

The Forest City Press

E. P. THORNE, Publisher.

FOREST CITY, SOUTH DAKOTA.

Woolless sheep are one of the peculiarities of the Comch country.

There are now 15 Episcopal cathedrals in Africa and 12 Roman Catholic.

New South Wales' gold production for 1911 was 215,274 ounces, worth \$2,750,000.

The federal government owns 55 bird reservations in different parts of the United States.

The United States produced last year \$20,000,000,000 worth of manufactures, of which \$1,000,000,000 worth were exported.

Paris is now in direct telephone communication with Madrid, 1,000 miles away.

The English author who is most read in Russia next to Shakespeare is Jerome K. Jerome.

Dust collected from numerous vacuum cleaners has proved to be a valuable fertilizer, and its sale has become a regular business in Paris.

The Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern railways are racing to enter the Okanagan valley, British Columbia.

Oranges were purchased last year by the United Kingdom to the value of \$11,600,000, and lemons to the value of \$2,320,000.

Farm land in this country, exclusive of buildings, more than doubled in value between the years 1900 and 1910. The gain was 117.4 per cent.

The sign of equality is said to have first been used in the year 1557 by a sharp mathematician, who adopted it as a substitute for the words "equal to."

A London magistrate has decided that a shop keeper who draws a crowd by the attractiveness of his window display is guilty of causing an obstruction.

It is estimated that in Asia there are about 170,000 telephones, mostly in Japan. The number in Singapore exceeds 1,000, and there are about as many in Siam and Cochin China.

The multiplication sign was obtained by changing the plus sign into a character resembling the letter x. This was done simply because multiplication is but a shorter form of addition.

Plans are again being discussed to make Paris a port and possibly the greatest in Europe. The idea is to connect the French capital with the Atlantic ocean by means of a ship canal to Rouen.

The Shell Oil company, of London, England, is about to establish an oil refinery at Longue Pointe, near Montreal. Crude oil will be brought from Africa and refined at Longue Pointe.

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At the end of 1910 there were 669 registered trade unions in the United Kingdom, with a membership of above 2,000,000. These totals compare with a membership of 211,091 in 156 unions in 1880.

Two new flag officers are added to the German navy by the program of 1912, bringing the total to 40, which is made up of one grand admiral, five admirals, 14 vice admirals and 20 rear admirals.

A new conservatory of music is about to be established at Montreal by the Columbian Conservatory of Music, which already has conservatories at Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, Calgary, Edmonton and Saskatoon.

Red hail is not unknown. In May of 1885, there was quite a heavy fall of it at Castlewellan, in County Down, Ireland. Red and white fell together. And the red hail was not merely on the surface of the pellets, but went through and through.

Many barbers in Egypt are government servants. According to an edict issued by Ibrahim Pasha in 1848, village barbers were ordered to examine all dead bodies and register the necessary particulars.

Japanese army officers are testing a new bullet proof coat just invented by a native. It is said that bullets fired from a revolver at a distance of 25 feet make only a slight dent in the coat.

A clipping forwarded by Consul General Thomas Sammons, of Yokohama, states that the completion of the Togo canal system results at the Fushun colliery increased the daily output to 3,500 tons, with the prospect of its reaching 5,000 tons in a short time.

Mrs. Caroline M. Engler, a prominent club woman, is at the head of the movement to build a home for the working girls of Lynn, Mass. The home as now planned is to cost \$75,000 and the building is to be started as soon as \$50,000 is raised.

A little English girl went to India, and at the first New Year's away from home she wrote to her devoted mother: "It is now very hot, and I perspire a great deal, but you will be pleased to hear that I am still a member of the Church of England."

The Canadian Northern Railway company has 4,415 miles in operation between Fort Arden, Ontario and Edmonton, Alberta. Many new branches have been opened up, and a link will also be built to Hudson bay by a line from Prince Albert to Split Lake, where it will connect with the Hudson bay line from La Paz.

While the seed used by the principal tobacco growers in the vicinity of Los Angeles, state of Mexico, is all brought from well known seed houses in the United States (about 1,000 pounds being imported during 1911), James Alexander W. Dye, of Nogales, Arizona, has also raised a small amount of tobacco seeds that is said to be

DAKOTA STATE NEWS

PIERRE—There is an insistent story from all parts of the west country that, notwithstanding last season's dry spell, that more acreage will be sown this season than ever before; in fact, every land owner is straining his resources to the utmost to get seed. The counties have sent their credit to all who had security, while in a number of localities as the Harding, Robb, Norwegian and Mississippi flats, settlers have banded together to produce seed grain.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Gamble has reported favorably from the public lands committee a \$25,000 public building bill for Redfield, S. D., and the bill to open Washabaugh county lands from the Indian committee.

DEADWOOD—Floyd Headlee, the St. Onge banker sued for \$25,000 damages for alleged breach of promise by Miss Anna L. Ballman, a St. Louis shopgirl, has filed in the circuit court here his answer to the suit. He denies all the allegations of the girl and declares that he will stand trial.

MILLER—Charles Lockhart, alias C. L. Deaton, was bound over to the circuit court for \$30 bonds on the charge of passing worthless checks.

ESTELLINE—Thomas Wall, a well known pioneer resident of this section, died as the result of an apparently trivial accident. He stumbled and fell from his porch, and notwithstanding that it is only about two feet above the ground, he received the injuries which caused his death. He was 62 years of age and is survived by a widow. Himself and wife took up their residence in South Dakota in 1886.

WHITE OWL—Notices have been posted asking for bids on carrying the mail on a new route from Sturgis to Chalk Butte. This will give Chalk Butte mail three times a week direct from Sturgis. Red Owl and Tama will also be served by this new route, the mail running from Chalk Butte to these places and back twice a week.

SISSSETON—Two more Sioux Indians, Peter Seven Brothers and Jesse Wicetamaza, are in jail here, accused of complicity in the murder of Roland Judisch, the 17-year-old boy of Browns Valley, Minn., whose body was found on a ranch near here a short time ago. Five are now held in connection with the crime.

ABERDEEN—Company I, Fourth South Dakota infantry, located in this city, has been awarded the highest honors in the state at the annual inspection conducted by E. J. Moran, lieutenant in the United States army. This is the third successive year that the local company has carried off the honors.

PIERRE—Still the flood of applications for permits to irrigate continues. Today water appropriation permits were granted to D. L. Moore, of Fort Pierre, for a quarter section, and A. L. Moore, of the same place, for 240 acres, the water to be secured from Bad river.

TRIPPE—Although a telegram was sent to Wm. Meyer, of this place, advising him of the death of his mother, the message never was delivered and not until the expiration of more than two weeks did he learn that his mother had passed away.

STURGIS—The Grams lumber yard was found to be on fire in two places a few nights ago. Quick work by the fire department saved the yard, and later investigation developed the fact that the fire was undoubtedly of incendiary origin.

WITEN—As the result of a scratch with a pin, an injury which at first was regarded as trivial, Mrs. B. C. Stoltenburg, of this place, has developed a serious case of blood poisoning. Her arm has swollen to twice its normal size.

LEOTA—Fourteen of the tennis players of this place held a meeting and organized a tennis club, with the following officers: President, H. W. Knutson; secretary-treasurer, I. T. Parkhurst. Fine courts will be fitted up.

FAULKTON—One of the bonanza wheat farmers of South Dakota this season will be C. E. Barrickman, living near here. He will sow 1,200 acres to wheat, and men in his employ already are at work drilling in wheat on all prairie.

FAULKTON—The annual exhibit of the city schools will be held Friday of this week, and is expected to surpass anything of the kind in the past.

WHITE OWL—Glanders have developed to an alarming extent among horses around Chalk Butte, a small town 15 miles west of here.

WHITE OWL—United States Commissioner Johnston has been granted permission to transact land office business at Marcus, and commencing with Wednesday, April 3, will be at that place Wednesday of every week.

STURGIS—Perkins and Laod, vice president and cashier of the defunct Meade county bank, have been arrested here and will be required to haul all books and records before court for inspections.

LUCAS—W. S. Slaughter and A. F. Glaser, of Herrick, have purchased the Lucas State bank and will conduct it in the future. Mr. Glaser will be cashier.

ETHAN—The town board has purchased the old creamery building, which will be the central plant of a water works system which is to be installed here.

ARLINGTON—E. H. Reeves has resigned the office of chief of the local police department, and A. D. LaBay has been appointed his successor.

NEBRASKA NEWS BRIEFS.

SPRINGFIELD—Coroner Armstrong of Sarpy county has written the governor thanking him for the letter he sent regarding the Blunt inquest.

FREMONT—A move has been started for marking a road route between Fremont and Norfolk. Members of the Dodge County Automobile association will cooperate with other associations between here and Norfolk in an attempt to have the marking done this spring.

LINCOLN—A Workman accident association organized among the members of the Ancient Order of United Workmen in this state, and patterned after the Workmen accident association, is shortly to become an active organization in this state. Application for the right to organize and do business was filed with the state auditor by J. H. Grosvenor, of Aurora.

LINCOLN—The Burlington road has been granted permission to correct an error in its published grain tariff on grain from Henry, Neb., and Omaha and Nebraska City. It has also been permitted to absorb the switching charges on sand

WIFE'S FORTUNE IS FOUND IN OLD COUCH

Widower Was Chopping Up Furniture That Concealed \$1,505 in Bills.

Harrisburg, Pa., Special: Frederick Harp, an old man, who lives in a rickety shanty on the "ant hill" in Sibley town, has a fortune of \$1,570 saved through long years by his wife from her meager allowance for household expenses. Mrs. Harp died recently. As Mrs. Harp lay on her deathbed she told her husband to look in an old kettle and not to sell the furniture. He found \$165 in gold in the kettle, but forgot the injunction about the furniture. He was offered only 75 cents for all the furniture in the house, so decided to chop it up for kindling wood as he was about to leave his home and live with a daughter.

In an old couch he found the remainder of his wife's savings, \$1,505 in \$5 and \$2 bills.

Memorials of the Washington Family.

The United States National museum at Washington has recently received a set of rubbings from the monumental brasses of the Washington family in Sulgrave and Brington, England, collected and presented by Mrs. A. T. Robertson, of Washington, D. C.

The fact that the history of the family of George Washington is well known and fully recorded in England, is brought to notice by the brass memorials and inscriptions still to be seen in the old English church and manor of Sulgrave and Brington, England. It was in this village that Laurence Washington and his family lived for three generations, previous to their removal to Brington.

The Washington house originally a monastery, is now the manor house of the village of Sulgrave. It was granted to Laurence Washington, the mayor of Northampton, by Henry the VIII, in the year 1538, upon the dissolution of the monasteries. Over the entrance is carved the Washington coat of arms, well known to every American citizen.

The old church of St. Mary, where the family worshipped for years, is nearby, and forms a point of considerable interest, containing, as it does, three memorial brasses on the grey stone slab put down in memory of Laurence Washington and his family.

These brasses consist of Laurence Washington's effigy, a shield bearing the Washington arms and the following inscription:

"Here lyeth buried ye bodies of Laurence Washington, Gent., & Anne his wyf by whome he had issue IIIJ sons & IJ daughters we Laurence Dyod ye day of ... and 15 of October and Dni 1564."

Apparently Laurence Washington, great great grandfather of George Washington, devised this monument as a memorial to his wife, leaving the date of his own demise blank, to be filled in after his death. This, however, has never been done.

Two other records of the Washingtons are found in the village of Brington. In this little township, not far distant from Northampton, stands the house to which the family moved from Sulgrave. It was in this house that George Washington died in 1792, and in the yard, engraved upon a sun dial, is found the Washington coat of arms.

In the Church of All Saints, near at hand, where Robert Washington is buried, an inscription reads as follows:

"Here lies interred ye bodies of Elizabeth Washington, widow, who changed this life for immortalitie ye 18th day of March, 1622. As also ye body of Robert Washington, Gent., her late husband second sonne of Robert Washington of Solgrave in ye County of North. Essex, who departed this life ye 10th day of March 1622, after they lived lovingly together."

Laurence Washington, grandson of the Laurence of Sulgrave, died in 1615 and is also buried here. Two of his sons, John and Laurence, became respectively, Sir John Washington, knight of Thrapston, and the Rev. Laurence Washington, rector of Purliegh, Essex, whose eldest son, John, emigrated to America in 1657, and was the great grandfather of George Washington, the President.

It is believed that the original design of the American flag came from the stars and stripes of the Washington arms, and in the flag, as in the original arms, the stars signify divine influence, guiding the bearer in the right way, while the bars denote one who sets the bar of conscience and religion against wicked temptations and evil desires. The colors, red and white, seem to follow also; the red meaning military bravery and fortitude; the white, peace and sincerity.

So it seems that the arms of the father of the country are incorporated in his country's flag.

Dreams Protect Our Sleep.

From St. Nicholas. Dreams seem a mere play of imagination without any value—the more every serious student has recognized that it is absurd to think that dreams have any prophetic character. But, in recent times, science has discovered the probable purpose of the dreams, and has found in this case again that nature does not give to us anything which is superfluous.

In the present view of science, dreams fulfil the purpose of protecting our sleep, and this end is reached by those apparently meaningless flights of the imagination. Most dreams start from some disturbance or excitement of our organism. Something may press on us, or touch us, or we may hear a sound, or we may have some digestive trouble, or we may lie in an uncomfortable position, and so on. Any such disturbance would excite the mind and would easily lead to a breaking up of the sleep which is necessary for us in order to be fresh for the next day's work.

The dream provides the solution. In creating a fantastic background for that disturbance, by which that inner excitement becomes adapted to a whole situation into which it fits well, our efforts to remove it become sidetracked and the sleep can go on without interruption. We may have thrown off a blanket and feel cold. Our dream brings us to a snowy winter landscape in the midst of the cold winter day, where we begin to skate, and all the coldness is then so natural and well adjusted to the whole illusory experience that our

A DAMAGING REPORT OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

BY PASTOR RUSSELL.



New York, March 31.—The International Bible Students' association secured the Hippodrome in which to hear the report of its committee on foreign missions investigation. The spacious auditorium was crowded. Prof. F. H. Robinson, as secretary of the committee, announced that the report as a whole had been submitted to the association and was in the printer's hands, to appear in pamphlet form illustrated. It will shortly be procurable at the small price of 5 cents per copy, postpaid to any address—free to the poor. The conclusion of the report is in the nature of a Summary, which he read. Some of its more salient points are as follows:

Christianizing endeavors seem pretty generally to have ceased. Present missionary endeavors are almost exclusively along the line of secular education and medical aid.

There is less need of academic and collegiate education, such as the missionaries forward, than for common schooling. The general common school education could best be furnished by the government and along unsectarian lines, after the method followed under the United States' supervision in the Philippine islands.

The Orientals are remarkably tolerant of all religions, and are often perplexed at the missionary competition, and opposition between Christian denominations. They would accept Christianity if it could demonstrate its superiority.

Orientals are not heathen-savages, but their educated classes include splendid specimens of noble manhood, the moral and intellectual peers of Europeans and Americans. Drunkenness and outward immodesty are almost unknown.

The very suggestion of the world's conversion is ridiculous to the peoples of the east—including the missionaries. The interest on \$30,000,000, or the principal multiplied 1,000 times, would accomplish little except along the lines of secular education—noting as respects the world's conversion. Nothing short of "the Kingdom of God's dear Son" can meet the issue.

Pastor Russell's Hippodrome Address

Text: "Ask of Me and I will give Thee the heathen for an inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for a possession."—Psalm vii, 2.

This text has been before the pastor's mind continually during his world's tour. (1) Why call the people of India, China and Japan heathens, since they are not barbarians but civilized? Their civilization antedates ours, and to them belong some of the great inventions, such as printing, paper making, gunpowder, the compass, etc. We follow the bible, which uses the word heathen, Gentiles and nations interchangeably, and applies these terms to all except the Jewish nation and the Christian church.

The reason for this is that only Israel spiritual, and Israel natural have thus far entered into covenant relationship with God.

Orient and Occident Compared. To what extent is our western civilization, sometimes styled Christian civilization, superior to that of the east?

Our dreadnaughts, which the Chinese and Japanese are now copying, were they 20 years ago? The Chinese and the Japanese are now copying our railroads, etc. But where were they a century ago? So with the telegraph, the telephone and electrical appliances.

These inventions are evidences of the dawning of a New Dispensation, which is to make the earth rich and happy and eventually to wipe away all tears and to abolish death. It is this coming time that St. Peter styles, "Times of Restitution."—Acts iii, 19-21.

The pastor's third question was:—

To What Extent is Christian Civilization Blessing the World?

He considered it beyond question that a blessing had come to the world through the teachings of Jesus and the Apostles. The blessings come to all who accept the Gospel message in truth and sincerity. These enjoy intelligently a peace of God such as others cannot know, and these manifest a fruitage of the Holy Spirit.

But aside from these footsteps followers of Jesus and their special blessings, the pastor queried whether the remainder of mankind under Christian civilization were happier than those under heathen religions, such as Buddhism. What he had seen of India, China and Japan led him to believe that the 700,000,000 of these lands are more contented, more happy than are the peoples of Europe and America, even though they possess little of the wealth and comforts of the world.

What is the Reason for This?

Pastor Russell's answer is, it is because the teachings of Jesus and the Apostles, in line with the teachings of Moses and the Prophets, the teaching of human equality, begets a love of liberty and a contentment for it. Wherever the bible has gone it has exercised a two-fold influence, already noted. It carries special blessings to those who fully accept its teachings and relationship to God. It has brought them peace and rest, but to others it has meant contention and strife because of the entrenched selfishness in their natures. They get enough from Christ's teachings to arouse and awaken them, but not enough to sanctify them. This was the intimation of the Great Teacher, "Think not that I am come to send peace upon the earth; I tell you, Nay, but a sword."—Matthew x, 34.

"I Will Give Thee the Heathen." At the beginning of this age our Redeemer prayed for the church, saying, "I pray not for the world (the heathen), but for those whom Thou has given Me, that they may all be one." It has required this entire age to find this elect company, and they will be made one by the glorious change of the First Resurrection, said the pastor.

Then will come the time when Jesus will pray for the world, as intimated in our text, and then the world will be given to Him. For a thousand years He will reign for the blessing and uplift of Adam and all his race. He secured the right to this by the sacrifice of Himself 18 centuries ago. He has since been gathering His Church, His Bride, to be His joint heir

MAKING BUGS FIGHT BATTLES FOR FARMERS

California Has Hatchery of Insects to Aid Fruit Growers — Many Crops Saved.

Sacramento, Cal., Special: One of the newest and most striking ways in which science is coming to the assistance of the farmer is by the enlistment of insect battalions to fight the devouring horde of insect pests. This peculiar activity represents the science of parasitism—the very latest of the applied sciences.

The object of parasitism is the control of insect pests by the introduction of their natural insect enemies. These are always small and sometimes microscopic. To find them, breed them in confinement in commercially important numbers and distribute them wherever agricultural or horticultural pests are found, is the task set for the parasitologists.

This strange business of breeding insects for no other purpose than to put them to work fighting other insects is carried on in the California state insectary on a much larger scale than anywhere else in the world. Millions of insects of many kinds and of various sizes are here reared for distribution to the orange and olive groves, peach, apple, prune and apricot orchards, cantaloupe and watermelon fields and other gardening and orchard specialties.

Breeding Beneficial Insects.

The California state insectary is located in Capitol Park, Sacramento. The building is a one story structure of glass and concrete. Most of the rooms have walls entirely composed of glass. These are arranged around a central court, in which are growing trees, shrubs and plants of many varieties.

Each room is heated and ventilated independently of all the others and so arranged that the air can be pumped out and fresh air supplied to reach the basement at any temperature desired.

It is therefore possible to regulate the temperature to the fraction of a degree. It is recognized the world over that the artificial breeding of beneficial insects is carried on in California more successfully than anywhere else, largely as a result of the perfect arrangement of the state insectary. For that reason that institution has been visited by scientists representing France, Italy, Japan, Germany and several other foreign countries with a view to the adoption of ideas embodied in it in their own entomological work.

The breeding of beneficial insects on any scale desired is simply a matter of supplying an abundance of the right kind of food with the proper conditions of light, heat and ventilation. Some beneficial insects are parasitic. That is to say, they deposit their eggs in the grubs of other insects, and as the young hatch and develop, they feed upon the surrounding tissues, and the victim (technically known as the host) is killed long before it reaches maturity. Others are predaceous; that is, they pounce upon and devour certain other species. Of this nature are the ladybird beetles, of which there are upwards of 2,000 species, which are the natural enemies of all kinds of plant lice and scale insects. Strictly speaking, the science of parasitism is concerned only with the parasitic foes of insect pests. As a matter of fact, parasitologists concern themselves with all insects that destroy insects pests, whether predaceous or parasitic.

Food Supply Important.

The only food upon which parasitic insects flourish is the "host" that nature designed them to hold in check. Similarly, the only food adapted to the taste and digestive organs of predaceous insects are other smaller and weaker insects that feed upon vegetable tissues and are therefore dangerous to farmers, fruit growers and gardeners. In an insect breeding establishment, therefore, it is necessary that an abundant supply of pest infested leaves and branches of fruit be kept always on hand in order that the beneficial insects be assured of a plentiful food supply.

Most insects, whether injurious or beneficial, parasitic or predaceous, may be kept in a dormant condition of practically suspended animation for an indefinite period simply by keeping them in a room with a temperature too low to promote their development. In this way the breeding operation of the state insectary at Sacramento are reduced to the lowest possible terms.

The moment notice is received that a particular pest has broken out in any part of the state, the parasitic or predaceous foes of that particular pest are taken to an apartment where the proper condition of heat, light and ventilation may be supplied, and an abundance of the appropriate food is furnished.

Almost immediately the dormant insects begin to awaken to activity. Soon the females begin to deposit their eggs and in a very few days (in some instances within 24 hours) the scientists in charge of the insectary are ready to make shipments of thousands of insects to the pest stricken regions. The beneficial insects are sent to farmers and orchardists free of charge.

When It's Nice to Be Fat.

From the Philadelphia Ledger. Julius Kahn, the former actor, who represents one of the California districts, is inclined to be fat. One of Kahn's fellow members was twitting him about this the other day, but Kahn said he cares not how fat he may be.

"There was a time," he said, "when I was ashamed of being built like a Turk, but not since I made a trip to Japan." Then he told what happened in Japan that reconciled him.

Japan, of course, has the oriental notion that man or woman is handsome in direct ratio to the amount of flesh carried. Kahn did not know this until the morning he entered a little shop in Tokio to make some purchases. A cute little salesgirl ran out from behind the counter and without warning threw both arms around Kahn's neck, at the same time exclaiming in Japanese: "Oh-h, so nice and fat."

The man who proposed to make a million in a hurry by raising cats and rats, feeding each to the other, is beaten by an Oklahoma farmer, who has added several hundred dollars in value to his cotton crop and raised \$200 worth of turkeys besides, by simply turning some young turkeys into his cotton