

# CALL HALT ON ALL WATER JOBS

## Impressive Protest Against 18 Schemes to Dam Rivers.

### EYES FIXED ON THE CLARION

Two Thousand Residents, as Well as Corporations on the Ground, Give Warning—Most Potent Objector is Pittsburgh.

(Special Harrisburg Correspondence.) Harrisburg.—The tendency to lay hold of streams for commercial purposes seems to be growing in Pennsylvania. Many applications have been made to the Governor for charters for water power companies that propose to dam streams in all parts of the State; but these must pass the close inspection of the State Water Supply Commission, which is more rigid than ever in its investigations and seldom approves a charter unless it is fully satisfied that the proposed company will not construct a dam that will injure the public, now or hereafter. The Austin disaster has made the Commission very wary, and although its power is not as large as they might be tempted to think, nevertheless it is exercised to the limit, and it is to be expected that the next Legislature will enlarge them.

Last March there have been on file with the Water Supply Commission 18 applications for charters for new water companies, which propose to dam the Clarion River and control the waters of the stream within 75 miles of its mouth. These companies have pre-empted everything in sight in the way of water in Clarion, Jefferson, Forest and Warren counties, so far as the streams are tributary to the Clarion River, and as a consequence the people along the streams have risen in protest, especially those living along the Clarion and Tionesta Rivers.

The Commission now has on file protests from over 2000 people, and from other companies that are now in existence and object to being deprived of their water rights. But the most potent objector of all is the Pittsburgh Floods Commission, which sees in the big dams in the Clarion, which is tributary to the Allegheny River, a menace to the cities and towns along the larger stream farther down, if the dams should burst.

There have been a number of hearings, at which the applicants and protestants have been heard; but no action has been taken by the Commission. Meantime another company has applied for the right to dam the Clarion and Tionesta Rivers, and against it already there have been lodged protests.

### State Loses Pollution Suit.

In a jury trial alleging violations of the act of 1905, forbidding pollution of the waters of the Commonwealth, the State Health Department has again lost out at Bloomsburg. A jury has acquitted Elmer Shaffer, of Briar Creek, of the charge, after three days' trial. The costs were placed on Dr. S. B. Arment, county health officer, the nominal prosecutor, though the State Health Department had a small army of experts there to testify. It was testified by one of the Commonwealth's witnesses, Inspector Zeigler, who had served the formal notice to abate the emptying of blood and excrement from his slaughter house into Briar Creek, that Shaffer had informed him Dr. Dixon and the whole State Health Department ought to be in hades, and he had concluded it was about time to see whether they could compel him to do as they desired.

### Probe Medical Colleges.

Inspection of the medical colleges of Pennsylvania started at Philadelphia by the new State Bureau of Medical Education and Licensure, and two or three days will be devoted to an examination into the methods, courses and business of the medical institutions in that city. The bureau members will go to Pittsburgh, where similar inquiries will be made into the Western colleges which have the right to confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Institutions in the other parts of the State will be visited later.

This investigation was authorized by the bureau at its recent meeting, and is intended to establish the standing of each medical institution and to enable the bureau to formulate certain rules to govern the issuance of degrees and examination of candidates for State licenses. It will be sweeping in its character.

### Dies in Car Seat Beside Her.

Miss Anna May, of this city, found her sister, Mrs. Sarah Murray, dead in a seat in a Pennsylvania Railroad train just as it was entering this city.

### Auditors on Public Waste.

Declaring the payment of \$11,659 to constables and \$6,596 to Aldermen in the city upon discharged criminal cases in the past year to have been a waste of public funds, the County Auditors, in a report submitted to Court at York, recommended that the commissioners be vigilant and refuse payment in "trumped-up" cases. It was shown that less than \$1,000 of the total paid out for discharged cases went to Justices and constables outside the city. Total paid constables and Magistrates for criminal cases is \$30,598.

# BOYS DIE TRYING TO SAVE BROTHER

## Ice Breaks Under Three Brothers While Sledging on River.

### BODIES WERE RECOVERED

Frederick Bader, 12 Years Old, and Carl, 10, Perish in the Schuylkill River When Attempting to Rescue Albert 8 Years Old.

Phoenixville.—Two brothers were drowned and another was rescued from death in the Schuylkill River here.

The tragedy was witnessed by a score of persons, who were unable to give aid to the drowning boys as they sank after vain attempts to save each other.

The dead boys are Frederick and Carl Bader, aged 12 and 10 years. Albert Bader, aged 8 years, whom his brothers attempted to save, was rescued by another boy.

The three boys left home with a sled and a pair of skates for the Schuylkill River. Albert, the youngest, was placed upon the sled and his brothers pushed him about over the ice, which covered half the river, but left the fast moving channel uncovered.

The older boys gave the sled a vigorous shove and let their brother coast out on the smooth ice. This they did several times. Then the sled carrying Albert sped over the ice and into the water beyond.

Frederick and Carl started to rescue their little brother and called for help. They brought a limb of a tree and crept out to the edge of the ice toward him. They were pulling him out of the water when the ice broke and they fell in.

Meanwhile John Dolnyak, 17 years old, arrived with several companions. Dolnyak drew the youngest boy out of the water to safety. Meanwhile the other boys tried to help one another, each apparently unmindful of his own safety.

Frederick clung with one hand to the ice and reached with the other for Carl. Carl shook him off and told him to "watch out for yourself." When Dolnyak turned to help them both boys sank together.

### Court After Death Trap.

Norristown.—Court has decided to have investigated one of the worst death-traps to automobilists in Montgomery County. It is the double curve, or "S," on the road leading from Fairview Village to Centre Point. A woods is in one pocket of the "S," and a house and barn in the other, so that the traveling public is unable to see ahead more than a few feet.

Residents of the township, including Elvin S. Yocum, Samuel H. Titlow, H. B. Wonseller and others, in a petition to the Court, asked that a jury be appointed to consider the straightening of the road.

### Baptized Near Zero.

Pittsburgh.—With the thermometer registering 4 degrees above zero, twenty-seven negro men and women, recent converts to the Mount Zion African Methodist Episcopal Church, of Brownsville, near here, were immersed in the icy waters of the Monongahela River. The immersions were witnessed by several thousand persons, who shivered on the river bank and huddled close to fires built by small boys.

It was necessary to cut a hole in the ice for the baptisms. Carriages were in waiting, and as fast as the converts came out of the water they were wrapped in blankets and driven to their homes.

### Mellon Trial To Be Public.

Pittsburgh.—The charges made against Mrs. Nora McMullen Mellon by her banker husband, Andrew W. Mellon, must be heard in open court before a jury and not before a master behind closed doors, as advocated by the libellant.

This point in the wife's favor was decided by Judge John A. Evans of the Common Pleas Court, who said he believed twenty fair minded jurymen could be found in Pittsburgh.

The opinion was the result of the long drawn fight on the act of April 20, 1911, which it has been alleged was passed by the Legislature to enable Mellon to have the case heard secretly.

### Killed by Headache Powders.

Bryn Mawr.—After taking three headache powders within an hour, E. C. Miller, of this place, was seized with convulsions and died in Bryn Mawr Hospital. Miller was a painter and had been suffering with pains in the head for several days.

### Dead in Poolroom, His Till Rifled.

Sunbury.—Henry Miller, aged 33 years, the proprietor of a pool and billiard room here was discovered dead in his place of business with a bullet through his head. His cash drawer and several slot machines had been rifled.

### Nine Hundred Persons Vaccinated.

Greensburg.—Nine hundred persons, the entire population of United, a mining settlement near here, were vaccinated by order of the State health authorities because of smallpox.

# SNAPSHOTS AT STATE NEWS

## All Pennsylvania Gleaned for Items of Interest.

### REPORTS ABOUT CROPS GOOD

Farmers Busy in Every Locality—Churches Raising Funds for Many Worthy Objects—Items of Business and Pleasure that Interest.

Large orders have caused a revival in the silk industry in Allentown, which employs 6,000 hands.

Cheltenham township's revenues this year reached \$132,351; expenditures, \$130,000.

Living in a tent at the Mont Alto tuberculosis camp, Charles Miles, of West Chester, gained 20 pounds in weight in a few months.

Pretzels made in Reading are now shipped to Egypt, where travelers who visit the Pyramids are able to buy them.

Since January 1, 1910, 4,000 certificates have been granted in Reading to children over 14 years of age who left school to go to work.

There are now 135 prisoners confined in the Delaware county jail at Media, the largest number for a long time.

Hazleton is flooded with tramps, who come in a ceaseless procession, one batch hardly leaving town before another detachment arrives.

The prevalence of typhoid fever in Coatesville has caused the Board of Health to issue an edict warning citizens of the borough to boil all water. Many Schuylkill Canal boatmen have their craft tied up for the winter at Reading, and some of them live aboard the year round.

Charles N. Geigen, the largest dairy farmer in Robeson township, has sold his herd of 67 head of Holsteins at an average price of \$60 each.

George R. Horn, of Reading, has 20 single-comb Rhode Island red hens that laid 374 eggs in November, 475 in December and 416 in January.

Mrs. Julia Peto, of Windber, was arrested, accused of stealing \$70 from her husband to bring from Poland their three children.

The auditors' report of the finances of Catawqua shows receipts last year of \$18,167 and a balance of \$1910. The borough bond issue is \$126,400.

The Reading Water Department will ask Reading Councils for an allowance of \$263,560 to conduct the water system for the fiscal year.

With Juniata River ice 20 inches thick and in shallows frozen to the bottom, farmers near Lewistown have hard work finding water for their live stock.

Charged with knowingly shipping a tubercular cow to market Harry and James Shaffer, wealthy cattle dealers, of Lancaster, were held in \$800 bail for trial in the United States Court.

By settlement of the estate of former State Senator Templeton, of the Blair and Huntingdon district, now in the penitentiary for misappropriation of \$108,000, creditors will receive two and a half cents on the dollar.

Professor Wells W. Cooke, of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., said at the Farmers' Institute, Doylestown, that there was no such thing as wornout soil, but that the humus was used up.

The work of the State in draining Pymatuning Swamp, in the western end of Crawford county, will convert thousands of acres of swamp land into rich farms, and the spot where now only the bullfrog and mosquito hold sway will in coming years be the garden spot of Western Pennsylvania.

Central Pennsylvania scientists are taking a lively interest in a big natural cave discovered near the turnpike between Hummelstown and Harrisburg. The cave is in the same part of the county that the big Hummelstown cave is in. The new cave rivals, on a small scale, the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky. The cave is made up of many chambers, most of them dark, and there are many evidences of animal and bird life in them. The limestone formations, stalactites and stalagmites are very beautiful.

Besides their large orphanage, and a school building now in course of construction at Snydertown, Odd Fellows are planning, for the same place, a home for the aged.

Permanent residents of Johnstown will not procure their mail at the general delivery hereafter, if they live in a district where carriers make deliveries. This is directed principally against clandestine correspondence carried on by young people, who, for obvious reasons, do not want others to know of their practice.

# OLD AND NEW WORLD BRIEFS FOR THE BUSY

A published statement that the United States army had cost \$1,896,000,000 in the last thirteen years brought a vigorous protest from Secretary of War Stimson.

James J. Hill told the Steel Trust Investigating Committee he had bought ore lands and a bankrupt railroad for \$4,050,000 and turned them over to the Great Northern, and that they are worth \$500,000,000.

Colonel C. W. Foster, acting chief signal officer and inspector of field artillery for the central division of the United States army, dropped dead on a train near Chicago.

Investigation of the Florida Everglades land promotion showed that millions were involved, and Senators Fletcher and Bryan were brought into range of the inquiry.

The collier Leonidas arrived at Annapolis with an assortment of relics from the wrecked battleship Maine. They will be distributed among societies, municipalities and relatives of survivors.

Linda B. Hazzard, who starved Claire Williamson to death in her "fasting sanitarium," was sentenced in Seattle, Wash., to 20 years at hard labor in the penitentiary.

### THE MARKETS.

(New York Wholesale Prices.)

MILK.—The wholesale price is 4 1/2c. per quart in the 26c. zone or \$2.01 per 40-quart can, delivered in New York.

Butter.  
Creamery, specials ..... 32 @  
Extras ..... 31 1/2 @  
Firsts ..... 30 1/2 @  
Seconds ..... 29 1/2 @  
Thirds ..... 28 1/2 @  
Held creamery, specials ..... 32 @  
Extras ..... 31 1/2 @  
Firsts ..... 30 1/2 @  
Seconds ..... 29 1/2 @  
Thirds ..... 28 1/2 @  
State, dairy, finest ..... 28 @  
Good to prime ..... 28 @  
30

Eggs.  
State, Pa., and nearby hen-ery, white fancy, new laid large ..... 44 @ 45  
White, fair to good ..... 42 @ 43  
Nearby whites, small ..... 39 @ 40  
Gathered, brown mixed colors ..... 38 @ 39  
Danish, fancy ..... 40 @ 41  
Western, gathered, white ..... 40 @ 41

Live Poultry.  
Chickens, via express, per lb. .... 12 1/2 @ 13  
Fowls, prime, via freight ..... 12 1/2 @ 13  
Fowls, via express ..... 14 @ 15  
Fowls, prime via freight per lb. .... 11 1/2 @ 12  
Fowls, southern ..... 12 1/2 @ 13  
Fowls, poor to fair ..... 12 @ 13  
Roosters, per lb. .... 12 @ 13  
Turkeys, mixed hens and toms, per lb. .... 15 @ 16  
Ducks, per lb. .... 15 @ 16  
Geese, per lb. .... 11 1/2 @ 12  
Guinea, per pair ..... 5 @ 6  
Pigeons, per pair ..... 2 @ 3

Game.  
Venison, whole deer, per lb. .... 18 @ 20  
Venison, fore quarters, per lb. .... 19 @ 21  
Venison, saddles, per lb. .... 33 @ 35  
Rabbits, cottontails, per pair, prime ..... 12 @ 16  
Jack rabbits, per pair ..... 25 @ 40

Vegetables.  
Artichokes, per bag ..... 8.00 @ 10.00  
Brussels sprouts, per quart ..... 10 @ 16  
Beans—  
Florida, per basket ..... 5 @ 5.50  
Beets, old, per barrel ..... 1.25 @ 1.50  
Carrots—  
New Orleans, per 100 bunches ..... 2.00 @ 2.50  
Old washed and unwashed per bag ..... 2.00 @ 2.50  
State, per basket ..... 1.25 @ 1.50  
Cabbages—  
Red, per ton ..... 20.00 @ 28.00  
Red, per bbl. .... 1.50 @ 1.75  
Domestic, per ton ..... 15.00 @ 20.00  
Domestic, per bbl. .... 1.25 @ 1.50  
Danish seed, per ton ..... 30.00 @ 32.00  
Per bbl. .... 1.00 @ 1.25  
Florida, new, per crate ..... 2.75 @ 3.00  
Chicory, per bbl. .... 1.50 @ 2.25  
Escarole, per bbl. .... 1.15 @ 1.50  
Endive, French, per lb. .... 11 @ 14  
Horsedradish, per 100 bunches ..... 3.00 @ 4.50  
Kale, Virginia, per bbl. .... 1.00 @ 1.50  
Lettuce, per basket ..... 1.00 @ 1.50  
Lime beans, Fla., per basket or crate ..... 2.00 @ 2.50  
Onions—  
Cuban, new, per crate ..... 2.75 @ 3.00  
Old, crate or bag ..... 2.50 @ 4.75  
Oats, per bushel ..... 1.00 @ 1.25  
Oyster plant, per 100 bunches ..... 4.00 @ 5.00  
Peas, Florida, per basket ..... 2.00 @ 2.50  
Peppers, barrels, boxes or cartons—  
Peas, ..... 1.25 @ 1.50  
Parsnips, per bbl. .... 1.50 @ 1.75  
Romaine, per basket ..... 1.00 @ 1.25  
Per box ..... 1.00 @ 1.25  
Per barrel ..... 2.00 @ 4.00  
Shallots, N. O., per barrel ..... 3.00 @ 3.50  
Spinach, Virginia, per bbl. .... 1.00 @ 1.50  
Squash, fine new white, per box ..... 2.00 @ 2.50  
Per basket ..... 1.00 @ 1.25  
New yellow ..... 1.00 @ 1.25  
Sourbnd, old, Hubl ..... 1.00 @ 1.50  
Turnips, Rutabaga, per bbl. .... 7 @ 12.25  
White, per bbl. .... 1.00 @ 1.50  
Tomatoes, Florida, per quarter ..... 1.00 @ 1.50  
Watercress, per 100 bunches ..... 1.00 @ 1.50

Hothouse.  
Cucumbers, No. 1, doz ..... 1.00 @ 1.25  
No. 2, per doz ..... 3.00 @ 4.00  
Lettuce, per strap ..... 1.00 @ 2.00  
Mushrooms, 4-lb basket ..... 1.20 @ 2.00  
Broccoli, button, 4-lb basket ..... 75 @ 1.00  
Mint, per doz bunches ..... 5 @ 6  
Radishes, per 100 bunches ..... 1.50 @ 2.50  
Rhubarb, per doz. small bunches, 6 @ 9  
Rhubarb, w. l., per large bunch ..... 4 @ 6  
Tomatoes, per lb. .... 1 @ 2

Potatoes.  
Bermuda, No. 1 late crop, per bbl. .... 6.00 @ 6.50  
Bermuda, No. 2 late crop, per bbl. .... 5.00 @ 5.50  
Long Island, No. 1, per bbl. .... 3.50 @ 4.00  
State, per 280 lbs. .... 3.25 @ 3.50  
State, per bag ..... 3.00 @ 3.25  
Maine, per 100 lbs. .... 3.50 @ 3.75  
Maine, per bag ..... 3.50 @ 3.75  
European, No. 1, per 168-lb bag ..... 2.45 @ 2.75  
Sweets, Jersey, No. 1, per basket, 1.25 @ 1.50

Live Stock.  
BEEVES.—Common to good steers sold at \$5.00 @ 7.30 per 100 lbs.; oxen and calves, \$2.75 @ 5.45; bulls, \$2.75 @ 5.45; cows, \$2.50 @ 5.50; Dressed beef steady to firm, at 8 @ 12c.  
CALVES.—Common to choice veals sold at \$7.10 @ 10.50 per 100 lbs.; culs, \$5 @ 6.50; barnyard calves, \$3 @ 3.75; common to fair Westerns, \$3.50 @ 4.50. Dressed calves slow; city dressed veals, 11 1/2 @ 15 1/2c. per lb., a few at 16c.; country dressed, 10 @ 12c., a few at 12 1/2c.  
SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Common to good sheep sold at \$3 @ 4.25 per 100 lbs.; ordinary to fairly good lambs at \$6.15 @ 7; culs at \$4 @ 5. Dressed mutton quiet, at 6 1/2 @ 8c. per lb.; dressed lambs at \$1 @ 1 1/2c. country dressed, hothouse lambs at \$3 @ 7 per carcass.  
HOGS.—Market easier, at \$6.50 @ 6.70 per 100 lbs.; pigs sold at \$5.40; country dressed hogs steady, at 6 1/2 @ 8c. per lb.  
HAY AND STRAW.—Hay, large bales, Timothy, No. 3 to No. 1, 100 lbs., \$1.10 @ 1.35; shipping, 1.05; packing, 65 @ 70c.; clover, mixed, light, \$1.15 @ 1.20; mixed, heavy, \$1 @ 1.20; pure, \$1 @ 1.20. Straw, long, dry, 90 @ 95c., out and wheat, 50 @ 55c.

Spot Markets at a Glance.  
Wheat, No. 2 red, elev., 1.04.  
Corn, standard, 60 1/2.  
Flour, spring pat, bbl., 5.35.  
Corn, steeped, 72 1/2.  
Flaxseed, 2.10 1/2.  
Lard, prime, 100 lbs., 9.55.  
Tallow, city hds., 66.  
Pork mess, bbl., 17.00.  
Cottonseed oil, 6.60.  
Coffee, Rio No. 7, lb., 14 1/2.  
Sugar, fine gran., lb., 5.60.  
Cocoa, creamery, 22.  
Cheese, state factory, 17 1/2.  
Eggs, firsts, 29.  
Cotton, 10.15.  
Tobacco.  
Havana, R. D., 50.  
Conn., wrapper, 60.

# INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By Rev. William Evans, D. D., Director Bible Course Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.

### LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 18.

MINISTRY OF JOHN THE BAPTIST.

LESSON TEXT—Mark 1:1-8; Luke 3:1-20. MEMORY VERSES—Luke 3:8, 9 or 16, 17. GOLDEN TEXT—Repent ye: for the Kingdom of heaven is at hand.—Matt. 3:2.

The story of John the Baptist's ministry, opening as it does with a prophetic reference, connects the Old and the New Testaments, showing the New to be the fulfillment of the Old. Thus we say: The Old is in the New contained, the New is in the Old revealed. Christ is the theme and unifier of both Testaments. If he had not been coming, the Old would not have been written; if he had not come, the New would not have been written.

What a strange impression this fiery preacher of the wilderness, John, must have made upon his hearers! His dress, as his message, bore the marks of the wild. Strange, is it not, that such a one should be chosen to prepare the way for the Messiah? We might have chosen a different instrument—a well dressed, polished, eloquent, silver-tongued orator.

The Baptist's message had its basis in the word of God—"The word of God came unto John in the wilderness." That is where every pulpit message ought to come from. The business of the preacher and teacher of Christ is not to invent a gospel, but to proclaim one already provided. The Bible is the final critic of the message.

John's ministry was preparatory; it looked forward to the coming of something better. Just as John himself gave way to Christ, so his message of repentance made room for faith in Christ. John baptized with water unto repentance. The Baptists' ministry went no farther than that. Jesus Christ turned the water of John's baptism into steam—the fire of the Holy Ghost. John sinned; Jesus regenerated.

The necessity for repentance cannot be overlooked in this lesson. In a sense, it is the first step into the Kingdom. Both John and Jesus began their ministry with a call to repentance.

Repentance is clearly defined in this lesson as a turning from a life of sin to a life of righteousness. There are three elements in repentance: First, the intellect is involved—it is a change of mind or viewpoint; second, the emotions are involved—it means to have a care regarding the thing in question, so we find the words "sigh," "grief," substituted for repentance; third, the will plays a prominent part in repentance, for there is included in the word the idea of an after-thought, resulting in a change in one's course of action. Repentance is not only a heart broken for sin, but also from sin.

That this is John's meaning of repentance is clear from his exhortation to those who asked him the meaning of his call to repentance—exact no more than that which is appointed you; do violence to no man, neither accuse any falsely; bring forth, therefore, fruits worthy of repentance. A little boy was once asked the meaning of repentance. He replied: "It means being sorry enough for a thing so as not to do it again."

John preached the wrath to come. Evidently he believed in future punishment. He did not believe that the desire to escape future punishment was sufficient or the best reason why men should receive Jesus Christ. And it may be that no man really becomes a Christian who seeks to be one only that he may escape the results of his sin. We are saved that we may glorify God in the life that now is as well as to be delivered from the wrath to come. He who does not serve Christ here will not dwell with him in heaven.

The fact of wrath and future punishment is not an invention of modern theology. Christ believed in it and taught it when he referred to the "wrath that dieth not," and the fire that is not quenched," and pictured the ungodly being cast into "everlasting fire." We should have to blot out a large part of the Bible if we were to blot out all the Scriptures which teach future retribution for sin.

When we consider the fearful atrocities perpetrated upon the sons of men, the frightful iniquities practiced upon helpless women and children, and then see the ease and luxury and splendor in which the perpetrators of these crimes live, we would be very sorry to be assured that there is no future retribution for the perpetrators of such deeds. Give the justice of heaven the same degree of common sense consideration that you give to the justice of earth, and somewhere in the other world you must place a penitentiary.

John's preaching drew the crowds, and so will the preaching and teaching of the Gospel today, when proclaimed by men as consecrated to their mission as John the Baptist was to his. The crowd have not tired of the Gospel, but only of the average preacher of the Gospel. The messenger, and not the message, is at fault. The hearts of men with all their needs, as well as the Gospel of Christ with all its power, is the same today as when Christ walked upon the earth. John was a bold preacher, and a study of his life shows us that he died because of his bold rebuke of Herod's sin.

# COST OF GRAIN GROWING IN CENTRAL CANADA

A careful canvass made of a number of men farming in a large way indicates that even with the extreme expense of harvesting the crop, which has been caused by the bad weather and difficulty in threshing, wheat has been produced and put on the market for less than 55 cents a bushel. The average freight rate is not over 13 cents per bushel. This would make the cost of production and freight 68 cents and would leave the farmer an actual margin on his low-grade wheat of 17 1/2 cents and for his high-grade wheat of 19 1/2 cents; and though this is not as large a profit as the farmer has every right to expect, it is a profit not to be despised, and which should leave a very fair amount of money to his credit when all the expenses of the year have been paid, unless the value of low-grade wheat sinks very much below its present level. A matter of importance to the prospective settler is that of the cost of production. The following table has been prepared after careful investigation:

Interest on 320 acres, value \$30 per acre, 3 years at 6 per cent interest.....	\$1,720.00
Interest on horses, machinery, wagons, ploughs, harrows, etc., to operate 320 acres—say \$2,500 for 3 years .....	450.00
Getting 320 acres ready for crop first year, doing one's own work, with hired help, about \$3.50 per acre.....	1,120.00
Getting 320 acres ready for crop, second and third year, about \$1.25 per acre 2 years one's own work and hired help.....	800.00
Seed per year, wheat, per acre \$1.25, 3 years.....	1,200.00
Seeding, 320 acres, 25 cents per acre, 3 years.....	240.00
Twine, 320 acres, 30 cents per acre, 3 years.....	288.00
Harvesting, 320 acres, 30 cents per acre, 3 years.....	288.00
Marketing, 320 acres, estimate 20 bushels per acre per year for 3 years, 3 cents per bushel, or 9 cents per bushel for 3 years.....	576.00
Threshing 320 acres, estimate 20 bushels per acre per year for 3 years, 6 cents per bushel per year or 18 cents for 3 years.....	1,152.00
Total .....	\$7,834.00

Cr.  
By wheat crop farm 320 acres for 3 years, average 20 bushels per acre per year for 3 years, or a total of 60 bushels, = 19,200 bushels at 80 cents per bushel..... \$15,360.00 || Balance to credit of farm after 3 years operation, \$2,563.00 per year..... | 7,520.00 |

"To operate 480 acres would cost less in proportion, as the plant required for 320 acres would do for the larger farm, and the interest on plant for the extra 160 acres would be saved."

The figures given may be open to criticism, but they will be found to be reasonably accurate, with a fairness given to the expense columns. There are those who profess to do the work at a much less cost than those given.

Whoever serves his country well has no need of ancestors.—Voltaire.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY  
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROV'S signature is on each box.

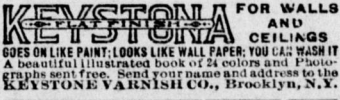
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