

IMPRESSED WITH WESTERN CANADA.

Says Our Prairies Will Be Filled Up in Ten Years.

L. A. Stockwell, of Indianapolis, a United States land man, who made an extensive tour of inspection in the West, wrote the following article, under date of Jan. 8, for an Indiana publication:

"States."—In this letter I propose to show by extracts from my note book that thousands who have come up here from the "States" have succeeded far beyond their most sanguine expectations.

Mr. N. E. Beaumont, of Brazil, Ind., was earning \$100 per month with a coal company. At about the age of 40 he had saved about \$3,000. Four years ago he landed near Hanley, Sask. He now owns 450 acres of land. Last fall (1905) he threshed 4,700 bushels of wheat and 3,100 bushels of barley oats. His wheat alone brought him over \$4,000, which would have paid for the acres that it grew on. He is to-day worth \$15,000.

This Is Making Money Fast.

In February, 1902, J. G. Smith & Bro. were weavers in a big cotton mill in Lancashire, England. Coming here, they arrived in Wapella, Sask., with only \$750 between them. They were so "green" and inexperienced that all they could earn the first summer was \$6.00 per month, and the first winter they had to work for their board. The next year, 1903, they took homesteads, and by working for neighbors they got a few acres broken out, upon which the next year they raised a few hundred bushels of wheat and oats. They also bought a team and broke out about sixty acres more. In 1905 they threshed 1,700 bushels of wheat from it, and 1,300 bushels of oats. Their success being then assured, they borrowed some money, built a good house, barn and implement shed, and bought a cream separator, etc. They now have a dozen cows, some full-blooded pigs and chickens, good teams and implements to match, and are on the high road to prosperity. Here are three cases selected from my note book from among a score of others. One a mine boss, one a farmer, and one a factory operator. With each of them I took tea and listened to their story. "I hoped to better my condition," said one. "I thought in time I might make a home," said another. "I had high expectations," said the other, and all said that "I never dreamed it possible to succeed as I have."

Like Arabian Nights.

Everywhere, on the trains, at the hotels and in family, I have been told of successes that reminded me more of the stories in the Arabian Nights than of this matter-of-fact, workaday world. Yields of wheat from 35 to 53 bushels per acre, and of oats of from 60 to 100 bushels, are numerous in every locality and well authenticated. At Moose Jaw, Lethbridge, Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Brandon, Hanley and many intermediate places I saw cattle and young horses fat as your grain-fed animals of the "States" that had never tasted grain, and whose cost to their owners was almost nothing. At Moosomin I saw a train load of 1,400 steers en route to England, that were shaly fat, raised as above stated. If the older generation of farmers in Indiana, who have spent their lives in a contest with lags and stumps, as did their fathers before them, could see these broad prairies dotted with comfortable homes, large red barns, and straw piles innumerable, and the thriving towns, with their towering elevators jammed to the roof with "No. 1 hard," and then remember that four or five years ago these plains were tenanted but for the badger and coyote, they would marvel at the transformation. Then if they followed the crowds as they emerged from the trains and hurried to the land offices, standing in line until their respective turns to be waited on came, and saw with what rapidity these lands are being taken, they would certainly catch the "disease" and want some of it too. If these lands are beautiful, in midwinter with their long stretches of yellow stubble standing high above the snow, what must they be in summer time when covered with growing or ripening grain? Speaking of winter reminds me that our Hoosier friends shrug their shoulders when they read in the Chicago and Minneapolis dailies of the temperature up here. The Canadian literature, with its pictures, half-tones and statistics, gives a good idea of her resources, but thirty or forty degrees below zero sounds dangerous to a Hoosier, who nearly freezes in a temperature of five above, especially when accompanied by a wind, as it often is; but the fact is, when it is very cold here it is still, and the air being dry the cold is not felt as it is in our lower latitudes, where there is more humidity in the atmosphere. I am 56, and I never saw a finer winter than the one I am spending up here. I arrived in Winnipeg Nov. 9, and have not had the bottoms of my overshoes wet since I entered Canada. Under a cloudless sky I have ridden in sleighs nearly a thousand miles, averaging a drive every other day. Stonemasons have not lost a week's time so far this winter. Building of all kinds goes right ahead in every city and hamlet, as though winter were never heard of.

Information concerning homestead lands in Western Canada can be had from any authorized Canadian Government Agent, whose advertisement appears elsewhere in this paper.

Felt the Shock.

On a seismograph at Simla, India, presented to the meteorological department by Prof. Ormori, the Japanese earthquake expert, the shock caused by the blowing up of the steamship *Chatham* in the Suez canal, 2,500 miles away, was recorded.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



1296—Battle of Benvento.

1553—Four English noblemen executed as accomplices of the Duke of Somerset.

1555—Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk, beheaded... Thomas Wyatt beheaded for insurrection against Queen Mary.

1582—Reformation of the calendar introduced by Gregory XIII.

1600—Robert, Earl of Essex, beheaded.

1630—First day of public thanksgiving in Massachusetts.

1664—Treaty of Pisa between France and the Pope.

1716—James, Earl of Derwentwater, beheaded for treason.

1732—George Washington born.

1766—British stamp act repealed.

1783—Denmark recognized independence of the United States... First United States bank chartered.

1815—Napoleon escaped from Elba... Treaty of Vienna.

1820—House of Representatives passed the Missouri bill.

1832—"Compromise tariff" passed the House of Representatives.

1837—Ship Jane and Margaret lost off Isle of Man; 206 persons perished.

1838—Duel between William J. Graves of Kentucky and Jonathan Cilley of New Hampshire, members of the House of Representatives.

1858—Earthquake nearly destroyed Corinth, Greece.

1862—Formal surrender of Nashville, Tenn., to Gen. Buell... Jefferson Davis inaugurated President of the Confederate States.

1863—Territorial government established in Arizona.

1868—President Johnson removed Stanton and appointed Gen. Thomas Secretary of War... House of Representatives voted to impeach the President.

1871—Meeting at Washington of joint high commission on Alabama claims... District of Columbia made a territorial government.

1878—National Greenback party organized at Toledo, Ohio.

1880—Ferdinand De Lesseps received by the American Society of Engineers.

1884—South African republic, Transvaal, recognized by treaty with Great Britain.

1885—Washington monument at national capital dedicated.

1886—Discovery of rich gold fields in Patagonia.

1888—Earthquake felt throughout California.

1880—Congress appropriated \$250,000 to aid American workmen thrown out of employment by the stoppage of work on the Panama canal... Act dividing Dakota into two States passed by U. S. Senate... Confession by Richard Pigott that he forged the Parnell letters.

1890—Pan-American Congress voted for an international railway.

1897—The powers ordered Greece to withdraw from Crete.

1902—Twenty-one lives lost in burning of Park Avenue Hotel, New York.

1904—Panama canal treaty ratified.

1905—Federal government indicted Cassie L. Chadwick.

Memphis Gold Cup Scandal.

On motion of the Memphis Trotting Association proceedings were begun in the Supreme Court at New York, charging that E. E. Smathers, the wealthy turfman, conspired with his trainer, George Speer, and with Edward Sanders, trainer for C. K. G. Billings, to defeat Lou Dillon in the race of 1904 for the \$5,000 gold cup. The alleged conspiracy consisted in the drugging of the great Billings trotter, Lou Dillon, thereby causing her to lose the race and enabling the defendant dishonestly to win it with his horse, Major Delmar. The association demands damages in the sum of \$3,500 or the return of the cup. Acting on this information, a deputy sheriff at New York entered Mr. Smathers' apartments and seized the cup in question. Later, however, Smathers regained possession by depositing a bond of \$7,000 with the sheriff. Smathers says that Billings is the instigator of the suit and denies the charges made.

The Navy's New Torpedo.

The high-speed, turbine, self-propelling torpedo, known as the Bliss-Leavitt, has been adopted by the United States navy. It travels through the water at the rate of thirty-six knots an hour and has an extreme range of 4,000 yards. Its speed is eight knots faster than the Whitehead torpedo and its distance nearly double. The torpedo is fired from a pneumatic tube 20 feet in length, 2,250 pounds of compressed air being required.

Increase of Oil Industry.

A census bulletin, just issued, shows that the petroleum industry has made a large increase since 1900. Last year there were ninety-eight refineries, as compared with sixty-seven in 1900, and the capital invested had increased from \$95,000,000 to \$136,000,000. An average of 16,771 wage earners are now employed, as compared with 12,199 five years ago.

The Seamen's Church institute of New York will erect a \$550,000 club and home for sailors. Bishop Potter heads the directors.

CONGRESS

The Senate was not in session Friday. The Tillman-Gillespie resolution calling for an investigation of the ownership of coal and oil properties by the railroads was passed by the House, after being amended so that it will have to go back to the Senate for consideration. The famous Mussel Shoals bill, providing for the development of water power on the Tennessee river in Alabama, sent back by the President for amendment, was passed.

The Senate was not in session Saturday. In the House several minor bills were passed by unanimous consent. They included a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to reclassify the public lands in Alabama. Also the following bills: To extend the provisions of the Homestead laws to certain lands of the Yellowstone forest reserve; to extend the time one year in which the Kensington and Eastern Railway Company shall complete its bridge across the Calumet river in Chicago. At 1 o'clock the pension calendar was taken up and 416 bills were passed in sixty-four minutes.

In the Senate Monday Senator Tillman reported the Hepburn railroad rate bill. Senator Aldrich made a brief statement of the position of the five Republicans who opposed it in committee. Mr. Culberson moved that his own bill on the subject be substituted for the Hepburn measure, and it was ordered printed and laid on the table until the rate bill is taken up. Mr. Clapp called up the bill to dispose of the affairs of the five civilized tribes in Indian Territory, and it was discussed at length. Mr. Dick, in the afternoon, occupied the floor, speaking in behalf of the local importance were passed, including one for the erection of a \$75,000 public building at Alton, Ill. Legislation for the District of Columbia occupied the first hour of the House session, eight local bills being passed. Two hours of hot debate on the question of allowing the incorporation of the Lake Erie and Ohio River Ship Canal Company followed, but the matter did not come to a vote. Representative Kiefer introduced a bill providing for the reduction of the representation of the Southern States in Congress because of the disfranchisement of the negro.

The Senate Tuesday agreed to vote on the statehood bill Friday, March 9. Mr. Hopkins made a speech in support of the measure. The remainder of the day was devoted to a discussion of the bill providing for the settlement of the affairs of the five civilized tribes of Indians, the greater part of the time being given to the provision for the disposal of the coal lands in Indian Territory. A bill was passed extending the time allowed to the Kensington and Eastern Railroad Company for the construction of a bridge across the Calumet river in Illinois. Military matters held the attention of the House, the army appropriation bill being under consideration for amendment. That Gen. Corbin and MacArthur might become lieutenant generals the provision abolishing that rank was eliminated. Only eight of the fifty pages of the bill were passed upon. The Daltzell bill chartering the Lake Erie and Ohio Ship Canal Company, with an authorized capital of \$60,000, was passed. A resolution of inquiry aimed at the State Department was ordered canceled and destroyed, as Mr. Van Duzer (Nevada), by whom it was purported to have been introduced, repudiated it.

Senator Foraker's speech opposing railway rate legislation occupied three hours of the session of the Senate Wednesday. A further discussion of the railroad land grant in Indian Territory followed, with the result that a resolution was passed extending the tribal government of the five civilized tribes until March 4, 1907. An executive session was had at 4:15 p. m., but the doors were reopened ten minutes later and the remainder of the day was devoted to the passage of private pension bills. The army appropriation occupied the attention of the House, but its consideration was not completed. The discussion was marked by a controversy between the members of the appropriations and military committees over the amounts carried in the bill, and honors were about evenly divided. A proposed amendment to pay \$5,000 each to the widows of two San Francisco firemen who lost their lives in the recent fire on the transport Meade was ruled out of order. Provision for more than 300 clerks employed in the staff and at army division headquarters also went out when it was shown that there was no authority in law for their employment. A resolution was adopted calling on the Postmaster General for all information on the rights and privileges of the mails from the People's United States Bank of St. Louis.

The discussion of the railroad rate question was continued in the Senate Thursday by Mr. Dooliver, who spoke in support of the Dooliver-Hepburn bill. The remainder of the session was devoted to the bill providing for the settlement of the affairs of the five civilized tribes of Indians after the termination of their tribal relations. No action was taken. The House passed the army appropriation bill, carrying about \$60,000,000. Provision for a cable ship for the Atlantic coast and for a ship for mine planting on the Pacific was eliminated on points of order. The powder trust came in for an attack in the debate, and an attempt by Democrats to have the government begin the manufacture of its own powder consumed considerable time, but met with defeat.

Notes of the National Capital.

An investigation of alleged railway ownership of oil and coal companies has been ordered by the interstate commerce committee of the House.

President Roosevelt has decided to veto any rate bill which does not meet his approval. This warning has been served on the Senate committee.

A conference at the White House between the President and merchants, appraisers and other officials resulted in a refusal to have the right of open hearings in cases of contested valuations.

FIERCE RACE RIOT.

Mob in Springfield, O., Negro Quarter Dispersed by Militia.

A white mob of several thousand men attacked the negro quarter of Springfield, O., known as "the Jungles." Tuesday night and state troops had to be called out to quell the rioting. The outbreak was the result of attacks on two white men, Martin Davis and Earl Sulkins, by Preston Ladd and Edward Dean, negroes.

For several hours, until after midnight, the negro section was in a state of terror, the police being powerless. The local militia was called out by the mayor, but was slow to respond.

At midnight, however, eighty men assembled at the armory and were sent out to re-enforce the police. The eighty militiamen and the police, however, were unable to handle the mob, and it was not until the arrival of two companies from Dayton and one from Xenia soon after midnight that the mob could be handled. Then, with the butts of their rifles and without firing a shot the soldiers pushed the mob back both ways in Columbia street, east from Water street and west from Foster street.

When dawn came quiet had been restored in the negro section, with "the Jungles" still in charge of the militia. No lives were lost in the riot. The result of the mob was the destruction of six negro houses, one saloon and the damaging of several others.

"The Jungles" is the name given to East Columbia street, where a number of notorious dives frequented by negroes and low whites are located. Six or seven of these joints were wiped out by the mob with the torch. The most infamous place was literally torn to pieces and burned half down by the rioters.

PELEE SHOOTS OUT FIRE.

Volcano in Martinique Again in Violent Eruption.

A Barbados dispatch says that Mont Pelee, in Martinique, is again active, and the inhabitants of the island are in terror of a recurrence of the great eruptions of four years ago. Five persons are in the hospital in Fort de France who were struck by falling rocks thrown up by the volcano. By day a column of heavy black smoke several miles high rising from the crater was visible thirty miles away, and at night the flames could be plainly seen at a greater distance. The town of St. Pierre, island of Martinique, was destroyed by the eruption of Mont Pelee, May 8, 1902, with the loss of 25,000 lives. This was the greatest disaster of modern times. Only one man, who was confined in a dungeon, and a few persons on the seashore on the outskirts of the town survived the catastrophe.

In 1902, as in the present year, the seismic disturbances had continued for several weeks before Mont Pelee showed signs of activity. Then, on May 5, it suddenly burst into violence, pouring out great quantities of lava and smoke day and night. Still there was little alarm, as the people of St. Pierre had become accustomed to the activity of the volcano.

At 8 o'clock in the morning of May 8, after the volcano had been quiescent for nearly eighteen hours, there was an explosion within Mont Pelee which from a new vent on the side of the crater forced a great blast of flame down the side of the mountain, over the city of Mont Pelee and far out over the harbor. That fearful blast of flame brought death to the inhabitants of St. Pierre. The town itself was destroyed and the flame even destroyed the shipping in the harbor, one steamer alone being able to escape half burned.

All this fearful destruction of life and property came in an instant, and in an instant it was over. One breath of flame wiped out the city and people. Then for days Mont Pelee poured a sea of lava and mud down the side of the mountain, burying the destroyed city, so that to-day only traces of it may be seen. The eruption of Soufriere, the island of St. Vincent volcano, occurred at the same time. Half the island was devastated by floods of burning lava. Plantations were wiped out and small towns destroyed. The city of Georgetown itself escaped serious injury.

WILL DROWN A TOWN.

More Valuable for Storing Water than for Housing People.

A lively little Colorado town has been sentenced to death. It is to have four years of grace. Then they are going to drown it. Lyons is a flourishing village of about 800 inhabitants, 25 miles from Denver, with which it has direct railway connection. It was started about 25 years ago and seems good for ten times 25 years to come. It is solidly built, with stone church, stone houses and public buildings. It has a fire department, a telephone system and is piped for water and for acetylene gas, which it manufactures. It is in the center of a fertile valley, raising big crops of alfalfa, wheat, corn, sugar beets and fruit. Four years from now the whole place will be under 240 feet of water.

There is only one chink in the hills surrounding the basin where the town is built. Through this chink flows the St. Vrain river. The thing is too tempting. A dam, 2,000 feet long at the top and 250 feet high at its greatest elevation, will close that outlet and store up billions of cubic feet of water. A company to be capitalized at \$5,000,000 is getting exceedingly busy and when they have modeled that corner of Colorado its own Mother Nature won't know it.

News of Minor Note.

Miss J. Loughborough, 24 years old, of San Francisco, Cal., died in Rome.

The average price of wool in Arizona this season is 20 cents, the highest ever known there.

Mrs. Herman Oelrichs sold a five-acre tract of submerged land off Fort Mason, Cal., to the government for a sum exceeding \$250,000.

The Viceroy of Foochow has been ordered to execute the leader of the Chinese mob which wrecked the Catholic and English missions at Changpu.



PULSE OF THE PRESS

What is the corollary of "honest graft"? Why, an honorable term in the penitentiary.—New York Evening Mail.

Marshall Field was not the richest man in the United States. He was merely the heaviest taxpayer.—Chicago Tribune.

Poultny Bigelow forgets that only Standard Oil magnates are privileged to handle legal questions flippantly.—Birmingham Herald.

It is rumored that Grover Cleveland isn't enjoying the \$12,000 salary he is drawing from one of the big insurance companies.—Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

If France and the United States were to combine against Venezuela it is believed that they could eventually whip the South American nation.—Indianapolis Star.

The world lost one of its bravest, knightliest souls and the United States one of its most patriotic citizens when "Fighting Joe" Wheeler went out.—Chicago Tribune.

When he decided to surrender one of his two big salaries, Mr. Shonts again manifested his prudence and foresight by surrendering the smaller one.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Miss Tarbell refers to lying as a national vice. There is really very little excuse for lying when one may simply refuse to answer "on advice of counsel."—Kansas City Times.

The novelists are making such violent efforts to get into the House of Commons as to make one think that there is a streak of Indiana in modern England.—New York Evening Sun.

Former President Cleveland is weary of his job as rebate referee for the big insurance companies. The question of what to do with our ex-Presidents has not yet been solved.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is a great admirer of the friend of Potiphar's wife. Why not dedicate the Sunday School to "St. Joseph of the Egyptian corn corner?"—New York Evening Sun.

Marshall Field achieved distinction not by being the richest merchant in the world, but by being its greatest taxpayer. A more substantial conception of probity is not possible.—Cumberland News.

Young Mr. Rockefeller tells his Bible class that a lie is never justifiable. When his turn comes in the Standard Oil investigation the public may look for some interesting testimony.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Senator Depew's colleagues gave him a hearty hand-shaking "vindication" when he appeared in his seat the other day. This may encourage Senator Burton to venture inside the chamber.—Augusta Chronicle.

If Commissioner Garfield wasn't getting information from the packers for prosecution purposes, why then get it at all? Was it to satisfy his curiosity or to supply material to magazine writers?—Dallas News.

The victims of the "get-rich-quick" systems are not all poor, superstitious and ignorant men away from our cities. Take the frenzied financiers and see how they, too, are swept away in the whirlpool.—Louisville Post.

Summing up the press dispatches, we might say that if he is not killed in the hazing process, the modern fighting man in either arm of the service stands a reasonably good chance of dying from old age.—Portland Oregonian.

Possibly Mr. Shonts is simply holding on to his \$12,000 railroad job as a soft place to fall in the event that public sentiment compels the President to select a new head for the Canal Commission.—Kansas City Journal.

A bill is now pending to pension all ex-Presidents at \$25,000 a year. Why shouldn't they earn their living as well as other folks? The reputation the Presidency gives them will secure twice as much for the articles they write as the articles are worth.—Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer.

Senator Clark's feat of building a railroad without bonds marks the extreme of simple as opposed to frenzied finance, and also discloses an idea which should make it easy for the Senator to dispose of the \$40,000,000 stock advantageously. There are more ways than one of killing that amiable dog, the investing public.—St. Louis Republic.

Forty years ago Robert E. Lee was offered the presidency of a Northern insurance company at a salary large enough for those days. He wrote that he hadn't the ability or the experience to command such a salary. He was told that his name was worth it. "What influence I have with the Southern people is not for sale," said Lee. That ended the negotiations.—New Orleans States.

Five years already of the seventh Edward—more years than were reigned by James II., Richard II. and Edward V. Here's to him. May he continue for years to come to be at the head of an increasingly republican monarchy.—Boston Transcript.

The country does not much care who digs the Panama canal, provided the best possible canal is dug and dug quickly. If the Senate can promote the work by overseeing the job, let it go ahead and oversee; but obstruction will not be tolerated.—St. Louis Republic.

NERVOUS DYSPESIA

A Desperately Serious Case Cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Brought to the very verge of starvation by the rejection of all nourishment, her vitality almost destroyed, the recovery of Mrs. J. A. Wyatt, of No. 1189 Seventh street, Des Moines, Iowa, seemed hopeless. Her physicians utterly failed to reach the seat of the difficulty and death must have resulted if she had not pursued an independent course suggested by her sister's experience.

Mrs. Wyatt says: "I had pain in the region of the heart, palpitation and shortness of breath so that I could not walk very fast. My head ached very badly and I was seized with vomiting spells whenever I took any food. A doctor was called who pronounced the trouble gastritis, but he gave me no relief. Then I tried a second doctor without benefit. By this time I had become very weak. I could not keep the most delicate broth on my stomach, and at the end of a month I was scarcely more than skin and bone and was really starving to death."

"Then I recalled how much benefit my sister had got from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and decided to take them in place of the doctor's medicine. It proved a wise decision for they helped me as nothing else had done. Soon I could take weak tea and crackers and steadily more nourishment. In two weeks I was able to leave my bed. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were the only thing that checked the vomiting and as soon as that was stopped my other difficulties left me. I have a vigorous appetite now and am able to attend to all the duties of my home. I praise Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People to all my friends because I am thoroughly convinced of their merit."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists and by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Queer Souvenirs by Mail.

"The souvenir postal card craze seems to be governed by none of the bounds of propriety and decency," declared a postal clerk as he was distributing the deposits found in the public drop boxes, according to the Philadelphia Telegraph.

"If the government doesn't put a stop to this nuisance I'll have to find a better job," he continued to muse.

It was a disgraceful lot of stuff, to be sure. In the collection were any number of worn and soiled collars, cuffs and shirt bosoms, not to speak of old socks, garters, and even several pairs of shoes.

The proper postage had been prepaid on everything—the cuffs, collars and shirt bosoms bearing stamps and addresses, the socks, garters and shoes being attached to tags inscribed with destinations.

"There is no doubt the postoffice receipts are increasing everywhere because of this popular custom of sending oddities through the mail," said another clerk in the same department, "but I wonder where it's going to end. The government will accept in the mail anything not over four pounds in weight. Why, the other day we found a set of false teeth merely attached to a tag and addressed to a woman in Germantown. It's the limit."

In No Hurry.

"Of course, Tommy," said the Sunday school teacher, "you'd like to be an angel, wouldn't you?"

"Well—er—yes'm," replied Tommy, "but I'd like to wait till I can be a full-grown angel with gray whiskers."—Philadelphia Press.

A PERFECT HAND.

How Its Appearance Became Familiar to the Public.

The story of how probably the most perfect feminine hand in America became known to the people is rather interesting.

As the story goes the possessor of the hand was with some friends in a photographer's one day and while talking, held up a piece of candy. The pose of the hand with its perfect contour and faultless shape attracted the attention of the artist who proposed to photograph it. The result was a beautiful picture kept in the family until one day, after reading a letter from someone inquiring as to who wrote the Postum and Grape Nuts advertisements, Mr. Post said to his wife, "We receive so many inquiries of this kind, that it is evident some people are curious to know, suppose we let the advertising department have that picture of your hand to print and name it 'A Helping Hand.'" (Mrs. Post has assisted him in preparation of some of the most famous advertisements.)

"There was a natural shrinking from the publicity, but with an agreement that no name would accompany the picture its use was granted.

The case was presented in the light of extending a welcoming hand to the friends of Postum and Grape Nuts, so the picture appeared on the back covers of many of the January and February magazines and became known to millions of people.

Many artists have commented upon it as probably the most perfect hand in the world.

The advertising department of the Postum Co. did not seem able to resist the temptation to enlist the curiosity of the public, by refraining from giving the name of the owner when the picture appeared, but stated that the name would be given later in one of the newspaper announcements, thus seeking to induce the readers to look for and read the forthcoming advertisements to learn the name of the owner.

This combination of art and commerce and the multitude of inquiries furnishes an excellent illustration of the interest the public takes in the personal and family life of large manufacturers, whose names become household words through extensive and continuous announcements in newspapers and periodicals.