

QUICK THOUGHT, WITH NERVE

Incident That Shows Modern Young Man Is Quite Able to Look Out for Himself.

A certain literary man, possessor of the learned degree of doctor, used to take his midday luncheon at a well-known West End cafe in London. One wet day the place was less fully attended than usual, and the miserable state of the weather induced most of the visitors to seek their various employments as speedily as possible. While proceeding to follow their example, the doctor was astonished to find, in place of his shabby and weather-beaten head covering, a stylish tall hat, shining with sparkling brilliancy.

He could only attribute this quasi-magical change to the delicate attention of some friend, and hastened to display the acquisition, with no little pride, to his family. The next day a young man accosted him at the cafe and politely remarked:

"Doctor, allow me to claim my hat and to apologize for the apparent mistake. The fact was, however, I had no umbrella, and you had one. I did not know what to do to prevent my new hat being spoiled in the rain, and, as I knew yours could not be made much worse than it is, I borrowed it, and now return it, with thanks."

SAYS PATENTS HELP PUBLIC

Give to the Citizen the Right of Enjoyment of the Property of the Original Inventor.

A patent right is not a monopoly within the true definition of the word, says a writer in Leslie's. It is not an appropriation from the public domain of anything. Every invention is a new creation. It is an addition to the world's knowledge and instrumentalities. It is the sole individual property of the inventor, its creator. The public has absolutely no right in it.

In behalf of the public, however, the government seeks to make a contract with the inventor whereby its citizens shall have the enjoyment of the invention at the end of the brief period of 17 years. The right then is the right to exclude others from using, or appropriating, what is, in the first instance, and continues to be, the inventor's own. It is the inventor that gives all that is given. The public is the real beneficiary.

It is because of this, and because the patent laws offer the inducement to the inventor to disclose his invention, that the public has obtained the benefits and advantages that have proceeded from the development of the arts and sciences under the stimulating influence of these beneficent laws.

Compliments With a Sting.

Achille Duchene, the French architect, who has come to America to build a palace on the 10,000-acre California estate of Mrs. Frank Carolan, the Pullman heiress, praised in Chicago the American skyscraper.

"Your skyscrapers no longer look like cardboard," he said. "The Metropolitan Tower and the Woolworth building in New York are beautiful examples of architecture and you have other skyscrapers, buildings of equal loveliness and grandeur.

"I can praise the American skyscraper unreservedly without any of that sting in the tail of my praise which is common in foreign discussion of America, art, and which reminds one of the two ladies at tea.

"Two ladies met at the Ritz. 'Why, my dear,' said the first lady, 'how nice your fox fur looks. One would almost think they were new.'

"The other lady smiled and answered: 'Oh, thank you! And your Persian lamb stole, too, looks just as good as it did years and years ago.'"

Adopting One's Parents.

If a woman will adopt, parents are the best material for the purpose. They will not be insubordinate; from the days when from the vantage of my high chair I clamored sharply with my spoon for attention, and received it, have they not been carefully trained in the docility befitting all good American parents? Nor, being in their safe and sober sixties, are they likely to blossom into naughtiness, large or small, so that the folk will shoot out their tongues at me, sneering, "Tray is this the best you can do in the way of imparting a bringing-up?"—And how much better than an adopted husband are an adopted father and mother! They will not go about tapping cigar ashes over my maidenly prejudices; they will tread gingerly and not make a horrid mess of my very best emotions. Yes; to all ladies: about to adopt, I recommend parents.—From the Atlantic.

Belgian Economy.

Several Belgian cavalry officers were sent to a horse fair at Ciney, in the Ardennes, to buy ten horses at a cost of not more than 44 pounds each. They found nine horses the price of which was within the limit, but for the tenth 46 pounds was demanded.

The officers thereupon sent a telegram to the Belgian war office asking whether they should buy this horse and pointing out that if they did not buy it they would have to go to the next fair and the expenses for the additional journey would amount to 20 pounds. The war office replied, "Comply with your instructions." As a result they had to go to the next fair and 20 pounds was spent to save 2 pounds.—Brussels Petit Bleu.

**Colonel J. L. Clem,
Civil War Veteran,
In Active Service**

MEMORIAL DAY, 1913, sees but one Union officer who fought during the rebellion now on the active list of the United States army. That one is Colonel John L. Clem, famous during the civil war as the "Drummer Boy of Chickamauga." Colonel Clem obtained the unique position he now holds among veterans with the retirement of Major Daniel W. Arnold nearly a year ago.

Colonel Clem served as musician of Company C, Twenty-second Michigan Infantry, from May 1, 1863, to Sept. 10, 1864. He entered the regular army as a second lieutenant of the Twenty-fourth Infantry in December, 1871. He is a native of Ohio, born on Aug. 13, 1851. He still has more than two years to serve on the active list.

The colonel was seized by the war fever before he had finished his tenth year. He begged to go to the front as a drummer boy with a regiment passing through his native town of Newark, O. On account of his youth he was rejected, but he was determined and followed the troops to Cincinnati, where he offered himself to the Twenty-second Michigan regiment, only to be declined again. But he persevered and was allowed to accompany the regiment in its subsequent movements till he found himself at Shiloh with Grant.

On this field his drum was smashed by a piece of shell. But it was at Chickamauga that he won the sobriquet of the "Drummer Boy of Chickamauga." In the summer of 1863 he had been allowed to exchange his drum for a musket, shortened especially for



COLONEL JOHN L. CLEM.

his use, for in his own words he did not like to stand and be shot at without being able to shoot back.

He blazed away like a veteran. At the close of the day, when the army was falling back on Chattanooga, his brigade was surrounded, and a demand was made for its surrender. Johnny did not fall back as quickly as the rest, and a Confederate colonel, having summoned him to surrender, came forward with drawn sword and used language that the little soldier resented.

The boy raised his musket, shot the colonel and then fell as though shot himself. Here he lay till dark, when he managed to rejoin his comrades. His exploit, being recorded in the papers, gave his family the first knowledge of his whereabouts.

For his gallantry General Rosecrans made Clem a sergeant and attached him to the Army of the Cumberland. After being captured and exchanged he was attached to the staff of General Thomas, whose first friend he remained until Thomas' death. He fought at Shiloh, Perryville, Resaca, Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta and Nashville. Since the war he has had various posts and was in the Philippines for some time.

There is an interesting story told of the way Colonel Clem got into the regular army. In the early days of General Grant's first term as president Clem, without aid, gained an audience.

"What can I do for you?" asked the president.

"Mr. President," said Clem, "I wish to ask you for an order admitting me to West Point."

"But why," said the president, "do you not take the examinations?"

"I did, Mr. President, but I failed to pass."

"That was unfortunate," said the president. "How was that?"

"Why, Mr. President, you see I was in the war, and while I was there these other boys of my age were in school."

"What," exclaimed the president, "you were in the war?"

"Yes, Mr. President," said Clem, who was now scarcely eighteen; "I was in the war four years."

Then he related his experiences, after which the president wrote a note and told him to take it to the secretary of war. Clem thought it was an order to admit him to West Point, but instead it directed the secretary of war to make him a second lieutenant in the regular army.

THREE GAMES OF BASE BALL.

Locals Win One and Lose Two—Cabrery and Chicago Federal Leaguers the Lucky Ones.

Friday, May 30, at West Side Park the Cabrery boys played the first game of the season's series with the F. L. Smiths and won by a score of 3 to 1. The visitors scored the first run in the third inning on C. Miller's three-base hit and an infield hit by Naas. The home boys tied the score in the fourth on Kern's single, Boyers sacrifice hit and a two base hit by Frank Flood. The home boys had a good chance to win in the sixth with Kern and F. Flood on second third but Adams settled down and retired both Lucas and Burns on strikes. The visitors got busy in their half of the ninth and scored two runs on singles by J. Miller and Brown and a two-base hit by Brenesia. The next game of the series will be played in Cabrery June 29th.

Following is the score:
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
F. L. Smiths, 3 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0—6 11 0
Joliet K. C., 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 4 1

FRANK L. SMITHS.
R. H. P. O. A. E.
Nielsen, ss 0 2 3 1 0
Kern, 2b 1 2 4 2 0
Boyer, 1b 0 1 7 0 0
F. Flood, c 0 2 11 0 0
Lucas, 3b 0 1 0 0 0
Burns, rf 0 0 2 0 0
Brenesia, lf 0 1 0 0 0
Lyghtner, cf 0 0 0 0 0
Mickelson, cf 0 0 0 0 0
J. Flood, p 1 0 1 3 0
6 11 27 8 0

JOLIET K. OF C.
R. H. P. O. A. E.
Smith, 2b 0 1 2 4 0
H—, rf 0 0 0 0 0
J. Wilds, c 0 0 0 0 0
Skall, 1b 0 1 9 0 1
Stewart, 2b 0 1 2 1 0
Hathaway, p 0 1 0 2 0
Allison, rf 0 0 0 0 0
Blackburn, lf 0 0 0 0 0
M. Wilds, lf 0 2 0 0 0
Trials, ss 0 2 1 0 0
0 4 25 9 1

Two base hits—Kern, Boyer, Lucas. Home run—Lucas. First base on balls—Off Hathaway, 1. Struck out—By Flood, 10; by Hathaway, 6. Hit by pitcher, Blackburn.

Wednesday afternoon at West Side Park Bert Keeley's Chicago Federal Leaguers and the F. L. Smiths crossed bats and the Leaguers won by a score of 11 to 7. The home team retired the Leaguers in the first inning without a run and started things in their half by scoring two runs. In the second neither team scored. In their half of the third the Leaguers scored one run on two singles and a stolen base. In the fourth a base on balls, three hits and an error netted the visitors three more. The Smiths evened things up and went them one better, scoring

three runs on three hits and one error. The fifth was the fatal inning for Dwight. J. Flood pitched very well up to this inning, but lost control and four hits, two bases on balls and some poor fielding gave the Leaguers five runs. The home boys scored one run in the sixth and one in the ninth. The Leaguers added two more in the seventh on singles by Keeley, a two bagger by Griffin and a single by Stanley.

Following is the score by innings:
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Smiths 2 0 0 3 0 1 0 1 1—7 14 3
Leaguers 0 0 1 3 5 0 2 0 0—11 12 2

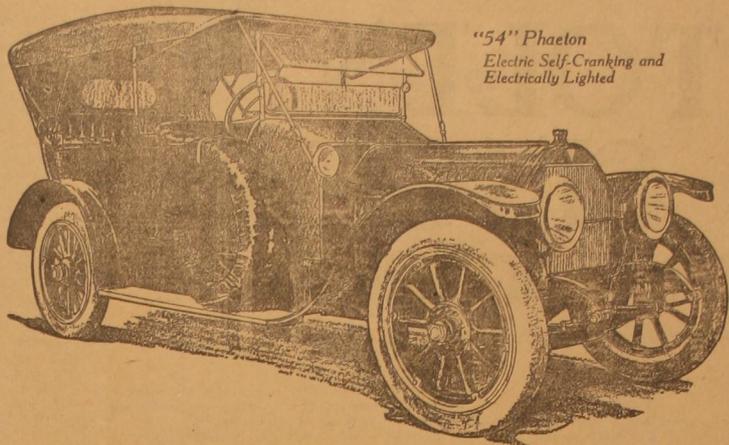
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R. H. P. O. A. E.
Naas, ss 1 2 3 6 0
Lannon, cf 1 1 1 1 1
Boyer, 1b 1 12 0 0 0
F. Flood, c 1 3 7 1 0
Kern, 2b 1 4 1 3 1
Nielsen, 3b 1 2 1 1 1
Burns, rf 1 0 0 0 0
Dondanville, lf 0 0 2 0 1
Fellows, lf 0 0 0 0 0
J. Flood, p 0 1 0 2 0
7 14 27 14 3

FEDERAL LEAGUERS.
R. H. P. O. A. E.
Stanley, 3b 1 3 2 2 0
Lynch, rf 2b 1 1 0 0 0
Kavanaugh, cf 2 0 2 0 0
Kading, 1b 2 1 3 1 1
Gutenrich, cf 0 1 4 0 0
McGuire, 2b 2 1 3 3 0
Keeley, rf 1 1 0 0 1
Farrell, ss 0 2 2 1 0
Dennis, c 1 1 5 0 0
Griffin, p 1 1 0 2 0
11 12 27 9 2

Two base hits—Nielsen and Griffin. First base on balls—Off Flood, 5; off Griffin, 1. Struck out—By Flood, 5; by Griffin, 3.

The Marks of the Farm.
The marks of the farm. They are everywhere about the place whether the farmer thinks about it or not. And they publish a story that is read by every passerby. On many places these signals stand out as plainly as the fence signs and the great billboards that mar the roadside and the pretty green pastures. Do the fields show thorough work? And good treatment of the soil? And proper care of the seed, and in the planting, and of the growing crop? One glance of a real farmer will read the answer. There is the paint of the house and barn saying such pretty things—unless it is red paint—or absence of paint saying such ugly things about the place and the owner. How plain a story that group of outbuildings tell—whether comfortable, convenient, sanitary, suit-

The World's Largest Builders of Six-Cylinder Automobiles



"54" Phaeton
Electric Self-Cranking and
Electrically Lighted

**If You Drive a Car
Then Try This Six**

You will get a new idea of motor pleasure if you drive a Six.

All the things you have looked for in a motor car seem to be contained in a first class six-cylinder automobile.

It has the flexibility, power, energy, comfort and luxuriousness such as is impossible to put into any other type of car.

The HUDSON "37" is the masterpiece in four-cylinder cars. But there are distinct qualities in performances and service in a six that are not possible in a four.

This does not mean that a four will fail to please you. It means that a six will please you more.

And Why a "54" HUDSON

Motorists who know see in it the qualities which only Howard E. Coffin and his associates—48 all told—were able to build into it.

They have not produced a Six by merely adding two cylinders to a good Four. A good Six can't be built that way.

These 48 specialists, experienced in all the details of motor car building, trained in 97 European and American factories, started out to build a Six without being hampered by old manufacturing equipment and old ideals.

They had a new conception, the result of a combined wider knowledge than was perhaps ever before centered upon the designing of a motor car.

You naturally have more confidence in the diagnosis of a skilled physician than you would in the conjectures of a hundred laymen. Put equal reliance in these 48 motor experts.

Their reputation is staked on the "54" HUDSON. That is a sufficient guarantee for most buyers.

But there also are HUDSON Sixes in every section. They are doing the most abusive service that any automobile regardless of cost ever did. And they are standing up.

HUDSONS don't disappoint. The "54" HUDSON has electric lights. It is electrically self-cranked. The famous Delco system, patented, is used. Every motor car luxury is included, speedometer, clock, top, curtains, rain-vision windshield, demountable rims, twelve-inch upholstery, etc. Equipped with a five-passenger Phaeton body at \$2450.

At \$1875 you can obtain the HUDSON "37"—designed by the same engineers that built the "54"—and pointed to as the "Four-cylinder masterpiece."

"See the Triangle on the Radiator"

**Ferguson Motor Sales Co.
Dwight, Ill.**

two bases, scoring Nielsen on the hit and run game; Boyer was out at third; Lucas hit a home run over the left field fence; Burns was hit by pitched ball; Fellows fled out to short stop. The home team scored three more in the sixth. Fellows singled to left; Lyghtner sacrificed him to second; J. Flood was hit by a pitched ball; Nielsen singled, scoring Fellows and Flood; Kern hit for two bases, scoring Nielsen; Boyer and Flood both out on line drives to left field. The visitors were unable to do anything with J. Flood's delivery. The infield and outfield both gave him perfect support and the fans went home well pleased with the game.

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Burns, rf 0 0 2 0 0
Brenesia, lf 0 1 0 0 0
Lyghtner, cf 0 0 0 0 0
Mickelson, cf 0 0 0 0 0
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Skall, 1b 0 1 9 0 1
Stewart, 2b 0 1 2 1 0
Hathaway, p 0 1 0 2 0
Allison, rf 0 0 0 0 0
Blackburn, lf 0 0 0 0 0
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Nielsen, 3b 1 2 1 1 1
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Keeley, rf 1 1 0 0 1
Farrell, ss 0 2 2 1 0
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Griffin, p 1 1 0 2 0
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able and in repair. Are they ample for the live stock that ought to be on the place? Would the live stock be there if the land owner made the necessary improvements? Are there buildings for all the machinery and is all the machinery in the buildings, or is it there all the time when not in use?

And oh, why in so many instances must that big sign board be stuck up all over the place, "This is a rented farm?" It's as often the owner as the tenant who puts it there.

The open portion of that ragged side yard might almost pass for a pretty sodded lawn—until those stumps and broken, gnarled old trees disclosed the fact that it is an orchard cemetery. These old snags tell you in plain language, "This farm used to grow apples for the family and some to sell, but the farmer has given up to the difficulties; no young trees are set out and he will not bother with the spray. You can't even find a strawberry bed here."

It is written across the lawn and along the foundation of the house whether any plan has been followed in setting out clumps of bushes and borders of flowers, and whether anything but an orchard or a grove was intended when the trees were set out in the yard.

Every board and post on the place, every yard and walk, every gate and door and bridge are very gossips of the orderliness and taste and strength of the farmer's mind.

Money has something to do with it, but some of the best marks are made by men with very small means who have plans and ideals. How some places attract you no matter how modest her improvements—and how much other places do not attract you. And nowhere is there a better opportunity at smaller cost for a man to express himself, his thought and character, than on the farm grounds.

Health Height.

The highest point to which man can ascend without his health being very seriously affected is 18,500 feet.—New York Journal.

Our Natives.

They were little foreigners mostly, except the two young McNultys. They were Irish.—Saturday Evening Post.

Get your job printing done at this office. We can do it satisfactorily.