

Charlevoix County Herald.

Vol. 9

EAST JORDAN, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1905.

No 52

Christmas at the Churches.

The Christmas entertainment at the Presbyterian church Saturday evening was in charge of Mrs. Wm. Stone's Sunday school class. Two trees greeted your eye as you stepped in, which were laden with the usual Xmas gifts. A good sized audience witnessed the program which was rendered mostly by the children. Santa Clause and his helpers was the service and consisted of choruses, solo recitations, etc. A quartette of instrumental music was the closing act before the presents were distributed that was given by Eliza Malpass, Wm. Webster, Bert Lorraine and Charles Malpass. The only disappointment was that Santa Clause and his automobile might have been delayed by the snow storm as he failed to appear. His wife expecting to meet him there was also in a stew, but came to the rescue doing her best, although "the dear old lady" one could see, was not used to filling her Santa's place, and evidently was not a twentieth century woman.

At the M. E. Church the Sunday morning service special music was rendered by the choir with Wm. Webster and his violin added. The sermon on "The Temptation" the second in the series of the Life of Christ by Rev. G. E. Alan, pastor, was certainly a masterpiece and many new thoughts were given to the large audience. The church was tastefully decorated with festoons of evergreen and a white and green motto hanging above the rostrum bearing the words "Carols for Christ" altogether made a beautiful picture and the air seemed ringing with "Christmas cheer." In the evening a sacred concert was given by the Sunday school, Miss Blanche Robertson, Director. The first number was a violin solo by Wm. Webster accompanied by Miss Robertson, followed by a choir of thirty voices singing Antioch. Invocation, Rev. Matthews; song by the choir; A Christmas Greeting, Gladys Howard; I Wish You a Merry Christmas, Dorton Gay; Gingle Bells; Kindergarten Class, twelve little girls; A Christmas Secret, Grace Howard; Christmas Tidings by five small boys; vocal solo, Gwendolyn Boyd; dialogue, Just Because 'Tis Christmas, Ruth Gregory and Grace Howard; song, Hail King of Glory, by eight little men; recitation, I Wish the Stars Would Speak to Me, Ula Dawey; class exercise, Stars for Christmas, five girls; vocal music by quartette, With There be Stars in my Crown, Mrs. Vm. Palmiter, Miss Edna Danforth, Robert Sheldon and Chester Thompson; class exercise by five girls, An Ode for the King; recitation, Hazel Cummings; Remarks by Rev. Allan subject, "His Name Shall be Immanuel, God With Us" was very inspiring and uplifted. His final was: It gives me pleasure to wish you all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. Recitation, The Wise Men, Mary Dewitt; song by choir; benediction by Rev. Allan. Mrs. Louis Otto was organ accompanist for the evening.

It is stated in a Detroit paper that Prof. Ferris, whose experience as a democratic candidate for governor in Michigan was the last in that line, is preparing for another candidacy of the same sort, and has composed a political war cry, a demand for a square deal and down with political bosses. It may be that Prof. Ferris has reference to the treatment he is said to have received from some democratic leaders in Michigan last year, in his request for a square deal, and to the charges of democratic authority. Otherwise, his reported war cry is silly and unworthy of a sincere man. Never since Michigan became a state has it been free from a bossism of any sort than at the present time. Does Prof. Ferris or any Michigan democrat know of a single state in the union that is more than Michigan's peer in matters of state administration, provision and management of its state institutions, exclusion from corporations, or in respect to any privileges or requirements that pertain to good government? Who as the possessor of unequalled wisdom or the mere purpose of soliciting favor is as unworthy of a full grown man as is the demand of ordinary expectation and credit to the sincere work that others are performing and the good results that others are securing.

Find the best Salve for sores, ulcers, cuts, burns, etc., in this ad. Sold by Warner's.

To the Citizens of Charlevoix County.

(Charlevoix, Dec. 26th, 1905.)
EDITOR HERALD:
The last number of the local paper contained a criticism of the ways and means committee of the board of supervisors, in relation to the employment of an expert accountant, to examine the county books as directed by the board at its annual meeting in October.

Inasmuch as the article referred to has a tendency to mislead the people regarding the action of the committee, we desire through your valuable paper to make a statement of the facts as we understand them and we think the public is entitled to this information.

It is generally known that the object of this expert examination ordered by the board, was to learn the financial condition of the county, so that steps can be taken to care for the indebtedness in a business way, and one that will be best for the taxpayers who have the burden to carry.

The committee believes that the board and the people, desire a thorough, honest examination of the books, and the actual financial condition of the county reported, with no desire to injure any one, but a full report is required if the people's money is to be used for this examination. A mere checking over of the accounts to see if they are properly footed is not sufficient, and the money spent in such a work would be entirely wasted.

Many applications were received from experts in various parts of the state all of which were considered carefully, and it was learned that the cost of outside experts was from two to three times as much as that of local men for the same work. The name of Mr. Charles E. Turrell was suggested to us by some of our best informed citizens and it was decided to have a talk with him concerning the work. The committee was so satisfied that Mr. Turrell was as capable as any outside man we could employ, and the work he proposed to do for \$500 would cost from \$1500 to \$2000 if done by outside men. It was decided to hire Mr. Turrell with Mr. Mosher as his assistant thus saving hundreds of dollars to the taxpayers rather than pay the exorbitant price asked by outside experts.

Objection is made to Mr. Mosher as assistant, on the claim that he is not liked by some of the county officers whose books he will assist in examining. Mr. Mosher has lived in Charlevoix a number of years, and we have never heard of his integrity being questioned till after he was em-

ployed to assist in this work. He has absolutely nothing to do with making the report as Mr. Turrell is sworn to make a correct report and has given a bond for the faithful performance of his duties.

The committee has acted in good faith and as their judgment indicated was for the best interests of the taxpayers upon whom the burdens of expense for this examination and the large indebtedness known to exist, rests.

We do not wish to exceed our authority in any way, or plunge the county into needless litigation, but propose to allow the officers elected to protect the people's interests, at this time to exercise the authority which which they are clothed to make this examination possible.

James H. Adams
R. W. Paideck
W. H. Miller
Committee On Ways and Means

Three little babes were nestled in bed,
"I'll name him William, Willie and Bill," mother said;
Wide was her smile, for triplets they be,
She lay her good luck to Rocky Mountain Tea.
(Great baby medicine)
At Warner's Pharmacy.

Get a Fire Insurance Policy of F. A. Kenyon and be sure of prompt settlement.

DO YOU KNOW THE Burr McIntosh Monthly

It is conceded to be the most "beautiful magazine in the world," on account of its "pictures."

Every month it has charming pictures in color and the best photographic reproductions that science can produce of celebrities and current events of interest and beauty—every one worth framing. The Xmas number out today is the annual double number filled with superb pictures in colors.

Buy it to-day at your dealers—50 cents.

SPECIAL \$1.50 for \$1.00. We have a few copies left of our 50 cent Xmas number of 1904, which was conceded to be the most beautiful of any Xmas magazine. On receipt of \$1.00 we will send the Oct., Nov. and Dec. (50 cent Xmas) numbers of 1905, and also the beautiful Xmas number of 1904.

Regular numbers 25 cents.
Burr Pub. Co.
4 W. 22D STREET NEW YORK

KEY'S KIDNEY CURE
Cures Kidneys and Bladder Right

Standing Upon the Threshold

Of a New Year, with its ever changing, ever varying vicissitudes of fortune, we are impressed more and more of the necessity of right and economical living. The first thing a family should endeavor to economize upon is the

Grocery and Market

bill, and the place where this can be accomplished is at the well known and reliable

SHERMANS' MARKET

where everything in the line of Groceries, Fruits and Meats can be procured at Lowest Market Prices.

A Happy New Year!

We wish to thank you one and all for the liberal patronage given us in the past and hope to receive a continuance of your trade in the future.

You will find at our store the most complete line of Cigars, Tobaccos, Pipes, Candies, Stationery, and Books in the city.

Wishing you all a long, happy and prosperous New Year we are

Yours to Please,
EAST JORDAN'S LARGEST CIGAR STORE,
E. O. COY Prop'r.

Jingle, Jingle Go the Bells

BELLS
BELLS
BELLS

..... AT THE

East Jordan Harness Co. Store.

I have the most complete line of everything you can possibly want in

GROCERIES

and shall be glad to supply your wants at lowest possible prices.

We solicit a share of your patronage.
WILL RICHARDSON.

Shoe Store

When you want to buy a pair of scissors you would not go to a Clothing Store. Neither would you go to a Hardware Store for a suit of clothes.

Suitable Present

for your wife or sweetheart than a Fine Pair of Shoes or Slippers.

Warm Goods of all kinds.
Lamb's Wool Soles for Knit Slippers.

Yours for Business,

C. A. HUDSON
EXCLUSIVE
SHOE DEALER.

BOOSINGER BROS.

Another year is drawing to its close and we sincerely trust that the year with its varied experiences may leave pleasant memories for you. What ever it might be we take pleasure in extending to you a hearty expression of good will. We wish to thank you for the many favors that you have so kindly accorded us this past year and we hope to merit a continuance of the same in the future with the assurance that we shall use our best endeavors to serve you efficiently.

With the best wishes for a prosperous New Year we wish to announce

A Big Special Sale

In many lines of seasonable merchandise. We have decided to make a deep, wide cut to close out at once the different goods mentioned herein. All we have left of our big line of Women's, Misses' and Children's Jackets at just one-half off. This means

All our \$20.00 garments,	1/2 off,	\$10.00
All our 16.00	"	8.00
All our 12.00	"	6.00
All our 10.00	"	5.00
All our 8.00	"	4.00
All our 6.00	"	3.00
All our 4.00	"	2.00
All our 2.50	"	1.25

Positively nothing reserved. All our Furs, Fascinators, Shirt Waists, Golf Gloves, Mufflers, Headwear, 1/2 off from regular prices. This means all our \$10 Furs at \$7.50; \$8 Furs at \$6; \$5 Furs at \$3.75; all our \$8 Furs, Sweaters and Shirt Waists at \$2.25.

To close out the whole lot we are going to offer our entire line of ladies ready-made Walking Skirts at just half price. This means, all our \$6 skirts at only \$3; \$5 skirts at only \$2.50; \$4 skirts only \$2.

Did you ever before hear of such prices? We have decided to put with this sale 1500 yards of fancy dress Calicos at the low price of 40c yd.

Quality First of All.
Our Motto.
BOOSINGER BROS

MAGAZINE SECTION

Charlevoix County Herald.

THE STATEHOOD QUESTION.

LIKELIHOOD OF THE ADMISSION OF OKLAHOMA AND INDIAN TERRITORY.

Disposition to Grant Them Statehood Irrespective of Arizona and New Mexico—New Congressional Alignment on Question.

The assembling of congress will bring new blood in both the House and Senate. There is promise of a long and very important session. New policies are to be discussed and made. Changes in existing economic conditions are to be proposed. Coming upon the eve of a congressional election, the session will feel the effects, to a certain extent, of political considerations.

The admission of new states to the Union will be one of the hold-over questions to occupy the attention of the new congress. It appears now that there will be a decided shifting of position on the statehood problem, some new lights having dawned since statehood was discussed at the last session.

It is understood that the committees on territories of both House and Senate are inclined to stand by the old program of creating two states out of the four territories, but it will not be a surprise if this program fails to meet the approval of a majority of the republican senators and representatives. Since the question of statehood for these four southwest territories was brought into congress many senators and representatives have personally investigated the existing conditions in the territories, and the result is that public sentiment among public men is crystallizing in favor of the plan of admitting Oklahoma and Indian Territory to statehood and, if necessary, letting Arizona and New Mexico wait.

There seems to be few dissenting voices against the proposed admission

of Oklahoma and Indian Territory. Difference of opinion does exist as to whether the two territories should be admitted as one state or whether they should be admitted as separate states, but on the main proposition—the preparedness of these two territories for statehood—there is little dissenting opinion. In fact, the prevailing view is that statehood has already been too long delayed in the case of Oklahoma and Indian Territory. It is almost disgraceful, well-informed public men are saying, that these two progressive territories should be held back simply because of disagreement as to whether those unprepared territories, Arizona and New Mexico, should be admitted. It is high time, many men declare, for congress to cut loose from the Arizona and New Mexico proposition, no matter what form it may take, and admit Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

The Royal Crown of England.

"Uneasy is the head that wears the crown." The crown of England is a costly toy and is better to look upon than to wear. Around the circle there are twenty diamonds, worth \$7,500 each, two large center diamonds, \$10,000 each, fifty-four smaller ones at the angle of the former, \$500 each, four crosses, each composed of twenty-five diamonds, \$60,000, four large diamonds at the top of the crosses, \$20,000; twelve diamonds contained in the fleur-de-lis, \$50,000; eighteen smaller ones in same, \$10,000; pearls, diamonds, etc., upon the arches and crosses, \$50,000; also one hundred and forty-one small diamonds, \$25,000; twenty-six diamonds in the upper cross, \$15,000 and two circles of pearls about the rim, \$15,000. The cost of the precious stones alone is nearly half a million dollars.

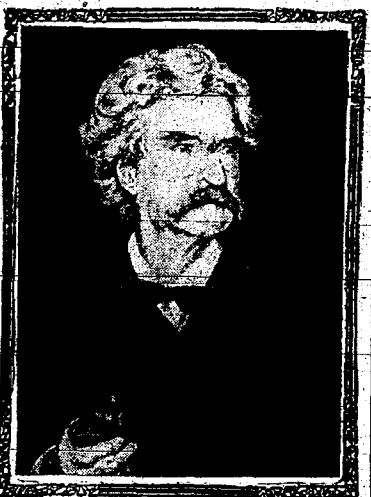
Here lies my wife's nearest relative. All my tears cannot bring her back. Therefore I weep.

MARK TWAIN AT SEVENTY.

THE HUMORIST ENTERTAINS GROUPS OF AUTHORS AT BANQUET.

At Three Score and Ten He Is Hale and Hearty—Gives Views on How to Live—Never Smokes or Drinks While Asleep.

Mark Twain, that prince of humorists has reached the limitation of life as laid down by the Scriptures—three score years and ten. And yet he is still able to give us gems of humor and wit—such gems as attained fame for him years ago when Huckleberry Finn, Tom Sawyer and Innocents



MARK TWAIN, TO-DAY.

Abroad were first given to us. On December 5th he was the guest of honor at a dinner in New York, to celebrate his seventieth birthday. The guests were confined closely to writers of imaginative literature, and about 170 authors were present, nearly half of them women. Every guest received as a souvenir a bust of Mark Twain, half-life size. Naturally Mr. Clemens was the principal speaker; he took as his text, "How to get to be seventy and not mind it." He said:—

"The seventieth birthday! It is the time of life when you arrive at a new and awful dignity; when you may throw aside the decent reserves which have oppressed you for a generation, and stand untraded and unabashed upon your seven-terraced summit and look down and teach—unrebuked. You can tell the world how you got there. It is what they all do. You shall never get tired of telling by what delicate arts and deep moralities you climbed up to that great place. You will explain the process and dwell on the particulars with senile rapture. I have been anxious to explain my own system for a long time, and now at last I have the right.

Regularly Irregular.

"I have achieved my seventy years in the usual way—by sticking strictly to a scheme of my life which would kill anybody else. It sounds like an exaggeration, but that is really the common rule for attaining to old age. We have no permanent habits until we are forty. Then they begin to harden, presently they petrify, then business begins. Since forty I have been regular about going to bed and getting up, and that is one of the main things. I have made it a rule to go to bed when there wasn't anybody left to sit up with, and I have made it a rule to get up when I had to. This has resulted in an unswerving regularity of irregularity.

"In the matter of diet—which is another main thing—I have been persistently strict in sticking to the things which didn't agree with me until one or the other of us got the best of it. Until lately I got the best of it myself. But last spring I stopped frolicking with mince pie after midnight; up to then I had always believed it wasn't loaded. For thirty years I have taken coffee and bread at 8 in the morning and no bite nor sup until 7.30 in the evening.

"I have made it a rule never to smoke more than one cigar at a time. I have no other restriction as regards smoking. I do not know just when I began to smoke; I only know that it was in my father's lifetime, and that I was indiscreet. He passed from this life early in 1847, when I was a shade past eleven; ever since then I have smoked publicly. As an example to others, and not that I care for moderation myself, it has always been my rule never to smoke when asleep, and never to refrain when awake.

"As for drinking, I have no rule about that. When the others drink I like to help; otherwise I remain dry by habit and preference. This dryness does not hurt me, but it could easily hurt you, because you are different. You let it alone.

First Standard Oil Trust.

"Since I was seven years old I have seldom taken a dose of medicine and have still more seldom needed one. But up to seven I lived exclusively on allopathic medicines. Not that I needed them, for I don't think I did; but it was for economy. My father took a drug store for a debt, and it made cod liver oil cheaper than the other breakfast foods. I was the first Standard Oil Trust. I had it all. By the time the drug store was exhausted my health was established, and there has never been much the matter with me since.

"I have never taken any exercise, except sleeping and resting, and I never

intend to take any. Exercise is loathsome. And it cannot be any benefit when you are tired; I was always tired.

"I have lived a severely moral life. But it would be a mistake for other people to try that, or for me to recommend it. Very few would succeed. You have to have a perfectly colossal stock of morals, and you cannot get them on a margin; you have to have the whole thing and put them in your bosom. Morals are an acquirement—like music, like a foreign language, like piety, poker, analysis—no man is born with them. I wasn't myself. I started poor.

WHAT A STRIKE COST.

Chicago Obligated to Divert Money Needed For Improvements Into Payments For Police Service.

It will never be known definitely just what the recent strike of the teamsters cost the people of Chicago. That the total would run well into the millions, however, is a conservative estimate, judging from the single item of the expense to the municipality for extra police protection.

Some time ago it was discovered that the city could add \$5,000,000 to its bonded debt, and the people authorized an issue of bonds to this amount for specific public improvements. The end of the teamsters' strike found \$2,000,000 of these bonds still unsold and an emergency strike debt of some \$365,000. To pay this bill the council has retired the \$2,000,000 of bonds and ordered their issuance in such form that they may be used for general corporate purposes.

This \$365,000—or the estimated cost of lowering the two river tunnels—goes to pay extra policemen for defending the lives of citizens and protecting their property while a supine city administration practically gave license to the striking teamsters to make the ordinary business of peaceful citizens full of turmoil and hazard.

Money that the people intended to go into sorely needed permanent improvements has been diverted to meet the cost of lawlessness that never should have gone to the extent it did. The cost of this one strike is the \$365,000 the city pays for extra police service, plus what the county has to pay for special deputy sheriffs, plus the loss to merchants, railways, manufacturers, etc., in business; plus lost wages to the strikers, plus a dozen other items that it would be difficult to enumerate. And this only embraces money cost. It takes no account of inconvenience to citizens, of assaults on citizens, of the killing of citizens.

It is a tremendously expensive thing to fight a labor war in a great city.

A Ring for a Throne.

Miss Josephine Strong, who was private secretary at Washington for Congressman Hawley, has a diamond ring that was once owned and worn by Louis Philippe, king of France.

The ring has a peculiar history. It will be remembered that Philippe lived in this country when he was an exile. He lived one winter in Zanesville, Ohio, and spent another winter with

AMERICAN LAND MONOPOLY.

IS BEING FOSTERED BY OUR PRESIDENT SYSTEM OF LOOSE LAND LAWS.

Homestead Commutation and Desert Land Act, Supposed to Encourage Settlement—Largely Utilized for Land Grabbing.

Land monopoly is a black cloud of dread from which Ireland is just emerging, and we applaud England's act, while we may yet possibly be a little skeptical, in providing a plan whereby free Ireland may become a fact.

Yet we ourselves are as rapidly approaching land monopoly in America as it is possible to do, considering our vast extent of territory. Land monopoly brings with it more state evils than can be recounted in any single article. It retards every internal development, it smothers individual effort and enterprise and finally it transforms the stem and fiber of the individual citizen from that of a substantial, self-reliant supporter of free government to a supine, indifferent and passionless individual, lacking in mental and moral poise and in those sturdy and heroic qualities which have made America the greatest name in history.

"Land monopoly, did you say?" says the American land grabber. "Why, there is enough land for the children of the nation for generations if not centuries to come. The government owns in the West alone nearly half a billion acres and how can there be any land monopoly when this vast area is always open to free entry under our various land laws?"

Half Billion Acres Remaining.

It is true that there are valuable lands in the West yet remaining open to entry, or at least land which will be valuable when it shall have been furnished water for irrigation, but what is the general description of this half billion acres yet remaining under Uncle Sam's control? Is it reasonable to suppose that the shrewd land operators, living on the ground, have not skimmed the cream of this land, and are not doing so to-day—the fertile valleys and the rich plains, where the water can be applied—and leaving the great bulk of the land to their posterity; land composed of mountain tops and impassable canyon sides which will probably forever remain in the hands of the government and at least can never support life. Glance at a physical map of Colorado, just for an instance, and note the vast preponderance of mountains. There are many fertile valleys in Colorado, for the map is on a much reduced scale, but from its appearance you would think the entire State was composed of nothing but chain upon chain and range upon range of untillable mountains.

Denounced by Commission.

This question of land monopoly in the West, as it is fostered through the use of the commutation clause of the homestead act and the desert land act has been studied by the President's Public Lands Commission, and their report, the third installment of which

There is a class of people who have apparently lost sight of the fact that the federal land laws, from the homestead law down, and even before the homestead law, were enacted for the purpose of fostering the making of homes for the nation; they seem to think, and it must be confessed that they have successfully put into practice their belief, that the laws are to be construed into passing on the title from the government into private hands with absolutely no regard to homemaking. They argue that when the public domain goes into private ownership it becomes taxable property and this helps the country and the State, and the question is ignored as to whether men and women go upon that land and make homes and rear families.

The following part of the report of the Public Lands Commission shows that the commutation clause at present is a farce and that land can be entered under it and almost immediately added to already large individual holdings. The Commission recommends that the period of residence be extended from fourteen months to three years and that the residence be actual and not constructive, as it is at present. With such a law strictly enforced the evils of the commutation clause would be largely obviated. It is, however, highly improbable that if a man actually resided and improved his homestead for three years



FREDERICK H. NEWELL, Chief Engineer of the U. S. Reclamation Service and Member of the Public Lands Commission.

he would be unwilling to pay \$1.25 an acre for immediate title, when by an additional two years' residence, he could save this amount.

The provisions of the desert land act, and the recommendation for the amendment of which is included in the following report will be discussed in next week's article.

Commutation Clause of the Homestead Act.

In the preceding report a statement was made that our investigations respecting the operations of the commutation clause of the homestead law were still in progress. We were not at that time prepared to recommend its repeal. Investigations carried on during the past year have convinced us that prompt action should be taken in this direction and that, in the interest of settlement, if a commutation clause should be greatly modified.

A careful examination of the districts where the commutation clause is put to the most use shows that there has been a rapid increase of the use of this "expedient" for passing public lands into the hands of corporations or large landowners. The object of the homestead law was primarily to give to each citizen, the head of a family, an amount of land up to 160 acres, agricultural in character so that homes would be created in the wilderness. The commutation clause, added at a later date, was undoubtedly intended to assist the honest settler, but like many other well-intended acts its original intent has been gradually perverted until it is apparent that a great part of all commuted homesteads remains uninhabited. In other words, under the commutation clause the number of patents furnishes no index to the number of new homes.

To prove this statement it is only necessary to drive through a country where the commutation clause has been largely applied. Field after field is passed without a sign of permanent habitation or improvement other than fences. The homestead shanties of the commuters may be

(Continued on next page.)



THE CHINESE MINISTER'S DAUGHTER.

Visitors to the Chinese Legation at Washington have often been attracted to a tiny little figure perched at the head of the grand stairway. It is always there when a dinner party is going on or when Sir Chengtung Liang, the Chinese Minister, is giving a reception. It never fails to appear, and the uninitiated have heard her remark in undertones that it is a queer little figure which guards the head of the stairway.

However, it is a very animated somebody after all for it is no other than the young daughter of the Minister, Miss Liang, who, though barred through the custom of her country and youth from taking actual part in these entertainments, is, nevertheless, determined to see as much of them as she possibly can. Perhaps her father, the MINISTER, does not know she is here and perhaps he does, but nobody knows, for no mention of the fact has ever been made to him, and Miss Liang continues to enjoy these many social affairs from afar.

This dainty little Chinese maid has been in this country ever since her father was delegated to represent his government at Washington. She is just seventeen years old, and until she came to America she did not know what it was to be allowed to go out unattended.

Over in China the women never show their faces on the street, but with the appointment to Washington of Wu Tingfang, former Chinese Minister, members of the legation, and especially the women, were given greater freedom and now they go about with never a thought as to the propriety of the ex-

perience. At home they would not dare.

Society is eagerly awaiting the expected announcement that Miss Liang will be formally presented this season. She has learned to speak English exceedingly well and is a familiar figure in a box at the theatres on Monday nights. When she wishes to go shopping she does so unhesitatingly, and her carriage is frequently seen standing in front of some of the fashionable shops.

Fewer girls, especially among those who have not been presented to society, are more popular than this charming daughter of the Chinese Minister. She has made friends with every girl in Washington society, and her chief delight is to jump in her carriage in the afternoons and drive about, calling on her young American friends. They are all delighted to see her, and no matter what is on the programme it must wait if the attractive little Miss Liang happens to call. She is so piquant, and appreciates an American joke as well as any of her American associates.

Miss Liang is the constant companion of her father and accompanies him on all his drives. They are great friends and apparently enjoy every minute of their time together. The Minister is very proud of his daughter's progress in learning American customs, and it is not unlikely that before many more years are past the Chinese Legation will be enjoying even to a greater extent the American freedom in living which makes the assignment of Washington a diplomatic plum for which many diplomats are always ready.



A COUPLE OF "HOMES" IN THE WEST.

Gen. Morgan Neville, a rich pioneer, and taught the district school. He had word from France that there was a chance to regain the Bourbon throne if he could but get to Paris, but he had not money enough for the trip. Gen. Neville lent the prince the money, something like \$800, and the prince gave in pledge the ring that Miss Strong now wears. Going to New Orleans by boat, Philippe got to France and the rest is history. He regained his throne and the money lent by Gen. Neville made it possible. The king sent back the amount of the loan, and the general to keep the ring and asked him to visit him at the royal palace. The ring is a pear shaped diamond, set in black enamel and is naturally highly prized.

Into the Earth's Bowels.

At Bendigo, Australia, there is a gold mine 3,900 feet deep, or only 60 feet short of three-quarters of a mile. This is said to be the deepest gold mine in the world.

is published in these columns, comments upon these two land laws.

The commutation clause originally provided that after eight months of residence on a homestead claim a man could "commute" by paying to the government \$1.25 an acre and get immediate title to his land. After a number of years of operation it was conceded that this clause had opened the door for much land acquirement without settlement, and amid a great blare of trumpets—Congress, in a spasm of virtue, extended the time to fourteen months. What has been the result of this amendment?—The opponents of the repeal of the commutation clause have presented specific reasons why this law should not be touched; that the entryman needs to "prove up" and get title to his land so that he can mortgage his property and with the money buy groceries, tools, etc., with which to work his farm, which may sound well, but the fact seems to remain that the great bulk of the commuted homesteads are not to-day homes.

Do You Use Acetylene?

if so,
We Want to Send You A SAMPLE BURNER

We believe we have the very best and the cheapest line of Acetylene Burners. Our sample will show better than we can explain here why it would pay you to use our burners.

Write us to-day, mention kind of Generator used, enclose 8 cents in stamp to cover postage, and we will send you

A Sample Burner

W. M. CRANE COMPANY
1131-33 BROADWAY
Room 16 New York, N. Y.

COFFEE WAR

The Coffee Importers and Roasters are Attacking
POSTUM FOOD COFFEE
 All Along the Line.

"THERE'S A REASON."

Many people have found out the truth about old-fashioned coffee. They have overcome disease caused by it. The plan was easy and sure. Quit Coffee and use Postum. Proof with one's self is stronger than any theory. The Postum army grows by hundreds of thousands yearly. The old-fashioned Coffee Magnates are now deriding Postum through the papers. Because their pocketbooks are hurt, they would drive the people back to the old coffee slavery. One coffee prevaricator says: "It (Postum) has lately been exposed and found to contain an excess of very ordinary coffee." Another that "it (Postum) is made from a small amount of parched peas, beans, wheat, dried sweet potatoes, and paste of wheat middlings." Here's to you, oh faithful followers of the tribe of Amnians:

\$100,000.00 CASH

will be deposited with any reputable trust company (or a less amount if desired) against a like amount by any coffee roaster or dealer. If the charges prove true we lose, if not we take the money as partial liquidation for the infamous insult to our business. The Postum Pure Food factories are the largest in the world; the business having been built upon absolutely pure food products, made on scientific lines, "for a reason" and the plain unvarnished truth told every day and all the time. These factories are visited by thousands of people every month. They are shown into every cranny, and examine every ingredient and

process. Each visitor sees Postum made of different parts of the wheat berry treated by different mechanical methods and one part blended with a small part of pure New Orleans molasses. So he knows Postum contains not one thing in the world but Wheat and New Orleans molasses. It took more than a year of experimenting to perfect the processes and learn how to develop the diastase and properly treat the other elements in the wheat to produce the coffee-like flavor that makes suspicious people "wonder." But there never has been one grain of old-fashioned or drug coffee in Postum and never will be.

Another thing, we have on file in our general offices the original of every testimonial letter we have ever published. We submit that our attitude regarding coffee is now and always has been absolutely fair. If one wants a stimulant and can digest coffee and it does not set up any sort of physical ailment, drink it. But, if coffee overtaxes and weakens the heart (and it does with some). Or if it sets up disease of the stomach and bowels (and it does with some). Or if it causes weak eyes (and it does with some). Or if it causes nervous prostration (and it does with many). Then good plain old-fashioned common sense must (without asking permission of coffee merchants) get to quit putting caffeine (the drug of coffee) into a highly organized human body, for health is really wealth and the happiest sort of wealth. Then if one's own best interest urges him into the reason and "There's a reason," he earth great big facts that all of the sophistical coffee importers and roasters cannot refute.

seen in various degrees of dilapidation, but they show no evidence of genuine occupation. They have never been in any sense homes. Investigations have been carried on where the commuted homesteads are notable in number. The records of some of the counties examined show that 90 per cent of the commuted homesteads were transferred within three months after acquisition of title, and evidence was obtained to show that two-thirds of the commuted homesteads immediately left the state. In many instances, foreigners, particularly citizens of Canada, came into this country, declared their intention of becoming citizens, took up homesteads, commuted, sold them, and returned to their native land. The reasons given for adhering to the commutation clause are diverse and many of them are cogent when applied to individual cases. It is said, for example, that the commutator desires to raise money for use in improving his place. This is often true, but in the majority of cases the records show that the commutator immediately leaves the vicinity. The frequency of loans is traceable in many places directly to the activity of agents of loan companies, who are often United States commissioners also, eager first to induce settlement and then to make these loans on account of the double commission received. Later they secure the business which accrues to them

last year the repeal of the assignment clause. This provision has been made the convenient vehicle for evading the spirit of the law and for facilitating the acquisition of lands in large holdings. The law limits the amount which one person or association of persons may hold, by assignment or otherwise, prior to patent to 320 acres of such arid or desert lands. The most common form of attempted evasion of this requirement is for two or three individuals to form themselves into a corporation, each individual member of the corporation securing by entry or assignment, 320 acres of such lands and the corporation as such 320 acres. These same individuals then form an entire corporation under an entirely different name and procure an assignment of another 320 acres, and this process is continued indefinitely. The General Land Office has within the past year endeavored to put a stop to this practice by holding that a corporation or association of persons is not qualified to receive a desert land entry by assignment where the individual members either singly or in the aggregate are holding 320 acres of such arid or desert lands. This ruling, if enforced, will tend to lessen the evils resulting from large holdings prior to patent, but it is not deemed possible to secure adequate control of this question unless the law prohibits assignments of desert land entries. By repealing that provision of the law and requiring the claimant to show that he has made the entry for his own use and benefit and not for the benefit of any other person or corporation and that he has made no agreement by which the title shall inure to any other person or corporation, the evils incident to large holdings of such lands under the sanction of law will be materially lessened.

that the supply is adequate for that purpose. While this showing, on its face, indicates a compliance with law, the fact remains that the water supply, if any at all, is not sufficient to permanently reclaim the land. The ownership of stock in a projected irrigation ditch which does not exist in fact, or the ownership of a pump temporarily installed, has often been accepted, in connection with such testimony, as proof of the possession of water. Many alleged irrigation ditches or reservoirs are familiar to members of the Commission which are utterly inadequate to irrigate a square rod and upon the strength of such works patent has frequently been issued to 320 acres of land. Frauds committed through conventional forms of perjury and through lack of proper verification of the facts as to the reclamation of the land justify the taking of immediate and radical steps in the revision of the law. The law should absolutely require an actual adequate water supply, and the limits as to quantity should be defined. In short, the law should render impossible the continuance of the practices by which desert lands without water, without cultivation, and without crops are passed into the possession of claimants.

Grabbing Lands.

The great bulk of the vacant public lands throughout the West are unsuitable for cultivation under the present known conditions of agriculture, and so located that they can not be reclaimed by irrigation. They are, and probably always must be, of chief value for grazing. There are, it is estimated, more than 300,000,000 acres of public grazing land, and the extent of the United States proper. The exact limits can not be set, for with seasonal changes large areas of land which afford good grazing one year are almost desert in another. There are also vast tracts of wooded timbered land in which grazing has much importance, and until a further classification of the public lands is made it will be impossible to give with exactness the total acreage. The extent is so vast and the commercial interests involved so great as to demand in the highest degree the wise and conservative handling of these vast resources.

It is a matter of the first importance to know whether these grazing lands are being used in the best way possible for the continued development of the country or whether they are being abused under a system which is detrimental to such development and by which the only present value of the land is being rapidly destroyed. At present the vacant public lands are theoretically open commons, free to all citizens but as a matter of fact a large proportion have been parcelled out by more or less definite contracts or agreements among the various interests. These tacit agreements are continually being violated. The sheepmen and cattlemen are in frequent collision because of incursions upon each other's domain. Land which for years has been regarded as exclusively cattle range may be infringed upon by large bands of sheep, forced by drought to migrate.



From an old wood-cut illustration in Richardson's 'West of the Mississippi'—A 'Home' 1x220 inches (not feet) showing that false swearing in acquiring government land is no new art.

through the foreclosure and transfer of the property. The true working of the commutation clause does not appear until after foreclosure upon the maturity of the loans. One significant brought out by the investigation is that a large portion of the commutators are women, who never establish a permanent residence and who are employed temporarily in the towns as school teachers or in domestic service, or who are living with their parents. The great majority of these commutators sell immediately upon receiving title, the business being transacted through some agent who represents his client in all dealings and prepares all papers. The commutation clause, if it is to be retained to cover special cases, should be effective only after not less than three years' actual—not constructive—living at home on the land. Under present practice, the commutation period being fourteen months, six months of this time is generally taken to establish residence, so that only eight months remain. This time is usually arranged to include the summer, so that the shack built upon the land may consist merely in a summer outing. Obviously it is essential that residence should be far more strictly defined. It is probable that lax interpretation and enforcement of the provisions of the law regarding residence is responsible for more fraud under the homestead act than all other causes combined. It may be urged that the frauds which have taken place under the

operations of the commutation clause are due largely to lax administration. The fact is that the precedents established by decisions rendered on special cases have so far weakened the powers of administration that additional legislation is necessary.



SPLINDID WESTERN TIMBER GROVE. In the Region Being Despoiled Under the Timber and Stone Act.

Desert Land Law. In the preceding report the opinion was expressed that the desert-land law should, for the present at least, be allowed to stand, with a few changes in detail. It was believed that, with the experience of the past for guidance, it would be possible to enforce this law so that its essential provisions should be complied with. More careful analysis, however, of the operations of this act and of the practices which have grown up has led your commission strongly to the conclusion that this law should be modified in essential particulars. Your Commission recommended

shows how passing to final proof entries that in the majority of cases, these lands are not actually utilized, but are being held for speculative purposes, owing to several causes, among which are the laxity of some of the state laws governing appropriation of water for irrigation purposes, and the insufficiency of the water supply, considerable difficulty has been encountered in administering that provision of the desert-land laws which requires a claimant to have a permanent water right based on prior appropriation. Very often the waters of a stream are exhausted by other appropriators before the time when the claimant goes through the form of posting notices, recording his claim, and complying with other essentials of the state law. Notwithstanding this, he furnishes the testimony of two witnesses that the water thus appropriated has been used in reclaiming his land and

The actual production of a valuable crop should be required on not less than one-fourth the area of the entry. At present, as a rule, the greater part of the desert entries are never actually watered. Hundreds of desert entries were examined by members of the Commission in the last year, and the great majority of them were found to be uninhabited, unirrigated, uncultivated, and with no improvements other than a fence. This applies both to desert entries upon which a final proof is now being offered and to other entries to which title has been given. It is a fact that a very small proportion of the land disposed of under the terms of the law has actually been reclaimed and irrigated, and scrutiny of many hundreds of desert

because of the presence there of Clark Mills' equestrian statue of General Jackson, later called Lafayette Square, because of the erection there of the great Lafayette statue, and now very frequently called Rochambeau Park because of this elegant example of art. The statue was unveiled in 1892. It stands directly in front of the White House. The movement for the erection in the National Capital of a statue of Rochambeau was in recognition of the close ties between France and the United States. This sentiment was particularly strong after the close of the Spanish-American war in view of the services rendered in the interest of peace by Cambon the French Ambassador. The government of France had also just sent over two superb Sevres vases as a gift to President McKinley. Congress appropriated \$7,500 for the statue. Rochambeau commanded the French forces sent to the assistance of the young republic of the United States and which co-operated with the Continental army at Yorktown.



ROCHAMBEAU STATUE. Stands Opposite the White House.

Rochambeau statue is excellent art. The French field marshal in the full uniform of his rank stands with one arm outstretched evidently pointing to the distant American colony which he is about to help. At the base is a woman, hurrying forward with the flag of France borne aloft in the right hand. Beneath her feet is the prow of a ship suggestive of the force which France has sent across the sea to aid the republic of the United States in the days of its infancy. Below are the arms of France and the United States linked together.

ROCHAMBEAU STATUE.

A Heroic Bronze Figure of France's Field Marshal Standing in Front of White House.

One of the very striking and majestic bits of bronze in Washington is the Rochambeau statue which stands in what was called Jackson Square.



ROCHAMBEAU STATUE. Stands Opposite the White House.

because of the presence there of Clark Mills' equestrian statue of General Jackson, later called Lafayette Square, because of the erection there of the great Lafayette statue, and now very frequently called Rochambeau Park because of this elegant example of art. The statue was unveiled in 1892. It stands directly in front of the White House. The movement for the erection in the National Capital of a statue of Rochambeau was in recognition of the close ties between France and the United States. This sentiment was particularly strong after the close of the Spanish-American war in view of the services rendered in the interest of peace by Cambon the French Ambassador. The government of France had also just sent over two superb Sevres vases as a gift to President McKinley. Congress appropriated \$7,500 for the statue. Rochambeau commanded the French forces sent to the assistance of the young republic of the United States and which co-operated with the Continental army at Yorktown.

A Few Overlooks.

"I met an old friend in town to-day" said Mr. Shannon to his wife one evening, on his return from business, and he told me he expected to be married in a week. Ten minutes later, after his wife had finished asking questions, Mr. Shannon wrote as follows to his friend Stodder: "Dear Stodder—I thought I was a newspaper reporter, but please answer the following questions by return mail. They cover some points I neglected to get from you. "What is the name of the girl you are to marry? "Where does she live? "What does her father do? "Has he any money? "Was it love at first sight? "Are you very much in love with her? "How old is she? "Where are you going to live? "Did you ask her personally, or write your proposal? "Haven't you proposed to other girls? "How did you and I come to be such friends? "Where are you going for your honeymoon? "Is it that tall girl you took to the theatre one night last winter? "Why didn't I ask you all this when you told me? "Were you so excited you couldn't give me any information, but simply had to talk about getting married? "A prompt reply will help me to give my wife some much-desired information. Next time you tell me you are going to be married, don't think that is the really important feature about it—Yours hastily, Shannon."

A dandy was asked why he went away, and gave the following lucid answer: "I didn't want. I didn't want to go, and if I had wanted to go, I couldn't have got to go no how."

There is a group of islands south of New Zealand called the Seven Sisters, said to be subject to a practically constant rainfall. The same conditions exist in Terra del Fuego, except that the rain often takes the form of sleet or snow.

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Jonas was cooking a bit of bacon on the little stove when the door opened and a rasping voice spoke familiarly: "Goin' to sell out, I see, Jonas, eh?"

Jonas looked up in evident displeasure. He was a slender, old man—perhaps seventy years of age. His hair was thin and white, and his beard and moustache grew long and straggly, showing the pink skin beneath, for Jonas was in prime health as a result of his regular, active farm life. Now his cheeks were pinker with irritation. Squire Barlow was not a welcome visitor. Jonas's glance encountered another old man as advanced in years as himself, but not as well-preserved. He was short and stout, with black, beady eyes deep-set in a yellowish, leathery face. He looked the mean, hard-acted man he was known to be; and Jonas was not pleased with the interruption he turned again to the stove, giving curt assent to the Squire's inquiry.

"Ye see right, Guess ye know the meanin' of red flags jes' as well as I do, sezin' as how gen'rally ye happen to be 'roun' where there's bargains. Will ye shag th' door, Squire? I ain't got no plans for heatin' all out doors," Jonas spoke impatiently. Then, as the Squire closed the door with an



angry slam, he lifted the meat out of the pan with a fork and put it on a blue plate that rested, warming, on the edge of the stove.

"Ye don't seem very glad to see me, Jonas." The Squire's voice was a cross between a whine and a snarl, and his black eyes gleamed malignantly.

Jonas continued his preparations for breakfast. He gave a final stir to the rice, set the pot and the plate of meat on the table, and cut a thick slice of bread. Then, as he sat down to eat, he looked up at the Squire, with cold, hard eyes.

"I don't ask ye to come in, Squire, 'till ye don't ask ye to go long as ye behave yerself." He spoke very quietly, almost as though he were talking to himself. And as the Squire's face reddened with suppressed anger (for he had expected Jonas to cringe before him) Jonas calmly stirred his coffee and looked meditatively out of the window at the bleak, frozen hills.

His indifference was too much for the Squire's temper and he let himself out with an oath. "Ah-h-h!" he cried. "Ye may well say ye didn't ask me in, Jonas Updyke. But ye assent ask me why I come. For though we've lived here in this valley nigh seventy year, boys together, and men together, this is the first time in forty year gone that I've crossed this here doornill. But it won't be the last, Jonas, it won't be the last, me boy." There was an unctuous sneer in his voice that grated on every fibre of Jonas's being.

"There wouldn't be no tears shed, Squire, if ye wasn't to come back no more. An' as for crossin' my step in forty year, nobody knows better'n yerself how that happens."

The Squire opened his coat, adjusted his collar, and began impressively emphasizing his words by tapping on the table with a fat forefinger.

"Jonas Updyke, let me ask ye a few questions. Maybe ye don't remember how old ye're gettin'—mebbe ye've forgotten Ann Eliza Wimbleson that lived in this town as a girl some forty year back." He waited for reply. Jonas nodded his head. "The best Jonas that ever lived, peace be on his sagine," he replied reverently.

"And mebbe ye don't remember," went on the Squire in a louder voice, "that for nigh five year I was a visitor 'till Ann Eliza Wimbleson every Saturday night, and takin' her in good weather ever Thursday evenin' with her, to say add goin' drivin' her gum drops, an' nothin' of buyin' 'em." Again he paused, cogitating.

And again Jonas nodded, looking out of the window sadly, for Ann Eliza had been his wife for forty years, and less than two years before he had buried her in the little village churchyard.

"The Squire's voice rose in passionate climax. His gestures became emphatic. "Mebbe ye recollect then, Jonas Updyke, that 'bout that time ye

Have you ever thought, young man, what it means to be dubbed "old and no good"? Have you an idea of the hopelessness of age when the only outlook is continued need and reduced earning capacity? The truth came home strongly to Jonas when he began to seek work. There was no work for him. They wanted young men. He was too old; he couldn't stand the racket. And some were less gentle with the rebuff. Gradually his little fund dwindled, and at last he made his way by begging at farm-houses along the road. He found shelter in haystacks and barns, sneaking in after dark and leaving before dawn. Lack of food began to tell. The wrinkles deepened in his face; his eyes took on a hopeless expression; his gait was slower; his back began to bend. In a few weeks Jonas was an old, old man. And with weakness came the feeling of dependence. His pride melted. He wanted a strong arm about him. But there was only one in all the world on whom he might call—"Sonny." And where was "Sonny" now?

There was ample time for Jonas to regret the past. As he plodded along the frozen road he recalled the occurrences of ten years before, when "Sonny" had passed out of his life.

On the boy's shoulders had fallen the burden of the farm with its mortgage. Together they had worked, Bill doing the lion's share, to raise the encumbrance; and when the money was almost in hand, Jonas had loaned it, against Billy's earnest protest, to a friend on an unsecured note, at heavy interest. And when the friend failed, Billy saw the fruits of his labor swept away in a night. Was it any wonder, then, that he proposed giving up the farm and moving to the city? Were they to continue there, with noses to the eternal grindstone, merely eking out a living? The mother agreed, faith in her son being deep and abiding; but Jonas said No, and when, after months of argument, Billy announced his intention of going alone, Jonas rose in wrath and showed him the door, bidding him with a curse to "Go, an' stay, an' never show your face again." Now, in his bitterness, weak and weary, Jonas sat down by the side of the road and wept quietly—the first time in years. Oh, if he could only find "Sonny," "Sonny" would forgive him. His heart went back to the old home; to the sorrowing mother, who had pined away grieving for her son. He did not know that on the day of his departure, Billy, prosperous and generous, having heard of the approaching sale, had appeared before the astonished Squire Barlow and upset that individual's prophecy by satisfying all demands and rendering the sale unnecessary, not that for weeks Billy had been accumulating all over the East for his father to come home.

It was New Year's eve. Jonas had been on the road over a month. Without knowing how or, indeed, why, he had proceeded steadily north, through the mountains, and now, as the bleak, winter day drew to a close, he was approaching the great city of Pittsburgh. From afar he had seen the heavy smoke lying low on the horizon. The road was lined with beautiful residences, and as dusk came on, lights appeared in the windows. There was warmth and cheer—might not food and shelter be there too for an old man? He could not keep up much longer. His shoes were worn through. He was sick with hunger. In desperation he followed the driveway of a palatial residence and made his way back to the stable. The hostler came at him savagely. "Git out o' here," he growled. "This ain't no place for hoboes." Jonas turned and went out again. He would not beg from a common stable-hand. He would push on to the city.

As he passed the side of the house he glanced up at the roof and stopped suddenly. There was a glow in the attic window. The glass shivered and a gust of smoke and flame told him instantly that the house was on fire. With quick steps he ran to the front and up on the broad porch. The door was locked, but he pounded on it with his fists. "FIRE! FIRE!" he shouted; and again, "FIRE! FIRE!" The door opened suddenly, showing the white, scarred face of a woman. "FIRE!" Jonas's house is on fire!" he cried, as he pushed past her.

Women screamed and children ran hither and thither. Hardly knowing why Jonas hurried up the broad stairs. As he turned into the upper hall a cloud of smoke enveloped him. He entered the first room and ran to the window. Opening it, he shouted into the still night air, "FIRE! FIRE!" He heard men's voices, but as in a dream, for the smoke was stifling him. He must get back or die, like a rat in a hole. As he groped his way he fell against a bed. A tiny voice startled him. It was a baby, choking in the dense smoke. He reached out blindly; his hands came upon the child struggling beneath heavy coverings. He grabbed it up, dragging off the blankets, and wrapping them around the little one's head and body.

Somehow he reached the door, staggered into the hall and found the stairway. As he started down he tripped over the end of a blanket and rolled down, down, over and over. His head struck a sharp corner at the foot of the steps, and he lay still, the precious bundle clasped in his arms.

An immeasurable space of time passed—then Jonas awoke slowly. He knew that he was warm, and that he lay on a soft bed. His eyes were heavy and he could not lift his lids. Then a familiar voice sounded in his ears. "Father, father," it said. Surely that was "Sonny's" voice, and he was back in the old home, and it was time to get up and milk the cows. He struggled against the heavy sleep. His eyes opened and looked up into Billy's face. "Sonny, is it you?" he asked, weakly. "Where am I, Sonny?"

"Yes, father, it's me, Billy," came the strong, familiar voice. "Don't you know me, father? I've been hunting you everywhere. You're right here at home, my home."

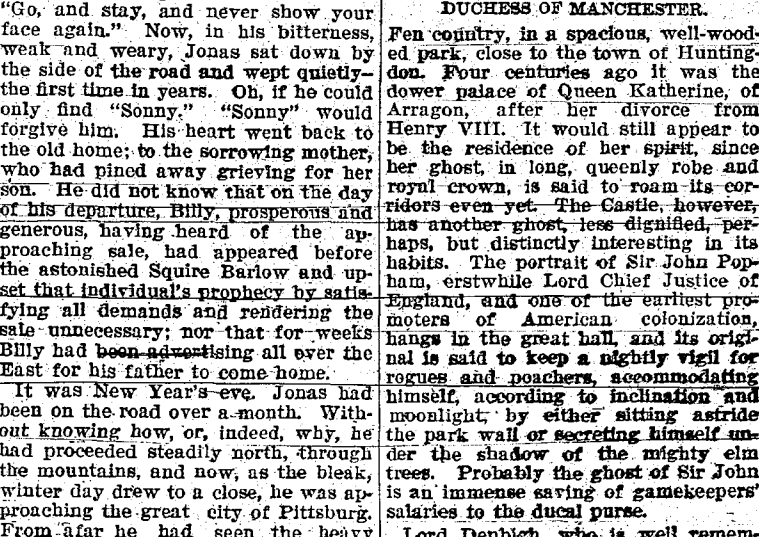
Slowly the truth dawned upon him. He closed his eyes again, trying to remember. "Sonny, there was a fire, and—a baby—"

HAUNTED CASTLE OF KIMBOLTON

The Queen of England Stands Godmother to American Baby.

When Queen Alexandra stood as godmother to the son and heir of the Duke of Manchester and his American wife, it was the first occasion on which this royal lady ever assumed responsibility for the spiritual welfare of any child whose mother is a native of the United States. King Edward, while still Prince of Wales, accepted the sponsorship of quite a number of children of Anglo-American unions.

By the bye, the Duke of Manchester is the present head of Drogo de Monte Acute, who was a famous warrior in the immediate train of Robert, Earl of Moreton, at the time of the Norman conquest. Among his ancestral homes, restored and reconstructed with the aid of his American father-in-law, Eugene Zimmerman, of Cincinnati, pre-eminent stands the tradition-filled, association-haunted Kimbolton Castle. The castle is an ancient, stone building, standing at the head of the



Fen country, in a spacious, well-wooded park, close to the town of Huntingdon. Four centuries ago it was the dower palace of Queen Katherine of Aragon, after her divorce from Henry VIII. It would still appear to be the residence of her spirit, since her ghost, in long, queenly robe and royal crown, is said to roam its corridors even yet. The Castle, however, has another ghost, less dignified, perhaps, but distinctly interesting in its habits. The portrait of Sir John Popham, erstwhile Lord Chief Justice of England, and one of the earliest promoters of American colonization, hangs in the great hall, and its original is said to keep a nightly vigil for rogues and poachers, accommodating himself, according to inclination and moonlight, by either sitting astride the park wall or secreting himself under the shadow of the mighty elm trees. Probably the ghost of Sir John is an immense saving of gamekeepers' salaries to the dual purpose.

Lord Denbigh, who is well remembered in this country from his visit to Boston a few years ago, at the head of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of London, is the chief of the family to which the famous novelist, Henry Fielding, belonged. He likewise claims relationship with the imperial Austrian House of Hapsburg; this claim, however, being ridiculed by many eminent English genealogists. He is lord-in-waiting to the King, and one of the forty Roman Catholic members of the Upper House of the English national assembly.

The Bradley-Martins, it is learned, have made several efforts to purchase Balmacraun outright, the magnificent place they occupy in Scotland. But, though they have frequently raised their figures to a fancy price, they cannot induce the owner to part with it. The fact that they merely lease the place does not prevent them from spending a mint of money on it. It is now far more luxuriously fitted up than Balmacraun, the Scotch royal residence, and Mar Lodge, the Duchess, or rather, Princess of Fife's, place passes into insignificance compared with it.

The Bradley-Martins have been so long in England that one almost forgets their rise to influence in the social world. Theirs is a success due to riches—at least, so it would appear, and in fact, such success makes small impression on the thoughtful. Yet, when you look into it, you find many things that arouse your admiration. It is no mean thing to make an entrance in the London world of fashion. It requires a deal of tact and knowledge of men and women. The Earl of Craven, the son-in-law of the Bradley-Martins, passes most of his time looking after his forty thousand acres, and in attending to his duties as county magistrate near his Warwickshire home. Lady Craven is keenly interested in poultry farming, and, as stated in poultry farming, she has stirred up the keenest sort of competition amongst English fanciers. Moreover, it is agreed on all hands that the boy-and-girl marriage of 1893 has turned out more pleasantly than the wisecracks of that date predicted. And the Countess of Craven grows prettier as she grows older.

Prince Naneta Pebasnez Montezuma, who claims to be the lineal descendant of the famous Aztec King of that name, is a small, olive-skinned youth, with large, heavily-fringed gray eyes, a full, red mouth and long hair. He wears civilian clothes, a broad-rimmed sombrero, and usually carries an interesting, carved cane.

"Yes, father, it was right here. It was our baby, and you saved it for us. The fire's out. There's no danger. And I've bought the old home, father, and you can go back if you want, and never work or want any more!"

But Jonas did not hear. A great peace came over him. He knew only that "Sonny" held him; that "Sonny" would take care of him; that his long journey was at an end. Through the midnight air came the sound of great bells. All over the city the joyous message was ringing—ringing in "Sonny's" ears—that Jones had come home.

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It is nearly 48 inches long, made from black Lynx fur, has six full, bushy tabs, very latest style, and you will be more than pleased with it. When you receive it we know you will say it is the most elegant and thoroughly good fur you have ever seen. Nothing similar to this scarf has ever before been offered as a premium; it will give years of satisfaction wear. It is most elegant, dainty and to the wearer's appearance. The only reason we can offer them is we had a large number of them made up for us by one of the large furriers during the summer when trade was quiet; this is the only reason we are able to offer such an expensive premium. We hope you will take advantage of our offer without delay, this is an extraordinary offer and cannot be duplicated by any other reliable concern. We trust you with our jewelry until sold. It costs you nothing to get this fur. Address,

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A wonderful offer to every lover of music whether a beginner or an advanced player.

Ninety-six lessons (or a less number if you desire) for either Piano, Organ, Violin, Guitar, Banjo, Cornet or Mandolin will be given free to make our home study courses for these instruments known in your locality. You will get one lesson weekly, and your only expense during the time you take the lessons will be the cost of postage and the music you will use, which is small. Write at once. It will mean much to you to get our free booklet. It will place you under no obligation whatever to us if you never write again. You and your friends should know of this work. Hundreds of our pupils write: "I have had more of your school before." "I have had more of your term in my home with your weekly lessons than in three terms with private teachers, and at a great deal less expense." "Everything is so thorough and complete." "The lessons are marvelous in simplicity, and my 11-year old boy has not had the least trouble to learn." "One minister writes: "As each succeeding lesson comes I am more and more fully persuaded I made no mistake in becoming your pupil."

We have been established seven years—have hundreds of pupils from eight years of age to seventy. Don't say you cannot learn music till you send for our free booklet and tuition offer. It will be sent by return mail, free. Address U. S. SCHOOL OF MUSIC, 15 Union Square, New York City.

Repeaters

are the original gold and side ejectors. This feature forms a complete safety device between the shooter's hand and the cartridge at all times, throws the empty away from him instead of into his hand, prevents smoke and gas from entering his eyes and lungs, and keeps the line of sight unobstructed. It is a M. A. R. I. N. action works easily and smoothly, making very little noise. The automatic recoil-operating mechanism employs the Martin's safety breech-loading gun ever built. A page catalogue, 300 illustrations, covers in minute detail all the details of three stamps.

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DO YOU KNOW that dirty bottles and scales cause you trouble? Obviate this by using our Developers, put up READY TO USE. Simply empty our tubes into the developing tray and add the water—we don't charge you for the latter. Large quantities of developer made up at one time oxydize and spoil. With our developers you only make up enough for immediate use.

Send 25 cents for half a dozen tubes sufficient for 24 ounces of developer for Velox, Azo, Cyko, Rotox, or other papers, or 60 ounces of Plate and Fitta Developer—a Developer which will not stain the fingers or nails, and is non-poisonous. We have a Sepia Toner for gaslight papers, 6 tubes, 25c.

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Room 436, 1215 Broadway, NEW YORK



GUY ELLIOTT MITCHELL

The great American bird, the bird which will scream back an answer to you every time you imitate his "gobble" or otherwise "make a noise like a gobble," has along with his domesticator, man, driven the other American bird far into the back woods, figuratively and actually.

When the Indians owned the land, the eagle and the turkey stood on



YOUNG BRONZE COCKS.

probably an equal footing, the one the tyrant of the air and the other the king of game birds. Both were hunted by the Indian, the eagle to furnish plumes for his war bonnet, and the turkey, of course, for food.

But now the eagle seldom is hunted and still more seldom ever killed or captured, while the turkey is found in hundreds of thousands of farm yards.

Although the North American wild turkey is a beautiful and resplendent game bird, with feathers of black, shaded with a rich bronze and illuminated with a lustrous finish of coppery color, his domesticated cousin, while improved nothing in appearance, has been bred up to outweigh any other domestic fowl, thirty or thirty-five pounds being not uncommon among prize turkey flocks.

According to the Department of Agriculture the growing of turkeys has improved within the last few years as a result of a determined effort on the part of producers of what is termed "standard bred" or exhibition stock to demonstrate that it is more profitable to use pure bred breeding stock than the smaller and less vigorous stock of days gone by. Their efforts to introduce throughout the country the several standard varieties of turkeys have greatly improved our turkey growing industry. This effort has supplied rich, new, vigorous blood throughout the whole country, adding strength and virility to innumerable flocks, many of which had become considerably deteriorated through inbreeding.

Deterioration Through Inbreeding.

The fact that one fecundation is sufficient to render fertile all the eggs of one laying has made possible the undermining of the health and vigor of the present-day domestic turkey. Being advised of this, hundreds of people depend upon their neighbors' flocks for the services of a male and pay no attention to the matter of breeding stock except to keep one or two turkey hens. This has reduced many of the turkeys throughout the country almost to a condition of imbecility. The lack of vigor in a large portion of the breeding stock through-

ing, people have become so disheartened in some localities with the meager results of their efforts to grow turkeys for market that they have desisted from the attempt.

Mr. T. F. McGrew, of New York, a well-known judge of poultry and a writer on breeds and breeding, has written a turkey-bulletin for the Department of Agriculture which is known as Farmers' Bulletin No. 200, and in this he says that there is no other kind of livestock that will return so large a profit to the successful producer as will poultry, and no kind of poultry is more profitable than turkeys when properly handled. The fact that turkeys will, from the time they are six weeks old until winter sets in, gain the greater part of their entire living from bugs, grasshoppers and waste grain that they pick up in their wanderings over the range, assures their existence through this period at little or no cost to the grower. In other words, they may be termed self-sustaining foragers, where they have sufficient range.

The Bronze Turkey.

This turkey holds the post of honor. It is possibly a cross between the wild turkey and the tame turkey, which latter is generally believed to have descended from either the North American wild turkey, the Mexican wild turkey or the Honduras or Ocellated turkey. Its beautiful rich plumage and its size have come from its wild progenitor. To maintain these desirable qualities, crosses are continually necessary. In this way the mammoth size has been gained, the standard weight ranging from sixteen to thirty-six pounds, according to age and sex.

The coloring of this variety is a ground of black blazoned or shaded with bronze. This shading is rich and glowing, and when the sun's rays are reflected from these colors, they shine like polished steel. The female is not as rich in color as the male, but both have the same color and shading. Much of this richness of color is lost



GROUP OF WHITE TURKEYS.

through inbreeding, as it is improved by each cross with the wild specimens. Of all our domestic fowls none suffer from inbreeding so much as turkeys. This should be guarded against at all times, if it is hoped to gain the best results.

Naturally the Bronze turkey should be the largest in size, the most vigorous in constitution, and the most prof-

and, to have this influence to the fullest extent, well-proportioned, vigorous females in their second or third year should be selected as breeders.



THE NORTH AMERICAN WILD TURKEY.

Do not select the very large specimens for this purpose; those of a medium size are usually the best. Discard the undersized females at all times, as they are of but little value as producers. Length of shank and thigh, if out of proportion, should not be mis-

the English Norfolk turkey, the Slate turkey, and the red Bourbon turkey, which is similar to the Buff turkey. In addition to the North American wild turkey, the Mexican wild turkey still affords splendid sport, as does also the Honduras turkey, which is found in various parts of Central America, both birds being resplendent and of savory flesh.

The turkey bulletin of the Department of Agriculture above mentioned is a brief booklet which will certainly be read with interest by anyone growing or caring for turkeys. It describes the different varieties, and devotes about twenty pages to the selection and care of breeding stock, turkey houses and ranges, incubation, hatching, growing and feeding the birds, marketing and also the ailments to

which turkeys are subject. Drop a postal to your member of Congress or Senator, and he will send you one.

Food Value of Eggs.

Popular belief to the contrary, there is no difference in the nutritive qualities of eggs with dark shells and those with light. Their flavor is affected by the food of the fowl for good or for evil. Exhaustive experiments by well equipped investigators prove that the egg deserves its reputation as an easily assimilated and highly nutritious food, if eaten raw or lightly cooked. Such experiments also show that eggs at twelve cents a dozen are a cheap source of nutrients; at sixteen cents, somewhat expensive; and at twenty-five cents and over, highly extravagant.

The basis of comparison was the market prices of standard flesh foods considered in relation to their nutritive elements. But there is a physiological constituent of eggs which is of great value, yet it defies the search of the statistician, and that is their palatability. Unless a food, however rich in proteins, is relished, it loses much of its value, while, per contra, a less chemically desirable food that is enjoyed becomes valuable by reason of that fact.

FAIR STUDENTS IN REVOLT.

Object to the Measuring Methods of Their Gymnasium Instructor.

The girls of the freshman and sophomore classes of the University of Cincinnati have been going about with traces of tears on their cheeks, and asking each other, "Have you been scheduled?"

At first the girls did not know what "scheduling" meant when they received confidential notes from Miss Edna Earl Hope, teacher of the girls' gymnasium work at the varsity. Their presence alone in her private room was requested at such and such a time. The "alone" looked mysterious and the girls held a consultation. Then the bravest faced Miss Hope. When she went in to Miss Hope her face was eager, but when she came out it was scarlet.

"And what do you think?" she whispered. "You have to take off all your clothes."

"And after she gets your clothes off, what then?" chorused the girls.

Then the first girl told, with tears and gasps, how the new gym teacher placed an adjustable rig about the hips and measured them—the hips—yes! And she measured the arms and the 'er—er—legs. The bust expansion and the length of the fingers, and how big the chest is—when the girl takes a long breath, and how little it gets when she exhales her breath. Then she subtracts the difference, divides it by two, and multiplies the result by three, and says:

"There's where you ought to be, and maybe you'll be that by the end of the year when the second physical examination comes."

The girls held an indignation meeting the latter part of the week, and a committee was secretly appointed to wait on President Dahney.

"But," said the girls on the committee, "we would rather take one of those scheduled things than to tell a man about it."

Because of the excitement of those girls who were "scheduled," Miss Hope has now provided a garment in making the "test."

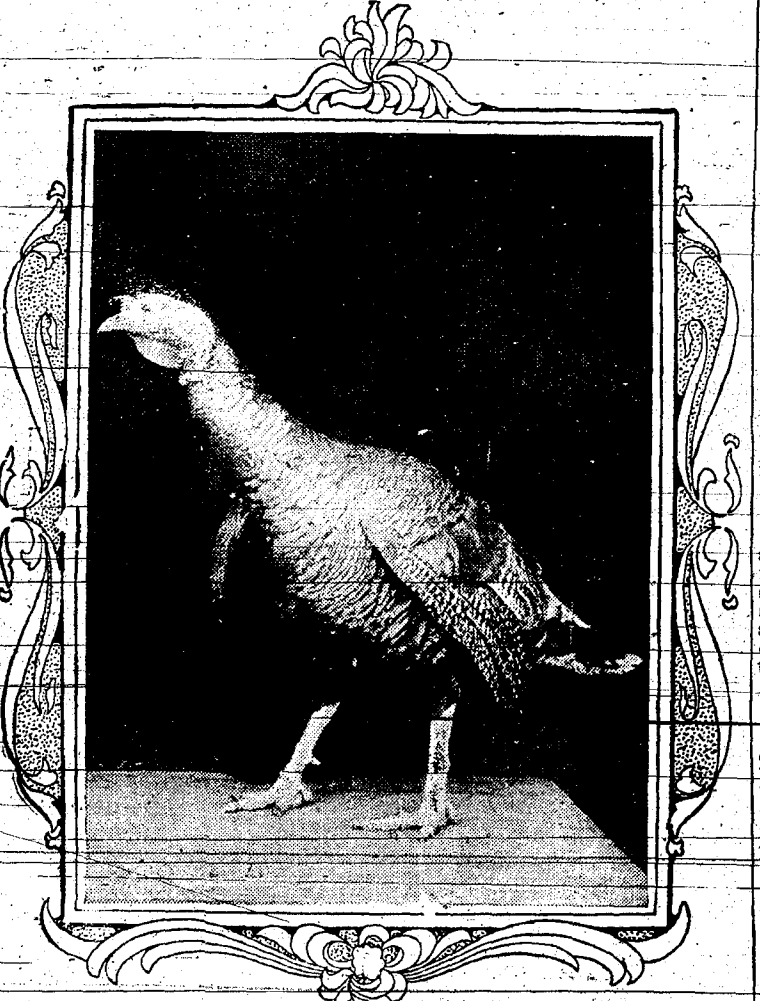
Lacking in Education.

Little Freddie, having lost a nickel was crying bitterly.

An old gentleman who had stopped to investigate said: "My boy you shouldn't cry that way."

"But," said the little fellow, "I don't know how to cry any other way."

"Say not goodbye, but in some brighter clime, bid me good morning."



A FORTY POUND BRONZE GOBBLER.

out the country has jeopardized to a certain extent the production of a sufficient number of market turkeys to supply the demand. In fact, not fully realizing that their failure was largely due to undermining the vitality of their breeding stock through inbreed-

ing, people have become so disheartened in some localities with the meager results of their efforts to grow turkeys for market that they have desisted from the attempt.

taken for size; full-rounded body and breast indicate value most clearly; size and strength of bone indicate constitutional vigor which should be maintained through the selection of the very best at all times for producing stock. When special care is given to the selection of the breeding stock, and the grower bears in mind those profitable characteristics—compactness of form, length of breast and body, and constitutional vigor—the most satisfactory results may come from the growing of this variety. But no matter how much care may be given these conditions, only partial success will come if inbreeding is permitted. The use of oversized males with small females is of less advantage than the use of smaller males with well-matured, medium-sized females.

The Narragansett Turkey.

This turkey is a noble-looking, full-chested bird but is not so large as the Bronze. His color is a black background with a steel-gray edge to the feather which imparts a metallic black-and-bronze luster. The cocks, or toms, weigh from 20 to 30 pounds, and some old ones have gone 40 pounds. The Narragansett is a desirable breed and some growers declare that they will reach market size and condition in less time than the Bronze turkeys.

The Buff Turkey.

As bred for market these turkeys are a reddish buff or light chestnut color mixed with white and some dark shadings. They are highly valued in some localities for their quick growth and for their attractiveness when dressed, although they do not run as the Narragansett or the Bronze.

The White Turkey.

In America the white variety is called the White Holland turkey. In England they are known as "Austrian Whites" where they are considered sports from other turkeys. They range from 10 pounds for young hens to 28 pounds for old cocks, although they have run as high as 35 pounds at fairs. Mr. McGrew states that white turkeys are quite as easy to grow as any other variety, and he states that one cannot select a better kind for all uses than the White Holland. They grow to the most profitable sizes, dress beautifully for market, their light, pinkish-white shanks add to their appearance; and with them, as with all white poultry, the pin feathers show less than in darker varieties. The very largest turkeys are not as profitable either to grow or to sell. The medium sizes— from 9 to 18 pounds dressed—are the most desirable for family use.

Other turkeys are the Black turkey, similar to, if not much the same, as

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Because,

for one reason, it is worth more than ten dollars for one year for the music page alone in every family where there are young children who are being taught music—or if they are not then they ought to be.

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is the surest way to interest the children and entertain the boys and girls where they will be under the uplifting influence of the Home Environment.

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in Maxwell's Homemaker Magazine is conducted by a successful teacher of music of more than ten years' experience, who has a remarkable insight into the musical needs of child life and an unusually clear and concise way of explaining all things pertaining to the laying of a solid foundation for musical development.

Keyboard Drill, Staff Drill, Note Drill and Ear Training have already been worked out.

Scale Building begins in the December Number. Be sure and get it if you are interested in

Teaching the Children Music.

Other Departments in Maxwell's Homemaker Magazine are Home Study, Home Cheer, Home Entertainment, Home Gardening, Health in the Home, besides a Story and Interesting Miscellany of special interest to the Homemaker.

And Everyone is or ought to be a Homemaker.

Bear in mind that Maxwell's Homemaker Magazine will be sent to you for

One Whole Year for Ten Cents.

Send a Dime or five two-cent stamps to Maxwell's Homemaker Magazine, 1409 Fisher Building, Chicago, Ill.

He Was Inconspicuous.

In the opening days of the American Revolution, when France had recognized the independence of the United States, and we had shown ourselves determined upon stubborn resistance, the English Parliament were driven to a final "conciliatory bill" for the recovery of their colonial possessions. Most everything was conceded by this act, but nowhere was allusion made to absolute independence. Lord Carlisle, William Eden and Lord Johnstone, in the capacity of special commissioners, brought the bill to America and lost little time submitting the plan of conciliation to Congress, together with an insistent letter. That body hardly gave it consideration, but forthwith rejected the plan proposed by the ministry.

Foiled in every attempt, but not dismayed, the commissioners now resorted to measures distinguished in infamy and baseness. They opened secret correspondence with members of Congress, and, through a female agent, Mr. Reed, a delegate from Pennsylvania, was offered \$50,000 and the best office in the colonies that his majesty could bestow if he would use his influence in favor of the conciliatory bill. Mr Reed's reply, as well as memory, should be enshrined in the hearts of every loyal Pennsylvanian. It was simply this: "I am not worth purchasing, but such as I am, the King of England is not rich enough to do it."

The Alexandrian Library.

Said Omar, "Either those books are in conformity with the Koran, or they are not. If they are, they are useless, and if not, they are evil; in either event, let them be destroyed."

Such was the logic that led to the destruction of seven hundred thousand manuscript volumes in Alexandria.

Pliny tells us that Homer's Iliad, with its 15,000 verses was written in a space as small as a walnut shell.

In more remote times an account is given of an ivory chariot constructed by Mermicides, so small that a fly could cover it with one of its wings, and of a ship that could be concealed by the wing of a bee.

Kirk's AMERICAN CROWN SOAP

is a green soap, consistency of paste, a perfect cleanser for automobile machinery and all vehicles; will not injure the most highly polished surface. Made from pure vegetable oils. If your dealer does not carry American Crown Soap in stock, send us his address and we will see that your supply. Put up in 12 1/2, 25 and 50 lb.

James S. Kirk & Co. CHICAGO, ILL.

Foster's Ideal Cribs

Accident Proof

IF YOU WANT A

Send for our Jack Catalogue, contain the description of exactly what you want. Hydraulic Jacks our Specialty. Watson-Stuffman Co., 46 Dey St., N. Y. City.

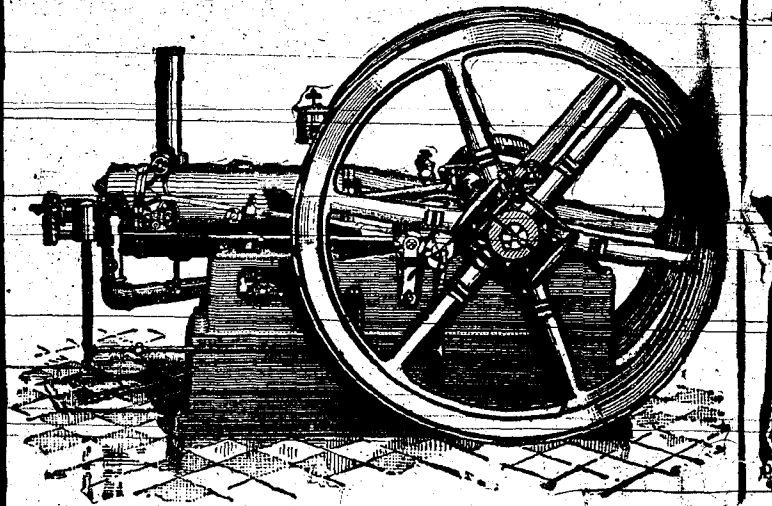
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We have published some good ones especially suited for farmers. Books that will every farmer to make more out of his farm. Write for our catalogue.

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International Harvester Co. GASOLINE ENGINES

When equipped with an I. H. C. gasoline engine the farm, the dairy, the mill, the threshing machine, or the husker and shredder can be operated more economically than with any other power. Farmers who have water to pump, wood to saw, feed to grind or corn to shell, can do this work at a minimum cost with I. H. C. engines.



I. H. C. HORIZONTAL ENGINE
I. H. C. gasoline engines are made in the following sizes: 2, 3 and 5 H. P., vertical type, stationary; 6, 8, 10, 12 and 15 H. P., horizontal type, stationary; and 6, 8, 10, 12 and 15 H. P., horizontal type, portable.

WRITE FOR GASOLINE ENGINE BOOKLET.

International Harvester Co. of America
(Incorporated)

7 Monroe Street Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

Briefs of the Week

Inventory.
 Pay the printer.
 Happy New Year.
 Sheriff Coulter, here Saturday.
 Make your subscription—read 1907.
 McCabe Hull at Boyne City was called last evening.
 George Allan lectures at the City House, Friday evening, January 31st.
 Leave your Laundry at Mack's Jewelry Store. Satisfaction guaranteed.
 Seventeen deaths in Charlevoix County during November. Three by violence and five were persons over 65 years of age.
 The P. L. A. S. meet with Mrs. L. A. Hoyt next Friday afternoon. Mrs. W. O. Haire assists in the entertainment and all are cordially invited to attend.
 The Stork and Santa Clause had a race early Monday morning and the bird won out, leaving a nice little baby girl at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Zitka.
 Carrie L. Van Ornam, aged 49 years, died at Ellsworth Monday last. Funeral was held Wednesday and interment took place in Ross Cemetery, Banks township.
 LeRoy Sherman is at present in New Orleans and he remembered a few of numerous friends here with souven-ir postals. He says there's lots of fun down there in spite of the heat.
 Invitations are out for a social dance at Laveday Opera House next Monday evening. The committee in charge of same is composed of Mesdames Brotherton, Mack, Dicken, G. Haire, S. Bush, and Misses Warne, Hite, Crowell, Clink, Crossman.
 Miss Norma Baughman conducted Loren Bullard—an eleven-year-old incorrigible of Boyne City—to the County Schools this week. County Superintendent Madison picked the youngster and decided that above school should be the proper place for him.
 George E. Allan, on January 1st will deliver one of his most popular lectures entitled, "Jean Valjean or a Fight with Fate." This is given expressly for the benefit of the band. Every one will be expected to buy a ticket. Only 25 cents.
 J. L. prolonged ill health. J. L. Nathan on Tuesday last, made voluntary assignment of his property to the Glenn. The liabilities are \$1000 or \$1200 with assets of about \$500. Mr. Wesman has been affiliated with East Jordan's business interests for years and all our citizens sincerely sympathize with him in his misfortune.

Danto buys Hides and Furs.
 John N. Roy is here for a few days' visit.
 Gus Muma was here from Rose City this week.
 George Oris is an East Jordan visitor this week.
 Miss Marguerite Fortune is home from Scottville.

Miss Mae Dooley is a Grand Rapids visitor.
 Morris Quin returned Saturday from Traverse City.
 R. W. Paddock was an East Jordan visitor, Saturday.
 Suppers served for parties etc., at The Inn on short notice.
 Miss Harriett Hoyt is home from Chicago for the holidays.
 Mr and Mrs. Roy Riddock were here from Boyne City over Sunday.
 Mrs. Clark Haire recently entertained her niece, Miss Jennie McFarland.

Irving and Amy Doerr of Mancelona are here guests of relatives.
 Dr. H. B. Lehner spent Christmas with his parents at Kaska.
 Oliver Ralph of Grayling was an East Jordan visitor, first of the week.
 A fine assortment of Rugs and Kensington Art Squares at Whittington's.
 Take your Hides and Furs to A. Danto's and get market price for same.
 Get your Insurance in the Prussian National of E. A. Kenyon. Reliable, prompt.
 Mrs. H. Weikel and sons, Ben and Jesse, eat Xmas dinner with Grandma Weikel.
 Mrs. Wm. Anderson of Boyne City is guest of her relatives here—the Maddocks.
 Miss Ernie Crawford is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Barkley, and sister, Mrs. Alfred Rogers.
 The finest and best assorted stock of Furniture in Charlevoix County will be found at Whittington's.
 Everything the market affords, put up in first class style can be obtained at The Inn, Charles Barrett, proprietor.
 Try our Emblem Goods, Flour, Buckwheat, Tomatoes, Baking Powder, Coffee and Tea. E. A. Lewis.
 At Whittington's will be found Kitchen Cabinets, Sideboards, Buffets and the latest style of Dining Tables.
 There seems to be an impression around every neighborhood, that when father scolds there is no hugging to be had about.
 The Traverse City Laundry always gives satisfaction. Laundry leaves Mack's Jewelry Store each Wednesday noon as usual.
 F. McElroy, brother of Mrs. Felix Green, who was called here by the latter's son, returned home to Whittington, Ind., Tuesday.

John Colburn of Marquette is here visiting friends.
 Mounting Board for Sale at this office. Ten cents per sheet.
 Leave your Laundry at Mack's Jewelry Store. All work guaranteed.
 A pair of light LOGGING SLEIGHS For Sale Cheap at Malpass Hardware Co.'s.
 The M. E. Ladies Aid Society meet next Wednesday afternoon with Mrs. Jake Wood.
 The trouble with most of us is that we do not take enough time in making a ten dollar bill look like thirty cents.
 It is a good idea to visit in the country in winter in order that you may be contented next summer with haying in town.
 You will not find beauty in rouge pot or complexion whitewash. True beauty comes to them only that take Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. It is a wonderful tonic and beautifier. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. At Warne's Pharmacy.
 Old papers for sale at this office.

New Droy Line

ARTHUR SEYMOUR
 Prop'r.
 Trunks, Baggage, and All Lines of Transfer Work promptly attended to.
 Telephone your orders.

DO YOU WANT TO Buy, Sell or Exchange your Real Estate?
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 Titles Examined, Business Promptly and Accurately Performed.
F. E. BOOSINGER
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Thanking

My Many Friends and Customers for their Liberal Patronage During the Past Year,

I wish you all

A Happy and Prosperous New Year.

C. C. MACK, The Jeweler.

Highest prices paid for Hides and Furs at the Boston Store.
 A large stock of "1847" Rogers Silverware at Mack's to close out.
 Mack, the Jeweler is making some very low prices on Watches, Jewellery, etc.
 Mrs. Erle Farmer and infant son spent Christmas with her parents at Petoskey.
 Miss Edythe Pansfield of Croft Bay, was here guest of Misses Edna and Leda Barrie, first of the week.
 Mrs. E. K. at of Mancelona is here visiting her son and daughter, James Keat and Mrs. Dan. E. G. O'man.
 When a baby walks very young, the mothers of babies that do not walk so early make the discovery that it is a wretcheded.
 Dr and Mrs. Ramsey drove over from Central Lake, Sunday, and took dinner with the latter's parents, Mr and Mrs. Howard Weikel.
 J. A. Caulder has purchased the Mrs. Gronder cottage on Main-st and, together with Mrs. Caulder, will make that place their future home.

Mr. and Mrs. Wright Carr are visiting friends at their old home, Toronto.
 Miss Grace Keenholts is home from her school at Vanderbilt for the holidays.
 Go to the Inn for your Meals and Lunchees. Everything first-class and promptly served.
 If you want to buy up-to-date goods, latest styles and lowest prices can be obtained at Empey Bros.
 Put a paper sack on the table, and every one who enters the room will look to see what is in it.
 Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Fortune are receiving a visit from their daughter, Mrs. E. Stanford of Scottville.
 Ben Weikel went to Central Lake Monday to work, and will make his home with his sister, Mrs. Ramsey.
 Mr and Mrs. Wm. Harrington received a visit from their daughter, Mrs. John Pelton, and husband of Gaylord.
 A handsome, quarter-sawn oak desk is being made by Lou Otto for E. N. Clink's law offices. The size is six by four feet.
 Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Lewis were Phelps visitors, Wednesday, where Mrs. Lewis saw her father, who is sick.
 Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Zess returned Tuesday from a Christmas visit with the latter's sisters, Mrs. J. Jacques and Mrs. E. N. Moble at Traverse City.
 Miss Ruth Merrifield left this morning for Boyne City and East Jordan, where she will spend the remaining days of the holiday season with friends.—Traverse City Record.
 Sidney Barley, one of our well-to-do farmers, after was a Herald caller Saturday. He says he likes the Herald as a newspaper and backed it up by making his subscription read 1907.
 Wednesday was the festival St. John the Evangelist, and on the evening of that day over one hundred and fifty people witnessed the installation of officers in the Masonic Hall. Rev. George Allan opened the program with prayer; Mrs. Wm. Palmer played the march; when the newly elected officers were at their several chairs Most Worshipful Grand Marshall J. B. Palmier proclaimed them duly installed. A program was then rendered. Miss Blanche Robertson opened with a vocal solo, "Happy Days." Mrs. L. C. Otto, accompanist; Rev. George Allan gave a five-minute talk. In part he said the world was dying for happy faces. "I believe in your principles, they are right; the great reason ever was is Christ for he was always helping others to rise." Following this a trio, consisting of Mesdames Clark Haire, Wm. Stone, Miss Eugenia Boosinger, sang very sweetly; vocal solo, "Sing Me to Sleep," Miss Harriet Hoyt, Mrs. L. C. Otto accompanist; Remarks were given by Messrs J. B. Palmier and Horace Howe; newly-elected Most Worshipful Master Ezra C. Plank gave a very fitting short address, singing, "America," led by Miss Blanche Robertson—closed the literary part. The guests were then invited to other rooms where a delicious luncheon was served. Each one was presented with a tiny flag as a souvenir.

The Traverse City Laundry always gives satisfaction. Laundry leaves Mack's Jewelry Store each Wednesday noon as usual.
 F. McElroy, brother of Mrs. Felix Green, who was called here by the latter's son, returned home to Whittington, Ind., Tuesday.
 H. B. Lehner, Doctor of Dental Surgery, is now located over Sherman's Market, where he is prepared to do all kinds of dental work.
 A great fall and still no one has been hurt, excepting Empey Bros., who are slaughtering children's Cutters and Sleighs. All at cost.
 A good treat is in store for the people of East Jordan about the middle of January. Rev. George E. Allan intends to give one of his lectures—"Jean Valjean, or a Fight with Fate"—at that time.
 Mrs. L. Newson has decided to put on sale a full line of her celebrated Baked Goods. Those who have sampled them know that there's the best made in town—"The kind that mother used to make."
 The Rathbone Sisters elected the following officers at their regular meeting Tuesday evening: P. O. Lucy Rowley; M. E. C., Estella Sherman; E. S., Florence Jepson; E. Jr., Alice Clink; M. of T., Alice Kimball; M. of R. & D., Anna Goodman; M. of F., Leora Madison; Protectors, Essie Wiesman; G. of O. T., Jennie Shapton; Installing Officer, Lucy Rowley; Representative, Lucy Rowley; Delegate, Alice Clink.
 A hungry looking man hurried into a restaurant the other day, and climbing upon one of the stools at the lunch counter, reached for one of the well-worn and much-thumbed bills of fare. He read it all through two or three times, called a waiter and gave his order. "I guess I'll begin with a couple of plates of fly specks!" "Fly specks!" exclaimed the astonished waiter. "Why, we don't serve fly specks." "Well, then why don't you take them off the bill of fare?" The waiter's reply is not recorded.

New Meat Market.

We have opened up a Market in the Walsh building on State-st and will have on sale a full line of Meats at Lowest Market Prices.

Give a trial order.
GEO. HAYNER, Prop.

Empey Brothers Furniture Emporium

Is Becoming Widely Known.

There probably never was a time in the history of East Jordan when the same values could be had as there can today, and we are now well aware that the enormous prices that has been paid heretofore has forced many a man to send away and get their goods. It is very pleasing for us to know that we are reaching this class of people. They are willing to pay a reasonable profit.

Our Motto:
"Always to Lead and Never to Follow."
 Our buying in Carload Lots gives you the price.
 We are now offering to the trade an
Iron Bed for \$1.25
 —Also—
6-Cane or Cobler Seat Braze Arm Chair only \$4.25.
 Quick Sales and Small Profits.

HEATING STOVE SALE.

20 per cent. Off.
 On all Heating Stoves including Bements, Peninsulars, and all other kinds we have.
 Don't put off buying any longer. It's money in your pocket to buy now.
 Call and see us at once.



W. E. MALPASS HARDWARE CO.

Start The New Year Right

By depositing your surplus funds in a bank. Don't wait until you can get a large sum. Small amounts grow faster here than in your pockets. Learn to save, and your future welfare and prosperity is assured.

State Bank of East Jordan
 CAPITAL, \$20,000.00. SURPLUS, \$1,700.00.

A large variety of Breakfast Foods at Lewis' Grocery.
 There are thirty-three saloons in Charlevoix County according to the County Treasurer's Annual report of which Boyne City claims fourteen, East Jordan has seven, Charlevoix County has four, and St. James has two.
 Mr. Wm. Richardson, together with Harry Simmons and Miss Lora, spent Christmas with Mrs. Lewis Prebel of Petoskey. Mr. Richardson returned home first of the week, leaving Mrs. R. and daughter for a longer visit.
 At the Methodist Episcopal Church on Sunday next, Dec. 31st, the Rev. G. Allan will address on the following topics: Morning 10:30, Studies of the Life of Jesus Christ; Sermon No. 1, "The Sunday." Was it necessary for the Saviour to die? Reading of the Epistle of Ephesians; Sermon No. 2, "The Man Face to Face with His God." Thursday evening there is a special service on the most vital topics. These sermons the people are urged to attend.

George Hayner has leased the Walsh building on State-st and put in a stock of meats. He opens up this Saturday and solicits a share of your patronage. An experienced meat cutter of Traverse City has been engaged.
 Rock Elm Grange have elected the following officers for ensuing year: W. M., H. B. Hipp; W. O., G. L. Swanson; Lect., Levi Metz; Steward, Abe Stevenson; A. Steward; Guy Smith; L. A. Stew.; Andie Kowalski; Sec. H. A. Blanchard; Treasurer, D. S. Kitson; Gatekeeper, J. R. Smith; Ceres, Mrs. Fannie Smith; Pomona, Jessie Metz; Flora. Ellen Stevenson; Janitor, J. R. Smith; Critic, Joseph Whitfield.
 The G. A. R. and W. R. C. will have joint installation of officers on Saturday, January 6th, at 2 p. m. mill time. Every member of the Post and Corps is requested to be at the G. A. R. Hall at 12 o'clock—noon—mill time, for dinner. Don't one of you be missing. Every one be there. We will have a good dinner and a good time together once more. Last call.—J. W. Rogers, Commander. Mr. B. Hammond, President.

