

Thousands Make \$5,000 a Year in the Real Estate Business.

No other business produces the profits that are made every year in the real estate business. We want to teach you the best business on earth and its principles and practices, both thoroughly and technically, in a few weeks' time without interfering with your present employment.

We want to teach you the Real Estate, General Brokerage and Insurance Business.

You can make more money in the real estate business without capital in less time than you can in any other business in the world. It is a profession and the business of a gentleman.

Notice for yourself in the newspapers and magazines the tremendous growth of the real estate business—railroads selling land grants; the government opening new homestead territories; timber concessions being sold; factories going up in small towns, new subdivisions, etc.

In order to establish our graduates in business at once we furnish them our "Real Estate Journal," containing descriptions of all kinds of real estate, business opportunities, investments, etc., in all parts of the United States and Canada. We list their properties, help them secure customers, co-operate with and assist them to a quick success. We appoint them members of one of the largest co-operative brokerage companies in America.

Now is the time for you to commence, that you may be prepared to start in active business in the fall as that is one of the best seasons in the real estate business.

Don't spend the best days of your life working for others when you can make an independent fortune for yourself. We assist in establishing you in business or to profitable employment. Hundreds endorse our institution. Write for free Booklet. It will interest you.

H. W. Cross & Co., Dept. 910 Tacoma Bldg., Chicago.

Pure ice for family use. McClinton and Donley. Phones No. 28.

Cold or boiling water does not affect Chinamel in any way—Wood Bros.

Of all the iridescent fairy musings, vague, rose-tinted imaginings possible to our sensuous organism, commend us to that callow youth who does the chief editorial work for the G-D, and his colleague who does the Jefferson City end. Their pipe dreams about Missouri politics must mark the era when "Young men shall dream dreams, and old men see visions."—Chillicothe Democrat.

Japalac, Lacqueret and Varnish Stain for less particular work—Wood Bros.

Miss Sadie Hagar has gone to Winchester, Ill., where she will be head trimmer in a large millinery establishment. They did well in securing the services of Miss Hagar.

Wedding Anniversaries.

First year—Cotton.
Second year—Paper.
Third year—Leather.
Fifth year—Wooden.
Seventh year—Woolen.
Tenth year—Tin.
Twelfth year—Silk and fine linen
Fifteenth year—Crystal.
Twentieth year—China.
Twenty fifth year—Silver.
Thirtieth year—Pearl.
Fortieth year—Ruby.
Fiftieth year—Golden.
Seventy fifth year—Diamond.

Chinamel is the only finish for floors and furniture recommended by painters.—Wood Bros.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Jaeger, Misses Bertha Jaeger and Louise Lyon spent Thursday with Quincy friends.

MONROE
STEAM
LAUNDRY.

Home Made Engine.

Palmyra, Mo., Sept. 7.—"The first and only home made engine used on the old Hannibal & St. Joseph line was built in the shops in Hannibal about the time the name of General U. S. Grant was shaking the American continent," says Benjamin Smiley, a veteran mechanic and railroad man of Marion county.

"The road management, staggered by the heavy war prices charged for rolling stock, decided to have constructed in its own shops every part of a big locomotive, to be named after the famous general of the Union armies. I say 'big' because it was then referred to that way, but it only weighed thirty-four tons with the tender. Now they are operating freight engines on the west end of the 'Joe' road that weigh 100 tons without the tender.

"Every part of the U. S. Grant was made in our shops. I worked on the cylinders. The connecting rods were laid in a box containing a composition, one of the ingredients being rosin, and then placed in a furnace for a day. Then while yet under tremendous heat, the rods were drawn and plunged into a bath of cold water. This was the tempering process then.

"Although there were no delays on account of breaking parts or misfittings, we were three months building that engine. We were very proud of it till we learned that cost of construction at home had so far exceeded the price of locomotives made in the East that further 'economy' of the sort was out of the question. But the U. S. Grant was a good machine. It was the king of our motive power then. It had a large balloon stack and was arranged to burn either coal or wood.

"The car shops were profitable. We made both freight and passenger cars for a long while. When an engineer started out with a new string of cars we always expected a slight wreck. They had to go over the line a few times before they got 'set' to the rails. The track wasn't much smoother than a country highway, and the tightly keyed-up axles would cause the wheels to jump. As a consequence the repair shops were generally busy patching up new cars. When a car got so it wouldn't jump the Hannibal & St. Joseph tracks in the war days it was used for the shipment of articles that couldn't stand bouncing over the ties. But there weren't many such cars."

Wheat Variety Test.

The Missouri Experiment Station this last year tested about sixty varieties wheat, to find the highest yielding varieties. Fultz wheat was used as a standard of comparison and every third plot was planted to Fultz wheat so as to correct any error arising from a difference in soil. The yields of the other varieties were expressed in percentages of the yield of the Fultz wheat nearest it.

The eight wheats giving the highest percentages (134.6 to 116.2) are: Kharkov, Fulcaster, Mealy, Dawson's Golden Chaff, Ghiska, Michigan Amber, Poole and Turkish Red.

It is generally supposed that the heavily bearded, hard wheats are specially adapted to the red winter wheat belt of Nebraska and Kansas, and it is

rather remarkable that of these eight high yielding varieties three (Kharkov, Ghiska, and Turkey Red) should be the heavily bearded Russian varieties. The average per cent of these three bearded wheats was 123.3, while that of the five others was 119. This would indicate that bearded wheat is adapted to our climate, and that is more profitable. It is generally admitted to be hardier and less liable to injury from rains while in the shock. **

DO YOU PATRONIZE MAIL ORDER HOUSES.

One mail-order house in Chicago received in a single day one-fifth of the entire business mail of that city.

When that fact is known, and also that single and individual catalogue houses sell annually \$22,000,000 to \$50,000,000 you can plainly see that the distribution of merchandise is centering rapidly in a few hands.

How long, at this rate, will it be until prices on merchandise will be marked up and down just as oil is?

If you patronize mail-order houses you are fostering a monopoly by building up the large catalogue house.

Every order you send away to a mail-order house contributes a share to the success of monopoly.

You are feeding a monopoly! While you do this, local enterprises go hungry for patronage.

The country does not need more 100,000 acre farms.

It does need 40 to 160 acre farms.

The country does not need ten monstrous mail-order houses to do all the business.

It does need 100,000 small merchants.

What is the responsibility of the citizen who helps to develop a monopoly.

Is he contributing to the stability and perpetuity of the Republic?—St. Charles Banner News.

SET OF NEW WALL CHARTS ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT COST.

The publishers of THE REPUBLIC, St. Louis, Mo., offer a magnificent set of Revised NEW HOME LIBRARY CHARTS upon such absolutely liberal terms that no school or home in the country can afford to without them.

This beautiful set, containing NINE COMPLETE MAPS and a Cyclopaedia of Indispensable Information, will be given FREE of all charges to every person who sends One Dollar to pay for a year's subscription to the TWICE-A-WEEK REPUBLIC of St. Louis, and Farm Progress, the Great Agricultural and Home Monthly Magazine published by The Republic and acknowledged everywhere to be the Best journal of its kind published anywhere.

Following are the maps in this set: 1 The World; 2 The United States; 3 Typographic map of the Russo-Japanese War, with facts and figures of the contest brought down to date; 4 Alaska; 5 Hawaii; 6 Porto Rico; 7 The Philippines; 8 Panama; and 9 Your choice of a large map of Any One of the following eighteen States and Territories: Missouri, Illinois, Arkansas, Texas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Indiana, Kentucky, Wyoming, Tennessee, Mississippi, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado and Louisiana.

In ordering subscribers will please specify the State map they desire in their set.

Three large sheets, each 28 by 36 inches in dimensions, comprise the Charts. Everything that you want to know about your own State, your own country and the countries and peoples of the world, will be found in this great Cyclopaedia and Geography combined. You can't afford to miss this opportunity. The TWICE-

WEEK REPUBLIC is the leading semi-weekly newspaper and home journal in the country. Farm Progress has no superior in its chosen field. Either paper alone is worth a full dollar a year. Under the terms of this Special Offer which is good for a Limited Time Only, you get BOTH of these excellent journals an Entire Year and the Complete Set of Charts, all for Only One Dollar. If you appreciate a good thing you will lose no time in taking advantage of this opportunity At Once, before the offer is withdrawn. The papers will be sent to separate addresses, if desired, and the Charts will be securely mailed, free of all cost, in a large tube, insuring them against loss or damage of any kind. They will last you a lifetime, and prove their worth every day in the year. Don't delay, but send your order at once to Map Department, The Republic, St. Louis, Mo.

Reflections of a Bachelor.

A girl always speaks of a Turkish bath in the same tone of voice she would use about boys who go in swimming without bathing suits.

When a man's married his poverty begins.

The joy of living is chiefly avoiding the pain of dying.

There is something about a rich wife mighty fascinating till you are married to her.

A man carries on terribly about the coal bills, but no body ever heard him claim the liquor bills are too high.—New York Press.

The Use of Gasoline for Power Purposes.

At the beginning of the twentieth century we find gasoline even in its infancy threatening to supersede coal as a producer of motive power, light and heat. As a competitor of steam it has already supplanted its old and well-tried rival in the smaller units, especially in marine use, and we daily note its adoption in new fields. Unlike many producers of power which have appeared in the past two decades, it has universally proved a commercial success to whatever purpose adopted. Although most people have some idea in a vague way of what gasoline really is, few understand its true composition. Without entering into a detailed description of the process of producing it, we can perhaps best explain to the layman that it is a product of crude oil, or petroleum, obtained during the process of distillation. In refining the crude petroleum we extract different grades of oils in their turn, and in this process we come to the lighter and more volatile products known as gasoline, naphtha, and benzine, the difference being but a few degrees in their specific gravity.

In the use of gasoline for power purposes we have to employ mechanical means to control and convert its energies, thus, we have the motor known as the gas or gasoline engine. The gasoline engine as now made is an adaptation of the steam engine, employing the gas produced by gasoline as a means of energy. Contrary to the general understanding, the gas or gasoline engine is out a high-pressure caloric motor. The power in the gasoline motor is derived by igniting the gas produced in the cylinder, which in turn by its heat expands, the atmosphere imparting energy to the piston by its expansion. A common error is the supposition that the explosion of the gas produces the power, the same as a blow from a hammer whereas it is the heat generated by the ignition of the compressed gases acting expansively.—From "The Age of Gasoline," by F. K. Grain, M. E., in the American Monthly Review of Reviews for September.