

HOME-TRADE CLUBS

They Should Be Organized and Active in Every Community.

PATRONIZE HOME MERCHANTS

The Great Danger to Local Interests That Are Found in the Mail-Order Systems—Educate the Public.

(Copyrighted, 1906, by Alfred C. Clark) Why should we trade at home? Why should we consider home in any way more than any other place unless it pays us financially? First, because it is our home. The pride we should take in the prosperity of our home town and our neighbors should be sufficient inducement to give them the preference. Second, because beyond all doubt or question, it pays from a money point. The greatest menace to the country merchant to-day is the mail order business, and with the decline of the country merchant comes inevitable loss to the citizens of both town and country. What at first was considered a great convenience and an exhibition of commendable enterprise has grown to be one of the crying commercial evils. The success of the mail order house is the result of constant, extensive and intelligent advertising. It is not by persistent swindling as some tell us, for no business was ever built up in that way. The home merchant can do so better than to adopt the same method, the judicious use of printer's ink. While the merchants are the heaviest immediate losers, and could do

quoting the community with what he has to sell and with the fact that people could obtain at home, where they could personally examine them and return them if defective in any way, goods at as low a price as any catalogue house can sell them, every man and woman is to blame who sends away for goods, and everyone who falls to raise his voice in favor of home trade. The editor holds the most responsible position and should be the leader in this movement.

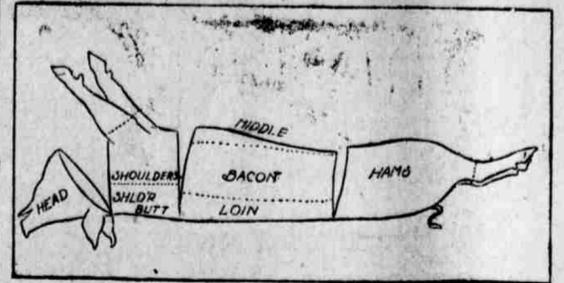
The remedy has been outlined in a general way. We will suggest the first steps. Let merchants buy at home—they cannot consistently ask others to trade with them when they do not patronize their brothers in trade. The editors should patronize home, and even at considerable personal sacrifice refuse foreign advertising for lines of goods in competition with the home merchant. The editor deserves more credit than he receives. Many a well-to-do farmer or city man would think himself perfectly justified in sending away for all his groceries and clothing if he thought he could save ten dollars thereby on a year's purchases, but most editors forfeit many times that much every year by refusing advertising from distant firms in the same lines of business as his home merchants; and sometimes the home merchant even then declines to advertise.

Trade-at-home clubs might be organized, with mottoes something like "Club," or "I Patronize the Home Merchant," or "I Buy Nothing from Mail Order Houses," for members to display. The acceptance and displaying of such a card might constitute a person or member. Much of the trading away from home is due to thoughtlessness and ignorance of business principles. Many persons consider only the first

HANDLING OF THE HOG AFTER KILLING

Carcass Must Be Thoroughly Cooled Before Cutting up and Curing.

In order to cure pork so that it will keep, the carcass must be thoroughly cooled of its body heat, and should therefore hang for 24 hours or more, according to the temperature, before it is cut up. The mistake is often made of hanging hogs out in severe weather, allowing them to freeze on the outside, while the meat next to the bone may still retain some of the animal heat when the carcass is cut up. The result will be a souring, and speedy decay will set in at the center of the hams and shoulders that from all outward appearances will seem in good condition. With a large percentage of fat, side pork will not become over salt and there is no danger from over-salting except to the leaner portions of the carcass. Yet there is no need to be



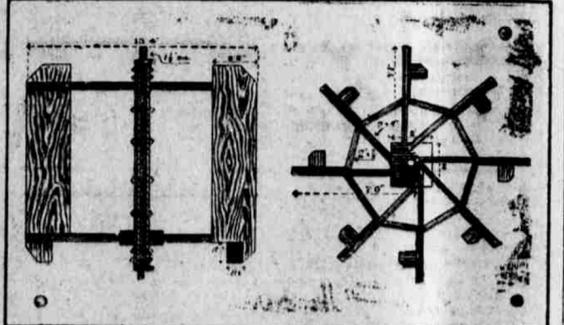
How the Carcass Should be Cut Up.

wasteful of salt because it is inexpensive. Pork may be salted with or without brine, both methods being about equally popular and satisfactory. If brine is used there will be no danger from insects or mice during the pickling process. The brine extracts the blood and other juices from the meat and is apt to spoil and contaminate the whole case of pork unless given attention. The way to prevent this trouble is to give the brine an occasional boiling, skimming off the impurities as they rise to the surface. In this way the brine may be kept pure without impairing its strength, for any length of time. In making brine, add salt to the water until it is sufficiently strong to float an egg or potato. It should be stirred violently while the salt is being added. What is known as dry salting is perhaps a little easier, requiring less work. This method is to salt the pork in barrels or boxes without the addition of water or brine. As this way does not exclude flies or maggots from the meat, care should be taken to cover the barrels with something that will keep them out. When flies have access to pork they deposit their eggs on the meat. These turn to maggots or skippers and soon the meat is unfit for use. Pork should be allowed to stay in the brine or dry salting casks for six weeks and should receive more salt, if necessary, during this period, and the Farmer suggests that salt-petre added to the salt at the rate of about four ounces to 100 pounds of

sugar, and seven pounds of clean table salt. When these are thoroughly dissolved pour them over the meat, which they will cover if the pork is tightly packed in the barrel. Some prefer to boil the pickle before using it, skimming off the impurities from the sugar and the salt as they rise to the surface. When this is done the brine should be thoroughly cooled before pouring over the meat. Hams and shoulders should remain in the pickle a little longer than the rest of the meat, say, about two months or more, according to the thickness of the pieces. Most farmers prefer to smoke their meat and have special smoke-houses built on the farms for this purpose. Hickory or oak bark makes a very good smoke, although corn cobs will do very well as a substitute. The meat should be smoked until it is a good, rich brown, and then hung up in a dry, cool room, and in some way protected from flies. The hams and shoulders should be encased in canvas sacks, as this meat is the most valuable part of the hogs and is generally selected by flies on which to lay their eggs. Where there is danger from rats and mice as well as from insects, the meat should be hung from a swinging shelf or from floor joists on the ceiling above. The smoking process must not be hurried. Ten days of steady smoking in ordinary cases will be sufficient, unless the pieces of meat are exceptionally large or thick.

A Home-Made Current Wheel

A very simple current wheel is shown in the accompanying illustrations. It would require to be 12 or 14 feet in diameter in order to raise the water high enough to deliver, and at the same time dip into the stream far enough to gain power from the stream. The shaft may be made of one and one-half inch gas pipe, with four two by eight-inch pieces bolted around it for stiffness, and to give a



Working Diagrams of Current Wheel.

bearing for the arms. The arms should be fastened to the shaft as shown in the illustrations and the paddles should be about 12 inches wide, of inch boards, and set so as to point up stream at an angle of about 30 degrees. The cups for carrying the water are set as shown, at the ends of the paddles, at such an angle as to empty all the water into the flume as they revolve in turn to the highest point. The efficiency of such a wheel is low at the best. If it is well balanced, and runs without friction, and the angle of the paddles and of the cups right, its efficiency may be 30 or 40 per cent. of the actual power of the stream. The actual power of the stream will, of course, depend upon its velocity, and upon the depth in which the paddles may dip into the

horse power, and if it does this it will deliver about one-third of a cubic foot of water per second to a height of ten feet. A ditch 18 inches wide at the top, 12 inches wide at the bottom, and six inches deep, at the grade given, will carry this quantity of water. The Young Sow.—Because a young sow, improperly fed, becomes frantic and eats her own pigs, it is no sign that she will do it again, but it will pay to watch her pretty carefully just the same. Plan the Buildings Now.—Going to build a new house or barn next spring? Good time now to plan the buildings. Take your wife into consultation. She can give you a good many excellent points.

GREAT SOLAR SPOT FOUND.

Prof. Brashear Announces Discovery Which Portends Storms.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Professor John A. Brashear of the Allegheny observatory has announced a discovery of one of the greatest sun spots ever called to the attention of astronomers. He says electrical disturbances will be experienced throughout the country soon. These disturbances, he further declares, may take the form of a display of the aurora borealis or telegraph and telephone communication may be seriously affected. The present spot is so large that it can be seen through smoked glass and the scientist says it is one of the most active of solar spots. In his statement of the discovery Professor Brashear says:

"A very large and beautiful sun spot or solar disturbance is now crossing the face of the sun and is approaching the central meridian. This is the largest spot that has been seen for several years. Its approximate length is 118,000 miles and it is 20,000 miles wide, covering an area of about 3,500,000 square miles. There is considerable activity in the spot and there may be some electrical disturbances on the earth soon, but this is rather difficult to predict on account of the position of the disturbance in relation to the earth.

Besides this great group of spots, there are three other groups to the west of it, and a fourth is just leaving the sun on the eastern side. This great spot can be readily seen by the naked eye with a piece of smoked glass. Indeed, my attention was called to it by a gentleman who saw it through the morning fog. We have been observing the spot with great interest, measuring it and estimating its size. It is a great spot, stretching an eighth of the way across the sun. It comes at a time when it is not usual to expect sun spots and is of greater interest for that reason. Why it now appears is not explained."

The Ideal Child. An ideal child speaks in its appearance of unstudied grace, innocence and freedom. A child is like a wild flower. You spoil either by making for it a prim setting. Better the hair to be a little towzled than in ringlets; better the plump little legs to be in well-kicked-about boots than in patent-leather prisons; better anything than a handbox little lady or gentleman, afraid of a romp and a run.

Daily Market Report

EAST BUFFALO. East Buffalo, N. Y., March 4.—Cattle—Receipts 4000; active and firm for butchery but weight, with heavies a little slow. Prime steers 5.80 @ 6; 1200 to 1400 pound steers 5.20 @ 5.75; 1050 to 1100 pound steers 4.50 @ 5.25; heifers, 4.25 @ 5.10; cows, 2.70 @ 4.50; stockers and feeders 2.25 @ 4.10; bulls 3 @ 4.75; mixed cows and springers, \$20 @ \$56. Veals and calves—Receipts 1200; active, quarter lower. Top veals 8.50 @ 9; fair to good 7.75 @ 8.25; light veals, 6.75 @ 7.50; heavy calves, 3.50 @ 5.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts 17000; market active, 15 and 20c higher for lambs; sheep firm. Choice lambs, 7.65 @ 7.75; cull to fair 5.25 @ 7.50; yearlings, 6 @ 6.65; weathers 5.50 @ 6; ewes, 5 @ 5.50; mixed sheep 5 @ 5.30; cull sheep 2.50 @ 4. Hogs—Receipts 14,500; active and 5c higher. Yorkers, 7.35 @ 7.40; pigs 7.45 @ 7.50; heavy and mixed grades, 7.35 @ 7.40; rough 6.90 @ 6.80; stags 5 @ 5.50.

UNION STOCK YARDS.

Union Stock Yards, Ills., March 4.—Cattle—Receipts 24,000; estimated for Tuesday 5,000; market steady to 10c higher; prime beefs, 5.80 @ 6.90; poor to medium, 4.25 @ 5.70; stockers and feeders 2.75 @ 4.90; cows and heifers, 2.90 @ 5.25; canners, 1.75 @ 2.60; Texans, 4 @ 4.75. Hogs—Receipts, 36,000; estimated for Tuesday, 24,000; market opened 5c higher closed with advance lost. Light 6.75 @ 7; rough 6.75 @ 6.85; mixed 6.90 @ 7; heavy 6.95 @ 7.05; pigs, 6.10 @ 6.75. Sheep—Steady, extra 5.15 @ 5.25; lambs easy to shade lower; extra, 7.85 @ 7.90; receipts 400.

CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, March 4.—Hogs—Receipts 30 cars; shipments 600 head, steady. All grades 7.20; stags and roughs 4 and 6.00. Calves—Receipts 200 head; lower. Good to extra 8 and 8.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts 4 cars; steady. Good to extra lambs 7.25 and 7.50. Cattle—Receipts 20 cars; steady to strong. Good butchers 4.60 and 4.85; fair 4.25 and 4.50; common light cattle 3.50 and 4; good cows \$35 and \$38.

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 4.—Cattle—Receipts 105 loads; market steady. Choice 5.70 @ 6; prime 5.70 @ 5.65; good 5.20 @ 5.40; tidy butchers, 4.60 @ 5.15; fair, 4.10 @ 4.50; choice heifers 4.50 @ 5; common to fair heifers 2.50 @ 4; bulls 2 @ 4.50; fat cows, 2 @ 4.25; good fresh cows and springers, \$25 @ \$28; common to fair \$15 @ \$20.

Figure Up!

The amount of money you have lost by keeping your spare rooms vacant so long. A large sum is it not? Make up your mind that you will lose money no longer in this way. Have your ad inserted in The Mirror for a week, which will cost you 50 cents. Your room will then be rented. Cheap commission to pay, is it not? Phone ads to No. 9 either phone.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Girl to do general housework. Permanent. 502 S. State Street. Either phone 83 or Bell 353 L. 2-9-11. WANTED—25 good bench or floor molders. Steady employment and good wages. Zanesville Malleable Co., Zanesville, O. 2-25-01. WANTED—Two machinists who are experienced in erecting Portable and Traction Engines. The McNamara Machine Works, Newark, Ohio. 3-2-21pd. WANTED—A good pian for engraving, clock work and hard soldering in a first class jewelry store. Good wages to the right man. Address The Review Pig. Co., Postrola, Ohio. 3-4-21

WORK WANTED

ANYONE—In need of a good girl for blusework, call at New Idea Millinery Store, 113 E. Church, or call Citizens phone 2-1725. 3-2-21pd. WANTED—Position by man who understands care and operation of machinery and belting, repairing and millwrighting, operation of flour mills. Handy wood workman. A knowledge of grain and elevator business or any kind of work. Address 709 North Main or call Bell phone 415 x. 3-1-01

TO RENT

WANTED—Three furnished rooms suitable for light housekeeping. Gas and a bath connection desired. Address O, care of Mirror. 3-2-21pd

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—3 modern houses on Girard Avenue (east side) between Bellefontaine Avenue and Columbia Street. Inquire 117 1-2 South Main street or Citizens' Phone 1591. FOR SALE—A No. 8 cook stove, good as new, coal or wood. Just half price, 569 E. Church, or address S., care Mirror. If FOR SALE—20 acre farm east of Marion. Good improvements, will take Marion property as part pay. Also a new 7 room house close to shops at a bargain. Address or call on M. J. M., 107 1-2 Main Street. 2-20-01pd&wp. FOR SALE—Black Spanish Jack, 9 years old. Will weigh one thousand pounds. Can show his get. Inquire of Jim Burnside at German Bakery. 3-2-11pd&wp. FOR SALE—Horse, perfectly gentle; buggy, harness. Inquire Weiss, the blacksmith, George Street. 3-4-21pd

SHEEP AND LAMBS

Sheep and lambs—Supply 150 loads market steady. Prime wethers 5.65 @ 5.85; good mixed 5.35 @ 5.60; fair mixed 4.65 @ 5.25; culls and common 2 @ 3; heavy and thin 4.50 @ 5; lambs 5 @ 7.85; veal calves 8 @ 8.50. Hogs—Receipts: 40 doubledecks; market 5c higher. Prime heavy hogs 7.35; medium yorkers and pigs 7.35 @ 7.40; roughs 6 @ 6.80; stags 5 @ 5.75.

CHICAGO GRAIN.

Chicago, March 4.—Wheat—1-4 and 1-2c lower; May sold between 75 3-8 and 76 1-8; opening at 75 1-2 and closing at 75 5-8; July between 76 1-2 and 77 1-8; opening at 76 5-8 and closing at 76 5-8. No. 2 red winter 74 and 74 1-2. This market was irregular and unsettled. It sold lower early, reacted some from the bottom only to weaken again. The average trader is bearish but the consensus of opinion is that wheat will do better as soon as the present liquidation is at an end. Northwest receipts were large at 823 cars compared with 515 a year ago. Russian and Danubian shipments were liberal and this, too, with navigation closed in many of the streams of Russia. Corn—1-8 and 3-8c lower; May sold between 46 1-2 and 47 1-8; opening at 46 5-8 and closing at 46 5-8; July between 45 7-8 and 46 closing at 45 7-8; No. 3 yellow 42 3-4 and 43. This market was weak early on the wheat weakness coupled with short selling, but rallied quickly on an improved demand, only to sell off before the close. Oats—1-4 and 1-2c lower;

FOR SALE—8-room house.

Inquire at 239 Blaine Avenue. 3-2-11pd

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STORAGE WAREHOUSE AND PACKING—McClellan's will pack, ship or store your household goods, quickly, safely, economically. Either phone 338. 7-months

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AUCTIONEERING—J. W. Clark will cry sales of every description at reasonable rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. Your interest is my interest. Office rooms, Court street. Both phones, Marion, Ohio. 3-1-11

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YOU CAN BUY RIGHT 2 rooms Cherry Street..... \$2850 6 rooms Willow Street..... \$1800 6 rooms Seffner Street..... \$1200 6 rooms Seffner Street..... \$1500 6 rooms Grand Avenue..... \$2000 7 rooms Nye Street..... \$1500 6 rooms Glad Street..... \$1350 6 rooms Bennett Street..... \$1900 5 rooms Senate Street..... \$1150 6 rooms Elm Street..... \$1400 6 rooms Ular Avenue..... \$1300 6 rooms Grand Avenue..... \$1250 6 rooms Patten Street..... \$1200 6 rooms Ballentine Avenue..... \$1600 7 rooms Prospect street, modern except furnace \$2000 rents \$18 a month. 7 rooms State Street..... \$2700 7 rooms State Street..... \$1850 7 rooms Prospect Street, modern near Church Street..... \$6000 10 rooms Main Street, modern near Library..... \$6500 8 rooms State Street near new P O 66 feet front..... \$5000

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any kind of Business or Real Estate anywhere at any price write me your requirements. I can save you time and money. DAVID P. TAPP, THE LAND MAN, 415 Kansas Avenue TOPEKA, KANSAS.

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In our job office, which is equipped with all modern facilities for doing office work we give our students practical experience and the fees taken in pay the expense of those who are working their own way. We also furnish places to earn board and room. Those contemplating a course will find it to their advantage to write us for information as we have one of the largest and most successful schools in the state. BUSINESS OR SHORTHAND COURSE \$30. Positions furnished competent students, as soon as graduated, at salaries from \$40 to \$50 a month. Address I. F. Clem, Secretary, LIMA BUSINESS COLLEGE Lima, Ohio.

TOLEDO GRAIN.

Toledo, March 4.—Wheat—Cash Cash 76 1-4; May 78 5-8; July 79 1-8; September 79 1-2. Corn—Cash 45 3-4; May 47 1-4; July 47 3-8; September 48. Oats—Cash 43; May 41 5-8; July 37 5-8; September 3.3. Rye—No. 1, 73; No. 2, 70; No. 3, 68. Cloverseed—Cash 8.35; March 8.35; April 8.05; October 6.75; prime alsike 7.65. Prime timothy—2.20.

NEW YORK PRODUCE.

New York, March 4.—Eggs—Receipts 21,988; much lower. Nearby white fancy 23 @ 24; do extra mixed 22; western finest 0 1-2; do firsts 20; southern 18 @ 20; southern 18 @ 20.

CHICAGO PRODUCE.

Chicago, March 4.—Eggs—Extras 24. Butter—Extras in creamery 31. Cheese—Twins 11. Live poultry—Turkeys 10; chickens 11; ducks 12 1-2; geese, per dozen, \$5 @ \$7.50.



Are you operating the tread mill to pour the wealth of your community into the bottomless hoppers of the mail-order house? Are you driving your local merchants out of business? If you are you are killing your town and your own interests.

much toward checking and correcting this growing evil, by liberal advertising and publishing prices, they should not be expected to do it all. Every newspaper should preach home trade, every teacher should instill it into his pupils in the school room, every minister should preach it from the pulpit. The debating societies and political conventions should discuss it. The interests of town and country and newspaper and church, and society generally, are so interwoven and so identical that whatever injures one will eventually injure all. When the merchants are compelled to bring on smaller stocks, and employ less help, and pay cheaper rent, they are not alone the sufferers; the whole community feels the loss. The price of real estate is largely dependent on its proximity to a good town. Rents are dependent on the amount of business. The merchant can move to some other town and establish himself again more readily than can the professional man and many others who have built up business through years of acquaintance and establishment of character. If the farmer, or property owner in town, want to sell out they are the greatest sufferers—they can't move their property to some place where people are booming their town and country by patronizing home.

The remedy lies in education and publicity. In many places that education will come through bitter experience, but, in other communities, where they are quicker to detect the approaching evil, and heed more readily the warnings of the press and friends of home, they may correct the evil more readily. Wealth and power are corrupting influences and the mail order houses are probably not sending out as honest goods as they once did. They have learned the trick of imitation and substitution and how easy it is to deceive the public. But, if the mail order man is honest, and his methods of advertising legitimate in every way, his success is of no interest to us, we will never benefit our community in the slightest degree. If crops should fail, we could not expect him to trust us for a dollar—we must always look to the home merchant for credit in times of adversity.

Who is to blame? The mail order house? Not in the least. We alone are to blame. The near-sighted merchant who has lost trade by not ac-

cost; if they save 25 cents on a ten-dollar order by buying from a mail order house they consider that clear gain. They should be shown that a merchant and his family living in their midst, keeps up a house, pays taxes, adds to the social features, contributes generously towards public enterprises, etc. If by buying at home their town gives support to several more local merchants, creating a better home market, they get back a liberal percentage. Every man and woman takes more or less pride in local affairs and is willing to contribute something toward home improvement, if the matter is fairly presented. That is why I say the remedy lies in education. Most mail order houses claim they are enabled to sell cheaper than country dealers because they buy in larger quantities and get especially low prices. This is often a base misstatement of facts; let me cite an instance: A stock man from eastern Washington was visiting in Kansas City. One morning, walking with his nephew, who was a clerk in a leading wholesale hardware house, he asked where Bland & Co.'s store was located. "Don't think I ever heard of them," replied the young man. "O, yes, I do remember the firm; they have no store, they have an office in (giving the name of the building), but I don't see how they can sell hardware as low as your home merchants, for while we sell them goods at less than retail price, we don't give them as low prices as regular dealers, because they buy in such small quantities, just as they get orders." The stockman was greatly surprised. He supposed he had been dealing with one of the largest firms in the city. The mail order business has developed so slowly, and works so quietly that few persons realize the magnitude it has assumed nor to what extent it is now sapping the life-blood of many small cities and towns. Even now we hear the excuse given for sending away for goods, that the merchants carry such poor stocks. The wonder is that they carry any. The Real Pawny. A 17-year-old boy at Worcester, Mass., has a lung capacity of 580 cubic inches. When he grows up and goes to congress he will perhaps learn that it is not the orator but the speaker who affects the course of national legislation.