames. Mr. Gravenhorst went further, and invented "a sort of hay-rack attachment," which was used for moving the hives.



A Special Inverting Hive-Stand for the Gravenhorst Hive

Some may be disposed to criticize these arrangements for the pursuit of bee-keeping; but they are much superior to the log-gum hive of the South, and, what is more to the point, make for better things. Mr. Gravenhorst illustrates straw hives, which are square, and with single frames containing two combs, one above the other, but still retaining the fixed roof idea, and allowing the frames to be removed only from the bottom, as the idea that a movable roof in a hive is bad seems to be part of a German bee-keeper, and has retarded the progress of hive-making in continental Europe very much.

The Manner of Removing the Frames From Gravenhorst's Hive.

Cleaning the Poultry House.—Those that advocate the cleaning of the poultry house once a week set the matter of cleanliness too low. The poultry house should be cleaned out once a day, as much as the barn or the stable. If it is cleaned every day the work is insignificant, while if done once a week it is much more of a task. Sometimes the cleaning out is done so seldom that the boards become damp and rotten under the roost. The longer the periods between the cleanings the less likely is the work to be done at all regularly. The only way to insure a regularity in the cleaning is to have the work done every day.

Suffolk Hogs.—Suffolks are white hogs with short heads, long bodies and thin hair. They are very prolific and although not well known in the United States are favorites wherever kept. At present, Michigan, Illinois, New York, Ohio and Indiana have the larger number. They produce a good quality of pork at an early age. They are easy keepers, but are not especially good for grazing, because of the shortness of their limbs and a tendency to lay on large quantities of fat. As breeders they are not as prolific as some types, the litters usually being small.

Grain for Fattening Steek.—Dr. Linfield, of the Montana station, found upon summarizing experiments that beef steers with clover hay as the rough feed make the best gains when mixed grains crushed. Barley was second, wheat third and oats fourth. In all cases the grain was crushed or ground.

WAGON ROADS IN KLONDIKE.

There Are Already More Than Three Hundred Miles.

There are many miles of good wagon roads in the Yukon territory, especially in the region immediately tributary to Dawson. The construction of these ways of communication is due entirely to the enterprise of the government and assists materially in opening up the country.

The building of roads in this immediate region has reached a total of just about 300 miles, not including the White Horse trail, which is intended only for winter use and is not a first-class carriage road.

Stage lines are maintained on several of these roads, but they are open for the free use of vehicles of all kinds and are in constant use.

They greatly facilitate not only the regular travel between Dawson and the creeks and between principal points on the different streams, but they assist greatly the movement of heavy machinery and afford a distinct economy in the working of properties.

The roads will not be less appreciated now that a railroad is being built through a part of the Klondike region.

This railroad has now been constructed as far as Grand Forks and will be extended if the promoters carry out their plans.

NO STRIKING CLOCKS FOR HIM.

He Had One, but Its Erratic Methods Made Trouble.

"One thing I have always wanted is a clock that strikes," said Robert Mateer of the Wabash, according to the Kansas City Star. "Such clocks were a necessary part of household furnishings when I was a boy. Well, I found one on the table Christmas, bearing a card, upon which was written my name. Before I got the clock I was in trouble trying to see the time in the early hours without setting fire to the house. Of course, I expected the clock to put an end to my woes. The next morning after Christmas it worked all right and as I lay awake I heard it strike six and hustled out for work.

"The next morning I was awakened by hearing the clock strike six and without further ado packed myself down to office, only to find I was three hours ahead of time, after waiting 20 or 30 minutes for an owl car to boot.

"The following morning I again heard it strike, but as I counted only four strokes I turned over for another snooze. When I awoke I found I had overslept two hours.

"I've reformed on the clock proposition," concluded Mr. Mateer, "and all I desire now is a strong, sharp ax."

First Time Under Fire.

"How did you feel the first time you were in battle?" Sergt. J. E. Williams was asked by a Kansas City Star reporter.

"Mighty shaky," the sergeant said. "And I was in charge of a squad of men, too. My first engagement was in 1899 in the Philippine islands. I was a corporal then. I belonged to Battery O of the Sixth artillery. We had been in the islands two days and were stationed in Luzon. My squad—seven men and myself—were sent out to do post duty. We started early in the morning and about five o'clock in the evening arrived at our post, a lonely place, overgrown with tropical vegetation and generally depressing.

"We camped and—waited. A little after dark I saw a flash from a clump of dark vegetation about a thousand yards away. At the same time I heard a bullet whing over my head. I never was scared so badly before. It seemed that that bullet went right through me. The men were waiting for orders. I tried to give them, but the only result was an inarticulate gurgle.

"There I stood, with seven men waiting for orders. My knees were shaking and I felt that every hair on my head was standing on end. Then several more flashes came and one of my men fell, wounded by one of the bullets.

"Well, sir, that made me mad. I started to cussing. I swore at every one, the natives, the Philippines, my soldiers. When that man fell all my fear left me."

Too Many Interested.

"I never get weighed in public places any more," said a thin woman in New York. "The ceremony draws too big a crowd. Just as sure as a person begins to daily around a weighing machine she becomes a magnet for all the idlers in the neighborhood. They cease their chatter and their aimless staring and crowd around to read the figures. Then they keep up a fire of comments. 'Gee,' says one, 'I didn't think she'd go that high.' 'I thought,' says another, 'that she'd weigh a little more than that.' For the person who strikes a happy medium these criticisms are perhaps not unwelcome, but for the one who overshoots or undershoots the mark the ordeal is not pleasant."

Bee's Laxative Cough Syrup containing Honey and Tar, is especially appropriate for children, no opiates or poisons of any character, conforms to the conditions of the National Pure Food and Drug Law, June 30, 1906. For Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. It expels Coughs and Colds by gently moving the bowels. Guaranteed.

Sold by Flocken's Drug Store.

Among Magazines

TRAINING HEAVY HARNESS SHOW HORSES.

The principal essential qualities of a high-stepping show horse are good conformation, perfect manners, an evenly balanced gait, and ability to go at a good pace. Good conformation, is, of course, a natural gift, and, unless the animal possesses it in a reasonable degree it is useless to spend time and money in training it for the show ring. Some horses will display an evenly balanced gait unassisted by the trainer's art or the application of artificial appliances, and some will not, and when the candidate belongs to the latter class much patience and painstaking care is required to remedy the defective gait and prepare the animal for exhibition purposes.

The old saying that, "as the twig is bent the tree will grow," has direct application to the training of colts and young horses. I am a firm believer in training show ring prospects as soon as they are old enough to stand the work without injury. The scheme of weighting the feet of a horse to make him lift his feet high is so well known to all horsemen that it hardly seems necessary to say anything upon the subject, but as this article may be read by the novice in such matters, it may be considered proper to say that if in training a show horse, it is discovered that his gait is uneven, i. e., that he raises one front or hind foot higher or different than he does the others, weight should be added to the foot displaying the defective action, and such weight should be increased until the gait is perfectly balanced. After wearing this weight for such time as to demonstrate that the horse is going true it should be gradually taken off, as weighting horses for the show ring is not allowed. It rarely happens that a horse is unevenly gaited in either his front or hind feet, but it does frequently occur that his knee and hock action are not in harmony, and when this is the case, weight should be adjusted to the defective action until it is corrected.—C. H. Wilson, Manager A. G. Vanderbilt's stable, in February Recreation.

The Nerves of School Children

Dr. Weir Mitchell, the great American authority on diseases of the nerves, makes the following observations on school children's nerves:—

As examination time approaches headaches become frequent as the result of eye strain and exhausted nerves. St. Vitus' Dance is preceded by incessant winking, shrugging of the shoulders and twitching of the face muscles.

Girls become hysterical, nervous, cry easily, get fidgety, etc.

Under these circumstances the system demands such assistance as is afforded by Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills.

Failure to restore the depleted nerves makes a complete failure of health almost certain, for nervous diseases do not get well of their own accord.

Because of their mild and gentle action and extraordinary restorative influence Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills are especially suited as a treatment for pale, weak and sickly children.

They instil new vigor into brain and nerves, add new, firm flesh and tissue and build up the system generally; 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

For sale in Marion, Ohio, by Flocken's Drug Store.

MOTT'S PENNYROYAL PILLS

Safe and reliable, they overcome weakness, increase vigor, banish pains. No remedy equals DR. MOTTS PENNYROYAL PILLS. Sold by Druggists and Dr. Motts Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

For sale by Tschanen Bros.

PILES Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared for Piles and Itching of the private parts. Every box is warranted. By druggists, by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents and $1.00. WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO., Props., Cleveland, Ohio.

For sale by Tschanen Bros.

MADAME RAY'S FREE CATHARTIC PILLS.

A Safe, Certain Remedy for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation, Sick Headache, Nervous Headache, Malaria, Kidney Troubles, Female Complaints, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Loss of Appetite, Bad Blood, Pimples, Boils, Blotches and Sallow Complexion. Will cure them in 60 days. If your druggist does not keep them, write us. Price, 25 cents per box. Free samples by mail. Address MADAME RAY MEDICINE CO., San Jose, California.

Sold in Marion by D. T. [illegible]

ED PINAUD'S HAIR TONIC

The one sure, safe remedy for hair troubles. It makes the hair beautiful, heavy and fluffy. Use it every day and watch your hair improve.

FREE, a sample bottle of ED. PINAUD'S HAIR TONIC (genuine) for 3 applications for 10c, or full size bottle on receipt of 25c.

Ed. Pinaud, New York City.