Historical Society
City Hall

POLK COUNTY TIMEZER.

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MOTOR TIME TABLE.

Leaves Independence for Monmouth and Airlie—
7:00 a m 3:30 p m
Leaves Independnce for Monmouth and Dallas—
11:00 a m 7:15 p m
Leaves Monmouth for Airlie—
10 a m 3:50 p m
Leaves Monmouth for Dallas—
10:00 a m 7:20 p m
Leaves Airlie for Monmouth and Independence—
9:00 a m 5 p m
Leaves Dallas for Monmouth and Independence—
10:00 p m 8:30 p m.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

M. E. CHURCH.
Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school at 9:45. Epworth league at 6:30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.—H. N. Rounds, pastor.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.
Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school at 10. Epworth league at 6:30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.—L. C. Smith, pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school at 10. B. Y. P. U. at 6:30. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.—J. R. G. Russell, pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school at 10. Christian Endeavor at 6:30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.—W. T. Wardle, pastor.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.
Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school at 10. Christian Endeavor at 6:30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.—W. T. Matlock, pastor.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.
Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school at 10. Christian Endeavor at 6:30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.—A. A. Winter, pastor,
Preaching hours at 11 and 7:30.

ALL OVER THE HOUSE.

Ways In Which Tissue Paper May Be Used In the Household.

One would be surprised to know how many uses can be made of tissue paper, an article that abounds in most households, as the shops employ it extensively in packing delicate goods.

Probably few people have tested its merit as a pencil mark eraser, yet it serves the purpose admirably and on paper of some textures often acts more satisfactorily than the rubber eraser.

For cleaning and polishing glass of any description, from the fine lens of a pair of spectacles to the common window glass, tissue paper is unexcelled.

Bought fresh and new in packages of a hundred sheets of white and colored, it costs little, yet gives an added daintiness in many ways. It brightens bureau drawers, it makes a pretty wrapping for the small package that one often finds it necessary to carry, it adds far more to the effect of a present than ordinary paper and stuffed in waists and sleeves it prevents wrinkling and crushing when packed. Silk and lace that need pressing are protected by tissue paper, and wrinkled veils pressed under it emerge with renewed freshness.

Use the Broom Sometimes.

Although the carpet sweeper is a labor saving device, the carpet will need a thorough sweeping with a broom occasionally. Remove upholstered chairs and couches from the room if convenient, but if not cover them while sweeping. There is nothing so destructive to their beauty as to allow them to become covered with dust every sweeping day. Open the windows or doors and sweep with quick, firm strokes that will clean the carpet without injuring it. If the broom is dampened frequently, it will not raise a cloud of dust. Or a better plan would be to sprinkle salt over the carpet before sweeping. It cleanses the carpet beautifully and brightens the colors.

When the dust has settled, remove the covers from the furniture and dust the woodwork carefully. Use a soft feather duster for bric-a-brac and vases. A large square of cheesecloth is better for other articles. When the dust has settled on the walls, wrap a cloth about the brush part of the broom and wipe it off.

How to Clean a Plaster Cast.

A correspondent of a scientific journal says that a bust or statue can be most thoroughly cleaned provided it has not been painted, oiled or waxed by inverting it and filling it with water free from iron. The water is then allowed to filter through the plaster. After the filtering has been kept up for a sufficient time and the outside surface occasionally washed with water and a soft brush the plaster is allowed to dry. It is then found that all the dust has been wiped out of the pores of the cast, which is thus re-

WHEEL AND ITS WAY

OBSTACLES OF MANY KINDS WHICH IMPEDE ITS PROGRESS.

Good Roads a Mighty Force as a Civilizing Agent—Cost of Transportation Reduces Profits of Producer. Work For the Roadmaker.

One of the most instructive papers of the good roads convention in Buffalo in September was by Lewis M. Haupt, Philadelphia, member of the isthmian canal commission.

"Every forward turn of a wheel," he said, "is a revolution and typifies progress. It is immaterial whether it be a wagon wheel or a car wheel, a flywheel or a water wheel, a turbine or a propeller, a pinion or a pulley, a bicycle or a mobile. It is always fascinating to see the wheels go round.

"But behind the wheel to make it revolve there may be a crank; behind the crank there must be a motor; behind the motor an artisan; behind the artisan a capitalist; behind the capitalist an inventor; behind the inventor there is the great Creator of mind and matter, the incomprehensible God, the mainspring of all activities and possibilities.

"Intuitively the mind is carried back in the spirit of the days of old, when the prophet Ezekiel stood on the banks of the river Chebar, in the land of the Chaldeans, and, looking into the opened heavens, beheld the four living creatures which had the likeness of a man going upon wheels.

"'The appearance of the wheels and their work was like unto the color of beryl, and they four had one likeness, and their appearance and their work was, as it were, a wheel in the middle of a wheel. * * * The spirit of the living creature was in the wheels. And whithersoever the spirit was to go they went, thither was their spirit to go.'

"From that day to this the earth has trundled around her course in yearly laps, bearing to the children of the present century the fruition of this prophecy of the spirit and the wheels. Well may it be said today that everything goes upon wheels, but there are wheels and wheels. Some turn more easily than others and do more work at less cost, and thus we are brought directly into contact with the surface of roadway which the wheel harnesses as a practical question in economics, mechanics and physics.

"In addition to the wheel and its way there are obstacles of various kinds which impede its progress.

IMPASSABLE FOR WHEELS.

There may be a mountain in the path or cataract in the stream, a chasm in the plain, or it may be that rain has converted an earthen road into a slough, that a cyclone has drifted sand across a railway or a blizzard has filled a cut with snow.

"Such are a few of the contingencies which obstruct the highways of commerce and which it is the work of the engineer and roadmaker to remove where practicable.

"What better and more condensed instructions can be found for this than those which came from the prophet Isaiah as the voice of him that cleth from the wilderness of Asia, 'Prepare ye the way; make straight in the desert a highway for our God.'

"Today Russia is literally carrying out these specifications in extending her area of steel from the Baltic to the Japan sea that civilization may advance by the peaceful revolutions of the wheel and not by the arbitrament of the sword. * * * Roman roads subjugated and controlled the empire. Truly the wheel is mightier than the sword as a civilizing agent."

Following this preamble Mr. Haupt showed the relation of the rate of transportation to the profit to the producer and the influence severally of the highway, the railway and the artificial and national waterways in limiting or extending the market range. In conclusion he said:

"Very little of the 800,000,000 of tons of freight carried annually on the railroads of the United States has its origin on the line of the road, but must first be moved from farm, mine or forest over earth roads at an average cost of 25 cents per ton mile. If the average distance be but four miles the expense of transportation before delivery to the railroad would be $800,000,000, while the charge for distribution may swell this to over $1,000,000,000 annually, most of which goes to cover wear and tear.

"The cost of transportation on our common roads may be greatly diminished by reducing the resistances and improving the grades, alignment, surface and drainage. If reduced to even one-half the effect would be to double the area of the territory tributary to the railroads and so increase their tonnage as well as the margin available for transportation.

"As it costs much less to improve roads than to open branch railroads as feeders, it would be good policy on the part of railroads to unite with counties, townships and boroughs in developing systems of improved trunk roads with laterals as feeders to their own systems. Numerous precedents for such a policy exist in foreign countries, where the results have proved its wisdom and economy."

In the Sickroom.

Absolute cleanliness and tidiness are necessary in a sickroom. The furniture should be simple and capable of being easily cleansed. Avoid all kinds of woolen draperies and let the curtains be of white washable material. If possible, all medicines and the attendant paraphernalia should be kept out of sight of the patient in an adjoining room. Glasses, spoons, etc., should be washed as soon as used and placed ready for the time when they will again be needed.

Dining Room Decoration.

A recent idea is to form a border or semifrieze above a plate rail or bric-a-brac shelf in dining room or living room. Quite a pleasant effect was lately secured by an artistic decorator in a library by hanging a line of old prints just above the plate shelf. Another quite novel effect was secured in a dining room by a line of blue, red and white Japanese plates against deep yellow paper above the plate rail.

Oil the Machine.

Many a sewing machine fails to do as good work as it ought and might because it is not properly oiled and cleaned. When it gets gummed up—generally through the use of poor oil—a thorough oiling with kerosene, followed by careful wiping and then with an oiling with good sperm oil, will often greatly mend its way of running.

To Restore Tarnished Silver.

Tarnished silver may be restored to brightness by the application of oil used for polishing hardwood floors. The oil should be applied with a flannel cloth and the articles briskly rubbed afterward. Silver candlesticks and similar articles may be kept in good condition by occasionally rubbing them with flannel and a little floor oil.

A CAUSE OF INSANITY.

Some Startling Statistics That Form an Indictment of Alcohol.

That alcohol is a powerful influence for evil cannot be disclaimed even by those who advocate most earnestly its legitimate and intelligent employment. Apart from the effects of acute intoxication, says The Journal of the American Medical Association, the deleterious influence of long continued indulgence in alcohol is witnessed in chronic visceral changes principally of a degenerative character.

In speaking of the increase in the number of cases admitted during the year 1900 to the Royal Edinburgh asylum the physician superintendent, Dr. Clouston, in his annual report was unable to avoid the conclusion that this was due to a large extent to the excessive use of alcoholic stimulants during times of prosperity, attended with brisk trade and high wages.

The number of alcoholic insane admitted to the asylum has increased from an average of 15.5 per cent in the period between 1874 and 1888 to 21.5 per cent in the period between 1889 and 1898 and to 22.5 in 1899. Of 472 new cases received during the year 1900 drink was assigned as either the sole or contributory cause in 115, or about one-quarter of all. In the men alone eighty-one, or about one-half, were alcoholic patients. Besides, for every man in whom excessive drinking causes absolute insanity there are twenty in whom it injures the brain, blunts the moral sense and lessens the capacity for work in varying degree.

Dr. Clouston makes an earnest plea for legislative or state means for the diminution of alcoholism. He rightly contends that it is an irrational application of the doctrine of liberty to grant to every man the inalienable right to render himself a burden to others and a source of degradation and danger to the community.

MERE MEN.

Senator Frye of Maine and Senator Chandler of New Hampshire are both total abstainers.

Henry Asquith, M. P., former home secretary, is making a handsome income of £7,000 or £8,000 a year at his law practice.

A. J. Parker of Leominster, Mass., claims to be the first man who received rations from Clara Barton. This was in a southern hospital during the civil war.

Paderewski, the pianist, is a devotee of physical culture. It is not that he wishes to be made stouter or thinner, but has pure pleasure in the performance of feats of strength.

For the first time in fifty-three years Major Lucius Slade has just failed to lead the grand march in the Boston National Lancers' annual party for children. Feeble health kept him away.

Lord Roberts makes no secret of the fact that years ago his great march from Kabul to Kandahar was foretold to him by a fortune teller and that he was so impressed at the time that he had full faith in the prophecy.

Sir Alfred L. Jones of Liverpool is the largest individual shipowner in Great Britain, his firm's tonnage now amounting to over 400,000. He is a bachelor of fifty-five and began life at the lowest rung of the ladder.

Thomas A. Walker, a wealthy Hardin county (Ia.) stockman, landed in New York city in 1838 with but 24 cents and still possesses the identical 24 cents, which he will retain as a valuable heirloom for his children's children.

Stuart Robson, the actor, was once a page in the United States senate, his appointment having been due to the efforts of such distinguished southerners as John C. Calhoun, Jefferson Davis, Henry Clay, Robert Toombs and Alexander Stephens.

Reginald Claypole Vanderbilt, fourth and youngest son of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, attained his majority recently and under the provisions of his father's will came into absolute possession of a sum approximating $7,500,000. This legacy was independent of a trust fund of $20,000,000 in which the young man has a quarter interest for life.

BETWEEN HEATS.

T. L. Quimby has succeeded Frank G. Hall as treasurer of the New England Trotting Horse Breeders' association.

Young King, brother of Bingen, 2:06¼, owned by Charles Whittemore, South Natick, Mass., is dead. He was five years old.

It is said that Cresceus, 2:02¼, despite his long and arduous season's work, weighs twenty-five pounds more than he did last August.

John A. McKerron may be campaigned next season, but not until after he has made his endeavor to win the Boston cup for the third time.

Aniba, 2:23½, by Onward, will be raced on the snow at Toledo, O., this winter by John Casper. George H. Ketcham owns her and will breed her to Cresceus.

E. J. Trainter of Buffalo and Trainer W. L. Snow of Hornellsville, N. Y., both well known horsemen, are sojourning in California. It is reported that they are looking for racing material for 1902.

The trotter Austin, by Alcantara, Jr., is said to have trotted a trial half at Le Mars, Ia., in 1:05. He will be campaigned through the Great Western circuit next season by W. J. Conley, Jr., of Elk Point, S. D.

COLLEGE AND SCHOOL.

The University of Berlin is to be rebuilt, and a new site has already been chosen.

The average monthly salaries of men teachers in Illinois is $61.69 and of women $53.51.

The attorney general of Minnesota has ruled that the use of the Lord's Prayer in the public schools of that state is unconstitutional. This ruling is based on the following: "Nor shall any man be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship."

The Rev. L. E. Holden, president of the University of Wooster, O., which was recently burned, announces that a well known millionaire has promised to contribute $100,000 toward the rebuilding of the institution provided that $40,000 shall be raised in Wooster and $100,000 from outside sources.

THE BLACK DRAGON.

No doubt the emperor of China might have enjoyed that return to Peking very highly if he could only have lost the empress dowager somewhere on the road.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Probably there never was before in the history of the world so melancholy a "triumphal return" of a ruler to his capital as that which has just been executed by his majesty of China. So far as the empress dowager and her advisers are concerned, they are not proper objects for sympathy.—New York Times.

CONGRESSIONAL CUTS.

A large flow of language will of course have to subside before the water can be turned on in the isthmian canal.—Washington Star.

If the country could get a better grade of senators and congressmen by paying more for them, it would be true economy to increase the price.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The agitation has been renewed for the abolition of secret sessions of the United States senate. When did the senate hold a secret session that stayed secret?—Omaha Bee.

BREWERIES' EARNINGS.

One British Concern Paid $4,320,000 Duty In a Year.

Some idea of the quantity of malt liquors produced and sold in Great Britain, to take no note whatever of the imported beers sold and drank, may be gained from the annual reports which have lately been published of the two great brewing companies, Guinness and Alsopp, says the New York Commercial Advertiser.

Guinness paid as beer duty for the year £864,000, approximately $4,320,000. The item of income tax on the business amounted to £11,000 "extra," so the report reads. In addition £100,000 has been placed to the reserve fund, £30,000 to the depreciation fund, and a 9 per cent dividend, with a 4 per cent bonus added, has been paid. The sum of £48,562 was carried over as surplus.

The Alsopp report shows a deficiency and a decrease in the original value of the concern of nearly $10,000,000 on a capital of about $22,000,000. This is attributed partly to bad investments in "public houses," of which the company had as many as thirty-one, including some large hotels, and to an attempt to make lager beer, in which field the company found powerful competition in the importation of German beer. From these figures an idea may be obtained of the vast capital invested in beer and breweries in England, those named being only two of the companies engaged in the business, although they are the largest.

WELL ANSWERED.

Prohibition Paper's Reply to a Liquor Traffic Journal.

A paper published in the interest of the liquor traffic justifies the traffic on the ground that in this country alone it employs 364,000 persons and 1,800,000 people derive their support, as families of the former, directly from it. This liquor organ wishes to know what is to be done with this great army of 2,000,000 people in case the traffic is abolished. To which inquiry a Prohibition paper gives answer:

We would set them to raising grain and meat to fill the hungry mouths of the wives and the children of the patrons of the saloon.

We would employ them in the production of cotton, wool and hides and in making them into clothing, hats and caps, boots and shoes for those who on account of the saloon are never comfortably clad.

We would set them to felling trees and sawing them into lumber and making them into homes for those who live in hovels because the husband and father spends his wages for drink, if indeed his patronage of the saloon has not put him "out of a job."

We would keep them busy making carpets, furniture, pictures, pianos and organs, books and newspapers for the millions by whom on account of the drink most of these things are considered as luxuries intended only for saloon keepers and other fortunate people.

Lemonade.

The juice of a lemon in hot water on awakening in the morning is an excellent liver corrective, and for stout women it is better than any antifat medicine ever invented.

The Marlboroughs.

Sarah is a favorite name among the dukes of Marlborough, Sarah Jennings being the first Duchess of Marlborough.