

It makes you
long for
dinner time

CALUMET BAKING POWDER

Best for flaky pastry,
wholesome bread and biscuit—
best for crisp cookies—
best for delicious cakes, tooth-
some muffins, doughnuts that
will melt in your mouth.

Everything you make well,
it will help to make better,
because it's "best by test."

Anybody can cook well if they use
Calumet Baking Powder. Failure with
it is almost impossible.
It is chemically correct and makes
Pure, Wholesome Food.

Price is Moderate



HE SAW THE SIGN.

Cause of the Smashup as Told by the
Old Darky Driver.

The old darky was suing the railroad
company for damages. The man con-
tended that, not being warned by whistle
or engine bell, he had started to
drive his rig across the company's
track when a shunted box car of said
company crashed into his outfit, caus-
ing the death of the horse, loss of the
wagon and minor injuries to himself.
After the prosecution had closed its
side of the case the company's lawyer
called the old darky to the stand and
went at him.

"Mr. Lamson," he began, "your rig
was struck by the box car in full day-
light, was it not?"

"I fink dar was some clouds ovahead,
suh," answered the caviling witness.
"Never mind the clouds! And only
a few days before this accident the
railroad company had put a new sign
at that crossing?"

"Dar was a sign dar, yaas, suh!"

"And didn't that sign say: 'Stop!'
Look! Listen?"

"Now, dar am de whole accusation
ub de trouble!" declared the darky,
with animation. "If dat 'Stop' sign
hadn't caught dis chile's eye jes' 's
Ah war square on dat track, dar would-
n't 'a' been no smashup!"—Bohemian.

THE DEADLY UNDERTOW.

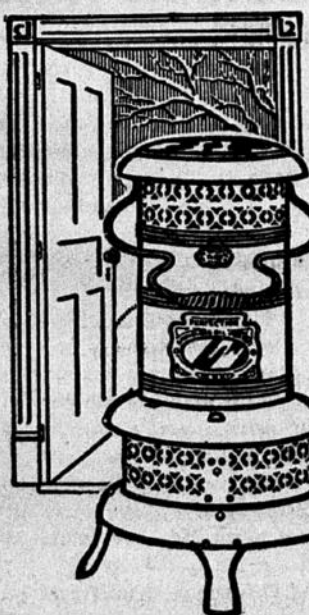
What to Do When Caught in the
Treacherous Currents.

Those deadly undertows which so
often prove fatal to swimmers are pro-
duced by tides and coast currents. The
former only carry out at ebb tide; the
latter usually zigzag along the shore.

"If you are a robust swimmer," said
a professor of the art, "you can gen-
erally overcome them by quick, alert
strokes. If, however, you do not at
once succeed don't persevere, for this
is one of the exceptions to the rule
about perseverance. Stop fighting be-
fore exhaustion comes and go with the
tide or current. By resting a short
time, floating or swimming leisurely,
you will have time to take your bear-
ings and either make another attempt
or call for assistance.

"Sometimes you will find the under-
tow runs parallel to the shore. You
may then let yourself be carried along
with the certainty that before long it
will twist inshore, when a short spurt
will bring you to safety."—Cassell's
Journal.

Whether a knave or a fool can do the
greater harm is one of the questions
which twenty centuries of experience
has not fully determined.—Dallas
News.



Where the Door Opens Constantly

You can quickly heat and keep
cozy the draughty hall or cold room—
no matter what the weather conditions
are—and if you only knew how much
real comfort you can have from a

PERFECTION Oil Heater

(Equipped with Smokeless Device)

you wouldn't be without one another hour. Turn the wick as high
or as low as you please—there's no danger—no smoke—no smell
—just direct intense heat—that's because of the smokeless device.
Beautifully finished in nickel and japan—orna-
mental anywhere. The brass font holds 4 quarts, giving
heat for 9 hours. It is light in weight—easily
carried from room to room. Every heater warranted.

The **Rayo Lamp** meets the need of the
student—a bright,
steady light—ideal to read or
study by. Made of brass—nickel plated, latest im-
proved central draft burner. Every lamp warranted.
If your dealer does not carry Perfection Oil Heater
and Rayo Lamp write our nearest agency.
STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(Incorporated)



BOOZE DRINKING AND BAD COMPANY

TOUCHING PLEA OF O'BRIEN'S
COUNSEL AND CHARGE OF
JUDGE KNEESHAW

AWFUL ARRANGEMENT OF LI-
QUOR EVIL AND LAXITY OF
PARENTAL INTEREST

A BIT OF OFFICIAL RECORD THAT
SHOULD BE READ BY
ALL

The remarks of Attorney J. P. Commy, a graduate of the North Dakota university, and of Judge W. J. Kneeshaw on the occasion of the sentencing of James O'Brien of Neche to life imprisonment in the penitentiary will be of interest. Before passing sentence Judge Kneeshaw said:

"You are accused of murder in the first degree for the murder of Arthur LeClaire on Dec. 22, in the town of Neche, with malice aforethought, with premeditated design to effect the death of Arthur LeClaire; then and there assaulted and beat him with a hatchet from which he died. Have you any reason why the court should not pass sentence upon you?"

Plea For O'Brien

J. P. Commy, counsel for defendant, in reply, said:

"At this time, before sentence is pronounced, we wish to say a few words. We know just the position in which the court is placed in this case according to the law. However, we throw ourselves upon the mercy of the court and ask for clemency. Consider the character of the accused. He is not a hardened and unfeeling criminal. We do not mean that there should be no punishment for crime, on account of the tender age—but we do feel that in this case where a boy has confessed. In such a case, your honor, we believe that there is due clemency from this court. However, now that matters have been placed before you in their true light, that the accused stands before you readily, bear in mind the youthfulness of the lad—life is sweet to him—and the heartrendings of his parents. Extend to him all the clemency in your power. This confession was not given to obtain the mercy of the court. It was given by James O'Brien with the purpose of raising the shadow of doubt, if there was any, from others and to prevent any further torture to his parents. On the circumstances surrounding the crime let me dwell. Let me introduce to you the surroundings which have assailed the life of the accused, the bars and saloons of Gretna, the one necessary qualification being the price. How easy to pass from one station to the other. Think of the temptations which surround your life, of the temptations of any boy at the age of 16. How easy then it was to fall to the temptation, while robbed of his senses from the unlawful administration of others. While we ask for clemency we know the position in which the court is placed. His confession was made to free all others on whom the shadow of doubt might rest."

Court to the Accused

Judge Kneeshaw said to James O'Brien:

"The law of the state when a defendant pleads guilty to a charge of murder provides that if he pleads guilty to murder in the second degree it then devolves into murder and the court may then examine witnesses in order to inquire into the enormity of the crime, or he may call in a jury to pass on the punishment, or he may refuse to pass on the plea, and submit the case to a jury. In this case I have decided to receive the plea of guilty in the first degree and I will say that by so doing I have been placed in a very trying position. You, James O'Brien, I have known since you were a baby, and I have known your father and mother for 30 years. They are some of the old settlers in the county, and when I say old settlers of Red river valley I mean they consist of the best people that ever lived. I have known your father when I was a young man and I learned to like him as a brother and it is indeed a trying thing for me to pass sentence upon you. I have no doubt that the cause has been whisky. I have no doubt that the bars of Gretna are largely responsible for the death of LeClaire. No person can realize that a boy of your age could ever commit a crime as has been developed in this case. No more dastardly deed has ever been committed in this country.

Judicial Murder

"The penalty provided for such a crime is death or imprisonment for life. In this case I will say and I feel proud to be able to say that I consciously do not believe that capital punishment is justifiable. Hanging is nothing but judicial murder. There is no excuse for a state to take a man out in cold blood and hang him by the neck. Most people of the present day believe hanging is a relic of barbarism. Now, Jimmie, you can see what whisky and bad company have brought upon you. You can realize that you, in cold blood killed your thum and brought him before his God and maker. You can see what trouble rests upon your parents all on account of whisky and bad company. I have noticed that during the proceedings that you have shed many tears. I am glad of that. I believe that when a boy is able to shed tears and show that he is penitent that there is some hope that he may repent. This is indeed not only a lesson to you and the boys of this country, but also to the men of this country of the bad effects of whisky and I hope that everyone in my hearing will take this home with them. Now, Jimmie, I will have to sentence you. I hope that you will realize the enormity of the crime done by you and ask forgiveness and I hope that God's holy spirit may be with you and help you and guide you in your future life. I think I have expressed to you all I can on this line."

The sentence of the court is that you, James O'Brien, shall be confined in the state penitentiary, in the county of Burleigh, state of North Dakota, at hard labor, for the rest of your natural life, commencing at 12 o'clock noon today."

DECAY OF STONE.

Even the Densest Siliceous Rocks Succumb to Time.

Whoever expects to find a stone that will stand from century to century, defying alike the frigid rains and scorching solar rays, without need of reparation will indeed search for "the philosopher's stone." There is scarcely a substance which after having been exposed to the action of the atmosphere for a considerable time does not exhibit proofs of weathering. It may even be observed on the most densely compacted siliceous rocks. The fullest extent of this inquiry can only be to elucidate relative duration and comparative labor of appropriation to useful or ornamental purposes.

By examining the various productions of nature we find evident proofs of her industry in all ages. Changes have been going on from the remotest antiquity to the present time on every substance that comes within our observation. All the actual combinations of matter have had a former existence in some other state. Nothing exists in nature but what is likely to change its condition and manner of being. No material is so durable as always to retain its present appearance, for the most solid and compact bodies have not such a degree of impenetrability and so close a union of the parts which compose them as to be exempted from ultimate dissolution.

Even in the great globe which we inhabit nothing is more evident to geologists than a perpetual series of alterations. There can be discovered no vestige of a beginning, no prospect of an end. In some bodies these changes are not so frequent and remarkable as in others, though equally certain at a more distant period. The venerable remains of Egyptian splendor, many of them executed in the hardest granite between 3,000 and 4,000 years since, exhibit large portions of exfoliation and gradual decay, thereby following the primitive, immutable and universal order of causes and effects—namely, that all objects possess the materials of which they are composed only for a limited time, during which some powerful agent effects their decomposition and sets the elementary particles at liberty again to form other equally perfect combinations. Thus by divine and unerring laws order is restored amid apparent confusion.—Exchange.

EAST INDIAN SERVANTS.

An Amusing Complication Over a Dose of Medicine.

The experiences of an English householder in India are often amusing. An instance of one of the amusing experiences is given.

The old gray bearded butler announced at luncheon one day that the dishwasher was ill with fever, but that if I would give him some medicine he would soon be able to resume his work. I happened to have none by me, but the matter was urgent, clean dishes being important.

"Can he go to the chemist's, do you think, for some physic if I give him a letter?" I asked. "I don't know what to write for."

"Oh, yes," he said; "he is quite able to go that short distance."

I thought that was much the best way, and then the chemist could give him what was proper. So I wrote: "Please give the bearer a dose of medicine. He says he has fever."

I forgot to inquire about him till two days after.

"How is the dishwasher?" I said.

"He is much better, your honor."

"Ah, then he took the physic?"

"No, your highness. The bazaar cooly took the physic."

"The bazaar cooly?" I exclaimed.

"What for?"

"The dishwasher said: 'Cooly goes errands. He may fetch me the physic.' So the cooly took the letter. Shop master prepared physic, then told bazaar cooly to drink it. Cooly said: 'Not for me is the medicine, but for another man, I take it to him.' 'Not so,' said the shop master. 'The mistress has written, 'Give to bearer,' and she means you must drink it here.' Many times the cooly said he was not the man, but they would not listen, and they made him drink it."—Ex-



Foreign Banking System Better Than Ours.

By FRANK A. VANDERLIP, Vice President of the National City Bank, New York.

FOR more than forty years under the operation of the national banking act we have seen the ANNUAL RECURRENCE OF THE FALL DEMAND FOR A LARGER AMOUNT OF CURRENCY for use as a medium of exchange. In no single year since the passage of that act has the volume of notes shown a NATURAL tendency to increase with this fall demand and decrease when it has ceased and currency become redundant. The issue and retirement of national bank notes are almost entirely regulated by investment consideration affecting government bonds and are influenced but slightly by additional demands or decreased needs for currency.

IN RESPECT TO BRANCH BANKING OUR LEGISLATION IS UNIQUE. THE LAWS OF EVERY OTHER IMPORTANT NATION ENCOURAGE BRANCH BANKING, AND THE RESULTS OF IT HAVE NEVER TENDED TO ENSLAVE THE PEOPLE, TO BUILD UP DANGEROUS MONOPOLIES NOR TO INCREASE THE INTEREST RATE.

The result, in fact, has been quite the reverse. Rates are kept uniform over a wide territory, THE TENDENCY TOWARD VIOLENT FLUCTUATIONS IS REDUCED, and the privileges and benefits of safe banking are widely disseminated. I believe there are groundless fears in many directions in regard to the possibility of evil from MONOPOLIES, but of all commodities the last one that will ever be successfully monopolized will be CREDIT.

Danger of Appeals To the Mob Spirit.

By Former Governor FRANK S. BLACK of New York.

WHOEVER AROUSES THE MOB OR THE MOB SPIRIT PLAYS WITH FIRE. HE MAY NOT HIMSELF BE BURNED, BUT OTHERS WILL. IT IS SELDOM THAT AN INCENDIARY IS HIMSELF BURNED OR LOSES ANYTHING IN THE FLAMES, BUT THE INCENDIARY IS IN A CLASS FAR HIGHER THAN THE DEMAGOGUE. ONE DESTROYS ONLY PROPERTY AND OCCASIONALLY A HUMAN LIFE, WHILE THE OTHER UNDERMINES SOCIETY ITSELF, ARRAYS CLASS AGAINST CLASS, AROUSES, STIMULATES AND CHEERS THE GROSSER PASSIONS, WHICH IN FULL SWING MAY BRING THE GOVERNMENT ITSELF TO ITS KNEES.

The one sets fires that he may gather BOOTY; the other arouses popular distrust that he may retain or acquire POWER. No case has ever arisen in the world where a so called reform was proposed which would injure the man who proposed it.

We seem now to have subjugated or at least to have set aside our OLD TIME RULES OF LAW AND REASON AND JUSTICE and to have summoned to our seats of power the baser attributes more easily aroused, but harder to subdue.

The policeman never had so little authority in a crowd as he has today. Our courts of law, the most complete development of civilized society, a shield to the lowly, a check to the proud, are viewed with gradually DIMINISHING RESPECT AND FEAR by those who without the courts would be a menace to the state.

And this spirit is often fostered and encouraged by those who are chosen and SWORN to administer the laws.

THE IDEAS NOW MOST POPULAR ARE ALSO MOST DANGEROUS. THE CLAMOR IS FOR THE LIMITATION OF FORTUNES, FORGETTING THAT THAT ALSO MEANS THE LIMITATION OF INDUSTRY; FOR THE CURTAILMENT OF THE POWER OF THE COURTS, FORGETTING THAT THAT MEANS DEATH TO THE FREEDOM OF THE INDIVIDUAL; FOR THE EQUALITY OF MEN BY ARBITRARY RULE, FORGETTING THAT THIS MEANS TO CLOG THE INDUSTRIOUS AND HELP THE LAZY.

The people when they try can raze everything to the ground. THEY MAY UNMAKE OR REMAKE THEIR CONSTITUTION. They may, if they like, abolish their courts and legislatures and take the reins of government directly in their own hands.

This means REVOLUTION, but are there no precedents for revolution?

Is there any prophet abroad in these days who can say HOW FAR the people would go in their present temper?

The United States Needs a National Charity Law.

By Dr. EMIL MUNSTERBERG, President of the Department of Public Charities of Berlin, Germany.

AS DIVERSE AS THE SOCIAL DIFFERENCES AND THE CLIMATIC VARIATIONS OF NEW ENGLAND, THE SOUTH, THE PRAIRIES OF THE WEST AND THE MOUNTAIN DISTRICTS ARE THE ASPECTS OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE CHARITY IN AMERICA. THERE IS INDISPUTABLE NEED OF A UNIFORM LAW OF SETTLEMENT AND REMOVAL FOR THE WHOLE TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Of course grave difficulties arise from the terms of agreement prevailing between the different states as to the responsibility for destitute members of various states. The only advisable principle in relief administration is TO GIVE EVERY ONE THE KIND OF HELP THAT HIS PARTICULAR CASE DEMANDS. Adhering to this principle involves the equipment of a great variety of institutions. To satisfy the growing demands of this description LARGE MEANS ARE REQUIRED, such as can be raised only by large and wealthy communities. In smaller communities the lack of means always goes hand in hand with DISTINCT AVERSION to such elaborate provision for the poor.

The poor are not beloved, and they are disposed of in the easiest way. Very few states show any expenditure upon outdoor relief of the destitute.