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Insures healthful and delicious food for every home—every day

Safeguards your food against alum and phosphate of lime

## STORIES FROM THE CITY BY THE LAKES

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—The parade of the unemployed in Chicago was significant but nothing more. There's no denying that there still are a great many reduced payrolls, many factories throughout the west as well as east running on short time, many jobbing houses that are on retrenchment basis. All over Illinois, for instance, the factories are either shut down, on short time or else chiefly filling old orders. Freight earnings of railroads are falling off rapidly. Manufacturers, jobbers and merchants have not recovered buoyancy; they are keeping within their own resources, for during the recent financial flurry the banks, hampered by the inelastic, outgrown currency system and in self-protection, required payment of loans at a rate that caused hardship all along the line. The recent agreement of the currency plan embracing all of the needed features of elasticity and greater security now promises to bring to pass some serious consideration by congress of the financial question. When congressmen begin hearing from the business men, which includes farmers and stockmen, in their districts and states, it is a safe forecast that they will really take up for adoption this currency measure that has such a hallmark of careful preparation. When bankers disagreed, senators and representatives declared the solution of the question was "too much for them."

Some 115,000 tons of the wool from farms and sheep ranches as far west as Rocky Mountain slopes curiously enough was whirled past Chicago in 1906 to mills in the east, where "it went right in and turned around" and came right back west again, at least 25,000,000 yards of it did. It just shows that this country is still young, hasn't got down to business yet, for the matter of freight on the wool to eastern mills and on the cloth marketed from Chicago is an item of \$262,500 for that year. The total production of wool in the United States in 1906 was 235,815,730 pounds, of which 77 per cent was shorn in the west and southwest. The fact that no big wool-on mills have been started near the big woolen goods market was recently commented on by W. H. Mann, industrial commissioner of Chicago. "Wool freights from Billings, Mont., to Boston are \$1.70 to Chicago, \$1.25; a difference of 55 cents a hundred-weight," he said. "Cleaning reduces the weight of wool about one-half, so there would be a profit to wool growers and manufacturers of \$25 a ton, which is 6 per cent on \$41,667, in just the saving on freight."

The European court and marquis and duke has taken \$900,000,000 from the United States to say nothing of the charming and wealthy young women who won the titles of countess or marquise or duchess, according to a stirring appeal to the Illi-

nois branch of the Consumers' League, in national convention here, made by Dr. Edward A. Steiner. He added that foreign titles seem to be indispensable to America regardless of price. This all came out in the discussion of the immigration problem, when he denied that immigration draws money out of the country toward support of foreign governments for, he said, the money taken in that way was infinitesimal compared with the cost of the foreign titles, although he unkindly intimated that counts and the marquises and the dukes were of very much less value to the United States than was the immigrant. "We might learn much from the immigrant," he said. "I wish we might get from the southern Slavs the spirit of virtue and from all of them the spirit of reverence. The average immigrant is quite as human as we are, but we must know them better. There is no danger of their lowering our standard of living."

An interesting bit of a state's history is involved in the solution of the keystone problem of the Lakes-to-the-Gulf Deep Waterway project—that in Illinois, where it is proposed to spend \$20,000,000 to join the Chicago drainage canal and the Mississippi river. Pending the solution of this problem, any appropriation by congress will be delayed until the next session. Prior to 1848 the constitution of the state permitted internal improvements at state expense and during those days the Illinois and Michigan canal, among other things, was constructed at large cost and with financial hardship to the young commonwealth. After this lesson, the constitution was amended so that for sixty years it has prohibited internal improvements and has been notice to private enterprise that it need not expect the state's competition. Under these conditions the waterpower along the route of the waterway was developed by the Economy Light & Power company, which owns both banks of the Desplaines river. Now that the state plans, by another constitutional amendment, way bonds it finds that the waterway bonds its funds that the waterpower is taken, but that half a million dollars of investment is already tendered by the Economy company for waterway uses, the dam being provided with the lock required for that for sixty years had refused a navigable stream. The company's rights to property deemed to it cannot be denied, but the situation has created a new problem to be judicially solved. There will be no organized opposition to a constitutional amendment which will enable the state to undertake the waterway link to the Mississippi; in fact every force is united in favor of the amendment, for Illinois is no longer young. The state of New York has provided \$100,000,000 for a canal. With the amendment assured more than half the cost of the Lakes-to-the-Gulf

project will have been defrayed by Illinois and Chicago.

Three square meals a day for Chicago's hungry 2,300,000 people has become a pressing problem in economics, for the city has outgrown its producing area. As result the cost of the transportation and distribution of garden and farm produce has become too large a factor in housewives' expenses and of late investigation has been made of the neglected sand-soils in Michigan, for if they will produce the potatoes, berries and garden truck, and will pasture livestock it will mean a big saving. Soil experts of the government recently reported that each of the various Michigan soils was particularly adapted to some line of farming or gardening, which will mean a new era for the neglected cutover region which once was forest abandoned to the lumbermen, who discouraged settlement. Experiments have proved that conditions for clover and winter feed for livestock are so good that large ranches are being established and in time cattle, sheep and hogs in large numbers will be brought across old Lake Michigan cool, well watered and fed, to the stock yards. The lake route also gives promise of cheaper transportation for the "green stuff" and the vegetables, fruits and dairy produce that Chicago gulps down in enormous quantities each day. Already lake transportation companies cannot build boats fast enough. One plan to end the congestion of famous South Water street is to establish three markets—one on the north side, one on the south side, and another down town, accessible to the Chicago river.

"The Scientific Cost of a Snow-storm or How Much a Large City Ought to Spend for Winter Street Cleaning" is the subject of some startling figures just launched by the deputy commissioner of public works of Chicago. Most municipalities know to their sorrow how much money is actually spent for this purpose every winter and how much of "the beautiful" is annually left to turn to slush and ice on the streets. It remained for the Chicago expert to determine the theoretical cost of picking up a blizzard and unceremoniously dumping it outside the city limits. He based his estimates on the last storm in Chicago and this is how he worked it: "The factors in the problem are 1,500 miles of improved streets in the city, averaging 48 feet in width each, and covered (if the weatherman is to be credited) with ten inches of snow. This gives, by simple arithmetic, a total of 11,738,333 cubic yards of snow to be removed if we had an ideal street-cleaning service. The cubic yards, and a team will haul five cubic yards, and a team will haul five loads a day. Therefore, by a little more simple arithmetic we ascertain that it would take 469,333, 1-3 teams one day to carry off the snow. The department has to pay for the services of a team and driver \$5 a day. Five times 469,333 1-3 makes \$2,346,666.33 as the cost of teams to cart away the last snowstorm from the improved streets. Then if you want to go still further and count in the number of men necessary to scrape, sweep and shovel the snow, and the average wage per day! Here the expert paused to get a scratch pad and when his audience tiptoed softly out of the room he was busy figuring on the annual cost of a January thaw, based on an estimate of 4,672,848 wet feet in the city and one case of grippe to every thousand feet."

In Japan's peaceful conquest she needs the United States as an ally, according to C. V. Hibbard, national Y. M. C. A. secretary of Japanese work in Korea and Japan, in a lecture here. The treaty of peace which ended to Japan a great territory in Manchuria, was due chiefly to the intervention of the United States, but Japan was not satisfied. "It expected a large war indemnity which it did not get, and absolute possession of Korea and Manchuria," he said. "The nation was disappointed and the result was resentment of the Japanese people against the United States. But the leaders are beginning to see that this country was Japan's friend, that if the war had been protracted the Japanese army must have fallen back. Those who financed the war know this. They know there was no excuse for conflict with the United States, and they know that the problems of peace are a powerful argument for friendly relations. The leaders were quick to realize the possibilities in the vast undeveloped tracts sparsely populated, but rich in natural resources, which were acquired and they are applying modern methods in developing them."

**CASTORIA.**  
The Kid You Saw Always Bought  
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

## A NEW BRAND OF SPRING LAMB

If you dine at a well known New York hotel during the coming spring lamb season, says the Washington, D. C., Dispatch, you will find on the bill of fare a new kind of meat which epicure d'elare excels anything in the meat line that ever grew on a hoof except the incomparable Rocky Mountain sheep. It is even better, so "Buffalo" Jones declares, that bear liver, which President Roosevelt asserts is the finest morsel of meat he ever ate.

"Buffalo" Jones is a character in the Rocky Mountains who earned his sobriquet in Kansas years ago when the Union Pacific was building and he supplied the commissary with buffalo meat. This morning he was before the house committee on agriculture and interested that body in stories of his various hybrid experiments with animals on a ranch in the public domain on the north bank of the Grand Canyon in Arizona.

The new kind of spring lamb which Jones has produced is a cross between the Persian sheep and the domestic specimen. The Persian sheep is a sturdy animal and is able to stand cold and hardships which generally kill American sheep in great flocks. The offspring of this sheep with the American specimen inherits the hardy characteristics of the Persian.

Jones maintains that the meat of the hybrid has none of the taste of mutton, but is more like venison and superior to anything except the Rocky Mountain sheep. He has orders for 1000 of these lambs next spring from a New York hotel to be delivered at the rate of 50 a week.

Jones also told the committee about his experiments in producing the catalo. Most people never heard of a catalo; most of the members of the committee on agriculture never hear of one. A catalo is a cross between a buffalo bull and a galloway cow. Thus far Jones has been able to produce only heifer catalos, but his experiments are only in their beginning.

The meat of the catalo is said to be delicious, but the animal's chief value is the hide, which, when much like that of its paternal ancestor is never, theless of long silky fiber and suited to making the now priceless buffalo robes. Jones told the committee he had sold some specimens of the catalo robes as high as \$200 each.

Beside the animal is much sturdier and larger than the domestic cow and Mr. Jones believes that there is a great future in the breeding. All that he asked the committee to do was to include in its bill an appropriation to enable him to construct a fence on the reserve where he has his ranch by permission of the agricultural department in order that his animals may not stray away.

## NO LONGER NEED TROOPS

Washington, Jan. 30.—Senator Nixon, of Nevada, is authority for the announcement that the troops now camped at Goldfield will not be needed at the end of two weeks. He so informed President Roosevelt today, adding that the state constabulary is being hastily organized.

**A Higher Health Level.**  
"I have reached a higher health level since I began using Dr. King's New Life Pills," writes Jacob Springer, of West Franklin, Maine. "They keep my stomach, liver and bowels working just right." If these pills disappoint you on trial, money will be refunded at J. C. Perry's drug store; 25c.

**Weeds Worth Millions.**  
New Zealand flax is one of a number of wild weeds that yield their gatherers great wealth. The flax, the strongest known, grows wild in marshes. When it is cultivated it dwindles and its fibres become brittle and valueless.

Indian hemp grows wild, and out of it hashish, or keef, is made. Keef looks like flakes of chopped straw. It is smoked in a pipe; it is eaten on liver; it is drunk in water; it produces an intense, a delicious happiness, and among orientals it takes the place of beer and whiskey.

The most valuable weed of all the wild growths is the seaweed. The nitrate beds of South America, yield something like \$45,000,000 a year, are nothing but beds of seaweed decomposed.—Columbus Dispatch.

## TO DEAL WITH FIGHTING RAMS

Let Them Work Off Their Bad Temper, Disabled from Doing Harm.

(Dr. Arbuckle's Letter in American Sheep Breeder.)

When you take the rams out of the flocks and bring them into the lots at the barns you are apt to see some stiff fights. Every ram thinks he is the boss and he is determined to clean up the other fellows. It might be funny if it did not so often result in fatalities. So many rams are killed at this season. No animals fight with more obstinacy. It is very important to know how to handle these rambunctious chaps. Two methods have given good success. One is to put them in very small pens, so that they cannot run back far enough to cause great injury and keep them thus until they have become friends. The other method has given universal satisfaction. Tie the rams together two and two with short pieces of rope. Thus hampered no one ram is free enough to land a very hard blow on any of his opponents. After a week or more they may be loosed, and they will graze together in peace.

I recall a very amusing experience in connection with this method a few years since. A widow, who handled Dorsets, wrote me in great distress that her rams were fighting all the time; two had been killed and several injured, and she had fastened them up in the stable to keep them through the winter.

I wrote her of this plan, but she did not think it would work—thought I was joking. In the early spring I was passing her station and stopped to see her sheep. I was surprised to find her rams all penned up in small rail pens with just room enough to move around conveniently, and they surely did look haggard and mad and mean. After I had had one look at one sullen chap with depressed countenance and bloodshot eyes I declared I would set them free. She declared they would kill each other. I told her I would be responsible for all losses if she furnished good ropes and a man to catch the wrathful rascals for me. After deliberation she agreed. We proceeded to the barnyard, and selecting two fellows that seemed equally ugly and vicious I ordered them brought forth. I fastened the rope on the neck of the first one and as I waited for his comrade to be brought up I saw him preparing for battle. It was hard to hold those two rams until we got the ropes tied, and then let them go. We mounted the fence to see the fun. A good lurch in the ribs and all the latent ire that belongs to a caged Dorset ram was aroused. He stood on his hind feet and pawed the other ram in the face, where upon the assaulted ram smote him in the belly, and down he went on his back, while the ram that struck him was dragged down with him. They wallowed about in the dust for some minutes, not being able to agree on the exact moment of rising. Meanwhile their anger was waxing hot. When they did get to their feet they were frothing at the mouth and speaking murder from their lurid eyes. Both tried to run back, and simultaneously the ropes cut their wind off and they fell to their knees, to rise pawing wildly at each other, when in desperation one started to run away, but this he couldn't do without the other's consent. Finally they festooned themselves around a gate post, and we went after the others. In a few minutes we had five pairs of tumbling writhing creatures out there in the barnyard. I remember one queer pair did a most peculiar stunt. The one was a small chap that seemed paralyzed with fear when he found he was yoked to a vicious monster (and he did the wisest thing of all—he just lay down. The big one couldn't pull him up because it choked him down, and after several yanks he backed up to the prostrate ram and sat down on him, and there they remained in that most dramatic posture for many minutes. Meantime other things were transpiring in other quarters. Down there by the gate post the first two had drawn up articles of agreement between themselves, but they could not resist the temptation to land on an another struggling pair that were approaching. They, strange to say, backed together; it was noble to act once in concert; but they did not count together, for as they rushed to the attack one launched himself into the air like a catapult, but before the other got started he had reached the end of his rope and came down ignominiously a few inches short of his mark. It was rich. In 20 minutes the scrimmage was over and they were either grazing quietly together or lying down crosswise or standing in silence and peace un-

der the shade of some tree, ropes did their work and no were killed. If you have tried this plan, try it. It will and then you may have a real laugh.

## JAPS RENT "A TEA RANG"

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 30.—The presence at Port Crescent in this county, this state, of a so-called ranch on which 500 Japanese are expected to be settled within weeks, has caused concern among army officers, who have learned of the fact.

The Japanese have rented acres from the Puget Sound Timber Company, and all preparations for the establishment of a colony are completed.

An army officer, who wishes name kept secret, declared in an interview yesterday that the location of the colony was of the strategic importance to an invader.

It is expected, as is the case where that the Japanese who on the "farm" will be exposed. They will be in a position to take offensive on the least notice, being the fort guarding the entrance to the Sound. They can guide landing party, and are a menace to the submarine defense because of their ability to sever the wires by which the explosives are discharged.

## "THE CAT'S AWAY" MICE WILL PLAY

Rome, Jan. 30.—The Italian government has been compelled to increase the staff of police and judicial officials in Sicily and the southern provinces in consequence of the increase of domestic crimes and ration suits. The increase is attributed to the return of Italian emigrants during the last months and the discovery by returned immigrants that their wives, sisters and daughters had been guilty of intrigues in the sense.

## KILLED BY A FALLING STUMP

Bellingham, Wash., Jan. 30.—Nest White was instantly killed by a falling stump that blew over and struck him. White was 31 years of age and a son of a pioneer family in this county. His mother, Mrs. Otto Bought, came to Bellingham 25 years ago.

White, at the time of the accident, was hauling shingle bolts. He drove along a road on his property, a fierce gust of wind sweeping in from the bay toppled over a large stump just as the sled load of shingles was passing. His body was some time later, crushed almost beyond recognition.

## HAS A CURFEW ORDINANCE

San Francisco, Jan. 30.—The San Francisco Promotion Association has with the board of supervisors adopted a curfew law prepared and endorsed by the association. It provides that minors under the age of 16 years shall be prohibited from loitering, wandering, strolling, playing in or about the streets, squares, streets, avenues, squares or parks of the city, accompanied by parents, guardians or other person having proper authority. The time limit is placed at 6 o'clock in the summer and 8 o'clock during the winter. It does not prevent children from going to school. The punishment is \$100 or imprisonment in the county jail for a period not exceeding 30 days.

**China Preparing for War.**  
Peking, Jan. 30.—There is great activity in military circles here. It is rushing war munitions to the front where they will be most available. The event that an attempt is made to invade the center of the island territory. Troops are also being moved in a quiet way to strategic points.