



AMERICAN RULES A TINY KINGDOM

William Cary, of Oakland, Cal., Is Absolute Monarch of the Isle of the Calf of Man.

POPULATION OF THE DOMAIN IS FORTY-ONE

Remarkable Story of Royal Sovereign and His Country—Prefers Native State to His Island and Is Ready and Willing to Sell Latter.

New York.—Would you be a king? Would you, like Robinson Crusoe, be monarch of all you survey? Not an imaginary ruler such as you see in the comic operas of the day, but the real thing, with the lives of your subjects at your command. If so, communicate with William L. D. Cary, of Oakland, Cal., king of the Isle of the Calf of Man, who is tired of his domain, and is willing to dispose of it to anybody who will meet his price. The kingdom comprises just 900 acres.

Only Real American Monarch. Mr. Cary is the only real American king. Although a section of the constitution distinctly says that no title of nobility shall be granted by the United States, and that no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of congress, accept any present, office or title from any king, prince or foreign state, King William, who is an

the Isle of Man, but it hasn't any Hall Caine. Its coast line is five miles long, and its chief industry is the caring for picnic parties from the Isle of Man. British waters surround it, but Great Britain can neither make laws, collect taxes, nor conduct criminal proceedings. All this is the prerogative of King Cary alone.

Inherited from Older Brother. King Cary came into his own at the death of an older brother. He, in turn, accepted the scepter from ancestors who lived when England was but a collection of warring shires, and the great nation of to-day nothing but a promise in the dim future. A long line of Carys has possessed the Calf of Man ever since history began to be made in that section of the world.

Just how the Californian came to be king is interesting history. Way back in the cloudy past an ancestor of the Carys held his own shield over the

At first he contented himself with withdrawing from his society and forbidding him to approach his castle, but when he found his precautions insufficient, that the lovers still met, and that the affection of Bushell was returned, he commenced a series of persecutions, which in those days were sufficient to drive Bushell from his peaceful home, to become an outcast from the haunts of men. Having thus removed the object of her affections, he hoped that his sister would soon cease to remember him. But when many months had elapsed, and Mary's madness still remained unchanged, he determined to watch her more narrowly, and soon discovered that the intercourse, though rendered more difficult by his tyranny, was not destroyed, but that Bushell was still lurking about the neighborhood, and found means of communication with his sister.

Bushell Recuses His Swearheart. "Incensed at this discovery, he commanded her to prepare to embark with him in a few days at a distant port, there to bid adieu to the vanities of the world, and conceal her errors under the sanctity of the veil. Intelligence of this cruel determination was quickly conveyed to the outlawed Bushell, who resolved upon the bold design of attacking the vessel of O'Neil and rescuing his beloved Mary from the horrors of a living tomb. The design once formed, was quickly executed, and calling together a few of his followers, a ship was quickly manned to check O'Neil's career. The vessels met amid the gloom and storm of a December night, and hideous was the din and dreadful the clamor which arose from their opposing decks.

"At length the band of O'Neil gave way, and their leader lay lifeless in the arms of his victorious enemy. But brief moment was allowed for sorrow or the about of victory.

"In this moment of dread and anxiety I was particularly struck by the appearance of one of the unhappy sailors, who, heedless of the unsteadiness of the masts, and the promptitude required to reach the cliff, bore in his arms the body of a female with which he reached the shore just as the vessel sank beneath his feet, dragging with it the mast to which he had so lately clung.

"The horror of awaiting destruction had been too much for the feeble spirit of the maiden, and as she sank into his arms when the vessel struck against that dreadful rock the silver cord was loosed, and she yielded to that death she feared.

"Many years elapsed, and I heard nothing more of the unfortunate stranger, till it accidentally came to my knowledge that a person answering his description had landed on a small and uninhabited island called the Calf of Man."

"Sell it!" ordered the king, laying down his scepter, and noting by his watch that he could catch a boat which would allow him to make the first steamer for the United States and Oakland, Cal.



American citizen, as well as a sovereign, may snap his fingers thereat. The parliament of Great Britain has established the status of Mr. Cary. He doesn't hold any "office of profit or trust" under our government, and he hasn't "accepted" any from a foreign power.

King's Power Absolute. King William's title to his demesne is from the same source of warranty as Edward VII's, king of Great Britain and the viceroy of India, defender of the faith. His power is even more absolute, for King Edward has no say in making the laws of Great Britain, while King Cary, of Oakland, Cal., makes all the laws of the Calf of Man. His say is absolute over his 41 subjects. But he prefers to live in Oakland, Cal.

The kingdom of William, Rex, really lies in British waters, but is not subject to British authority. What's more, the king is tired of his dominion, and you can buy his kingdom for not so much. It is on the market for sale to the highest bidder. It comprises just 900 acres.

This vest pocket kingdom lies to the southeast of the Isle of Man, which is England's, all right, and it is legally denominated as the Calf of Man. It breeds the same tailless cats as does

Orders American Flag Laid.

And then, being a naturalized American citizen, he did just what any good American would have done—he ordered the American flag hoisted over his domain.

He knew they couldn't stop him, for that had been tried before. When his father was king Great Britain had made the attempt to tax the island, thereby putting it under the kingdom's sovereignty. The sturdy ruler took the matter to parliament and produced the original deeds. The lawmakers of England had to acknowledge that the Calf of Man was free and independent. To-day there is no cloud on the title of W. L. D. Cary's kingship.

Valuable "Treasure Trove" Privileges. The king of Great Britain and Ireland has his "treasure trove" privilege granted him by the constitution, so can claim wreckage, money from cauldrons and pots of gold wherever dug up. So can his Majesty William I. of the Kingdom of the Calf of Man. This is no joke; and he does claim it for much valuable wreckage in case he should find it.

There is no series of "points" by which it is possible to pick out a dairy cow and be perfectly sure of getting just what is desired. Good cows are not made to measure nor do they ordinarily possess certain marks that are infallible indications of superior quality. Before answering Mr. Bowman's question we are laying stress upon this point so that he will not read the "points" we print below and feel certain that all that is necessary is to look for these outward indications. While the Prairie Farmer does not desire to unduly depreciate the value of the general characteristics of a good dairy cow as has been set forth by those who have advanced the physical method of determining good milkers and butter producers, we do wish to lay particular stress upon the importance of testing by the pail and churn, providing the milk is not adulterated. In other words select your dairy cow according to her works.

Here are the points which are generally considered indicative of dairy quality: Head, small and clean-cut; muzzle large; forehead straight or concave; neck long and thin without being scrawny; horns relatively small; eyes bright and prominent; shoulders thin, loin broad but not thickly fleshed as in beef cattle; thighs thin; hind quarters long, deep and powerful; flank high; legs short and wide apart; tail long, slim, and loosely jointed; tapering from rump to shoulder; under set broadly on abdomen, of generous size, extending high up behind, well held up to abdomen, not both under and belly; teats loose, pendulous or fleshy; milk veins large and prominent, or medium sized, evenly placed, and wide apart. A fleshy udder, firm to touch when empty, and retaining its size and form after milking, indicates predisposition to inflammatory disease. Skin clean, with a fresh bright color; hair fine, thick and short; temperament active and docile; large feeder.

In the accompanying line drawing are given some of the main points noticeable on the exterior of a dairy cow. These are as follows: 1. muzzle; 2. face; 3. forehead; 4. poll; 5. lower jaw; 6. cheek; 7. neck; 8. back; 9. hip; 10. hip or hook; 11. rump; 12. pelvic arch; 13. wither; 14. flank; 15. udder; 17. barrel or belly; 18. fore flank; 19. brisket; 20. dewlap; 21. heart girth; 22. loin girth. (Mumford.)

The main points in the selection of a cow are to secure large udders that are not fleshy, and large roomy bellies, showing capacity for consumption of large quantities of food. Of course great eaters and large producers are not always profitable cows, but they generally are. Cows are seldom profitable unless they produce at least 250 pounds, or more, of butter per year.

POINTS OF A DAIRY COW.

How the Good Milk Producer May Be Told—Some Rules Which Must Not Be Held to Too Rigidly.

In answer to H. L. Bowman, Cook county, Ill., who writes: "I want some information relative to the characteristics of a good cow for dairy purposes," the Prairie Farmer replies as follows:

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LIGHT AND SHADE EFFECTS

Well-Formed Shade Tree Must Be Open to the Sunlight on All Sides.

The power of leaves to evaporate water is regulated by their exposure to the sun. Some leaves on the sunny side of a tree transpire three times as much water as those on the shady side of the tree, while in some varieties of trees, the leaves on the sunny side transpire ten times as much as do the leaves on the shady side. It is easy, therefore, to understand how greatly the trees need the sun. The passage of the water through the leaves is nature's way of conveying plant food to the leaves, where it is elaborated and prepared by being combined with the carbon of the air for the work of cell building. Other things being equal, we find the tree growing more on the sunny side than on the shady side, as the work of cell building is facilitated by the action of heat and light. If a man desires a well-formed shade tree, he must see that that tree stands alone, and that as much as possible it gets sunshine from all sides. He need not suppose that he will get a symmetrical tree if he plants it so near to another tree that part of it is always in the shade. A tree will develop its branches on the side where it gets the light, and will develop but little on the side where it is shady. On the shady side the branches will be thin, and the general outline unsightly. In the north temperate zone, says the Farmers' Review, a tree in the summer time, if comparatively isolated, will receive the sun on all sides of it. In the early morning it will receive the sun on the north and east sides, in the middle of the day, on the east, south and west sides, and late in the day on the west and north sides. This is an admirable arrangement for the symmetrical development of the tree. Man interferes with it when he tries to put too many trees in a certain place.

Winter Forage. Look out for winter forage. The winter is a long way off, but the man who puts on his thinking cap now and plans will go through no great deal better than the man who waits and perhaps starves his cattle or perhaps must sell part of them because he has not forage enough to carry them through the winter.



CHRONIC ERYSIPELAS

Cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, Although Whole Body Was Affected.

Erysipelas or St. Anthony's fire is a most uncomfortable disease on account of the burning, the pain and the disfigurement. It is also a very grave disorder, attended always by the danger of involving vital organs in its spread. The case which follows will be read with great interest by all sufferers as it affords the best evidence of the efficacy of the remedies prescribed by the physician employed. Mrs. Ida A. Colbath, who was the victim of the attack, residing at No. 19 Winter street, Newburyport, Mass., says:

"In July of 1903 I was taken ill with what at first appeared to be a fever. I sent for a physician who pronounced my disease chronic erysipelas and said it would be a long time before I got well. Inflammation began on my face and spread all over my body. My eyes were swollen and seemed bulging out of their sockets. I was in a terrible plight and suffered the most intense pain throughout my body. The doctor said my case was a very severe one. Under his treatment, however, the inflammation did not diminish and the pains which shot through my body increased in severity. After being two months under his care, without any improvement, I dismissed him.

"Shortly after this, on the advice of a friend, I began to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, two at a dose three times a day. After the second box had been used I was surprised to notice that the inflammation was going down and that the pains which used to cause me so much agony had disappeared. After using six boxes of the pills I was up and around the house attending to my household duties, as well as ever.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers in medicine or may be obtained direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

LOOKING FOR A NAME.

And She Wanted a "Sweetly Pretty" One for Her New Baby Boy.

The scene is a drug store, in a busy part of Broadway. When the actress opens a pretty woman is demurely turning over the leaves of the city directory, relates the New York Tribune.

Enter an irascible old man, who wants to find the address of a fellow who owes him money. He stands and waits impatiently, filling in the time by coughing suggestively.

A business man in a hurry follows. He wants to know where John Brown lives. It is in the next street, but he has forgotten the number. He falls in line.

When there are fully half a score fuming, impatient people in line, enter a newspaper reporter. His mission will possibly be to get the name of no one, but to assist the woman, suggesting that his experiences may tend to save time and lessen her labor. When he asks her what she seeks with a sweet smile of thankful appreciation, she says:

"Oh! Thank you. You are very kind. I am trying to find a really sweetly, pretty name for my new baby!"

SIX DOCTORS FAILED.

South Bend, Ind., Sept. 25th (Special).—After suffering from Kidney Disease for three years; after taking treatment from six different doctors without getting relief; Mr. J. O. Laudeman, of this place, obtained only relief by a speedy and complete cure in DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. Speaking of his cure, Mr. Laudeman says: "I suffered from Kidney Trouble for three years, and six doctors to no good. Then I took just two boxes of DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS, and they not only cured my kidneys, but gave me better health in general. I recommend DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS to others, and I know a number now who are using them with good results."

Mr. Laudeman's case is not an exception. Thousands give similar experiences. For there never yet was a case of Kidney Trouble from Backache to Bright's disease that DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS did not cure. They are the only remedy that ever cured Bright's Disease.

One doctrine which is common to all artists of society is that the age they write in is the worst of all known ages, the lowest point of degeneration yet reached.—N. Y. Times.

SALT RHEUM ON HANDS.

Suffered Aghoy and Had to Wear Bandages All the Time—Another Cure by Cuticura.

Another cure by Cuticura is told of by Mrs. Caroline Cable, of Waupaca, Wis., in the following grateful letter: "My husband suffered aghoy with salt rheum on his hands, and I had to keep them bandaged all the time. We tried everything we could get, but nothing helped him until he used Cuticura. One set of Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills cured him entirely, and his hands have been as smooth as possible ever since. I do hope this letter will be the means of helping some other sufferer."

EDUCATIONAL ITEMS

The income of Oxford university is slightly under \$350,000 a year. The state forester of Massachusetts urges the study of forestry in the public schools.

The opinion is making much headway in Germany that children should not be obliged to study out of school. Under the auspices of the University of Freiburg, Switzerland, a business academy for women only has been opened in that city.

Swimming is part of the curriculum of the public schools of Vermont, England. The boys are taken to the shore in parties and are trained till they can swim 50 yards in the sea.

The imperial decree regarding the appropriation of temples for schools, says the Shanghai North China Herald, is being carried out in Anhui. At Luchow, four very large images, servants to the god of literature, have been torn down to make room for little Chinese boys to study English.

The arrival of many Hindoos from India to enter as students at the imperial university and schools of technology at Tokio has been noted lately. It was intended to celebrate the festival of the great Indian national hero, Shivaji, at Tokio this year for the first time with great eclat.

In the coming autumn the schools of France are to experiment on an extensive scale with a system of teaching history by dolls dressed to represent various periods and characters. A successful exhibition of the method in Paris convinced educators that there was merit in the plan. The puppets are made to move by means of silken cords handled from above, on a miniature stage. The dolls represent important scenes in the history of the country.

JEST AND JOCULARITY.

Druggist—"Did Mrs. Jones get the medicine I ordered yesterday?" Assistant—"I believe so, sir. I saw the blinds down this morning."

Doctor (to Mrs. Perkins, whose husband is ill)—"Has he had any lucid intervals?" Mrs. Perkins (with dignity)—"E's 'ad nothing except what you ordered, doctor."

She (thinking to take his mind off)—"How restless the waves are, dad. They always seem to be clamoring for something." Dad—"Well, they won't get it if I can help it."

"Try to look a little pleasanter," said the photographer to Mr. Tyte-Phist. "Remember, I am making these pictures at half the usual rates." There, that will do nicely."

"Why do you call her the 'regular out-and-out summer girl?'" "Because she's positively the limit. I've known her to walk 20 blocks in the blazing sun just to get an ice cream soda to cool herself off."

"Now," said the clerk, "this is a very good bath sponge." "Oh!" exclaimed the customer, "that won't do. It's too large." "Large? Why, it's rather small for a bath sponge." "Perhaps, but I live in a flat."

DEATH SEEMED NEAR.

How a Chicago Woman Found Help When Hope Was Fast Fading Away.

Mrs. E. T. Gould, 914 W. Lake Street, Chicago, Ill., says: "Doan's Kidney Pills are all that saved me from death. I had Bright's Disease, that I know, I had eye troubles, backache, catches when lying abed or when bending over, was languid and often dizzy and had sick headaches and bearing-down pains. The kidney secretions were too copious and frequent, and very bad in appearance. It was in 1903 that Doan's Kidney Pills helped me so quickly and cured me of those troubles and I've been well ever since."

For sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents per box.

PAINFUL PERIODS

Thousands of American women, however, have found relief from all monthly suffering by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as it is the most thorough female regulator known to medical science. It cures the condition which causes so much discomfort and robs menstruation of its terrors.

Miss Irene Crosby, of 313 Charlton Street East Savannah, Ga., writes: "Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a true friend to woman. It has been of great benefit to me, curing me of irregular and painful menstruation when everything else had failed, and I gladly recommend it to other suffering women."

Women who are troubled with painful or irregular menstruation, backache, bloating (or flatulence), leucorrhoea, falling inflammation or ulceration of the uterus, ovarian troubles, that bearing-down feeling, dizziness, faintness, indigestion, nervous prostration or the blues, should take immediate action to ward off the serious consequences, and be restored to perfect health and strength by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and then write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for further free advice. Thousands have been cured by so doing.

"De man wif a clean conscience," said Uncle Eben, "feels mighty comfortable, but he does 'd near de feeling de mazzie wif no conscience at all."—Washington Star.

THE SPLENDID PASSENGER SERVICE OF THE NICKEL PLATE ROAD

Has become popular because of the care and attention shown patrons of this line. Colored Porters in uniform are in attendance on both 1st and 2nd class passengers by children are shown special attention. Excellent Dining and Sleeping Car Service, and the extra fare charged on any train. All trains depart from La Salle Street Station, Chicago. For full information regarding tickets, rates, routes, sleeping car space, etc., apply to J. J. Mahan, General Agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago.

There is no telling what a day may bring forth. A man may be happy today and married to-morrow.

BANKS AND BANKING.

There are in England 15,000 post-office savings banks.

The Bank of the Netherlands now holds \$412,000 more gold than it held a year ago.

The Bank of Spain's gold holdings have increased only \$65,000 over a year ago, but silver holdings are \$9,855,000 larger.

The average note circulation of the Imperial Bank of Germany in 1904 was \$322,137,000; highest, \$339,496,000 on December 31; lowest, \$284,479,000 on February 23.

The Bank of France has carried on stock exchange dealings for its customers since 1895. The volume of such business has increased from \$13,639,000 in 1895 to \$78,443,000 in 1904.

The rate of increase in the British banking deposits is unsatisfactory, according to the London Economist—a fact which that journal explains by the general extravagance developed by recent prosperity.

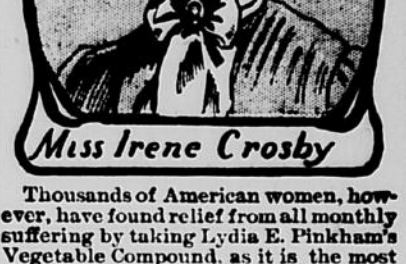
German capitalists are to open a new bank in Sofia, Bulgaria, on October 1. The project is regarded with disfavor by Austrian interests, who charge Germany with "following up a system of economical appropriation in the east."

In savings bank deposits this country leads the world. Our deposits amounted at the beginning of this year to \$3,060,176,611. That sum outran German savings by \$786,000,000, and the German savings outran anything in Europe by \$1,300,000. But in the amount of savings per inhabitant Great Britain stands at \$22.82; Germany at \$39.98, and the United States at \$37.38.

AMERICAN WOMEN FIND RELIEF

The Case of Miss Irene Crosby is One of Thousands of Cures Made by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

How many women realize that menstruation is the balance wheel of a woman's life, and while no woman is entirely free from periodical suffering, it is not the plan of nature that women should suffer so severely.



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For Infants and Children

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