

**REFORM IN CURRENCY**

MacVeagh Wants World's Nations to Adopt Uniform System.

SAME COLOR FOR SAME VALUE

Smaller Paper Bills, Alike in Tint and Design, to Be Tried in United States. Secretary of Treasury Wants an International Conference to Take Up the Project.

Secretary of the Treasury Franklin MacVeagh, now at his summer home in Dublin, N. H., has a big scheme for reformation of the currency, particularly paper money. When he returns to Washington he will make an effort to have the representative financiers and statesmen of other nations meet and discuss for the first time a plan for the uniform size, color and denomination of the currency.

"Money goes everywhere," said Secretary MacVeagh, as he sat at his work in his study. "A nation is known first by its currency. The German, the Frenchman, the Englishman, the Spaniard, even the poor savage, may know little of the United States, but he may often see and handle its money. And he will judge by its money to a great extent. Any one merely looking at a French note would immediately conclude that the French are a highly artistic and civilized nation. Glancing at a five pound note, again, the observer may easily see that the British nation is not in the van of the artistic countries, for the commonplace design gives her away immediately.

"I want America to follow the model of France and give her best work to her paper money, that the world may know that we have artists, that we know art, that we appreciate it and that we value it.

Big Success in Philippines.

"Some time ago we got out some new paper money for use in the Philippine Islands. The size was, as an experiment, a new one. It took about three-quarters of an inch off the long edge and about an inch and three-quarters off the short edge of the present bills. The success of the bills was amazing. The natives were greatly pleased, and the treasury department was unanimously complimented by Americans, who found the bills superior in a vast degree to those in present use in the other country.

"Reducing the size of the paper currency means a saving for the United States treasury. The present administration is making an effort at judicious and justified economy. Economy is the watchword in Washington, and I am determined to see that there is no waste in the department with which I have been entrusted. In my new scheme I shall recommend new designs—that is, the designs at present on our bills are, of course, too large and unwieldy for the more graceful small bills. That means new designs.

Uniform Bill Portraits.

"Then I want the portraits to be uniform. Every note of a certain denomination shall have a certain portrait on it, no matter whether the note is national or bank currency. Thus when the portrait of Grover Cleveland—a beautiful innovation of Mr. Cortelyou—is seen every one will instantly know that the note is a ten dollar one, nothing else.

"A certain color should also indicate the denomination of a note. Thus green might always indicate to a person unable to read that the note is a dollar note; red, a two dollar; blue, a five dollar, and so on, whatever the color might be. Another scheme we are now using at Washington is to laundery the old bills that come in instead of destroying them, as hitherto. The laundery system will enable the government to keep indefinitely more new bills in circulation and will make the 'green rag' a thing of the past. This is an advantage which scientists, physicians, hygienists and thinking people everywhere will recognize.

Uniform Currency.

"Above all these changes and improvements I am dreaming—and it will not be long a dream—of having the big men of the countries of the earth meet in an international congress to adopt for the benefit of humanity in general a new and uniform system of money. This must at present extend only to the size and color of the money. The various standards of money make anything more seem merely chimerical.

"At present we will begin with our own country. Having shown the others what we can do with uniform currency, they will perhaps see the wisdom of our plan and gladly consent to an international conference."

Lemons Without Trees.

Vegetable lemons are the latest thing in the fruit or should it be the vegetable? line. L. J. Schlorff of 1327 Monroe avenue, Kansas City, bought some seeds last spring at a Kansas City seed store. He was told that they would produce vegetable lemons, good for making lemonade or for preserves. Mr. Schlorff planted the seeds, and two vines which bear nine of the freak vegetables are the result. The vines resemble those of the cantaloupe, and the vegetables also look like cantaloupes. They are a little larger than the ordinary lemon. They have the flavor of that fruit.

Well Rehearsed.

Stage Manager—Remember, Bangs, we are depending on your baby to cry lustily in the third scene. Do you think he'll do his part? Actor Father—He ought to, sir. He's been rehearsing night and day.—Boston Transcript.

Like One of the Family.

Wigwag—Bjones says that when he is at your house he acts just like one of the family. Henpeck—Yes; he seems to be just as much afraid of my mother-in-law as I am.—Philadelphia Record.

When death has come it is never our tenderness we repent of, but our severity.—Eliot.

On Time.

"Does he ever do anything on time?" "Oh, yes. He quits work."—Detroit Free Press.

**THE COUNTRY'S NEEDS**

More Farms, Fewer Fighting Machines, Says B. F. Yoakum.

TELLS OF MONEY SQUANDERED

Chairman of Rock Island-Frisco Railroad System Declares Money Wasted by Government Would Reclaim Much Land and Build Many Homes.

Expressing the opinion that the United States government would do better to encourage the development of more farms instead of more battleships, B. F. Yoakum, chairman of the executive committee of the Rock Island-Frisco railroad system, recently delivered at Shawnee, Okla., before the Farmers union of Oklahoma a notable address on the partnership between the railroads and the farmers. He said in part:

"The farmers and the railroads are natural partners. The first thing inquired about by an investor in new railroad securities is the character of the country which the road will serve. It can be shown that the territory to be served by the new railroad is a good farming country the greatest trouble in finding the money to build has been overcome. On the other hand, the first question a farmer seeking a location in a new country asks is, 'What are its railroad facilities?'

"The things most needed by the farmer and the railroad, but which are neglected, to the detriment of both, are a better acquaintance and closer working relations. These mutual benefits can be attained through the officers of the Farmers' union, representing the producers, and the officers of the railroads, representing the carriers, dealing directly with each other.

"This country now needs what our forefathers used in laying its foundation—a lot of old-fashioned common sense.

Farmer Has Good Judgment.

"Good judgment and fair dealing are found more generally among farmers than in persons in other occupations, and when they earnestly take hold of public questions they will occupy a place in our political structure that will make their good judgment and fair conclusions felt more and more in the relations of the government and its institutions.

"The United States government nineteen years ago commenced the construction of the Illinois and Mississippi canal. Its length is seventy-five miles and it has cost to date, with interest at 3 per cent, over \$9,000,000, or \$120,000 per mile. To maintain this canal in its present useless condition costs the country's taxpayers \$90,000 a year, exclusive of interest on the investment. A freight boat has never passed through it.

"I mention this to illustrate one undertaking of the many which, through the lack of system or intelligent planning in advance of the construction of our inland waterways, make up the \$80,000,000 which is referred to by Commissioner Herbert Knox Smith as wasted.

Should Make More Farms.

"The story of government extravagance of this kind is being told so broadly through the newspapers that the masses are beginning to realize that something is wrong.

"The same disregard of the value of money would send the strongest private business in this country into bankruptcy. A proper use of the printing press in a downward revision of expenses would bring surprising results.

"It is not practicable to itemize where reductions should be made, but they must come. The deficit should be cared for by reducing expenditures and not by raising taxes to increase revenues.

The European nations are teaching us a lesson. The controversies in England, the recent troubles in Spain, the unrest in Russia, the quarrelling over military taxes in Germany and the struggle against new taxes in France should strengthen our faith in the proposition that it is better to grow more farm products and make prosperous the man who sows and harvests than to build more battleships and new guns.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson recently said that the most pressing needs of the United States are a greater proportion of farmers and more farming land in cultivation.

"We would better spend more of the money we burn up in powder in making new farms.

Gun's Price Would Make 196 Homes.

"A forty acre farm of irrigated land will comfortably support a family of five. It costs \$55,000 to make a two and one-half inch gun. The money that goes to pay for this gun would reclaim 1,571 acres of land, providing homes for 196 people. When all the guns on all the battleships are shot one time the government blows off in noise and smoke \$150,000. This would reclaim more than 4,000 acres of land, giving homes to more than 500 farmers and their families. The money consumed in powder is lost to all the future. The farmer who buys the reclaimed land must pay the government back in ten years, so it does not cost the government anything to build up the country by helping the farmer. We should make more homes and not so many fighting machines."

Generous.

"What's your fare?" asked old Flint-skin of his caddy the other day and was met with the stereotyped reply: "Well, sir, I will leave that to you."

"Thank you; you're very kind," said old F., buttoning up his pockets and walking off. "You're the first person who ever left me anything yet."—London Fun.

The mean things done by those who dislike never surprise us.—St. Louis Republic.

The fool wanders; the wise travel.—French Proverb.

**TIDES AND FISHING.**

Fish Are More Active in Search For Food on the Flood Tide.

The most essential thing in sea fishing, next to tackle and bait, is a tide table, because all marine fishes except the flatfish—flounder and fluke—are captured more readily at a certain tide. The main cause for such is that fish are more active in their search for food generally on the flood tide.

Vast schools of little fishes move close into shore on the incoming tide, working their way into the smaller bays and inlets, especially near the edge of banks, where they feed on the small crustaceans, shrimps and little minnows that can effectively hide from their larger enemies when the tide is low and the large fish are unable to get at them in very shoal waters.

It is a common and interesting sight to see a school of weakfish slowly moving in near the surface with the early tide. Suddenly one sees the smooth surface all in commotion. Silvery minnows leap frantically in all directions, looking like flashes of diamonds, then instantly disappear to certain death. At such times anglers should be ready with their boat trimmed snug, lines out floating forty feet away, baited with live shrimps.

Tide affects bottom feeders, though not to such a large extent. Fishing from piers and docks an hour before and after flood is most likely to give good results. On wrecks much depends on the kind of fish. The last of the ebb and at low tide is considered the worst condition for general fishing. In the open sea, on the banks, tidal influence counts for little or nothing. Any tide is as good as another.—Outing Magazine.

CONTEST OF WORLD ANGLERS

Tournament to Be Held at Van Cortlandt Park, New York, in August.

The Anglers' Club of New York, under whose auspices the third international tournament of the National Association of Scientific Angling Clubs for fly and bait casters will be held, has perfected all the details for the event, which will be held at Van Cortlandt park, New York, on Aug. 19, 20 and 21. The headquarters for the contestants during the tournament will be at the Grand Union hotel. On the evening of Aug. 18 a meeting of the executive committee of the National association will be held, and on Aug. 21 there will be the annual business meeting of the association. The schedule of the tournament has been arranged as follows:

First Day—9 a. m., accuracy, quarter ounce; 1 p. m., distance, fly, with five ounce rods; 4 p. m., distance, quarter ounce, average of five casts.

Second Day—9 a. m., dry fly, accuracy, 11 a. m., accuracy, fly; 1 p. m., distance, half ounce, average of five casts; 4 p. m., distance, fly, weight of rods unlimited.

Third Day—9 a. m., accuracy, half ounce; 1 p. m., salmon fly; 2 p. m., surf casting with two and one-half ounce weight, average of five casts.

A special medal will be awarded for the longest cast made in each of the following events: Distance, quarter ounce and half ounce and surf casting.

Airship With Rowing Attachment.

An airship covered with waterproof canvas and fitted with propellers at its bow and stern, which will work like oars in water, is being built by an airship company in Cleveland, O. These strange appliances have been added in order to prevent it from sinking in case it should fall into water. The builder, Carl Bostel, says he expects to be able to carry from six to twenty passengers in the airship and will provide a compartment for baggage.

Not to His Taste.

Proud Mother (to admiring visitor)—Yes, we think that little Harry has prettier hair than any of the other children. Five-year-old Bobby (contemptuously)—Umph! They showed that color, and I wouldn't take it.—Exchange.

Gave the Snap Away.

The Dominic—How is it, my young friend, that your mother always does the carving when you have company to dinner? Freddie—Cause dad always says things while he's doing it.—Puck.

**TENNYSON CENTENARY.**

Notable Events in the Career of the Great English Poet.

Lord Alfred Tennyson, England's famous poet laureate, who was born 100 years ago, told his son Hallam that at eight he had written "Thomsonian blank verse in praise of flowers and at ten and eleven, under the spell of Pope's ' Homer,' hundreds and hundreds of lines in the regular Parnassian meter" and a little later an epic of 6,000 lines after the pattern of Scott.

Tennyson's Life.

1809—(Aug. 6) Born, the fourth of twelve children, to the Rev. George Tennyson, rector of Somersby, Lincolnshire.

1816—To school at Louth (for four years)—"How I hated it!"

1820—Studying with his father, "enjoying the run of a library more various and stimulating than the average country rectory could boast."

1822—(February) Matriculated at Trinity, Cambridge, where he made many famous friends, showed much interest in questions of the day, though leaving a reputation as a poor scholar and without a degree (February, 1831).

1823—In this and the two following years traveled considerably with Arthur Henry Hallam, who died suddenly at Vienna, Sept. 19, 1833.

1833—For nine years "lay fallow," writing little and publishing nothing, living at Somersby, in Epping forest, at Tunbridge Wells and Maidstone.

1842—Arrived with his third collection of poems; elected to the Anonymous club, welcomed at Bath House and one of the Holland House circle.

1845—(September) Penioned by Peel with £300 a year.

1850—Succeeded Wordsworth as poet laureate, twenty-first in the line of Chaucer and Spenser, Jonson and Dryden. The post was first offered Samuel Rogers, but he declined on the score of his age, eighty-seven.

1850—(June) Married at Shipplake church to Emily Sellowood after a courtship of nearly a score of years.

1855—(June) Honored with an Oxford D. C. L.

1860—From this year almost to the close of his life the poet spent from one to five of every twelve months in travel.

1862—(April) Married with Queen Victoria. (Her journal carries this characteristic record: "After luncheon saw the great poet Tennyson in dear old Albert's room for nearly an hour and most interesting it was. Asked him to sit down.")

1868—(April 22, Shakespeare's birthday) Died. Buried in the abbey beside Browning and before the tomb of Chaucer, with "Cymbeline" laid in his dead hands. Westminster's nave was closed and the Balaclava Light brigade, and the pallbearers were the Duke of Argyll, Lords Dufferin, Selborne, Salisbury, Rosebery and Keir, Sir James Paget, Dr. Butler of Trinity, Dr. Jowett, the historians Froude and Lecky and the United States minister, Robert T. Lincoln.

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GODDESS TO BE SCARECROW.

Stone Representation of Justice Purchased by Nebraska Farmer.

For twenty-five years a stone Goddess of Justice, twelve feet high, has surmounted the dome of the Douglas county courthouse in Omaha, Neb. In a short time the goddess is going to be out of the job she now holds, for a new courthouse is being erected. The goddess will be taken out into the cornfields of posing as a scarecrow to frighten the birds away from the grain of the farmer who has purchased her.

The county commissioners tried to sell her for lawn decoration purposes, but there were no buyers. She is too big for a house ornament. The question of her disposal was solved when George H. Giles, a farmer residing a few miles northwest of Omaha, appeared before the board and offered \$10 for a bit of property that originally cost \$500.

Before and After.

"A woman is as old as she looks," quoted the wise guy.

"Before or after she is dressed to go out?" queried the simple mug.—Philadelphia Record.

Made Him Sick.

"What's the matter? You look awfully white. Seaside?"

"Naw. There's a girl down below reading a love letter aloud to another girl."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Particular.

Patience—Peggy is terribly afraid of microbes.

Patrice—Funny she'll allow any of the young men to kiss her.

"Oh, she'll only kiss by telephone!"—Tonkers' Stationer.

Tactful Tactics.

Miss Saphron—Do you sell anything to restore the complexion? Chemist—Restore! You mean preserve, miss. (Deal to the amount of 17s. 6d. immediately executed.)—London Tatler.

Strictly Business.

Theorist—You believe in giving credit to whom credit is due, don't you? Practical Man—Yes, but I make everybody else pay cash.—Chicago Tribune.

**RISEN FROM THE TOMB.**

The Romance of Benedetto Marcello, the Venetian Composer.

Benedello Marcello, one of the most famous Venetian composers, fell in love with a beautiful girl named Leonora Manfrotti, who married Paolo Seranzo, a Venetian noble. She died a short time after her marriage, a victim to the harsh and jealous treatment of her husband.

Her body was laid out in state in the church of Wei Frari, and her lover actually succeeded in stealing the corpse and conveying it to a ruined crypt in one of the islands, and here he sat day and night by his lost love, singing and playing to her, as though by the force of his art he could recall her to life.

Leonora had a twin sister, Eliade, who was so like her that her closest friends could scarcely distinguish them. One day Eliade heard a singer in a gondola singing so exquisitely that she traced the gondola to the deserted island, and there she learned later the fate of her sister's corpse and the identity of Marcello. Aided by a servant, Eliade substituted herself for her sister's body, and when Marcello returned and called Leonora to awake he did not ask in vain, for apparently she rose alive from the coffin. Marcello when he found out the delusion was quite satisfied and married Eliade, but his happiness was short lived, as he died a few years afterward.—London Telegraph.

Whoever Loves is Never Old.

When life has been well spent age is a loss of what it can well spare—muscular strength, organic instincts, gross bulk and works that belong to these. But the central wisdom which was old in infancy was young in fourscore years and, dropping off obstructions, leaves in happy subjects the mind purified and wise. I have heard that whoever loves is in no condition old. I have heard that whenever the name of man is spoken the doctrine of immortality is announced. It cleaves to his constitution. The mode of it baffles our wit, and no whisper comes to us from the other side. But the inference from the working of intellect, having knowledge, having skill—at the end of life just ready to be born—affirms the aspiration of affection and of the moral sentiment.—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

A Mother's Troubles.

The mother of a large family fell ill and died, and the attending physician reported that she died of starvation. It was incredible, but he proved it. The woman had to get the dinner and then spend the next two hours in waiting on the family and getting the children to the table. It was never on record that she got all of them there at the same time, and they came straggling in all the way from potatoes to pie. By the time she had wiped the last face her own hunger had left her and she had no desire to eat. Chickens, the doctor said, come running at feed time, but children don't. A hen has a better chance to eat than a mother.—Atchison Globe.

A Trying Time.

"Colonel," asked the beautiful girl, "when was the most trying moment of your life?"

"It was when I went to my wife's father for the purpose of asking him to let me have her. He was very deaf, and I had to explain the matter before twenty clerks."—Chicago Record-Herald.

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**Uncle Sam's Victory In China**



JUST now the door of the far east, by reason of American participation in the Hankow-Szechuen railroad, is opened to the capital, trade and governmental influence of this country. The participation of the United States in the Chinese loan is on an equal basis with the British, German and French interests. The arrangement is a distinct victory for the Taft administration and for Secretary of State Knox.

On the face of the affair the first impression is that it is a brilliant diplomatic move, and the impression grows as the whole question develops. In a word, this move will prevent Europe from seizing the empire.

The initial act, or the entering wedge, as it is called, of American predominance takes the form of an allotment to bankers in New York city of one-quarter participation in a loan negotiated by the Chinese government for the construction of the Hankow-Szechuen railroad. The total amount of the loan is \$30,000,000, of which \$7,500,000 is to be taken by an American syndicate composed of the National City bank, the First National bank, J. P. Morgan & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. The sum, so small for Wall street, is truly a mere wedge, but the principle involved is considered of worldwide importance and opens the door for things far greater.

Americans are to have equal opportunity to supply material for both the Szechuen and the Canton lines and the branches. They will appoint subordinate engineers, and they will have also one-half of all future loans of the Szechuen railroad and its branches, with the corresponding advantages. Willard D. Straight, our consul general at Mukden, will represent the American financiers interested in the affair and arrange all the details in Pekin.

The novel and unusual feature of the transaction is that the United States government for the first time in its history officially backed a syndicate of private bankers and helped them in a profitable transaction. Some weeks ago the American ambassadors at London, Paris and Berlin were instructed by the state department to convey to the governments of England, France and Germany the intention of the American bankers to participate in the Chinese railway loan, then pending exclusively in Europe, basing the claim on an understanding arranged in Pekin several years ago by diplomats regarding the parceling out of future loans.

The state department has fought successfully the European group which sought to exclude American participation. The victory, the state department officials say, augurs well for the future.

State department officials do not hesitate to declare it was not the mere amount of money involved in the proposed loan that was at stake. It was a matter of principle. The question is a broad one, and the settlement arrived at in Pekin Aug. 17 indicates that the products of American industries will be used in the construction of the road, and American engineers will assist in its supervision.

This relatively insignificant railway loan proved to be the critical incident to bring to a focus the international diplomatic game that powerful nations have been playing, with the vast, unknown Flouery Kingdom as the most magnificent spoils at stake since the days that Rome was annexing practically all the world to pay it tribute.

Egotistical.

Bobbis—What an egotistical fellow Talkalot is! When you are with him he expects you to be all ears. Slobbs—Yes, and you find him to be all "I's."—Philadelphia Record.

Judgment.

Never judge a town by the size of the type with which its name is printed on the map of a railroad that doesn't pass through it.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Assist yourself and heaven will assist you.—Latin Proverb.

**SELLING OSAGE LANDS**

Oklahoma's Last Indian Reservation Opened to Settlers.

GREAT NATIVE WILDERNESS.

Picturesque Hills and Prairies of the Osage Country Allotted in Severity and Thereby Opened to the Influx of the White Man—How the Land May Be Sold.

If there are persons who love the Osage Indian reservation for its streams, its hills, its forests and its broad prairies and feel the charm of its history and traditions and look upon it as almost the last remaining expanse of native wilderness, they should hasten to look upon it, as the old things and the old ways are soon to vanish forever. The lands, to which the Osages have fee simple title, have finally been allotted in severity and each Osage citizen has been given title to his allotment.

Old Villages Still in Use.

This does not mean that the Osages have abandoned their village camp life and are living on their individual lands. As a matter of fact the Osage lands generally are lying wild as they have since the beginning of time. Allotment, however, means the incoming of the white farmer with his industry and the turning of the grass grown, flower strewn acres into productive fields. Such lands as the Osage citizen cannot sell he will rent, and to that extent the entire reservation will be placed within reach of the white man.

There are 2,230 certified allottees in the Osage tribe, of which any one who failed to get his share of lands will be paid an equivalent in money. Each Osage has 637 acres of land. At first he was allowed to make three separate selections of 192 acres, any one of which he was permitted to designate as his homestead, to be inalienable for twenty-five years. Then he took a fourth selection of 169 acres, or a total of 640.

After the bestowal of all these riches it was found that there still remained untaken land of which the allotment commission made a per capita distribution amounting to seventeen acres.

Already white men are gathering on the horizon of the Osage country to spy out its resources and possibilities and real estate agents are opening offices in the different towns to engage in land traffic. It will be possible for an Osage citizen to sell all his land save his 192 acre homestead and amounting to 497 acres will be permitted in two ways.

One is that he may receive from the secretary of the interior a certificate of competency to manage his own affairs. For this certificate 175 Osage citizens have made application, of which twenty-eight have been submitted to the secretary of the interior, who approved twenty-five. The filing of applications will move more rapidly in a month or two, the secretary having asked that further applications be withheld until he has finished issuing the deeds to the surplus lands. All the homestead deeds are ready for delivery.

The surplus lands of the full bloods and the incompetents may be sold upon application if the secretary of the interior is convinced that the sale would be for the benefit of the owner.

The latter would be permitted to spend the money from the sale of his surplus lands only in such manner as would be approved by the commissioner of Indian affairs.—Pawhuska (Okla.) Cor. Kansas City Star.

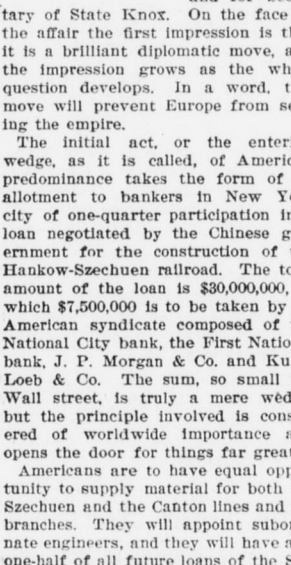
New Mail Catching Device.

Albert Hupp of Kansas City, Mo., has invented a device for catching mail pouches and delivering them from fast mail trains. The postoffice department has been experimenting with various devices for many years in the hope of finding an improvement over the old system of the iron arm extending from the door of the mail car to catch the pouches hung on a crane at the stations. Mr. Hupp has invented a collapsible tube device for the mail cars which, he says, has a capacity to conduct several pouches at a time from the station to the mail car. It delivers pouches into a receptacle without stopping the train. He is trying to interest the railroads and the postoffice department in the new invention.

Good and Simple.

Let it not be in any man's power to say truly of thee that thou art not simple or that thou art good, but let him be a liar whover shall think anything of this kind about thee, and this is altogether in thy power, for who is he that shall hinder thee from being good and simple?—Marcus Antoninus.

It should be used as a shield for defense rather than as a sword to wound others.—Fuller.



WILLARD D. STRAIGHT.

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**How Prof. Anderson Invented**

**Foods Shot from Guns**

He was seeking a way to break up starch granules, so the digestive juices could get to them.

Cooking or baking only begins to do that. No old-time method breaks up all of the granules.

So he conceived the idea of blasting those granules to pieces by an explosion of steam.

And these foods resulted—the most delicious, most digestible cereal foods ever created.

**Puffed Wheat—10c Puffed Rice—15c**

These are the foods invented by Prof. Anderson, and this is his curious process:

The whole wheat or rice kernels are put into sealed guns. Then the guns are revolved for sixty minutes in a heat of 550 degrees.

That fierce heat turns the moisture in the grain to steam, and the pressure becomes tremendous.

Each kernel, by the explosion, is puffed to eight times size. It is made four times as porous as bread.

It is made nut-like and crisp, ready to melt in the mouth.

They are made so enticing that children delight in them. Grown folks, too.

They are so irresistible that seventeen million dishes were consumed last month.

When will you find them out?

Then the guns are unsealed, and the steam explodes. Instantly every starch granule is blasted into a myriad particles.

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