PUTTING A BABY IN PAWN

Mother Soaks the Kid to Get its Father out of Jail

Hear first the tale of the one-year-old boy who was placed in a pawnshop as pledge for a loan secured by him mother from a pawnbroker in order to get the father of the child out of prison.

The names of the parties concerned cannot be given, for such was the promise made in return for the telling of the story. But the pawnbroker does business not ten minutes' walk from the city hall, and the story in all details is true.

The woman was trembling and there were tears in her eyes when she stepped beneath the sign of the three golden balls into the shop of the lender of money. In her arms she carried the child—a bright-eyed, pretty boy, who looked with eager curiosity around upon the many fascinating objects in the shop. Behind a counter was one of the strangest characters to be found in those gathering places of strange folk, the pawnshops. A physician by profession, for more than 25 years he had followed the pawnbroking business; and he is celebrated among his fellow tradesmen for his erudition and scholarly attainments. Also, he is a man of a warm heart, and many is the man and woman whom he has aided.

The woman told her story. Her husband was held in arrest for a minor offense, and $10 was the fine which, when paid, would make him a free man and restore him to his family. By reason of certain circumstances, she said, her husband would be able to secure a sum of money necessary to set her husband free? He would at once pay it back, with interest——

But she had nothing to leave in pledge for the amount.

At least, so she thought; but the pawnbroker, observing the loving manner in which she fondled the baby in her arms, and believing in the truth of the story, thought that she did have something upon which he might safely lend his money, and he said:

"I will advance the money—and you will leave the baby therein pledge for it."

The mother clutched at the infant spasmodically for a moment, glanced at the spectacled man behind the counter with frightened eyes and could not speak But as she looked at the man, her subtle feminine instincts at work, the fear faded from her eyes, and she held forth the child, kissed it, and placed it in the pawnbroker's arms. He put the child on the counter and gave the woman the sum agreed upon, and she hastened from the shop.

For an hour or more the baby remained in pawn. The broker gave it sundry articles from his varied stock to play with, and he says that the little chap was not trouble at all. He was good and was contented, and by and by father and mother returned together, the money was repaid and the child was released from pawn.

And the case is far from being a solitary one in the annals of pawnbroking in San Francisco. The writer heard of several other cases in which children have been temporarily left in pledge with pawnbrokers as securities for sums advanced to parents in some severe time of financial stress. There is no case on record in which those who pawned children have failed to return to redeem them. Pawnbrokers are undoubtedly as keen and as accurate judges of human nature and of the tales told by those who come for loans as any class of men in the world, not barring police court magistrates, and they knew when they advanced money on children left with them that they would be repaid at the appointed time. Still, it may come to pass some day that a child will not be redeemed. Then there will be a pretty story for the daily papers and a much embarrassed lender of money.

Weak Stomach.

A weak stomach is most frequently caused by the overworked and exhausted nervous system.

The power that runs the stomach is the nerve force sent to it from the brain through the nerves. When the nerves are weak or exhausted the supply of energy is insufficient and the action of the stomach is impaired, and results in imperfect digestion—dyspepsia.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine increases nerve force. It strengthens and builds up nerve tissue, gives vigor to the nerves and muscles of the stomach; this produces a healthy activity.

Nervine allays the inflammation, heals the membranes, and makes the stomach strong and healthy. There is nothing that so quickly gives energy to the whole system as Restorative Nervine.

"I can't say enough for Dr. Miles' Nervine. I don't know what it will do for others, but it certainly cured me of stomach trouble, and now I am as well as I ever was. Two physicians failed to relieve me, but in three or four days after taking Nervine I was much relieved. Four bottles made me a sound man, at the cost of $4.00." JAMES B. HART, Detroit, Mich.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it fails, he will refund your money.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

A New Jersey judge makes the following comments on Judge Taft's speech concerning the jury system in this country. He says:

"I agree with your paper that the juries in criminal cases in this country should not be abolished, at least during the present time. The morality of the jury box is about the same as the morality of the public at large, and we still have faith that the morality of the public at large is such that if cases are clearly presented and properly tried that there is no trouble about the jury coming to a righteous verdict. The trouble is in the procedure, and criminal procedure in this country has become a hissing and a byword. The protection thrown around the defendant in the way of absurd challenges to jurymen, in the way of exceptions to rulings upon evidence and to the charge of the court, in the way of appeal, and, worst of all, the tendency of upper courts to order new trials where a single mistake has been made in the court below, have made the prosecution of criminals unsatisfactory. The trouble is not with the jury, but with the procedure. New Jersey is celebrated for its administration of the criminal law. It is just as much unsatisfactory here as in many of the other states of the union.

"In the first place, the statutes exempt from jury duty physicians, druggists, members of the national guard, persons over 65 and others that I do not just now recall, which is a process by which many of those competent to serve are eliminated. Challenges by the defendant may be made for all sorts of reasons and for no reason at all—a further process of elimination of the best men. Any slight material error made by the trial judge in the admission or rejection of evidence, which nine times out of ten has no influence upon the result, brings about the reversal by the court above. The case a year or two afterward is sent back for trial, when the witnesses are either dead or have departed. The thing has become stale and conviction impossible. The lawyer for the defendant can have the case reviewed by taking a general exception to the charge in the court, and if any material error at all is found the case is reversed and sent back for a new trial. Counsel for the defendant can have the case reviewed in this way upon any exception, while the prosecution has no appeal. The court oftentimes unconsciously resolves all doubts in favor of the defendant on the admission or rejection of evidence and in his charge for fear of being reversed by the court above.

"In homicide cases in New Jersey even the expenses of a review are paid by the county, upon the application of the defendant. When the jury has convicted the prisoner and the writ of error is taken out to review the case the defendant may be admitted to bail, except in homicide cases, and is at liberty until the court above affirms the convictions below. When the convicted one has money enough to have the case reviewed (in cases less than homicide) his chances are good to escape entirely. As Mr. Taft says, the administration of criminal law in Great Britain is much better than ours. There there are no appeals allowed from the trial in the first court unless the judge presiding shall deem certain questions of law of sufficient importance to be reviewed. There should be an appeal, and if the court above them finds that substantial justice has been done there should be an affirmation of the verdict below. There should be a speedy review of all criminal cases, and every person convicted should not be admitted to bail, and should be in custody until his case is disposed of by the court above."

It is generally admitted that the man who invented the comic valentine might well have been in better business.

When the bubble bursts the financier looks like an ordinary thief.

WHAT A WIZARD CAN DO

Inoculates the Soil With Nitrogin and Doubles its Strength

Urban dwellers are comparatively unaware of the broadening scope of the department of agriculture, but from Canada to the cotton belt a grateful army of producers are profiting by the paternal and helping hand of Uncle Sam. The bureau of plant industry, through the researches of its noted pathologist, Dr. George T. Moore, has given to the public the secret of a discovery which will prove of incalculable value to the tillers of the soil. At a most trifling cost impoverished land is made fertile and highly productive through its "inoculation" with nitrogen. The laboratory experiments of Dr. Moore have been put to many practical tests throughout the United States which have shown wonderful results.

It is generally known that nitrogen composes nearly 70 per cent of the air that we breathe, and, also, that it is essential to plant life. Among the ancients, Pliny commented on the advantages of a rotation of crops. It was observed long ago that a large yield of grain could be obtained from a field in which the leguminous plants, such as peas, beans and alfalfa, has been raised during the previous year. Whilei n practice this fertilization was self-evident, the theory of its cause remained unsolved. Some years ago a German scientist concluded that the leguminosae absorbed nitrogen from the air and stored the surplus in the ground, much to its enrichment. He also noticed that certain small white nodules on the root of the plant varied in size proportionate to the vigor of the plant. Submitting some of these nodules to a microscopical examination, he discovered that they were swarming with bacteria, and that these organisms were possessed of the power of absorbing nitrogen and conveying it into the ground.

Prof. Nobbe of Germany foresaw the commercial possibilities of placing on the market a variety of cultured bacteria that would develop nitrogenous nodules on leguminous plants which would intensify their powers of fertilization. He succeeded in breeding bacteria in his laboratory, and placed his cultures on the market, giving them the name nitrogen. Unfortunately for Nobbe, it was found that while these bacteria were saturated with nitrogen, their infusion of that element into the soil was of short-lived benefit. They had literally been overfed with nitrogen, and had become so enervated that they had lost their inherent power of fixing nitrogen, and utterly failed to nitrify the land.

In the laboratory of plant physiology at Washington Dr. Moore conducted a series of experiments, beginning where Professor Nobbe had come to a halt. He developed a type of bacteria possessing from five to ten times the "nitrogen-fixing power" of those contained in the normal state. These useful germs were imbued with habits of vigorous self-reliance, and unlike the satiated, pampered bacteria of Prof. Nobbe, proceeded hungrily to absorb the much desired nitrogen, conveying it into the ground. Dr. Moore was again gratified by the first results of "inoculation" on a practical scale. Various legumes, peas, beans, clover and alfalfa, were impregnated with these invigorated germs, and rapidly developed large tubercles, while the plants grew to unusual size and productiveness. The phenomenal, fictional "Food for the Gods" so voluminously although graphically described by H. G. Wells in his book of that name, had its counterpart in real life in the results derived from this wonderful fertilizing agent.

Dr. Moore, having prepared a liquid swarming with bacteria, desired to find a more convenient medium by which he could ship his germs. He promptly utilized cotton as an absorbent, and, having saturated this substance with bacterial cultures, he dried the germ-charged texture, and found that his invention was in proper condition for transmission through the mails.

The department of agriculture is now distributing this marvelous fertilizer throughout the entire country. It is sent in three packages marked 1, 2 and 3, and accompained with most explicit directions. Package No. 2 consists of a small quantity of cotton containing millions of dried, though virile, germs. Packets 1 and 3 contain the food, or media, through which the farmer is enabled to propagate these desirable bacteria.

The contents of packet 1, composed of granulated sugar, potassium phosphate and magnesium sulphate, are carefully dissolved in a gallon of clean water. The germ-saturated cotton in the second package is then dropped into the solution, which, in a covered tub, is set in a warm place, where the temperature is not above blood heat. After 24 hours, ammonium phosphate, contained in package 3, is added to the solution, and in about 20 hours the preparation is ready for use.

The next step is to inoculate the seed. This is moistened with the solution and dried in a shady place, thereby giving new life.

The innoculation of the soil is at the same time effected by thoroughly moistening some fresh earth, which is then mixed with from four to five times its bulk of soil. This nitrogenized soil is then spread thinly over the ground which is to be planted. It is then plowed in and harrowed after the fashion of ordinary fertilizers.

These "inoculation packets" are of pocket size and only cost the government 4 cents apiece to distribute, while the treatment amounts to less than 1 cent an acre. The farmer is saved from $30 to $40 per acre, according to the estimates of its equivalent in fertilizers.

Throughout the United States agriculturists are awakened to an appreciation of the wonderful success achieved by this new process. Inoculated clover was multiplied twenty-fold in one crop, the legume leaving the ground many times more fertile. According to official analyses, a crop of inoculated, crimson clover left 4.3 pounds of nitrogen to the acre.

Millions of dollars in profit annually have commenced to flow to the pockets of the producers as a result of this discovery of Dr. Moore. In return for his altruistic labors he receives a salary of but $2700 a year, and yet he relinquished a fortune that the common people of his country might have the advantage, and, having deeded his patent to them in the trust of the department of agriculture, he has further shielded his beneficiaries from the extortions of a new monopoly. There is an altruist in public service worthy the name!—Harold French, in San Francisco Chronicle.

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Six horse power upright wood saw outfit. Good as new.

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1w Salem R. F. D. No. 4.

OVER IN OLD POLK

A Friend Writes About Places Where Real Prosperity Exists

I was attracted by your write-up of West Salem of a few days ago, but think you should have continued your travels a little further up the river and see where they do things, where prosperity really begins in old Polk. If you should meet Tom Holman, he might take time to show you his hop yard, peach and cherry orchard, and I can assure you they are all worth inspection. Then you could meet W. M. Chamberlain, who has one-half block right in the city of Eola where he keeps bees and poultry. He has a lot of fine fruit which on account of his wife's health he will sell very cheap. A little further on you come to B. I. Ferguson, who has bees and fruit. From 1½ acres of cherries he made $800 this season, and he has 1000 two-year-old trees that are as fine as ever grew. He has sold 1000 pounds of honey already this season. His wife told me that they took 96 pounds from two hives.

A little farther up the road you come to the farm of Henry Brophy. He is one of the best, and most favorably known men in Salem a few years ago. He is another one that has made a success of his farm. He is working thirteen men just now and keeping them busy, spraying his 46 acres of hops and housing more than 200 tons of fine hay in the four large barns on his ranch.

J. H. Forrest, who used to team in Salem, finds life on the farm far more congenial and profitable. He has 150 acres of barley and oats that are now about ready for the scythe. He is anxious for a baler to press a large crop of good hay before harvest begins in earnest.

T. C. Gosser, late of Washington, where he was engaged in the fish and oyster business, has 100 acres of fine hill land, and seems prosperous and very happy, with his pleasant wife and large family of boys and girls.

The next place on the road you will find Thos. Brunk, with an 845-acre farm. He raises grain, hay and stock. Hogs, sheep, goats and chickens are his specialties. Mr. Brunk has been in poor health for some time, consequently is not fitting any of his stock for the Lewis and Clarrk fair, which I regard as a pubic misfortune for Oregon, as he has on his ranch some of the best blood and finest specimens of the different breeds to be found in the whole country. R. H.

Sickening Shivering Fits

of ague and malaria, can be relieved and cured with Electric Bitters. This is a pure, tonic medicine; of especial benefit in malaria, for it exerts a true curative influence on the disease, driving it entirely out of the system. It is much to be preferred to quinine, having none of this drug's bad after-effects E. S. Munday, of Henrietta, Tex., writes: "My brother was very low with malarial fever and jaundice, till he took Electric Bitters, which saved his life. At J. C. Perry's drug store; price 50c guaranteed.

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Original and Only Genuine. SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co. Mention this paper. Madison Square, PHILA., PA.

WESTON NORMAL CLOSED

Referendum Cut Out the Appropriation and the Directors Think it Best

At a meeting of the regents of Weston normal school which will be held in this city tomorrow night, an order will be issued to close the school and a custodian will then be appointed to have charge of the property. This has been decided upon in advance of the meeting by the members of the board of regents, as it has become evident that the people who have given notes for the support of the school did so under a misunderstanding, and it will be impossible for the regents to secure funds with which to keep the school open.

The notes given were signed as a mere matter of collateral or backing for the regents, in securing funds, with the understanding that they were never to be paid. It now becomes necessary for the regents to place these notes in the bank and draw upon them immediately, thus making them payable to the banks, should the referendum vote cut out the appropriation for the normals and a number of the signers of the notes have objected to this, so the only thing to do is to close the school according to the regents, best judgment.

It is to be regretted that the school must close, as it is now at the beginning of its most promising year. A class of over 30 would have been graduated next year and applications from students in every county in eastern Oregon have been received by President French, who is working very zealously for the school.—East Oregonian.

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Reduction Sale of Muslin Underwear

Muslin drawers worth 40c, for 25c
Muslin drawers worth 50c, for 39c
Muslin drawers worth 75c, for 60c
Muslin drawers worth $1.00, for 80c
All $2 skirts for $1.60.
75c or $1 chemise for 50c.
Corset covers worth 40c, for 25c
Corset covers worth 50c, for 39c
Corset covers worth 75c, for 60c
Corset covers worth $1.00, for 75c
All $1.25 nightgowns for 98c.
$1.75 skirt chemise for $1.35.

Baby Clothes at Reduced Prices

Baby dresses, 40c grade for 25c
Baby dresses, 50c grade for 39c
Baby dresses, 75c grade for 50c
Baby dresses, $1.25 grade for 98c
Baby robes, $1.65 grade for $1.20
Baby skirts, 50c grade for 39c
Baby skirts, 75c grade for 50c
Baby robes, $1.25 grade for 98c

BABY SKIRTS, DRESS OR ROBE FROM 25c UPWARDS.

Reduced prices on Millinery; cleaning up of the season. We will not carry any goods over. So our former low prices are now still lower. A nice line of trimmed hats to select from; also flowers, foliage, buckles and all hat trimmings.

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