

LIGHTNING AND SHIPS.

Vessels Are Struck More Frequently Than is Supposed.

In spite of the popular impression to the contrary, ships remote from the land are seldom damaged by lightning, although some of the most awe-inspiring displays of atmospheric electricity are frequently witnessed by those on board of them.

Standing rigging and even parts of the running gear are now made of steel wire, and the substitute for the old-fashioned hemp serves the purpose of lightning conductor when the ship is not fitted with an aid to safety. The electric current is conveyed down the wire rigging and reaches the sea through the vessel's metal hull. Damage occurs only if the current be interrupted on its way down. In a comparatively large proportion of instances the fore royal truck is struck by lightning, that of the main less frequently and the mizen least of the three.

Very serious casualties under this head occurred to warships and merchant vessels in the days of wooden hulls and hempen rigging. In July, 1802, as thirteen sailing vessels of the East India company were trying to round the cape in the vicinity of Algoa bay, homeward bound, two of them, the Britannia and the Bombay Castle, were struck by lightning. The foremast of each was soon enveloped in flames, and the masts had to be cut away in order to save the ships and their combustible cargoes. A heavy gale was blowing, the night was dark, and the other ships of the fleet, which were here to at the time, were witnesses of this thrilling incident.

Many vessels are now fitted with lightning conductors of approved type, but the wire rigging should fall to carry off the electric current. In May, 1806, shortly after a severe thunderstorm, accompanied by lightning and rain, in 3 degrees south, 87 degrees west, the P. and O. steamship Victoria had a sudden increase of deviation amounting to 6 degrees in both the standard and the wheelhouse compasses, and it was discovered that the lightning conductor on the foremast had fused. The ship must have been struck by lightning during the storm.—Knowledge Magazine.

mercuric barometer.

Those who love experimentation may try the following method of making a cheap barometer practiced in France: Take eight grams of pulverized camphor, four grams of pulverized nitrate of potassium, two grams of pulverized nitrate of ammonia and dissolve in sixty grams of alcohol. Put the whole in a long, slender bottle closed at the top with a piece of bladder containing a pinchole to admit the air. When rain is coming the solid particles will tend gradually to mount, little star crystals forming in the liquid, which otherwise remains clear. If high winds are approaching the liquid will become thick, as if fermenting, while a film of solid particles forms on the surface. During fair weather the liquid will remain clear and the solid particles will rest at the bottom.

A BRIER PIPE.

Get One That is Smooth Inside the Bowl, Says a Smoker.

A collector who prides himself on the sweetness and color of his briar wood pipes and pretends to know a lot more about them than any ordinary smoker spent half an hour in a tobacco shop making an addition to his already large collection.

Some pipes he discarded because of the grain in the wood. There was too much stripe or too much birdseye, he remarked. When he found one which suited him he put it aside until he had gathered three or four which apparently were all right, and then came his final test to pick out the best of them all.

He held each with the bowl toward the light, then slowly rubbed his little finger inside. Two he discarded, then repeated the operation with the others until only one remained out of the discard. That one he bought.

"Just 'em smooth inside," he explained. "A briar pipe roughly finished inside the bowl isn't worth bothering with. I wouldn't take one for a gift, wouldn't take the trouble to try to break it in, for it will never be any good. It won't smoke up right, and it'll never be nice and sweet."

"I've got a theory that when the inside of the bowl is rough all the little edges and points of wood char and burn the first time you smoke it, and a burnt pipe is no good. That's why I always take a pipe that has a bowl as smooth on the inside as on the out."

"Then it doesn't char, but cokes up evenly and gets good in a little time. Maybe the theory is wrong, but it has worked out well in my own experience, and some of my friends who have tried it agree with me."—New York Sun.

One Industry of the Far East.

Our in Burma and the park east, sandalwood is worth its weight in silver, the pestiferous ant is a valuable assistant to the loggers of that precious timber. The hard and fragrant heartwood alone has value, but as the tree grows this valuable heart is overlaid by a soft and worthless layer forming two-thirds of the trunk. When a tree is felled and cut into lengths the loggers take the timber lie. At once the ants begin work upon the soft wood, which is sappy and sweet enough to attract them. In a few weeks, less than a month in the case of the largest butts, the ants deliver the heartwood free of all the worthless sapwood.

To Study the Stars For Five Years. With Professor Lewis Ross and Robert Varman of the Dudley observatory at Albany, Professor R. H. Tucker of the Lick observatory recently left San Francisco on a five year trip to South America to observe and catalogue the southern stars, numbering upward of 25,000, that are of merit in astronomical eyes. A temporary observatory will be built in the Argentine Republic. The expedition is undertaken under the direction of the Carnegie institution at Washington.

If you would relish your food, labor for it.—Danish Proverb.

EVERY MAN NOW ON FIRING LINE

Field Marshal Andrews Has Forces in Fine Fettle.

REPUBLICANS ARE AGGRESSIVE

With an Old-Fashioned Campaign Now at its Height, and With Party Fervor and Enthusiasm Aroused on Every Hand, Pennsylvania is Destined to Give a Tremendous Majority For Taft and Sherman.

[Special Correspondence.] Philadelphia, Oct. 28.

With election day but two weeks off there is now a lining up of the Republican forces throughout Pennsylvania such as has never been seen in the history of the grand old commonwealth.

Colonel Wesley R. Andrews, the Republican field marshal, has his army in splendid condition for the coming battle of the ballots.

He reports that every county committee is making an aggressive canvass, and that there never has been evinced such enthusiasm for the cause and the candidates as is witnessed on every hand throughout the state.

The party workers have taken up Colonel Andrews' call for an old-fashioned campaign.

They are holding rallies with old-time fervor and patriotic enthusiasm. Campaign songs have been turned in every county, and they have been supplied by Colonel Andrews with copies of campaign songs, especially written for use in this state. The county chairmen have inaugurated a system of plan of opening mass meetings with the singing of "America" by the entire audience. Interspersed between the speeches they have the campaign songs, lauding Taft and Sherman and poking fun at Bryan and the Democratic donkey. During the course of the evening the audiences join in singing the new state anthem, "Pennsylvania," and the gatherings are usually brought to a close by the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner."

As in Days of Old.

"It brings me back to the days of the old 'Wide Awake,'" said Colonel Andrews today, in commenting upon the enthusiasm that has been exhibited throughout Pennsylvania for the Republican nominees. "We want more of this patriotism, this love of country and love of party, and I am proud to see Pennsylvania lead the way in this revival of old-fashioned methods of campaigning. It is an education to the young men as well as an inspiration to the old."

Great preparations have been made for the closing days of the canvass. Big mass meetings have been arranged for in all parts of the state, and some of the most noted orators on the list of the Republican national committee are to appear at these meetings.

Senator Penrose's position on the executive committee of the national committee, and the fact that he is devoting practically all of his time working for Taft at the headquarters in New York, give him opportunities to see that important meetings in this state are well supplied with speakers. Vice Presidential nominee Sherman, Senators Knox, Burrows and Depey, Speaker Cannon, General Sickles and Congressman Longworth and others of like prominence are booked for Pennsylvania meetings.

NURSERY IN A CHURCH.

Fathers and Mothers of Congregation Delighted With Innovation.

As Mrs. William Marlborough sat in a big rocking chair in the northeast corner of the new gallery of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal church in Syracuse, N. Y., on a recent Sunday morning listening to the sermon she said, "This is the first time I ever had any comfort in church." The remark was prompted by the fact that her little Dorothy was reposing comfortably on a soft couch in a room adjoining, with a dainty white capped and white aproned maid in attendance and plenty of toys within reach in case she should want them.

There were other babies, too, and other mothers sat in the gallery within in call in case of need, for the Centenary church wants the mothers of the congregation to be able to come to church in peace, and to that end a nursery for the babies was opened recently.

The nursery is sound proof and has accommodations at present for about eight babies. There is a big couch where half a dozen good sized infants can sleep at once and a crib where two more can be stowed away. There are a supply of playthings and a well equipped medicine cabinet.

The idea originated with the pastor of the church, the Rev. Ernest Lynn Waldorf, and he invites all mothers with small children to make use of the nursery whether members of the congregation or not.

After service on the first Sunday of the new regime the fathers fairly bubbled over with enthusiasm. Heretofore they had to share with the mothers the responsibility of taking care of the baby at church if they came to church at all, and they declared that it took more virtue out of them than any preacher could ever put back. They believe now that the fathers and mothers of little children will have a chance to get some religion.

No Police in Heaven.

Small Isabel's particular friend, the policeman on the beat, contracted pneumonia and died. Isabel was greatly grieved, and her mother convinced her that he had gone to heaven. Even then she was not quite reconciled. "If heaven is such a good place," remarked the little skeptic, "I don't see that God wants policemen there for."—New York Press.

TRIBUTE TO MR. TAFT

How China Apologized For the American Boycott.

JUDGE SIGNALLY HONORED.

Recognition of His Efforts to Bring About Remission of Boxer Indemnity. National Friendship Reaffirmed and Commercial Amity Restored.

It was through Mr. Taft, when he was in Shanghai last fall, that the Chinese apologized for the American boycott that was instituted in the kingdom a few years ago and expressed their appreciation of the remission by our government of the Boxer rebellion. When it became known that Mr. Taft was coming to Shanghai representatives of all the Chinese guilds in the city met and arranged to give him a suitable reception. The guilds in China control every branch of commercial activity and united forms in every city and community a thoroughly representative body. Each of the scores of guilds in Shanghai took part in the demonstration to Mr. Taft. For the purpose the beautiful Yuenan gardens in Bubbling Well road were obtained. Governmental cognizance of the vicarious participation of Tuan Fang, viceroy of the Liangkiang province, in which Shanghai is. The viceroy ordered his representative, the faofu long, to spare no expense in arranging a suitable reception for Mr. Taft and to present the falls to him.

Americans long resident in Shanghai agreed that no such signal honors had ever been paid to another foreigner by the Chinese. A heavy rainfall, which began the previous night, threatened to mar or wholly prevent the garden party. At great cost and an expenditure of labor the committee completely roofed over with canvas a good share of the gardens, including long walks and paths, so that Mr. Taft and the other guests were enabled to move about freely, fully protected from the storm.

All of the speakers referred to the obligations under which China had been laid by the remission of the Boxer indemnity, and the contributions made by Americans for the relief of victims of the recent famine in China. Mr. Taft was cheered and applauded for several minutes when he said:

"When I was here a little more than two years ago there was just a little bit of mist, a little bit of fog, in the clear sunshine of our friendship. But we gave assurances at that time which I am glad to say have been carried out on the one hand, and on the other there is every evidence that the mist has cleared away. The boycott is a thing of the past. It is a closed episode."

Two young Chinese ladies bore forward a massive silver bowl and presented it to Mr. Taft as a memento of his visit. The bowl, which was a rare specimen of Chinese silver work, was inscribed, "Presented to the Honorable William H. Taft, Secretary of War of the United States of America, as a Memento of the Garden Party Given in His Honor by the Chinese Residents of Shanghai."

Copious comments were printed by the eastern press upon the reception by the Chinese to Mr. Taft and its significance as a tribute to the man and as a renewal of the old time bonds of amity between the nations.

The Esperanto Vote.

[From the New York Sun.] Oh, why is it neglected so?—The Esperanto vote? Both parties should awake and, lo, immediately take note. And send some earnest speakers out. To tell those people that Gik mokkia, terrado skovis. Tok mokkia vezok zat. Why are no pamphlets sent abroad. To each new language sharp. Some presidential candidates need. And on some issue carp? Were all those highbrows made to see The doctrine in this light: Hup toozic ping a toozic toozic. Zing gos, they'd vote all right. The field is big and yet untilled. And there great crops will grow If seed is only wisely spilled. As candidates should know. So have you on your mind. Press agents for the great. Sook noo owoho tikantu gen. Bo nukus ceto tate.

His Unforgettable Speech.

[Los Angeles Examiner.] The Bryan speech which will be remembered longest consists of four words: "Workmen are public beggars."

The Bryan Policies.

[Rocheater (N. Y.) Democrat and Chronicle.] "Policies of folly and disaster" is what Governor Hughes calls Bryan's tardy assortment of schemes.

In the time of political warfare prepare for peace and prosperity by deciding to vote the Republican ticket in November.

One great American puzzle is to find the relation between what Bryan says on Monday and what Bryan says on Saturday.

The unemployed asked for jobs, and Colonel Bryan handed them out a copy of his platform.

Joke on Would Be Joke. In the international cricket match between the United States and Canada at the Germantown (Pa.) Cricket club recently one of the players who were numbered among the visitors wore a large brimmed straw hat. Bat in hand, he sauntered from the clubhouse, preparing to go on the field ready to try for a good stand before the wickets. One of the spectators, around whom was gathered a bevy of young girls who were discussing everything but cricket, espied the noble figure walking out to the crease and thought he would perpetrate a little joke for the amusement of his girl friends. "Ah, here he comes," he said, "to take his innings! See me call him down, girls." Shouting at the top of his voice, the would be joker said, "I say, you, haven't you stolen the donkey's bedding?" "Yes," came back the prompt reply in a still louder voice. "But don't worry, my lad. You can have it back when I'm out!"

CANADA MENACE TO OUR FARMERS

Pennsylvania Grangers Vitally Concerned in the Tariff.

PENROSE'S STRATEGIC POST

As Leading Member of the All-Powerful Financial Committee of the United States Senate, the Senior Senator Will Be an Important Factor in Protecting the Varied Interests of the Keystone State.

[Special Correspondence.] Harrisburg, Oct. 28.

Attention has been directed in the discussion of the issues of the presidential campaign to the vital interest of the farmers of Pennsylvania, and in fact of every state in the Union, have in the continuance of the present system of a protective tariff.

The wonderful strides made by Canada in the development of her agricultural interests, and the rapidly increasing growth of her population, have been the subject of comment by orators who have sought to impress the farmers of the United States with the fact that they probably more than any other class are concerned in the success of the Republican party, which means that whatever changes shall be made in the tariff, they shall be made along the lines of protection to American interests.

Thirty millions of people, many of them agriculturists, will shortly constitute the population of Canada, and the great output from the Canadian farms will come in direct competition with the products of Pennsylvania farms, of New York farms and of the farms of the other states.

Unless there shall be a protective tariff, the American farmer, who is used to the comforts and many of the luxuries of life, will be in direct competition with the Canadian who, while "briffy, does not have anything like t. s. enjoyments of home life that are possessed by the farmers in the United States.

Penrose's Important Position.

Not only the presidency, but congress, must be won to insure to the American farmer, as well as the American manufacturer and workman, a continuance of the protective tariff.

In Pennsylvania there is a legislature to elect, which in January next will name a successor to United States Senator Boies Penrose.

Senator Penrose occupies an important position in the United States senate.

He is the first Pennsylvanian in many years who has been appointed on the powerful committee on finance. Neither Quay nor Cameron was on this committee.

Penrose was given a position on it immediately after his last re-election, and he is now one of the senior members of the body. It is not improbable that before long he will be filling the chairmanship of this committee.

Aldrich, the present chairman, is talking about retiring from the senate. The second ranking member, Burrows, of Michigan, may encounter difficulties in being re-elected on account of the peculiar political conditions in that state. The third member, Platt, of New York, will not be a candidate for re-election, so that Penrose, who comes next, will be moved up to the head of the committee in accordance with precedent in the senate, where seniority is always considered in the ranking of members of committees.

With Penrose in such a splendid strategic role, he will be in a position to guard Pennsylvania's interests, her granger, her industrial, her mining and her other interests, which have enjoyed protection.

All tariff legislation must come before the finance committee, and the final settlement of all disputed schedules is referred to a committee on conference, three members of the senate and three of the house, and it is fair to assume Senator Penrose will be one of these conferees. If not the chairman of the senate sub-committee.

The importance of electing Republican members of the legislature will appeal to every one, as well as the urgency of sending Republicans to the lower house of congress, where the Democrats hope to make gains, principally in the west.

Pennsylvania farmers will be interested in an address recently made by John H. Landis, of Lancaster county, in which he emphasized the menace which Canada's industrial development must hold over American farmers in the dairy interests, as long as there shall be any danger of a revision of the tariff under which the farmers of the United States have become so prosperous.

Timely Talk to Farmers.

In this speech, Mr. Landis, among other things, said: "In the Democratic national platform adopted at Denver we find no intimation even for 'incidental' protection, but a sweeping declaration for such reductions in the various schedules as to restore the tariff to a revenue basis. This, of course, means the 'revenue basis' of the last Democratic tariff law; the Wilson law of 1894, which was not only a destroyer of industry, a nightmare to capital and an enemy to labor, but a most humiliating failure even as a producer of revenue. "The Republican party has upheld and defended the industrial policy of protection since its birth, more than half a century ago, because it favored the fostering and encouraging of enterprises and industries through which profitable employment would be given to American labor. "This magnificent system of a protective tariff has been made as nearly perfect as we find it today, through a varied experience of more than a century. The enactors of every protective law placed upon the statute

BOOKS OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM THE YEAR OF 1776, during the administration of George Washington, to the Dingley tariff of 1897, during the administration of William McKinley were rewarded by having periods of prosperity enjoyed by all the people, following their legislative labors.

"If we, as a nation, are to be healthy and strong, our people must be well fed, well clothed, well housed and enabled to enjoy at least the comforts of life. If our citizenship, the source of all political power in a free republic like ours, is to be pure and unimpaired by unhealthy conditions as it should be, the heads of families must have an opportunity to earn enough above the actual expenses of living to enable them to educate their children and to properly prepare them for the duties of American citizenship.

Peril in Canadian Situation.

"Comparatively few of our people are acquainted with the agricultural situation as it exists today. They do not know of the vast region of country lying in the northwest of us, which is most favorably adapted to the growth of American cereals not only, but to the successful growing of fruit, dairy and orchard products as well.

"The vast provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia have a sufficiently large area of rich and fertile soil to feed the world if need be. It reaches over 800 miles to the northwest of Winnipeg, and contains over 200,000,000 acres. The soil has a depth of from eighteen inches to two feet of black loam of marvelous fertility, which will grow beautiful crops for at least twenty, possibly thirty years, without the expenditure of a dollar for fertilizers.

"This vast region of territory is favored not only by its natural richness in fertility but by a most delightful climate. Within its limit will some day be grown over 5,000,000,000 bushels of wheat and other cereals.

"The prevailing impression abroad is that the further north you go, the colder and more severe a climate you must contend with. This is a mistake. You can go 500 miles northwest of Winnipeg and see a country whose climate soil and natural productiveness will produce most of the farm products grown in Pennsylvania. This may seem startling, but an examination into the facts as they are will find this statement correct. It is true that spring seeding in this region can not be completed before May, and therefore the shortness of the season would seem to operate unfavorably toward the growing and maturing of the crop, but such is not the fact. The one factor which operates strongly in favor of the growing of cereals and other crops is the length of the days.

Gain a Day a Week.

"In the United States we have only about sixteen hours of daylight during the summer, while the region of which I speak has about nineteen hours. Eight hours of darkness has much more of a check upon the growth of plant life than five hours. There is a gain of about a day of sunshine in their favor every week during the summer months.

"Railroads are being extended into all sections of this region. The competition among these, which is practically guaranteed under existing laws in the Dominion of Canada, will in all likelihood secure and continue reasonable transportation rates.

"Grain elevators and warehouses are springing up all over western Canada. According to the latest furnished quite recently by the Manitoba grain inspectors division, Manitoba has 685 elevators and twenty warehouses, with a capacity of over 21,000,000 bushels. Saskatchewan has 508 elevators and eight warehouses, with a capacity of nearly 15,000,000 bushels. Alberta has 109 elevators and six warehouses, with a capacity of about 275,000 bushels. Thus it is shown that these four young Canadian provinces alone have elevators and warehouses already with a capacity of about 40,000,000 bushels. To these could be added the Ontario-Territorial elevators, with a capacity of nearly 20,000,000 bushels.

Immense Crop Reports.

"According to the report of the department of agriculture of Manitoba, the 48,000 farmers of that province raised about 40,000,000 bushels of wheat last year; over 42,000,000 bushels of oats; nearly 12,000,000 bushels of barley and 428,000 bushels of flax, rye and peas. A total grain crop of almost 100,000,000 bushels in a very unfavorable year. The spring was extremely cold and consequently unusually late.

"To this can be added over 5,000,000 bushels of potatoes; nearly 120,000 tons of timothy and other cultivated grasses; 4,800,000 pounds of butter and other dairy products (these dairy products were marketed at \$1,217,000), and poultry, which included 40,000 chickens, 73,000 turkeys and 40,000 geese. These industries will in all likelihood show a very rapid growth this year because the season has been quite favorable and a very large yield can be expected. A yield of 150,000,000

bushels of grain in Manitoba this year should surprise no one.

"Over 100,000 new home-seekers come into western Canada each year, and with this rate of growth among the tillers of the soil in these four provinces, it is readily seen what serious competitors of ours they will soon be.

Protection the Only Hope. "While we should entertain and cultivate the most neighborly and friendly relations possible with our Canadian neighbors, we should most strenuously insist upon preserving our own markets for the farmers of our country. It is the best market in the world and it is ours, and the strong arm of American law should continue to hold it for us.

"When once the time comes that the farmers of the United States will be unable to produce all our people can consume, a reduction of duties upon agricultural products may be considered, but until then there should be an increase of duties rather than a reduction.

"Even under existing duties \$414,000,000 worth of agricultural imports came into this country last year, some of which we should produce ourselves. Of these many millions worth were imported from Canada, a considerable

portion of which were uncompetitive agricultural products. If under existing law the Canadian farmer sells \$20,000,000 worth of farm products in the markets of the United States, what an invasion of cheap farm products grown on the cheap land of western Canada could we expect if the Dingley duties were reduced?

"Open up the flood gates and let the free farm products of Canada in and you will witness an agricultural paralysis such as this generation of farmers has not yet experienced."

"OLD BILL TAFT."

By REV. JY J. BOYMAN.

[Time: "America."] For leader strong and great To roam the ship of state, Both for and aft were, To guide where breakers roar, To safely land our store, To lead all upon the sea, There's old Bill Taft.

To White House, there to stay And Bryan send away Upon a raft, To do, as Teddy did, What all our people bid, For man upon the sea, There's old Bill Taft.

To do what's good and just, Strike down the evil trust, And all of guff, To keep our money pure And plenty, too, and more, The hard times' only cure, There's old Bill Taft.

Reform his flag unfurl, Against all evils hurl, Unerring shaft, Then let our trumpets blare, "He's always on the square, At home and everywhere, Is old Bill Taft!"

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HUMAN DYNAMO IN TEXAS.

Electrically Charged Boy Furnishes Power For Fan or Lights.

A living storage battery is the only thing to which E. G. Atlay, an American born child of Russian parents, living with his widowed mother in Houston, Tex., can be compared. The boy, who is seven years old, is a human magnet and possesses all the electric properties of a dynamo engine in addition.

A metal filing was recently put in one tooth, and when the boy came home he picked up the knob used to connect an electric fan with an electric light wire in his mother's residence and thrust it into his mouth.

A threaded metal cap was on the end which screws into the cup for the electric bulb. As the metal cap touched the metal tooth filling the boy's head jerked slightly, and the fan began to revolve and then to buzz frantically at full speed. This kept up as long as the circuit was completed in the boy's mouth.

The mother was frightened and fearing witchcraft, but the boy seemed pleased at the sensation.

A piece of iron held in the boy's hand for a few moments becomes highly magnetized. A hammer with an iron handle held in his hands will attract tacks at a distance of four feet.

The boy says that he feels only an agreeable sensation. He has red hair of the reddest possible hue, large freckles and blue eyes.

CHURCH WELCOME TEST.

Pastor in Guise of Workman Cordially Greeted in All Churches but One.

To disprove the assertion of the Socialists that the churches only welcome the rich and scorn the workman the Rev. John Thompson, pastor of the McCallie M. E. church in Chicago, spent his August vacation disguised as a workman and attending services at nine wealthy churches of Chicago.

In a threadbare and shiny blue serge coat, trousers that were worn at the edges, a cheap cotton shirt and tie, old shoes and a black felt hat the minister was so well disguised that even his friends might have passed him by. In fact, he sat in a street car beside one of the members of his own congregation and was not noticed.

"I made the experiment," he said the other day, "to find what, if any, truth there might be in the charge that the workmen and the poorly dressed visitor are not made welcome in our churches. I found, as I had hoped, that it was just the other way. "In the nine churches that I visited I found the congregation always attentive, and in eight of the churches the ministers were cordial. In the ninth, I must say, I was surprised to see how cordial the minister was, and I was pleasantly surprised when I spoke to him at the end of the service."

Oklahoma's Fruitful Soil.

Henry Beard of Shawnee, Kan., has three of the champion cherry trees of the state, or of most any state, for that matter. From these three trees he has this year sold fruit to the value of \$40. He says that 100 trees like this can be grown on each acre of Oklahoma soil, but if this was done there would probably soon be a drop in the price of cherries. Anyway, those folks who said Oklahoma was no fruit country were never worse fooled in their lives.

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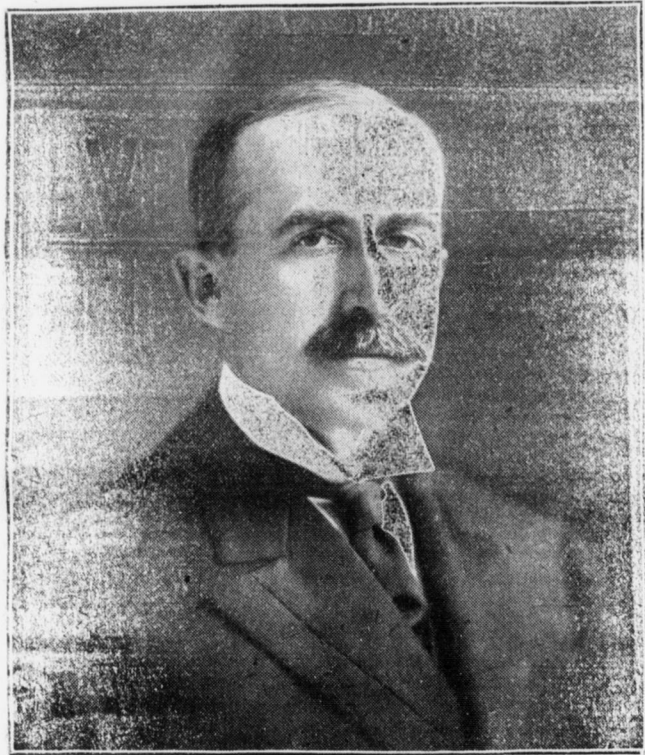
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JOHN G. McHENRY, Candidate for Second Congressional Term.

FROM McHENRY'S SPEECH ON AGRICULTURE, In Congress, April 1, 1908.

I feel, Mr. Chairman, that every farmer in the United States, whether he is a Democrat or a Republican, whether he is a landlord or a tenant, should have the privilege of receiving from the National Government the information which the Department has gleaned and which has been paid for by the American taxpayers. I propose that every farmer and every citizen within my district shall, through me, have access to this information, and shall be entitled to receive all bulletins and documents issued by the Agriculture Department who want them, and it is both unfair to the distinguished Secretary as well as unfair to the farmer himself that when a man writes in and wants one of these little bulletins, insignificant in their cost but important in the valuable information they contain, that this great Government shall say to the farmer that the allotment has been exhausted and that they can not be further supplied.

A full set of these farmer's bulletins and publications should be in every public school library in the United States. In my district I have 1,050 public schools. The Department has issued a total of 350 bulletins. So, if you were to supply the schools alone in my district, it would take 370,000 bulletins. Under the present rule you allow each Congressman 10,000 bulletins, allowing me one little bulletin for each farmer in my district. I have gone over the list carefully and selected 110 bulletins that apply to Pennsylvania farmers and if I were to furnish every farmer in my district

the bulletins which he has a right to receive, and which, from a true economic standpoint, he ought to receive, I would take eleven hundred thousand bulletins for my district, and under the present penny method it would take three hundred years to supply each farmer in my district with each bulletin issued by the Department to date.

Your distributing appropriation provides an allowance, after deducting rents and helpers' expenses of about \$50 for each Congressional district, or less than \$10 for each county. Mr. Speaker, the addressing and mailing of one franked letter to the voters of my district costs over \$100, so it is easy to see how utterly inadequate this appropriation is, and I trust there will be no opposition to the amendment I have offered.

The mere establishment of a Bureau of Department of Agriculture is not sufficient. It must be brought closer to the farmer. The Bureau should report its findings not only to Congress, but to the people, and the only medium for transmitting this information to the farmers direct is through the agency of this bulletin service. No bulletin should ever be allowed to go out of print, and the Department should be furnished ample means to place the results of its scientific research and experiments in the hands of every farmer