

# Charlevoix County Herald.

Vol. 5.

EAST JORDAN, MICHIGAN, FRIDAY, JULY 25 1902.

No. 48

RICHARDSON'S SUPERLATIVE CARPETS ARE HER DAILY DREAMS



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 Matting. A good assortment of FURNITURE always on hand.

C. H. WHITTINGTON,  
Funeral Director and Embalmer,

Phone 66.

OPPOSITE LOVEDAY OPERA HOUSE

## The Trap Shooting Tournament.

The arrangements for the Trap Shooting Tournament to be held here on August 7th are well under way. Invitations have been sent to the gun clubs at Petoskey, Traverse City, Manistowic and Cadillac but the events are open to all amateur marksmen in Michigan. The program as arranged contemplates eight events but should there time after these are finished other events may be arranged. Following is the program:

1. 10-Bird Sweepstakes, entrance fee, 50 cts.
2. 15-Bird Sweepstakes, entrance fee, 75 cts.
3. 5 Doubles, 10 birds, entrance fee 50 cts.
4. Team Shoot for \$50.00 trophy offered by the Northwestern Association I. O. O. F.
5. 15-Bird Sweepstakes, entrance fee, \$1.00.
6. 10-Bird Sweepstakes, entrance fee, 75 cts.
7. 20-Bird Sweepstakes, entrance fee, \$1.50.
8. 15-Bird Consolation, entrance fee \$1.00.

**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.

## A Bad Fire Tuesday.

The Gilmarin building at the corner of Esterley and Spring streets was badly damaged by fire Tuesday afternoon. The fire evidently originated from a defective chimney and was discovered in the roof about ten feet from the chimney but before water could be got to it the whole roof was blazing. The streams from the Village water-works assisted by another from the Lumber Co.'s pump at Mill A., soon brought the fire under control and extinguished it but the entire upper portion of the building. Louis Otto was hurt while fighting the fire, falling from the attic to the ground floor, a distance of 20 feet. A joist on which he was standing had been weakened by the fire and gave way under his weight. The building was occupied by Mrs. A. R. Cunningham as a restaurant and boarding house and her goods were considerably damaged by water and breakage.

FOR RENT—The John Eagan house Apply to E. N. Clink.

## Decorate Your Homes and Business Places.

The Committee having in charge the decorations for the meeting of the Northwestern Association I. O. O. F. here August 5, 6 and 7th request that our merchants back up the street decorations, which are being planned on an extensive scale, with effective window displays in keeping with the occasion. Odd Fellows are also asked to decorate their home with the I. O. O. F. colors and emblems. There will be a large number of visitors in town on these days and everything possible should be done to make them feel that they are cordially welcomed.

Sound kidneys are safeguards of life. Make the kidneys healthy with Foley's Kidney cure.

Sold by L. C. Madison & Co.

## List of Admitted Letters.

Unclaimed letters for the week ending July 21.

- Bellido, Hattie,  
Fowler, Miss Florence,  
Levi, Ozias,  
McMillan, Miss Bertha,  
Montgomery, George,  
Nicholas, Fred,  
Plummer, Miss Jane,  
Stewart, J. P.,

## POSTAL CARDS.

- Bellen, John C.,  
Morgan, Mrs. William.  
E. N. CLINK, P. M.

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.

Thirteen carloads of Knights of Pythias will travel from Michigan to San Francisco for the coming conclave there, two sleepers leaving Grand Rapids, four leaving Detroit, two leaving Battle Creek, two leaving Kalamazoo and two leaving Pontiac.

State Land Commissioner Wilkey offered for sale at his office in Lansing July 24th, about 75,000 acres of public land. The lands have been appraised within the last year, and it is said that the prices fixed are such as to make them a profitable investment. The lands to be sold are composed of the following: Thirty-five thousand acres of agricultural lands, 28,000 acres of reappraised state swamp lands, 4,320 acres of primary school lands, 1,000 acres asylum lands, 240 acres of salt springs lands.

## The School Commissioners' Column.

ABEL W. CHEW, Commissioner.

The Charlevoix County State Teachers' Institute will be held in the Village of Charlevoix commencing August 18th and continuing three days.

Commissioner John C. Nafe, of Saginaw county will assist F. L. Keeler, of Mt. Pleasant in conducting the institute. Mr. Keeler will make a specialty of Nature Study and Mr. Nafe works along the lines of English and Language and will see that the teachers have a knowledge of the "Merchant of Venice" and will present that play to the teachers in the form of readings and lectures. We have ordered a full supply of the poem in the 10-cent edition from D. A. Wright, of Lansing and desire that each teacher possess a copy. They will be furnished at the institute. The examination in Reading in August will be upon this poem.

This will be an inspiration institute and we desire our usual full attendance.

School boards and school officers have more faith in a teacher who desires to broaden out in her work and takes advantage of every means within her reach.

Do not come to the institute merely for the credit you get for attendance marked upon your certificate.

The advantage to the teacher in her work is manifold. The new ideas and methods gathered together are felt throughout the year by the pupils and patrons where she teaches.

"Prosperity Is the Issue" is the title of the great speech of United States Senator Jacob H. Gallinger of New Hampshire, recently delivered in the Senate at Washington. The speech has been issued in document form by the American Protective Tariff League. Send postal card request for free copy. Ask for Document No. 75. Address W. F. Wakeman, General Secretary, 135 West 23rd Street, New York.

Reports from the various counties through the central and southern portions of the state show that the heavy rain Sunday was quite general. In some sections it began raining Thursday night or Friday and rained almost uninteruptedly for 72 hours. The previous rains this month, which made a rainfall record that can be said to have been unprecedented, caused damage to crops that it is estimated runs up into the hundreds of thousands of dollars. The latest rains which culminated in Sunday's deluge adds many thousand dollars more to the farmers' losses.

When other medicines have failed Take Foley's Kidney Cure. It has cured when everything else has disappointed.  
Sold by L. C. Madison & Co.

## EXCURSIONS VIA THE

### PERE MARQUETTE

- NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., \$7.00.  
ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y., \$13.50.  
TORONTO, ONT., \$8.00.  
MONTREAL, QUE., \$18.65.

The above rates are offered for trains leaving Bellaire on Wednesday, August 6th, 1902, going via Detroit.

Choice of routes from Detroit as follows:

- To Niagara Falls:  
Via Wabash Railroad.  
Via Detroit & Buffalo Steamer (via Buffalo).  
To Alexandria Bay:  
Via Wabash R. R. to Niagara Falls New York Central to Clayton, N. Y.; Thousand Islands S. S. Co. to Alexandria Bay.  
Via Detroit and Buffalo Steamer to Buffalo; New York Central R. R. to Clayton; Thousand Islands S. S. Co. to Alexandria Bay.

Tickets reading via the D. & B. Boat Line to Buffalo or other points quoted, may be purchased for train No. 10, leaving Bellaire at 9:12 p. m. on Tuesday, August 5th. Tickets via other routes will not be sold for this train.

To Toronto and Montreal:  
Via Canadian Pacific R'y to destination.

For full particulars regarding time of trains through to destination; checking of baggage, return limit, etc., inquire of Agent at Bellaire.  
H. F. MOELLER, G. P. A.



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. 75 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, 25 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

of 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 Prop'r.)

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.

ST 1897 XI.

BARGAINS

Look at our 10-cent Tables on outside of RACKET STORE

All next week.

H. C. HOLMES.

# BOOSINGER BROS.

Are Sole Agents in East Jordan of the Incomparable Gage Downs justrite corsets



It is really hard for you to appreciate what an advantage it is for you to get right at home these wide world known celebrated Corsets. The leading magazines are sounding their good qualities. Everybody who wants a thoroughly good Corset, genuine and fully warranted in every way will call and see our large stock of the leading Styles—Straight Form, Regular, Girdle, and Waists from 50c to \$1.00.

You can take these Corsets home with you, fit them until fully and thoroughly pleased with them, as satisfaction is absolutely guaranteed. Call and see the new "Justrites" that just came in. Yes, you can take them on approval. We know this will suit you perfectly. We know this because your neighbor is enthusiastic over them.

Our Motto: "Quality First of All."

BOOSINGER BROS.

# Religious Notes

## ON THE RANGE.

Far down the reaches of the broad South-west,  
Where prairie grasses yield perennial store,  
Cool night winds lull the ranger to his rest,  
When summer days are o'er.

Beside the tethered horse, near to the herd  
That now reclines in heaped, ungainly case,  
He spreads his blanket; nor forgets a word  
His faithful friend will please.

Here, from the open, looking through the dark,  
At the low-spreading vast star-pointed dome,The lights seem closer as he learns to mark  
The way that leads him home.

And then he, trusting, sleeps; and earth and sky  
Hold man and beast in strengthening embrace,  
While all the holy promises on high  
Flame softly on his face.

Thus, as he feels recurring nights descend,  
The herder comes to live in lone content,  
Conscious that thoughts which guide him  
To the end  
Are stars from heaven sent.

## What Is Sin?

Definition of the Word  
by Dr. Lyman Abbott

What is sin? It is not mere immaturity and imperfection. It is not rawness or crudeness. A green apple is not the same as an apple with a worm at the core. A small boy is not the same as a wicked man. He may be, and sometimes is, a more uncomfortable companion, but he is not the same. The evil of sin can never be cured by growth. It is something very different from imperfection and immaturity.

Sin is not ignorance, and ignorance is not sin. Ignorance may help to promote sin; sin may produce ignorance; but no mere intellectual error whatever is a sin. Sin is not predicable to the intellect in so far as the intellect can be separated from the rest of the moral nature.

Sin is not good in the making. Mr. Beecher is credited with having said that the only fall is a fall upward. That is not sound philosophy. Every fall is a fall downward. Temptation is good in the making, but sin is not. No man comes to manhood except through temptation. Jesus Christ came through no other course. The bridge, before it can be passed over safely, must be tried and tested. This trial is necessary for its future use, but it is not necessary that the bridge shall break down to make it useful. Sin is not being tempted; it is breaking down under temptation.

Sin is always in the will. The Apostle James defines it as transgression of the law, or, as it might be translated, lawlessness. Sin is lawlessness. We are living in a world of moral order; not mere ignorance of

it, but wilful ignorance of it, the setting of it aside, the discarding and disregarding of it. That is always sin. We understand that when we are on the side of moral order. The mother has no doubt that the child sins when the child violates the moral order of the family as embodied in the commands of the mother. We understand that the criminal who sets himself against the moral order of society, as interpreted by the law of the land is a sinner, because he is setting himself against our will and against the moral order as our will interprets it. But any man who discards, violates, disregards or sets himself against the divine order, the moral order that underlies all human government, sinning is setting one's own will against the divine will. It is said of Jesus Christ, as though it were said by him, Lo! I come to do the will of God. Sin is coming to do, not God's will, but our own will.

Wherever that spirit of the disregard of the moral order enters, it poisons and corrupts. It is an old story. You do not have to go to the Bible for its interpretation. The Greeks understood it. It is the underlying factor of all the tragedy of the world. Disregard of the moral order always brings tragedy. The moral law of the family is love; husband loving wife, wife loving husband; parents loving children, children loving parents. Obey this, and we have heaven on earth. Disregard that moral order of love, let the father be intemperate, let each be greedy, let either be passionate and disregard the interest of others and we have hell on earth.

## How Ye Shall Know Them

Short Sermon by the Late  
Dr. George H. Hepworth

Ye shall know them by their fruits.—St. Matthew, vii., 16.

If we wish to get at the man who hides inside of the man and find whether he is well tempered steel or only poor iron, we must listen to his actions rather than his speech.

Talking is a good deal easier than doing, and one naturally paints a fair picture when describing himself. But if you look at the cold facts of a man's daily life you see at a glance whether he is saint or sinner, for deeds have a habit of telling the truth without favoritism.

And it is unsafe to depend on what is called death-bed repentance, which is well enough in its way, because it is better than no repentance at all, but a very poor substitute for an honest life. I do not believe you can have God's approval by simply saying you are sorry for what you have done when the time comes that you can have your own way no longer. It is wiser to look at things in the strong light of common sense, and refuse to do wrong rather than do it and then see that you have made a mistake.

What I call religion, therefore, is rather a serious thing. You cannot do as you please in any such world as this. There is a law which will not be blinked out of sight. Neither can it be bribed to look on you more favorably than on others. Build on sand, and the house falls; build on a rock, and stands. A child once asked me if two and two always make four. I answered "Yes, my son, and if you never forget that fact you will be saved many a reed."

Religion must not be mistaken for a frothy sentimentalism which operates in some magical way to swing the pearly gate wide open. On the contrary it is sturdy, muscular and athletic, giving you in the autumn the result of your labor in the spring and summer. Its purpose is to educate and to develop your soul that you will be happy and contented in whatever planet you find yourself, because you have earned the right to be contented and happy.

Religion is not primarily an emotion, but rather a thought, a conviction, a faith. It is like a bridge which is new to you. You try it doubtfully at first, not knowing whether it will bear your weight or not. But the further you go the more you trust it, and at last you feel sure that it will conduct you to the other shore. There are many things in religion which we do not understand, some which puzzle us very greatly. But the things we see clearly lead us to have confidence even when we cannot see at all. I do not understand the mariner's compass, but experience teaches me to put implicit faith in it even in the storm and tempest.

But some one will remind me that men and women have led the purest lives and still repudiated Christianity. I know of a marble quarry which

would be very valuable were it not for the iron rust which has percolated through it. Nevertheless I have seen several large blocks of marble from that quarry which were as white as December snow. The quarry, however, will not pay for the working.

Christianity is a series of the highest possible thoughts, and we have learned that noble thoughts make noble lives. The thought of God, of immortality, of duty, of obedience to law, are creative thoughts. They cannot enter your guest chamber without making the whole household radiant. The sun shines in every life where these thoughts dwell. The natural fruitage of faith in this is a harvest rich in good grain, and, on the other hand, the natural fruitage of doubt is discontent. The farmer who prefers poor seed to good is not wise, and why should he choose the lesser good rather than the greater?

Religion brings peace, resignation, happiness. Therefore we want it. The Master leads in the smoothest road from earth to heaven. Therefore we follow Him. If religion gives us the grace to live and the grace to die, comfortable in the thought of eternity and reunion, then we call for it as we call for food when we are hungry.—George H. Hepworth.

### Trust.

Life's highest, hardest lesson is trust. When we have learned that, blessed are we. Happiness comes when we have what pleases us, but blessedness—deeper and deeper than happiness—comes when we rejoice in what we have, being confident that God's goodness is in it all. God never hangs a scarf of cloud up in the sky but he drapes it beautifully; God never strikes a harp amongst the fir-trees with the fingers of the wind, but he does so harmoniously; and a life—God never so places or tunes it but that beautiful and harmonious possibilities are there. Our lesson is to have eyes that see, and ears that hear, and a heart that understands this wonderful working of our God.

### The Bright Side.

Any person who sees the whole world going wrong is doubtless looking out from a perverted medium or gazing at some counterfeit. Look not into a muddy pool to see the sun when in all his glory he shines in the sky. Think pleasant thoughts; speak cheerful words; look on the bright side of things. The darkest cloud has a silver lining. "Night brings out the stars." God and the universe want to make you happy.

Ninety per cent of the 128,000,000 people of the Russian empire are farmers. Nine of the eighty-eight United States senators were born between 1820 and 1830.

## Of Value to Nurses

Medicine-Dispensing Device  
Will Prevent Accidents

For administering medicine to a patient, especially one too ill to be served by means of a spoon or where a definite quantity of fluid is re-



Adjustable to Size of Dose.

quently to be given, the device shown in the drawing may prove particularly useful. It comprises both cork and medicine dropper, and is capable of adjustment to vary the quantity of fluid to the required amount.

The rubber bulb has its lower walls thickened and an opening is provided for the insertion of the glass tube. The interior wall of the opening is molded with a thread to co-operate with a corresponding thread on the head of the tube. The upper end of the tube extends into the bulb to serve as an abutment or stop to limit the depression of the bulb. By twisting the tube to the right or left, while the bulb is held rigid, the distance between the abutment and top of the bulb may be diminished or increased accordingly. If a definite amount of fluid is required the tube is first properly adjusted, so that the expansion of the end of the bulb after contraction will induce the right quantity of medicine into the tube, discharging it as soon as a second depression of the bulb takes place.

By adapting the device to be kept in the bottle containing the medicine it not only serves as a stopper, but also keeps the dropper clean and free from dust and the contaminating air of the sick room. Harris Connor of Philadelphia Pa. is the inventor.

## Coolness in Summer

Prof. Willis L. Moore's Machine  
Will Be a Great Boon  
tomarily used in producing freezing

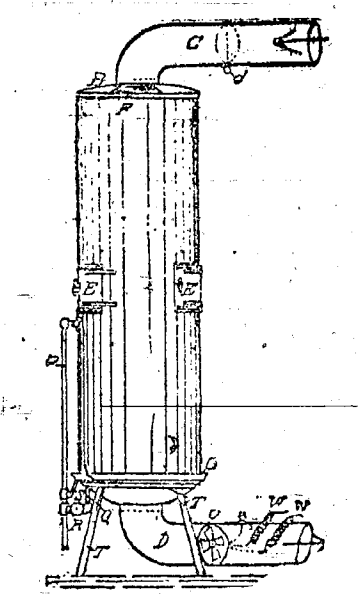
Prof. Willis L. Moore, chief of the United States weather bureau, has invented a machine for cooling buildings in hot weather. It promises to be a great boon to sweltering humanity, and is not an expensive apparatus.

The air enters through a tube or pipe, which extends from a room to the exterior of the building and begins to freeze when it reaches the center of the cylinder (E). From E to G the air becomes steadily colder, and is coldest when it is discharged.

The cylinder is eight feet high and two and one-half feet in diameter. It is capable of taking and discharging 200 cubic feet of air a minute. The air which it discharges is free from dust and moisture and is at a temperature of 28 to 30 degrees.

This machine has a capacity of cooling about 20,000 cubic feet of space during the hottest weather. It is filled with an ingredient and needs to be charged only once a day.

The machine will keep the temperature at 60 degrees when the thermometer marks up to 100. The apparatus works automatically, and operates on the principle of gravity. The machine has been patented in this country. No chemicals con-

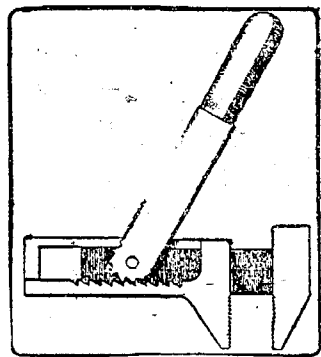


Moore's Air Cooler. mixtures are contained in the machine.

## Pipe and Nut Wrench

Invention That is Handy  
and Easy of Operation

The convenience of a wrench with a simple jaw operating mechanism and rapid means of adjustment in any of its several positions is understood by



Lever Controls Movement of the Jaws.

those who have occasion to use this tool frequently in their work. The one shown in the accompanying illustra-

tion seems to have special advantages in this direction, as its parts are few in number and extremely easy of operation. The loose jaw is limited in its movement by the length of the slot in the top of the bar which carries the jaw, and by slipping the pivot pin from its seat the two jaws and controlling lever can be separated. As will be seen, the inner end of the lever is provided with a series of teeth, which engage the teeth of a rack in the bottom of the slotted arm of the loose jaw. By tilting the lever upward and over toward the front end of the slot the loose jaw is free to slide back and forth, and when adjusted in position to fit any nut the reverse movement of the lever tightens the jaw, by the engagement of the teeth with the rack. As soon as the lever is seated in the slotted arm it affords a firm handle for turning the nut. As the faces of the jaws are corrugated they afford a strong clamp such as is essential in a pipe wrench. William J. Quinn, of Caranac, N. Y., is the inventor.

## Elements of the Air

How Scientists Found What  
Atmosphere is Composed Of

The first rude shock to the prevailing ideas concerning the atmosphere was given in 1774, when Priestley discovered in it the very active element, oxygen. Two years later he added to this the passive element, nitrogen, and the two main constituents of the invisible air became captives of science. To these new elements the old idea clung for a time. Oxygen was named by its discoverer dephlogisticated air. It lacked phlogiston the fabled fire element, and sought it with eager appetite in whatever it touched. Nitrogen was called phlogisticated air. It was believed to be saturated with phlogiston and, therefore, fatal to flame. While oxygen combined briskly with all the elements, nitrogen refused to combine at all except under

great provocation. Though intimately mingled in the atmosphere, these elements were as unlike in character as two substances well could be.

No long time passed before a third substance was found in the atmosphere, this time not a chemical element, but the compound gas, carbonic acid. While not great in quantity it proved to be indispensable in quality, since all the world of living things is dependent upon it for existence. Inimical as it is, when in large quantity, to animal life, without it there could be no life at all, and the earth would be a dead and barren expanse. For the plant world gains from this gas its foundation element of carbon, and is thus enabled to lay up those stores of food upon which the animal world depends.—Lippencott's Magazine.

## Purify Vitiated Air

Two French Scientists  
Have Devised Method

Two French scientists have discovered a way in which to purify vitiated air. They place sodium-bi-oxide in water, and the result is that the compound decomposes at once, throwing off the oxygen into the air and leaving the oxide of sodium in the water. If the operation be carried on in a room which is poorly ventilated, the

supply of oxygen is being constantly renewed and at the same time the carbonic acid gas which is exhaled from the lungs of the people in the room is absorbed by the oxide of sodium, forming bi-carbonate of soda. The discovery should be very important for crowded offices and other places where it is difficult to get pure air.

## "Horse Bicycle" Now

A young man of Minnesota has just patented a "horse bicycle," that is to say, he has devised an arrangement whereby the bicycle may be ridden in the ordinary manner, and also quickly changed so that the rider will

enjoy a backward and forward canter similar to that of a horse. Those who have ridden on the new machine say that the canter motion is most delightful and exhilarating. The machine is to be placed on the market.

## REED'S FEE TOO MODEST.

Ex-Speaker Evinces a Trait Little  
Characteristic of Lawyers.

A man of national reputation had occasion some months ago to employ the services of Mr. Thomas B. Reed in a case before the United States Supreme court. He met the ex-speaker in New York and after concluding the arrangements for presenting the case for the corporation which he represented, said to him:

"And now, Mr. Reed, I should like to pay you a retaining fee at once."

"Oh, never mind that now," was the reply; "wait until I think it over, and I shall write to you."

The man was in Washington when he received Mr. Reed's letter. The ex-speaker began by saying that he was "a young fellow in the law business," and was "afraid of charging too much," and concluded by saying that if \$1,000 wasn't too high he might send that amount. The rest of the letter was written in Mr. Reed's characteristic style of droll humor.

"I wouldn't have balked for a moment at paying a fee of \$25,000," said the corporation man, in telling of it afterward, "but I drew a check and wrote a letter about like this:

"Dear Mr. Reed: If the young fellows in the profession are going to be such bears in the market, how are the older ones going to make a living? I have taken the liberty of lamping your bill by inclosing a check for \$2,500."

The next morning the man received the following telegram:

"Washington, D. C.—You are altogether too good for this world."  
"T. B. Reed."

Mr. Reed won the case for the corporation.—Saturday Evening Post.

## CRUDE FARMING IN JAPAN.

Still Agriculture is a Very Old Science in the Land.

Although Japanese methods of farming appear crude enough to Americans and Europeans, it is well to remember that agriculture is a very old science in the land of the Mikado. It was introduced there 2,700 years before Christ by an emperor who was afterward deified as god of the crops, in recognition of his great services to the people.

The soil had been cultivated in an inferior way before that time, but this enterprising ruler saw the needs of better methods. He taught the peasants by his own example, plowing a small plot of ground and sowing it with five most important cereals. In the course of a few years every hillside and valley in Japan was smiling ready for harvest.

This was accomplished, too, in spite of difficulties. The soil of Japan is naturally of very poor quality. The entire country is of volcanic formation, and only one-twelfth of the land is flat enough for farming. The farms of to-day are divided into very small sections, each hardly larger than a potato patch, but every inch is cultivated. The implements are crude.

After being plowed, the soil is loosened with a long-handled spade, and is then ready for the planting. The sickle used in harvesting is little larger than a curved bread knife.

## No Petrified Songs There.

Representative Lacey, who is chairman of the committee on public lands, was recently urging the passage of his bill to make a national park of the petrified forest in Arizona, and telling the House that this tract was one of the wonders of the world, when Representative Robinson interrupted him.

"May I ask," said the Indiana representative, "if this is the forest where the petrified birds sing petrified songs as they perch on the petrified branches of petrified trees—the one where the petrified fish are swimming in petrified streams; where the petrified buffalo is seen suspended in the petrified atmosphere having tried to jump across the canon, and having been petrified in transit and still hangs there because the force of gravitation is petrified, too?"

"O, no," replied Mr. Lacey, "that is in the Yellowstone. There are no petrified songs in this forest; all the songs are up to date."—Washington Times.

## Violet Glass as Cancer Cure.

An expensive electrical apparatus which is known as an actinote has just been placed in the New York Flower hospital, said to be the first complete instrument of the kind permanently set up in an American hospital. By its operation it is hoped to make a thorough test of the theory that the powerfully concentrated chemical, or actinic, rays of violet-colored light possess distinctly curative properties in cases of cancer and tuberculosis. To the patient the operation is an entirely painless one, and its advocates claim for it that it has none of the objectionable features that often attend the application of the Roentgen rays to sensitive portions of the human body.

## How Peerages Die Out.

The recent death of Lord Wantage affords a curious example of how peerages die out. He was the first and last of the line, though the title was not conferred upon him in 1885 with any idea of its being only a life peerage, for he was a very wealthy man. Lord Wantage had no children. There has been a great deal of talk lately about model saloons that are run by peers, but it was not generally known that Lord Wantage was the first peer to run an establishment of this kind. He started a model inn in Arlington long before the rise of the Gotherburg system, and gave the profits to local charities.

God reads our character in our prayers.

## POULTRY

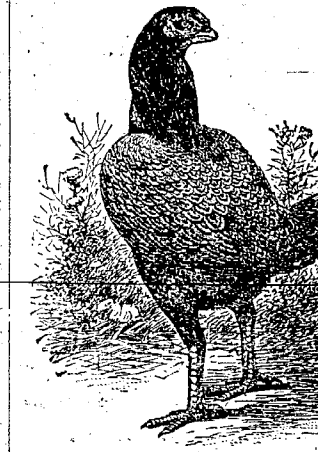


Place for the Incubator.

Under most circumstances a small building out of doors is the best place in which to locate the incubator during the time it is to be in operation. This place is necessary as a safeguard against fire. There might be times when it would be more advantageously located in the house were it not for the danger from fire. The objection to an outer building, however, lies in the fact that the temperature is very changeable unless the building is exceptionally well built. Where a good many chicks are to be raised or where several incubators are to be kept in service for some months at a time a building constructed partly below ground is best. We have seen such houses that had been constructed at a moderate cost. The lower walls went five or six feet below the surface of the ground, and consisted of concrete to the thickness of a foot or more. In such cases the floor was of concrete and the second floor of boards was only a short distance above the ground. The upper portion of such building can be used for the storage of food and the like. The lower part, in which are placed the incubators, can be kept at a very even temperature. The cellar of the residence is hardly the place for incubators, on account of the dampness of the cellars as ordinarily constructed, and the danger of fires above mentioned.

## Cornish and Indian Games.

The Indian Game has many fine qualities to recommend it to the breeder, and for many years past has been one of the most popular of fowls. In plumage the male is green-black without penciling; the wings, chestnut, wit, bay and metallic black wing-bar; the feathers of the neck hackle are short and hard, green-black, with delicate crimson-brown shafts. The plumage of the hen is very difficult to ob-



Cornish Indian Game hen.

tain in accord with the standard, and should be a combination of nut-brown and green-black throughout, green predominating. Along the breastbones of both male and female the feathers part and allow the skin to show just at or above the upper part of the keel-bone. This is a distinctive feature of the breed, and shows from the time the chicks shed the down.

## Strength of Ancestry.

To have a strong breed of fowls we must have birds bred up from strong ancestors. In our present knowledge of the different breeds we cannot tell just what the comparisons between the different breeds are in this respect. Doubtless as time goes on we will have tests to discover these relative facts. There is a strong impression that one breed is much stronger than another breed, but we have no definite data to back up these rather vague impressions. In a small way we can tell something about the strength of ancestry in individual strains. Thus, if we have had in our flocks rather weak birds and have permitted them to reproduce themselves and have seen the same weakness in their progeny we know that the proper strength is lacking for the development of a proper strain of valuable birds. The best we can do is to watch these birds and weed them out of the flock. If we cure a sick bird, that bird should never again be permitted to lay eggs for hatching purposes. The very fact that she has been sick makes it probable that she lacks in hardness.

## Turkeys with Cramped Feet.

From Farmers' Review: My young turkeys have cramped feet. Can you tell me the cause and remedy for it?—A Subscriber. Doubtless the cause is the cold and damp weather we have been having. Perhaps the poult has been permitted to lie in damp places and have thus become afflicted with something after the nature of rheumatism. We have had chicks affected that way by the causes named. In case of chicks we have found that taking them into the house where it was warm and dry insured a cure in a few days. Doubtless the same will be true of the poults.

## Feeding Chicks.

From Farmers' Review: After chicks are hatched I do not feed them anything for 36 hours nor do I give them any water. After that I feed and water them. I feed and water four times a day while they are under five and six weeks of age. After that I feed three times a day. I have used this method for the last two years, and find it the best I ever tried.—Mrs. E. I. Reynolds, La Porto County, Indiana.



# A WARRIOR BOLD.

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

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## CHAPTER XII.

### Waylaid By the Ogre.

This spirited way of doing things struck Charlie as just about right.

It suited his own aggressive nature, always bent upon carrying the war into the enemy's country and striking quick blows.

"That's kind of you, Artemus," he said, immediately, "and I shall be only too pleased to meet the captain."

Fate decreed that they should meet Capt. Brand as they sauntered toward the exit.

Both gave him a cold bow.

It was no more nor less than he was accustomed to from these friends of Arline, and yet he looked after them suspiciously.

Ah! had he but dreamed of whither they were bound, and for what purpose, the ogre would have considered that the case called for something beyond suspicion.

"Keep an eye on him, Artemus," said Charlie.

"Well, rather. It would precipitate matters if he chanced to see us meet the original ghost, if we may so term Capt. Brand."

But apparently the ogre had awakened to the fact that he was assailed by a thirteenth which would not be denied, for the last they saw of him he was heading in a bee line for the barroom.

Once clear of the hotel, the two friends turned along the avenue.

Artemus knew where he was going; this was his old stamping ground, over which he had ranged for years, always searching for that will-o'-the-wisp which until now had eluded his grasp—a sensation that would take the theater-going public by storm, and make his reputation at a bound.

So he led Charlie at length into a public house, where many men came and went, where silver and cut glass gleamed upon the buffet back of the bar, and tables invited a social chat.

Before they reached a distant table, Charlie had located his man; it was easy enough after he had points given to him.

Nor was Artemus an iota out of the way in his rough-and-ready diagnosis of the man's character.

Charlie saw he had been a bluff, genial sailor, and these years of wild life on the Sahara, with the wandering tribes of nomads into whose hands he had fallen, had not eradicated these predominant traits.

Warnily he shook the hand of the wanderer.

Eye looked into eye and read there the nature of the man back of it.

And Capt. Brand was thanking heaven mentally that his child had been beloved by one whom he recognized in his soul to be nature's nobleman.

"Naturally so," said Charlie.

"Can't you guess?"

"Too tired to make the effort to think, besides, I'm not good at conundrums."

"Ha! ha! this is a conundrum sure enough—I consider all girls' puzzles."

"Then it is about—hm—your daughter?"

"About sweet Arline, sure enough. As a fond parent I am, of course, solicitous concerning her future, and especially since she will in due time wish to give up the obedience she has so willingly shown toward my authority, and assume the sacred relation of wife toward some bright young man. That solicitude, my dear Stuart, brings me to a critical moment in my career—brings me in contact with you."

Charlie pretended to be dense; he even assumed surprise and perplexity.

"How can your future concern me, Capt. Brand?" he asked.

"Ah, you are disposed to be humorous," my lad. Or perhaps you wish to conceal your confusion under a brave exterior. Very good; every man to his taste, and I am ready to meet you fairly. Now let us reach an understanding."

"I am quite agreeable," cheerfully.

The returned exile rubbed his hands together, and now hope forced a smile upon his face.

"I will say this, Stuart, that of all the boys who have come courting my sweet girl I don't know of anyone I would rather have for a son-in-law than yourself," remarked the astute captain, soberly.

"Ah, thanks, awfully."

"Of course, I'm concerned about her welfare, her future happiness. What fond papa would not be interested?" "I have been studying you, young man, when you little dreamed your fate was being decided, held in the hollow of my hand, so to speak."

"What conclusions did you reach?" asked Charlie, calmly lighting a fresh weed from the old cigar.

"I made up my mind that you were a very clever, clear-sighted, reasonable fellow; that my child could be safe in your hands, and would never regret having transferred her liberty."

"That was very good of you," smiling.

"And I finally concluded that the time had arrived, subject to a condition when I might give over my charge forever—when Arline would no longer be subject to my parental authority, for you know she has been a very dutiful daughter."

"You mention a condition, sir?"

"Yes, only one."

"May I ask what it concerns?"

Capt. Brand smiled broadly.

though well aware that this was not his right name—Capt. Brand had evidently made up his mind that the time had come for a plain understanding, with this young fellow who courted Arline.

He had fortified himself for the interview with various potatoes calculated, according to his way of thinking, to put courage into a man.

So he had kept watch, waiting for Stuart to appear.

And doubtless his particular thirst needed attention at frequent intervals.

Charlie saw at a glance the man was hardy himself, as usual, when the liquor was in the wit went out.

He might have preferred avoiding the interview if given his choice, since no good could come of it save to let this man understand they were deadly foes; but Brand intercepted him, and appeared to be decidedly in earnest.

Charlie knew no reason why he should run away. He believed he could give the fellow as good as he sent, a Roland for an Oliver, and perhaps find a chance to pick up some information.

It occurred to Charlie at that moment how much of truth there might be in the old saying to the effect that "whom the gods would destroy they first make mad."

Capt. Brand exhibited a fair sample of it; he was not only mad, but slightly inebriated; not enough to interfere with his utterance, but to muddle his wits a bit, and render him incautious.

Of a truth, whisky has ere this, played the deuce with the most wonderful plans that were ever conceived in the minds of men.

Charlie could not refuse the horny palm offered to him. It had served its owner many a good turn, and also brought him into much trouble.

"I want to see you, Stuart—very important—couldn't wait till morning. Come this way, if you please. Know it's late, but won't detain you long. Must get it off my mind."

So Charlie, obliging always, went with him.

Brand had his eye on a couple of chairs in a corner where they would be isolated.

What he had to say was of a private nature, and admitted of no eavesdropper, nor would it have been safe for any curious person to have loitered near while he was in this chaotic condition of mind.

Prudence does not ally itself with the indulgence in strong drink.

"Ah," said the other, dropping into a seat, with the air of a weary man, fairly well loaded, "this is something like comfort, Stuart. I've learned, in my long and wearisome exile, the value of taking it easy while you may. Trouble flies fast enough as it is. By the way, excuse me, but I quite neglected to ask you to join me in having something."

"Thanks, I should have declined anyway."

"Then no harm done. Now, of course, you wonder what I've buttonholed you for."

"Naturally so."

"Can't you guess?"

"Too tired to make the effort to think, besides, I'm not good at conundrums."

"Ha! ha! this is a conundrum sure enough—I consider all girls' puzzles."

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Capt. Brand smiled broadly.

"Myself and my future support," he said.

The cat was out of the bag.

Capt. Brand desired to make terms with the man whom destiny had appointed to be his successor.

Charlie felt the deepest disgust for so base a wretch, and determined to bait him as the treader does the maddened bull.

"Let me see, do I understand just what you mean? You now receive a certain allowance from your daughter, which she has willingly given you as a pledge of her affection. This you fear may be stopped should she marry?"

"Yes, yes; you have it down very pat."

"And believing that I have at least a fair chance to secure her consent to be my wife, you are desirous of entering into some specific arrangement with me whereby this allowance may be continued during your lifetime."

"That is it, exactly; you could not have hit it better had you thought the whole thing out."

Charlie's manner gave him great hopes that he had found a ready dupe.

"Now, be perfectly frank, captain—are you fully satisfied with the amount?"

"Well, there's a point I wanted to put before you. There are times when, truth to tell, I have thought the dear child, or course, unconsciously, was treating me shabbily. Twice the amount would put me on Easy street, and I'm sure she wouldn't miss it at all."

The glow of avarice was in his face—his eyes snapped eagerly, and Charlie could see his fingers working as though in imagination they already clutched the golden prize.

"Ah! twice the amount would satisfy you, then, captain?" Charlie queried, softly.

"I am sure of it. And on my part, I would agree to use all the influence I possess in order to make her yours forever. Think of it, my hearty—that sweet girl is worth any sacrifice. There are men, doubtless, who would quadruple the annuity if they could secure so rich a prize; but, sir, my conscientious scruples stand in the way. Above all things, I must see her happy."

Charlie was secretly amused—it was as good as a play to him.

"A laudable ambition for a fond parent, I am sure. And the curiosity I entertained regarding the limit of your desires has been most amply satisfied."

"Curiosity! Do I understand you aright, sir? Do you mean to—er—imply that you had no other motive in making such rigid and searching inquiries into the sacred feelings of a parent's heart? Curiosity, the devil!" he snorted.

"It is a cool word, but it covers the case, so let it pass."

"Perhaps—er—my terms have been a little bit too high, and it might be possible for us to affect a compromise."

"Oh, no—not a bit too high! Indeed, five times as much would not be considered excessive if you could deliver the goods."

"You doubt my ability?" eagerly.

"I know it for an actual certainty." As he looked squarely into the captain's bold eyes, that now fell before his gaze.

"I can prove my power over the girl. I will influence her to turn coldly from you; when next we talk terms, my price will be double what I ask now. There are others, Mr. Charlie Stuart, who aspire to secure what you have snatched."

"What of the fine sense of honor that compels you to consider your daughter's happiness?" tauntingly.

"Bah! mere words, and you know it."

"What of that wonderful sense of intuition which warned you I was the man appointed by Destiny to watch over your daughter's future—and yours?"

(To be continued.)

## MACHINE MADE TORCHON LACE.

Austrian Invention Imitates Hand-Made Product.

Some fair imitations of hand-made lace are already manufactured by machinery. A recent invention by an Austrian named Mattsch, renders it possible to reproduce one more variety, known as torchon lace. The real article is moderately coarse but pretty lace and is used on garments which it is desirable to put through a laundry.

Her Mattsch, after being associated with the lace industry in Vienna and inventing a machine which did not give satisfactory results, went to Nottingham, England, where he perfected the model in 1899. It was then necessary to make the jacquards for each pattern that it was desirable to produce. This part of the work was performed upon the inventor's return to Vienna. Hitherto it has been necessary to have a separate machine for each design. With the Mattsch machine it is only necessary to substitute one jacquard for another, as in weaving cloth.

The inventor does not intend to organize a company to make lace, says the New York Tribune, or even the production of more machines. He has already put nearly \$100,000 into his experiments and is now looking for a company to buy his rights. The Nottingham lace manufacturers profess not to be disturbed by the prospect of competition and says that the Mattsch machine will injure French manufacturers chiefly. In Vienna the papers think that a new era in lace making is ahead.

In reasonable weather the seasoning often comes high.

## LACK OF CONSISTENCY.

Pleasure Driving Tabooed, but Whisky Plentiful on Sunday.

The jewel of consistency is about as rare in Scotland as in other lands, it would seem. As a case in point, J. Fred Burns, of St. Louis, at the Grand hotel, yesterday related an experience of his while staying in the country district of Scotland. "I was putting up," he said, "at a small country house, kept by a woman, a typical Scot, religiously pious, so it turned out. When the first Sabbath came around I decided I would have a drive, so I asked my landlady if she would accommodate me with a team. She threw up her hands in horror, informing me in a dialect that I could not produce for you even if I were in a golf suit, that it was impious to go driving on the Sabbath; she would not allow me the use of her team. There seemed no way for it, but I should go to the kirk with my landlady and a crowd of villagers. After the service we returned to the inn, minister and all (by the way, he was not little). When the house was reached the landlady led the way in by a door that I had not before entered. I went in with the rest, and when we were inside I was treated to the spectacle of my pious landlady dealing out Scotch whisky to all hands, including the minister. I told her there seemed to be more than one way to serve the Lord on the Sabbath day, but she shot passed over her head."—New York Tribune.

## A Great Piece of Railroad Work.

With the completion of work on the western division, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway Company will have practically a new double track main line through the State of Iowa. For several years an enormous work has been going on and millions of dollars have been expended in reducing grades, taking out curves, building double track and putting in new steel bridges.

## Saved the Baby.

New Providence, Iowa, July 7th.—Little Helen Moon, the three-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Moon of this place, had a narrow escape from death.

Her mother noticed she seemed to be very clumsy and complained when she was rocked. Her limbs and face were bloated badly.

A doctor was summoned but she got no better. He said she had Kidney Trouble in the worst form.

Two other doctors were called in and they agreed that there was very little, if any, hope. She was bloated all over, her eyes being completely closed and her abdomen bloated until it was purple.

They bought six boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and she commenced to improve at once. She had used nine boxes before the Dropsy was all gone. The treatment was continued and now she is as well as ever.

Dodd's Kidney Pills certainly saved the little one's life.

## If Leo Lives One Year.

It is pointed out that if Leo XIII is spared to see the year 1903, that year will be to him one of quite exceptional interest, a veritable "annus mirabilis." As everybody knows it will be his silver jubilee of papacy (elected Pope, February 20, 1878) but more than that it will also be his golden jubilee as cardinal (proclaimed by Pius IX in the Consistory of December 19, 1853) and his diamond jubilee of episcopacy (preconized Archbishop of Damietta by Gregory XVI on January 27, 1843, and consecrated February 19). Such a triple jubilee, if His Holiness lives to celebrate it will probably be unique in history.—London Tablet.

## Homeseekers' Excursions.

Great Northern Railway sells homeseekers' tickets, St. Paul or Minneapolis, to all points West, including Montana and Washington, on the first and third Tuesdays of July, August, September and October, 1902. Rate, one fare for the round trip. Information from all ticket agents, or F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul.

## Practical Philanthropy.

I have heard of a woman in a country town, says a correspondent, who every morning and night fills a bucket with fresh water and stands it at the gate of her little wayside house. Her idea is to give vagrant dogs a drink, and a mighty good idea it is, for along the road travel many teams and they are seldom unaccompanied by a dog of some sort. In hot weather the canine's distress was often noticed by the Samaritan, and she has adopted this measure for alleviating some poor fellow's thirst, because, as she says, "There are no drinking fountains for dogs in this neighborhood."

## Homeseekers' Tickets to the West.

Homeseekers can buy excursion tickets via the Great Northern Railway to points in Manitoba, Montana, Washington and the West, at about one fare for the round trip, on first and third Tuesdays of July, August, September and October. Tickets and information from all Railway Ticket Agents, or F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul.

## Tartars of 2,000 Years Ago Preserved Only the Thumb and Toe Nails of their Dead.

Hall's Catarrh Cure Is a constitutional cure. Price, 75c.

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

## GOOD HOUSEKEEPERS

Use the best. That's why they buy Red Cross Ball Blue. At leading grocers, 5 cents.

The Chinese wall is said to have been built to keep out invaders B. C. 800.

# MEDICAL EXAMINER

Of the United States Treasury Recommends Pe-ru-na.

## The Women Also Recommend Pe-ru-na.

Miss Blanch Gray, 174 Alabama street, Memphis, Tenn., a society woman of Memphis, writes:

"To a society woman whose nervous force is often taxed to the utmost from lack of rest and irregular meals I know of nothing which is of so much benefit as Pe-ru-na. I took it a few months ago when I felt my strength giving away, and it soon made itself manifest in giving me new strength and health."—Miss Blanch Gray.

Mrs. A. Schneider, 2409 Thirty-seventh Place, Chicago, Ill., writes:

"After taking several remedies without result, I began last year to take your valuable remedy, Pe-ru-na. I was a complete wreck. Had palpitation of the heart, cold hands and feet, female weakness, no appetite, trembling, sinking feeling nearly all the time. You said I was suffering from systemic catarrh, and I believe that I received your help in the nick of time. I followed your directions carefully and can say to-day that I am well again. I cannot thank you enough for my cure."

Pe-ru-na cures catarrh wherever located. Pe-ru-na is not a guess nor an experiment—it is an absolute scientific certainty. Pe-ru-na has no substitutes—no rivals. Insist upon having Pe-ru-na.

A free book written by Dr. Hartman on the subject of catarrh in its different phases and stages, will be sent free to any address by the Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Catarrh is a systemic disease curable only by systemic treatment. A remedy that cures catarrh must aim directly at the depressed nerve centers. This is what Pe-ru-na does.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Pe-ru-na, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

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



Dr. Llewellyn Jordan.

DR. LLEWELLYN JORDAN, Medical Examiner of the U. S. Treasury Department, graduate of Columbia College, and who served three years at West Point, has the following to say of Pe-ru-na:

"Allow me to express my gratitude to you for the benefit derived from your wonderful remedy. One short month has brought forth a vast change and I now consider myself a well man after months of suffering. Fellow sufferers, Pe-ru-na will cure you."

Pe-ru-na immediately invigorates the nerve centers which give vitality to the mucous membranes. Then catarrh disappears. Then catarrh is permanently cured.

## Round Trip Homeseekers' Excursions to the West.

The Great Northern Railway sells homeseekers' tickets to Manitoba, Montana, Washington and all points in the West, on first and third Tuesdays of July, August, September and October, at rate of about one fare for the round trip. Information from all ticket agents, or F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul.

"Little Red Riding Hood" was written by Charles Perrault, a French author, who published it in 1697—May Ladies' Home Journal.

One of the godlike things of this world is the invention done to human worth by the hearts of men.—CARLE.

If we will faithfully plow and plant and cultivate, God will see to it that we do not have to live on husks.

## Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Price 25c.

The devil will consent to your keeping nine of the commandments if you are willing to break the tenth.

Strength comes from believing that the water in which a wooden ring has been dipped will cure weak eyes.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. King's Great Nerve Restorer. Sent for FREE \$2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. B. King, Ltd., 201 Ave. Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Physicians declare that the spotted eyes they are making the oculists rich, so much do they injure the sight.

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

"Hello, Charlie! Moustache cut off? I see. What did you have that done for?" "Fifteen cents."

## DON'T SPOIL YOUR CLOTHES.

Use Red Cross Ball Blue and keep them white as snow. All grocers, 5c a package.

A man never loses money on fast horses. It is the slow ones that drive him to the free-lunch counter.

Do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has cured you for coughs and colds.—John P. Boyer, Terrell Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1902.

Every good man's life is a living prayer that God's kingdom may come.

The first known sculptures and paintings were made in Egypt B. C. 2100.

## WILSON'S WIZARD OIL

FOR RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, AND ALL PAINFUL AFFECTIONS.

Clears the Complexion. 132 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. Brunette. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters are sold everywhere in liquid or tablets at 25c. Henry, Johnson & Lord, Prop's, Burlington, Vt.

## "YOUR MONEY IS NO GOOD"

and will be refunded to you if after using half a bottle of

## THE FAMOUS

WATER JOHNSON'S 6088

RHEUMATISM and BLOOD CURE

Can not be satisfied with results. This is our guarantee, which goes with every bottle.

For sale by first-class druggists or direct from manufacturer, W. J. Johnson Co., 151 E. 6th St., St. Paul, Minn.

When answering Ads. please mention this paper

## PISO'S CURE FOR

CONSUMPTION

## WE WANT YOUR TRADE

You can buy us at wholesale prices and save money.

Our 1,000-page catalogue tells the story. We will send it upon receipt of 15 cents. Your neighbors trade with us—why not you?

Montgomery Ward & Co. CHICAGO

The house that tells the truth.

## DENSION JOHN W. MORRIS

Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension System.

# East Jordan Company's Store.

## The People's Store

Is making July business interesting to all concerned.

We are closing out our Summer Goods at prices that will create a demand for them.

3,000 yds. of Wash Dress Goods Material, Your choice, per yard, 5c.

2,000 yds. of Lawns and Gingham, Your choice, per yard, 7c.

2,500 yds. of Printed Novelties, per yard, 6c.

60 Sun Bonnets, worth 20c, 25c, 30c., Your choice for 15c.

1 lot of Colored Shirt Waists To Close Out at 1-4 Off

1 lot of Men's and Boys' Pants, To Close Out at 1-4 Off

1 lot Women's and Misses' Hats, To Close Out at 1-4 Off

1 lot of Men's and Boys' Sweaters, To Close Out at 1-4 Off

## SHOES

One Lot

In Men's, Women's and Children's sizes, to close out quickly, will go

At 1/4 to 1/2 Off.

Time will not allow us to name all of our bargains offered this month. Call in and see for yourselves.

## A New Idea,

And one of Interest to Many

100 premiums given away during remainder of July.

No 1. 75c value with every \$5.00 purchase.

No 2. 50c. value with every \$3.00 purchase.

Here is your opportunity and please DON'T FORGET IT.

Watch our South Window.

EAST JORDAN LUMBER CO.

Jos. O. GLENN, President. W. L. FRENCH, Vice President.  
GEO. G. GLENN, Cashier.

### State Bank of East Jordan.

CAPITAL, \$20,000.00 SURPLUS, \$809.94.

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.

DIRECTORS—JOS. O. GLENN. W. L. FRENCH. WM. P. PORTER.  
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 Governor— Aaron T. Bliss, of Saginaw.  
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. Wildey, of Van Buren.  
For Superintendent of Public Instruction— Delos A. Fall, of Calhoun.  
For Members State Board of Education— 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.

#### Cattle Raising in Michigan.

The cowboy may soon be as characteristic of Michigan as the log runner used to be. Cattle raising is becoming a great industry in this state and those who are going into it are doing so on thousand-acre lines. The recent sale of 3,000 acres of land in Ottawa county is an instance of the progress being made in converting waste, cut over and farming land into pasture for cattle. There are several large cattle farms in Wexford, Osceola and other northern counties and in the upper lands hundreds of acres of land are being converted into pasture. The time may come when the country will look to Michigan in place of Texas for its beef. We certainly have enough land for the purpose and it is cheap, the climate is favorable, the grass is rich in quality and abundant, and the facilities for marketing the stock are as good as could be desired.

The cattle farms being established are in many instances being stocked with blooded cattle, and this should suggest that attention should be given to dairy products as well as to beef. There is no reason why Michigan should not rank with Wisconsin as a producer of butter and cheese. This state is as favorably situated, and the conditions are as favorable and under skillful management the business should be as profitable.—Ludington Record-Appeal.

#### 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.

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.

#### CHESTONIA.

J. H. Kocher finished his haying Thursday.

Levi Myers was in East Jordan on business Thursday.

Fine weather for crops and they are looking exceptionally well.

J. H. Hatfield, of Barkerville, is helping J. H. Kocher with his haying. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, of Barkerville, were trading in Chestonia Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Spurlock and two sons were callers at Chestonia last Saturday.

Lots of sidewalk building in this place, in fact, every house in town has a new walk.

L. Button, of Finkton, was in town Thursday looking for a girl to work for his family.

O. S. Pelton has returned to Chestonia, being no longer in the employ of the Detroit & Charlevoix railroad.

German Button, the postmaster of Finkton, is very sick and is in danger of losing his sight from an ulcer back of the eyeball.

Frank Swatosh is working night and day almost getting out ties and farming. If Frank does not quit working so hard he will be an old man before his time.

We understand there is a movement on foot to move the postoffice to East Chestonia. Well, let them move it. With our six mails a day nothing less than a third class office will do this place.

*E. W. Grover*

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.

#### 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.

## Hair Falls

"I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor to stop my hair from falling. One-half a bottle cured me."  
J. C. Baxter, Braidwood, Ill.

Ayer's Hair Vigor is certainly the most economical preparation of its kind on the market. A little of it goes a long way. It doesn't take much of it to stop falling of the hair, make the hair grow, and restore color to gray hair.

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 \$1.00 PER YEAR



LOVEDAYS  
HARDWARE

Seasonable Goods of Reliable Make.

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

W. A. Loveday & Co.

LOVEDAYS  
HARDWARE

Personal Mention.

L. F. Cleveland, of Petoskey, was in town Wednesday.

Rev. James G. Inglis, of Petoskey, was in town Monday.

W. H. Lanway was in Ellsworth on business Thursday afternoon.

Wm. Eastcott and daughters, of Atwood, were in town Friday.

Atty. E. N. Clink was in Charlevoix on business Wednesday afternoon.

Dr. S. B. Foster returned Monday evening from a week spent in Chicago.

W. A. Loveday was in Petoskey on business Wednesday afternoon and evening.

Miss Stella Atwood, of Ludington, is the guest of her friend Miss Edythe Fortune.

Mrs. W. J. Palmer was called to Hillsdale Tuesday by the serious illness of her mother.

Miss Jennie Zoulek is in attendance at the Y. P. S. C. E. State Convention at Ludington this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Grant Whitmore, of Oxford, Mich., are guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Palmiter.

Mrs. Kate Baldwin left Monday morning for an extended visit with her daughter, Mrs. I. E. McGowan.

Miss Myrtle Snushall, of Traverse City, arrived Thursday evening and is the guest of her friend, Mrs. Mary Gillett.

Alden Bartlett was at Charlevoix Thursday and is to-day doing Alba, Deward and Frederic posting bills for the Odd Fellows' celebration.

Sam'l McCalmon takes his son Chas. to Petoskey to-day where he will undergo an operation which the doctors deem necessary to save his life.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Gilmartin, of Bayshore, were in town Wednesday looking after their building which was so badly damaged by fire Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Palmiter and their guests, Mr. and Mrs. Whitmore visited Petoskey, Harbor Springs and Bay View Monday afternoon and evening.

Garfield Myers, who has been in the employ of the Bridge Hardware Co. for several years, has severed his connection with that firm and departed Wednesday for Charlevoix, where he has accepted a position making repairs on slot machines, etc.

Mr. Nicholas Vandenberg, of Muskegon county and Mrs. Sebra Swartout, of this place, were married Saturday evening at the home of William Wooden on Stone's Addition. Spuire D. E. Clement performed the ceremony.

The single men and married men played a championship game of baseball Friday afternoon. The score was twenty-three to something in favor of the single men when the official scorekeeper's pencil wore out.

Bills are out announcing a wrestling match to be held at the East Jordan Opera House to-morrow (Saturday) evening between Jos. H. Maddock and Wm. McCrea. Maddock weighs 186 lbs., his opponent being four pounds heavier and both are in the pink of condition. An admission of 50 cents will be charged.

Carpenters have been at work this week making repairs at the Town Hall. The old front steps which were always difficult to ascend and had rotted so that they were positively dangerous, have been replaced by others of an improved and more modern pattern.

Bishop Gillespie of the State Board of Corrections and Charities was in town Thursday and went out to inspect the Poor Farm. He informs us that the house is well planned and the wants of the seven inmates carefully attended to. Beds clean and well kept, the food excellent. He says that better laundry arrangements should be made but that the greatest need was for some sort of adequate fire protection of which at present there is none. He expressed himself that the institution and its management were a credit to the county.

Annual School Report.

Annual Report of School District No. Five, South Arm Township, Charlevoix county, Michigan, for the year ending July 1st, 1902.

July 1, 1901, balance on hand \$2,218.10

Amount voted to be raised, \$4,800, return tax \$128.61

received from tax voted, 4,667.30

Delinquent taxes 130.22

Primary interest, 1,115.85

Wood, 211.04

Foreign tuition, 78.15

Disbursements:

Teachers', Superintendent's & Janitor's salary, \$2,738.00

Bonds and interest, 600.75

Incidentals, 418.30

Insurance, 187.63

Wood, 137.68

Director's Salary, 30.00

Water, 11.00

Balance on hand, 3,205.25

\$8,425.35 \$8,425.25

A. B. NICHOLAS, Director.

Mrs. M. E. Heston returned last week from an extended visit in the east where she spent the past winter.

Jordan River Lodge No. 360, I. O. F. will install officers Friday evening. Every member is requested to be present.

A new telephone booth has placed in the Commercial Hotel for the benefit of the traveling public and is known as pay station No. 4.

L. C. Madison was in Boyne Falls and Boyne City Monday on business and incidentally telling them all about the good time the Odd Fellows are going to have here next month.

Dr. C. A. Sweet has added a very handsome and serviceable steel operating table to his office equipment. It made in white enamel and is easily adjusted to meet every requirement.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Porter accompanied by their daughter Mary, arrived home from Oberlin, Ohio, Friday evening. The latter is recovering slowly from a severe run of typhoid fever.

Mrs. John M. Kenny and daughter Maggie went to Petoskey Friday to spend a few days with Mr. and Mrs. John M. Kelly. They returned Monday and Mr. and Mrs. Kelly accompanied them.

The camping party consisting of Messrs. W. A. Renard, D. F. Clement J. A. Boosinger, G. G. Glenn and Wm. Harrington returned from their trip to the Pigeon river Friday evening. They found the fishing in that stream so good that they did not go on to the Black river as they had intended. Two hundred trout, all of them fine specimens, were brought home and four hundred more went to satisfy the hunger engendered by their open air outing.

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.

Hillsdale college is entering upon its fiftieth year and the trustees have taken steps to celebrate on July 4th, 1903, the semi-centennial stone. Dr. Edmund B. Fairhead, the president of the college 50 years ago and orator at the laying of the corner stone, still survives, and is expected to participate in the festivities.

STOPS THE COUGH AND WORKS OFF THE COOLD.

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. PHOEBE DUFORD.

Don't be persuaded into buying something 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.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Groves' signature is on each box. 25c.

IRON TON.

The resorts are filled with our summer visitors and the village is a lively place these days. Our excellent facilities for boating put to good use.

Tuesday evening a very pleasant reception was given Rev. Banister and family in the Assembly Hall, he having lately taken charge of the Congregational church work here. Our summer visitors who are almost a part of our congregation, joined with us and with their aid a very interesting program was rendered. Upon Rev. Banister and family leaving for home they were led up to a large bank of flowers and were invited to take them home an examine the roots, which were buried in large baskets. The roots were valuable.

**At Wiesman's**

You will find many articles suitable for the Babies, 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 50c. 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. Neckties 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.

**Prescriptions Compounded**

The Doctor's Prescription

needs to be filled with care and pure Drugs. He expects it when he prescribes Our Prescription Department

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 to 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 Baggies and P. & O. Agricultural Implements. See our Beet Cultivator.

BREVITIES

Miss Lulu Dodge, of Charlevoix, was in town Wednesday.

Warne's pharmacy is being brightened with a fresh coat of paint.

The Singer Sewing Machine is the best. Try it. E. A. LEWIS.

J. C. Sweet, of Charlevoix, was in town Wednesday and Thursday.

Lee Lanway is spending a few days with his uncle Walter Chamberlain.

J. C. Brown, of Hamilton, Ont., is the guest of his brother G. G. Brown and family.

The Gun Club had their trap removed to the new location near the ball grounds Tuesday.

Flossie Sheldon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lon Sheldon is very ill with typhoid malarial fever.

Traffic Manager E. J. Crossman, of the East Jordan & Southern R. R., is in Detroit on business.

John Mullard and Fred Fallis were called to Canada Monday by the death of a sister of the former.

Mrs. Thos. Shapton and daughter of Barnard, are spending a few days with John Shapton's family at this place.

Wm. Taylor is tearing his house to a coat of paint which makes it the most attractive of any on that street.

Mrs. Austin Bartlett returned from Leiland Wednesday where she had been spending several days with friends.

While fishing up the Jordan river Wednesday, J. J. Gage had the misfortune to get poisoned about his face and neck.

Messrs. Chas. Brabant and Dan Goodman with their families are enjoying a week's outing camping out up the Jordan river.

Col. Prince, of Alpena, recruiting officer for the Union Life Guards has been in town the past week working in the interests of that order.

TAKEN UP—A Red Heifer that came to my place six miles north of East Jordan about June 15th. Owner can have animal by identifying it and paying costs. DAVID GAUNT.

Mrs. Newcomer, of Memphis, who has been visiting her cousin Mrs. E. A. Ashley for several weeks, departed Tuesday morning for her home. Mrs. Ashley accompanied her as far as Frederic.

When you awake in the morning feeling like the end of a misspent life, your mouth full of fir and your soul full of regrets, take Rocky Mountain Tea. Great medicine. Warne's Pharmacy.

The Clayman Theatre Company will be in East Jordan the entire week commencing Monday, August 4th. They have no medicines to sell this year, but are carrying a first class repertoire company, giving a performance under canvas that is well spoken of wherever they have been.

A very sad drowning accident occurred at Ellsworth Thursday afternoon. A young man named Elzinga with a companion were bathing at the mouth of Dick Orr's creek and where the latter empties into the river a deep pool is formed. Elzinga inadvertently got into this hole and being unable to swim was drowned. His companion made every effort to save him but he too, was unable to swim and would have been drowned but for the assistance of a small boy.

W. H. Lanway made a business trip to Boyne Falls Tuesday.

There was no quorum at the adjourned Council meeting Monday evening.

The East Jordan Second Nine go to Boyne City to-morrow to play a game of base ball.

J. B. Palmiter has had a cement walk laid around his premises at the corner of State and Fourth Streets.

The engine which is to drive the machinery in the East Jordan Lumber Co.'s new shingle mill arrived this week.

Wm. Spencer has a fine specimen of the bittern family in a cage at Loveday & Co.'s hardware. He captured it at the head of the lake.

The Northwestern Association I. O. O. F. have this week put up some handsome three-sheet posters advertising their meeting here in August.

Work on the new wells at the water-works which had been suspended for several days on account of lack of material, was resumed Thursday.

W. H. Lanway now sports a team of light drivers which he purchased recently from Highway Commissioner Gallup, of Chandler township.

Dr. Sweet removed a tumor from Thos. Cottrell's back on Friday last. The operation was very successful and Thos. expects to go to work again the first of the week.

The steamer Pilgrim broke her shaft when near Charlevoix Saturday morning and has been laid up at that place for repairs. The steamer Cryslar has been taking her place on the evening trip.

**\$20,000.00**

To loan at reasonable rates on Farm and Village property. Enquire of A. B. NICHOLAS, 12-14 Office over Bank of East Jordan.

FOR SALE—My 8-room residence on 3d St., lots 9 and 10, blk. 9; has good well, large cistern, 16x18 plastered cellar, wood house, ice house and fine shade trees. Address, C. G. Lewis, Boyne, Mich.

H. A. Kimball believes in keeping abreast with the times and has this week fitted his tontorial parlors with a handsome new outfit made in quarter sawed golden oak with polished brass trimmings, marble top and large French plate mirrors.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Madison were driving Thursday evening behind the pair of spirited colts. Coming down Main street the horses became frightened and attempted to run scaring Mrs. Madison and she jumped from the buggy when opposite E. A. Gibson's place and was badly shaken up but fortunately did not sustain any serious injury. Mr. Madison soon had the horses under control.

A Brooklyn minister sent a series of questions over the United States to find out the qualifications of the "Ideal Young Woman" as she exists in the minds of the young men of the country. All said she must be a Christian 13 per cent, said she might use slang, all said she should not use profanity, nor drink wine, 12 per cent, said she might dance and play cards and all agreed that a knowledge of housekeeping was a desirable quality. On the question of coeducation 70 per cent, said she should be educated in a mixed school.

**IN CUBA**

where it is hot all the year round

**Scott's Emulsion**

sells better than any where else in the world. So don't stop taking it in summer, or you will lose what you have gained.

Send for a free sample. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 409-415 East Street, New York, N. Y. and all druggists.



Turning water on those Jersey anarchists is cruel if not unusual.

With Mark Twain the degree of LL. D. means doctor of liberal laughter.

Milwaukee's Bishop picked out tobacco for denunciation, not what made the city famous.

If England wants a new navy, Uncle Sam is in excellent shape to submit plans and estimates.

We always like to see the barkeeper at the front door; it is, a sign he is not busy.—Arlinson Globe.

Numbers of young persons who want to be angels are achieving their ambition by rocking rowboats.

Great Britain wants new markets. This is a pity, since we want them, too, and are cut after them.

When all the school children are turned loose long-suffering bachelors may agitate for a monument to Herod.

Herr Most is going to spend a year at Sing Sing. The only regret is that he cannot take all his followers with him.

One of the curious freaks of nature is found in the fact that seventeen-year locust matures in about thirty minutes.

Russell Sage has gone back to business much cheered by the knowledge that he saved carfare during his recent illness.

The news that John W. Gates "made light of his million dollar bet" is not exactly reassuring to the other fellow.

The new King of Saxony is 70 years old. There seems to be one place left where the boys aren't getting all the good jobs.

They are having trouble in Venezuela again. The people down there must have returned from their summer vacations.

Kaiser Wilhelm wants the comic papers to quit poking fun at him. In return the papers ought to require the kaiser to quit making speeches.

An Ohio court has decided that diamonds are not wearing apparel. Ladies contemplating a pilgrimage to the bankruptcy court should take notice.

Herbert Spencer is shocked at what he calls the "rebarbarization" of the world. He has evidently been studying the newspaper accounts of college hazings.

A Kansas girl says that nothing makes her so mad as to have a grasshopper crawl up and down her back just as her lover has come to the proposing point.

The man who invented the roll-top desk died yesterday; but the man who comes down to the office without his keys is still doing business at various old stands.

A Colorado girl has declined to marry a man because he is wealthy. Here is vindication for Senator Dilliver, who says the poor are the only ones who have a chance.

New Jersey business men who have organized a vigilance committee to drive out the anarchists should be careful not to adopt methods made unpopular by the latter.

The troubles of the Kansas farmers are proverbial. Generally it's a drought or insects cutting the crops. But this time it is a lack of hands to harvest the wheat.

Young King Alfonso's troubles are only beginning. He has now to go out and look for a wife and there are at least a dozen different persons who are to decide just whom he must marry.

An eastern physician says that members of his profession can be bribed and that "they will do a lot for money." Here is a man who knows he has his price and does not wish to be selfish about it.

Young Mr. Rockefeller is now talking to his Sunday school class about the folly of striving for gold. It certainly is foolish to wear one's life out that way if you can get a father to do the work for you.

Reginald Vanderbilt did not receive a diploma with his class at Yale because he missed one of his examinations. This incident proves that even a young millionaire may have a few troubles money cannot avert.

Young Teddy Roosevelt has received a prize at Grotton for punctuality. There is nothing more worthy of a prize than that same punctuality, as any man who has ever agreed to meet his wife at a given time and place will admit.

The news that King Alfonso's mother has advertised for bids for a daughter-in-law causes the sad realization that the youthful ruler of Spain is denied the autoerotic flirtation privileges enjoyed by the summer resort young man.

# Trouble with Sows

We recently received an interesting letter from a farmer who had been having trouble from his sows aborting their pigs. He gave a lengthy account of the way in which he managed and fed his sows and how careful he was to keep them well supplied with charcoal, ashes, sulphur, salt and coal. At the end of the letter he remembered something and said "It cannot be due to irritation from lice, for I washed the sows well with kerosene before they aborted." A little learning is a dangerous thing. It is a fact that kerosene will kill lice effectively, but it is as much a fact that it will almost surely make sows abort. This does not hold good as regards the tar-product sheep dips, which are advertised for the purpose in our columns. They may be safely used and even if the animals drink some of the wash it will not poison them, but on the contrary help to rid them of worms. Another man complained of abortion among his sows and then told us that he had been extra good to his stock and had fed them generously a condition powder to keep away sickness. Investigation showed that the powder referred to contained a large quantity of sulphate of iron (copperas) and this, as any veterinarian could have told him, would be sure to cause abortion, as it does in the case of pregnant mares. This shows the truth of what we have been trying to impress upon the minds of our readers to the effect that "dopes" are often more dangerous than the ailments it is hoped they will ward off. On general principles it is poor policy to give medicine of any sort to pregnant animals unless absolutely necessary, and then only the simplest drugs should be used. To illustrate further the bad results which may follow the use of drugs for pregnant animals we may cite the case of a number of cows which were being fitted for dairy show purposes and which being liable to go down with milk fever on account of their high condition were given successive doses of tincture of aconite with the idea of keeping away a fevered condition. The result was that some of them aborted and others came near aborting until it was learned from a veterinarian that aconite will cause abortion. Another trouble that bothers owners of sows is mammitis or inflammation of the mammary glands (tudders). We think from what we have observed that this trouble is often brought on by allowing newly farrowed sows to lie upon cold ground in spring or occupy beds that are not kept clean and dry. It may also be caused by feeding too much grain immediately after pigging. The first step when a sow is seen to have an inflamed udder is to take away all food and give a four ounce dose of epsom salts in warm water. After this has operated freely ten grain doses of saltpeter may be given with good results three times daily. At the same time it is necessary to bathe the udders with hot water and then rub them well with camphorated oil twice daily. If there is great pain in the affected parts belladonna ointment will be found excellent and fluid extract of poke root may be given internally along with the saltpeter in drachm doses three times daily. Again, we sometimes find that sows with large litters suddenly lose the use of their hind legs, but continue to eat fairly well. In such cases it is usual to find that the sows have been fed corn without much or any exercise, and have accordingly become fat and weak. Change the food and prevent the trouble by feeding bran and middlings rather than corn to pregnant sows and have them take plenty of exercise daily both before and after farrowing. Where a sow is seen to have jerkings of the muscles and a wobbling gait that is due to too much suckling by a lusty litter the first thing is to wean the pigs. After this has been done, give the sow a physic and if she is quite excited or nervous she may have a dose of tincture of opium or chloral hydrate under the directions of a veterinarian. The latter trouble is termed parturient eclampsia, and it is well to understand that it is due to excessive suckling by a large litter before the sow is mature or strong. When pigs scour physic the sow and feed her very lightly for some time. The trouble is due to indigestion caused by too much rich milk from the heavily fed sow.

show in 1904. It will be a good idea for breeders and exhibitors to become familiar with it now.

As for the Kansas City show will be computed from Sept. 1st. It is the intention of the management of the Poland China end of this show to have four days' sale, and it is the desire for as many of the best breeders of the United States to participate in this sale as possible.

As it is absolutely necessary to know by the middle of July who will be the contributors, so that catalogues and other printed matter may be gotten out in time, I request that those contemplating making a consignment communicate with me at once, so that entries may be closed up as soon as possible.

This will be a "first come, first served" proposition, and those who delay writing may be cut out, should the entries run as high as they did last year, and promise to do this year. There will be in attendance at this show and sale breeders from all parts of the country, and it cannot be figured otherwise than that good prices will be obtained for good stock, which is the only kind that will be admitted to the show.

Three thousand dollars will be hung up for Poland Chinas in the regular list and the specials. The specials will be distributed over the prize list adopted in order that exhibitors will not have to fit up more hogs.

It devolves upon the breeders of Poland Chinas themselves to make their favorite breed excel at this show and sale. Begin to prepare for it now, if it is to be the great event that it should be.—Frank D. Winn, Mastin, Kansas, Secretary Poland Chinas.

# Briefs on Stable Construction

Cow stables must, or should be, well lighted. Light is a germ destroyer. It used to be thought that light was an unnecessary article in a cow stable in winter and that warmth was conserved without windows. We have now come to see that light not only destroys disease, but it also keeps down dampness and adds warmth.

Drainage is a thing that is frequently neglected in the construction of a stable. The plot of ground under the barn is permitted to accumulate moisture and to lose none of it except through overflow. This wet ground under the stable is a fruitful source of development for certain germs. The ground should be so well-drained that the ground under the stable will be always dry. Moreover the barnyard should be thoroughly drained, not only by digging a ditch to carry off the surface water, but also by the drains laid three feet under the ground and quite close. The result of such drains is to render the ground porous and enable the liquids to pass quickly into the earth.

A cow stable should be well-constructed if the builder has money to put into it. If he is so poor that he must for a few years use any kind of a makeshift, there is of course no room for argument. But for the man that has enough money to build his stable as it should be built it is otherwise. Careful planning and careful construction of this important building will pay well in the long run. The well-constructed stable will be erected on a well-drained lot and on perfect foundations, into which stone, brick or concrete will largely enter. The best kind of cement will be used in the construction of feeding floors, troughs and platforms.

We see that a dairyman says that cow stalls should have board floors. We doubt if this is good advice in this day of expensive lumber and cheap concrete. The boards will rot out in a few years and are always harboring undesirable germs. The concrete floor once properly constructed, should last for an indefinite period. There is no rotting out. Water can be used on it at any time and it does not have to be dried out afterward. It is being used in the stables of our most advanced dairymen with marked success.

### Sweet Clover.

As a plant for green manuring Prof. S. M. Tracy, formerly of the Mississippi Experiment station, says of it in Farmers' Bulletin 18 of the U. S. Department of Agriculture: "As a restorative crop for yellow loam and white lime lands this plant has no superior, and for black prairie soils it has no equal. The roots are very tough, penetrating the soil to a depth of three or four feet; are quite large, and by their decay at the end of the second year leave the soil with innumerable minute holes which act as drains and loosen the soil, so that the roots of other crops can go deeper and find more abundant supplies of food and bear drought better."

The appearance of sweet clover is a signal that the soil is out of condition. Its mission seems to be to occupy the waste places and neglected spots of the earth and to prepare them for the growth of other plants.—Chas. E. Thorne, Director, Ohio Experiment Station.

Winter dairying affords a good opportunity to market all kinds of grain and roughness to a good advantage by feeding to the cows.

Never allow the cows to be excited by hard driving, abuse, loud talking or unnecessary disturbance.

# BLACKBERRIES IN OKLAHOMA

The frequent failure of raspberry and strawberry plants to make a good growth and produce fruit increases the amount of importance attached to blackberries, says a bulletin of the Oklahoma Experiment Station. This crop pays on almost all kinds of soils in Oklahoma. It does best on the sandy loams and when well cultivated makes a very rank growth. The Early Harvest, Snyder and Kitkatanny are all doing well at the experiment station. The Dallas, Lawton and Minnewaska are gaining favor in some localities. The dry season generally cuts the crop of late berries short. The plants should be set two to four feet apart in rows six to eight feet apart. The plants should be kept in rows and all plants that come up in the cultivated space between the rows should be removed. If the plants are allowed to produce canes at will they will soon form dense matted rows which should not be more than one foot in width at the ground. This will make picking and cultivation easier and give better feeding ground to the plants that are to bear fruit.

The cultivation should begin in the early spring and continue through the summer. Shallow, level cultivation should be used to conserve the moisture. Deep cultivation will cause the plants to sprout in the spaces between the rows and in other ways injure the growth of plants in the rows. The weeds and grass must be kept down with the cultivator and hoe.

Mulching is a good practice on small home patches. The land should be well cultivated in the spring and then the mulch applied. The mulch may consist of old hay or straw that is free from seed, or coarse manure. It should be evenly scattered over the ground about four to six inches deep and remain there until time for cultivation the next spring. It can then be drawn into the rows and after the cultivation be spread over the ground again and more added if necessary. Mulching gives better results, both in growth of vine and production of crop, than the best of cultivation. On test plots fruited in 1901 the Early Harvest blackberry produced a half more fruit on the mulched plot than on the cultivated plot. The Snyder and Kitkatanny each produced three times as much fruit on the mulched plots as on the cultivated plots. Judging from the present condition of the vines the difference between the crops of the mulched and cultivated plots will be much greater this year than last.

Pruning has little or no effect upon fruit production, the pruned plots yielding about the same as those that were not pruned. However, if the vines make a rank growth it is a good plan to top them. This will cause the plants to branch more and be strong and stand better. The old vines should be removed as soon as dead.

# The Young Calf

The great loss of young calves annually might be materially lessened by a little care in their treatment. In the first place it is the most dangerous kind of proceeding to place the new born calf in a dirty, dark, damp pen where its navel cord will come in contact with filth. Put it in a clean, dry, sunny place and wet its navel cord two or three times daily with a solution of half an ounce of corrosive sublimate in a pint of boiling water. If "scours" has been a prevalent disease in the district year after year this will do much to prevent the trouble but it is a good plan as an extra precaution to keep the calf from taking any milk from its dam. It seems that in some cases at least the trouble is in the milk of the dam and we have noticed that where this was the case the cow has been fed on some grain in large quantities but as a rule corn is the only grain that seems to cause the disease. At least we have managed to stop the trouble in several outbreaks by stopping the corn fed to the pregnant cows and substituting bran and ground oats. This year we are hearing of fewer cases of "calf cholera" and the sole cause apparently is lack of food for the pregnant cows. They have been fed more naturally upon hay and fodder with but a little grain and consequently the first milk has not been preternaturally rich and the cause of diarrhoea. It is of little use to give medicine to a calf that comes into the world barely alive and scouring. It is too late to cure a condition which has been induced by causes acting upon the cow and her foetus in utero, prior to parturition. Such cases of scours are, however, born, but a small part of those experienced yearly and it is safe to say that far more are due to errors in feeding of the calf after it has been separated from its dam. The most common cause at this time of the life of the youngster is feeding sour milk or milk from dirty, sour udders. On general principles it may be stated that it is of all importance to feed a calf often and but a small quantity at a time. Where the calf is allowed to become hungry it will take more milk than it is able to properly digest with the result that "white skid" is caused. In such cases the discharges are foul in odor and of a cheesy or curdled consistency showing that milk has

been partially curdled and digested. Constipation often precedes this variety of scours and indicates stoppage of the bowels with curds which at length decompose and come away in foul smelling discharges. At the first symptom of all such conditions the first step should be to give two ounces of castor oil in boiled milk and afterwards regulate the diet very carefully. The calf should have as soon as possible some adjunct to skim or sweet milk and for this purpose wheat flour is excellent and tends to prevent scours. Give at first but a tablespoonful in the usual mess of milk and gradually increase the amount watching, however, not to cause constipation. As the bowels are somewhat likely to become costive where flour alone is used we like to combine with this mixture a little flaxseed jelly made by pouring boiling water upon whole flaxseed and allowing it to cook until, when cold, a jelly is found to have formed. This may be mixed in the milk at the rate of a half cupful three times daily and will keep the bowels in fine condition besides doing much to nourish the calf. Where a hand-fed calf is turned out on grass too early we very often find constipation proves fatal rather than scours. In such cases the first symptom is lack of appetite and weakness and after a time the passages from the bowels are seen to be hard and lumpy. Here, too, the dose of castor oil should be given at once and by means of a large syringe or hose and funnel warm water and glycerine should be thrown into the rectum three times daily until a free passage from the bowels is obtained. It is almost impossible to save a young calf if allowed to go too long without such help when constipation and the next symptom is paralysis followed by death. From what has been said it will be seen that the condition of the passages of a young hand-fed calf are the index of its health or the opposite and must be carefully watched.

# A FARMER'S HOG HOUSE

From Farmers' Review: The hog house should be built 20 feet long, 16 feet wide, with a four-foot aisle running east and west the long way and a four-foot door at each end. It should be five feet to the eaves on the outside. On each side of the aisle there should be two pens eight feet square, with a square door 2 feet 6 inches each way and hung to the top, so as to swing either way. It could then be fastened either up or down, so a pig could go through it either way. The door will always remain shut in cold weather, it can then be fastened up in hot weather and will be out of the way. There should be a door from the pens to the aisle. There could be a stove and a water fountain barrel place in the aisle, so they could heat or water the four pens at once, using the sanitary stock fountain. The barrel can be set overhead in the aisle and near the stovepipe and by using long half-inch gas or water pipes four fountains can be attached—one for each room. The floor can be of what is most convenient. My floors are of concrete. By a little work in the fall and spring a ground floor can be made to suit the purpose very well. The windows, two on each side, are about 2x2.6 and made to slide back. Also a solid wood door is made to shut on the outside of the window. Then make a pen containing two acres with the house in center, and divide this pen into four lots of half acre each. Then you have a house and lots, all on two acres and this will enable you to keep the pig to suit. One can raise 25 pigs with four sows in a house like this that will bring him \$250 or better. Besides, he has a place to get his pigs to ring them or feed them in winter, or he can change his bear to some of the lots to suit the purpose. Keep the sows shut up to keep the pigs from stealing the milk from the other sows. A house like this is almost indispensable to a farmer who makes his hogs pay the bills. I have tried all the different kinds of houses and find that this one is the only one that will fill the bill to my entire satisfaction.

In a subsequent issue, if the editor desires it, I will tell how I care for the sow and pigs and how I feed them. If I write all at once it will be too long to print, as I would have to take short cuts and spoil it all. My object in writing is to put some one on the road to success, as the care and housing are the most important part of success in the hog industry. My past six years' experience in building hog houses has cost me something, which my brother farmers can save, and at the same time get the best hog house there is.—Victor Wiley, Monticue County, Illinois.

The Farmers' Review hopes to hear more from Mr. Wiley. Practical articles are always welcome. We desire also to hear from other breeders on the above and kindred subjects.

One for Bobby. "I understand," said little Bobby, looking up from his lesson and keeping a forefinger temporarily between the pages of his history, "that there is only one man before whom the Czar of Russia must take off his hat." "Why—yes—that's so. Your book tells all about it, eh? Who is it, did you say?" "His hairdresser," said Bobby, getting busy.—N. Y. Times.

# AGRICULTURE

Feed Mills and Windmills. Prof. King of the Wisconsin station has made a study of the effectiveness of various feed mills found on the market, when driven by windmills and gas engines, and of the cost of grinding feed. With one of the most effective combinations of windmill and feed mill the rate of grinding was about 25 bushels per hour with a wind velocity of 31.8 miles, the meal being a little coarser than "medium." Corn and oats were ground at the rate of 410.3 pounds per hour with the wind at 26.43 miles. With a wind velocity of 26.67 miles oats were ground at the rate of about 6.5 bushels per hour, and rye at the rate of 15.35 bushels with the wind 25.35 miles. The rye was ground a little finer than "medium" and the oats a little coarser.

Under Wisconsin conditions there are on the average from October 1 to May 1 of each year 87 days when a man could attend the mill and grind ten hours with a wind velocity not less than 15 miles per hour, and much of the time higher than this. He should therefore be able to grind more than 46 bushels per day and on the average more than 100 bushels per week. The 87 grinding days during the seven months places the grinding days, on the average, more than two per week, and if it is supposed that this is twice too high it would still be possible on the average to take advantage of high winds during the working hours and grind about 50 bushels of corn or 2,500 pounds, per week. Counting the man's time who tends the mill \$1 per day, the cost of grinding would be only about 3 1/2 cents per hundredweight.

### Potato Culture.

It has been ascertained that a soil well supplied with humus or moisture may be conserved even through a severe drought and a fair crop of potatoes produced. The great importance of thorough tillage is recognized, but it has been demonstrated that intensive tillage alone is not sufficient to produce a large yield of potatoes. Intensive tillage may be overdone. During a drought only so much tillage is necessary as shall keep the surface soil loose and thoroughly dry. The drier the surface layer of soil the more slowly will moisture be absorbed by it from the layers of sub-surface soil. Some farmers have adopted the practice of harrowing potato land before the plants appear above the ground. This practice seems to be a wise one and has generally given good results. One experiment station reports that the use of Bordeaux mixture on the potato plants in nearly every case resulted in an increased yield of potatoes, even when blight was not present, and thorough spraying with this material is recommended as a practice to be encouraged. A grower says: "There is no royal road to success with potatoes. Methods of procedure that are applicable at one season must be modified to meet the requirements of another season. Treatment of one soil might be radically wrong when applied to another soil. Success will be attained only by a thorough familiarity with the plant and its habits of growth, and then conditions must be made to meet as completely as possible the requirements of the plant."

### Absorbing Capacity of Grains.

A number of experiments are on record that show the moisture-absorbing capacity of wheat and other grains. The results obtained by Hilgard, of the California experiment station, are perhaps the most striking. He subjected dried grains of different cereals to an atmosphere as nearly saturated as it was possible to make it, the temperature being kept at 64.4 F. Due to the absorption of moisture, oats and barley gained in weight 13.8 and 20.4 per cent respectively in 18 days, and wheat gained 18.8 per cent in 14 days. Absorption progressed very rapidly at first, nearly one-half the total increase in weight taking place during the first 24 hours. In another experiment by this same investigator perfectly dry grain, dried artificially, was exposed to a saturated atmosphere at 64.4 degrees for 18 days, with the result that wheat gained 25 per cent in weight, barley 28.2 per cent, and oats 29.1 per cent. In a third experiment Hilgard kept wheat in an atmosphere prepared to be about as dry as the air at harvest time in the interior valleys of California. The results he obtained led to the belief that wheat cured there in the field at harvest time becomes nearly as dry as it would in an absolutely dry air, and on transporting to a temperate climate may possibly increase 25 per cent, while a gain of from 5 to 15 per cent may be looked for with almost absolute certainty.

### Corn Culture.

From Farmers' Review: In a recent issue of the Farmers' Review I saw an article by Dr. L. M. Ayres, in which he said that the farmer should give his corn crop shallow culture, a wet season and deep cultivation, a dry season; but he does not give the reason for it. I will say: Give deep culture in a wet season to let the water down and warm the ground. In a dry season, give shallow culture, to hold the moisture that is in the ground. That will create a dust mulch, which will draw the water to the surface.—Joseph Blagden, Oklahoma.



# FATE.

High in the spaces of sky  
Reigns inaccessible Fate;  
Yields she to prayer or to cry?  
Answers she—early or late?

Change and rebirth and decay,  
Dawning and darkness and light—  
Creatures they are of a day,  
Lost in a pitiless night.

Men are like children who play  
Unknown by an unknown sea;  
Centuries vanish away,  
She sits—the eternal She.

Nay; but the Gods are afraid  
Of the heavy Mother's nod;  
They are of things that are made,  
She waits—the eternal She.

They have seen dynasties fall  
In ruin of what has been;  
Her no upheavals appal—  
Silent, unmoved and serene.

Silent, unmoved and serene  
Reigns in a world uncreate,  
Elders of God and their Queen,  
Featureless, passionate Fate.  
—W. L. C. in The Fortnightly Interview.

## The Lady of the Valley.

BY JAMES W. KILBURN.  
(Copyright, 1902, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)  
It was yellowing fall weather when I came upon the camp, flanked by a cornfield. A woman, whom I had seen upon the road, sat on a stump smoking. A red shawl was knotted under her arms and earrings protruded from her head handkerchief. She knocked the ashes from her pipe, but her eyes—set deep in a worn face—looked only at the blue line of mountains behind me. I sat upon another stump, and presently she said:

"Will the lady have her fortune told?"  
"The last one you told me did not come true," I replied, and was rewarded by seeing that pipe removed with as much surprise as is compatible with one of her stamp. Her eyes were now dark wells, to be fathomed by no light plummet.

"Tis not always a poor gypsy's fault," she said.  
"You told me I should cross the water and marry a dark man, and I've done neither."

"There is water still there, lady, and the dark men are not all dead!"  
"Twas at Tivoli Fair," I proceeded, "the day the lion got loose and the keeper was hurt." I paused, remembering all that the day had involved. There had been robbery and arrest, and it was said that the gypsies were implicated. The incident had been forgotten, but not the personality of the woman who had interested me. Suddenly the name came to me, given by the woman at Tivoli.

"Daylia Herne! Don't you remember me, Daylia? And the talk we had?" There was a tense contraction of the whole figure, as though some wild, secret thing were roughly awakened from under the frozen coverlid of winter.

"Twas not I," she said impudently. "I never saw Tivoli Fair in all my mortal life. Some other gypsy, lady! But I can tell the lady a better fortune nor that." Knowing that directness is not the route by which such creatures arrive I said: "Perhaps so, but I should like to find Daylia Herne again. Have you ever heard of her?"

She knocked the ashes from her pipe and through the veil of defensiveness there seemed to reap a gleam of longing, the longing of an alien to touch once more the beloved soil.

"I've seen her, lady. Oh, yes! A bad lot, she was!"

"I should like to know what became of her," I persisted.

"Hard to tell what becomes of the likes of her!"

"Do you know where Daylia went after Tivoli Fair?" I asked.  
"Yes, yes, lady! I'm thinking it was the time Daylia died. She took a hard cold and died, Daylia did, and a good riddance she was! Many's the time I've said to her, 'Daylia,



"Will the lady have her fortune told?"  
"mend your ways! But, tchik! There's no use talking to such cattle! Tchik, lady, you can't tell 'em! She was a bad lot!"

"Yet she was a good mother," I said.

"Ay, lady, she had a boy, maybe you mind him, Daylia's boy?"

"Yes, he was a beautiful youth. What became of him when she died?"  
"He went far away, and was well rid of her, I'm thinking!"

"Then you never saw him afterward?" I persisted. She floundered slightly.

"Oh, yes, lady, he come to be a fine man, he did. The finest you ever seen! And to think you mind the boy!"

It was needless to look at her to know the intense, pent eagerness of every line, as she leaned forward, with a hand upon the stump and her eyes devouring my face.

"He had curly hair and beautiful eyes," I said.

"Ay, 'twas surely him," she breathed.

"But I thought him disrespectful to



"Where's Daylia's son?" I asked suddenly.

Daylia, and I feared that he would break her heart some day. She was so good to him.

My companion glanced nervously over her shoulder, and replaced the pipe, with an assumption of bravado. "No, no, lady, she died easy, Daylia did. He was well rid of her, too. He was a fine lad, I tell you!"

I arose and said that I was sorry not to learn more about Daylia. "There was trouble at the Fair that day," I added, "and I feared her son might have been in it." She was on her feet with a spring.

"Who dared tell the lady that lie? It's a lie, a black lie! The boy wasn't there! You tell 'em who says it they lie, lady! Daylia's boy wasn't there!" Her voice raised, and suddenly the tent flap lifted and a young man came out. He showed the remains of beauty, but his face was now sodden with drunken sleep.

"Shut up, there!" he called, "tell the lady's fortune, can't you? Don't mind her, lady, she's a fool!"

"Ay, I'm just a fool, don't mind me, lady! Let the gypsy tell the lady's fortune," she repeated, her gaze following him. "Maybe you haven't a coat now, lady? There's them that'll want coats over her this year."

"No, the coat was for Daylia's boy," I said, as I left her.

I took the road skirted by a woods, and presently there came a crackling of underbrush, the red shawl of the gypsy broke through the leaves, and she stood panting beside me.

"Hold on, lady, stop a bit!" she said, with a hand on her heart. "Lady, if I tell you true where Daylia went afore she—she died, maybe you can get me a man's coat, too. It'll be cold after awhile, and there's them that'll need it bad!"

"Tell me all about Daylia Herne," I said. She lowered her voice and came nearer.

"Twas this way, lady, and you tell it straight to them as said Daylia's boy was there when the robbing was done at Tivoli. He hadn't a mortal thing to do with it, Daylia done it herself! But Daylia, she got caught and locked up for five years for it, and no more'n she ought to've got. That's why she didn't come for the coat, she was locked up in jail, lady, see?"

Perhaps there is a mystery in the air of autumn. At any rate I felt it. I could not then aver that this woman

was Daylia Herne, therefore I told her I should have a coat ready for her the next day if she would come after it.

But the next day she did not appear. The young woman I had seen in the camp came, however, and asked if I were the lady who had professed the old woman a coat.

"Because she won't die easy till she gets it, lady," said she.

I offered to accompany her back to the camp and take the coat. We hastened by way of the cornfield, and when we reached the woods, an old man came out of the tent, smoking.

"She's gone," he said, with a backward jerk of the thumb. The young woman took her baby from the wagon where it lay whimpering, and followed me into the tent. A figure lay upon a straw pallet, under a ragged cover, and the face, now stripped of years by death's serenity, awakened my memory unmistakably.

"Where is Daylia's son?" I asked, suddenly. The young woman started and stared at me.

"La, lady, how'd you ever know her?" she said. I explained to her, and while walking the baby back and forth, she said: "It can't do her no harm now, nor him neither. She was so fierce about being known lest the law'd get him. The law don't want to be bothered with Jack Herne no more'n we do, I guess. He was around here yesterday getting all he could out of her; 'twas him made her heart get so bad. She wanted that coat for him. You see, Daylia was sort of cousin to pap, and she come and nursed us all through fever last year. Oh, she was the good sort! But a fool about that there son of hers. My man drove him off last night and told him if he ever shows his face here again we'll give him up for the robbing at Tivoli Fair that time. Did you mind that time, lady? 'Twas the time he tossed the lions and got up a robbery, all-himself. Oh, he was a whelp! And Daylia Herne, she got him away and let herself be caught, vowing she'd done it, and got herself locked up for five years for it. Daylia Herne locked up five mortal years for stealing, and pap, he's known her to keep a whole camp straight in her time by being so straight herself. Why, she hated stealing like sin, and wouldn't eat stole food, Daylia wouldn't. Since she come out of jail she's hid away, feared lest she'd disgrace him—Daylia Herne disgrace the likes of him!"

Afterwards I went my way marveling over the mysteries that are held from our solving—especially the divine and tragic mystery of motherhood.

## HER IDEA OF CHAMOIS.

Servant Used Dinner Material Which to Wash Windows.

There is a prominent doctor in Germantown who is busy telling a little joke on himself, says the Philadelphia Telegraph. It appears that he employed an Irish servant, who had just arrived from the "ould sod." Starting out one morning, he noticed his office windows were rather dirty, and calling Bridget he instructed her to clean them before he returned. At the same time he told her that he would step and purchase a new chamois skin and send it home, and with this she was to clean the windows. After he had gone his rounds he returned to his office. Glancing at the windows he found them thickly streaked with grease. He called Bridget and the following colloquy took place:

"Bridget, didn't I tell you to clean the windows?"

"Yes, sor."

"And didn't I tell you to use the new chamois?"

"Yes, sor."

"Well, did you use it?"

"Sure, I did, sor!"

"Let me see the chamois," said the doctor, and Bridget promptly brought it. Then for the first time he learned that his wife had left the house a half hour before he did in the morning and had sent home some tripe. The doctor declines to say what happened to the chamois skin.

## Died on Devil's Island.

Only the other day there died on Devil's Island, the French convict settlement off Cayenne, the man who invented and patented the telegraphic system now universally adopted in France, and known as the multiple transmission system. Victor Nimault, twenty years ago, was an electrical employe of the French telegraphic service. In 1871 he discovered and legally protected a system of multiple transmission, on which he had been busied for years. Almost coincidentally a M. Baudot (not an official) invented a somewhat similar apparatus. This M. Baudot, being a personal friend of M. Raynaud, the director of the telegraphic department, found favor with that gentleman, and the Baudot system was finally accepted and universally adopted as the better of the two. Victor Nimault brought action against M. Baudot and M. Raynaud, and after losing lawsuit after lawsuit, fired at and mortally wounded M. Raynaud. The unhappy inventor was tried, sentenced to imprisonment for life, and in due course was sent out to Cayenne. Twenty years having elapsed, he was recently pardoned by President Loubet. A subscription made by his friends in France led by the same boat which took out his pardon. But it arrived too late, for Victor Nimault, who had been ill for some time, died the day before port was made. The irony of it all is that poor Nimault's system has been in use in France for many years now; for, after he was sentenced, it was found to be preferable to the one adopted and approved by Raynaud, the then director of the telegraphic department.



These are the stories of his Lordship the Snake as related in my presence by four reputable citizens whose words are as good as their bond, says a writer in the Philadelphia Times. These tales of adventure comprise the output of a single summer.



"Like a Rubber Hose Whirling." would be on the ground, while other parts were in the air, and there was a strange undulation all around the circle.

"It was," said Mr. Cosgrove "just like a rubber hose whirling around in the grass. We went a little closer, utterly at a loss as to what it could mean. When within a hundred feet we stopped, and could see that the ring was larger in some places than in others. It was moving so fast, however, that we could make nothing of it. We watched for fully ten minutes, at the end of which time the motion grew slower and slower, and finally ceased. We then saw, to our amazement, that eight or nine blacksnakes had been joined together, the tail of the one being twisted about the neck of the one following it."

"When they ceased motion," added Mr. Cosgrove, "my man picked up a rock and hurled it at the snake nearest us. All of a sudden all heads were up in the air, and a lot of ugly looking eyes were gazing at us. I suggested a retreat, but my man said he was not afraid and moved nearer to them."

"Suddenly three of the largest started at him, two more came toward me, and the rest remained still. I ran, while Jim climbed on a high stump, in a hurry. The two ceased following me and went back, and in a few moments the whole line of them were circling about the stump. I told Jim to be quiet while I ran to the house for my shotgun."

"One of the snakes came to the fence and kept watch of me, and when I came back with the gun he dropped to the ground, ran back to the others, gave them a signal, and the whole gang made for the thicket."

The second story reached me from the lips of Mr. Calkins the engineer. He tells a queer incident of his life, while engineer of a freight train on the Lake Shore railroad, stating that a young man who secured a position as brakeman on his train had suffered severely from the bites of a huge blacksnake.

It was on the night run of Calkins' freight train from Toledo to Cleveland. The weather was bad, the night



Struck Him in the Face. was as black as Egyptian darkness, and the rain fell freely at intervals. Calkins pulled up his train at a watering tank near a heavy piece of woodland. The train stopped for ten minutes, and soon after it started again was rushing down a steep grade at a terrific rate of speed.

The engineer whistled down brakes, and the new brakeman who was in the caboose of the train, clambered upon the car and started along the

train to tighten up the brakes. He rushed over the roofs of the rear cars, which were wet and slippery, and succeeded in putting on the brakes of each car. When he reached the fourth car from the rear he balanced himself and prepared to tighten the brake. As he grasped what he thought was the brake something struck him in the face, knocking him down upon the roof of the car and nearly hurling him from the train.

He was thunderstruck at the strange blow that had felled him, and for a moment clung to the roof of the car, terrorstricken and speechless. After recovering his self-possession he ventured to the car again, and as he was about to take hold of the brake again heard a hissing noise. For a moment he hesitated, and then, thinking the startling noise came from the engine, he grasped the top of the brake again with both hands. The next instant he jumped into the air and gave a yell of pain.

The train was instantly stopped, and the engineer and fireman, rushing back, found him reclining on the roof of the car, moaning as if suffering from intense pain. It seems that he thought was the brake was nothing else than a huge blacksnake, fifteen or eighteen feet in length, that had coiled itself up on the end of the car in such a manner that he mistook the terrible reptile for the brake. He was badly bitten in three places on the hands and arms and suffering terribly.

The snake began unwinding itself as soon as the train stopped, and, sliding off the car, soon disappeared in a thicket at the side of the track. The brakeman was taken to his home, remedies were applied, and he was soon in a fair way to recovery. Engineer Calkins says this is the first instance of the kind on record.

The third story was told me by Mr. Fenton, the peddler, and it is a very remarkable story which is vouched for by several gentlemen of the greatest veracity. It seems that the 7-year-old daughter of Mr. Mr. Golding, a farmer living on the edge of the Great Tamarack Swamp, disappeared from her home. A dozen men were sent out in search of her, and after many hours she was re-



"Wrapped His Tail Around My Arm." turned to the arms of her agonized parents by Mr. Fenton, the peddler, who related the following remarkable facts:

"The child wandered away from home at 8 o'clock in the afternoon in search of the cow, and, unable to find it, endeavored to make her way out of the swamp. In doing so she missed the direction, and, night coming on, she was compelled to lie down and sleep at the foot of a large hickory tree. All the next day she wandered helplessly about, and at night slept in a place similar to the one of the night before."

The rest of the story is best told in her own words:

"As I was sitting on a log, crying, in the morning a great big blacksnake crawled out of a bush and, raising its head, looked at me. I was awfully scared, but did not dare to run or scream. The snake came close to me, and I did not dare to move for fear. It looked straight at me a while, and then, turning around, wrapped its tail around my right arm and started off."

"I held back, but it pulled so hard I had to go. The snake kept on over bushes and across logs for a long time holding on to my arm all the while so hard that it hurt me. We went a long ways, and finally came to a path and followed that right out of the woods. After a while we came to some haystacks and then a house."

"When we saw that, the snake stopped, raised its head and let go. It turned around, looked at me again, and then started down the path to the woods. I went to the house, and they were very good to me."

Veteran Singer Still Active. John W. Hutchinson, the last living member of the famous Hutchinson family of singers, was present at the Old Settler's association of Lead county, Minnesota, several days ago, and sang "Old Granite State" with all the vigor and vim of former years.

## BLOODHOUNDS NOT FEROCIOUS.

English Animals of Pure Blood Are Harmless Creatures.

The idea that the English bloodhound is a savage and particularly ferocious animal is a very common error, in no small part due, perhaps, to the bloodthirsty stories most of us have read in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The hounds mentioned by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, however, as used in the southern states, were crossed animals and related to the Cuban hound, with a blending of the mastiff, bulldog and hound blood, and were quite savage and have little, if any resemblance to the English specimen.

These dogs were first known in the West Indies in the latter part of the eighteenth century, when a number were imported, probably from Spain, for the purpose of suppressing the Maroon insurrection, but the natives were so inspired with terror at first sight of the animals that it was found unnecessary to make use of them.

Until some fifty years ago bloodhounds were often used in England for tracking sheep stealers, and also by keepers and herders in all the large forests where poachers gave trouble. Some idea may be had of the value of these dogs in such a cause when I say that they have been known in England to follow their quarry across water. There are many theories regarding how the scent is carried on the water, says a writer in Outing, but the one most generally accepted is that it is held in the bubbles which remain on the surface of the water after the swimmer or wader has passed.

## ROUSED EDISON'S ANGER.

What Turned the Inventor's Mind Toward Incandescent Light.

It was anger, said Thomas A. Edison to a friend recently, that first impelled him toward the invention of the incandescent light.

It was in his earlier days, when Edison was the inventor we read about—poor, enthusiastic, never sleeping. He occupied a mere hovel with his apparatus. All his money went for his experiments. Suddenly, one day he faced a crisis with the gas collector. The man had been to the house often, but Edison, hardly heeding his business, waved him away, saying:

"Don't bother me."

But the last call of the collector came. His instruction was peremptory. He must turn off the gas.

"But, man," said Edison, "I can't quit this experiment to-night. I'll pay the bill. I'll telephone to the office—anything. I must finish this work to-night."

The man was a gas collector. The lights went out.

"That night, as I sat in the darkness," said the inventor, "I swore I would make an electric light that would ruin the gas companies."

## AN EMBARRASSING ERROR.

Arrogant Guest Sought to Patronize "Lion" of the Evening.

No other anecdote concerning the late Paul Leicester Ford shows better his innate gout than his self-possession than the following:

It was at a literary reception in Brooklyn. A number of "lions" of greater or less magnitude were there, among them a clergyman whose somewhat arrogant manner made him unduly conspicuous.

As he came forward, blinking nearsightedly, to greet his hostess, he noticed a short, slight figure standing at her side.

Without looking more closely at this second person, whom he supposed to be one of the boys of the neighborhood, the clergyman slapped him familiarly on the shoulder, crying:

"Well, and how are you, my little man?"

"Very well, thank you," replied the other, politely, amid a general gasp from those around them.

"Fine hat! Who is he?" queried the clergyman, turning to his hostess.

"It is Mr. Paul Leicester Ford, the guest of honor this evening," she answered.

## Queensland's Destructive Drought.

The long drought in Queensland is still causing immense loss to farmers, and the cattle for want of water and grass are dying off in their thousands. The number of sheep has dropped from 22,000,000 to 9,000,000, and that of cattle from between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000 to 4,000,000.

There is at present a large demand for frozen meat in Pretoria, Kimberley and Capetown, but Queensland is unable to meet the demands. The effect of the drought must also be felt in England, since the price of frozen meat will go up.

Inquiries at the Queensland government agency showed that this is the most serious drought since the colony was established. The cost to the farmers can only be estimated as "millions and millions of pounds." It has thrown the country fifteen years back, and practically everything is at a standstill.

There is no gold prospecting, and business in the town is stagnant, since the shopkeepers draw their custom from the squatters, who have sustained the chief losses.

Hospitals to Have Free Potatoes. H. H. Fry is a candidate for county treasurer of Berks county, Pennsylvania, and promises in event of his election to supply the hospitals of Reading with potatoes free of charge during his term of office. He has also made a bet with a friend by the terms of which he is bound to do the same thing if defeated. So that, come victory or defeat to Candidate Fry, the hospitals will have free potatoes for three years anyway.



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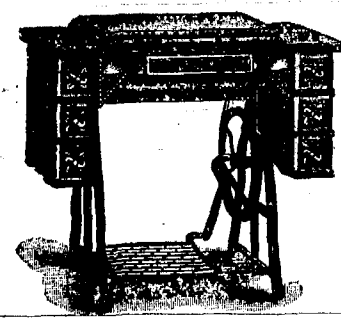
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# NOT SO EASY.

Business Men Win Again  
From Longshoremen.

It Took Ten Innings to do it and the Score was 18 to 15. It was warm sport to the end.

The second game of baseball between the Business Men and Longshoremen was played Monday afternoon on the new grounds east of the Village. Since the game two weeks ago both sides have been doing considerable practicing and the effect of this could be seen in the playing. There were fewer errors and some of the soft muscles of two weeks ago were perceptibly hardened.

The game called at 3:00 o'clock with the business men to bat. Robt. Zess in the box for the Longshoremen and Gay catching. Frost was the first man up and he walked to 1st, Zess throwing wild. Frost stole 2d and Spencer found the ball sending an easy one down to the shortstop who fumbled the ball, letting him get to 1st. Zess finally succeeded in getting the ball under control and Dicken fanned five atmosphere three times, then went way back etc. Frost was caught out at 3d on a little one the left infield which took Whittington to 1st. Steffes pounded out a nice fly to Henderson who fumbled it and Steffes got to 1st. Spencer scored. Supernaw sent the ball out into the left field bringing Whittington across the plate. Steffes was caught out at 2d retiring the side.

In the second half Crowell struck out. Steffes Zess. Townsend made it one, two, three by popping up an easy one for the short stop to freeze onto. Score 2 to 0.

In the first half of the second inning Roy was caught out at first. Loveday struck out. Sherman negotiated a single and stole 2d and 3d but was unable to score as Frost was caught out at first.

Henderson came to bat for the Longshoremen and struck out. Hammond took his base on balls but was forced out at 2d on a grounder which Gay sent to the short stop. Kester took his base on balls. Carney got to first on a hit to the center field, Gay scoring. Lloyd got a single also, bringing Kester home. Crowell sent a hot liner to Supernaw at third base, forcing Carney out. Score 2 to 2.

Spencer and Dicken each drew singles but Whittington failed to connect at first. Steffes made safe hit to the center field, scoring Spencer. Dicken scored on Whittington's sacrifice. Roy sent a fly to center field which Carney fumbled allowing him to reach first. Sherman pounded out a three-bagger way over in the left field bringing Steffes, Roy and Loveday across the home plate and then scored on Frost's single. Spencer also found one that was good for a base but the fun was stopped when Dicken was caught out at first.

For the Longshoremen Zess went to first on a grounder with which the shortstop could not connect. Townsend made a pop up which was caught by Whittington. Henderson and Hammond made singles into the left field. Zess scored. Gay made a two-bagger, scoring Henderson and Hammond. Kester flew out to Frost. Carney was presented with a base on balls but Lloyd was unable to find the ball and struck out. Score 8 to 5.

Henderson relieved Zess in the pitcher's box in the fourth inning and gave Whittington his base on balls but he was caught napping and put out at first. Steffes was hit by the ball and Supernaw was given base on balls. Roy and Loveday negotiated base hits and Steffes scored. Sherman endeavored to bring Supernaw in on a sacrifice but the latter was put out. Roy scored on Frost's single. Loveday was forced out at 3d by an easy one that Spencer sent to the left infield.

Crowell got to first base on a grounder that got past the shortstop. Zess fanned out. Townsend was caught out at first. Hammond also failed to find the ball and the side was retired with the score 10 to 5.

Dicken made first base on a grounder which the shortstop missed. Whittington took his base on balls and Dicken and Whittington scored on a two base hit by Steffes. Supernaw was given his base on balls. Roy made a single. Loveday flew out and Supernaw was caught out at second on a double play. Sherman was caught out on foul which the first baseman gathered in.

Gay hit the sphere into the left field and scored on Kester's single. Carney struck out and Lloyd was caught out at first. Crowell and Zess each took one base on hits to the left field. Townsend took his base on balls but was caught at third after Henderson and Hammond had made singles and Crowell and Zess had scored. The game now stood 12 to 9.

Frost and Spencer got safely to first on hits the left and center field but the Business Men failed to score in

this inning as the next three men went out in one, two three order, Dicken and Steffes at first and Whittington struck out.

In the last half of the sixth inning Gay made one score for the Longshoremen. Kester struck out and Carney and Lloyd were both caught when trying to reach second. Score 12 to 10.

The business men succeeded in decorating the score card with three nice round ciphers in the next inning, the feature of the first half being a double play by which Loveday and Roy were retired at 1st base.

The second half was different as the Longshoremen got in four runs of well placed hits and a couple of wild throws leaving the score 14 to 12 in their favor.

Frost, Dicken and Spencer succeeded in crossing the plate in the eighth. Steffes did it with a three-bagger into the left field and scored later on Supernaw's single. This gave the Business Men a lead of one, but Zess for the Longshoremen tied the score in their half. It was now 15 to 15.

Neither side scored in the ninth and ten innings were necessary to decide the game. In their half the Business men got three runs and then shut their opponents out without a score giving them the game by 18 to 15.

The Longshoremen have acquired a decided superiority in the matter of hitting but are weak in fielding and running. Wm. Johnson and Burton Nicholas umpired the game in an impartial manner, very few exceptions being taken to their decisions. The attendance was something less than 500.

# 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."

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Parlor matches are held by insurance men to be largely responsible for the lack of dividends in their business. Just why parlor matches should be any warmer than those made in the kitchen or at a picnic is not stated. If they would investigate the matter a little more closely they would probably find the mischief all comes about by ferve-haired girls leaning their heads against celluloid collars.—Ex.

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."

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# 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. WIDDGE,  
Village Treasurer.

# BOAT SERVICE.

East Jordan and Charlevoix Route.  
TIME CARD.  
(Commencing Monday, July 21, 1902.)  
Str. PILGRIM  
Lv. Charlevoix— A. M. P. M. P. M.  
—Amery's dock, 8:30 1:30 5:30  
—Wilson's dock, 8:35 1:35 5:35  
—Railroad dock, 9:45 2:30 5:15  
Ar. East Jordan, 10:20 3:10 6:30  
Lv. East Jordan, 10:20 3:10 6:30  
—Railroad dock, 11:30 4:30 6:45  
Ar. Charlevoix, 11:30 4:30 6:45  
GEO. JERSON, Master.

Str. Walter Chrysler.  
Leave East Jordan 7:00 a. m. 1:00 p. m.  
Arrive at Charlevoix 8:30 a. m. 2:30 p. m.  
Leave Charlevoix 9:30 a. m. 4:30 p. m.  
—Railroad dock, 9:30 a. m. 4:30 p. m.  
Arrive at East Jordan 11:30 a. m. 6:30 p. m.  
GEO. LEK, Master.

CONNECTIONS.—Pere Marquette Railway.  
At Charlevoix—6:55, 9:55, 11:40 a. m., 1:30, 3:10, 5:00, 7:50 and 8:30 p. m.  
Trains South—7:50, 9:35, 11:10 a. m., 12:5, 3:25, 4:35 and 8:25 p. m.  
At South Arm, Detroit & Charlevoix R. R.  
Trains North at 12:30 and 6:40 p. m.  
Trains South at 10:00 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.  
At East Jordan, East Jordan & Southern R. R.  
Trains North at 11:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.  
Trains South at 9:00 a. m. and 1:30 p. m.

# East Jordan & Southern R. R.

TIME TABLE.  
In effect June 22, 1902.

SOUTH		NORTH	
No. 1	No. 2	No. 1	No. 2
9:00	1:20	East Jordan	4:30 11:30
9:17	1:37	*Mt. Bliss	4:15 11:15
9:25	1:45	*Wards	4:27 11:27
9:30	1:50	*Chesteria	4:24 11:24
9:50	2:10	Hitchcock	3:50 10:50
10:00	2:20	*Wolcott	3:41 10:41
10:15	2:35	Hollister	3:30 10:30

All trains daily except Sunday.  
Trains run by central standard time.  
\*Flag stations; trains stop on signal to take on or let off passengers.

W. P. PORTER, E. J. CROSSMAN,  
Gen. Mnggr. Traffic Manager.

First publication April 12th.

# CANCERY 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, J. Kyle Complainant vs. Wellington J. Kyle Defendant.

In this case it appearing that Wellington J. Kyle is a non-resident of this State but is a resident of the State of Washington, therefore on motion of Edward Wildfield, Solicitor for Complainant, it is ordered that Defendant enter his appearance in said cause on or before four months from the date of this order or the Complainant cause this order to be published in the Charlevoix County Herald, said publication to be continued once in each week for six weeks in succession.

FREDERICK W. MAYNE,  
EDWARD WILDFIELD,  
Solicitor for Complainant. Circuit Judge.  
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.  
Attest, a true copy,  
J. LAWRENCE MASON,  
Register in Chancery.

# 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—3:13 p. m., 8:00 p. m. and 9:18 a. m.

H. F. MOELLER,  
General Passenger Agent.  
J. D. RYAN, Agent, Ellsworth.

# 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.

# Detroit & Charlevoix R. R. Co.

Time Schedule.  
Takes effect Sunday, July 6, 1902.

West Bound	Mail & Ex.	Mixed
Leave Frederic 4:40 p. m.	7:20 a. m.	7:20 a. m.
—Hollister 4:57 p. m.	7:37 a. m.	7:37 a. m.
Arrive Deward 5:10 p. m.	7:50 a. m.	7:50 a. m.
Leave Deward 5:10 p. m.	8:15 a. m.	8:15 a. m.
—Blue Lake Jc. 5:20 p. m.	8:30 a. m.	8:30 a. m.
—Matteelon Road 5:25 p. m.	8:35 a. m.	8:35 a. m.
—Lake Harold 5:35 p. m.	8:55 a. m.	8:55 a. m.
Arrive Albia 5:50 p. m.	9:20 a. m.	9:20 a. m.
Leave Albia 5:50 p. m.	9:37 a. m.	9:37 a. m.
—Green River 6:05 p. m.	11:20 a. m.	11:20 a. m.
—Jordan River 6:21 p. m.	11:40 a. m.	11:40 a. m.
—Wards 6:23 p. m.	11:45 a. m.	11:45 a. m.
Arrive South Arm 6:40 p. m.	12:05 p. m.	12:05 p. m.
(East Jordan)		
Ar. Charlevoix (steamer) 1:20 and 7:15 p. m.		

East Bound	Mail & Ex.	Mixed
Lv. Charlevoix (str.) 8:30 a. m.	1:40 p. m.	1:40 p. m.
(East Jordan)		
Lv. South Arm 10:00 a. m.	3:30 p. m.	3:30 p. m.
—Wards 10:15 a. m.	3:49 p. m.	3:49 p. m.
—Jordan River 10:20 a. m.	3:53 p. m.	3:53 p. m.
—Green River 10:34 a. m.	4:10 a. m.	4:10 a. m.
Albia 10:50 a. m.	4:30 p. m.	4:30 p. m.
Ar. Deward 11:55 a. m.	5:40 p. m.	5:40 p. m.
Lv. Deward 12:00 a. m.	6:20 a. m.	6:20 a. m.
Ar. Frederic 12:00 a. m.	7:05 p. m.	7:05 p. m.

† Trains stop on signal to take on or to let off passengers.  
CLARK HAIRE, Gen. Manager

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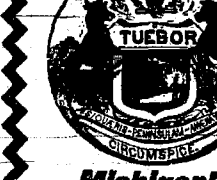
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