

# Charlevoix County Herald.

Vol. 5.

EAST JORDAN, MICHIGAN, FRIDAY, JULY 18 1902.

No 47



Satisfactory  
Carpets

That's the only kind of Carpets  
We sell.

We do not buy job lots or seconds that have been closed out at low prices in order to sell them at all. You will find that our Carpets are New Fresh Goods—New Patterns. You will always find us headquarters for all kinds of

Satisfactory Floor Coverings

Including Linoleums and Straw Mattings. A good assortment of FURNITURE always on hand.

C. H. WHITTINGTON,  
Funeral Director and Embalmer,

Phone 66.

OPPOSITE LOVEDAY OPERA HOUSE

ST 1897 XI.

BARGAINS

Look at our 10-cent Tables on  
outside of

RACKET STORE

All next week.

H. G. HOLMES.

## Northwestern Association I. O. O. F.

7th Annual Meeting at East Jordan  
August 5, 6, and 7.

The event that everyone is looking forward to is the Seventh Annual Meeting of the Northwestern Association I. O. O. F. to be held in East Jordan, August 5th, 6th and 7th, in which Odd Fellows from all over Northern Michigan will participate, and not the Odd Fellows alone but the Rebekahs also as well as their families and friends.

East Jordan is making preparations to entertain her visitors right royally and surpass anything heretofore attempted in this region in the way of a celebration, either fraternal or of any other sort. To defray the expenses of this undertaking \$1,000.00 has already been raised.

Two bands have been hired and negotiations are in progress with another band so that there will be no lack of music.

There will be a balloon ascension each day, performances on the slack wire and a thrilling act known as the Slide for Life.

The officers of the Grand Lodge and the Grand Assembly will be present and special sessions of these bodies will be held for conferring the Grand Lodge degrees.

A feature will be made of the grand Illuminated Night Parade with floats and fireworks which will be a spectacle well worth coming many miles to witness.

The Opera House attraction will be a two night engagement of Miss Rose Mayo starring in "Under Two Flags," a dramatization of Ouida's popular novel. Miss Mayo will be supported by her full company, every one of whom are artists. This production is given under the auspices of the Association.

There will be baseball games every day and athletic events on the streets and in the water. The str. Cryster has been chartered for the second day

and will run excursions on the Lake every hour free to all visiting Odd Fellows.

On the second day also will occur the grand daylight Street Pageant led by bands in glittering uniforms with symbolic floats and merchantile exhibits at the close of which there will be a public meeting in Loveday Opera House to be addressed by prominent Odd Fellows and others.

The degree staffs of several Subordinate and Rebekah Lodges will have a contest in the evening and there is certain to be some fine work done in conferring the degrees.

A trap shooting tournament will be one of the drawing cards. There will be a team shoot for a \$50.00 trophy as well as several sweepstakes events. This shoot is open to any team in Michigan and is given under the auspices of the East Jordan Gun Club.

A banquet at Loveday Opera House will conclude the celebration and it is intended to make this a crowning feature.

Special attention will be given to the street decorations and merchants will outdo themselves in the matter of window displays.

Following we give the program in detail:

### PROGRAM.

AUGUST 5TH—

8:00 a. m.—Reception Committee will meet at headquarters and will have meet all trains and boats.

11:00 a. m.—Slack wire Performance and Slide for Life.

1:00 p. m.—Base Ball Game

Boyer City vs. East Jordan.

3:00 p. m.—Balloon Ascension.

3:30 p. m.—Slack wire Performance and Slide for Life.

4:00 p. m.—Special Session of Grand Lodge.

4:00 p. m.—Special Session of Grand Assembly.

7:30 p. m.—Grand Illuminated Night Parade and Fireworks Display.  
8:30 p. m.—"Under Two Flags" at Loveday Opera House.  
Rose Mayo and Entire Company.

AUGUST 6TH.

Free Excursion on Str. Walter Cryster to all visiting Odd Fellows.

9:30 a. m.—Base Ball Game

Traverse City vs. Bellaire.

11:00 a. m.—Slack wire Performance and Slide for Life.

11:00 a. m.—Athletic and Aquatic Sports.

1:30 p. m.—Grand Daylight Parade.

3:00 p. m.—Public Meeting in Loveday Opera House.

7:00 p. m.—Slack wire Performance and Slide for Life.

7:00 p. m.—Balloon Ascension.

7:30 p. m.—Contests of Degree Staffs of Subordinate and Rebekah Lodges in I. O. O. F. Hall and Old Opera House.

8:30 p. m.—"Under Two Flags" at Loveday Opera House.

Rose Mayo and Entire Company.

AUGUST 7TH.

9:30 a. m.—Base Ball Game

Winners of two previous games.

11:00 a. m.—Slack wire Performance and Slide for Life.

11:00 a. m.—Athletic and Aquatic Sports.

1:30 p. m.—Trap Shooting Tournament.

3:30 p. m.—Business Meeting in I. O. O. F. Hall.

6:30 p. m.—Slack wire Performance and Slide for Life.

7:00 p. m.—Balloon Ascension.

8:30 p. m.—Grand Banquet in Opera House.

If you are an Odd Fellow you can't afford to miss this meeting. If you looking for a good time, come anyway you will be accorded a hearty welcome.

A. R. Bass, of Morgantown, Ind., had to get up ten or twelve times in the night and had severe backache and pains in the kidneys. Was cured by Foley's Kidney Cure.

Sold by L. C. MADISON & Co.

E. A. Ashley, general passenger agent of the Detroit & Charlevoix Railroad, was in town Monday, and was a caller at the Courier office. Mr. Ashley has arranged for the steamer Pigeon to run in connection with his road, so that people can leave here at 7:30, and connect with the M. C. at Frederic, and coming north, can leave the M. C. at Frederic and arrive here the same evening.—Charlevoix Courier

Two BOTTLES CURED HIM.

"I was troubled with kidney complaint for about two years," writes A. H. Davis, of Mt. Sterling, Ia. "but two bottles of Foley's Kidney Cure effected a permanent cure."

Sold by L. C. Madison & Co.

The first business transacted in Petoskey's new court house after the county seat was formally transferred last week, was a marriage, the license having been issued in the building, and county treasurer Keiser being a minister, completed the transaction by marrying the couple. Here is a suggestion for our own officials. Register Kenyon being the most prominent appearing one in the bunch, should get a commission of some sort that permit him to tie the nuptial knots, and then clerk Meach and he can set up a St. Joseph marriage factory all in the block.—Charlevoix Courier.

Foley's Kidney Cure purifies the blood by straining out impurities and tones up the whole system. Cures kidney and bladder troubles.

Sold by L. C. MADISON & Co.

A MACHINERY BARGAIN.

FOR SALE—One 12-h. p. Port Huron Traction Engine with locomotive cab and jacketed boiler. One 33x50 Rusher Separator with self-feeder, Merry-go-round bagger, canvas cover for separator, Pump outfit, main drive belt, and pea attachment. This outfit will be sold with or without Feeder and Bagger. This machinery was shipped new from the factory Aug. 3d, 1901 and was used only a very short time. Machinery all in good condition and will be sold on easy terms to the right parties. For particulars call on or address

W. H. LANWAY,

South Arm, Mich.

When other medicines have failed Take Foley's Kidney Cure. It has cured when everything else has disappointed.

Sold by L. C. Madison & Co.



NO PLACE LIKE HOME.

Are you still paying rent

When you can't afford to do it?

\$7.50 will start you buying or building a home in the city or country. Our rates are \$7.50 on each \$1,000 you borrow per month; \$15 per month on each \$2,000, without interest and we credit you \$7 on each \$7.50 payment on your loan each month. 50 cents is the principal that this company does business on and is the only company that is incorporated and has a charter to do this business. Can you afford to pay rent when you can apply this rent money on the purchase price of a home? CALL or cut this out and send it, enclosing stamp for particulars to the

UNITED STATES LOAN AND REALTY CO.  
(Petoskey Branch.)

295 Jackson Street, Petoskey, Michigan

Name .....  
Street .....  
Town .....  
State .....

C. G. LEWIS,

Dealer in

ORGANS and PIANOS

Our Leaders,

ESTEY,  
RIVERSIDE,  
CROWN

All warranted 10 years. Sold on easy payments. Address  
BOYNE, MICHIGAN.

JOHN KENNY,

—GENERAL—

DRAYMAN

Moves household goods, baggage and Merchandise of all descriptions.  
Stove wood and lumber delivered.  
EAST JORDAN, MICH.

DON'T BE FOOLED!

Take the genuine, original  
ROCKY MOUNTAIN TEA  
Made only by Madison Medicine Co., Madison, Wis. It keeps you well. Our trade mark cut on each package. Price, 35 cents. Never sold in bulk. Accept no substitute. Ask your druggist.

KIDNEY DISEASES

are the most fatal of all diseases.

FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE is a Guaranteed Remedy

or money refunded. Contains remedies recognized by eminent physicians as the best for Kidney and Bladder troubles.  
PRICE 50c. and \$1.00.

Foley's Honey and Tar  
cures colds, prevents pneumonia.

WM. M. GILBERT,

Practical House and  
Sign Painter.

Plain and Decorative Paper Hanger.  
EAST JORDAN, MICH.

CITY

Restaurant and Cafe.

J. NELSON ROY, Prop'r.

(Successor to Winters Bro.)

Hot and Cold Lunches, Coffee, Etc., at all hours. Oysters in season. Choice Cigars, Fruits and confectionery.

C. L. SAGE,

—Practical—

Painter and Finisher

Paper Hanging and Sign Writing a Specialty.  
Residence in Walsh's block, up stairs  
Phone 118.

## BOOSINGER BROS.

Something About the Best Shoes.

And now the point is just this:

We have succeeded in giving our customers a kind of Children's Shoes that are easily in the lead—OF ALL THE LEADERS. We are constantly improving our grade of Shoes. We know this, because our trade is better—"The higher the grade, the better the trade."—you will find it's your advantage to identify yourself with our shoes. It has taken us years and not simply days—to find out the best kind of shoes. But you get now the benefit of our experience gratis. The best kind of shoes that you can buy for Boys' and Men's every day wear are the Rindge \$1.60 to \$4.00

The Pingree & Smith for Girls and Women, \$1.50 to \$4.00.

The Roney & Berger for Children 60c to \$1.50.

Those are the Prize Winners. All of them shoes with a reputation behind them—Fit, Style, durability. They are not cheap shoes. They are just real good shoes at a reasonable price.

Our Motto: "Quality First of All."

BOOSINGER BROS.

## Disposal of Diseased Carcasses

The Missouri State Board of Agriculture calls attention to the following state laws relative to the handling and disposal of carcasses of animals that have died of contagious diseases:

Section 2325.—Carcasses of Stock Dying of Contagious Disease.—That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to engage in hauling the carcasses of swine, sheep, cattle and horses that may die of any contagious or infectious disease, or to sell, buy or give the same away.

Section 2326.—Disposition of.—That the owners of such domestic animals that may die of any such contagious or infectious disease are hereby required to keep the carcasses of all such animals upon the premises of said owners, and shall in no case be permitted to sell or give such carcasses away, or remove the same, except as hereinafter provided.

Section 2327.—Diseased Swine.—The owners of swine that die of any disease shall dispose of the carcasses within twenty-four hours after they die by completely burying the same at least two feet deep or burning the same upon the premises where they have died. It shall be the duty of the owner of swine that may be sick of any fatal disease to notify all persons owning or keeping swine on any adjoining premises of the existence of such disease as soon as the fact is known. Upon the failure of any person to comply with the requirements of this act it shall be the duty of anyone having knowledge of the same to report the facts to the constable, who shall proceed forthwith to enforce the law as provided in this act by causing the carcasses to be disposed of by burying or burning the same at the expense of the owner. Provided, it shall be unlawful to bury said carcasses in or immediately adjacent to any water-course, ravine or slough leading through or into other premises: Provided, that nothing contained in this act shall be construed as interfering with the rights of any city, incorporated town or village making such disposition of the carcasses of such animals as may die or be found dead within the corporate limits of any such city, town or village, as the municipal ordinances and regulations of such cities, towns and villages may provide.

Section 2330.—Importing Diseased Sheep.—If the owner of sheep, or any person having the same in charge, shall knowingly import or drive into this state sheep having any contagious disease, or turn out or suffer any sheep having any contagious disease, knowing the same to be so diseased, to run at large upon any common, highway or unenclosed lands, or sell or dispose of any sheep, knowing the same to be diseased, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

## A Trip Through Illinois

From Farmers' Review: After passing Joliet, the right of way was gay with wild prairie flowers, phlox, geranium, spiderwort, etc. Corn was four inches high and oats ankle deep. At Wilmington I saw the first paeonia in full bloom. Wild spires were abundant along the right of way. The wild roses were in full bloom. Corn was six inches high and mostly once cultivated. Rye was in full head. Near and through the coal region much of the soil needs thorough draining. Here the oats were overgrown with wild mustard, showing bad farming. After passing Dwight agriculture improves. Oats here are exceedingly forward and strong. Pears are entertained that they may overgrow and lodge—but not always does the forecast of the farmer come true.

The probability now is that all crops will be heavy. Wheat in Adams and Schuyler counties will be heavy. Fruit, especially on the apple trees, has set in abundance. At Fairbury there is an extensive sorghum plant, at which hundreds of acres will be worked up this fall into syrup, sorghum and sugar. The stand is good and the crop clean. The park at Fairbury is now being laid out and is full of flowers, the local florists there having charge. Coal mines of many years' standing are located at this place. At Chenoa, 17 miles west, there are extensive tile works. Between Gridley and El Paso we found the first indications of an unclean stand of corn. There are many "scalds" where the clay comes near the surface, and there the stand of corn is uneven, and some washouts occur, but these are local and not frequent.

At Gridley we saw corn fully twelve inches high and strong. As we neared Peoria we saw a field of wheat and barley, both heading out. The blue grass was turning yellow with its burden of seed. Oats were strong and even, but with no serious indications of overgrowth. The fields of clover were in full bloom. In this section there are many remains of osage or orange hedges, but their day, like that of the famous Hawthorne hedges of England, is about past. Near Peoria we found the locus of the Mississippi region, and along the region of the bottom lands, black walnut, sycamore, and so forth. One luscious black walnut, almost twelve inches through, gave promise of rare curls and crotches if it should live to be a hundred years older.

Leaving Peoria en route to Keokuk,

the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad passes through one of the most fertile and beautiful garden spots of the world—the famous military tract of Illinois. This was bright with groves, farms, orchards, rolling lands and diversified scenery. It is the home of famous herds, blooded cattle, horses, and other live stock, and is populated by wealthy farmers. Here are the Mississippi river counties, the location of the great fruit growing farms of the state, a region perhaps never equaled in its great diversity of agricultural products; a tract between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers smiling with farms and gardens and inhabited by intelligent citizens. It was pleasant to see it as we did in these pleasant June days, with its lush pastures, lustily growing crops and trees of dense and varied foliage.

After passing La Harpe, wheat was found in full head and already bending with its seed. A field of oats near the railroad was showing heads. A farmer at Burnside thought that his wheat and oats would turn him out \$20 per acre, which is a probable overestimate, even if the crops of those grains prove good. It seems, however, pretty certain, unless disaster overtakes the growing grains, that Illinois will this year harvest an immense crop of cereals.

Near McCall we saw pastures thickly grown up with compass plant, an indication that these permanent pastures have been made naturally from the prairie sod without plowing. Near by were fields with corn more than a half knee high as it stood naturally. At Hamilton the writer climbed the high bluff, from which a fine view of Keokuk was obtained, as well as two long reaches of the Mississippi river. In the journey up the steep incline we saw in a village garden corn standing naturally as high as the hips and potatoes almost in blossom, which means tubers underneath the size of black walnuts. We have often been asked why the crops in village gardens are so much advanced over the same crops in the farmers' fields. There are four reasons at least. 1. Their situation is better protected from winds and changes in the weather. 2. The soil is better drained. 3. The crops in the gardens are more carefully cultivated. 4. These gardens are better fertilized.

At Hamilton strawberries were fully ripe and cherries were red on the trees.—Jonathan Perlam.

## Sorrel

Prof. J. C. Arthur, Botanist of the Indiana Experiment station, has this to say about sorrel:

Sorrel is among the most troublesome of weeds when once it has gained a foothold. It flourishes most on sandy soil, where the usual farm crops give only a poor stand. Its presence in a field is generally an indication of limited fertility, and it may become a pest on any thin soil, and especially sour soils. The farmer with rich fields and clean culture is not likely to notice it.

Sorrel sends out runners just beneath the surface of the ground, which start new plants and bind the whole together in mats. Patches of it are usually conspicuous from the red color of the stems, especially during the flowering time, and give fields a red appearance even at considerable distances. It is sometimes called red sorrel and occasionally horse sorrel.

There is no direct method of exterminating sorrel; it is too tenacious of life to be easily vanquished. First efforts must be given to cultural methods. A succession of hoed crops, if extra care is taken to let no plants escape destruction, will greatly reduce the numbers; but plants at the edges of the field and seeds in the soil will be likely to restock the ground. It is generally in pastures and clover lands that the weed is the greatest pest, where it is not always expedient to use the plow.

But whether the ground is under the cultivator or in sod chief reliance must be had upon means for increasing the fertility. The land must be made to grow good crops by using manure or chemical fertilizers. In this way the weed is choked by the other plants, and although it will not be exterminated, yet it is so much reduced as to no longer give trouble.

In this connection the use of air-slaked lime is especially to be recommended in addition to the fertilizers. Lime has had a reputation in this connection for a long time, and recent experiments confirm the opinion. Its application will do no harm to other crops, and is usually decidedly beneficial to them. It is a corrective for acid soil, improves the mechanical condition of stiff soils, and makes the natural fertility of the ground more quickly available. It should be applied on sorrel infested fields at the rate of one to five tons per acre.

### Yorkshire-Berkshire Crosses.

The Minnesota Experiment station has been carrying on some tests in swine feeding and breeding, under the direction of Professor Thomas Shaw. The professor publishes as one of his conclusions the statement that "these experiments do not sustain the view that the results will be less satisfactory from each succeeding cross of Yorkshires on Berkshires." It has been frequently asserted that one or two crosses were good, but that a continuation was bad. The conclusions, if borne out by future experience, will prove valuable to many swine raisers, especially to those that live outside of the corn belt or who wish to produce what are styled "bacon-hogs."

# THE HUMOR OF LIFE

**A Friend's Advice.**  
Jack—I have a chance to marry a poor girl whom I love, or a rich woman whom I do not love. What would you advise?

George—Love is the salt of life, my friend. Without it all else is naught. Love, pure love, makes poverty wealth, pain a joy, earth a heaven.

Jack—Enough, I will marry the poor girl, whom I love.

George—Bravely spoken! By the way, would you—er—mind introducing me to the rich woman whom you do not love?—New York Weekly.

### Her Tribulations.

"Alas!" sighed the poor woman, who had just closed the door on the deputation of charitable folk who had called to show her how to make a cooling, cheering dessert from the remains of a seven-course dinner—"Alas! the rich we have always with us."

Repeating because there seemed to be no place to live where the committees could not hunt her up, she called her little boy in and sent him over to Mullaney's for another can of foam.—Baltimore American.

### Scattered.

"What has become of that company of strolling players that used to present an imitation of Mount Vesuvius in eruption?"

"Last performance I heard of their giving was at some little town in Montana."

"You don't know where they went from there?"

"No; nobody knows. They were never seen anywhere in the neighborhood after their volcano went off. Somebody had furnished them real dynamite for the eruption."

### He'll Smile To-morrow.

New Yorker (to visiting Englishman)—So the man who advertised to tell you for a dollar the best way to make the least money go the farthest has answered your letter, eh? What does he say?

The Englishman (mystified)—He says, "Buy a penny postal card and write on it to some one in the Philippines." Now, how should the—aw—blooming people in the Philippines know any more about such financial matters than anybody else?—Judge.

### Another Statesman's Rise.

"Why in the world did you ever send that fellow to congress, anyway?"

"Well, you see, we got together and talked him over, and see in there w'n't nothin' any further away than Congress that we could send him to. We loved the best thing we could do was to send him there."

### No Mystery.

"By the way," remarked the man from the east, "it seems to me that I have heard that my old neighbor, Jake Billfus, who came out some years ago, disappeared completely and mysteriously not long after his arrival."

"He disappeared completely 'nough," replied Pattiesnake Bill, "but not mysteriously, stranger. He 'wuz ridin' on a dynamite wagon when the bird axle broke."

### Bidding Against Himself.

Auctioneer—But I say there is nobody else in the room offering to bid for the ancient cabinet. How is it that you keep on bidding against yourself?

Broker—Well, you see, that is a matter of business. I have got a commission from two different parties to buy the cabinet at any cost, and I don't know yet which of them is to have it."

### Of No Consequence.



Mrs. O'Flynn—I'm sorry to see your old man coming home in such a condition every day.

Mrs. O'Toole—Well, it makes no difference now. Ye see he's workin' in a brewery, and gits his boozie for nothin'.

### Tit for Tat.

He—That's just like a woman. She can't view any question impartially. All on one side, just as she is on horseback.

She—Yes, John, and haven't you been on every public question the same way you ride horseback?

### Heredity.

"Do you believe in heredity?"  
"Certainly; I know a barber who has three little shavers."

**Her Lucky Daughter.**  
Mrs. Wiggles—Lan' sakes! what ye fixin' up so fer?  
Mrs. Backwoods—W'y, hain't ye heard that Hattie married one o' them French fellows with a ferrin' title an' 's comin' home next week?  
Mrs. Wiggles—Do tell! Did she marry one o' them counts?  
Mrs. Backwoods—Mercy me! I guess he's bigger'n a count. She says in her letters that he's a chauffeur.—Judge.

### Not Very Smart.

"There's no use trying to make me believe that Francis Bacon was a very smart man," said Senator Sorghum.  
"Have you read any of his works?"  
"No. But his biography shows that when there was a little financial deal on hand he wasn't clever enough to keep from getting caught."

### Wise, Oh! Wise.



She—He has a bright future before him.

He—I doubt if he ever catches up to it.

### Pleasant Country Neighbors.

Mrs. Waldo (of Boston)—I have a letter from your Uncle James, Penelope, who wants us to spend the summer on his farm.

Penelope (dubiously)—Is there any society in the neighborhood?  
Mrs. Waldo—I've heard him speak of the Hoistses and Guernseys. I presume they are pleasant people.

### Another Rash Break.

"I think the seventeen-year locust is an interesting study," observes the lady of uncertain age.

"It must be," we answer thoughtlessly, "especially to one who has traced them down from generation to generation."

But of course it was her own fault that she took it personally.

### The Boston Boy.

"Lookin' for a bird's nest, sonny?" asked the good-natured Westerner of a seven-year-old boy whom he met in Boston Common.

"No, sir," replied the intellectual prodigy, as he continued to gaze up into the tree, "I am merely endeavoring to correctly classify this tree as a botanical product."

### Would Be Safer.

Bacon—What's his business?  
Egbert—Why, he's a drummer for automobiles.

"Oh, they have drummers for those things, do they? Well, it's a good idea, but I think it would be much safer if they had a drummer and a fifer go in front of each of the machines."

### Rural Innocence.

"What's your son, Joe, doin' down to the city?"

"I reckon he's learning how to make buckets."

"Do tell."

"Yas! Deacon Skidd's son just come back from thar an' he says Joe is spendin' all his time in a bucket shop."

### Abundantly Occupied.

"What does the society which you have just joined find to do?" asked Mrs. Bizzie's husband.

"A great deal," was the answer, "After we get an organization established the question of other people's eligibility to membership gives us all the work we can possibly attend to."

### Not So Tactless as That.

She—Mrs. Boretin called to-day and I thought she would never go.

He—But you are so amiable, I suppose you never gave her the slightest hint that you wanted her to go.

She—Indeed, I did not. If I had, she'd be here now.

### As to Ears.

"You should get your ears lopped, O'Brien," said a smart tourist to an Irish peasant whom he was quizzing; "they're too large for a man."

"Ah, bebad," replied the Hibernian, "it was just thinkin' yours would want to be made larger; sure, they're too small for an ass."

### She Wanted More.

"Mabel, love," said Young Mr. Ten-spot, by way of proposal, "let me be your bread-winner for life."

But the girl, with her eye on the beef trust, answered:  
"I want some one who can win me some beefsteak."

## Feeding Grain on Grass

When cows or feeding cattle are first turned out upon new grass in spring they apparently do wonderfully well. The cows give a greatly augmented flow of milk, while the steers become sleek and polished. As regards the milk, however, the quantity is increased but the quality so far as butter is concerned is not generally believed to have improved. Yet spring grass is Nature's particular provision for the young calf or foal or lamb, and we are all aware that the first milk produced from such food is expected by Nature to possess the most strengthening, growing properties. It is supposed to be particularly rich in nitrogenous matters for the requirements of the youngster and gradually becomes more diluted in this respect as the season advances and the character of the grass changes in composition. The first milk of the cow or mare after parturition is called colostrum, and it is this milk that is so strong in nitrogenous material. Its purpose at first is not only to nourish but to remove the meconium from the intestines of the youngster. After the meconium (intestinal fecal matter) has been purged away the milk gradually changes and is soon fit for human use and then, as indicated already, gradually lessens in nitrogenous richness. This being the case we can doubtless figure correctly that the first grass in spring is peculiarly rich and requires no added feeding material, and this seems to be further borne out by the fact that pregnant cows turned out new grass in spring frequently "go down" and succumb to milk fever just as they do when richly fed on grain and given too little exercise in winter. We may argue then that it is unnecessary to add grain to the first grass ration, but it soon becomes apparent that when the grass commences to change in chemical constituency that other food should be added to supply the deficiency and keep the animals milking or growing profitably. It is argued by many that the chief advantage of feeding grain to milk cows on grass is that the food tempts the cows to come up at night and stand quietly to be milked. They are also supposed to be more comfortable and quiet in disposition, and this of course adds to their milking capacity or to progress towards maturity or fitness for market as beef. As we see it, then, the grass is at first full feed, but as soon as the first commence to trouble and the spring rains to cease, so that cattle take less comfort upon grass and derive from the grass less nutriment additional food becomes a necessity. It is at this time of the season that the wise man will begin to cut fodders especially provided for dry times by successive seedings while grass was at its best. Dry spells have taught a host of stockmen that grass was not altogether to be depended upon to carry the cattle through to winter and they have found it advisable to provide an abundance of adjunct food such as rye, oats, corn fodder, sorghum, rape, roots and pumpkins on which to depend to augment the pastures when put to the greatest strain. It is of great importance then to have good pastures and not to overstock them, but as important to have a good supply of other food to fall back upon when the grass requires a rest in order to recover from too severe grazing and lack of moisture. As grass after the first flush is said to make what Professor Henry has called "watery flesh" grain has to be given in addition to it to counteract this tendency. When grain is high-priced, as it is this year, it will be a very questionable proceeding to feed it on good grass without counting the cost, and our readers will do well to avoid such feeding just as much as possible so long as they have made ample preparations to augment grass by additional catch crops. Where such crops have not been provided the number of animals per acre will either have to be reduced or grain-fed to keep them in good flesh or milk flow. Too many head for the acreage of grass is the common mistake on most farms, and there is therefore much need of supplying the additional food mentioned, but we see little economy in feeding great quantities of grain to make up for too little pasture. The cheap way and one that will take care of the animals in first-class shape is to have an endless variety and abundance of other green food for the entire season, and this we believe to be one of the greatest steps recently made in the agricultural operations of the best farmers of the country.

From Farmers' Review: A farmer writes that the patrons and the creamery owner have a misunderstanding regarding some things, asks the following questions: "What is the difference between the Babcock test and the oil test? Which is the most accurate and how much more should a creamery that is using the Babcock test pay than one that is using the oil test?"

In answering these questions I wish to recall to your mind that the Babcock test shows the amount of butter fat which either milk or cream contains, while the oil test is supposed to show the pounds of butter in these products. You, of course, understand the difference between butter and butter fat. Butter contains the butter fat together with about 10 per cent of water, 3 per cent of salt and 1 per cent of curd, so that the amount of butter made from a certain quantity of cream or milk ought always to be from 10 to 15 per cent more than the butter fat in these products. On account of a butter maker's inability to work butter so that it will always contain the same amount of water each time, the butter made from a given quantity of milk or cream is variable and it cannot be assumed that a certain quantity will always make the same amount of butter. The Babcock test shows all the butter fat there is in either milk or cream and different tests of the same sample will always give the same results, while if one lot of cream was divided into three equal churnings, the amount of butter obtained from each lot might vary somewhat, according to the amount of water which was left in the three churnings of butter. The Babcock test is by far the more accurate of the two, as has been proved by comparisons at this experiment station several years ago.

I cannot say as to how much more the creamery should pay by the Babcock test than by the oil test because the oil test may not give uniform results. The best way to pay for milk or cream at a factory is to test it by the Babcock test and then pay each patron for the pounds of butter fat in the milk or cream he delivers to the factory. The monthly account will show how much butter was sold, and what was received for it, then after subtracting the expenses of running the factory for the month from this sum there will be left the money which is to be divided among the patrons for their milk or cream. If you divide this money by the total amount of fat as shown by the weights and test of the milk and cream, you will get the price for one pound of fat that is to be used in paying your patrons; then from the weight and test of the milk or cream delivered by each patron you can find out how much butter fat each one delivered; multiplying this by the price per-pound will give the amount due each patron. This is the simplest and easiest way of paying dividends at a creamery that I know of and it has given good satisfaction in many places where it has been tried.—E. H. Farrington, Wisconsin Dairy School.

It considerably prolongs the use of a stair carpet, besides adding very much to its appearance, giving pretty much the same effect as padding to place one or two old newspapers every step underneath the carpet. A stair carpet should always have an extra yard from the required measurement, so that each time it is taken up and put down the position may be shifted a few inches, thus avoiding the premature wearing out of the strip across the outside edge, which gets harder wear than any other part.

## Cattle Raising in Mexico

There is said to be a great demand in Mexico for bulls of our beef breeds, for the purpose of improving the size and quality of the small Mexican cattle. There are already many of them being used for this purpose in that country. The largest cattle ranches of Mexico are in the northern states—those bordering the United States, such as Sonora, Chihuahua, and Coahuila—but cattle-raising is an industry of no mean proportions in many other states of the republic. Rancharos are there called hacendados, and many of them contain many hundreds of square miles. It is not uncommon to find

upon a ranch as many as 20,000 head of cattle. One rancher is said to annually brand from 50,000 to 40,000 calves. Bulletin No. 9, of the Bureau of American Republics, says: "The excellent situation of the lands, as well as their generally well-watered condition, will make Mexico a formidable rival of the Argentine Republic. Mexico raises cattle under better conditions than does the United States, for the stock-raisers of the latter country lose thousands every year owing to the rigorous winters and severe summers, while in Mexico perennial sports smiles on man and beast."

Previous to the passage of our tariff act of 1897, a large part of the surplus cattle from the haciendas of the northern Mexican states found a market in the United States, whether they were taken for pasturage in dry seasons and for feeding. The number thus brought over the border was sometimes as great as 400,000 annually. Since that time the number has fallen to 100,000. Thus was created a situation that alarmed the Mexican cattle raisers, who found their surplus of several hundred thousand cattle thrown back upon them, and they were under the necessity of finding other markets. In seeking such markets they have discovered that in order to meet competition, they must produce an animal that is worth shipping, and one that will sell when it is shipped. In other words, they must be able to ship animals that are much larger than the native stock, and which carry a large percentage of the blood of the well-known beef breeds. The Mexicans are now looking to England as an outlet for their cattle, and their purpose in importing our pure-bred bulls is to build up their native herds, so that the product will sell well abroad. Our exports of cattle to Mexico, which are probably all breeding animals, have been increasing recently.—Bulletin 41, Bureau of Animal Industry.

## Babcock Test and Oil Test Churn

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# A WARRIOR BOLD.

By ST. GEORGE RATHBORNE,  
Author of "Little Miss Millions," "The Spider's Web," "Dr. Jack's Widow," "Miss Ophelia," etc.

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CHAPTER XI.  
Hot Shot.

One look told Charlie that his friend had good news. Artemus was fairly bubbling over with the intelligence he had picked up.

Such a smile upon the face of Barnaby looked bad for Capt. Brand and his great game; the foundations of his Spanish castle were getting shaky, and possibly the whole tremendous structure must come crashing down, engulfing him in the ruins.

"What's the word?" asked Artemus. "All goes on serenely, so far as I know."

Artemus shut one eye. "There's some high old fun in prospect."

"Well, yes, I suppose so; St. Patrick's day is always booming with good cheer in New York."

"Ah! I mean for us; for our friend the captain."

"That strikes closer home. Now, I knew you were the bearer of good news when I saw you enter."

"I always said I was born under a lucky star, and this settles it beyond peradventure."

"Well, tell me your adventures, and how good fortune attended you. All of which shall be to the glory of our cause, the vindication of truth and right, and the utter demoralization of Capt. Brand."

"Come over here, where comfort and velvet chairs await us, and prepare yourself for a surprise that will, I guess, surpass anything you ever heard."

So they settled down. Charlie endeavored to retain his composure and possess his soul in patience.

He knew Artemus of old and that a ceremony had to be gone through with ere he would disgorge the secrets he possessed, such as would not disgrace the cross-questioning in one of the higher courts.

"Well, now, you know what hopes I had with regard to the fellows on the Rialto; how I built up air-castles concerning the finding of one or more among them who knew Macauley by heart, and would, for a proper consideration, take pleasure in denouncing him to his face."

"I only ran across one man who had played upon the boards with the great Macauley; he declared he would know him under any disguise; that his mannerisms must always betray his individuality even though he represented an Arab or a heathen Chinese."

"Ah; that's the man we want," said Charlie.

"And that's the man we won't get. You see, he had one experience with Macauley, and to this day he declares the mention of the man always sends a chill up and down his spinal column. In a word, he fears him worse than the devil fears holy water, and neither bribes nor pleading could induce him to say he would open his batteries on Brand. The most I could get him to promise was to see the other from a safe hiding-place and then secretly give us his opinion, with the iron-bound proviso that his name would never appear in the matter."

Charlie elevated his eyebrows. "I should say that man was a little bashful."

"He admitted the soft impeachment, and confessed to a ghastly fear. No Macauley for him, thank you. A burnt child dreads the fire, you know."

"It might be some satisfaction to us if he added the weight of his secret testimony to our own strong convictions in the matter; that is, it would perhaps influence Lady Arline."

"No doubt, no doubt."

"Will it pay to summon him, then?" This direct method of questioning was the best way of assisting Artemus along.

It compelled an answer, and thus necessitated the unmasking of his strong batteries.

"I hardly think so."

"You know best, but I should like to hear your reasons for refusing what small favors the gods throw in our way."

"One man remembered the Hespasia and her sad fate perfectly. He had sailed a voyage on her, and was later on connected in some clerical way with the American branch of the house in whose interests she was sailed up to the time of her loss."

"That branch house is still in existence and only a block away from where we stood talking at the moment; if interested in the Hespasia or her gallant captain, I could not do better than to turn in and make inquiries there."

"When I opened my business with a little gray-headed chap, who was resident agent, I wish you could have seen him jump about six inches off the floor, while the look of astonishment on his face was quite killing. For, as he presently informed me, as luck would have it, I had come asking about a vessel lost many years ago, about which no vestige had ever been discovered, in the very hour that the sole survivor of the luckless Hespasia had been sitting there in the same chair I occupied, and telling the most thrilling tales of his adventures in the deserts of Africa—the most exciting that ever fell from the lips of mortal man."

"That was quite a unique situation to sit in the same chair and this survivor of the Hespasia wreck had occupied within the hour. How it must have stirred your blood and set your nerves tingling! And then, just to think what rolicking adventures he had to tell of his life in Africa. By the way, haven't we heard something in that line before? I have an indistinct recollection of listening to some very entertaining reminiscences that rivaled the feats of old Munchausen. Perhaps, after all, it was only a dream."

"Plainly, then, you think the old boy has been up to his tricks, and spinning his yarns to a fresh audience," Artemus remarked.

"I confess that thought came to me."

"Well, it struck me that way—at first."

"Ah! then you found occasion to change your mind?"

"I did."

"And it wasn't the ogre?" breathlessly.

"Not a bit of it."

Then Charlie gave vent to a whistle.

There were two Richmonds in the field.

The man they knew as Capt. Brand had a rival for the honors.

It was growing decidedly interesting, and Charlie Stuart realized that his friend had certainly stumbled upon news of importance.

Here, then, was Mate Ben Hazen, come to the surface after his long exile.

Yes, it was a grand stroke of luck.

They could doubtless easily prevail upon the mate to meet the imposter face to face, and tear away the mask with which he had all this time concealed his identity.

Surely he would be willing to do this for the sake of his old captain's daughter.

No wonder Charlie felt pleased.

"Well," he said, at length, "it begins to look like business, I declare."

"Very much so," remarked Artemus. "I can readily see there is some great fun in prospect if we can bring these two wonderful African travelers into contact."

"Oh! glorious!"

"And if we can get the mate to denounce this old ogre, our end is gained."

"Who is to denounce him?"

"Why, Ben Hazen, the mate, of course."

the coast of Africa—he having at last escaped from the Arabs who held him prisoner so many years.

"This steamer," was bound from Cape Town to New York, and had been thrown out of her regular course by a series of terrible southern storms.

"They wanted to put him aboard some vessel bound for London; but, strange to say, spoke none during their subsequent voyage, so that he has been landed here."

"Most remarkable. What a surprise for Arline! I truly hope this papa will prove more acceptable than the ogre has been," said Stuart, reflectively.

"I think he will," remarked Artemus, calmly.

"What grounds have you for believing so?"

"The evidence of my judgment as brought to bear upon the matter by eyes and ears, that are at least equal to the average."

"Then you have seen him?"

"Oh, ay."

"And talked with him?"

"Spent three hours in his company and he was very loth to have me break away, then."

Really, that should settle it.

In three hours Artemus could learn scores of things that would go to prove matters were as the new claimant declared.

"And the captain—what of him? Is he anything like—well, our ogre?"

"Not a whit in manner, and very little in appearance. These long years on the desert have darkened his skin and whitened his hair, but they could not destroy his noble nature. It shows in the determined and kindly glow of his eyes, in the almost heavenly smile, and warm clasp of the hand."

"H'm! Well, I hope he'll be friendly," said Charlie.

"Oh, he's wild to see you—to thank you for all that has been done. Don't worry a bit about that part of it—I've fixed matters," significantly.

Charlie blushed a little.

"Hope you haven't overdone it and made me out a heroic sort of figure. By the way, what did he think of the other?"

"You mean—the ogre?"

"Yes, Capt. Brand Number One we may say."

"Well, I wouldn't care to stand in his boots when those two meet. There's going to be war to the knife, I can tell you."

"Just as I thought."

"All these years he has lived on the hope of seeing his dear ones again, and to find an usurper in his place makes him furious."

"Could he cope with the rascal?"

"His wild life among the Arabs has hardened his constitution like iron. Besides, he isn't an old man, although his hair is white. God help the ogre if once he falls into the avenger's hands."

"Then we must see that this happens as soon as possible. There is need of haste. Such a romantic story as the captivity and escape of Capt. Brand can't long be hidden under a bushel. Some enterprising reporter will get hold of it, and the affair can be spread out over a whole page of a yellow journal."

"Correct. And for that reason I thought you had better see my captain at once, so I took the liberty of fetching him along, and if you will kindly take a little walk with me, I'll introduce you to—papa!"

(To be continued.)

## THE WEEKLY PANORAMA

### SAD END OF A USEFUL LIFE.

Career of Prof. Johnson Brought to a Close by an Accident.

Prof. Johnson of the University of Wisconsin, fell from a load of good he was moving into his summer home



near Pier Cove, Mich., and was instantly killed.

Dean Johnson was elected head of the college of engineering on Jan. 17, 1899. The place was created at that time. He was then professor of engineering in Washington university, St. Louis, Mo. For many years he had been recognized as an engineer of high rank, and was president of the society for the Promotion of Engineering Education. He was professor in the St. Louis institution for sixteen years prior to going to Madison.

He was fellow and past vice president of the American association for the advancement of science. For a considerable time he was president of the Engineers' club in St. Louis.

### An Aristocratic Clergyman.

One of the oldest clergymen in England is an earl—the venerable earl of Devon. He is one of the few members of the house of lords who were born before Waterloo became a name in history and who have lived in four reigns. The rector-earl still preaches occasionally in the little Devonshire village of Powderman. Lord Curzon, if he lives, will succeed a clergyman in the peerage. His father, Lord Scarsdale, has been for forty-six years rector of Kedleston, the Derbyshire village from which Lord Curzon takes his title.

### DEATH OF FAMOUS LAWYER.

Ex-Judge Mark Bangs, Well-Known in Illinois, Passes Away.

Ex-Judge Mark Bangs, one of the oldest of Chicago's eminent attorneys, a foremost man in the affairs of Illinois during the war and at one time United States district attorney for the northern district of Illinois, is dead.

Judge Bangs was born at Hawley, Franklin county, Mass., Jan. 9, 1822.



Coming to Illinois in 1850, settled in Lacon, Marshall county, and soon became recognized as a leader and in 1858 he was elected to the circuit bench for Marshall and adjoining counties.

During his activity in Marshall county Judge Bangs became a warm personal friend of Abraham Lincoln, Robert G. Ingersoll, Owen Lovejoy and Gen. Grant. With other influential men of the state he was an organizer of the Republican party.

For his activity in the organization of the Union league in war time Judge Bangs will be chiefly remembered. With the late Joseph Medill, ex-Secretary of State George P. Harlow and others, he led in the organization at Peoria in 1862. This was the movement launched to counteract copperheadism in the north, and the effective work of the league is a matter of history.

In 1875 Judge Bangs was appointed United States district attorney for northern Illinois by President Grant. His most notable achievement during his term of office was the prosecution and breaking up of the famous whisky ring litigation, which attracted national attention.

### City of Jericho To-day.

The Jericho of to-day is a collection of wretched cabins, inhabited by a peculiar people, who are unlike any others in Palestine, being a sort of mixed race and very depraved in character. There are several good hotels and hospices for the accommodation of pilgrims, a big Russian church, and the Sheikh's residence—a square house, of stone, which, tradition says, stands upon the spot where Zacheus lived.—Correspondence Chicago Record-Herald.

## DURING SUMMER MONTHS

### Dr. Hartman Gives Free Advice to Suffering Women.



MISS LIZZIE SNEATHING



MRS. ALEX. JOHNSON

### Dr. Hartman, the Famous Gynaecologist and Inventor of Pe-ru-na Offers to Treat Women Free During the Summer Months.

America is the land of nervous women. The great majority of nervous women are so because they are suffering from some form of female disease.

By far the greatest number of female troubles are caused by catarrh. Women afflicted with pelvic catarrh despair of recovery. Female trouble is so common, so prevalent, that they accept it as almost inevitable. The greatest obstacle in the way of recovery is that they do not understand that it is catarrh which is the source of their illness. In female complaint, ninety-nine cases out of one hundred are nothing but catarrh. Peruna cures catarrh wherever located.

The following letter was recently received:

186 W. 28th St., New York City.  
The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.  
Gentlemen:—What bread and meat means to the hungry Peruna means to the sick. It is an especially valuable medicine for sick women. I have found that no medicine so quickly restores health and places the body in a normal condition. I but voice the sentiments of women who were once sick, but are now in perfect health."

MISS LIZZIE SNEATHING.

All women who are in doubt as to what their trouble is should write Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio. Give him a full description of your trouble, previous treatment, symptoms and age. He will promptly reply, with full directions for treatment free of charge. This is an opportunity which no ailing woman should miss. Dr. Hartman has become renowned through his success in treating women's diseases. His experience in these matters is vast. Correspondence is strictly confidential. No testimonials published without written consent.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

### What About Your School Houses?

You may not think this is a problem to build a new one, or make the radical changes in the old one that you had in contemplation, but there is no school district in the United States that cannot afford to tint with Alabastine the interior of their buildings, thus making them more attractive, getting colors made with special reference to their effects on the eyes of the pupils, getting a sanitary and rock base cement coating that will not harbor disease germs.

The closely crowded school rooms need all the safeguards to the health of the pupil that intelligent officials can surround them with, and all school-tarians unite in saying that Alabastine is the only proper material to be used on such walls.

Did it ever occur to you that perhaps you are wrong and the other fellow is right?

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children Successfully used by Mother Gray, nurse in the Children's Home in New York. Cures Coughs, Croup, Hoarseness, Teething, Diarrhoea, and Stomach, Bowels, and Destroy Worms. Over 30,000 testimonials. At all drug stores, 25 cents. Sample FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Lefroy, New York.

Smoking is permitted in the prisons in Belgium only as a reward for good behavior.

Hall's Catarrh Cure Is taken internally. Price, 75c.

Don't take worry with you on your travels; you will find it on tap everywhere.

To Cure a Cold in One day. Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Don't think a man appreciates a cyclone because it is carried away with it.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

Salome was common among the Hebrews, and means the Perfect One.

IF YOU USE BALE BLUE, Get Red Cross Ball Blue, the best Ball Blue. Large 9c. package only 5 cents.

**HAMLIN'S WIZARD OIL**  
FOR PAIN OF ANY KIND  
ALL DRUGGISTS, SENT

**DENT'S Toothache GUM**  
A SWELL AFFAIR

Should be carried in the pocket. Stops the pain of an aching tooth instantly. Known and praised everywhere. Avoid useless imitations; get DENT'S, the original and only effective. All drug stores, or by mail, 15 cents.

C. S. DENT & CO., Detroit, Mich.

### Clears the Complexion

123 Willard Street, Burlington, Vt. March 21, 1902. "I thought I would try Baxter's Mandrake Bitters to clear my complexion and purify my blood. I find it has helped me very much."

Mrs. Mary T. Brumette. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters are sold everywhere in liquid or tablet form at 25c. Henry Johnson & Co., Prop's, Burlington, Vt.

### WHERE FOR AN EDUCATION?

Before deciding this all-important question, the thoughtful parent will carefully investigate the many advantages offered by the PREPARATORY SCHOOL AT OLIVET COLLEGE. Expenses low, instruction best, in business right. Send for catalogue to-day. Correspondence cordially invited.

GEORGE N. ELLIS, Principal, Olivet, Mich.

W. N. U.—DETROIT—NO. 27—1902

When Answering Advertisements Mention This Paper.

**PISO'S CURE FOR**  
Consumption

# East Jordan Company's Store.

## The People's Store

**1-4 Off! 1-4 Off!**

(To August 1st.)

# Pre-Inventory Sale

No Time  
To Specify,

**1-4 OFF**

On

Ladies' Walking Skirts,  
Ladies' Petticoats,  
Ladies' Sun Bonnets.  
Ladies' and Children's Hats.  
Ladies' Colored Shirt Waists.

## A Broken Line

Of About

**125 Pairs**

Men's, Women's  
and Children's

# SHOES

To Close out at

**1-4 Off!**

## BOYS' WASH SUITS,

Boys' Pants,  
Men's Pants.

**5,000 Yds. of Lace**

at 4½c. per yard,

**24 Men's Sweaters,**  
worth \$2.00, at **1-4 OFF**

**24 Sweaters,**  
worth 50c., at **1-4 OFF**

**24 Boys' Sweaters,**  
worth \$1.25, at **1-4 OFF**

EAST JORDAN LUMBER CO.

JOE O. GLENN, President. W. L. FRENCH, Vice President.  
 GEO. G. GLENN, Cashier.  
**State Bank of East Jordan.**  
 CAPITAL, \$20,000.00 SURPLUS, \$809.84.  
 Money to Loan on Short Time.  
 Deposits of \$1.00 and upward received and interest allowed if left on deposit three months or longer.  
 Bank Money Orders sold at lowest rates.  
 Fire Insurance Written - we have seven good companies.  
 Private Deposit Boxes to Rent at \$2.00 per year.  
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 M. H. ROBERTSON, GEO. G. GLENN.

### Charlevoix County Herald

R. L. Lorraine, Publisher.

Entered at the postoffice at East Jordan, Michigan, as second class mail matter.

#### Republican Ticket.

##### STATE

For Lieutenant Governor—  
 Alex. Maitland of Marquette.  
 For Secretary of State—  
 Fred M. Warner, of Oakland.  
 For State Treasurer—  
 Daniel McCoy, of Kent.  
 For Auditor General—  
 Perry F. Powers, of Wexford.  
 For Attorney General—  
 Charles A. Blair, of Jackson.  
 For Comm'r of State Land Office—  
 Edwin A. Wilkey, of Van Buren.  
 For Superintendent of Public In-  
 struction—  
 Deles A. Fall, of Calhoun.  
 For Members State Board of Educa-  
 tion—  
 Patrick H. Keeley, of Wayne,  
 L. L. Wright, of Gogebic.

##### CONGRESSIONAL

For Member of Congress from the 11th  
 district—  
 Archibald B. Darragh, of Gratiot.

##### LEGISLATIVE

For Member of State Legislature—  
 Robert W. Paddock, of Charlevoix

##### COUNTY

For Sheriff—  
 William J. Pearson, of Charlevoix.  
 For Register of Deeds—  
 Frank A. Kenyon, of South Arm.  
 For County Clerk—  
 Darwin F. Meech, of Charlevoix.  
 For Treasurer—  
 Henry C. Cooper, of Charlevoix.  
 For Prosecuting Attorney—  
 Alfred C. Nicholas, of South Arm.  
 For Circuit Court Commissioner—  
 A. L. Fitch, of Charlevoix.  
 For Surveyor—E. A. Robinson.  
 For Coroners—  
 Frank A. Foster, of South Arm.  
 W. H. McCartney, of Charlevoix.

#### The Summer Girl's Complexion.

"A good complexion is not to be had for the asking," says Priscilla Wakefield in the August Delineator, in answer to a girl who complains that all complexions do not take kindly to the sun's rays. "The first requisites for a clear skin are fresh air, exercise, regular bathing, careful diet and plenty of sleep. Eat fruit and vegetables, drink milk, and take a generous quantity of water between meals and before retiring, two glasses each time. Avoid candies, pastry, pickles, hot breads, tea and coffee. Take a bath every day and rub the body well with a rough towel. Wash the face carefully and never with very cold water. Wipe with a soft towel, rubbing up and not down. If very tired or overworked, wash the face with water almost hot and containing a little glycerine. A lather of castile soap rubbed in well will remove dirt and perspiration from the pores of the skin. The soap must be rinsed off thoroughly. A good remedy for sunburn is to bathe the face with a mixture of sliced cucumber soaked in milk. A mixture of lemon juice, pure borax and powdered sugar is excellent for freckles, or a combination of sour cream and finely grated horseradish. Rose-water and elder-flower are beneficial in softening the skin."

Sound kidneys are safeguards of life. Make the kidneys healthy with Foley's Kidney Cure.  
 Sold by L. C. Madison & Co.

It is proposed to build a wire fence 700 miles long on the boundary line between Montana and Canada. The necessity for this huge undertaking arises from the fact that several weeks ago a large number of cattle that had strayed into Canada from Montana were seized by the Dominion officials on the ground that they had been smuggled. The fence will probably be built jointly by the Canadian and American governments and will cost several hundred thousand dollars.

At the invitation of the Michigan Forestry Commission and the Michigan Agricultural College the special summer meeting of the American Forestry Association for 1902 will be held at Lansing on Wednesday and Thursday, August 27th and 28th, to be followed by an excursion to Mackinac Island. The sessions at Lansing will be held in the State Capitol. The excursion that follows will be made to take in the Michigan Forestry Preserve in Roscommon and Crawford counties and other points of interest which will include a day spent in the Ward hardwood tract in Antrim county.

#### NO FALSE CLAIMS.

The proprietors of Foley's Honey and Tar do not advertise this as a "sure cure for consumption." They do not claim it will cure this dread complaint in advanced cases, but do positively assert that it will cure in the earlier stages and never fails to give comfort and relief in the worst cases. Foley's Honey and Tar is without doubt the greatest throat and lung remedy. Refuse substitutes.

Sold by L. C. Madison & Co.

The state military department has received a consignment of 1,000 Spanish-American war medals, and 4,000 more are expected in a few weeks. It has been decided to make two public demonstrations before the medals are forwarded by mail to Michigan soldiers who make application for them. The first demonstration will be at the annual encampment of the Michigan national guard next month, when Gov. Bliss will present medals to those present entitled to them, and when Govs. Fash. of Ohio, and Yates, of Illinois, and their staffs are expected to be present. The second will be in Detroit on the occasion of President Roosevelt's visit in September.

*E. H. Grove*

This signature is on every box of the genuine  
**Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets**  
 the remedy that cures a cold in one day

### EXCURSIONS VIA THE PERE MARQUETTE

TRAVERSE CITY ELK RAPIDS  
 KALKASKA  
 SUNDAY, JULY 27.  
 Train will leave Ellsworth at 9:18.  
 Rate \$ 75 and \$ 65. See posters, or ask  
 Agents for particulars.

#### List of Advertised Letters.

Unclaimed letters for the week ending July 24.

Billido, Dore,  
 Bennett, James G.,  
 Carney, John H.,  
 Evans, Chas.,  
 Gibson, W. F.,  
 Hopkins, Ben.,  
 Holms, Robt. J.,  
 King, Alger, (3),  
 Nykrey, Hilda,  
 Whitefield, Jos.,  
 Wolverson, Chas.

E. N. CLINK, P. M.

### Long Hair

"About a year ago my hair was coming out very fast, so I bought a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor. It stopped the falling and made my hair grow very rapidly, until now it is 45 inches in length."—Mrs. A. Boydston, Atchison, Kans.

There's another hunger than that of the stomach. Hair hunger, for instance. Hungry hair needs food, needs hair vigor—Ayer's. This is why we say that Ayer's Hair Vigor always restores color, and makes the hair grow long and heavy. \$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar, and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Go to Gage & Co.'s for

# MASON FRUIT JARS

PINTS,  
QUARTS,  
HALF GALLONS.

Extra Rubbers---The Good Kind.

GAGE & CO.

Phone 32 (2 rings.)

Goods delivered promptly any time of the day.

### The Reception is Over

But we are still selling the beautiful **Palace Range** and it is just as good as it looks. FULLY WARRANTED.

## NEW HOME

That name needs no explanation. It stands the world over for the lightest running, the most easily adjusted and the most durable machine. Call and see their latest design—the automatic drop head. We sell them on easy terms.

THE BRIDGE HARDWARE CO  
EAST JORDAN, MICH.

### Pride of Charlevoix Co.

R. F. STEFFES,  
Warne Block

## Fresh GROCERIES

FRESH COOKIES AND  
CANNED GOODS

OF ALL KINDS ARE CONSTANTLY ARRIVING AT

WILL RICHARDSON'S

State Street Grocery.

## Satisfaction

Guaranteed

IN EVERY PACKAGE  
THAT LEAVES.....

### Sherman's Central

Meat Market and Grocery

THE HERALD

\$4.00 PER YEAR



LOVEDAYS  
HARDWARE

Seasonable Goods of Reliable Make.

- REFRIGERATORS,
- ICE CREAM FREEZERS,
- BLUE FLAME OIL COOK STOVES,
- SCREEN-DOORS AND WINDOW SCREENS
- SIMPSON SYTTES.
- ALABASTINE WALL FINISH.
- PARIS GREEN.
- BUG FINISH, and
- BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
- LIME, CEMENTS, ETC.

W. A. Loveday & Co.

LOVEDAYS  
HARDWARE

Owing to the annual school meeting Monday evening there was no Council meeting that evening

Mrs. Meals and daughter from Pennsylvania are guests at the home of Mrs. M's. sister, Mrs. J. C. Glenn.

Mrs. A. E. Pickard, formerly of this place, but now residing at Milwaukee, is the guest of old friends in town this week.

The D. & C. excursion to this place and Charlevoix Sunday was well patronized. The Alba band came along and furnished music.

The steamers Crysler and Pilgrim commenced running on a new time schedule Monday morning. The Pilgrim is making three trips daily.

The freight handlers' strike in Chicago which has seriously interfered with business for several days past, was declared off Wednesday and the men went back to work.

Bellaire people propose to have the schools of that progressive village changed from the primary to the graded school class and a petition is being circulated asking for a special school meeting to vote on the proposition.

There was a general exodus of youngsters from town Wednesday, the occasion being the Presbyterian Sunday School picnic which was held at Hitchcock. They went up on the E. J. & S. nine o'clock train and came back at 4:30 p. m. tired and happy.

The ladies of the Cemetery Improvement Association seem to be about to have their hopes for water works to the cemetery realized. Thursday they secured a permit to tap the main on Mary street and have let the contract for laying the pipe to Wm. Spencer who will commence the work immediately. A three-fourths-inch pipe will be run from the Mary street main to the center of the cemetery. The ladies have worked long to raise the necessary funds to make this connection with the village water system, knowing that until it was done but little could be accomplished in the way of beautifying the grounds.

The annual school meeting Monday evening was not very largely attended but the interest manifested was red hot. The fun began when the estimates for the ensuing year were read.

The Board recommended that \$3,500.00 be raised by tax, which is \$1,300.00 less than the amount raised last year. After a heated discussion it was finally voted to raise by tax but \$2,500.00. If this is done it is very evident that a large amount of money must be borrowed with which to run the schools next year. The next matter brought up was the fact that the officers chosen at the meeting last year were not legally elected as the election was by acclamation while the law requires that it shall be by ballot. R. L. Lorraine and Jas. Malpass were appointed tellers and after several ballots, Director A. B. Nicholas was elected to succeed himself for the remainder of the term, as was also Trustee W. P. Porter. For the three year term Trustees A. F. Bridge and W. E. Malpass were both re-elected.

About forty from here participated in the Masonic picnic at Charlevoix Wednesday and they all enjoyed themselves. The greater number went down on the Pilgrim which left the dock here at 6:30 a. m. and the others followed on the Crysler at 8:00 o'clock. Masons from all over the Grand Traverse region were there, a special excursion train coming up from Traverse City, Elk Rapids and Kalkaska. Excellent music was furnished during the day and evening by the Kalkaska Military Band. The East Jordan contingent ate their dinner in the park down by Lake Michigan. After dinner a business meeting was held at which it was decided to hold another outing next summer and Traverse City was chosen as the place for holding it. At 2:00 o'clock the Life Saving crew gave an exhibition drill, rescuing a drowning man and shooting a line over what represented a wrecked vessel and bringing the lone survivor ashore in a brooches buoy. At 3:00 o'clock they gave another drill, capsizing their lifeboat and righting it again in the water. The steamer Hackley run short excursions on Lake Michigan and Pine Lake which were thoroughly enjoyed by the visitors from inland towns. Bridge street was handsomely decorated with Masonic emblems, the central feature being two massive, yet beautiful columns.

"Under Two Flags," as presented by Rose Mayo and her company at Loveday Opera House last Friday evening received words of highest commendation from those who were fortunate enough to witness the performance. Miss Mayo has promised to be here for a return engagement with her entire company two nights during the meeting of the Northwestern Association, I. O. O. F.

The Rebekahs held their installation of officers at a special meeting Wednesday evening when the following officers took their places for the ensuing semi-annual term:  
N. G.—Mrs. Lillian Chew.  
V. G.—Mrs. H. Bowen.  
R. S.—Mrs. Mary Gillett.  
F. S.—H. J. P. George.  
Treas.—Miss Jennie Zoulek.  
Chap.—Mrs. Carrie Howe.  
Mrs. Warren Myers, deputy president, acted as installing officer.

The Gun Club has decided to move their trap and other paraphernalia from its present location out at the Fair grounds to a suitable place near the new ball ground. Aside from the fact that it is much nearer town, the latter place has the advantage of being far enough away from the highway so that the noise of the shooting will not frighten passing teams which has been a source of complaint from farmers who live south of town and have to drive past the Fair grounds.

Personal Mention.

Att'y E. N. Clink made a business trip to Boyne Falls Monday.

J. C. Sweet, the Charlevoix well contractor, was in town Thursday.

Garfield Myers went to Charlevoix Wednesday to spend a few days' vacation.

Miss Edythe Fortune will finish her term of school at Clarion this week Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Wark, of Charlevoix, were guests of M. Ruhling and family.

C. G. Lewis and children, of Boyne City, took dinner with friends in town Tuesday.

J. H. Milford and F. E. Winters went to Pelston Wednesday to work on a surveying job.

Orin Bartlett, who has been in Oregon for several months returned to East Jordan Wednesday.

Mrs. W. A. Renard and children visited friends at Charlevoix several days the first of the week.

H. A. Kimball made a business trip to Bellaire Thursday.

Geo. Otis, of Grand Rapids, was in town Wednesday and Thursday looking up some real estate matters.

Miss Mamie Stone, of Ollivet arrived Saturday and will spend the summer with relatives and friends here.

Chas. Bridge visited Charlevoix friends several days the first of the week returning Wednesday evening.

Dr. H. W. Dicken spent Sunday in Petoskey, returning Tuesday morning accompanied by Mrs. Dicken and Dick.

Miss Eliza Lalonde, of Chicago, arrived Saturday for a week's visit with her parents before leaving for a summer trip abroad.

Mrs. Mattie C. Follmer, of Schoolcraft arrived Thursday morning to make a several weeks' visit with her daughter, Mrs. R. L. Lorraine.

Miss Eva Stevens, who had been visiting her friend Miss Mae Spencer for the past two weeks, returned Monday morning to her home at Belding.

Miss Annie L. Hurst, of Grand Rapids, and Mr. Geo. M. Hurst, of Chicago, arrived this week and will spend the summer months at the home of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. M. Hurst.

D. Crothers, of Levering, was in town Saturday and made the HERALD a pleasant call. He informs us that Mrs. Crothers is taking osteopathic treatment at Petoskey and is much improved in health.

Mr. and Mrs. Galloway, of Milwaukee, Wis., are visiting their son, C. W. Galloway and family. For fourteen years Mr. Galloway has been on the Milwaukee police force and he is now taking a well earned vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Berg lost their infant son Wednesday after a brief illness with capillary bronchitis. The little one was six months old and had never recovered from a severe attack of whooping cough. The funeral was held from the house Thursday.

Rounds out the hollow places; smooths out the lines that creep about one's face; wools roses back to faded cheeks. That's what Rocky Mountain Tea does. 35 cts.

Warne's Pharmacy.  
Manager Loveday informs us that he has been disappointed in two attractions he had booked for July and that from present indications his Opera House will be closed the balance of this month.

STOPS THE COUGH AND WORKS OFF THE GOLD.  
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

Restaurant and Lunch Counter and good accommodations for Boarders on State St.  
MRS. PHEBE DUFORD.

Don't be persuaded into buying some thing said to be "just as good" as Madison Medicine Co's. Rocky Mountain Tea. There is nothing like it. 35 cts., no more no less.  
Warne's Pharmacy.

The report comes to us that the four years old daughter of Peter Murray of Echo had her leg cut nearly off by a mowing machine last week, the limb hanging together by a little flesh at the back. The children were playing near the machine and the horses started up suddenly.—Bellaire Independent.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.  
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

At Wiesman's

You will find many articles suitable for the Babes, Mother and Father that will insure comfort and pleasure to the purchaser.

For the Dear Babies

I have a large line of Muslin and Silk Bonnets at 15c, 25c, 35c, and 50c. Infants' Hosiery in black, blue, red, and white, lace stripe. Dainty white goods for dresses. Laces and Embroideries for trimming.

For the Loving Mothers

Large assortment of Underwear with long sleeves, short sleeves, and no sleeves at 5, 10, 15, 25 and 50 cts. Parasols and Umbrellas from 15c to \$3.00.

For the Suffering Fathers

Underwear at 25 and 50c. Socks, excellent quality at 5, 10, 15 and 25c in novelties and black. Negligee Shirts 50c, 75c, and \$1.00.

J. L. WIESMAN,

LEADER OF LOW PRICES,  
Loveday Block, East Jordan.

JEWELRY

THE BEST LINE IN CHARLEVOIX CO.

I am receiving new goods every day—elegant up-to-date articles—and am better prepared than ever before to supply the wants of my many customers—Watches, Diamonds, Cut Glass Novelties, Silverware, Flatware, etc.

FRANK MARTINEK.

Northwestern Association

I. O. O. F.

August 5, 6 and 7.



has become famous to the people of East Jordan on account of the quality of the Drugs used, the accuracy of the compounding and the promptness in filling. When the doctor prescribes bring it here to be filled. Of course you know we keep a large stock of Proprietary Medicines and Toilet Articles.

WARNE'S PHARMACY

C. H. MADDAUGH,

MERCHANT TAILOR

SHOP ON MAIN STREET. EAST JORDAN, MICH.

Samples of the Very Latest Styles always on hand.

Alive and doing Business!

More accidents occur in runaways than in all the railroad tavel and the number injured is all out of proportion considering the number who travel.

Be sure you have a good Neckyoke, Whiffletree and Evener before you start or call on

J. W. Coates,

The Carriage and Wagon maker of East Jordan, who will sell you Second Growth Hickory goods at no more than you pay for common ones and you will be safe. We are sole agents for the Flint Enggles and P. & O. Agricultural Implements. Secour Beet Cultivator.

DOCTORS

say "Consumption can be cured." Nature alone won't do it. It needs help. Doctors say

Scott's Emulsion

is the best help. But you must continue its use even in hot weather.

If you have not tried it, send for free sample. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 409-415 Pearl Street, New York, 20c and \$1.00 all druggist.



It isn't safe to judge a man by his Panama. Some sensible people are wearing them.

A good north pole story is due as a means of counteracting the first breath of summer.

A safe flying machine which will fly and a smoking volcano which will not erupt are to be invented.

Automobile carache is the newest ailment, but automobile lunacy continues to be the worst one.

It is hard to explain the vast difference between the salaries of horse jockeys and college presidents.

Richard Mansfield is going to play "Julius Caesar." The Roman army will do well to wear plenty of pads.

Borax, besides being a wholesome and delicious article of food, can be used to advantage in washing the hair.

A Kansas spiritualist claims to be able to materialize the Angel Gabriel. But who cares as long as the horn is omitted?

The bakers of Denver are striking for thirty minutes for lunch time. Naturally they do not need to strike for more "dough."

Of course, Mr. Carnegie's work on the "Empire of Business" will be one of the text-books in use at the Carnegie university.

In the French chamber of deputies on Tuesday M. Coustant threatened to break Count de Dion's jaw. Unfortunately, he did not.

Perhaps the Pennsylvania road might be induced to sell tickets with a kiss-coupon attached, at a slight advance over the regular tariff.

John D. Rockefeller told a Cleveland audience that friendship can't be bought for money. He might have added that it can't be had for nothing, either.

James J. Hill has gone to Labrador. Some of the people who have done business with him are undoubtedly of the opinion that he was cool enough before.

A Chicago market report states that corn is acting as a jackscrew on the board of trade. More than likely the members can provide their own corkscrews.

They have had another fight in the Austrian reichsrath, but there is no extraordinary excitement over it. Such affairs have ceased to draw crowds there.

An Indiana man was shot for singing "Good Morning, Carrie." Whether they do things better in Indiana or not, they certainly do things more expeditiously.

The Chicago prisoner who has received a year's sentence for stealing a \$2 pair of shoes will know enough to loot a whole store the next time he goes a-burgling.

It is announced that Boston letter carriers will wear shirt waists this summer. Boston, evidently has ambitions to be a leader in fashion, as well as in culture.

Mr. Carnegie must be in a very peaceful frame of mind. He does not know how much he has earned, how much he is worth, or how much he has given away.

Dust from Mont Pelée is said to have blown all the way to Chicago. It would have been more to the purpose if dust from Chicago had been carried all the way to St. Pierre.

The dean of women at the University of Chicago wants the college yell set to music, but she can save work for a composer by making a selection from one of the grand operas.

The only tractable Yaqui Indian, in the opinion of the Mexican authorities, is a dead one. And judging by the trouble the Yaquis have given the Mexican government the opinion is not wide of the mark.

John D. Rockefeller has made \$12,000,000 in the last six months without working Sundays. If he continues frugal he will be able to enjoy that popular weekly half-holiday with in a few years.

Who will now say that a college education does not fit a man for the strenuous things of life? College football rushers have been employed by the district attorney of New York to break in the doors of pool-rooms.

London brokers are wearing a badge bearing the words: "Permit bearer to walk about the earth.—Plopont." They think it's a joke, but are likely to wake up some morning and find that it is only another truth in the form of a jest.

A new novel on American life criticizes people of the United States for "sitting on their stoops" on summer evenings. We don't mind the stings of an author's sarcasm; it is the bites of the busy mosquito that make the custom one to be discouraged.

Monuments Being Placed Along the Brandywine

Like Andrew Carnegie, John G. Taylor, of West Chester, Pa., intends to dispose of a large share of his wealth while he is yet alive; but instead of investing it in libraries or schools, he is building monuments on the Brandywine battlefield. He refused to tell how much he has spent in this way, but competent judges say the statues and shafts that he has erected have cost fully \$50,000. He has just completed his most elaborate monument, a memorial to Gen. Lafayette, built of granite at a cost of \$8,000. Already he is planning other designs to honor the various commanders who participated in the battle.

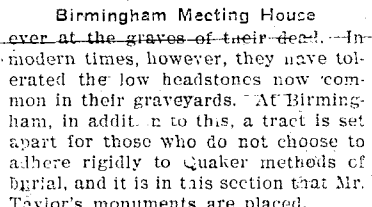
Mr. Taylor has pointed out that in the conflict waged along the Brandywine the American flag was first unfurled in battle; that in this fight Lafayette, who had just joined the Americans, received his baptism of fire; that, being at the opening of the Pennsylvania campaign, it was one of the most important battles of the Revolution, and for the first time the American troops, by their determined resistance, won from the British in the official reports a tribute to the efficiency of the patriot arms. Mr. Taylor deprecates that in spite of the many historic associations of the vicinity the noted sites near the old meeting house were neglected. The meeting house itself remains almost as it was when it served as a hospital after the fiercest part of the conflict had been fought about its walls, but all traces of the graves of the hundreds of soldiers who were buried nearby have disappeared. The farm houses that were used as headquarters by Washington, Lafayette and Howe also present practically the same aspect now that they did 125 years ago, and along every road and on every hillside are places replete with stories of the colonies' struggle for freedom.

It is true that in 1895 the school

pendence and freedom be to ensuing generations an eternal pledge of unalloyed republicanism, federal unity, public prosperity and domestic happiness.

The other quotation is as follows: "The honor to have mingled my blood with that of many other American soldiers on the heights of Brandywine has been to me a source of pride and delight."

Mr. Taylor's monuments, remarkable in themselves, are the more conspicuous because they stand in a Quaker cemetery. Originally the Friends' doctrine of extreme simplicity permitted the erection of no markers what-



Birmingham Meeting House over at the graves of their dead. In modern times, however, they have tolerated the low headstones now common in their graveyards. At Birmingham, in addition to this, a tract is set apart for those who do not choose to adhere rigidly to Quaker methods of burial, and it is in this section that Mr. Taylor's monuments are placed.

Mr. Taylor has also built a public reading room on the grounds, and in many other ways has helped to make the place attractive to visitors. A movement is now on foot to incorporate the battleground into a National park, and a bill appropriating \$50,000 for that purpose is pending in Congress.

CHess PLAYING UNIVERSAL.

One of the Requirements of Inhabitants of a Hungarian Village.

There is in Hungary a village probably unique among the world's towns, in that it not only encourages chess as a pastime, but insists that the king of games shall be played by every man, woman and child in the place.

It is just as necessary in this out-of-the-world spot for the inhabitants to be proficient chess players as it is for them to be able to read, write and cipher. Prizes are given to the school children for proficiency in chess.

Problems are given to the scholars that they are expected to take home and work out in their spare hours in addition to their other tasks.

Hungary has long been famous for her chess players. Indeed, this little village has, as can be well understood, turned out more than one player who has been considered fit to rank with such giants as Lasker, Steinitz or Tchigorin.

Every Christmas a great tournament is held in the village, and the burgomaster gives prizes for the best juvenile and adult players.

A Pigtail Party.

The Philadelphia Record relates: A pigtail party was given in his studio the other night by an artist from the west. The arriving guests were very curious to know what on earth this sort of party is, and they found it to be one whereat the tails of pigs are the main dish of the supper. As accessories there were served, of course, sauerkraut, sausages, cheese and pretzels, but the delicious pigtails lorded it easily over their neighbors. They were fried, and each guest found he could eat a dozen without difficulty. "In St. Louis," the artist said, "pig-tails are as common an article of food as pigs' feet or beefsteak. Every butcher has them on sale, and they cost about twenty cents a dozen. Here in the east they seem to be unknown. I had a great deal of trouble to get these that you are eating to-night, and had to order them two weeks in advance. Several men got the recipe for their cooking, and told they would have standing orders with their butchers for pigtails with their dinners."

Moral Effect of Diets.

An exclusively pork diet tends infallibly to pessimism. Beef, if persevered in for months, makes a man strong, energetic and audacious, says Pearson's Weekly. A mutton diet continued for any length of time tends to melancholia, while veal eaters gradually lose energy and gaiety. The free use of eggs and milk tend to make women healthy and vivacious. Butter used in excess renders its users plegmatic and lazy. Apples are excellent for brain workers, and everybody who has much intellectual work to do should eat them freely. Potatoes, on the contrary, render one dull, invidious and lazy, when eaten constantly and in excess. To preserve the memory, even to an advanced age, nothing is better than mustard.

His Famous Sentence.

The Hon. Bill Brown of Kansas, has been called upon to be candidate for the legislature again. Mr. Brown won great fame when chairman of the committee on railroads in the Kansas house of representatives four or five years ago by thus describing a railroad in Pratt county, his county: "It hadn't got no termin' at ary end!"

PEWS BROUGHT HIGH PRICES

In Washington's Exclusive St. John's One Sold for \$2,750.

At an auction sale held Friday at Sloan's auction rooms two pews in St. John's Protestant Episcopal church, Lafayette square, were sold at big prices. Pew No. 52 brought \$2,750, while pew No. 77 was sold for \$1,600. While these prices may seem large, in reality they are not, for it is a rare thing for a pew in old St. John's, which is the ultra-fashionable church in Washington, to be had for "love or money." The church edifice being so small, the pews have for years been most sought after, and they have been attainable only of recent years by auction. Then they are sold outright to the purchasers and remain in a family until that family either dies out or moves away from the capital. Often pewholders with small families sell a seat in their pews for a certain number of years, and even a single seat brings prices away up in the hundreds of dollars. It has been several years since there was a chance to purchase a pew in St. John's. The last one sold—at auction of course—was during the Cleveland administration. It brought a better price than the two sold Friday on account of its superior location. There is a waiting list of persons who desire pews or seats in St. John's which, if filled, would take up all the seatings in a new church almost twice the size of the present one.

Some years ago a Baltimorean bought a pew in St. John's and gave it to the church with the distinct understanding that it was to be placed at the disposal of the president of the United States and his family. Presidents of late years, however, have rarely used this pew, for Mr. Cleveland attended the Presbyterian church, and so did Mr. Harrison. President McKinley was a Methodist and Mr. Roosevelt is a Dutch Reformed. Mrs. Roosevelt is an Episcopalian, and she, with the Roosevelt children, now occupies the president's pew almost every Sunday.—Washington Correspondence Baltimore American.

UNCLE SAM RAISES SPONGES.

Experiments Intended to Foster and Develop Industry.

The United States is engaged in experiments intended to foster and develop the sponge-raising industry in this country.

The only sponge state in America is Florida, off the coast of which lie the great sponge banks. Of late they have not been yielding the quantity desired, so the United States fish commission has set out to plant sponges in Florida Keys.

As yet their efforts have not been rewarded with any great degree of success. The sponges which they plant refuse for some reason to grow, but the scientists in the government's employ will not give up. The United States fish commission ship Fish Hawk is still cruising about Florida waters, and the sponge scientists are keeping right on planting sponges. By experiments which they are now conducting they intend to demonstrate at what depth a sponge can grow, and they expect to explode the old theory that fifty feet is the limit.

The Value of Honesty.

William Alden Smith of Michigan, in illustrating the value of honesty in politics, told a story the other day of an old governor of Michigan, who became a candidate on condition that he should not be asked to make speeches. An occasion soon arose, however, when the regular orator was absent from a meeting, and the crowd insisted on hearing from the candidate himself. He walked to the front and bravely announced that he was no speaker, with considerable repetition, and after a little halting proceeded to talk for three-quarters of an hour. When the meeting was over the candidate had quite come to the conclusion that he was a speaker after all, and especially did he feel so when an old farmer came up to him to say that, although a lifelong Democrat, he had decided as a result of what he had heard to vote this time for the Republican candidate. Before the latter, in his blushes, could stammer out a response, the farmer continued: "What we want as governors is honest men. You are one. You said that you were no speaker. You told the truth. I shall vote for you."—New York Post.

As to Doctors' and Lawyers' Fees.

In conversation the other day a prominent lawyer remarked to a physician of repute that the Plant estate amounting to some forty millions, would bring the lawyers about a million dollars as fees. The doctor asked the lawyer:

"Mr. F., suppose Mr. Plant were dying, but there being a chance of saving his life by a difficult operation, a surgeon should operate and save Mr. Plant's life, would that surgeon be justified in sending in a bill for \$100,000?"

The immediate answer was: "Certainly not."

"Well," asked Dr. M., "how is it that the lawyers can charge such large fees?"

"Because," replied the advocate, "a lawyer's fees are fixed by the courts."

And the celebrated physician, whose office fee of ten dollars is often grudgingly paid, remarked:

"You lawyers have solved the problem of self-preservation, while we are spending our time in the preservation of others."—New York Times.

A man's business is a curse when he is too busy to stop to do good.—Ram's Horn.

Traps for American Soldiers

Ingenious Devices of the Cunning Moros for the Destruction of Troops in the Philippines.

The following letter, from a soldier in the American army in the Philippines, is taken from the New York Times: "Serving as an enlisted man through the Philippine war I came across many odd trenches, barricades, and blockades erected by the ingenious Filipinos, who always calculate these fortifications with a view of retreating from them in the event of being pushed by the American troops. But I never saw trenches and barricades of the order of those utilized by the cunning Moros.

The writer accompanied the first large expedition against the Moros, in April, and had an opportunity to observe the entrenching customs of the Moro soldier. There is on the island of Mindanao what is known as the lake tribes, and these tribes, or part of them, are the tribes engaged in war with the Americans. The coast and river tribes are friendly, and many of the members of these tribes were hired by the American troops to carry rations and ammunition on all expeditions to the interior, where the lakes

are located. The lakes are fine stretches of water about thirty-five miles from Malabang.

We camped at the latter place several weeks awaiting the concentration of the troops to move on the warring Moros at the lakes. The lake tribes had committed serious depredations, and it became necessary to pacify them. They had captured and killed small bodies of our soldiers. They blockaded roads and trails, and committed crimes similar to those which caused Weyler with his Spanish regiments to try to force a passage to the lakes some years ago, but which expedition failed. The Moros at the lakes are supposed to be in strong force. They occupy several of the forts which were built by the Spanish, but which the Spanish failed to hold. At the time of writing this article your correspondent is in the field, about twenty miles from the lakes, with the first American troops to go there.

We find barricades of all kinds across the roads to obstruct the progress of the troops. Trenches of varied styles are seen.

The sketch here, a cross section of one of these trenches, shows the device employed—a light bamboo covering, earth is placed on this covering, and the passing troops are supposed to break through the top and tumble upon the sharpened bamboo points below. If the troops fall in upon these points serious results might follow, but care is used, and

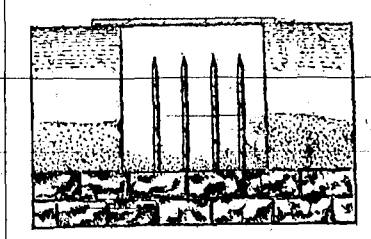


As a rule, pieces of this kind are avoided.

We found many trenches arranged so that the occupants could keep up a continuous retreat and still remain under cover. A drawing of this scheme is presented. These trenches are made alongside the roads or trails, and, in addition, there are stone barricades piled at proper angles. The enemy is stationed at (d), for example, and maintains its fire upon the oncoming troops from this point until the proper times comes for making a retreat. Then the occupants retreat back to (c) and open fire; then back to (f), and so on as long as the trenches continue.

In this sketch the reader may observe a plan of a barricade which is built with the intention of giving a reception of bamboo points to any one jumping the same. It is frequently necessary to rush the trenches of the enemy and the Moros know this, so that they prepare the back of the barricades with the sharpened points of bamboo as indicated. The points do not show from the front, and the chargers are often unaware of the pricking points until they strike upon them. We found many barricades made entirely with the thorny undergrowth of the jungle. This substance possess wirelike points, which tear the clothes and the skin. It is very difficult to force a passage through these obstructions, and the columns are delayed.

We had artillery with us, and barricades built of ordinary stone could

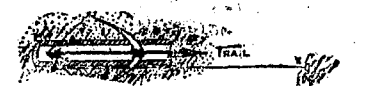


be shattered freely with those pieces. But the ingenious Moro finds a kind of sandstone in the hills with which he builds his barricade. This stone is just spongy enough to let a shell penetrate without breaking the material. The natives secure a sort of lime-like product from the mountains with which they make a cementing material to erect the masonry.

The Moros are as ingenious as the Filipinos in the construction of trenches and barricades of the abundant bamboo of the country. Bamboo posts are placed in the earth at intervals. Then the necessary cross pieces of the same stock of smaller diameter are put through the uprights, and these cross pieces are interwoven with the divided or split bamboo. Then an-

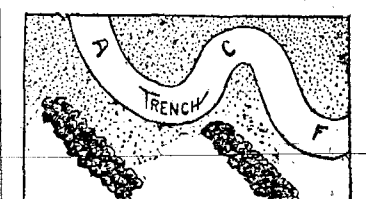
other partition like this is put up about three feet back and the space between, packed with earth, soda, brush, etc., resulting in a substantial barricade, through which shot, as a rule, cannot pass.

All along the line of march to the lakes one would see a man, every now and then, fall straight forward, full



length, throwing his rifle ahead of him. An examination of the path would show the trap (i), consisting of a single piece of thin bamboo, adjusted on little pegs, and set just high enough from the surface to trip anyone who was passing.

I never was in a country where the enemy displayed so much ingenuity in the setting of traps. I served as a soldier in Cuba, and have been at it three or four years in these islands, but not until I took the Moro trail to the lakes with the American expedition of April did I see arrows set to shoot out across the path near one when he tripped the rawhide or hempen cord. The Filipino had devices of this kind, but they did not always work and the soldiers would play with the contrivances. But no one plays with the Moro path-shooting arrow gun, arranged as represented in the sketch. Here the arrow lays in a hollowed section or tube of bamboo, close to the surface, and this tube is fixed with a bow, as shown. The bowstring is hauled back and connected to a trip clutch. This clutch is connected with a cord, which extends across the trail to a peg. As a man passes over the



trail his toe catches the cord, the bow is let loose and the arrow flies."

The Roman Alphabet in Japan.

The Roman alphabet grows more and more in favor with the nations of the earth. The latest country to take steps toward its adoption is Japan. The government has recently appointed a commission to draw up a plan whereby Japanese writing may be made to conform to modern English and French forms. In China progress in the same direction is reported, and missionaries there say that the old and inflexible sign-writing is sure to go. Germany is rapidly falling into line, and the number of books and pamphlets printed in Roman characters increases year by year. In Russia, however, the individual alphabet peculiar to that country still shows no sign of change—the one country whose literature is almost inaccessible to the foreign-born student. But from a broad survey it seems inevitable that eventually one alphabet—the Roman—will rule the world.—Harper's Weekly.

Frogs and the Telegraph.

One of the greatest enemies of the overland telegraph line in central Australia is the common green frog. In order to save the insulators from being broken by the lightning they are provided with wire "droppers" leading round them at a little distance to conduct on to the iron pole in case of need. The frogs climb the poles and find the insulators cool and pleasant to their bodies, and fancy that the "dropper" is put there to furnish them with a back seat. After a nap they yawn and stretch out a leg until it touches the pole—result, sudden death to the frog, and as the body continues to conduct the current to earth we have a paragraph in the papers to the effect that "in consequence of an interruption to the lines probably caused by a cyclonic disturbance in the interior, we are unable to present our readers with the usual cables from England."

Why the Ring's Music Stopped.

The nephew of the late Sir Richard Temple has in his possession a ring in which is set a minute musical box that on a spring being touched, emits a soft tune—wondrous and sad, an echo of a troubled past.

Over a century back this ring belonged to a loyal follower of the ill-fated French monarchy, who, when thrown into prison, was wont to find solace in the music of this ingenious trinket.

It played its last tune for him while at the scaffold's foot he awaited execution, from which hour it remained unaccountably silent until its present owner took it to a jeweler, who found in its mechanism a clot of blood that had impeded its action. On this being removed the musical powers of the ring at once returned.—Stray Stories.

Revived Old Custom.

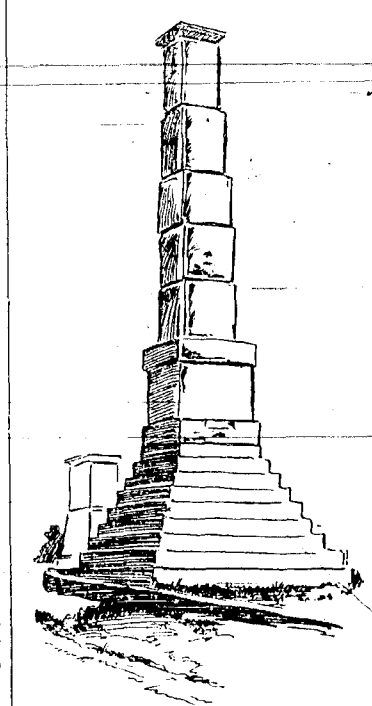
American taxdozers would probably hesitate before going quite so far as was traveled not long ago by the rector of a parish in England, his church warden and the chairman of the parish council. By virtue of a custom dating back to the time of Queen Elizabeth residents of the parish of Corby, near Kettering, are exempt from market tolls and jury service provided that once in every twenty years they submit to being placed in the public stocks. The parson and his two thrifty friends were locked up for an hour or so, thus reviving a custom which had been forgotten for a great many years.



Ruins of First Lafayette Monument.

children of Chester county collected about \$300, with which the Historical society of the county was commissioned to erect a marker at the spot where Lafayette was shot. For this sum a monument was secured that was rather imposing in design, but it was constructed of terra-cotta. Dedication exercises were held on Sept. 11, 1895, the anniversary of the battle. Not long afterward, under the influence of the storms that swept the exposed hillside, the terra-cotta monument began to crumble, and it is now in ruins.

Last year Mr. Taylor endeavored to enlist the co-operation of the State legislature in erecting a monument to Lafayette on the battlefield. He offered to bear most of the expense, merely asking the state to give a share so that the project might not appear to be entirely an individual enterprise. The appropriation, however, was not granted. Undismayed, Mr. Taylor proceeded with his plans, and under his supervision the monument has now been completed. It consists of a col-



The Lafayette Monument.

umn of granite cubes, reaching the height of twenty-five feet. The granite was quarried at St. Peter's, in the northwestern part of Chester county. The monument is so arranged that if desirable a statue of Lafayette may be placed on the top. On the sides are inscribed two extracts from an address delivered by Lafayette at West Chester on the occasion of his visit in 1825. One is the following toast: "May the blood spilled by thousands with equal merit in the cause of inde-



# ORACULUM

Wouldst live? Then suffer much!  
 Drink deep the draught of pain.  
 He has not lived, or he has felt in vain.  
 Who knows not sorrow—has not felt the touch  
 Of pity for another—wears a strife,  
 False guided hopes, and love,  
 These things are life.  
 Wouldst hope? Look not behind!  
 But step upon the past to higher things.  
 And seek the sunshine. Upon fortune's wings  
 You yet may soar, and fortune can be kind.  
 Why not? All life is change—  
 To all who truly hope,  
 Naught is too strange.  
 Wouldst dream? Look in the west!  
 Drink in the glories of the dying day,  
 Where cloudy headlands dot the glowing bay.  
 Where lie the heavenly "Islands of the Blest!"  
 There love is true and things are as they seem,  
 And all is good and fair—  
 'Tis sweet to dream!  
 Wouldst rest? Keep conscience clear,  
 Do well thy work; nor heed the hurrying throng  
 That tempts aside or bars the way. Be strong!  
 Keep faith, go bravely on without a fear  
 In conscious virtue. They alone know rest  
 Who labor long and well  
 And do their best.

## Winning a Million.

BY W. B. HENNESSY.

(Copyright, 1902, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)  
 The man had a sharp look that was not altogether hidden by the broad expression he wore habitually as he took the yellow envelop the bellboy handed him.

"Wait," he said. He tore the cover off and read this:  
 "Paris, France, Dec. 11, 1900.  
 "To John H. Tressor,  
 Hotel Metropole, New York:  
 "You might spend a few months in France for the good of your health and make it worth your while. Do you need funds?"

"PENARD."  
 Mr. Tressor swung off the bed with more agility than the boy expected, for he dodged back.  
 "Got a blank?"  
 "No, sir," said the youth.  
 "Get one; hurry," said Mr. Tressor. When the boy came back the man moved over the rickety marble top table and wrote:  
 "Penard, Paris, France:  
 "I might; I will; I do. Cable.  
 "TRESSOR."

Two weeks later Mr. Tressor got out of a train at the Gare du Nord and said: "Hullo, Jacques!" to a tall man with a very long face adorned with a black Vandyke beard.  
 "Any luggage?" he asked.  
 "I have," said Mr. Tressor, "but your cussed fellow-countrymen at Havre wanted to charge me toll for bringing over everything in the United States and I left it with them."  
 "Any letters or names, I mean in your trunks?" asked Penard, sharply.  
 "Do you think I'm altogether dotty?" asked Mr. Tressor, in an aggrieved tone. With which answer M. Penard seemed to be satisfied.

An hour later they pushed back from the table which contained the remains of a dinner to which Mr. Tressor had paid rather more attention than his companion.  
 "Now, Jacques," said Mr. Tressor, "what is it, my boy? You didn't send for me because you were worrying about my health. I hear you have been getting along."  
 "Yes," said the dark man; "yes I have got along to that stage where I think that I can help you to what you most need—money."

"I don't suppose you need it yourself," said Mr. Tressor, amiably. "How much is there in it?"  
 "What would you have said to a million francs?"  
 "That is two hundred thousand dollars and expense money. I don't

think," said Mr. Tressor, meditatively, "that there are many things that could not be done for two hundred thousand dollars, short of carrying off the Louvre—if it was only to be split between two people," he added sharply.  
 "There are two of us," said Penard, sententiously.  
 "Then let's get busy," remarked Mr.

Tressor, throwing away his cigarette. "What's the game?"  
 Penard's sharp eyes went sharply, but with apparent carelessness, about the room. There was nobody within ten feet of the pair.  
 "For eight years I have had no trouble," began Penard. "I have sold some works of art, enough to make a living. It is safe enough, for your fellow citizens, who are my principal customers, think too well of themselves to admit that they have bought smoked chromos for old masters. I have indulged in one luxury. I have bought lottery tickets."  
 "You know, my friend, your favor-

able, M. Penard, was superb in the aplomb with which he saluted the fellow citizens of the mayor of the Fifteenth arrondissement. M. Penard was very certain that he could see the morsel of paper held by Mr. Tressor between the third and fourth fingers of his left hand. Mr. Tressor knew that nobody could possibly see it.  
 He bowed to the man at the wheel and the monster disk was sent whirling. The interesting little boy who had been brought forth from his home in the orphanage maintained the citizens of the arrondissement, thrust an attenuated hand and arm into the opening in the wheel and drew out a little, glistening copper tube. He bowed as he handed it to M. le Maire.  
 Mr. Tressor was in his element. He thrust out his arms and pushed back his sleeves—as he was wont to do when assuring purchasers of soap that he had really no means of deceiving them, even if he was so disposed. He received the copper tube gingerly between thumb and forefinger of his left hand, extracted the bit of paper it contained, and opening it before the staring eyes of the multitude—after exchanging it for that other morsel which had been concealed behind his fingers—turned to the blackboard and wrote:  
 B118,059.

Whereupon every man in the crowd examined his bunch of tickets, and the drawing went on.  
 It was remarked afterwards that M. le Maire had never conducted a drawing with more empressement.

Three days later two smooth-faced, well-dressed men met at the Adelphi Hotel in Liverpool. They secured a room together.  
 When they were alone the fair man turned to the dark one and said:  
 "Got the coin?"  
 "Yes. Did you save that ticket that was first drawn?"  
 "I did not; I ate it. I don't believe in being found with the goods on me."  
 "No? Well, my dear Tressor, you can order me a gallon of your cursed American whisky. Then read that." He handed Mr. Tressor a copy of Le Temps of February 7. Mr. Tressor read:  
 "It is now practically settled that the impersonation of M. Vigneron at the drawing of the lottery of the fifteenth arrondissement, and the kidnapping of that gentleman, was the result of a wager or an odd practical joke. An examination of the contents of the lottery wheel shows that B118,059, the winning ticket, was regularly drawn."



"Got the coin?"

The gold brick industry has never thriven here because the government keeps a monopoly of good things to itself. Every arrondissement in Paris, the city, the republic itself, has a lottery whenever there is money to be had—and the pickings are not bad. One day when I was hard up I bought a lottery ticket for twenty sous and got twelve thousand francs. Since then I have become a patron of the lottery and I have something coming. I have been watching the method of conducting the lottery and you and I, my friend, are about to draw a capital prize. On the fifth of February the lottery of the Fifteenth arrondissement is drawn. The capital prize is a million francs. The drawing is public. It happens that the mayor of the arrondissement is so exactly like you in appearance that it took me a month to satisfy myself that you had not settled down with us and gone in for respectability. The poor man is, however, deaf and dumb—his selection for the magistracy was due to sympathy for his affliction. He presides over the drawing. This is the procedure:  
 "A great wheel containing copper tubes, each holding the duplicate of one of the numbers in the lottery is placed on a platform in the hall of the mayoralty. A boy taken from one of the orphan asylums is set before the wheel. The disk is given a sharp turn. As it stops the boy thrusts his hand into an opening in the wheel and brings forth one of the tubes. He hands it to M. le Maire, who takes out the enclosed paper and writes the number printed upon it on a great blackboard beside him. The first number drawn wins the capital prize, which may be secured upon presentation of the ticket containing it.  
 "Do you follow me, Tressor? A man as clever in palming things as you were when you sold little cubes of soap wrapped up in fifty dollar bills, actually sold them, for fifty cents each without losing any money, and who is the exact replica of the mayor of the Fifteenth arrondissement should have no trouble in winning the capital prize—if the mayor were out of the way."

"It looks easy," said Mr. Tressor, "and I certainly need the money. You buy the ticket and show me how."  
 It was cool enough in the hall of the mayoralty of the Fifteenth arrondissement of Paris to account for the shiver that was induced by M. Penard as M. Vigneron—who would have

been hailed as Mr. Tressor by at least a hundred men any afternoon on that part of Broadway lying between Twenty-seventh and Thirty-fourth streets, New York—stepped on to the platform.  
 Nothing had happened. The real M. Vigneron had been taken care of the night before. He had been so rejoiced at meeting the American art connoisseur, M. Tressor—who looked so very much like him—that it was not the least trouble in the world for his double to insinuate "knockout drops," by Mr. Tressor—into the green glass filled with absinthe that M. Vigneron was sipping. M. le Maire was comfortably disposed of where he would be very certain to get another drink with more choral, at any time these next three days.  
 M. Penard had among a little bundle of tickets in an inside pocket one bearing the number B118,059—which was destined to win the million franc prize.  
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TO FIND THE MAGNETIC POLE.  
 Capt. Amundsen, the Norwegian, to Lead an Expedition in 1903.

Captain R. Amundsen, the Norwegian, who was first officer of the Belgica on that ship's trip to the Antarctic in 1897, proposes to start next spring with an expedition to locate the magnetic north pole.  
 In 1831 Sir James Clark Ross reached a position where the dipping needle was only deflected one minute from an absolutely vertical position, but the question has been raised whether the magnetic pole is actually only a point or whether the peculiarity of the needle assuming a vertical position extends over a large area, and further whether the magnetic pole changes its position. With the object of solving these two questions, Capt. Amundsen has purchased the Gjoa, one of the strongest and best sailing vessels of the Norwegian arctic fleet, and will start for the north in the spring of 1903. The Gjoa is to be fitted with a petroleum engine and will carry a crew of seven men.  
 It is proposed to leave the ship either at Matty Island or King William Land, says the New York Mail and Express, and as soon as the severest part of the winter is over to continue the journey with sledges to the place on Boothia reached by Ross.

King Edward a "Fire Fiend."  
 King Edward, from childhood, has always shown the keenest interest in fires and firemen. Of all the entertainments provided for him by the city of New York, he has most often remembered, and says he most enjoyed, a parade of the volunteer fire department in his honor. There were 6,000 firemen in uniform, and all, save those in charge of ropes and ladders, bore torches. It was a great spectacle, and the Prince, as he looked at the brilliant display in Madison square cried repeatedly: "This is for me; this is for me!" with unaffected glee. During many years of his life he used to be informed whenever a really big blaze was signaled, and he has attended, incognito, most of the big fires in London during the last thirty years.—Everybody's Magazine.

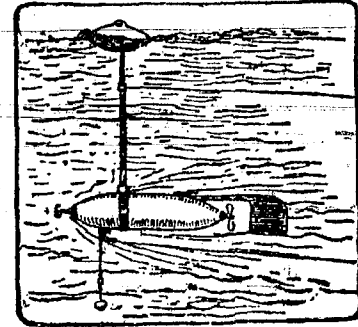
Many a man falls because he would rather make money quickly than honestly.

It was cool enough in the hall of the mayoralty of the Fifteenth arrondissement of Paris to account for the shiver that was induced by M. Penard as M. Vigneron—who would have

## Prevents Collisions at Sea

Russian Inventor Has Perfected New Device

To venture a guess as to the nature of the odd-looking machine shown in the picture one might say it was a torpedo or a submarine boat. Neither of these guesses is right, however,



Advance Feeler for the Ship. as the apparatus is the invention of Nicholas Gherassimoff of St. Petersburg, Russia, for preventing collisions at sea. As the majority of such disasters results from striking an obstruction either on the surface or at a depth less than the draft of the

ship and which has not been perceived in time or is due to an error in calculating the position of the ship this invention is intended to serve as a never-sleeping advance watchman; to apprise the commanding officer of the ship of danger ahead.

The apparatus consists of a double-pointed tubular shell, containing an electric motor, supported by a surface float and having a vertical arm descending underneath to the depth corresponding to the vessel's draft. Two cables leading from the ship to the "feeler" supply the medium through which the current reaches the motor and returns. When the device comes in contact with any solid substance the current is interrupted and a signal given on board the ship.

The inventor intends that three of these feelers shall be used by a ship and provides for use in connection with them a system of projecting arms for sending different signals back to the ship to indicate whether the obstruction is stationary or in motion and if the latter in what direction it is traveling.

## To Keep Burglars Out

Window Lock Designed to Prevent Intrusion

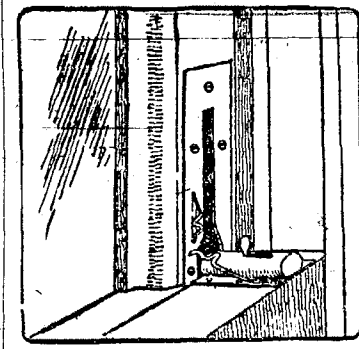
The majority of window locks are of no value when it is desired to leave the window partially open for ventilating purposes, and in many there is no provision for automatically locking the cash when the window is closed.

The lock illustrated below combines both of these features and makes it possible to leave the window open a considerable distance without fear that burglars may gain an entrance, as it is impossible to open the sash beyond the fixed limit.

Secured to the inner face of the upper sash is a slotted plate, having an enlargement at the lower end for the entrance of the head of the spring bolt mounted on the lower sash.

The head of this bolt is slotted on either side to allow movement in the slotted plate. A spring at the rear of the casing presses the bolt toward the plate, but when it is desired to lift the sash beyond the limit of the lock the wire spring shown at the

side enter a slot in the casing and confines the bolt. As soon as the sash is closed the notched spring in



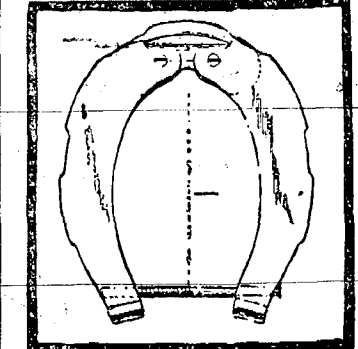
Slotted Plate Limits Movement of the Sash.

the vertical plate pulls the side spring out of the slot and trips the bolt, the latter sliding into the plate again.

## New Nailless Horseshoe

Plate Suffices to Keep the Covering in Place

Ever since men began to shoe horses they have been using nails, but now a



Nailless Horseshoe. Cuban inventor says that nails are

quite unnecessary, according to the New York Herald.

The accompanying picture shows the kind of horseshoe which he proposes to substitute for the one now in use. Its main feature is a plate, to which the various shoe parts are pivoted and which is so constructed and arranged that it forms a protection and a support for the pivoted ends of these parts. Connected with the plate is also a mechanism for binding the various parts and keeping them in proper position.

Not a single nail is used when this shoe is put on a horse, as the plate suffices to keep the shoe firmly on the foot.

A married woman of 20 imagines she knows a lot more than a spinster of 40.

## Goldschmidt Welding Process

Simplification Recently Made in This Form of Work

The Goldschmidt welding process for welding rails has lately undergone a simplification, says the Baltimore Sun. The crucible in which the required quantity of thermite is to be melted is made in the form of a funnel, about 16 inches in height and 12 inches in diameter at the top. The bottom end is provided with an opening about three-quarters to one inch in diameter, which serves as a pouring hole. An iron plug is used to close the hole during the reaction, and the hole is freed preferably by knocking this up into the liquid mass, when it is at once fused. In this way the precise moment for discharging the contents is easier to regulate than by allowing the plug to remain in position until melted out. The top of the plug should be covered with a little fine,

dry sand to prevent it burning out too soon. After filling the crucible the open upper end is covered with a metal hood, provided with a hole, through which the contents are ignited. This arrangement has the advantage that the metal flows into the mold before the slag, whereas in the ordinary crucible the slag always runs off first.

The loss of heat by radiation is much reduced and the lining is not exposed for so long to the heat of the thermite, since the time it remains in the crucible is not more than what is just required for the reaction—that is, a few seconds only. In welding objects, the surface on which the thermite is poured is first cleaned with a file, but the abutting ends of the rails or bars need not be touched at all.

## Mammals of North America

Comprehensive Work Has Recently Been Published

Mr. Elliot, in the publications of the Field Museum of Chicago, gives an important synopsis of the mammals of North America and the adjacent seas—a conspectus mammalium. In 1857 Prof. Dalri enumerated 220 terrestrial species. Mr. Elliot gives 628, besides 363 subspecies. The difference marks the gain in our knowledge in the past half-century. The principal gain is in the rodents and insectivora. Part of the gain is due to the division of well-

known species. There are seven species of reindeer given here; formerly the European and American reindeer were all included in a single one. There are nine subspecies of lynx, seven of the fox. These remarks are not intended as a criticism; on the other hand, they show that Mr. Elliot's work has taken account of all the publications relating to his subject and that his work is unusually thorough and complete.

## The Pressure of Light

Russian Scientist Makes a Discovery of Value

The idea that the waves of light produce a mechanical push, or pressure, was advanced years ago by Clerk Maxwell, but he could only offer theoretical proof. Recently Prof. Lebedev of Moscow made an experimental demonstration of the pressure of light. He employs a radiometer resembling the familiar Crookes' radiometer, using a

larger and more completely exhausted bulb, from which the heating effect, which is the principal agent in moving the Crookes' vanes, is excluded. When the light falls upon the vanes they are driven by it and the intensity of the pressure thus revealed comes within 10 per cent of that calculated by Maxwell.

## CLEVER PARISIAN DRESSMAKER.

Humble Beginning of Gay City's Leading Man Milliner.

Paguin, the leading man milliner of Paris, was a clerk on the bourse a few years ago, with no knowledge of dress-making. He is a very handsome man and when he met a pretty dressmaker who had a small shop he married her. Gradually the two extended their establishment until to-day they are the joint aristocrats of fashion, standing easily at the head of all dressmakers in the French capital. Once thoroughly established in a prominent way, the clever and ornamental young couple inaugurated a new regime. No haughty seclusion, no barred doors at the Maison Pequin. Madame was met at the door by monsieur himself, and to be met by Paguin was a treat. The most beautiful of Parisian elegantes and the homeliest old dowager received the same flattering welcome, the same tender interest. The charming woman, the handsome man, both so deeply interested, both so deferential, both so intelligent. This was a new experience and the Parisienne smiled and purred, bought more than she intended and came again.

Taking a Man Unawares.

Bland, Mo., June 30th.—F. B. Crider describes very graphically how he was overtaken by an enemy and his narrow escape, he says:

"For years I have been troubled with Kidney Disease which came on me so gradually that I did not know what it was until the pains in my back warned me that it was Kidney Trouble.

"I began treatment at once and used one medicine after another, but without help, till at last I was just about to give up in despair.

"Just then I heard of Dodd's Kidney Pills and bought a few boxes and began to take them. They helped me from the first and now I am completely cured. Dodd's Kidney Pills is the only medicine that ever did me any good. They are worth their weight in gold."

The Chinese wall is said to have been built to keep out invaders B. C. 300.

The first recorded eclipse of the moon was observed in Babylon, B. C., 721.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating, aching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. All druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE by mail. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

The man who finds it hard to serve God has not yet got to work for Him in earnest.

YELLOW CLOTHES ARE UNSIGHTLY. Keep them white with Red Cross Ball Blue. All grocers sell large 2 oz. package, 5 cents.

Josiah, the name of a great Hebrew King, meant the Fire of the Lord.

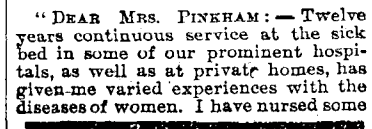
Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1903.

Ever remark the fool things apparently sensible people will do? Crooked ways often lead to straitened circumstances.

## MISS VIRGINIA GRANES

Tells How Hospital Physicians Use and Rely upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Twelve years continuous service at the sick-bed in some of our prominent hospitals, as well as at private homes, has given me varied experiences with the diseases of women. I have nursed some



MISS VIRGINIA GRANES, President of Nurses' Association, Watertown, N.Y.

most distressing cases of inflammation and ulceration of the ovaries and womb. I have known that doctors used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound when everything else failed with their patients. I have advised my patients and friends to use it and have yet to hear of its first failure to cure.

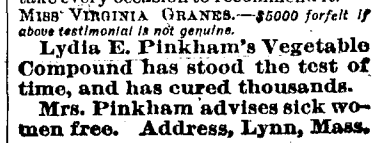
"Four years ago I had falling of the womb from straining in lifting a heavy patient, and knowing of the value of your Compound I began to use it at once, and in six weeks I was well once more, and have had no trouble since. I am most pleased to have had an opportunity to say a few words in praise of your Vegetable Compound, and shall take every occasion to recommend it."

Miss Virginia Granes.—\$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has stood the test of time, and has cured thousands.

Mrs. Pinkham advises sick women free. Address, Lynn, Mass.

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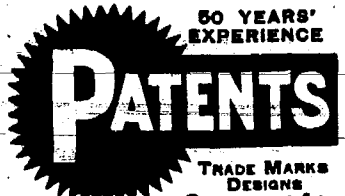
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J. W. PEPPER, Publisher, Eighth & Locust Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

Foley's Kidney Cure makes kidneys and bladder right.



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This is the 20th Century Sewing Machine. Faster and easier running than others. The only look-stitch machine without a shuttle. Try one and be convinced.

Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co. 72 and 74 Wabash Ave. Chicago. F. MARTINEK, Agent

The School Commissioners' Column.

ABEL W. CHEW, Commissioner.

The Department of Public Instruction after very carefully considering the matter, and comparing the teachers certificates of Michigan with those granted in other states, has prepared a new set of blanks for all grades of certificates.

In order to assist commissioners and teachers in overcoming the idea that students or teachers should be graded according to "Marks" or "Standings." The standings in all certificates will be omitted from the certificate forms. According to law the teacher must pass an examination satisfactory to the examining board. Hereafter a teacher will be reported as "Passed" or "Not Passed."

Some of the old blank forms were not legal and with the August examination the new forms will be used. The old blanks will be destroyed by the commissioners and a uniform change made throughout the State. Of course examining boards will mark papers as heretofore and record the standings in the examination register in the hands of the commissioner.

In case a teacher fails her standings will be sent her on a card as the usual custom has been: If she passes the examination, the certificate will show the fact and state that she is legally qualified to teach, all markings omitted.

This ruling will be satisfactory to teachers and examining boards, we are sure. The old method had a great many arbitrary measures that should not exist.

The following Supreme Court decision will be of great benefit to school officers and we are placing marked copies of this paper in the hands of every school board. This case will be of interest to those who have purchased charts or other apparatus not specified in the law. The law plainly gives the name of articles the director can purchase. Nowhere in the law can a school officer find authority for an order that draws interest without the consent of the taxpayer. It is astonishing that men will allow a slick-tongued agent to persuade them to violate the law. But this decision saves the taxpayer.

This case is an action of assumption, brought in justice court. The declaration was upon the common counts, and as shown by the return of the justice, is as follows:

The plaintiff declared orally of the common counts and avers that the school order filed in this cause was duly assigned by the Educational Association to the plaintiff, John Bailey, for a valuable consideration. The order reads:

State of Michigan. \$37.50. County of Newago. Town of Norwich. Dist. 5, Oct. 21, 1897. Assessor of Dist. 5, Township of Norwich, Oct. 20, 1898 will pay to the Educational Association or bearer the sum of thirty seven and 50-100 dollars out of any fund belonging to said district for complete Encyclopedia of Modern School Method, illustrated, comprising reading, grammar, writing, arithmetic, business course, history, geographical maps and automatic case.

Issued by authority of officers of said district, and payment guaranteed by ISAAC TOMKINS, MASON NORTON School officers.

Upon appeal the Circuit Court directed a verdict for the defendants. The order was obtained by two traveling agents of the Educational Association, who after obtaining the order immediately transferred it to the plaintiff. Defendant Tomkins was the director of the district and Norton the moderator.

It was conceded upon the trial that the order was void as to the school district, and that the defendants had no authority to buy the books or issue the order, but plaintiff seeks to hold the defendants both as makers and as guarantors. Nothing was said to Tomkins by the agents as to his personal liability. Norton raised some question as to his personal liability and was informed by the agents that he was not liable. Both defendants informed these agents that they had no authority to buy the books. The agents pretended to read from the law showing them they had authority, and finally persuaded them to sign the order. Neither signed with any idea that he was personally liable or was guaranteeing the payment of the order.

cation of that rule. The order upon its face purports to be issued by the authority of the school district. It is like the bonds of a municipality, which the purchaser takes subject to the authority of the municipality to issue. The officers who sign such orders or bonds are not liable in an action for assumption, for they have not personally promised to pay the debt. If they are guilty of any fraud in connection therewith, they can only be held liable in another form of action.

(2) There is nothing upon the face of the order to indicate to plaintiff that payment was guaranteed by the defendants. The defendants signed the order in the usual place at the right, hand opposite the words, "School Officers." At the left are the words "issued by authority of officers of said district, and payment guaranteed by..." It was conceded that the officers had no authority to issue the order, and, as against the district it is void. They evidently did not sign the order as guarantors, or upon any idea that they were individually liable. The guaranty was placed at the left of the order, leaving a place underneath for the signature of those who might sign as guarantors. It is a fair inference that the order was printed with the fraudulent intent to mislead the signers of it in believing that they were acting only in an official capacity and at the same time enabling the agents of the Educational Association in disposing of the order, to represent that the officers were individually liable. The verdict and the judgment for the defendants were affirmed.

If this Supreme Court decision does not knock the lying agents out, who perambulate the county lying, and misleading school officers in the sale of their goods, we do not know what will. A school officer has no right to sign any thing officially except voted for at a board meeting or at a school meeting. If this fact was branched into officers at the time of election it would save trouble. We would like a district treasurer to explain upon what authority he can sign an order for money, upon himself.

BRONCHITIS FOR TWENTY YEARS. Mrs. Minerva Smith, of Danville, Ill., writes: "I had bronchitis for twenty years and never got relief until I used Foley's Honey and Tar which is a sure cure."

Sold by L. C. Madison & Co. For general summer wear there is no more serviceable as well as fashionable garment than the shirt-waist dress fashioned from foulard, taffeta, pongee linen, pique or one of the numerous lawns or glinghams.

Treat your Kidneys for Rheumatism. When you are suffering from rheumatism, the kidneys must be attended to at once so that they will eliminate the uric acid from the blood. Foley's Kidney Cure is the most effective remedy for this purpose. R. T. Hopkins, of Polar, Wis., says: "After unsuccessfully doctoring for three years for rheumatism with the best doctors, I tried Foley's Kidney Cure and it cured me. I cannot speak too highly of this great medicine."

Notice To Tax-Payers. All persons liable for taxes in the Village of East Jordan are hereby notified that the tax roll of said Village is in my hands for collection, and that the time for payment of the same at one per cent collection fee has been limited to August 5, 1902, after which additional penalty will attach. Payment can be made at the store of the Bridge Hardware Co. Dated June 19, 1902. A. F. BILDGE, Village Treasurer.

Detroit & Charlevoix R. R. Co.

Time Schedule. Takes effect Sunday, July 6, 1902. Table with columns for West Bound, East Bound, and Mixed, listing stations and times.

Frank A. Kenyon, Register of Deeds

and Abstractor. These abstracts are the only Record of Title up to the time of the fire which destroyed the Court House.

MONEY TO PATENT Good Ideas may be secured by our aid. Address THE PATENT RECORD, Baltimore, Md. Subscriptions to The Patent Record \$1.00 per annum.

First publication April 1902. C ANCERY NOTICE. STATE OF MICHIGAN. Thirteenth Judicial Circuit. Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix in Chancery at Charlevoix, Michigan on the last day of April, A. D. 1902. Plaintiff G. Fyke Complainant vs. Wellington J. Fyke Defendant.

PERE MARQUETTE. In effect June 22d, 1902. Trains leave Ellsworth as follows: For Chicago and West—9:56 a. m. and 3:49 p. m. For Saginaw and Detroit—9:56 a. m. and 3:49 p. m. For Charlevoix and Petoskey—8:13 p. m., 8:00 p. m. and 9:18 a. m. H. F. MOILLER, General Passenger Agent. J. D. RYAN, Agent, Ellsworth.



MRS. L. S. ADAMS, Of Galveston, Texas. "Wine of Cardui is indeed a blessing to tired women. Having suffered for seven years with weakness and bearing-down pains, and having tried several doctors and different remedies with no success, your Wine of Cardui was the only thing which helped me, and eventually cured me. It seemed to build up the weak parts, strengthen the system and correct irregularities." By "tired women" Mrs. Adams means nervous women who have disordered menses, fulling of the womb, ovarian troubles or any of these ailments that women have. You can cure yourself at home with this great women's remedy, Wine of Cardui. Wine of Cardui has cured thousands of cases which doctors have failed to benefit. Why not begin to get well today? All druggists have \$1.00 bottles. For any stomach, liver or bowel disorder, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills should be used.

BOAT SERVICE. East Jordan and Charlevoix Routes. TIME TABLE. (Commencing Monday, July 21, 1902.) Table with columns for St. Pilgrim, Str. Walter Chrysler, and East Jordan & Southern R. P.

East Jordan & Southern R. P. TIME TABLE. In effect June 22, 1902. Table with columns for SOUTH and NORTH, listing stations and times.

Moses Lemieux. Practical Horseshoeing and General Blacksmith. All kinds of wood repair work done promptly. Last shop East end of State St.

Frank A. Foster, M. D. PHYSICIAN and SURGEON. Office, Main St. Opposite Whittington's store.



ARE YOU DEAF? ANY HEAD NOISES? ALL CASES OF DEAFNESS OR HARD HEARING ARE NOW CURABLE by our new invention. Only those born-deaf are incurable. HEAD NOISES CEASE IMMEDIATELY. F. A. WERMAN, OF BALTIMORE, SAYS: Baltimore, Md., March 30, 1901. Gentlemen:—Being entirely cured of deafness, thanks to your treatment, I will now give a full history of my case, to be used at your discretion. About five years ago my right ear began to ring, and this kept on getting worse, until I lost my hearing in this ear entirely. I underwent a treatment for catarrh, for three months, without any success, consulted a number of physicians, among others, the most eminent ear specialist of this city, who told me that only an operation could help me, and even that only temporarily, that the head noises would then cease, but the hearing in the affected ear would be lost forever. I then saw your advertisement, accidentally in a New York paper, and ordered your treatment. After I had used it only a few days according to your directions, the noises ceased, and to-day, after five weeks, my hearing in the diseased ear has been entirely restored. I thank you heartily and beg to remain Very truly yours, F. A. WERMAN, 730 S. Broadway, Baltimore, Md.

PEACE WAR FIRST NEWS MARKET REPORTS. The Detroit Journal, Semi-Weekly. Are You Acquainted With the paper that is read by more people in Michigan than any similar newspaper published. The Detroit Journal, SEMI-WEEKLY? The Journal with its MARKET REPORTS is indispensable to the FARMER. Two special features are its COMPLETE STOCK MARKET REPORTS, which are published in no other newspaper, and THE FARM AND HOME DEPARTMENT, edited by a practical farmer, and full of information to the farmer and his household. FOR EVERYBODY. The Journal leads in News, Editorial, Stories, Cartoons, Portraits and carefully edited departments for every member of the family. NO PREMIUMS! NO GUESSING SCHEME! NO HUMBBUG! The Best, Biggest, Cheapest Newspaper Published for the Price. The Detroit Journal, Semi-Weekly, 2 BIG PAPERS EVERY WEEK. \$1.00 PER YEAR. (Write your name and address on a postal card, address to J. C. Scott, Mgr., Detroit Journal, Semi-Weekly, for free sample copy.) SPECIAL COMBINATION OFFER: The Semi-Weekly Detroit Journal and this paper for \$1.60 per year.

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Doesn't it Stand to Reason that a concern which makes hundreds of suits and overcoats every day, can afford to do so with much less profit than the tailor who makes one, two or three a week? Isn't it plausible that this same firm, that buy their wools direct from the mills instead of the wools jobs, can afford to sell their tailoring at a lower price? If you want fine Tailoring at Low Prices place your order with our local selling representative. We save you considerable, through buying our wools and trimmings at a low price and through doing business on a very small margin. We do not save you money on the quality of workmanship, as good workmanship costs the same the world over. We show over 400 bright new styles. We guarantee a perfect fit, as well as our workmanship and making. Suits and Overcoats to order at \$10.50 and up. Trousers to order at \$3.50 and up. To see samples and have your measure taken, call on Boosinger Bros. Local Selling Representative STRAUSS BROS. America's Leading Tailors CHICAGO, ILL.

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