

# THE OHIO CENTENNIAL

[Special Correspondence]

Chillicothe, O., Jan. 30.—Already the celebration of the Buckeye State's centennial has begun, but the anniversary proper comes on March 1, 1903, this being the centennial of the date upon which the first Ohio legislature convened in opening session in this city. Although Marietta is the oldest town in Ohio, Chillicothe was the first state capital, and it is therefore eminently proper that the commemorative exercises should be held here.

It was in Chillicothe, too, that the convention was held which framed the original constitution of Ohio. This was



OLD LOG SCHOOLHOUSE IN WHICH SPENCER TAUGHT PENMANSHIP.

adopted on Nov. 29, 1802, and as a memorial of this event Nov. 29 of the present year witnessed an interesting ceremony, the placing of a bronze tablet on the site of the first schoolhouse. On the tablet is shown the old stone courthouse surrounded by a circle lethed as follows: "Courthouse of Ross county, used as the statehouse, 1800." The great seal of the state of Ohio is also shown, and the tablet bears the following inscription:

"On this site stood the first statehouse of Ohio, where the original constitution of the commonwealth was adopted, Nov. 29, 1802."

It may be said that Chillicothe holds in store for those who will attend the centennial celebration many relics and historic sites. Here is located Mount Logan, a reproduction of which appears on the state seal, and here, too, are Adena, the home of Governor Worthington, and Fruit Hill, the home of Governor McArthur and later of Governor Allen. On every side will be found examples of the work of that mysterious people, the mound builders, regarding whose history so little is known. All three of the governors mentioned above lie buried in Chillicothe, and here also is to be seen the grave of Edward Tiffin, the first governor of Ohio and the president of the constitutional convention. At the close of his second term as governor he was elected to the United States senate.

Another spot in Ohio around which interesting memories cling is Geneva. In the early educational history of the state Platt R. Spencer played an important part. He first taught the beautiful Spencerian penmanship in a little log schoolhouse on a country road near Geneva. Pupils came from all sections of the country to this little school, and so great became the fame of the teacher that before his death he was president of fourteen of the largest commercial colleges between San Francisco and New York. His grave is at Geneva.

Fremont boasts of being the home of President Hayes, and today Spiegle Grove, the Hayes estate, is an objective point for many visitors to Fremont. Many of the trees about the place represent the growth of centuries. Another town of national interest is Point Pleasant, noted for having been the birthplace of General Grant. In a house containing but two rooms this famous warrior and president was born in April, 1822. Soon after his birth the Grant family moved to Georgetown, and naturally Georgetown has played a much more prominent part than Point Pleasant in the history of Grant's boyhood days.

When Salmon P. Chase was a boy, his home was near Worthington. He came to Ohio at the age of twelve with an uncle and for some time worked on his uncle's farm to develop later into the able jurist of national reputation.

Still another Ohio town around which pleasant recollections hover is Jefferson, which has much of interest in the way of things historic. On the principal streets still stand the old law offices of Joshua R. Giddings and Benjamin F. Wade, the famous abolitionists. In Giddings' office are to be found today the lawbooks of the great lawyer and his ancient safe. The building is unpainted, and only necessary repairs have been made, the people of Jefferson desiring to keep its appearance as nearly as possible the same as in the days when Giddings practiced there.

Columbus, Cleveland, Toledo and many other Ohio cities and towns have landmarks and memories that will doubtless appeal to hundreds of those who may visit the state during the coming celebration. The present widely known capital city, Columbus, did not become the state headquarters until 1816, but its history runs back before that year.

As March 1 comes on Sunday next year the committee having charge of the centennial exercises have decided to postpone the observances until Wednesday and Thursday, May 20 and 21. This will not only give the committee further time to complete its preparations, but will increase the chances of having pleasant weather for the celebration.

HENRY W. MILLER.

## FOLKS WHO WRITE.

Booth Tarkington and the Doughnut Factory.

New York, Jan. 30.—Booth Tarkington was in town the other day looking very statesmanlike. Mr. Tarkington, you know, is now a representative to the state legislature of Indiana. He tells in connection with his campaigning many amusing incidents.

"A friend," said Mr. Tarkington, "stumping for me thought he would feel the sentiment of a crowd he was about to address at a crossroads.

"Are you going to vote for Tarkington?" he inquired.

"You mean that actor fellow?" asked a man in the crowd.

"Yes, that actor," said my friend.

"That's what," came the reply.

"Why?" he asked.

"Want to see what sort of a fool he'll make of himself," was the cheerful retort.

Probably the most amusing fictitious story told at his expense was the one that gained general credence concerning a doughnut factory. Mr. Tarkington owns a little corner piece of property in Indianapolis which he rents to a baker. The baker's next door neighbor objected to the smell of doughnuts baking and asked him to discontinue their making. The baker refusing, he brought suit, and Mr. Tarkington, as owner of the property, became co-defendant.

Then some one as a joke circulated the report that he had started a doughnut factory. It was published abroad, and his newspaper clippings increased threefold. His friends greeted him on the street with, "Well, Tarkington, how are doughnuts?"

The Indianapolis papers cartooned him rapidly eating doughnuts. He had occasion to come to New York and thought no one would know of the sto-



"GOING TO VOTE FOR TARKINGTON."

ry here, but on walking into a club where three of his friends were playing pool he was hailed in chorus with, "Well, Tarkington, how are doughnuts?"

"I do not expect," he said the other day, "to live that story down in my lifetime."

Two new stories about Lowell have recently been told by General James Grant Wilson. A lady asked him why he had not sent her a copy of his latest book.

"I could not afford to," answered the poet. "If my friends do not buy my books, who, pray tell me, will buy them?"

The other story concerns an autograph collector who wrote a short note to Lowell describing his collection and concluding with the remark, "I would be much obliged for your autograph."

The reply came, bearing with it a lesson on the correct use of the words "would" and "should" which deeply impressed itself on the mind of the recipient. The response read: "Pray do not say hereafter, 'I would be obliged.' If you would be obliged, be obliged and be done with it. Say, 'I should be obliged,' and oblige yours truly, James Russell Lowell."

An enthusiastic masculine reader of Mrs. S. P. McLean Greene's new story, "Winslow Plain," writes to her to say that her mention of "doodles" stirred keen memories of his youth, of which one of the dearest delights was hunting doodles; that he has been pretty much over the world and has never seen them mentioned in literature before. He adds that they appear in no dictionary, and their scientific name he does not know.

Mrs. Greene says in her story that the "doodles dwelt in their little homes like ant heaps. They were not ants. They were mysterious underground dwellers with foreboding horns and other fascinating paraphernalia." The boys used to lie with their faces to the earth, Mrs. Greene says, and call, "Doodle, doodle, doodle," and the doodle invariably appeared, even after a half hour's wait, gave one look at the boy and disappeared.

"Why was it," writes Mrs. Greene, "that this one look from his doodle was bliss to a boy and that thereafter he, too, returned inward to his slate and bench with a sense that some craving element of his life had been rounded into happy completion?"

Mrs. Greene knows why, if any one does, for, as one man said, how a woman ever got so into the heart of a boy as she has done is beyond understanding.

RICHARD TUPPER.

## TOWN BEAUTIFYING.

VALUE OF SHADE TREES TO A COMMUNITY.

The Removal of Ill Looking Fences Greatly Improves the Appearance of a Town—Some Remarks About Street Lighting.

Without trees no town can be beautiful. In summer their shade is refreshing, while the dreariness of winter is rendered less desolate by their presence. And trees have a direct value too. A tree shaded avenue is a much more desirable place of residence than one which lacks the adornment. Property is more valuable on this street, and landlords demand and receive a higher rate of rent. The houses are more pretentious, the lawns are green and smoothly shaven, and beds of flowers and bunches of shrubbery bear witness to the friendly rivalry among the dwellers to excel in the beautiful. A comparatively small outlay will do much to beautify a town. Once planted and properly guarded from destruction, trees require little care and in a few years will amply recompense for trouble and money expended.

The custom of maintaining ill looking fences in front of residences is a foolish one. Remove them and note what a difference. The street has a much broader appearance, the houses appear to have more room, and, what is worth considering, an item is taken from the expenses of the householders. Laws are not necessary to do away with the fences. Once the movement is started, they will quickly disappear. The penalties provided in the town ordinance for stray animals is amply sufficient to protect lawn and shrubbery from their depredation.

Of course, in certain localities fences have their uses and are well nigh indispensable. For instance, on the farm they are necessary to keep horses, cows, pigs and other stock from entering the fields which the husbandman has planted with grain and vegetables or to exclude them from prematurely enjoying the harvest of grass in meadow and upland which is destined for their winter sustenance. No such conditions prevail in the town, however, and in the interest of beauty the fences should be relegated to the domain to which they belong.

There is no use or reason for a fence in the streets of a town. In days of yore, when cows and pigs wandered at will through the highways and byways, they were necessary only because the ordinances respecting cattle in the town were not enforced. But times have changed and people no longer tolerate the man who permits his domestic animals to gain a livelihood at the expense of his neighbors' lawns and gardens.

A subject of great importance to the people of a community is the lighting of streets at night. The benefits are many and far outweigh any question of cost or economy. How many accidents that have caused loss of life and limb are due to insufficiently lighted or wholly dark streets! How many crimes have been committed under cover of darkness that would never have been perpetrated had there been light to reveal the robber or assassin to his intended victim! The development of electricity has made it possible to light our streets at night at a small expense. No costly plant is required and the outlay for labor to put up the wires is nominal.

The personal safety and convenience of every citizen demand that the streets shall be so illuminated that he may leave his home after dark without danger of breaking his limbs or having his head smashed by some enterprising footpad.

## GOOD ARCHITECTURE.

The Future Erection of Public Buildings and Residences.

A town cannot be rebuilt, but it is not possible to foster such an intelligent interest in good architecture that every new public edifice, factory, store or dwelling erected in the future shall be as good as can be built for the money?

It cannot be too strenuously insisted now that beauty is not a matter of dollars and cents, but of mental quality, says the Springfield (Mass.) Republican. A \$1,500 cottage may have a charm of its own as well as the \$100,000 mansion if only it conforms to its type and does not strive for cheap, pretentious effects, for castle battlements (in painted shingles) and Juliet balconies to which Juliet must climb by a ladder and other shams and absurdities of the romantic minded architect. Nor does the business block require elaborate ornamentation to be beautiful if only its proportions are good, its color rich and its windows well set.

What is done cannot at once be undone, but if the future is looked out for the town will gradually grow into a new beauty, and whenever one of the old buildings yields to the encroachments of time its place will be taken by another more worthy of the twentieth century.

## Town Boom Committees.

There are fifteen different towns in southern Michigan where town boom committees of women are appointed every spring, and the good they have done cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. The business of a town can be left to its men, but the beautifying of it should be in the hands of the women.

## Advertise Your Wares.

Local merchants may keep as good wares as the large metropolitan stores, but if they do not advertise this fact they need not be surprised to see their townspeople continue to send out of town for anything unusually good.

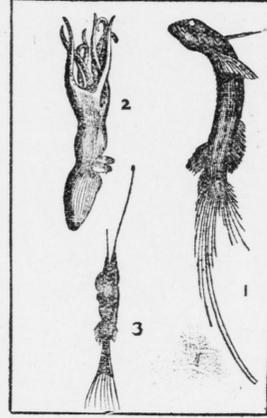
## DEEP SEA LIFE.

Peculiar Fish Found In Depths of the Ocean.

The animals who live in the depths of the ocean—that is to say, under a pressure of many hundreds of atmospheres in a medium where the solar rays can never penetrate—are submitted to particular conditions. Thus these beings always surprise us by the singularity of their forms, but in an equal degree with the fauna of the surface that of the depths is adapted to the conditions of its life, says a writer in La Nature.

With the animals of great depths atrophy of the eyes is rather exceptional. Most frequently these organs are preserved and are even of very great dimensions, in certain cases the eye losing its spherical form and becoming cylindrical. This bizarre disposition is observed among the cephalopodes gathered by the Valdivia at the south of the Cape of Good Hope (Fig. 2).

The same expedition discovered a certain number of fish presenting a similar arrangement, one of them (Fig. 1), which came from the gulf of Guin-



SOME QUEER FISH.

[1. Specimen from Indian ocean. 2. Fish from Cape of Good Hope. 3. Ceratide.]

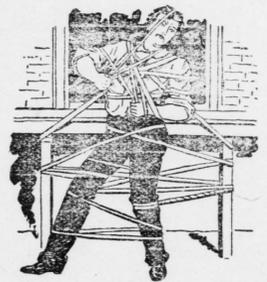
ea and the Indian ocean, not belonging to any known group. With other fish the cylindrical eyes did not look forward, but directly above, and finally there were found fish whose eyes are carried on long peduncles, and with certain scapellides there is at the top of the skull an organ covered with a transparent cornea and which is none other than a third (parietal) eye.

The complexity of these visual organs proves that even in great marine depths there is still light, it being furnished by innumerable phosphorescent animals, protozoa, hydrates, worms, crustaceans and fish flashing a light through the depths of the ocean which serves to guide them or to attract prey. These flashes of light are produced sometimes by phosphorescent secretions which cover the bodies, sometimes by clearly localized organs.

## Caution!

This is not a gentle word—but when you think how liable you are not to purchase the only remedy universally known and a remedy that has had the largest sale of any medicine in the world since 1868 for the cure and treatment of Consumption and Throat and Lung troubles without losing its great popularity all these years, you will be thankful we called your attention to Boschee's German Syrup. There are so many ordinary remedies made by druggists and others that are cheap and good for light colds perhaps, but for severe Coughs, Bronchitis, Croup—and especially for Consumption, where there is difficult expectoration and coughing during the nights and mornings, there is nothing like German Syrup. The 25 cent size has just been introduced this year. Regular size 75 cents. At all druggists. Stuart's Cash Drug Store.

If you would have the best Blood and Liver Tonic, get Dr. Buck's Celery, Sarsaparilla and Dandelion Compound. At The Elk Drug Store.



The man on the stage who does the trick of escaping from firmly tied ropes, submits to the bonds with a smile. He knows he can get out of the ropes that are being knotted. Put the same man in the woods and let Indian captors bind him to a tree for torture and he would struggle to the last against the bonds.

When the stomach is diseased there are bonds being woven every hour about the organs dependent on the stomach—heart, lungs, liver, kidneys, etc. The folly of mankind is to passively submit to the fastening of these bonds with no effort to escape until the pain they cause arouses fear.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It cures diseases of heart, liver, lungs, kidneys and other organs, when these diseases, as is often the case, have their origin in the diseased stomach.

"For a long time I was suffering and was hardly able to get about," writes Mr. Andrew J. Jennings, of Thomas, Tucker Co., W. Va., Box 194. "I was bothered with kidney trouble and my whole system was out of order; had no appetite. A friend of mine told me to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I did so and the first bottle restored my appetite. I took six bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and some of the 'Pleasant Pellets' and feel like a new person."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cleanse the clogged system from impurities.

# The Davis Implement Co.

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Just Arrived The largest car of Wagons ever received at this R. R. station.

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All sizes from 1 1/2 inch to 3 1/2 inch in both Steel and Cast Skeins. Unquestionably the most reliable and lightest running Wagons. Drop in and see them.

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We make a specialty of our nosiery, and recommend "Iron Clads" for men, women, misses, children and boys—particularly for boys. Try them.



Julius Lippitt, Sole Agent Colfax

## PUBLIC SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Thursday, February 26th, 1903

On the above date the undersigned will sell at his ranch on Spring Flat, the following described property:

- |  |   |  |   |                         |                         |                                |   |                 |                      |                            |                            |                               |                |               |                     |                         |                 |              |   |  |               |  |
|--|---|--|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|---|-----------------|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------|---|--|---------------|--|
| 8 good heavy Work Horses   | 3 registered Improved Chester White Hogs, one male and two sows | One 3/4 Stoughton Wagon, nearly as good as new | One 3/4 Truck   | 1 McCormick Binder      | 1 Harvester King Binder | 1 heavy 3-section steel Harrow | 14-section Lead Roller                                  | 2 walking Plows | 214-inch Canton Gang | 112-inch Little Giant Gang | 118-inch sulky Plow (new)  | 1 Superior Disc Drill         | 6 sets Harness | 1 Saddle      | Single Cart Harness | 1 Bench Blacksmith Vise | 1 Drill         | 1 Bellows    | Set of Taps and Dies (these tools are as good as new) | Lot of Hammers, Tongs, Pincers, Wrenches | Anvil         | 4 Planes   |
| Cross-cut Saw, Braces and Bits, Squares, Levels, Augurs, Chisels. Most of the tools are in fine condition. | Wire Stretcher  | Wire Cutter                                    | Sledge Hammers, Pick, Mattock, Post Hole Digger, Broadaxe, Forks, Grain Cradle, Scythe, Hoes, Rakes | Single and Double Trees | Grindstone              | Steeleyards                    | Lot of smooth heavy wire and fixtures for Anchor fence. | 1 Cutter        | 400 new Brick        | 40 bn Seed Potatoes        | 15 tons bundle Eay in barn | 350 lb Little White seed oats | Book Case      | Milk Cupboard | 2 Heating Stoves    | Hay Knife               | Lot of Old Iron | 1 Stepladder | Lot of Saddler Tools                                  | Curry Combs and Brushes                  | Lot of Chains | And many other articles too numerous to describe here. |

Terms will be made known on day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

J. B. JOHNSON

HIRAM MITCHELL, Auctioneer.

## Washday's Labor Saver!

This cut represents the

1900 Washing Machine



In operation. The machine is made of Virginia White Cedar, has ball bearings throughout, and a small child can operate it with ease. It not only rubs the clothes, but forces water through them, and will wash cleaner than any other washing machine on the market. They are fully warranted to do as represented. If you need a washer, it will pay you to examine the 1900 before buying

A complete stock of these machines now on hand.

BARROLL & MOHNEY

Dealers in Hardware, Crockery and Glassware. COLFAX, WASHINGTON

It will pay you to examine

## CARLEY'S ROLLER FEED MILL

Before investing your money in a Chop Mill. Some of its features:

No Burrs to Wear Out. No Gears. Only Six Bearings.

Mills specially adapted to wind mill power. All sizes up to 3 1/2 tons capacity per hour.

Manufactured by CARLEY IRON WORKS, Colfax, Wash.