



Willie Whitley, the Sharon, Pa., boy who was kidnapped and held for a ransom of \$10,000, has been restored safe and sound to his parents. The father went to Cleveland, Ohio, and there met the representative of the kidnapers in a little grocery store and paid over the \$10,000 to a man dressed as a working man. The father paid the money in bank bills which he had caused to be marked.

Theodore Roosevelt, accompanied by his son Kermit and other members of his company sailed, March 23 on the steamship Hamburg. He will visit South Africa.

Governor Shallenberger of Nebraska sent a special message to the legislature urging the passage of a bill to prohibit watering of stocks by corporations.

A fire at Searcy's distillery at McBraynor, Ill., destroyed 28,000 barrels of whiskey valued at \$200,000.

E. N. Morrill, former governor of Kansas, is dead.

A Milwaukee dispatch says: "There are 14,235,451 Roman Catholics in the United States, according to the advance sheets of the 1909 Wiltzius official Catholic directory published in this city. The statistics are furnished by the archbishops and bishops of the United States after the taking of a census in all dioceses. Adding to the 14,235,451, the number of Roman Catholics in the Philippines, Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands, bring the grand total of Catholics under the United States flag to 22,474,440, as compared with 12,053,000 Catholics subject under the British flag. The Catholic population of the twenty leading dioceses in the United States is as follows: New York, 1,219,920; Chicago, 1,150,000; Boston, 850,000; Brooklyn, 700,000; New Orleans, 525,000; Philadelphia, 525,000; Pittsburgh, 425,000; St. Louis, 375,000; Hartford, 365,000; Newark, 365,000; Cleveland, 330,000; Springfield, 323,121; Detroit, 267,000; Scranton, 265,000; St. Paul, 260,000; Baltimore 255,000; San Francisco, 250,000; Buffalo, 244,739; Milwaukee, 235,000, and Providence, 222,000."

The Nebraska legislature has passed and the governor has signed the McVicker bill regulating campaign contributions.

The Nebraska legislature has passed a bill providing that before any corporation can issue new stock it shall furnish the state railway commission a complete report of its ownings and the committee shall ascertain whether the company has sufficient property to warrant an issue of the new stock.

The Nebraska house of representatives defeated the county option bill.

Governor Curry of New Mexico made a personal attack upon a newspaper editor and then wired his resignation. He was persuaded by Mr. Taft to withdraw it.

An Associated Press dispatch from San Francisco says: "A special from Portland, Ore., states that the Gothenburg system of placing all saloons under one ownership may be adopted

by that city. An association is seeking a ten-year franchise for which it has offered the city \$365,000 a year for the first five years and \$400,000 for the last five. It promises to reduce the number of saloons from 440 to 250 and to regulate them. An initiative petition for a law granting them this privilege is being circulated."

Police Commissioner Bingham of New York said recently that during his first year in office he was offered a bribe of \$600,000 a year to protect certain criminal interests.

Mrs. B. P. Hutchinson, widow of "Old Hutch," who was famous years ago as a board of trade operator, died at Lynn, Mass.

A Carson, Nevada, dispatch says: "Governor Dickerson has signed the Tallman banking act, the mining inspector bill, the anti-gambling bill and the juvenile court bill. The banking act, though not including the guaranty feature, is almost the same in effect. Its vital feature is the following: 'Every officer and director of any banking corporation who shall violate any provisions of this act shall be civilly liable for damages to any person injured thereby and shall likewise be liable to the guaranty deposit fund of such corporation for the amount of money paid out to the depositors therein.'"

THE McVICKER BILL

The McVicker anti-corruptions bill passed by the Nebraska legislature and signed by the governor is as follows:

House Bill No. 242—A bill for an act to amend section 5983 of Cobby's Annotated Statutes for the year 1907 entitled elections, and to repeal said section as it now exists.

Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That section 5983 of Cobby's Annotated Statutes of Nebraska for 1907 be amended to read as follows:

Section 5983. Every treasurer of a political committee as defined in this act, and every other person required by section 16 of this act to keep an account, shall, fifteen days before each and every election, caucus, convention or primary election in or concerning, or in connection with which he shall have received or disbursed any money for any of the objects or purposes mentioned in section 14 of this act, prepare and file in the office of the clerk of the county in which said treasurer or other person resides, a full, true and detailed statement, subscribed and sworn to by him before an officer authorized to administer oaths, setting forth the source of any money delivered in such treasurer's hands at the beginning of the campaign and each and every contribution received by him amounting to more than \$25 from one person, whether the sum be given in one sum or in smaller sums aggregating more than \$25, and such treasurer, or other person, shall after the said publication until election file on the day that such contribution is received, a statement setting forth each and every individual contribution in excess of \$25 that may be received. And such treasurer, or other person, shall not receive, within two days

DE LAVAL SEPARATORS MAKE THE BEST BUTTER

The one purpose of every thinking buyer of a cream separator is the making of the most and the best cream possible, whether for home buttermaking, creamery patronage, or any other use to which cream is put.

It is possible to "claim" almost everything for the various makes of cream separators, but the one indisputable fact that would-be competitors do not even attempt to get around is the unquestionable superiority of the DE LAVAL machines in the making of the best butter.

Year after year, dating back to the invention of the "ALPHA-DISC" system of DE LAVAL bowl construction, butter made by users of DE LAVAL machines has scored highest and won all higher awards in every large and thoroughly representative butter contest throughout the world.

Beginning with the first great annual contest of the NATIONAL BUTTERMILKERS ASSOCIATION in 1892 and ending with the 1908 contest, not only the HIGHEST but every anywhere near high award has been made to users of DE LAVAL separators and more than nine-tenths of all exhibits scoring above 90 per cent in quality have been DE LAVAL made.

THE ROLL OF HONOR ALL DE LAVAL USERS

The First Prize winners and their scores at every convention of the National Buttermilkers Association since its organization in 1892 have been made as follows:

1892 Madison, Wis., Louis Brahe, Washington, Iowa . . .	Score 98.
1893 Dubuque, Iowa, C. W. Smith, Colvin's Park, Ill. . .	Score 97.
1895 Rockford, Ill., F. C. Oltrogge, Tripoli, Iowa . . .	Score 98.
1896 Cedar Rapids, Ia., Thos. Milton, St. Paul, Minn. . .	Score 97.82
1897 Owatonna, Minn., H. N. Miller, Randall, Iowa . . .	Score 98.5
1898 Topeka, Kan., Saml. Haugdahl, New Sweden, Minn. . .	Score 98.
1899 Sioux Falls, South Dakota, A. W. McCall, Creston, Ia. . .	Score 97.
1900 Lincoln, Neb., H. T. Sondergaard, Litchfield, Minn. . .	Score 98.
1901 St. Paul, Minn., E. O. Quenvold, Owatonna, Minn. . .	Score 97.
1902 E. L. Duxbury, Green Bay, Wis.	Score 98.5
1904 St. Louis, Mo., L. S. Taylor, Glenville, Minn. . . .	Score 98.5
1906 Chicago, Ill., A. Carlson, Rush City, Minn.	Score 97.
1907 Chicago, Ill., A. Lindblad, North Branch, Minn. . . .	Score 97.5
1908 J. C. Post, Hector, Minn.	Score 98.

(There were no conventions in 1894, 1903 and 1905.)

In the great 1908 contest 504 of the best buttermilkers in the United States competed, with first, second and third, and all important awards, being made to users of DE LAVAL machines.

At each of the big Chicago National Dairy Shows DE LAVAL butter has made a CLEAN SWEEP of all highest prizes, and at the December, 1908, Show, when instead of butter there was a cream contest, under the supervision of the Dairy Division of the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, first and second prizes in both classes were won by DE LAVAL cream.

Going back further, DE LAVAL made butter received the GRAND PRIZE at the ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR and as well at the last PARIS WORLD'S EXPOSITION.

In all the hundreds of important state and country contests the world over for twenty years the superiority of the DE LAVAL separator in the making of fine butter has been conclusively proved.

THE EXPLANATION IS TO BE FOUND IN THE IDEAL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE DE LAVAL SEPARATING BOWLS AND THE THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH DE LAVAL MACHINES MAY BE OPERATED AND USED.

A new 1909 DE LAVAL catalogue—affording an education in this as in other features of separator knowledge—is to be had for the asking.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

42 E. MADISON STREET CHICAGO	General Offices:	173-177 WILLIAM STREET MONTREAL
1213 & 1215 FILBERT ST. PHILADELPHIA	165-167 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.	14 & 16 PRINCESS STREET WINNIPEG
DRUM & SACRAMENTO STS. SAN FRANCISCO		107 FIRST STREET PORTLAND, OREG.