\$1,000,000,000 To Be Raised in Year by Measure Reported to House.

BOOST DUTIES; NO FREE LIST

Limit on Incomes Reduced to \$1,000 for Single Men and \$2,000 for Married Men-Taxes for Heirs Are Increased-Tariff Raised 10 Per Cent and Articles on Free List Are Taxed 10 Per Cent.

Washington,--- A war revenue bill dealgued to raise \$1,800,000,000 by taxation during the coming year was approved finally in the house ways and means committee Tuesday by unanimous vote and reported to the house Wednesday.

In the meantime the senate finance committee is holding public hearings on the bill, with a view to being ready to report soon after the house acts.

To bring the amount to be raised up to the desired total, the house committee wrote into the bill a flat increase of 10 per cent in all existing tariff duties and 10 per cent duties on all articles now admitted free, all estimated to bring in \$240,000,000, this more than doubling the present tariff revenues.

In addition it was decided to make all income-tax increases retroactive, beginning with the present calendar year. Other taxes provided for would become effective upon the signing of the bill.

The income-tax increases, applying to both personal and corporation incomes, are designed to produce \$533.-000,000 more than the present incometax receipts,

Income and Profits,

Most of the new revenue will come from the income, excess profits, and Inheritance taxes and additional turtil duties, but the levies of the bill would reach into many other sources.

Letter mail rates would be increased from two to three cents an ounce, and postal cards from one to two cents, while \$19,000,000 would be added to charges against newspapers under a new system based upon the present parcel-post zones,

Internal-revenue taxes upon liquor and tobacco would be materially increased, and there would be taxes on amusements, and stamp taxes of wide

Increase in Supertaxes.

The war income tax section would double-the present normal tax of per cent on individuals and 3 per cent on corporations. It would lower the exemption of individual incomes from \$4,000 to \$2,000 in the case of married persons and from \$3,000 to \$1,000 for the unmarried.

In addition, beginning with income of \$5,000, graduated supertaxes would be imposed, in addition to the norma 4 per cent, ranging up to 33 per cent on all incomes over \$500,000 a year. The surfax schedule follows:

Inc	ome.			Ta	x.
From	\$5,000 to	\$7,500.	1	per	cent
From	\$7,500 to	\$10,000	2	per	cent
From	\$10,000 t	a \$12,50	03	per	cent
Frem	\$12,500 1	9 \$15,00	04	per	cent
	\$15,000 t				
	\$20,000 1				
	\$40,000 t				
	\$60,000 t				
	\$80,000 t				

****************** HOW INCOME TAX WORKS OUT

This table is based on an exemption of \$2,000 for heads of families. For persons unmarried and not heads of families the exemption is \$1.000.

	Tax Under Original	Law Sept.	Tax Under Proposed
Income.	Law	8, 1916	Rex iston
\$ 3,000	**	****	
4.(190)			41
5.000	\$ 10	\$ 29	637
10,000	69	1.79	195 456
15 eve	114	221	820
20,000	l-o)	478	1.270
25,000	2 W	623	1.73
30,000	491	770	2,170
35,(60)		9.19	2.639
40,000 45,000	6:0	1.139	3.23
60,000	768	1,329	3.53
55.000	910	1.509	4.43
60,690	1,000	1,720	6.929
65,019	1,210	3,970	\$,520
70 0H0	1.299	2.220	6,629
75,000	1,579	2.479	7,430
80,660	1.770	2.739	8 220
85, 808	1.979	3.07	9 30
90,000	2.110	3,339	10.23
95 (910	2.379	3.639	11,220
100,000	2.510	3,320	12.220
110.000	3.010	4 (28)	14,630
125.600	3,799	5.50	18, 220
135,800	4.288	6.776	29,630
150,000	5,610	7,420	24.22
175.000	6.269	9 430	31,229
200,000	7.510	13,429	38, 220 46, 470
225,000	10,761	15,920	54.720
250,000	11.510	IN 430	63,970
275,000 300,000	13,010	20,920	73,220
350 onn	16,610	26 420	90 230
400,000	19.010	37,930	111,230
450,000	22 616	37, 420	130, 230
500,000	25,640	42,9:31	156
550 (no	28,510	48,939	177,726
600,000	32,010	54.923	290, 220
650,000	35,510	69,939	200,730
700,000	39,070	66, 920	245.220
750,000	42,510	72 939	267.730
900,000	46 010	78,929	290, 230
850,000	49,510	84,930	312,720
908,000	53 610	90,920	335, 231
950,000	56,510	96, 930	347,720
1,000,000	60,010	182,920	380,230
1,250,000	77.510	135, 430	495,220 610,230
1,500.000	95,010	202 920	
1,750,000	112.510	237, 920	727,730 845,230
2,000,000	130 010	275, 430	965, 230
2,250,000	147,519	312,920	1,085,220
2,500,000	182.510	350,420	1,205,230
2,750,000	182.510	907 600	1 200,000

Hit American Markets.

on which the average retail dealer was

sure to be overstocked. Not always.

Before the war cutlery was an item

NEW AND ADDITIONAL TAXES PROPOSED IN \$1,800,000,000 WAR REVENUE BILL

These figures are those of the house bill. When the measure goes to the senate it will be subject to amendment and doubtless in many cases there will be revision. The senate finance committee will hold hearings at which arguments and objections may be presented.

3	All tariff duties per com
	All articles now admitted free
	Letter postage From 2 cents to 3 cents
	Postal cardsFrom 1 cent to 2 cents
	Excess profits taxFrom 8 to 16 per cent
	Corporation tax From 2 to 4 per cent
	Stock exchange transactionsOn each sale future delivery for each \$100, 2 cents; each additional \$100 or fraction
)	Capital stock on each original issue of \$100, 5 cents; on transfers on each \$100 face value
	Bonds, debentures, etc., each \$100 face value
	Indemnity bonds, 50 cents; where premium is in excess of \$100 1 per cent of premium charge
-	Drafts, checks, notes (and for each renewal or extension not exceeding \$100), 2 cents; for each \$100
	Deeds, conveying lands or realty, for first \$100 to \$500, 50 cents; for

each \$500 or additional or fraction, 50 cents. Proxy (except religious, charitable or literary societies or public ceme-

taries)
Power of attorney
Life insurance policies (except industrial or weekly)8 cents on each \$100
Marine, international and fire
Cacualty policies 1 cent on each \$1 of premium
Freight bills 3 per cent
Passenger tickets 10 per cent on tickets above 25c except initial commutation
Steamboat tickets for foreign port, up to \$10, no tax; from \$10 to \$30,

\$1; from \$30 to \$60, \$3; exceeding \$60, \$5 Express rates10 per cent Automobile and bicycle tires...... 5 per Musical instruments 5 per cent on those costing over \$10 Talking machines 5 per cent on those costing over \$10 Jewelry 5 per cent of selling price Cosmetics and proprietary medicines...... 5 per cent on wholesale price Amusement tickets (theaters, baseball, etc.) except where maximum ad-

Moving picture film (not exposed), sold by manufacturer or importer Moving picture film (ready for projection), sold or leased by manufac-

Chewing gum or substitute therefor, imported..... 5 per cent of selling price

Distilled spirits Doubled
Beer, ale \$1.20 for every barrel
Still and sparkling wines and cordials
Grape brandy, product of fruit distilled
Soda fountain and similar sirups, grape juice, mineral water, ginger ale and all soft drinks, carbonated water
Natural mineral or table water (bottled)10 cents per gallon
Carbonic acid gas 8 cents per pound
Tabacco tax Doubled
Cigars 1ncreased from 50 cents to \$10 per 1,000
Cigarettes (light weight)
Cigarettes (heavy weight)
Cigarette papers
Tennia rackets, colf clubs, baseball bats, lacrosse sticks, balls of all

kinds.	including	baseballs,	footballs,	tennia,	golf,	lacrosse,	Dilliard	
and	pool balls						5 per	cent
Fishing ro	da, reela a	nd lines					5 per	cent
Billiard ar	d pool tat	des	.				5 per	cent
Chess and	checkerbo	ards and p	ieces, dice,	games	and p	arta of g	ames.5 per	cent
Playing ca	rds: Upon	every pac	k (in addi	tion to	preser	t tax)	8	cents
Vachta, pl	easure boa	ts, meterbe	pats			5 p	er cent of	price
Club mem	berships		10 p	er cent	of du	es and n	nemberskip	p feed
Oil pipe li	nes					5 per	cent on ch	arger
	/	ner and m	anazines)-	-				
Circl	****						2	cents
Secono	to third	zone					3	centr

1	Postal rates (newspaper and magazines)
١	First zone
١	Second to third zone3 o
١	Fourth or fifth zone4 c
١	Sixth or seventh zone 5 6
1	Fighth some8 c
١	Religious and educational papers
1	S one cant of t

Advertising 5 per cent of total From \$100,000 to \$150,000.17 per cent | three pounds per 1,000, and \$2,00 per From \$150,000 to \$200,000.20 per cent

From \$300,000 to \$500,000.30 per cent On all exceeding \$500,000...33 per cent The provisions requiring the normal tox of individuals to be deducted and

From \$200,000 to \$250,000.24 per cent

From \$250,000 to \$300,000.27 per cent

January 1, 1918, and thereafter only to incomes exceeding SLORD Tax on Inheritance.

In addition to the inheritance tax now in force, the bill imposes a tax canal to the following percentages of its value upon the transfer of each

net estate 3 per cent \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000. \$2,000,000 to \$3,000.000 31/2 per cent \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000. 4 per cent \$4,000.000 to \$5,000,000 . . . 41/2 per cent \$5,000,000 to \$8,000,000 5 per cent \$8,000,000 to \$11,000,000 7 per cent \$11,000,000 to \$15,000,000 . . . 10 per cent \$15,000,000 and over......15 per cent

000 to \$25.000 and a new tax of 1 percent levied on estates between \$25,000 and \$50,000. The bill proposes to bring in \$200,-

The exemption is lowered from \$50,-

cent tax on excess profits. On distilled spirits the present tax free except bona-fide employees, Places of \$1.10 per gallon is doubled; to the rectifiers' tax 15 cents a gallon is added, and fermented liquors are as-

sessed \$2.75 per barrel instead of \$1.50. Tobacco Tax Doubled. The tobacco tax is doubled, except as to cigars, which are graduated litiation fees), the members individufrom 50 cents to \$10 a thousand, ac- ally to pay the tax. This is effective cording to retail value. Cigarettes, June 1, and the club receiving the made in or imported into the United payments or fees is required to col-States, would be taxed an additional lect the tax from the person so ad-\$1.28 per 1,000 if weighing less than | mitted and make the returns.

(188) if more than three pounds Newspapers would be required to

pay 5 per cent on all advertising col-

The second-class postage section

"After June I next the zone system applicable to parcel post shall apply to second-class mail matter, with rates postage wa cents a pound or frac or second zones, four cents within fourth or fifth, five cents within sixth or seventh, and six cents, for deliver)

"It is provided, however, that post age on daily newspapers when depos circulation in the mails within the county of publication shall retain that furnishes plenty of ventilation. A door lant privilege, and the postmaster general is placed in each end with simple nati mer require publishers to separate for hinges at the bottom and a warble

"Newspapers mailed to subscribers from an office other than that of pub-Beation shall pay the same rate as rat proof. mailed from its office.

"Religious, educational, agricultural labor or fraternal publications, issued without profit, shall pay 11/2 cents per pound irrespective of zones."

Theaters and Clubs.

The amusement tax is one cent for each ten cents or fraction paid for 000,000 by doubling the present 8 per admission, applying to charges remit ted in the cases of persons admitted where the maximum charge for admission is five cents or where the proceeds of the place admitted to are for religious or charitable purposes are exempt

Clubs would be taxed 10 per cent of dues or membership fees (except in-

SUPPLY OF CUTLERY SHORT Cutting Off of Importations From Abroad on Account of War Has

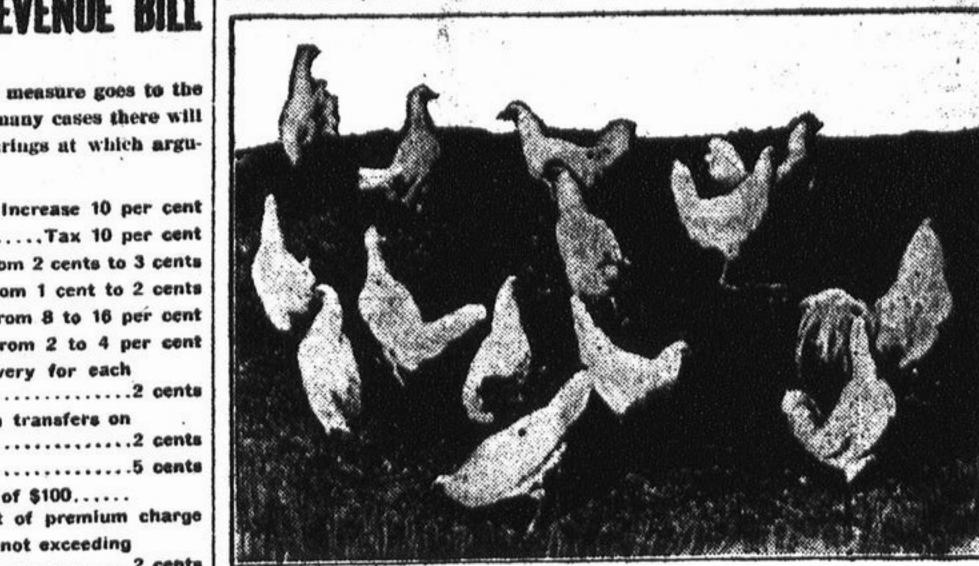
heavy importations from Germany deer's horns, comes almost entirely ceased entirely, and those from Eng- from India, and its receipt is uncertain land have fallen to very small propor- and it takes forever and a day to get tions. Meanwhile, the American manu- it. So only a limited supply can be facturers have not been able to in- had, and imitations are many.-New crease their capacity sufficiently to | York Times. meet the heavy demand which they

it is true, of his own free will but usually because the goods were wished | alone must new satisfy. Moreover, in some lines there are that coconut water, fermented for a on him by the superior guile of some salesman. In other words, cuttery was certain items, made entirely abroad, few days, can be used to congulate rubalways sold, never bought, and the that cannot be had at all. Also cer- ber.

dealer always had more than he tain parts, such as genuine stag With the coming of the war the very difficult to obtain. The material,

Experiments in Ceylon have found

EXPENSE OF RAISING LEGHORN PULLETS



FLOCK OF LEGHORNS ON FREE RANGE

For the last four years, the Pennsylvania experiment station has been twenty-four weeks old and ready to collecting data on the cost of raising lay, weighed 2.75 pounds. Leghorn pullets. In this experimental 7. The feed was by far the most hatched, and every item of expense in chicks. connection with raising them has been follows:

1. Based on four seasons' work and cent. several thousand chicks hatched, it horn chick hatched.

at 2.1 cents per chick, which, when pullets at laying age. Early hatching added to the cost of eggs, increased paid best. the total cost of a chick when hatched to 5.7 cents.

3. Based on the first 12 weeks of loss.

4. During the same time, it took 3.59 pounds of grain and mash and 3.41 pounds of milk, costing 8.4 cents, of 999 chicks was 17 per cent.

5. When figuring cost of feed, fuel, quired the setting of 4.57 eggs. labor and litter, the whole cost of one pound of gain was 15.4 cents. than pullets.

work, thousands of chicks have been expensive item in the cost of rearing

6. The average Leghorn pullet,

8. On the basis of a hundred chicks kept. The results of the experiment hatched and a 17 per cent mortality, are summarized in a recent bulletin s | the per cent of pullets was 40.1 and the per cent of cockerels 42.9 per

9. The time of hatching greatly inrequired 1.83 eggs set for every Leg- fluences the rate of growth of the chicks, the price of broilers, the net 2. The cost of hatching these eggs cost of growing, and the weight of

10, Early cockerels were sold at a profit. May-hatched broflers sold at a

11. The gross average cost of a pulmash, and 5.07 pounds of milk, cost- let was 43.4 cents. This, less profits ing 14.34 cents, to feed a Leghorn in cockerels, made the net cost 38.1

> 12. Mortality varied and influenced the final cost. 'The average mortality 13. For every pullet reared, it re 14. Cockerels grow more rapidly

> > GOOD POULTRY FEEDS

The following analysis of poul-

try feeds comes from reliable au-

Corn-10.4 protetts, 70.3 car-

Cracked Corn-8.6 protein,

Cornmeal-9.2 protein, 68.7

Gluten Meal-29.4 protein,

Wheat-11.9 protein, 71.9 car-

Wheat Screenings-12.5 pro-

Whent Bran-15.4 protein,

Wheat Middlings-15.6 pro-

tein, 60.4 curbohydrates, 4.0 fat.

Oats-11.8 protein, 59.7 car-

Ontment-14.7 protein, 64.3

Barley-12.4 protein, 69.8 car-

Buckwheat-10.0 protein, 64.5

A-----

FEEDING DRY MASH TO HENS

Ground Grain Should Be Available

for Layers at All Times-Feed

te Easily Digested.

cess for the laying hen at all times

She will ent at least one-half as much

mash by weight as grain, if it is

placed where she can help herself

whenever she wants it. There is a

decided advantage in feeding dry mash

in addition to the regular morning and

hight grain feed. The mash is ground

feeds, and, therefore, is more readily

same dry mash mixed with nilk and

fed in troughs of sufficient length for

all birds to eat at once will do a great

deal toward increasing egg production.

What the hen likes is variety. At this

vegetables may be mixed in. A small

amount of red pepper added to the

wet mash will do no harm as a stimu-

Often Occurs That Nostrils Become

Cloqued With Mud or Clay-Wa-

ter Must Be Supplied.

Ducks, either young or old, at al

times should have plenty of clean

fresh water. While breeding stock

may have access to a pond or lake it

is advisable not to allow young ducks

intended for market to have water oth-

Care should be taken that the

troughs containing water are suffi-

ciently deep to allow the ducks to im-

merse the whole of their bills in the

water, as often their nostrils become

filled with mud or clay, which if al-

lowed to harden, may kill them by suf-

Droppings Should Be Removed at Least

Prevent Dampness,

The poultry house should be kept as

week. Many regular poultrymen make

daily, but if the poultryman would go

through the house each morning and

sprinkle dry garden soil, or finely sift-

and prevent dampness in the house.

. Twice Every Week-Aim to

er than supplied

An occasional feeding at noon of the

digested and assimilated by the hea.

should be available for free ac-

tein, 65.1 carbohydrates, 3.0 fat.

73.9 carbohydrates, 3.9 fat.

52.4 carbohydrates, 6.3 fat.

53.9 carbohydrates, 4.0 fat.

carbohydrates, 3.8 fat,

bohydrates, 2.1 fat.

bohydrates, 5.0 fat.

bohydrates, 1.8 fat.

carbohydrates, 7.1 fat.

carbobydrates, 2.2 fat.

thority:

bohydrates, 5.0 fat.

MEAT NEEDED FOR CHICKENS

Fowls Confined in Yards or Pens Require Something to Take the Place of Insects.

Fowls confined in close pens, yards or runs where they have little chance to get insects will need some kind of meat. Grain will not supply enough protein and mineral matter for best

To supply this demand for protein and mineral matter meat meal, meat scrap or tankage is generally fed. Laying hens especially need some of these forms of feed. Young chickens will thrive better if fed meat in some form occasionally.

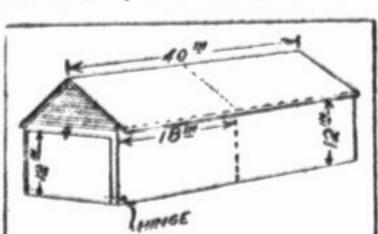
The best way to feed meat meal or ment scrap is to mix' If with wheat, bran, rice bran, cornment, corn chops or shorts. The mash should not be very wet and sloppy, but should be moist enough to adhere and thus save waste of the fine particles of ment.

Many poultry feeders feed meat meal mash once a day, usually in the morning, others give two or three feeds of this mash a week.

GOOD SHELTER FOR A BROOD

Double Coop, as Shown in Illustration, Used With Satisfaction-How It Is Arranged.

I have a double-brood coop of my own design that I have used with perfect satisfaction, writes G. H. Hager of Arno, Mo., in Farmers' Mail and Breeze, A 12-inch board 16 feet long, and a few pieces from gonds boxes,



Coop for Hens and Broods.

A feeding the table scraps and boiled will furnish the lumber for one. holding them closed at the top. I have no floors in these coops although it would be safer to have them made

ENDANGER HEALTH OF FLOCI

Ground Immediately in Front of Poultry House Most Liable to Carry Contamination.

Unless given attention occasionally, mediately in front of the poultry house door and openings through which the poultry enter and leave the house, is especially liable to carry contamination, these locations becoming muddy focation. and filthy in wet weather. The farmer could choose no better place on which to dump his coal cinders than on the ground around the poultry house. If sufficient cinders cannot be had a load or two of gravel will keep down mud and improve the drainage. The gravel will also supply the fowls with grit.

handles for carvers, are scarce and FEED FOR LITTLE CHICKENS should be removed at least twice a the life of a rebel world. Presently he Give Just Enough to Satisfy Appetites it a practice to remove the droppings 5:6-10). But to his disciples he gave

Until Last Meal, Then Give Them All They Want.

Young chickens should be fed not ed coal ashes over the droppings voidmore than barely enough to satisfy ed during the night, daily cleaning their appetites and to keep them ex- need not be practiced. The soil or ercising, except at the evening or ashes will take up the liquid portions last meal, when they should be given of the droppings, keep down odors all they will ent.

the Sunday School Course of the Moody Bible Institute.) (Copyright, 1917, Western Newspaper (Injon.)

LESSON FOR MAY 13

JESUS THE TRUE VINE.

LESSON TEXT-John 15:1-13. GOLDEN TEXT-I am the vine, ye the branches .- John 15:6.

This lesson chronologically follows that of last Sunday. Christ had risen with his disciples from the supper table (14:31), and the remainder of his discourse may have occurred in an upper room, or in the courtyard of the house before they left the city, or on the way to the garden of Gethsemane. I. THE ABIDING LIFE (VV. 1.4).

Under the figure of the vine Jesus teaches spiritual truth by natural analogy. The vine is composed of roots, stem, branches, tendrils, and fruit. There is no separate life: the branches are one with the vine. Christ is the head of that body which is the church to its least member. The life lived by the Christian is Christ's life humanized, the purpose of which is fruit bearing. Discipline is in order to fruitfulness. "He (My Father, the vine-dresser) cuts away any branch on me which is not bearing fruit, and cleans every branch which does bear fruit, to make it bear richer fruit" (Moffat's translation). Paul tells us that "no chastening for the present seemeth to be joyous but grievous: nevertheless, afterward it yieldeth the peaceable fruit of righteousness unto them which are exercised thereby." The Word is the cleansing agent (17: 17). Verse four suggests a double abiding-we in him, and he in usthe branch depending upon the vine for life, and the vine depending upon the branch for fruit. Jesus had just been talking about his approaching death, and his disciples were full of anxiety. He tells them not to be troubled, and by this figure assures them, that, though he would leave them, he would still be joined to them. Although they had been made clean, they are taught that the only way to keep clean is by "abiding," which is to be continued through the eternal spirit after his decease and ascent to the Father. "It is given to us to hold fellowship with both the root that twines itself about the cross and the tendrils which stretch upward to glory."-A. J. Gordon. So long as we think of ourselves, and not of Christ, as the source of power, we shall miss the secret of fruitfulness.

II. The Fruitful Life (vv. 5-8). If we abide in him we will bring forth much fruit. Note the progression: "fruit," "more fruit," "much fruit." If the branch does not bear fruit it is fit only for fuel (Inn. 27:11). "If ye abide in me, and my words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will, and it shall be done unto you" (v. 7). Our first fruit is to giorify God (v. 8). The vine does not consume the fruit which it produces, though it does exist for its production, thus glorifying God through its fruit-bearing function. The Bible uses many figures to illustrate the intimate relationship between root and fruit. "Without me," emphasizes Christ, "ye can do nothing." The "word" of verse three is equivalent to the word "I" of verse four. "Now ye are clean through the word which I have spoken unto you" (v. 3). Our fruit bearing in for God's glory because it is an expression of his grace and power, and it is made possible through our identification with his bouse, some fruit, near stath Christian character. We have not yet attained perfection in our conduct, but we are making progress. Progressive deliverance from the power of sin is counterbalanced by corresponding fruitfulness.

III. The Permanent Life (vv. 9-13). "Fruit," "more fruit," "much fruit." Even as the life of Christ has increasingly manifested itself through the ages, so our individual lives are to increase in the fruitfulness which assimilates them to his character and expresses his graces. As the Father has loved him, so has he loved us, and this love he communicates to those who shide in him. The evidence of our abiding is manifested by our joy in keeping his commandments, just as he delighted in keeping his father's commandments. Obedience and joy are correlated terms. The fuller the obedience the greater the joy. Bushnell said: "Heaven is nothing bat the joy of a perfectly harmonized being filled with God and his love." Instead of minute, detailed instructions re garding their conduct, the disciples are here presented with love, the governing principle. Love was to be the one sufficient impulse for both divine and human relationships. Our Lord would have the world know his servants by the fruit they bear, which is to be a sufficient badge to identify them in the midst of its wickedness and perversity. The great fact of his love toward us is to be the source and measure of our love toward others Only love can fulfil the royal law-"thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself (James 2:8). "If ye love me, ye will keep my commandments," said Jesus (11:15 R. V.). The evidence that we have this love is in having a heart for his commandments. "I delight to do thy will, O my God," (Pm. 40:8) is the language of a love-filled heart. "Greater love bath no man than this . . ." said Christ facing the tragedy of the cross. He wanted his disciples to understand something of the measure of that love which was clean as the dairy bars. The droppings | willing to give itself to the death for laid down his life for his foes (Rom. the pledge of his continued friendship in his resurrection life to comfort them in the trials which he foresaw would test them. He called them

Lazarus "our friend" (11-11). He

extra large chicken house,

let me know as I have at pres acre tracts for sale. Prices 1 \$350 to \$600 an acre. All situate

ment, laundry, furnace heat, but floors hardwood, extra large front also sleeping porch, large shade tree

easy terms; better have me show you th If you are looking for a good lot for

4-room cottage with stone gas, also small barn. This ; good condition and is a bargain for

6-room house, with steam heat, 6-room house, with two fifty-toot on paved street best neighbor

If you are looking for a cheap los 7-room house, hardwood floors

fruit trees chicken house. Price.

5-room new bungalow, modern, street, easy terms. Price, 55,506. blocks from station. Price it.

paved street. Price

buffy, oak trim, bath, sleeping to station, good neighborhood. A \$4,300. Terms. ern, best part of north side.

Don't forget to have a

nace heat, laundry, bath, firest asement, furmes best, bath,

1-room house on large lot, from station. Price, \$2,706.

5-room house, water and gas, 7-room house, steam heat,

wood floors downstairs, lot \$3,600, terms. FARMS 120 acres, fair buildings, about 20

from Downers Grove. Price per 158 acres on main stone road. per acre. Make offer.

gas, water, electric light. A bas

reach of electric light, gas and Ask me about the price. 26 acres, part timber, en road, about 114 miles from 6

If you don't find the prop have a number of others that

33 S. Main Street Phone 266-J

Save Pennies Waste Dollar

Some users of save pennies ting inferior work dollars through lack vertising value in the they get. Printers as charge very n prices, for none get rich althous