

The Forest City Press

E. P. THORNE, Publisher.

FOREST CITY, SOUTH DAKOTA.

Writing in the Vienna Neue Freie Presse on the subject of women physicians as surgical operators, the Countess Marshall, who has the degree M. D. and Ph. D. says: "I have read what Dr. Yella Silvermark Reissig said on the subject in a New York newspaper, namely, that an operation requires a steady hand and the composure of a man. I agree with this and also with the view of another sister physician who says that a prime requisite is manual dexterity. This quality can be acquired only by practice, and for this the opportunities are few. Until women are allowed the same privileges for practice as positive estimates as to their worth as surgeons can not be arrived at."

English vergers no longer turn an honest shilling by admitting spectators to see royalty at church. But a few years ago one in a certain country church thought of something even better. King Edward had been occupying one of the pews, and after seeing his majesty depart the clergyman returned to find a brisk business going on. The vergers had seen a way to assist the church restoration fund by charging loyal parishioners a few pence each for the privilege of sitting for a moment in the place still warmed with the royal presence; and he was astonished when the vicar summarily stopped the traffic.

Frank Selving, a blacksmith, is rapidly gaining prestige as the champion shoer of fractious horses in Redwood county. He does not use straps and ropes to hold the ill tempered animals while he performs his work. Instead he merely begins to sing weird, strange German songs, which have a hypnotic influence. Unruly horses from all parts of the country are brought to this artisan to be shod. It is said that Selving has potent influence to produce artificial sleep of all animals, but can not hypnotize a human being.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

There are 44 co-operative credit societies in England and Wales. The first of these was organized in 1895 at a village in Lincolnshire of about 1,000 inhabitants. Deposits are received by the society at 3 per cent interest. Interest on loans is charged at 5 per cent per annum, and during the last 16 years 78 loans have been effected in sums ranging from \$24 to \$248, the latter amount being the maximum of a loan which is permitted by the friendly societies act.

In Checotah, Okla., at the state orphans' home there was a little chap whose wit was ahead of his memory. His teacher was having a time teaching him the presidents in rotation. "Johnny, Johnny," she admonished, "why, when I was your age I could say the presidents' names forward and backward, and begin in the middle and go either way." She was much taken back by the reply: "Yes, but when you were my age there wasn't so many presidents."

Even the sheep at the antipodes have "developed the carnivorous habit," according to a Melbourne newspaper. They have taken to attacking and eating each other as well as rabbits, which are still very numerous in Australia, in spite of the prodigious quantities of them that are trapped, tinned and exported. So far the phenomenon of the carnivorous sheep has not been noticed outside the southern district of New South Wales.

Everywhere in lower Egypt the henna bush grows. It attains a height of seven feet and bears a multitude of snowy tufts. The virtues of henna are chanted by all mouths and its tawny tinge is seen around the eyes, in the nostrils, and on the hair of eastern women. The henna paste is made by rolling the dried leaves and soaking them in liquid drawn from another shrub.

An electric incubator in operation in a window at Poughkeepsie proved to be such an attraction that a cordon of police was required to regulate the crowd which gathered around the establishment. The device is a new one and interests farmers and chicken raisers because of its compactness and safety.

In the year 1868 rats pite were frequently eaten in the neighborhood of Nottingham, England. One inn made a feature of periodical rat suppers. Frank Buckland records the immunity from curvy of those members of a polar expedition who did not disdain to partake of the cook's excellent rat soup.

The menu of a meal given lately by the London Vegetarian association included walnut cutlets with brown sauce, cauliflower and new potatoes, asparagus on toast, spaghetti on toast, tomato farcie and young carrots.

The recent international horticultural exhibition in London covered an area of eight acres; it included a collection of orchids the equal of which, an expert claimed, has never been seen anywhere.

Greece has a beautiful blue and white striped flag, a white cross on a blue field. It dates from 1830 and represents freedom from the cruel Turks, who ruled Greece for 500 years.

"Nearer, My God, to Thee," the hymn, has been so far popularized by the band of the Titanic that it has been translated into French and is being sung by itinerant musicians.

Six cats are to be purchased by the University of Minnesota and assigned to the library building to wage war on mice that have invaded that structure.

Holland's 1911 herring catch was a disappointment, the total catch of the Dutch herring fleet being only 650,000 barrels, against 750,000 for 1910.

Berlin has a remarkably large number of cigar stores. They are used as betting places and for the sale of lottery tickets at a trifling profit.

For joining lead and iron pipes there has been invented an easily applied coupling which is a combination of snice, joint and nipple.

That it works as well as a gasoline torch is the claim for a new kerosene torch for plumbers that an Illinois man has patented.

DAKOTA STATE NEWS

STURGIS—Reports received here state that the recent storm did thousands of dollars' damage to crops and property in Spring creek and Bare Butte valleys down to the Belle Fourche river. On Spring creek the water was a mile wide in places. Many cattle, hogs and fowls were drowned. Grain in the shock was washed into the rushing water and carried away. Many bridges were washed out. Very few farmers are able to get to Sturgis yet. It was the severest storm known for years.

VERMILLION—During the past month the food and drug department has been very active in the enforcement of the pure food and drug laws. Six merchants have been prosecuted for dealing in rotten eggs. Three butchers have been prosecuted for selling sausage containing a poisonous preservative called Frez-Em. A Bonesteel merchant has been prosecuted for selling adulterated linsed oil.

GEDDES—The old settlers of Charles Mix county will hold their fifth annual reunion at Geddes Thursday, August 22. C. W. Pratt will give the address of welcome; the response is to be made by Rev. George Norbeck, of Platte. Addresses will be given by President Tucker, Prof. J. V. Murphy, Mark T. Post, of Monovey, Neb., and A. B. Lucas, of Meadows, Idaho.

PIERRE—The democrats have sent in the nomination certificate of Robert E. Stewart, of Lawrence county, as candidate for judge of the supreme court from the First district. The certificate of nomination was refused by the secretary of state for the reason that there is no vacancy and the only way for the friends of Mr. Stewart to secure a place on the ticket is by petition.

PIERRE—The Tennis association is playing its annual tournament during the two weeks following August 17. The four courts of the club are in excellent shape and some very fast and close games are being played. Singles will hold the boards this week until Saturday, when the contests in doubles will take up for a week's session.

DUPREE—Both Cheyenne Junction and Dupree are candidates for the division point when the Milwaukee road extends its Cheyenne river branch to the southwestward. It is believed work on the extension will start soon and the rivalry between the two towns, which are already on the branch as it now exists, is very keen.

PIERRE—The whole of the western half of the state has been securing the benefits of showers through the first half of August, and with this condition, reports one of the best hay crops for years over that part of the state generally. This means that there will again be a demand for cattle in that part of the state.

GARETSON—While engaged in playing with a number of her little playmates, Olga Johanna Songstad, the 3½-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nels Songstad, of Garetsen, was suddenly stricken with acute meningitis, probably caused by an abscess in the head, and died within a few hours.

VERMILLION—The Stanton flour mills, of Stanton, Neb., have been found to be shipping bleached flour from South Dakota. Flour is bleached by means of poisonous fumes of oxides of nitrogen and is held to be deleterious to health by the United States department of agriculture.

ABERDEEN—A heavy hailstorm did considerable damage in portions of Campbell county. Treasurer Prutton of that county was cutting 85 acres of his best grain, when the hail came and destroyed the entire crop. Eighteen windows in his residence were demolished by hailstones.

PIERRE—The railroad commissioners meet at Huron tomorrow to hear complaints from the fair board concerning the service of the American Express company. They will also sit in reference to extra charges for the delivery of express to the board.

FREEMAN—Information has reached here from the British northwest of the tragic death of Fred Reiman, formerly a resident of this part of South Dakota. Death resulted from being thrown from a wild horse which he was striving to ride. His neck was broken.

PIERRE—Two complaints have come to the railroad commissioners asking for station agents. One of these is at Rudolph, on the North-Western, and the other at Randolph, on the Minneapolis & St. Louis. Both towns are in Brown county.

VERMILLION—Elaime, the 14 months' old child of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Vincent of this place narrowly escaped death as the result of drinking kerosene which had been left in a cup within the baby's reach.

ABERDEEN—Carl Weisman was arrested here at the instance of the authorities of Zeibach county, on a charge of adultery. He is held to await the arrival of the Zeibach county authorities.

ABERDEEN—Emil Seidel, former mayor of Milwaukee, and socialist nominee for vice president, addressed a good sized crowd here in the interest of his candidacy and of socialism in general.

BANCROFT—Grain is already commencing to leave here in large quantities. Since the farmers' elevator was opened a few days ago about thirty carloads of grain have been shipped by it to eastern markets.

FREEMAN—The local ball team has been disbanded for the season. The team made a good record, winning a large percentage of the games played during the season.

MILLER—Illegal hunters, eight in number, were rounded up here by the game warden and fined the minimum amount allowed by law. Some of them were farmers.

VERMILLION—Carl Nelson, a farmer living some miles from the city, is serving a term of 30 days in the county jail for wife beating.

PIERRE—The certificates of nomination of the republican presidential electors have been filed with the secretary of state.

NEWELL—Elaborate preparations are being made for a county fair, which is to be held here September 2, 3 and 4.

KIMBALL—Local men are organizing a company to put in an electric light system.

DAKOTA STATE NEWS

PIERRE—The state railroad commission has ordered a suspension of the rates on crushed stone between Spencer and Mitchell for the reason that the rates recently filed would be in the nature of an increase. They have also filed with the Interstate Commerce commission a petition for suspension of rates on the Milwaukee lines in the state for the reason that the tariff as proposed would be an increase on grain and in another case where there would be an increase on lime, cement and plaster.

DEADWOOD—Charged with embezzlement of company funds, Thomas Phelan, the young cashier of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, is under arrest here. He waived a justice court hearing and was bound over to the circuit court. A discrepancy in his accounts, noticed a month ago, led to an investigation, showing a shortage of \$750, which the official claim he has admitted. Phelan came here from Des Moines two years ago.

ABERDEEN—James Coffey, chairman of the democratic state central committee, has appointed L. J. Welsh, of Mitchell, treasurer of the state central committee, and W. Roy Veitch, of Groton, secretary of the committee. Mr. Coffey has been spending the past two days at Faulkton in conference with Ed S. Johnson, democratic candidate for governor, with reference to the establishing of the state headquarters at that place.

PIERRE—A combination of lectures of interest to farmers and teachers of farmers' children has been arranged for Farmers' Day at the Joint Institute of Sully and Hughes counties, August 22. These will be held in connection with the eighth grade graduation of the Sully county schools. Mr. Willis E. Johnson, vice president of the Northern Normal and Industrial school at Aberdeen, is to be conductor of the institute.

PIERRE—Governor Vessey has granted a pardon to Charles Runkle, sent from Hughes county on a charge of horse rustling. Runkle is one of the boys from Casstown, O., who attempted to start careers as bad men here by stealing two horses and looting farm buildings north of the city. Runkle appeared to have been led into the venture, and has been pardoned after serving several months of his sentence.

HOT SPRINGES—The annual convention of the South Dakota Pharmaceutical association closed after electing officers as follows: President, A. C. Ackerman, Sioux Falls; first vice president, D. Laven, Minneapolis; second vice president, Chris Fogtman, St. Paul; third vice president, A. Alpersen, St. Paul; secretary-treasurer, J. E. Burns, Sioux Falls. Sioux Falls will entertain the pill rollers next year.

PIERRE—The Hebrew Farming Pioneer association of Detroit has written to the land office in regard to different parts of the state as suitable places for communities and desiring room for at least 75 families. At the present time there are just such places of desirable land selling at \$10, \$15 and \$20 per acre in Harding, McPherson and Marshall counties.

HURON—Invitations have been extended by Secretary C. N. McIlvaine, of the state fair board, to J. B. Veitch and Carroll B. Dotson, both of Sioux Falls, to make trips with one of the evaluators to be here at the state fair this fall. Both of the gentlemen immediately accepted. The fights will be made in the Newport monoplane on the first day of the fair.

ARLINGTON—That land is reaching a good price at Arlington and good farms are in active demand was proven this week when James Holcomb purchased the John Bennett quarter section farm near the city, paying \$100 per acre for it. This is the first piece of land to sell for \$100 per acre in this vicinity. The Bennett farm is well improved.

STURGIS—A terrific rain and hail storm, accompanied by heavy wind and lightning, visited here late Saturday, lasting over an hour. Three hundred yards of the Northwestern track is washed out. All the country phone lines are down. The damage by hail is heavy. Hail did little damage in the town. The streets were flooded.

WOLF CREEK—Jacob F. Walter, a prominent member of the local Menomony, was the first victim in this vicinity of the harvesting and threshing season. He was badly cut and narrowly escaped losing an arm when it was caught by the knife while he was trying to raise the dividing board on a feeder.

LEAD—The first pile driven for the foundation of the new city hall was sunk Tuesday and that part of the work will soon be completed. All of the piling has been tipped with steel, so that the work of driving through the rocks and boulders will not be difficult. Bartlett, the contractor, will rush the work from now on.

GAYVILLE—The 8-year-old son Merrill of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bachelor, residing three and a half miles southwest of here, died from the effects of appendicitis. About two weeks ago he underwent an operation and afterwards was operated on again, after which he died in a few hours.

ABERDEEN—The city commissioners have called a special election for September 17 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Commissioner A. E. Boyd, following injuries from an explosion in a new bank vault. F. A. Brown, of the Brown Bros. Banking company, is the only candidate so far.

SIoux FALLS—The first election bet of consequence yet made in South Dakota has been entered into by two residents of Kimball, who have wagered \$500 each on opposite sides of the proposition that Wilson will secure more votes in South Dakota at the November election than Roosevelt.

LEAD—The erection of the new city hall, recreation hall for Homestead employees and the stone and steel brewery under way for Omaha parties, insure enough work in the building line for the fall and winter to keep hundreds of men busy.

BELLE FOURCHE—Found dead on the road to Hulet, Wyo., Edward Proctor, a rancher, is believed to have been killed by lightning while on his way home across the range from Montana. His body was found on the roadside, badly burned.

GARY—At a special election to be held here tomorrow the question of incorporating Gary as a city will be submitted to the voters.

RICH TOWARD GOD BY SERVING OTHERS BY PASTOR RUSSELL.



PASTOR RUSSELL

Toronto, Canada
—Representatives of bible study classes from all over Canada in convention here recently adjourned that they might hear Pastor Russell at Royal Alexandra theater. Needless to say that, as always, he had a large and attentive audience. He spoke twice. We report his discourse from St. Luke xii, 21: "So is he that layeth up treasure for himself, and is not rich toward God."

After calling attention to the fact that there never was such a day as ours for the accumulation of wealth, Pastor Russell declared that the wealth itself was not condemned by our Lord, but the love of it: "The love of money is a root of all evil." Nor should He be understood to be a denouncer of wealth and the wealthy. The outpour of Divine favor in the multiplying inventions of our day had poured wealth into the lap of some out of all proportion to their covetousness. Indeed, some of the most covetous people the pastor knew were poor people who seemed so anxious to get rich that their overstraining led them into numerous financial pitfalls and kept them poor. The happiest people in the world, he said, are those who have "godliness with contentment—great gain." These are rich toward God, for they possess what money cannot purchase—contentment and the peace of God.

The uncharitable many, consumed of selfishness, ambition and pride, are envious who are as worthy or more worthy of sympathy than themselves. A comparatively small proportion of the wealthy people are known to be wealthy, while a large proportion of the supposedly wealthy, of whom large benevolences are expected, are really in straits of poverty and needing sympathy themselves.

Pastor Russell Reported Wealthy.
Many such people, with heavily mortgaged properties, come to me under the supposition that I am rich and can help them. Indeed, I am told that I have the reputation of being fabulously rich. It is sometimes annoying to be so misunderstood. For instance, when I was at Corinth I learned that the report was current that I was reputed to be a multimillionaire and that my library alone was worth millions. Servants and porters, of course, expected tips to correspond with that reputation and I was compelled to seem ungenerous.

Indeed, I learned that even in America I am credited with being very rich. If other people's books sell for one or two dollars per volume and mine are sold by the Bible Students society for one-sixth the price, in order to put them into the hands of the people, it was surmised that I must reap a royalty of millions, whereas I receive not a penny. Because much of the product of my pen goes into the hands of millions without charge, some are inconsistent enough to surmise that I must make other millions from that source.

I do not mind telling you, my fellow bible students, that long years ago I took the advice that Jesus gave in our context. I recognized the trifle of wealth in my possession as a stewardship, the proper use of which in God's service might make me rich toward God. I invested all that I had in His service and spent it all long ago. I became a spender instead of an accumulator of money. Others, perceiving my ability as a spender, have since been putting into my hands for similar use such of their consecrated means as they desired so to use.

In proportion as the money has come in it has gone out in the service of the truth, in the service of God's word, in the service of those hungering and thirsting after the truth. The Lord is blessing His work in every direction. We never lack. We never solicit. We merely use much or little, in proportion as the Lord is pleased to send to us. Our experience is more or less contagious. Many others are learning to be rich toward God by not holding to tightly to earthly riches.

"Go to, Now, Ye Rich Men."
St. James, by divine inspiration, uttered a word of warning to the rich of our day. No longer do the rich add barn to barn. That is too slow a way. Now they add bond to bond and bank to bank. With many of them, money-grabbing has become a disease. They are to be pitied. Accustomed to the battlings of trade they have no other pleasure in life. A few of them are pleasure-hunters; but, alas, they rarely are pleasure-finders, for he who seeks to please himself rarely succeeds.

I will not exhort this audience along the lines of St. James' prophecy that woes are coming to the rich and that the treasure now being heaped up will neither bring happiness nor rest, but rather the reverse—trouble, in the great day of trouble toward which we are so rapidly hastening. I shall not address you as wealthy and urge you to spend all surplus wealth and spend it rapidly in the service of God, in the service of humanity, before it takes wings before it becomes a canker.

Why not? Because I shall assume, dear friends, that as true bible students you have not great wealth to dispose of. I would assume that either like myself you have disposed of your stewardship, or that you were perhaps blessed by never possessing more than a competency. I would, however, urge upon you the general principle of our Lord's teaching, that the possession of money in any amount more than meets our necessities is a stewardship, and that each has a responsibility toward the Lord for the use of such a talent, whether large or small.

Other Treasures in Heaven.
We have mentioned money wealth as our Lord did, but the principle is much broader. God's people who have given Him their hearts have given their all—not merely money, but their influence, name, time, strength, and hold these merely as His stewards. Shortly He will call for an accounting and will judge of our love and loyalty to Himself and His cause by our faithfulness, our self-sacrifice, in the use of all these talents. His reward to His servants, He tells us, will be along this line.

Snake bites as a cure for consumption are mentioned in Sanskrit literature as having been practiced for 5,000 or 6,000 years.

FAMOUS OLD PRISON MAY BE ABOLISHED

Bastile Which Has Served For Two Centuries Has Held Terror For Criminals.

COST TWENTY MILLIONS

Decrepit Castle Was Last Stronghold Of Spaniards In Mexico

—Foreigners Are Returning.

Mexico City—Special: San Juan de Ulua, at Vera Cruz, which for two centuries and a half under Spanish and Mexican rule has been a military prison, will soon have no more terrors for the criminal, provided the national assembly consents to the necessary laws for its abolition now under consideration.

President Madero during an inspection of the prison while he was president-elect promised the prisoners that he would see that they were transferred to some more habitable place, but the move has met with difficulties. The only federal prison available for the transfer was the Castle of Perote. In the state of Vera Cruz, near the divide on the gulf slope, which was found to be too small and, until after many alterations were authorized, could not be used.

A plan to transfer the prisoners to the islands of the Three Marias, off the Pacific coast, opposite San Blas, Tepic, was also met by the undesirability of mingling the more hardened criminals with the minors, both men and women, for whom the island colony is now reserved.

Quintana Roo, the other Mexican island colony, has been condemned on account of the unsanitary conditions there, and is already full. If the necessary appropriation is voted, houses of correction will be built in various parts of the republic for the reception of those now sent to the Marias, which will allow the men and women to be segregated. This will make possible the transfer of the prisoners in San Juan de Ulua.

The old fort of San Juan, the Morro Castle of Mexico, has always held for the political offender and the evil-doer all the horror ever inspired by the Bastille or the Tower of London. It is built on an island in the bay at Vera Cruz, about a mile from the shore, and comparatively few of the thousands who have entered the gates have come forth alive. Many of the cells are partially under water when the tide is full, and the interior ones are veritable dungeons without light or ventilation. In these in Spanish times the culprits were confined, the water reaching to their waists.

Under Mexican rules these lower cells are said to have been abandoned as places of confinement; but condemnation to a few months' imprisonment in the least unsanitary portion of the grewsome fort, overrun with vermin and reeking in the fith of centuries, meant a lingering death, and many of Mexico's political prisoners have dropped from sight within its walls.

The cornerstone of the castle was laid by the Spaniards in 1528. Its foundations alone are said to have cost more than \$4,000,000 gold, and the aggregate sum spent on the castle by the Spaniards over \$20,000,000 gold. The fact that the castle is still in use is evidence of the efficiency with which the work of construction was done. Escape from the place is impossible, not only on account of the guard which is maintained, but because of the sharks which infest the waters of the harbor.

San Juan was the last stronghold of the Spaniards in Mexico when the Mexicans triumphed in the War of Independence in 1821. Their last act before evacuation was to turn the guns of the fort on the city of Vera Cruz, subjecting it to a bombardment that all but destroyed it.

American, English and foreign residents of the capital generally, who fled in panic haste following the state department's warning to Americans five months ago, have been gradually returning during the last few weeks. Since the successive triumphs of the federal army in the north, the Mexico-bound stream of former refugees, with a fairly liberal contingent, latterly, of tourists and visitors, has been growing, until the foreign colonies have resumed practically their normal proportions. The social life of the capital, paralyzed after the exodus, has resumed its customary activity in consequence.

The conference of industrial operators consequent upon the strike of textile workers in several of the factories throughout the country, one of the strikes having resulted in bloodshed, has decided that the ten-hour day shall hold throughout all factories represented—some 400 in number—nine hours at night shall constitute a day, and overtime shall be paid for at the rate of time and a quarter. A minimum wage scale will also be adopted uniform for all factories.

The insistent demands of the laborers have resulted in the establishment of a department of labor connected with the department of industry and public works. A committee to take up the demands of the textile workers was appointed, but the work progressed slowly and was not satisfactory to the men, who recently sent an ultimatum to the operators. When, in accordance with the ultimatum, the laborers at one of the factories went out, they were met with the bullets of a force of volunteers, and subsequent public feeling forced the mill owners to take action.

Railroad construction in Mexico has seemingly suffered little by reason of the insurrection. At the present time there are 1,116 miles of new lines and branches in various stages of completion.

Every German city of consequence has a number of palatial cafes, which are nothing else than huge club houses without membership formalities. In any one of these cafes are hundreds or thousands of patrons glancing over domestic and foreign newspapers and magazines.