

RICE FIELD IN THE PHILIPPINES



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Growing rice is one of the leading industries of the natives of our island possessions in the far east. The above photograph shows a typical rice field near the city of Manila. The island in the distance is Corregidor.

SMITHY WINS A WIFE

THE FORMER CONVINCED THAT HORSESHOES ARE LUCKY.

Heirless Takes Father's Horse to Shop and Falls in Love with Youth—Now "Driving a Tandem for Life."

Spokane, Wash.—Lyle G. Cameron, the young first mate of Charles Staley's horseshoeing parlors, on Main avenue, is convinced horseshoes are lucky. He has returned this verdict because it was a young woman's quest for horseshoes which made him the happiest man in the world. It was only a few days since that she consented to allow him to provide shoes for her, as well as her horse, in the future.

Cameron took out a license to wed Miss Edna West, 21, and now, as the husband expresses it, they are "driving a tandem for life."

"Whether I build a house or rent one," said Cameron, "one prominent feature of the interior decorations will be horseshoes. Wherever one looks I am going to have a good luck sign. Just to do the thing up right I think I'll have all the doors and windows fashioned in the shape of horseshoes."

It was while Staley's stalwart smith was hammering away on an anvil back in Virginia, Minn., a year ago that his eyes first encountered those of Miss West, daughter of a rich resident of the mining town. While she was driving one of her father's high steps about town one summer's day the horse threw a shoe. She drove into Cameron's shop to have it replaced.

Cameron did the job up to the queen's taste, at least she smilingly said it was all right. They exchanged significant glances when she left. Then and there the courtship commenced.

She was fair to look upon. Cameron's brown eyes and broad shoulders looked good to her.

Cameron became ambitious. He longed to be making about twice as much money as his trade was then netting. Hearing of a good opening in Spokane, where people pay more for horseshoeing, Cameron came west, but not until he had arrived at an understanding with Miss West.

"She said she was willing to do team work with me as long as it was a horse piece," explained Cameron, "so when I wired her to come on she was

ready for the bell, and she came down the stretch on the North Coast Limited without a break. I was waiting at the depot when she crossed the tape, and we decided to double up as soon as possible. She's the finest girl that ever stepped into shoe leather, and I didn't keep her waiting at the church, you can bet on that."

\$100 BILL BED FOR MOUSE.
Bank Clerks Spend Several Hours Trying to Locate Shortage.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—For a short time great excitement prevailed in the First State bank of Prague over the discovery of a considerable loss of money.

The shortage was found when the books were balanced at the close of banking hours. The clerks spent several hours trying to locate the shortage, but were unsuccessful.

B. F. Whitmore, president, conceived an idea that the money might have fallen down behind the baseboard. Ripping it up with a hatchet, he found the money.

A mouse had it for a bed—a \$100 bill and a \$10 bill for a pillow.

The animal had gotten it off the counter and took it to its hiding place. The mother mouse had just given birth to half a dozen little ones.

TO COOK ON THE MARCH.
Russian Stew Pot Will Be Used by United States Army.

Washington.—In any future campaigns in which the American army may be engaged the Russian stewpot is to stand next to the colors in importance. The commissary department after much thought has decided upon that order of precedence.

The Russian pot is a recent discovery, so far as the subsistence officers are concerned. The Russians have known of it a long time and used it in Manchuria. The only objection to it there was that it was too empty. It has been adopted here as a part of the field equipment.

The pot is put on wheels and it has a firebox so that the making of a savory stew can proceed during the last few minutes of a march and be ready for the tired soldiers when they go into camp.

May Duplicate Homes of Rich.

Judge Says Residences of Wealthy Cannot Be Copyrighted.

San Rafael, Cal.—It is now the sacred law of Marin county that homes of architectural rarity may be duplicated. Superior Court Judge Lennon has ruled that Armond de Courtieux, a butcher, may have built for him the same sort of house that F. V. Madison, an attorney practicing in San Francisco, dwells in. The court also held that Edgar Mathews, the architect of San Francisco may duplicate his designs, for, Judge Lennon held, Mathews has a certain personality which he expresses in the houses he builds, and to restrain this personality by an injunction would mean to deprive him of his means of livelihood and stifle art.

The question of architecture came up in an injunction suit brought by Madison to restrain Mathews from constructing for De Courtieux, the local butcher, a home near the Madison domicile on the same quaint lines that had made the Madison mansion a joy. Madison claimed that the peculiar old English cut of his home should not be duplicated. Judge Lennon ruled:

"If this injunction were granted it would have the practical effect of put-

ting Architect Mathews out of business, because his personality expresses itself in a certain type of house, and this injunction seeks to restrain him from constructing that type. The application for a restraining order is therefore denied."

WOMAN ACTIVE FARMER AT 84.
Personally Directs All the Work on Her 160-Acre Tract.

Hillsboro, Ore.—Mrs. Rebecca Tongue, 84 years old, personally conducts the operations on a 160-acre tract of cultivated lands on the plains north of the city. She does her own planting and directs two hired men the year round; does her own housework; markets her butter and eggs, and from the income of these two products alone, together with veals, pays for all her help. This leaves her the income from the product of the entire farm, net.

Mrs. Tongue came to Washington county from England 48 years ago, and all this time has resided on this place. She is at present having plans drawn for building a large farmhouse, the old one having burned some months ago. The home place is now worth \$100 per acre and Mrs. Tongue has a snug bank account.

PASSING OF YANKEES

RECENT CENSUS SHOWS FEW OF REAL STOCK LEFT.

Total Disappearance Seems Not Far Distant—Cape Cod, Mass., Center of Yankeedom, Where They Still May Be Found.

Providence, Mass.—Recent census investigations, together with the result of genealogical researches, have brought to light the surprising fact that the real Yankee is fast disappearing. Like his predecessor, the American Indian, this original stock of the first white settlers in New England is passing, with this difference, that while the Indian has been eliminated the Yankee is being absorbed.

Aboard, particularly in England, the custom still holds of referring to all Americans as Yankees, and this accounts for the survival of a term which will soon have no real application. The day is not far distant, it would seem, which will mark the last of the real Yankees, when a chronicler may tell of their passing as Cooper told of the last of the Mohicans.

Indeed, the disappearance of the real Yankee from New England is in many ways similar to the disappearance of the Indian. Each race in turn, after dominating a very large territory, centered more and more in one small district. With the red men of New England this was the territory on which King Philip made his last stand; with the Yankee it is Cape Cod.

On Cape Cod, indeed, the Yankee is still to be found. It was there that he first settled, and it seems likely it is there that he will last survive. For more than 200 years this sandy spit of land has been the center of Yankeedom, generation following generation, with less change in all that time than has occurred in the last two decades.

It was at Provincetown that the Pilgrims landed nearly three centuries ago, so that the cape comes naturally by its Yankee stock. Indeed, it is only of recent years that Cape Cod has felt the encroaching effect of modernity. From this sea-washed stretch of land the early Yankees sailed forth to cover the world of trade with their fleet of clipper ships, just as their forefathers did from the "light little island" or the opposite side of the Atlantic.

These original Yankees took to the sea like young ducks, almost as soon as they were able to leave their mother's wing. They manned and officered the little home-built merchantmen, which sailed from Boston and the New England ports in the colonial days. The infant navy of the colonies in the revolution was alive with them in every sense of the word. During the war of 1812 scarcely an able-bodied man remained in a cape village; young and old they were afloat, either in the regular service or on privateers, to harass the British flag on the high seas.

Thereafter, from the close of that conflict through the civil war and until the late seventies, wherever an American ship was cruising—and that was in almost every sea—her skipper, mates and crewmen were likely to be Cape Codders, born and bred.

Later in life, if they escaped the perils of storm and wreck, and mutiny and hostile natives, they became ship-owners. Then they maintained, some of them, offices in Boston or New York or New Bedford, and their fleets sailed forth and came home laden. The foundations of some of America's greatest fortunes were made in this way.

But whether fleet owners or mere sea captains, they one and all cherished a love for the sturdy sand spit which had been their home and intended some day to return to it and settle down. That they did this the hundreds of handsome, substantial dwellings on the cape now testify. It is a curious fact that in the old days there was scarcely a house on the main street of a Cape Cod village which was not the home of a "captain" somebody or other.

That was Yankeedom as it used to be. But Cape Cod has changed greatly in the last quarter of a century. Its sons no longer go to sea. There are a few steamship captains in active service and a few—a very few—skippers of fishing schooners. But even the fishing industry has left the cape to find new quarters at Gloucester or Boston. Cranberry growing and the taking of summer boarders are the chief occupations in the cape villages nowadays.

CATS TO DEFEAT PLAGUE.

Japanese Discovery Puts New Value on Tom and Tabby.

Washington.—As a result of recent discoveries made by the marine hospital scientists and health officials of the Japanese government there is about to be a strong bull movement in the cat market.

It has been proven that the feline family is immune from the ravages of the bubonic plague, and that the most effective way of eradicating the disease from all Oriental countries and certain Pacific coast states is to set loose an army of pussies to wage war to death on rats and chipmunks, the medium through which the disease spreads most rapidly, while it has been found that cats devour infected specimens and grow fat on them.

As a consequence, the Marine hospital officials advise all who have "Thomases" and "Tabithas" with four sound legs and good eyes to "hold them for a rise."

OLD "VIRGINIA TRAILER."

Odd Looking Vehicle Once Popular Type of Land Craft.

Kansas City, Mo.—George W. McCanne of Jacksonville, Mo., is the owner of a queer looking land craft. In the days of its making (1831) it was known as a "Virginia Trailer." It was built for the trail to the west, and represents ten times the amount of labor that is put upon the very strongest and best wagons of to-day. The tires around the rear wheels are five feet six inches in diameter, and are made of hammered iron. After thousands of miles of travel the tires are three-fourths of an inch thick, two inches broad and the four weigh over 400 pounds.

The wagon was constructed in Lincoln county, Kentucky, by William McCanne, for the purpose of removing his family of six children and his



Wagon Known as "Virginia Trailer."

household goods to Missouri. Two blacksmiths hammered out iron bars for all the braces, rings, straps and hub bands. The picture shows the feed box on the tongue, where it was placed when the oxen were feeding. While on the journey the feed box was bolted to the rear end. There were two "booms," across which canvas was fastened to protect the family.

To draw this ponderous vehicle from Kentucky to Missouri Mr. McCanne used two yoke of oxen and a span of horses. The wagon had a capacity of six tons of freight.

Arriving in Missouri, Mr. McCanne took up 600 acres of land at the government valuation of \$1.25 per acre. Much of this land is yet in the hands of his descendants. Jacksonville, for the most part, is built upon the original tract.

Mr. McCanne, the maker of the wagon, was a veteran of the war of 1812. It has been estimated that were a modern wagon factory given the contract to duplicate the "Virginia Trailer," using only hammered iron, and making mortises instead of holes, it would cost nearly \$1,000. The ancient vehicle was constructed with thoughtful care for every emergency. The hubs for the rear wheels are nearly as large as beer kegs, being 20 inches in length and ten inches in diameter. The bed is 16 feet from end to end.

The "Virginia Trailer" was modeled somewhat after the army wagons used in the last war with Great Britain. Every piece of wood about it is thick and nearly as hard as iron. The ball from no Indian rifle could penetrate it, and a ring of such wagons, defended by American pioneers, would form an impregnable fortification against their copper-colored enemies. A modified form of the early day army wagon was made in Virginia for long distance travel to the west and elsewhere, and from this comes the name.

COMMEMORATE NOTED DEBATE.

Tablet Unveiled on Semi-Centennial of Lincoln-Douglas Meeting.

Jonesboro, Ill.—The semi-centennial celebration of the great debate be-



Monument Commemorating Famous Debate.

tween Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas attracted a large crowd the other day. It is estimated that 10,000 people attended the celebration, which was held in the Union county fair grounds and in connection with the county fair. The crowd assembled under the same massive oak trees which sheltered the famous contestants and their audience 50 years ago.

A native bowlder of white limestone weighing 5,000 pounds, inscribed: "September 15, 1858, Lincoln and Douglas Debate, September 15, 1908," has been erected upon the exact spot where the debaters stood. The services were impressive. The tablet was unveiled by Miss Lillian Lanier of Anna, Ill.

The unveiling was followed by a speech by Judge Monroe C. Crawford of Jonesboro, in which he presented the tablet to the historical society of Illinois.

There were present 50 persons who heard the original debate 50 years ago and who cherished a distinct memory of that occasion.

Caleb Watts of Lily Pad, Pa., who raises frogs for the market, gets the best results by feeding them on liver, cornmeal and flies.

GOD'S PROMISE TO DAVID

Sunday School Lesson for Oct. 11, 1908

Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—1 Chronicles 17:1-14. Memory Verses 12, 14.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"There hath not failed one word of all his good promises."

1 Kings 8:36.

TIME.—About the middle of David's reign. Not long after the ark was brought to Jerusalem.

PLACE.—Jerusalem.

PROPHETS.—Nathan, now first mentioned, and Gad who had been with David in his exile.

Comment and Suggestive Thought.

David, in his magnificent palace of cedar, looked out upon the place of worship for the nation and saw only a tent, which must soon decay, as the Mosale tent had decayed. It did not seem right and fitting that any private house, even a king's should be more beautiful and costly than God's house. It did not honor God nor religion. The prophet Hagai (1:4), five centuries later, uttered the Lord's rebuke to his people, "Is it time for you, O ye, to dwell in your celled houses, and this house lie waste?"

The king, with a noble longing for the good of his people and the honor of God, desired to build a temple that would worthily express the nation's feelings toward their God and strengthen their religious moral life. Accordingly he consulted with Nathan the prophet.

V. 2. "Nathan said . . . Do all that is in thine heart; for God is with thee." David's desire was right.

V. 3. "The same night . . . the word of God came to Nathan." In a vision (2 Sam. 7:17.)

The prophet was right in the assurance that the object of David's desire was pleasing to God, but there was need of light upon the best way of accomplishing it. God had a better answer to David's prayer than David imagined.

V. 4. "Thou shalt not." Emphasize the pronoun—"THOU shalt not build me a house to dwell in." It shall be built, but not by David's hands.

There is a deep lesson for us in God's treatment of David's plan. We are tempted to do a right thing in a wrong way, or a second best way.

God approved of Jacob's possessing the birthright, but not of his method of obtaining it. The early Christians were right in their expectation of the fact of the early coming again of Christ, but not necessarily of the exact method of his coming. God approves of our desire for the conversion of men, for the unity of the church, for the reformation of the land from certain evils, but that does not necessarily carry with it his approval of every method and saying of revivalists and reformers.

Instead of David's building a house for God, God will build a house for David. "I tell thee . . . the Lord will build thee an house." The emphasis is on thee. His descendants shall be on the throne for evermore.

V. 14. "I will settle him in mine house and in my kingdom for ever." The real kingdom of God consists of his people, gradually increasing in numbers, in character, in power for good, till the kingdom shall include the wide, wide world, the spiritual temple in which God dwells, and is worshipped by all creation for evermore.

Through the whole history of Judah there was but one dynasty, while in the Northern Kingdom there were seven different dynasties in their 19 kings.

"After the destruction of the temple and the extinction of David's dynasty in Jerusalem, the writer in Chronicles and the post-exilic Prophets regard the promise as still in force, and still in process of fulfillment to the seed of David, with no limit to its eternal operation." This was the period of transition from the formal to the spiritual, but none the less real, kingdom and inheritance of David. The complete fulfillment was in Jesus Christ, "great David's greater Son." In the words of Keil, "The posterity of David could only last forever by running out in a person who lives forever; that is, by culminating in the Messiah, who lives forever, and of whose kingdom there is no end." "The prediction of Balaam, of a scepter and star arising out of Jacob, is now to be unfolded in the scepter of David's line." The New Testament repeatedly speaks of Jesus as the son of David, and inheritor of the promises (Luke 1:31-33; 20:41-44; Acts 2:29-31; 13:22, 23.)

Soon after Christ's death, authority and almost existence as a separate nation was taken away from the Jews, at the destruction of Jerusalem. But before this time Christ set up his kingdom, which was David's kingdom, in another form, for David's kingdom was in his time the visible kingdom of God in the world. And thus David's kingdom, through his descendant and heir, still continues, and will abide forever, bringing all nations and peoples under its sway, and more than realizing all the visions of glory which filled the Jewish heart.

Practical Points.

God will answer our sincere prayers but often in a better way than we had planned for ourselves.

Note the glorious blessings God promised to bestow in place of the small one he refused, a spiritual temple for one of stone; an eternal temple instead of a decaying one; a house built by God instead of one for him.

Most of these blessings it was impossible for David to receive in their fullness during his lifetime. And the very blessings he had asked for were granted in a better way, at a better time.

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Best for Men, Women and Children—Young and Old. To get its Beneficial Effects Always buy the Genuine which has the full name of the Company

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SOLD BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS. One size only, regular price 50¢ per bottle.

NAME WAS A COMPROMISE.
Explanation of Remarkable Cognomen of Nevada Town.

A Nevada man having extensive mining claims in the goldfield region tells of a lucky strike that was made last year near Carson City, a strike that proved to be of such promise that a goodly sized camp immediately sprang up around it.

The two principal mine owners were, respectively, an Irishman and a Jew, and as a compliment to these leading citizens the camp decided to leave to them the bestowal of a suitable name upon the new community.

There followed many conferences between the two, none of which resulted in an agreement. The Irishman stood out for a name that would suggest his native isle, while the Jew was just as insistent, on his part, for a name that should be suggestive of the chosen people. This deadlock continued so long that the rest of the camp grew restless, and finally insisted that there should be a compromise. So the new camp was called "Tipperusalem."—Lippincott's.

SPORTING TERMS ILLUSTRATED.



Two to one; bar one.

Push-and-Pull Exercise.

One of the fat-inclined men of New York has a novel method of keeping himself in fine fettle. It is a push-and-pull exercise. In the basement of his home, which has a level concrete floor, he has installed several wheeled objects. One is a safe weighing two tons. Another is a box of chains that used to belong on a Staten Island ferry boat as a balance; it weighs 2,000 pounds. Still another is a cast-off bullock cart that used to do duty in the assay office; it weighs 1,000 pounds, but may be loaded with pig iron up to 15,000 pounds. The exercise consists in pulling and pushing these vehicles over the floor, and judging by the development of our friend, it is effective. His general strength is prodigious, and there is no muscle-binding.—New York Press.

How It Felt.

An Irish maid in the service of a Washington family recently sought permission of her mistress to take an afternoon off for the purpose of consulting a dentist.

Upon her return, the mistress said: "Well, Rosalie, did you have the tooth filled?"
"I did, mum."
"And what did the dentist fill it with—gold or amalgam?"
"I don't know just what it was, mum; but from the way I feel, I should think it was with thunder and lightning, mum."

NO GUSHER
But Tells Facts About Postum.

"We have used Postum for the past eight years," writes a Wis. lady, "and drink it three times a day. We never tire of it."

"For several years I could scarcely eat anything on account of dyspepsia, bloating after meals, palpitation, sick headache—in fact was in such misery and distress I tried living on hot water and toast for nearly a year."

"I had quit coffee, the cause of my trouble, and was using hot water, but this was not nourishing."

"Hearing of Postum I began drinking it and my ailments disappeared, and now I can eat anything I want without trouble."

"My parents and husband had about the same experience. Mother would often suffer after eating, while yet drinking coffee. My husband was a great coffee drinker and suffered from indigestion and headache."

"After he stopped coffee and began Postum both ailments left him. He will not drink anything else now and we have it three times a day. I could write more but am no gusher—only state plain facts."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason." Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.