

Union Station Time Card

EFFECTIVE JAN. 1, 1907

Hocking Valley

NORTH BOUND.
 No. 21 7:00 am
 No. 23 10:26 am
 No. 25 4:20 pm
 No. 27 10:50 pm
 No. 29 6:10 pm

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

*Daily.
 No. 35 starts from Marion.
 No. 39, stops at Marion.
 No. 39 will leave Columbus at 6 pm on Sundays.

ERIE RAILROAD

No. 10, Chautauque 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. 12:05 pm
 No. 22 arrives 5:10 pm

C. & E. DIVISION.
 No. 9, Chicago Express. 12:55 am
 No. 3, Vestibule 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, Vestibule Limited. 10:39 am
 No. 11 3:45 pm

* Daily. a 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. 19 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.

ON TO WASHINGTON \$14.25 ROUND TRIP

To Washington, D. C. via Hocking Valley, March 23. Good returning till April 1st.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TO NORTHERN MICHIGAN

Round trip tickets on sale Mar. 29th, April 12th and 26th. Good for 15 days.

HOCKING VALLEY RY. UNION STATION.



X-RAY Stove Polish
 The Shine That Shines Quickest

Free Sample. Address Dept. 2, Union Station, Marion, Ohio.

DR. W. H. HINKLIN!
 OFFICE—West Center Street.
 Office hours: 9:30 to 10:30 a. m. and 3:30 to 4:30 p. m.
 Bell Phone 320 K. Citizens' Phone 1199.
 All calls promptly answered.

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

PEOPLES TRANSFER CO
 DR. W. H. HINKLIN'S DYSPEPSIA TABLETS



Well-Known Stage Favorite



PLAYWRIGHT AS A BOY. Gillette Had Faculty of Building Plays When a Youth.

WHAT'S IN A NAME? Colored Man Wanted to Marry in Spite of Objection.

William Gillette began to write plays at a very early age. As a matter of record, he was about 11 years of age when he first turned his attention seriously toward the drama. At that time, as might be expected, he was living under the parental roof at Hartford, Conn. He ascended his family on this occasion by rigging up a miniature theater. It was made of a large box with the front cut out and the top taken off. In the front he built a proscenium about three feet high and of much the same width, fully equipped with drops, borders and wings. He had footlights of small candles arranged on the frame underneath so that they could be operated up and down and thus he got the lighting effects which he had seen in real theaters. The scenes slid in from the top, and were all painted by the youthful Gillette. The various characters in the play were worked in a number of ways. Some were suspended by very fine black threads or wires and others, when the nature of the scenes would permit, were worked from below.

The first entertainment that Gillette gave in this miniature theater was a marionette minstrel performance.

Two or three years later Gillette organized a juvenile company among his chums, built a stage in the large attic of his home and gave a performance of an original play there. Young Gillette did not go directly on the stage after his school years. He first tried the entertainment platform and gave public readings and recitations, including costume imitations of various actors, among them Booth, the elder Sothorn, Jefferson and John T. Raymond. From his father, United States senator from Connecticut, he picked up some imitations of the statesmen of the day. After several seasons on the platform Gillette went to St. Louis, where his professional stage career finally began under Ben De Bar, who was the manager of a theater there.

Observant Lackaye.
 Wilton Lackaye says he will back his property man against any other in America when it comes to making out a property expense account.

A favorite item, which appears on the list with the regularity of each succeeding performance of "The Man and the Law," is "One five-cent cigar, 15 cents."

Here's another Lackaye story: "The Man and the Law" was being presented in a small town in Indiana. After the count-up the house treasurer asked the company's manager how many statements he wanted. Three, was the reply. One for Mr. Lackaye, one for Mr. Brady, and one for Victor Hugo. "I got mine," says Mr. Lackaye, "and I am certain Brady got his, but I don't know where they sent Hugo's."

New Play for Lulu Glaser.
 Lulu Glaser and her company closed their season in "The Aero Club" in Brooklyn and have begun rehearsals of a new play with music by George M. Cohen, entitled "The Small Town Gal."

Ralph Stuart of "The Spoilers" is southern born, and always has a good "darkey" story or two up his sleeve. Here is one that he brought back from his old home in Tennessee last summer:

An irrepressible son of the cotton fields lounged into the office of a justice of the peace one day and, addressing the justice, said:

"Judge, ah done want to get a mah-age stiffed."

"You mean a license, Albert. All right. What's the girl's name?"

"Mandy Payne," replied Albert, and the justice filled out the blank, after asking the necessary questions, handing it to the applicant with the remark: "That will cost you a dollar, Albert."

"His face dropped and he replied: 'A dollar, Jedge, ah only done got 50 cents.'"

"Sorry, Albert, but the law says the fee is a dollar."

Albert scratched his head a moment and then said: "Ah tell yo' what yo' do, Jedge; yo' jest keep dat till tomorrow. I'll get de dollah and com' back fo' it."

"All right, Albert, that will do. I'll keep it for you."

The next day Albert came back all right and with a wide grin said: "Mornin', Jedge! Heah's dat dollah, and ah want yo' to change de game on dat stiffed."

"Well, whose name do you want on it now?"

"Liza Jones," said Albert, grinning audibly.

"All right; I'll make out a new one, but it will cost you another dollar."

"Holy Moses, Jedge, ah ain't got no othah dollah. Ah only got de one you tole me to git yistiddy."

"Can't help it, if I issue a new license, I'll have to have another dollar."

Albert was nonplused for a moment, then he said: "Jest keep dat one yo' got, Jedge, till I come back again tomorrow."

The next day he returned and with an air of settled conviction said: "Jedge, yo' jest gimme dat stiffed wid Mandy Payne on it, like ah tole yo' in de fist place. Ah done looked dem nigkahs evah again 'n' ah don't see no dollah's difference between 'em."

PEOPLE AND PLAYS.
 The engagement of Robert Edison, the star in "Strongheart," and Ethel Levey, divorced wife of George M. Cohen, has been formally announced by Edison. The marriage, it is said, will take place as soon as necessary formalities connected with the granting of the decree of divorce to Mrs. Cohen are completed.

Dorothy Grimston (the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kendall), who appeared with Olga Nethersole in "The Labyrinth" last season, is now playing Nina in "His House in Order." In support of George Alexander in his tour of the English provinces.

Messrs. Kiaw and Erlanger have completed arrangements for the production of a new play by Edmund Day, entitled "The Round Up," which will have its premiere in Chicago in April, when Maclay Arbuckle will create the principal comedy role.

THE HESSIAN FLY, ITS HABITS AND SUGGESTED REMEDIES

A Treatise Compiled by H. A. Gossard and J. S. Houser, of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station.

The Hessian fly is a native of the old world, probably of western Asia, the cradle of primitive wheat culture, though the most certain proofs regarding its early distribution refer to its occurrence in Europe. Its spread has doubtless followed quite closely the world-wide dispersion of its host plants, wheat, rye and barley. It is known to occur in nearly every Eu-



Fig. 1.—Comparative Bulk of Infested and Uninfested Grain, an Equal Number of Straws in Each Bundle.

ropean state and has also found its way into most of the important wheat producing regions of the world. It is found over most of North America, where wheat is grown, from Texas to the far northern fields of British America. In our opinion it is capable of adapting itself to almost all vicissitudes of climate that are not ungenial to its host plants. The territory in North America over which it has spread by natural diffusion lies in a solid block, and we believe the boundaries of this infested area will be further enlarged by extension in every direction so long as host plants are available. An exception to this general rule of diffusion may possibly be found in restricted districts where excessive drouth prevails at seasons not prohibitive of wheat production, but probably affecting vital periods in the life history of the fly.

The adult female is a small, dark colored fly, about one-tenth of an inch long, possessed of two wings, and looks like a small mosquito. When first hatched, the reddish colored abdomen, distended with eggs, emphasizes the similitude of the insect to a small mosquito, filled with blood. The male is smaller and more slender than the female, darker in appearance, and has longer and more conspicuous whorls of hair on the antennae.

The egg is about one-fiftieth of an inch long and one-seventh as wide as long, the ends being smoothly rounded. The surface is smooth and shining, the color passing from thin, translucent, honey yellow, when newly laid, through orange yellow to reddish as hatching time approaches.

Under normal conditions the eggs, minute, orange-reddish, elongated specks, barely visible to the unaided eye, are laid in the longitudinal creases or furrows on the upper surface, especially where the leaves are turned bottom side upward. Again they are deposited on the stalks or just beneath the stalk and the sheathing base of the leaf. In confinement, the female will deposit on almost any plant available or, if no plant is at hand, on the sides of the enclosing vessel or in the dirt at the bottom of the same.

When newly hatched, the young larva is reddish in color, slightly larger than the egg and, when observed through a good microscope, is seen to be composed of 13 segments. It starts at once down the leaf, following the groove or crease in which it hatched, or an adjacent one, until it reaches the base; from this point it burrows between the leaf sheath and the stalk until it reaches the foot of the culm, close to the root in the case of fall wheat, and just above the first, second or third joint in case of spring wheat. While on this downward journey, which may occupy several hours, the young larva is easily deflected from its course by dirt particles or mechanical obstructions, and may lose its hold and fall to the ground, or may die and in a dried and shrivelled condition remain for a time on the leaf. It seems improbable that a larva, once on the ground, can survive to reach its normal position on a wheat plant.

At a very early period it was noticed in the United States that some varieties of wheat seemed to suffer less from Hessian fly than others, apparently grown under the same condi-

tions. There is a general impression that some varieties are comparatively immune from injury, and there are records which furnish a real basis for the opinion.

The rank, dark green leaves of young plants, attacked by the fly in fall, are well known to most wheat growers. Later the blades become yellow or brownish and, unless uninfested tillers develop, the progeny of the spring brood, larvae and pupae, are found under the culms, usually at the first joint, though they may be found at the second and occasionally at the third. The straw is weakened at the point of attack and frequently breaks, the head falling to the ground. Considerable loss is sustained from many of the heads falling too low to be caught by the reaper. In bad cases of infestation from 50 to 80 per cent. of the straw may fall.

In figure 1 is shown a photograph of 500 infested straws of valley wheat and an equal number of uninfested ones of the same variety. These two bundles furnish the following comparative data:

	Weight in ounces.	Average height, inches.	Girth at middle, inches.	Girth 2 in. above, butts, inches.
Infested	84.5	33.5	13.75	15.75
Uninfested	25.0	55.25	12.00	16.00

Figure 2 shows comparative yield of wheat from infested and uninfested grain. The infested and uninfested straws of all varieties examined in 1905 were separated into two bunches, one containing 4,313 infested straws and the other 5,042 uninfested ones, the percentage of infestation being 46.1. The weight of the infested straws before threshing was 20 pounds. The weight of grain from the infested straw was four pounds, three ounces. The weight of the uninfested straw before threshing was 30 pounds, nine ounces. The weight of grain threshed from the uninfested straw was seven pounds, four ounces.

This is the most effectual measure known against Hessian fly. Owing to the frequent use of wheat as a nurse crop for clover and timothy, the annual burning of stubble fields is im-

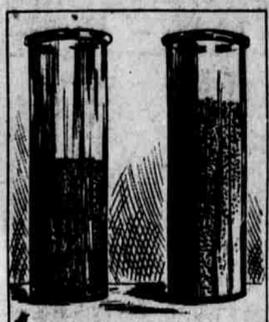


Fig. 2.—Comparative Yield of Equal Numbers of Infested and Uninfested Straws.

practicable. However desirable clover may be as a factor in agriculture, the general practice of sowing it with wheat certainly gives the Hessian fly and the joint-worms an opportunity to multiply that was not furnished in the earlier days, when the stubble was usually burned.

To reduce to a minimum the effects of Hessian fly attack, choose for seed the screened product of a variety possessing a large or medium straw, but above all with excellent, stooling qualities. Pulverize the ground thoroughly by cultivating, harrowing and rolling until the mechanical condition of the soil is as good as possible. Do not sow too late, for the damage can sometimes be better overcome by early sowing than avoided by late. In case of severe attack, either early sown or late sown grain is best secured against insect injury and winter-killing by a liberal use of fertilizer. The farther the newly sown field is away from old stubble the better. Burn badly infested stubble whenever possible.



A POULTRY PROBLEM
 THE NEW REMEDY: TREATS ALL CURABLE DISEASES OF POULTRY IN 10 DAYS. GUARANTEED TO BRING THEM TO HEALTH OR YOUR MONEY BACK. 15 CENTS PER BOTTLE. 12 BOTTLES \$1.50. SUICIDE!

Drain That Swamp.—There is time this month to plan for the draining of that swamp. The peat should be put up in cubes to drain and dry for fuel and for use as an absorbent. Drainage will make many waste fields productive of large crops and good profits. Better think it over.

Have a Salt Box.—Don't mix salt with the meal or grain. Have a box especially for it, and then see that there is always some there.

OLD TOWN WAKING UP

Merchants Will Advertise Prices in Home Newspaper.

COMPETE WITH CATALOGUES.

The Editor's Hint as to How Mail Order Houses Exploit Their Wares Start Two Local Storekeepers on a Campaign to Recover Lost Ground.

March winds being abroad, the little group of old neighbors was glad to gather around the big stove in the office of the Grand Central hotel. Nearly every town, you know, has a Grand Central hotel, and this was just an average town. So chilly was the wind that even the newspaper editor steeled by the stove instead of going to the depot, as usual, to see the evening train from the city come in.

"You'll miss some personal items for your paper, Tom," remarked the doctor.

"Not likely," the editor replied. "This old town has grown so dull of late that scarcely anybody from the city stops off here, and since the mail order houses have been doing so much advertising in these parts it's not necessary for anybody to run up to the city. They can just stick a postage stamp on an envelope and order what they want or what they think they want, though they don't always want the goods after they see them."

"Have to take 'em, though," commented the hotel clerk.

"Of course, since they're already paid for. It's like the way we used to trade pocketknives, 'unsight unseen,' you know, when we were boys. But I prefer to see what I buy before-hand."

"What's that you say about these mail order houses advertising?" asked the dry goods merchant. "I haven't seen any of their ads. in your paper."

"No, but if you would keep your eyes peeled, as a man in your line of business ought to, you'd find out that these big city houses are simply dodging the country with price catalogues an inch thick and as long as the unabridged dictionary; also they're advertising in all sorts of cheap skate weekly and monthly periodicals called 'mail order papers,' which circulate for about a dime or a quarter a year. They print their prices—don't forget that—and it's easy to order."

The dry goods man looked a little uneasy.

"Yes," continued the editor, "the mail order people print their prices right there, with the descriptions of the goods. Did you ever take enough space in my paper to print the price of a yard of dress goods or a suit of clothes or anything of that sort?"

"Well, I keep a standing ad. in your paper all the year around."

"Yes, that's true, but what does your ad. say? Just this: 'Jones & Thompson, dealers in dry goods, clothing, hats, caps, boots, shoes, etc.' Now, what do you expect? Doesn't everybody know that you're a dealer in those things? They can read that much on your store sign. Nearly every family in this town and neighborhood takes my paper. If you would print some of your prices—special bargains now and then, for instance—I rather think you would get quite a few of these orders which now go out by mail."

The dry goods man sat thoughtfully for a few minutes. Finally he turned to the editor.

"How much space does our ad. take up in your paper now?"

"Two inches, single column."

"Well, begin this week and make it half a column double. We'll print prices to beat the band. We've got goods down in our store that are right up to date, and our prices are not so much different from the mail order prices as to make it worth a man's while to walk past our store and patronize the postoffice. On some orders houses, and the goods are right here for inspection, I've been thinking this matter over lately myself, and hereafter Jones & Thompson are going to do some advertising of the right sort. I had a talk with Bob Rhodes about this, and he gave me some ideas."

"Poor old Bob!" said the doctor. "Why, he's been making this town as a grocery drummer for ten years, but he told me last month that he had to cut us out because so many folks patronized the mail-order houses that he couldn't sell enough goods here to make it profitable to stop off. He said the farmers even bought their matches by mail."

Just then the door opened, and the veteran Bob Rhodes stalked in carrying a suit case.

"Why, Bob, we thought you'd given us the shake," said the editor.

"Well, boys," replied the old drummer, "I just had to come around once more to say hello, but this will have to be the last trip."

"Look here, Bob Rhodes," spoke up Jim Wilson, the grocer, "you come

around to my store, and I'll buy a bill of goods that will make your eyes bulge. This talk tonight and the one we had last month have opened my eyes. I'm going to put an ad. in Tom Clark's paper as long as your arm and print the price of everything from a box of matches to a smoked ham. We're waking up around here. You just watch the old town grow!"

"Good talk, boys; good talk!" said the drummer.

BURR JOYCE.

Home Trade Hints.
 A dollar spent around home stays around home and may return to you after a few days.

If you want to make your own town prosperous, you will spend your money in your own town in preference to some bigger burg a long way off.

"I don't propose to sit around and listen to people knocking this town," remarked Uncle Sam Summers, "so long as I know they spend half their money with the mail order houses and let the local merchants go hang."

The way to start a wagon out of the mire is for all the horses to pull together. The same rule applies to a town and its people. One way to pull together is for everybody to patronize home industries, whenever possible.

Money in circulation around the town you live in is much better for your interests than the same money in circulation in a city hundreds of miles away. Your dollar is lonesome in a big city, but it has friends around home and therefore is more useful.

Among Magazines

Many of the wildest birds show the same nature, such as the turkey, the swan, the sand hill crane and the wildest of all, the whooping crane. It is not likely that these any more than the ducks will be made too tame, but it may yet be a question what Bob White and the ruffed grouse may become with too much coddling. It is quite certain that mere absence of persecution is not going to spoil them if the country is wild enough. I have seen them both many a time where they never knew the sound of a gun; but like the woodcock and the prairie chicken they had an instinctive knowledge that something was wrong when a man with a gun came in sight.

There are, however, three of the blue quails—Gambel's partridge or the Arizona quail, the California valley quail and the mountain quail—that have been long tested under such varying conditions of persecution and protection that it is safe to say that a very little shooting will keep them wild enough to please the most exacting lover of game that knows how to get away. The largest of these is the mountain quail, which, according to Cones, is much larger and more beautiful than Bob White. But the difference in size almost disappears when the bird is plucked, and as for beauty when grace and demeanor are considered, no bird can surpass Bob White. In flavor this quail is not the equal of Bob White, though that still leaves margin to be good enough, which it is, if well cooked, instead of being slowly defecated in the beastly style of admirers. As a game bird, it is admired by everyone, even those hunters whose leaden feet are left in the distance by the valley quail, admitting that the mountain bird is a charmer in spite of his peculiarities.—T. S. Van Dyke in March Recreation.

Rekindles Life in the Nerve Cells

Suicide, insanity, falling sickness, paralysis. These are some of the results of worn-out nerves. No one would neglect a disease as dreadful in its results as nervous exhaustion if the danger were only realized with the first symptoms.

The time to begin the restoration of the nerves by the use of Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills is when you find yourself unable to sleep at night, suffering from headaches or neuralgic pains, indigestion or weak heart action. Loss of flesh and weight, growing weakness and debility, a tendency to neglect the duties of the day, gloomy forebodings for the future, are other indications of depleted nerves.

You cannot thank Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills to any medicine you ever used. They are a nerve vitalizer and tissue-builder of exceptional power.

Naturally and gradually, they rekindle life in the nerve cells and form new red corpuscles in the blood—the only way thoroughly to cure nervous disorders. Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills, 50 cents, at all dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase, Med. Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

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



MADAME DEAN'S FRENCH FEMALE PILLS.
 A Rare, Concrete Remedy for Nervous Weakness, NEVER KNOWS TO FAIL. (Has 1 Hour) Speedy Relief for the distressed or ailing Female. Sold for \$1.00 per box. Will send them on trial to you for 25 cents. Name and address on wrapper. Do not have them sent your order to the UNITED MEDICAL CO., 202 E. Lombard St., Baltimore, Md.



Gillette Safety Razor
 NO STOPPING, NO HONING.
 Set consists of 12 double-edged blades (44 keen cutting edges) with triple silver-plated holder in velvet-lined case. Each blade good for an average of more than 20 satisfying shaves. Blades and holder guaranteed to be perfect in material and workmanship. Includes about SPECIAL FIVE TRIAL OFFER.
 Gillette Sales Company, 21 Times Building, New York City.