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Announcement
The House That Jack Built
 (Milwaukee Road at Des Plaines River)
Now Open
 Manager Bouche has just returned from New York with his international revue, consisting of a chorus and ten principals. All new music and costumes. This is positively the most expensive production ever given in a roadhouse west of New York. The entire place has been remodeled and re-decorated, and a beautiful large stage has been constructed for this show. Show three times daily: 8 p. m., 11 p. m., and 2 a. m. Public dancing and vaudeville acts between shows. Tea dances Saturday and Sunday. Dance music by James F. Wade's famous Cuisine is unexcelled, and the Moulin Rouge Cafe Orchestra. Roads to this beauty spot are paved and patrolled for your protection.
Telephone North Brook 5

FLORIDA FEATURES NOTED IN REPORT
IS OF MARKED INTEREST
Highest Point in State is 325 Feet Above Sea Level; Ridge Down Middle; Everglades Great Waste
 What does the average citizen know about our most southern state? Oh, Florida is rather warm, perhaps a little warmer than California; Florida produces excellent oranges and grapefruit; Florida is generally low and has an immense swamp in its southern part.
 Isn't that about all that many of us can say? The United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, which is making a topographic atlas of the entire United States, is able to furnish a very satisfactory physical picture of Florida, although it has mapped in detail only a part of this interesting state.
Highest Point
 It is true that Florida is low, the highest determined point in it—Iron Mountain, in Polk County,—being only 325 feet above sea level, yet its surface shows considerable diversity. The southern part of the peninsula, known as the Everglades, comprising an area about 150 miles long and over 100 miles in average width, lies in general less than 50 feet above sea level.
 Much of this area is an almost impassable morass, and was once supposed to be below sea level. Lake Okechobee, a shallow body of fresh water at the north end of the Everglades, covers 730 square miles, and its surface is less than 20 feet above sea level. Narrow strips of lowland inclose the Everglades along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.
Ridge Is Backbone of State
 Down the middle of the peninsula north of the Everglades is a ridge in which more or less rounded depressions are separated by narrow divides. At some places this highland reaches an elevation of more than 300 feet. In the northern part of the state is another upland which rises at its highest part 300 feet above sea level. This upland, which is near the northern boundaries of Gadsden, Walton, Santa Rosa, and Escambia Counties, is deeply dissected by rather steep-sided valleys.
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IDAHO PRODUCES MOST SILVER ORE
In Coeur d'Alene District in North Part of State; Rich Veins
 The Coeur-d'Alene district, in northern Idaho, is by far the most productive source of lead-silver ores in the United States, the total value of the metals produced there during the last ten years having ranged from \$20,000,000 to over \$50,000,000 annually. Besides lead and silver, considerable zinc and copper and some gold are produced.
 The district was described by the Geological Survey in a comprehensive report issued in 1908. A later report, entitled "Geology and ore deposits of Shoshone County, Idaho," by J. B. Umpleby and F. L. Jones, issued by the Department of the Interior as Bulletin 732 of the Geological Survey, not only brings the older report approximately up to date but describes also other mining districts in Shoshone County. The authors of the bulletin show that, in spite of the large output of the Coeur d'Alene district since 1908, the discovery of new ore bodies has more than kept pace with the exhaustion of the old ones, and it will probably be several years before production begins to decline, as it inevitably must in time.

U. S. PRODUCTION OF WHETSTONES LARGE
Maybe You Thought These Useful Articles Obsolete, but Look at This Report
 According to reports of producers to the Department of the Interior through the Geological Survey, the production of whetstones, oilstones, and whetstones, rubbing stones, and hones in the United States in 1922 amounted to 1,016 short tons, valued at \$197,450, an increase in output over 1921 of 22 per cent in quantity and 14 per cent in value. These products are manufactured from stone quarried in Arkansas, Indiana, Kentucky, New Hampshire, Ohio, and Vermont.
 The sales of emery increased 1,163 tons, or 381 per cent, in 1922, and the average value increased to \$11.93 a ton, as compared with \$7.38 in 1921. There was a corresponding increase of 131 per cent in the quantity of abrasive garnet sold in 1922. The average value of the garnet per ton, however, dropped from \$85.53 to \$8.36.
 There was 35 per cent more pumice sold in 1922 than 1921, and the average value per ton was \$3.75, or 62 cents less.

MANY AUTOS ADDED TO COMPANY'S FLEET
EFFICIENCY INCREASED
Public Service Co. Increases Use of Cars and Tractors to Facilitate Many Operations
 Additions continue to be made to the Public Service Company's automobile fleet. Comprised among the latest of these are ten trailers which during the great war were built to accommodate army traveling kitchens. Fifteen of them—they prove admirable for the work involved—have been in service for some months.
 The Company last year tried out a tractor in the job of stringing wire and in other work. Three more tractors of the same make have been purchased. It is designed to use them with the former army kitchen cars mentioned as trailers, in hauling pipe and heavy material over rough ground. The routes which such travel must pursue include that kind in the cases of deliveries to the new Station building at Waukegan and in the instance of the new Maywood-Joliet line. These tractors are provided with a snatch block and other accessories enabling them to set up a gin pole and do hoisting work that is done by human muscle consumed hours.
 A new five-ton truck making the second, has joined the equipment. With a trailer attached this piece of transportation machinery easily hauls a load weighing up to 14 tons. It is estimated there are 1,500 tons of material to be carried in connection with the new Waukegan Station and the steel tower transmission line down from Waukegan to Evanston.
 On the line building from Joliet to Maywood use will be made of a duplicate of the pole drilling machine bought some months ago by the Company. This ingenious outfit on wheels, by means of a gasoline engine mounted on its platform, operates an air compressor which in turn drives a drill, a spade, etc. The engine is provided with a governor. Time and labor are each saved by this adjunct to the Line Department.

AMERICAN SCHOOLS IN SHADOW OF POLE
ESKIMOS ARE STUDENTS
Government Education Bureau Maintains Seventy-Five Schools For Purposes In Alaska
 An increase from 67 to 75 in the number of schools maintained for Eskimos and natives of Alaska has been announced by the Bureau of Education of the Department of the Interior. The number of teachers has been increased from 135 to 144.
 The schools are located in 75 small villages scattered over the vast expanse of Alaska, the northernmost being on the shore of the Arctic Ocean at Point Barrow, the southernmost being 30 miles from the southern extremity of the territory, the westernmost being on Adak Island in the Aleutian chain, almost within the eastern hemisphere.
 Superintendent in Seattle Operation of the schools is under the direction of a superintendent with headquarters in Seattle, which is more accessible to all parts of Alaska than any point within the territory. From his office are sent supplies to the teachers of the Eskimos, many of whom are out of touch with civilization for months out of the year.
 Alaska has been divided into five school districts by the U. S. Bureau of Education, each under the supervision and direction of a district superintendent as follows: northwestern district, including 10 schools on the shores of the Arctic Ocean; Seward peninsula district, including 11 schools on the Seward peninsula, between the Bering Sea and the Arctic Ocean; western district, including 17 schools in the region bordering the Bering Sea; central district, including 22 schools in central Alaska and the Aleutian Islands; southeastern district, including 15 schools in southeastern Alaska.
 Centers of Villages All of the schools are centers of small native villages where the teachers act as guides, leaders, nurses, civic advisers, social leaders, community builders, and solve the economic problems of the Alaskan Eskimos and Indians, saving thousands of them from starvation every year.
 Records show that the U. S. Bureau of Education during the past year maintained hospitals for the natives at Juneau in the southeastern district; at Nulato and Kanakanak in the central district; at Akiaik in the western district; and at Noorvik in the northwestern Alaska. Seven physicians and seventeen nurses were on constant duty working among the Eskimos and Indians. The hospital at Juneau also receives native girls for training as nurses. Household remedies and instructions for their use are sent to all teachers in the remote and scattered villages over the land.
 The operation of schools by the Bureau of Education is exclusive of those maintained in the incorporated towns of Alaska under the jurisdiction of the territorial government where the whites are educated, the bureau confining its activities exclusively to the natives, most of whom live at far-distant points from Alaskan communities.

NORTH SHORE LINE GIRLS LIFE SAVERS
Team Organized to Study Prone System of Resuscitation; Members
 Women life-savers will soon be a reality. If you see a girl working to revive a swimmer who has escaped from drowning this summer on any of the North Shore beaches do not be surprised.
 An eight-girl team for the study of the Schafer prone pressure method of artificial resuscitation, the first of its kind in the country, has recently been organized by the Chicago, North Shore and Milwaukee railroad. As soon as these girls have become proficient in the life-saving method they will act as instructors for the remainder of the women employees of the line.
 It was at the request of the girls themselves that J. W. Oliver, safety engineer of the railroad, organized the team, aided by L. J. Wertzler. After the eight girls have become proficient in the method they will be sent out on the line to teach it to other women employees.
 "The importance of this work to the employees cannot be over-estimated," Mr. Oliver said today in discussing the team. "When these girls came to me and said they would like to learn the prone pressure method I seized upon it as an excellent opportunity."
 "We have a first aid team of twelve men who are drilled in this method together with other forms of first aid. A former team has graduated in the work under the supervision of our chief surgeon, Dr. Hart Fisher. It was from this work that the girls got their idea of a team of their own."
 The prone pressure method has been adopted by many large industrial concerns and by most public utilities. It is especially valuable in cases of electric shock, gas asphyxiation, and drowning. Cases in which men have been revived after being apparently dead for 60 minutes are not uncommon. Samuel Insull, chairman of the Board of the North Shore Line has donated a medal for rescues of this kind.
 "The teaching of this method of resuscitation to women is doubly valuable," continued Mr. Oliver, "as many cases have developed for its use in the home where outside help was unavailable."
 The members of the girls' team are: Ada Helfer, captain, and Harriett Boehm, both of Libertyville; Madeline Strang and Julia Ludlow of Waukegan; Esther Krueger and Lucile Kramer of Highland Park; Helen Bergdahl of Highwood and Emma Lathrop of Chicago.

STATE COUNCIL OF RED CROSS CHAPTERS
Is Held in Chicago June 8 to Mark Change in History of Movement
 A State Council of Red Cross Chapters in Illinois, the main purpose of a State Red Cross Convention to be held at the La Salle hotel in Chicago, Friday, June 8, marks an epochal change in the history of Red Cross organization, according to an official announcement just issued by Walter Davidson, Manager, Central Division, Chicago. This State Council formed of prominent Red Cross leaders from different parts of the state will advise the National organization on all question of policy affecting the state and give effective aid in times of great disaster or other state-wide emergency.
 Three or more delegates sent to the convention from practically every chapter in the state and one delegate from each of the branches in the county will give a voice in Red Cross affairs to every village and county in the State. Besides organizing the State Council, this delegate body will review the present work of the Red Cross in Illinois to plan further developments and will hear messages from leaders of nation-wide reputation.
 Judge John Barton Payne, chairman of the American Red Cross, who is greatly interested in the new plan, will be present and speak, if his duties as United States representative on the commission sent by the President to Mexico will permit.
 The state committee having charge of the organization of the new convention includes G. B. Stadden, of Springfield; C. A. Kiler, Champaign; J. S. Brown, Monmouth; R. V. Field, Galesburg; E. E. Williams, Hardin; C. M. Roos, Cairo; C. S. Kilbourne, Aurora; J. J. Randall, Nashville; Dr. L. Adelsberger, Waterloo; E. E. Crabtree, Jacksonville; J. E. Lockwood, Peoria; Marquis Eaton, Chicago.

U. S. DEPARTMENTS TO USE MANY ENVELOPES
 The United States executive agencies intend to write a few letters during the coming fiscal year. The purchasing agent of the Postoffice department, who buys the official envelopes for all departments and executive agencies of the government, has just opened bids for 214,388,000 envelopes. This is exclusive of 140,000,000 envelopes for the postal service. Since 1896 the purchase of envelopes for all executive agencies of the government has been centralized under the Postmaster General. The purpose of the Congress in this centralization was first, economy, and second, to prevent the purchase by various agencies of envelopes which were unhandy to handle in the mails. Specifications for envelopes are carefully prepared and revised by a committee representing various departments, assisted by experts from the Bureau of Standards.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS
 C. A. Johnson and wife to H. E. White and wife N 1/2 lot 5, block 7 of Wrenn's Add, Highland Park. WD \$8000.
 Carol Drobnich and wife to Anton Jeffe.s and wife, lot 1, block 10, Dreyers sub, North Chicago. WD \$10, stamp \$4.50.
 Frank Schultz and wife to Benjamin Eisenberg and wife, lots 29 and 30, block 14, Washburn Park, North Chicago. WD \$10, stamp, 50c.
 Lillian Winterson and husband to F. A. Tucker and C. S. Melville, lots 9 to 14, block 7, Wrenns add, Highland Park. WD \$10, stamp \$5.
 Helen W. Ganse and husband to Joseph Kupst and wife, lot 13, block 11, Washburn Park, North Chicago. WD \$450.
 E. P. Osterman and wife to J. E. Morgan and wife, lots 59, Osterman's sub, Deerfield. WD \$16, stamp \$7.50.
 D. A. Driscoll and wife to B. J. Farber, part lot 1, block "F" Highland Park. WD \$10, stamp \$2.50.
 J. E. McGavit to Marry C. McGavick, lot 17, Grimes sub, Libertyville. WD \$800.

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