Mercolized Wax Keeps Skin Young

Get an ounce and use as directed. Fine particles of aged akin peel off until all defects such as pimples, liver spots, tan and freckles disappear. Skin is then self and velvety. Your face looks years younger. Mercolised Wax brings out the hidden beauty of your skin. Te dissolved in one-half one Powdered Saxolite dissolved in one-half pint witch hasel. At drug stores.

Rock Oddly Carved by Erosion of Centuries

If there is any character that predominates in the infinite variety of form and outline among the smaller Galapagos islands, it is perpendicularity. They seem to specialize in it.

On some of them the rock walls, rising directly out of deep water, are so nearly vertical that a landing could be made upon them only with great difficulty, if at all. On some I imagine no human foot has ever

In many cases the waves have cut the shore line inward in a deep groove, so that at ten or twenty feet above low water the rock actually overhangs, and one walks or crawls, if he can keep his feet at all, under a sort of stone portico whose roof is carved into innumerable coigns and arches and inverted pinnacles of the most fantastic form.

Not seldom the unceasing erosion of the waves has worn the rock away inte huge caverns and flying buttresses and natural bridges, and here and there a great promontory or a whole island, like Watson island or Kicker rock, has been pierced clear through from side to side in a passage high and wide enough to take a boat.-Gifford Pinchot in the Saturday Evening Post.



CHILD need REGULATING?

CASTORIA WILL

DO ITI

When your child needs regulating, remember this: the organs of babies and children are delicate. Little bowels must be gently urged-never forced. That's why Castoria is used by so many doctors and mothers. It is specially made for children's ailments: contains no harsh, harmful drugs, no narcetics. You can safely give it to young infants for colic pains. Yet it is an equally effective regulator for older children. The next time your child has a little cold or fever, or a digestive upset, give him the help of Castoria, the children's own remedy. Genuine Castoria always has the name:



Lioness Followed Girls

Escaping from her cage in Earl Shilton, England, Zenita, seven-yearold lioness, quietly followed a crowd of well-fed girls just returning from dinner to a hosiery factory. The girls scattered, but Zenita raided a vegetable garden and was captured later in the factory yard.

RHEUMATIC

PAINS - III relieved this quick way

If the stabbing pains of rheumatism are crippling you, rub on good old St. Jacobs Oil. Relief comes in a minutel This famous remedy draws out pain and inflammation. It's the quick, safe way to stop aches and pains of Rheumatism, Neuritis, Lumbago or Backache, Neuralgia or swollen Joints. No blistering. No burning. Get a small bottle at any drug store.

Brain Model in Neon Tubes

An illuminated model of the human brain and central nerve system has been made by two physicians of Vienna, Austria. One hundred pieces of neon tube were used. The glass construction enables the showing of both exterior and interior parts, each particular section being illuminated as desired during lectures.

It never kills a law to execute it.



Sloux City Ptg. Co., No. 7-1932

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

tree (broken nearly a year before) on the cultivator the first day of

corn plowing, or a worn "dog" on the

corn planter (noted 350 days before)

when planting time was here? Have you spent a half-day getting a new bearing and putting it on the disk

when it was time to put in oats? Have you had to stop the seeder or binder or make a hurried trip to town to get a new drive chain to replace that worn out the year before? Have you found the harness short several needed straps, rings and buckles, as well as with a lot of badly worn and weakened

lot of badly worn and weakened parts the first spring day, when every horse and harness was needed? If none of these or of the other 113

things that have to be repaired or

replaced about farm machinery and equipment for its anual period of use

during the field work season have

ever delayed work, then you don't

need to spend part of January and February doing such jobs. Otherwise, better get at it. With saving of time

and material a sharp necessity, sand-

wiching systematic overhauling of

machinery, equipment and harness in between daily chores (on days

when other winter work is not press-

ing) is economical and also very

saving on temper and nerves during

the rush of spring and summer work.
The beginning of the new year is

the time to consider whether the

field planning and arrangement on

the home farm is the best for most efficient operation and rotation. On

a majority of corn belt farms, the present farm arrangement, like Topiy in Uncle Tom's Cabin, "just growed" or is approximately the same as when the present operator

began to run the farm. What would

be the best arrangement of your farm as to size of fields, considering

the rotation you have found best fitted to your soil, livestock handled,

location of buildings, and so forth? Should you have all the fields about

the same size, or a group of three or more large fields and another

group of smaller ones, or even three different groups as to size, each adapted to the use to which it is put? Why not work out a plan—or

perhaps two or three of them-for

the farm layout? Put them on pa-

per. Talk to others who have worked on this problem. Perhaps you won't arrive at a conclusion and start carrying it out this year, but studying this problem can often be profitably carried out for a year or two. Better field arrangement is one of the most common needs of corn belt forms. Keeping a financial

corn belt farms. Keeping a financial record of the farm doesn't in itself make or even save money. Only a bare record of income and expenses

may give a new importance to some

sources of income and some sur-prises as to which are the chief ex-penditures. When the year's record

of income and expenses is supple-mented by an inventory on January

1, March 1, or some convenient date

between, and another inventory a year later, one's progress financially is known. Of course, the inventory

must include not only what is found on the farm, but also be complete as to bills and obligations to others and owed to the farm operator. If

these records are kept in one of

the very convenient forms worked

out by the farm management folks

at the agricultural college, one is much more likely to get it com-

plete than when an ordinary note-book or some old-time account

book is used. If it is posible to have the record book totaled, analyzed

and compared with records kept by

others in your county or area, as is

being done on a large number of

western farms by the extension service, the record will be of particular

value. The efficiency, economy and

plan of operation can be compared

with that of other farms and far-

mers. January is the ideal time to start keeping books on the farm

business. In theory, January 1 is

the time to start, though in practice

folks can commonly begin two or three weeks later (checking back on

transactions if they so desire to

January 1), with no loss in the value

or accuracy of the records. Putting

paper or screening around the trunks of young trees, or painting

them with a rodent paint in late fall or early winter isn't enough. The

job should be checked in January, to see if it is 100 per cent effec-

tive. Snow and winter weather

sometimes make it possible for mice or rabbits to get in and do their destructive work. Occasionally, a bit

of hurry or carelessness in doing

the job also shows up, and a check

places that should be taken care

of. January or early February is an

excellent time to do orchard prun-

ing for both young and old trees-

diseased or twisted branches, as well

as surplus wood. This is the month

to get equipment and houses ready

for early pigs-also those not so

early, since field work is generally

pressing when April comes. If you use a hog house having from one

to three pens in which to farrow

the pigs, there is always some check-

patching and repairing may save a whole litter or two if they farrow

during a cold snap in late February

or early March. Roofs, outside walls,

partitions and safety rails have a

habit of getting loose or broken.

Troughs and feeding equipment

have a practice of disappearing, getting mislaid or being used for

other things during the season the

sows and pigs don't need them. If

the farrowing houses, whether large

or small, are not in use during the

winter, one of the best jobs for the

warm days of a January thaw is

to give them the needed cleaning.

that is, a cleaning that ends up with plenty of hot lye water and a

scrubbing brush used on floors,

walls, partitions and troughs. This

will make it easy to complete the job of giving the pigs a clean, fair

start by washing the sow when she

is put in the maternity room, a few

The mother of Henry Wadsworth

Longfellow was a descendant of

DUG SELF OUT OF GRAVE

Benton, Ill. - (UP) - The mere

fact that he was knocked uncon-

scious and later buried by his assail-

ant meant nothing to Raymond

Tackett, Tackett proceeded to dig

himself out of his grave after re-

gaining consciousness. He then

brought charges against Dan Hoff-

man, who recently was convicted on

a charge of assault and battery, and

RADIO "TONE CONTROL"

a new tone control for Mrs. Jessie. de de Neill, Neb.

Chicago-(UP)-Someone found

ined \$100 and costs.

days before farrowing.

Priscilla, the Puritan maid.

and repairing to do. A little

fine time to

January will reveal exposed

remove broken,

GIVE PLENTY LITTER EARLY SPRING WORK Have you had to replace a single-

Exercise isn't necessary for health or egg production where everything else is ideal, the experiment stations tell us. Hence, plenty of straw or shredded corn fodder or crushed corn cobs or other litter would apgrain in order to make the hens pear to be a matter of little importance. As a place to bury the scratch work to eat, it isn't important Nevertheless, sufficient litter is one of the essentials. First, the hens must have something to do. With 8 or 10 inches of good dry litter, they will busy themselves here during the months of confinement. Without it, it is surprising how much trouble they get into. They fight, pull feathers, learn to eat eggs and the months of confinement, each other, try to turn the mash hoppers into dusting boxes, and pick at the droppings. Enough litter means a dry and a warm floor unless the house is all wrong in construction and location. Lots of litter means that there will be few, if any, foot or body injuries due to drops from roosts or other places. This is a frequent cause of loss, especially with the heavier breeds. Plenty of litter means that the water and feed will be cleaner, pro-vided containers are raised from the floor as they should be. Bare floors mean dirty feet, and dirty feet mean more soiled eggs.

BEWARE OF NAILS As the season approaches for the cattle to spend more time in and around the barn, the danger from around the barn, the danger from nails or other foreign metal getting into their systems increases. At one United States Dairy Experiment Station 46 per cent of the deaths among cattle over a year old was from foreign bodies taken in with the feed. This trouble is no respecter of animals and frequently it is the finest animal that is stricken. The foreign material may be taken in the grain or hay or may be picked up out of sheer curosity by the animal. The better manufactured feed is run over magnets to remove all metal. Extreme care should be taken in unbailing hay to see that no small piece of wire breaks off and the bailing wire should be carefully doubled up and put into a receptacle used especially for dis-carded wire. Cattle should never be permitted where a building is under construction. Frequently the symptoms of foreign bodies develop after some severe exertion as at calving time. Owing to the fact that the foreign body may be lodged almost anywhere in the vital organs the symptoms are not uniformly alike. Frequently, however, the cow stands in one position for a long time, looks distressed, breathes cautiously, and moves around slowly and stiffly Sometimes the symptoms come and go at intervals of a few days. Prevention is about the only remedy.

THE COW AND CALF The cow that has been dry for six weeks to two months, and that has been liberally fed while milking, as well as during the dry period, should be in good flesh at calving time. Several days before the cow calves, reduce the quantity of silage and hay slightly, and if any grain is being fed, cut it down to three or four pounds daily. Ground oats mixed with wheat bran and linseed meal is a good feed at this time. The drinking water should not be too cold. For several hours before calving, feed the cow very little hay silage. A warm bran mash at this time is very beneficial. For a few days after calving, continue to feed sparingly. This will help to prevent digestive disturbances and to reduce the swelling in the udder. In general, after calving, the appatite of a thin cow is somewhat keener than that of a fat cow, and the udder reaches normal size in a shorter time. For these reasons, thin cows may gradually be put on full feed in about two weeks, as compared with four or more weeks for

FEEDING IN TROUGHS

Putting the grain fed to the hens in deep litter, so that they will have to scratch for it, has been proved useless and unnecessary so far as adding to egg production or health is concerned. In fact, from the standpoint of health, this practice is doubtless undesirable, because litter rather commonly contains considerable dirt and manure. Feeding grain in troughs is to be recommended for two reasons. The grain is cleaner when eaten. Also, it is much easier to check as to whether enough grain is being fed. The laying flock should go to roost with crops well filled, largely of grain, during the winter season. Enough grain so that a little is left in the troughs when the flock is through eating for the day is the ideal mechod of handling. Hens laying from 25 to 60 per cent during the winter months need a well-balanced mash, but they can not keep up egg production and weight without plenty of grain. The grain mixture should be at least 50 per cent yellow corn.

WARM WATER FOR LAYERS In one western state a large number of farmers keep detailed farm business records, that are supervised and analyzed by experienced accountants. Recently, there was released some information on a single item of poultry practice that seems significant. Records of the poultry flocks on 411 farms were totaled. Of these, 328 flocks got warm water all winter. They averaged 95.6 eggs. Forty-eight flocks got warm water part of the time. They averaged 87.8 eggs, eight eggs less per hen. Only cold water was used with thirty-five flocks. They averaged 80.8 eggs, 15 less than those getting warm water all winter. water all winter.

No Advancement.

From the Detroit News.

A year after his coronation the emperor of Abyssinia is still a mere King of Kings, Conquering Lion of Judah, Elect of God and Light of the World," but maybe we ought to give the boy a little more time to

May's \$300 radio, which has been keeping the neighbors on South State street awake nights. It was a "pineapple"--a black powder bomb-and when it went off it destroyed the radio.

AVERAGE AGE 18.63 YEARS

Cambrid , Mass. - (UP) - The average ag of this year's Harvard freshmen it, 18.63 years. Half the class is from Massachusetts and the remainder from three other states. three territories and seven foreign countries Phone it

Desire for Peace **Dominated Addresses** Delivered by Lincoln

A love of peace, a recognition that by peaceful methods the most was to be gained, the loathsomeness of war, a realization that through war alone nothing permanent is won-there are the thoughts which dominate the addresses of Lincoln, who in the midst of the Civil war which was forced upon the nation was ever looking for a lasting as-

surance of peace. More pertinent today perhaps than on the occasion of their utterance are the words in Lincoln's first inaugural address in which he made his appeal against war as a means of settling the issue of seces-

"It is impossible, then, to make intercourse more advantageous or more satisfactory after separation than before. Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws? Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than laws among friends? Suppose you go to war you cannot fight always, and when after much loss on both sides and no gain on either you cease fighting, the identical old questions as to the terms of intercourse are again with you.

And in the same address, in declaring that the laws of the union will be faithfully executed in all states, he adds:

"I trust this will not be regarded as a menace, but only as the declared purpose of the Union that it will constitutionally defend and maintain itself. In doing this there need be no bloodshed or violence; there shall be none unless it be forced upon the national authority. The power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy, and possess the property and places belonging to the government, and to collect the duties and imposts; but beyond what may be necessary for these objects, there will be no inva-

among the people anywhere." Addressing himself to those who would disjoin the Union, President Lincoln likewise found words of

sion, no using of force against or

peace, not of war: "If it were admitted that you who are dissatisfied hold the right side of this dispute, there is still not a single good reason for precipitate action. Intelligence, patriotism, Christianity, and a firm reliance on him who has never yet forsaken this favored land are still competent to adjust in the best way our present difficulty. In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, and not in mine, are the momentous issues of the Civil war. The government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the government, while I shall have the most solemn one to 'preserve, protect, and defend' it.

"We must not be enemies, but friends. Though passion may have strained, it must not break, our honds of affection."

And after the war President Lincoln's thoughts turned to welding together the people of the country with ties of friendship. Probably his most memorable remark in this connection is the closing paragraph

of his second inaugural address: "With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us finish the work we are in to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphans, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and a lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

COMPETITION

Competition is the order of the day in this thoroughly commercialized world-competition for trade between producing nations, between country stores in the villages, and between seekers for profit in every trade, vocation and profession.

Youth coming from high schools, academies, colleges and universities have to meet competition on all sides. They rise or fall only as they meet or fail to meet competition.

Every factory, college, church, institution, business, and human activity for gain, faces competition. There is no escape from this test. But there are certain qualities in men who are in the minority that surely win ocer the competition of the multitudes who have them not. They are industry, intelligence, honesty, courage, sound principles, loyalty to employers, willingness to save at the cost of self-denials, to maintain good habits, to avoid evil associations, to respect all good things, and to do with little when necessary.

Every man must have a firm foundation on which to build. The liar, the dodger, the crook, have no chance. The good man, the clean man, the honorable man, is the one who rises above the shifty, uncertain, untrustworthy multitude. He may go slow, very slow, at first; but he will go, and go in the right direction, and finally "get there." That is demonstrated every day. -W. G. Sibley in Chicago Journal of Commerce.

FRIGHTFUL SIGHT

When angered, a Queensland lizard opens a large cape-like frill from its neck and distends its jaws. The frill is a foot wide and, with the gaping jaws, preesnts a terrify. ing picture to an enemy.

SPRINGS MAY GO DRY

Crawford, Colo. - (UP)-Cattlemen with foresight erected troughs to conserve water from the springs, which has been running low during the hot weather. The springs dot the Black Mesa range land.

At an English seaport where the tide levels sometimes change as much as 30 feet an inventor obtains from 30 to 250 horsepower by capturing the water in tanks and using its fall to operate a

turbine.

A Child Neighbor's Memories Of Lincoln in Springfield

Mary Todd Melvin Dewing tells ner recollections of Abraham Lin-coln as a Springfield neighbor. My father and mother were very close friends of the Lincolns. My mother was so fond of Mrs. Lin-coln that it was decided before I came into this world that if I should prove to be a girl I should

The Lincolns lived just a block from us in Springfield, Ill., and the night before I was born Mrs. Lincoln gave a party. The following morning she sent her centerpiece to my mother and me. I was unable to enjoy either the sight or taste of it, but mother told me it was, a large pyramid of macaroons. Personally, I remember just two incidents touching the Lincolns, but I have heard father and mother and my older brothers speak of them so much that I feel as though the personally acquainted. I had been personally acquainted

with the family.

My father, Dr. Samuel Melvin.
kept a store in Springfield. In the back room he had a rosewood chess table, and whenever Mr. Lincoln had an hour of leisure he would drop in, and if father was not busy the two of them would go back there and play chess. They were both good players and pretty evenly matched. It was in these intimate moments that father learned to know and appreciate Abraham Lincoln. Father often said:

"Lincoln is not a show man—he does not impress one greatly at first

does not impress one greatly at first sight, or even after a slight acquaintance. It is only when one really knows the quiet, sincere, personal side of him, that his superiority is grasped"

ority is grasped.' The Little Boy Cheers
Mr. Lincoln must pass both the store and our home every day to store and our home every day to reach his own house. My little brother Charles was devoted to Lincoln, and one of his daily joys was to mount the gate post and greet Mr. Lincoln as the latter passed. But one day Mr. Lincoln was much engrossed in conversation with a companion and did not hear Charles' "Hello, Misser Lincoln." The child was much offended. He called louder, but still Lincoln did not hear. The third time he fairly screamed, "Misser Lincoln, Misser Lincoln!" Lincoln whirled suddenly and asked, and asked,

"Why, what is it. Charlie?"

Charlie didn't know what he wanted himself except to be noticed, and thus confronted he could think of nothing to say except to raise his little hand and shout, raise his little hand and shout, "Hurrah for you!" It was just after the political campaign and that phrase had flown to the boy's lips. Lincoln laughed, came back and caught the boy from his post, squeezed him and set him on the sidewalk as he said—

"That's right, Charlie, that's right." Patting the boy on the shoulder, he hastened off to catch his companion.

his companion.

Mr. Lincoln's love for his own children and other people's children as well, was much remarked

"Are My Boys Here?"

I had five brothers older than myself. Two of them were the ages of Robert and Willie Lincoln, and our old nurse, Mary, claimed that she had as much to do with bringing up the Lincoln boys as their mother and father did for Robert and Willie were always in our back and Willie were always in our back yard, and Mr. Lincoln stopped in two or three times a day to collect his children and take them home. Should he go home at noon and not find them there, it was.

"Mary, where are the boys?"

"Over at Melvin's," would be the invariable reply, and Lincoln would hasten beek to our place. hasten back to our place and get them. After a time he learned to stop on his way home and ask. "Are my boys here?" and takong one by each hand, he would lead them home, only to repeat the perform-

ance at night. The Lincolns at that time had no servant, and as mother never allowed our boys to go out of the yard, and as our Mary was always near, watching the play, Mrs. Lincoln felt it was a safe place for her older boys to be, and she would in turn plan some treat for my broth-

One time she wished to make some calls, and for the purpose hired a hack from the city livery stable. She asked mother if two of my brothers might go with her. as the was taking Robert and Willie. It is needless to say the four boys enjoyed the ride, and enjoyed as much playing in the hack while she went in to make her calls.

Playing Nursemaid
Tad was a little youngster at the time, and the following story was told by the carpenter in question. Mrs. Lincoln desired to go down town and do some shopping. Mr. Lincoln volunteered to look after Tad, as some carpenter work was being done on the house and he said he would like to be home to oversee it. After a while the carpenter called Mr. Lincoln out into the back yard to ask advice concerning some alteration, and Lincoln put Tad on the floor. Immediately the child set up a howl, and Mrs. Lincoln came in at that inopportune time. She had rather a hasty temper and at once she sought her husband and berated him soundly for letting the child sit on the floor

and cry "Why, Mary, he's just been there a minute," soothed Lincoln, and then in his quiet, gentle way, he took the child in his arms, and snuggling him close sat down in an old rocking chair and sang to quiet him, that old hymn, "Jesus, my all, to heaven has gone."

After Lincoln was elected president, the family made preparations to move to Washington and decided to sell the greater part of their furniture. My father bought a number of pieces, and I still have the bill of sale. Aside from the pieces men-

Civil Service

In Porto Rico From Good Government.

A comprehensive modern personnel system for the Insular government of Porto Rico, based on merit and fitness to be determined after competitive tests, has been adopted by the Porto Rican legislature and will become effective about August 1, 1931. A reorganization of the public service of the Porto Rican Insular government had been urged by Gov. Gen. Theoflore Roomvelt for a number of

tioned, we acquired from them a big four-poster; this furniture was used in the great bedroom in which my

father and mother and I slept. The Literary Bureau A few evenings before Mr. Lin-

coln left for Washington, Mrs. Grimsley, the only daughter of Dr. Todd, who was Mrs. Lincoln's uncle, invited a few of Lincoln's intimate friends to the home of Dr. Todd to a little farewell party. They were all assembled, and Lincoln was late. When he came, he brought with him a little black satchel This was bulging with something heavy. He gave it to Mrs. Grimsley, and with a smile explained:

"Gentlemen, this is my literary bureau."

He asked Mrs. Grimsley to take care of it until he should return to Springfield, but added, that if he should not return for it, she was to make any disposition of it she thought best. Mrs. Grimsley put it away. Little did any of those present dream under what circumstances it was to be opened and the contents revealed.

With a Little Cap When the Lincolns had been in Washington a month or so, Captain Todd. Mrs. Lincoln's brother, was making a trip to Springfield, and Mrs. Lincoln sent in his care a letter to my mother, and a little box in which was a cap for me. Here is

Washington, April 27, 1861.

My dear Mrs. Melvin: Captain Todd leaves today for Springfield and I take the liberty of enclosing some photographs of the boys, also, a little bonnet cap for my sweet little namesake. Thousands of soldiers are guarding us, and if there is safety in numbers we have every reason to feel secure. We can only hope for peace.

Our boys remember your dear little sons with much affection. I trust the day may come when they will be reunited

I had intended requesting Mr. Melvin to have given me a promise that on our return to S we could be able to secure our own particular pew, to which I was very much attached, and which we occupied some 10 years. May I hope that he will be able to do so.

With kind regards to your family and all friends, I remain, ever sin-MARY LINCOLN

Lincoln's Gratitude It was the following year when my father and mother went up to Washington. My father went to call on the president. After the first greetings were over, and a few

words exchanged, Mr. Lincoln said: "Well, Dr. Melvin, and what can I do for you?" "Not a thing; not a thing in the world, Mr. Lincoln," replied father. "I just came in to make a little

friendly call like we used to do in Springfield." Mr. Lincoln seemed a bit surprised, smiled, and then looked very serious. In a moment he jumped from his chair, crossed the room,

and again shook hands with my father. "I have to shake hands with you again, Dr. Melvin," he said heartily. 'You're the first man from Springfield who has been to see me who didn't have an ax to grind. Since you haven't asked any favors. I'm going to reward you. The city is under military surveillance, as you know, and you must have a pass to get about. But I will send my carriage for your use tomorrow. You will take Mrs. Melvin and the other

Springfield friends who are with

you, and go where you wish, unquestioned.' Mr. Lincoln had so much appreciated the fact that an old neighbor and friend should call just for friendship's sake that he extended this great courtesy to my parents. In turn, it was hard for them to express their appreciation of his kind

Mr. Lincoln loved his home and friends in Springfield, and spoke of them with much feeling many times. He looked forward to returning and taking his place among them after his term of office should be over.

News of Assassination I remember very well when the news of the assassination came. I was 5, and sleeping in my little trundle bed beside the huge fourposter that had been the Lincolns. Our nurse, Mary, had been to market early in the morning and she returned with the news. I remember my father sitting straight up in this big bed and exclaiming, "Is it possible! Is it possible! Who could think of killing so great

and good a man!" Not long after, almost the same company that had met at Mrs. Grimsley's that night to bid Lincoln farewell, met again at the same place. They talked of their friend, and then someone remembered the black bag that Lincoln had left. Mrs Grimsley went to get it, and in the presence of all it was opened. It contained manuscripts of lectures, some of which he had delivered, and some of which he had not used. But these were prepared after the Lincoln-Douglas debates, and were given in a lyceum lecture course.

Each of the men present put his hand in the bag and drew forth a manuscript. Father drew two, both on the subject of "Science and Invention." One of these he later disposed of, but the other is to remain in our family.

years, and this year he made it one of the major proposals in his legislative program. At the present time more than 15 per cent of the employes in the Insular government are serving under "temporary employment." The new law will speedily correct the situation and permit a business-like administration of the personnel system.

OLD WHISTLER HOUSE SOLD Springfield, Mass .- (UP) -A house which once was the home of the celebrated artist James McNeill Whistler was auctioned recently to D. F. B. Sweet for \$45,000