

Charlevoix County Herald.

Vol. 10

EAST JORDAN, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1906.

No 27

Official Report.

J. A. Dresser's Audit of County Books.

By resolution of the supervisors, the full report of J. A. Dresser as presented to the board, is given herewith:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors:

According to the instructions of your special committee, I have examined the books and records in the offices of the county clerk and county treasurer, also in the office of the Auditor General at Lansing, from January 1, 1895, to October 1, 1905, and the records of the county treasurer, county clerk and superintendents of the poor in connection with orders drawn and interest paid from October 1, 1889, to October 1, 1905, and herewith submit my report:

The receipts and expenditures of the county treasurers and balance of cash on hand as shown by the county treasurer's books and the annual statement to the board of supervisors, of the committees who settled with the treasurers, from January 1, 1895 to October 1, 1905, are correct, with the following exceptions:

In entering the settlement with the auditor general in December, 1894, for the quarter ending October 1, 1894, cash is debited with the amount received from auditor general, \$754.70; the correct amount received was, \$348.10; short debit to cash, \$406.60.

In entering settlement with auditor general in March, 1895, for quarter ending December 31, 1894, cash is credited with amount paid to auditor general, \$247.47; the correct amount paid was, \$527.25; short credit to cash, \$279.78.

In entering settlement with auditor general in September, 1895, for quarter ending June 30, 1895, cash is debited with amount received from auditor general \$237.33; correct amount received was, \$611.24; short debit to cash, \$373.91.

May, 1895 cash is debited, with townships' part of liquor taxes collected, \$2,227.50; cash is credited with liquor taxes paid out, \$2,350.00; excessive credit to cash, \$122.50.

December, 1895, cash is debited with amount of December tax sale, \$635.16; correct amount was, \$675.82; short debit to cash, \$40.66.

Short debit to cash, Dec. 1894..... \$ 33.24
Short debit to cash, June, 1895..... 333.91
Excess of credit to cash, May 1895..... 22.50
Short debit to cash, Dec. 1895..... 40.66

Total..... \$510.41
Deduct short credit to cash, March, 1895..... 279.78
Leaves balance of cash unaccounted for by Hiram B. Hipp, county treasurer during this period..... \$230.63

The error in December, 1894, of \$93.34, I found when starting to audit the account with the state. As this error occurred during the term of 1893-4, the bond for the term of 1895-6 would not cover this shortage. As ex-treasurer Hipp is not living and the bond for the term 1893-4 expired by statute limitations December 31, 1904, no action can be taken to recover this amount. Deducting the \$93.34 from the total shortage leaves a balance of \$137.29 and interest from January 1, 1897 to date, \$65.21; a total of \$202.50 for which the bond of ex-treasurer Hipp, covering his second term of office, will remain liable until December 31, 1906.

From January 1, 1897 to January 1, 1901, I find several errors in connection with the quarterly settlement with the auditor general and the annual tax sales, amounting to \$1,181.69; interest on same to June, 1906, \$420.42; total, \$1,602.11.

I called the attention of ex-treasurer John Ward, who was county treasurer during this period, to these errors and finding them to be as stated, he immediately paid the above amount to the county treasurer, and his accounts are now correct.

In May, 1897, general contingent and order No. 399, to T. Boak, drawn for 50 cents as per stub of order book, was entered in the credits to cash as \$50.00, and the committee of supervisors, Wm. Harris, John Newville, and Wm. Gray, who settled with the county treasurer, checked the order as entered. The order was destroyed after the settlement was made, and T. Boak, to whom the order was payable, is not

now living, and for these reasons I can obtain no further information relative to it. I called the attention of ex-treasurer Ward to the matter but he had no recollection of it and is of the opinion that the order was drawn for \$50.00, and in view of the fact that a committee of three checked the \$50 entry, as correct it is possible that the order was so drawn. In connection with this I would say that ex-county clerk Kenyon is positive that this order was drawn for the same amount as the stub, viz., 50 cents.

From January 1, 1901, to January 1, 1905, I find errors in connection with delinquent tax collections, amounting to \$4.23. I called the attention of ex-treasurer Henry C. Cooper, who was county treasurer during this period, to these errors, and he paid the amount over to the county treasurer, and his accounts are now correct.

From January 1, 1905 to October 1, 1905, I find a difference in the May tax sale of \$5.11, which was conducted by county treasurer Payton and ex-treasurer Cooper. I called the attention of treasurer, Payton to this error, and he has made the proper entry in the cash, and his accounts are now correct.

In checking the interest paid on county orders I find an error made by the State Bank of East Jordan in June, 1902, amounting to \$48.00. Attention was called to this, and they corrected same by paying the amount to the county treasurer, with interest on the same of \$9.33.

In regard to moneys received by the county treasurer from the superintendents of the poor, justices of the peace and miscellaneous amounts, I find but few receipts on file in the county clerk's office, and the books of the superintendents of the poor have been so kept that I am unable to verify the amounts on the county treasurer's books.

The county has paid in bounties on wild cats and lynx, since about 1899, \$142. One-half of this amount \$71, is due the county from the state, as vouchers for this amount have never been sent the auditor general. I called the attention of the county clerk to this omission and he has sent for the proper blanks and as soon as they are received the money will be paid by the state.

The accounts with the townships and villages have been correctly kept with the exception of the failure of the county treasurers to charge to these accounts any of the township and village taxes refunded at the auditor general's office, and a further failure in not charging the townships with the full amount with which they should have been charged, as shown by the rejected and charged back lists of the auditor general.

County treasurer Payton has assisted me in making the proper division of these funds, and the townships and villages have now been charged with the same as their several interests appear, from January 1895, to October 1905.

I did not think it advisable to correct the errors of omission in connection with the charges from the rejected and charged back list, because of the amount of time necessary to adjust them, also because the townships have been charged with a large part of the same. County treasurer Payton understands the proper method of determining the correct amount to charge in connection with the auditor general's funds and rejected lists, and in future I have no doubt correct entries will be made.

With the exceptions mentioned I find that the settlements with the State have been properly entered, and that the townships and villages have received credit and been paid their respective portions of all taxes collected, primary school funds, library and liquor monies.

I have examined the circuit court calendars and court journals and find the amount of entry, jury and stenographers fees which should have been paid to the county treasurer by the county clerk for the year 1895 to be \$78, and for the year 1896, \$72, a total of \$150. The amount paid to the treasurer in these two years as shown by his books was \$38, leaving a difference unaccounted for by Willis Kerns, county clerk during this period, of \$112. Interest on this amount to the present time is \$53.20.

From January 1, 1897 to the present time, an amount equal to the fees of the office has been a part of the clerk's salary, and the fees have been retained by the clerk. The fines and costs in criminal cases, as shown by the circuit court journals, from January 1, 1895 to October 1, 1905, have all been paid to the county treasurer by the county clerk, and appear on the treasurer's books.

A summary of the errors noted in this report, shows:

Amount of errors corrected and paid to treasurer..... \$ 1,668.83
Bounties which will be paid by state..... 71.00
Total adjusted..... \$ 1,739.83
Not yet adjusted, errors in 1895 and 1896, amounting with interest to..... \$ 367.70
The net, direct liabilities of the County from October 1, 1889, to October 1, 1905, appear as follows:

October 1, 1889.
General Fund orders outstanding..... \$2,320.89
Poor Fund orders outstanding..... 321.87
Due townships and villages..... 19.18
Total..... \$3,061.94
Cash on hand..... 1,139.31
Net indebtedness of the County Oct. 1, 1889..... \$1,922.63

October 1, 1890.
General Fund orders outstanding..... \$6,981.63
Poor Fund orders outstanding..... 206.41
Due townships and villages..... 39.50
Total..... \$7,227.54
Cash on hand..... 664.21
Net indebtedness of County Oct. 1, 1890..... \$6,563.33

October 1, 1891.
General Fund orders outstanding..... \$6,323.79
Poor Fund orders outstanding..... 866.63
Due townships and villages..... 247.01
Total..... \$7,437.43
Cash on hand..... \$6,925.94
Net indebtedness of County Oct. 1, 1891..... \$5,511.49

October 1, 1892.
General Fund orders outstanding..... \$4,530.98
Poor Fund orders outstanding..... 481.00
Due townships and villages..... 918.55
Total..... \$5,930.53
Cash on hand..... 2,320.37
Net indebtedness of County Oct. 1, 1892..... \$3,610.16

October 1, 1893.
General Fund orders outstanding..... \$3,815.76
Poor Fund orders outstanding..... 89.90
Due State..... 118.86
Due townships and villages..... 302.30
Total..... \$4,326.82
Cash on hand..... 2,513.05
Net indebtedness of County Oct. 1, 1893..... \$1,813.77

October 1, 1894.
General Fund orders outstanding..... \$2,354.47
Poor Fund orders outstanding..... 169.55
Due State..... 297.11
Total..... \$2,821.13
Cash on hand..... 967.51
Due from townships..... \$263.44
Net indebtedness of County Oct. 1, 1894..... \$1,301.18

October 1, 1895.
General Fund orders outstanding..... \$4,043.66
Poor Fund orders outstanding..... 592.04
Due State..... 1,668.29
Total..... \$6,303.99
Cash on hand..... 559.35
Due from townships..... 828.69
Net indebtedness of County Oct. 1, 1895..... 3,975.95

October 1, 1896.
General Fund orders outstanding..... \$3,006.18
Poor Fund orders outstanding..... 181.00
Due townships and villages..... 3,797.70
Total..... \$6,984.88
Cash on hand..... 2,824.93
Due from state..... 2,668.97
Net indebtedness of County October 1, 1896..... 1,490.98

October 1, 1897.
General fund orders outstanding..... \$3,477.27
Poor fund orders outstanding..... 388.90
Due townships and villages..... 2,168.93
Due from State..... 1,303.00
Net indebtedness of County Oct. 1, 1897..... 7,338.10

October 1, 1898.
General Fund orders outstanding..... \$3,004.74
Poor Fund orders outstanding..... 878.12
Due townships and villages..... 1,663.71
Total..... \$5,546.57
Cash on hand..... 5,009.93
Due from State..... 561.21
Net assets in excess of liabilities Oct. 1, 1898..... 675.66

October 1, 1899.
General Fund orders outstanding..... \$4,575.91
Poor Fund orders outstanding..... 219.73
Due townships and villages..... 1,599.92
Due State..... 38.82
Total..... \$6,434.38
Cash on hand..... 6,973.93
Net assets in excess of liabilities, Oct. 1, 1899..... 600.22

October 1, 1900.
General Fund orders outstanding..... \$1,940.47
Poor Fund orders outstanding..... 3,789.06
Due townships and villages..... 1,231.40
Total..... \$6,960.93
Cash on hand..... 3,821.63
Due from State..... 895.65
Net indebtedness of County Oct. 1, 1900..... 2,243.25

October 1, 1901.
General Fund orders outstanding..... \$3,260.11
Poor Fund orders outstanding..... 2,892.47
Due townships and villages..... 804.44
Total..... \$6,957.02
Cash on hand..... 1,731.50
Due from State..... 1,430.66
Net indebtedness of County Oct. 1, 1901..... 3,794.86

October 1, 1902.
General Fund orders outstanding..... \$9,835.37
Poor Fund orders outstanding..... 1,546.89
Due townships and villages..... 2,792.91
Total..... \$14,175.17
Cash on hand..... 3,022.11
Due from State..... 505.66
Net indebtedness of County Oct. 1, 1902..... 10,647.32

October 1, 1903.
General Fund orders outstanding..... \$12,656.19
Poor Fund orders outstanding..... 1,573.29
Due township and villages..... 2,524.57
Total..... \$16,754.05
Cash on hand..... 5,232.95
Due from State..... 2,368.24
Net indebtedness of County Oct. 1, 1903..... 9,152.87

October 1, 1904.
General Fund orders outstanding..... \$10,274.79
Poor Fund orders outstanding..... 999.72
Due townships and villages..... 5,174.94
Total..... \$16,449.45
Cash on hand..... 4,863.57
Due from State..... 483.06
Net indebtedness of County Oct. 1, 1904..... 11,212.73

October 1, 1905.
General Fund orders outstanding..... \$14,638.12
Poor Fund orders outstanding..... 537.48
Due townships and villages..... 1,312.01
Due State..... 358.94
Total..... \$16,846.55
Cash on hand..... 5,513.25
Net indebtedness of County Oct. 1, 1905..... 11,333.30

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Poor Fund orders outstanding..... 3,789.06
Due townships and villages..... 1,231.40
Total..... \$6,960.93
Cash on hand..... 3,821.63
Due from State..... 895.65
Net indebtedness of County Oct. 1, 1910..... 2,243.25

October 1, 1911.
General Fund orders outstanding..... \$3,260.11
Poor Fund orders outstanding..... 2,892.47
Due townships and villages..... 804.44
Total..... \$6,957.02
Cash on hand..... 1,731.50
Due from State..... 1,430.66
Net indebtedness of County Oct. 1, 1911..... 3,794.86

October 1, 1912.
General Fund orders outstanding..... \$9,835.37
Poor Fund orders outstanding..... 1,546.89
Due townships and villages..... 2,792.91
Total..... \$14,175.17
Cash on hand..... 3,022.11
Due from State..... 505.66
Net indebtedness of County Oct. 1, 1912..... 10,647.32

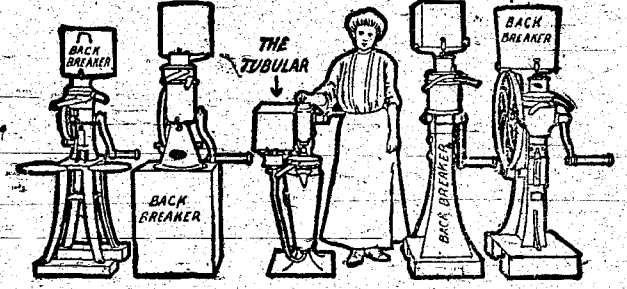
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Poor Fund orders outstanding..... 1,573.29
Due township and villages..... 2,524.57
Total..... \$16,754.05
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Net indebtedness of County Oct. 1, 1913..... 9,152.87

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Net indebtedness of County Oct. 1, 1914..... 11,212.73

October 1, 1915.
General Fund orders outstanding..... \$14,638.12
Poor Fund orders outstanding..... 537.48
Due townships and villages..... 1,312.01
Due State..... 358.94
Total..... \$16,846.55
Cash on hand..... 5,513.25
Net indebtedness of County Oct. 1, 1915..... 11,333.30

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If you don't like lifting get a SHARPLES TUBULAR



Here are five separators—the largest Sharples Dairy Tubular in the middle and two "back breakers" on each side. Which kind for you? The girl is 5 feet 4 inches tall. We handle Tubulars exclusively. Tubulars have waist low supply cans and other advantages over all other separators. Call and examine the Tubular.

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FRESH STRAWBERRIES every Friday.

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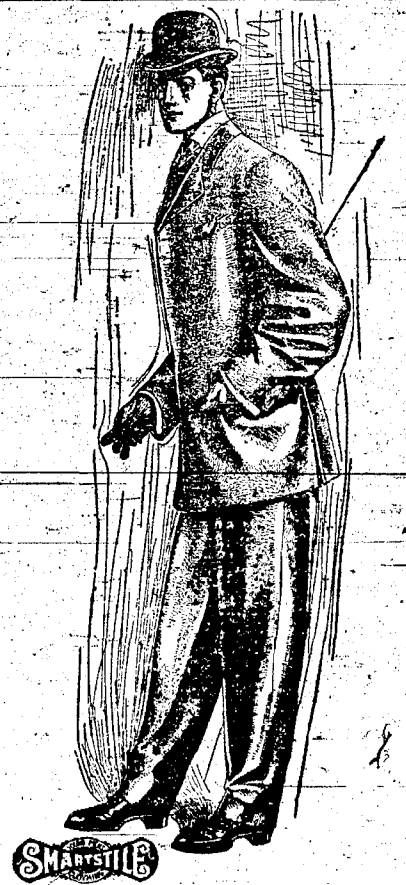
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Official Report.

J. A. Dresser's Audit of County Books.

(Continued from First Page.)

The foregoing statement of the County's indebtedness shows that on October 1, 1899 there was a balance of cash on hand more than sufficient to pay all outstanding orders, the amount due the State townships and villages, and that on Oct. 1, 1905, the County indebtedness was \$11,333.30, which indebtedness was occasioned by the increase in expenditures over the increase in receipts since Oct. 1, 1899.

The increase in the amount expended by the poor board was occasioned in part by the purchase of a poor farm and the erection of buildings and fences thereon, and the purchasing of furniture, farm machinery and stock. This represents an outlay of between ten and eleven thousand dollars, and the general advance in prices in almost every line of supplies accounts in part for the increase in the ordinary expenditures of the poor board for relief purposes.

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lished in all the counties of which I have any personal knowledge. The fees of these offices are, under the statutes, to be placed in the general contingent fund of the County and the present disposition of the fees, while not intended as an evasion of the law, has somewhat the appearance of it. In conclusion, I desire to say that the treasurer and clerk have promptly rendered me any assistance required. All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. A. DRESSER, Accountant.
State of Mich.
County of Charlevoix, SS.
I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the report as presented to the board of supervisors, and now a part of the records, and on file in my office.
D. F. MEECH, County Clerk.

WILSON

E. L. Smith has an addition to his farm house nearly completed. Wilson Garage ordered a quantity of parts green and under twice recently.
Miss Stella Shepard spent the past week at her home in this place.
Steven Sloan and family of White's Farm made calls in this vicinity on Sunday last.
A beautiful rain visited us last Saturday, which will help the growing crops.
Chas. Hudkins and family visited at Elder Whitman's at Deer Lake last Sunday.
Rochford Brintnall began duty as Rural Carrier on Route 2, last Monday morning.
Archie Misener was in this vicinity this week delivering pictures for the Crescent Art Co. of East Jordan.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Sutton and son were guests at Bert Price's at Peninsula on Sunday.
Mrs. Parker of Petoskey visited old friends in Wilson several days last week, returning home on Friday.
Richard Lewis went to Charlevoix Monday morning to take charge of his new office of Co. Clerk. His family will remain in Wilson for the present.
Marion Hudkins has sold his share of the crops on Elmer Hayner's farm to that gentleman and will move back on his own place this week. Mr. Hayner has severed his connection with the Boyne City Lumber Co. and will try farming awhile.

For bloating, belching, sour stomach, flat breath, malassimilation of food, and all symptoms of indigestion, King's Digestive Tablets are a prompt and efficient corrective. Sold by Warner's Pharmacy.

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Send for free sample.
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50c and \$1.00; all druggists.

Once in a while, Once in a while the sun shines out And the arching skies are a perfect blue;
Once in a while, mid clouds of doubt, Faith's faintest stars come peeping through;
Our paths lead down by the meadows fair, Where the sweetest blossoms nod and smile,
And we lay aside our cross of care, Once in a while.

Once in a while within our own We feel the hand of a steadfast friend;
Once in a while we feel the tone Of love with the heart's own voice to blend,
And the dearest of all our dreams come true,
And on life's way is a golden smile, Each thirsting flower is kissed with dew,
Once in a while.

Once in a while in the desert sand We find a spot of the fairest green;
Once in a while from where we stand The hills of paradise are seen,
And a perfect joy in our hearts we hold, A joy that the world cannot defile;
We trade earth's dross for the purest gold,
Once in a while.

Memories, At night when the shadows are falling And daylight is over at last,
I sit in the gloaming recalling Those memories sweet of the past,
I count them my dearest possessions, The thought of a value untold,
And greatest of all great transgressions, I heard them as misers their gold,
My gold is the memory tender Of days that long since have gone by,
But time is a merciless spender,
For he robs us, and then we die,
—Mary Roberts Stevenson.

The light of a whole life dies When love is done.
—Burdillon.

Iron-Ox TABLET'S CURE Constipation
The best tonic for bowels, liver and stomach. Try them today, if your liver is wrong. You will feel better quickly.
20 Iron-Ox Tablets in a handy aluminum pocket case, 25 cents at all druggists, or by mail. Ask for one special 10 cent trial package. The Iron-Ox Remedy Co., Detroit, Mich.
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EAST JORDAN LUMBER COMPANY.

FOR TEN DAYS

Starting Friday, the 6th, we will offer our stock of

Straw and Felt Hats at 1/4 Off the Regular Price.

We have a big stock of these left and anyone requiring an up-to-date Hat—either in Straw or Felt—can have one at

25 per cent. Off.



Below are a few of the Prices on this Line of Hats:

- \$7.50 Panama Hats now \$5.63
- \$6.50 Panama Hats, now \$4.88
- \$3.00 Felt Hats in all shapes, \$2.25
- \$2.50 Felt and Straw Hats, in all shapes, \$1.88
- \$2.00 Felt and Straw Hats, in all shapes, \$1.50
- \$1.50 Felt and Straw Hats, in all shapes, \$1.13
- \$1.00 Felt and Straw Hats, in all shapes, 75cts

Don't miss the chance of getting one of these Hats as they are all brand new.

Underwear.

In Men's Underwear we have a complete stock left yet—all colors and sizes. Good wearers and good fitters at \$1.00 per suit.

Shoes and Oxfords.

Have you bought a pair of our Oxfords yet for the hot weather? They are a beautiful line and all good dressers wear them.
In Ladies' Oxfords we have them in all colors—tan, green, olive and white. Prices, \$1.25, 1.50, \$2.00 and 2.50.
Wear the "QUEEN QUALITY" SHOE for Women. Price \$3.00 and \$3.50. They lead them all.



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Before you buy—

Haying Tools

Such as Cars, Slings, Tracks, Pulleys, Rope, Etc., let us show you the

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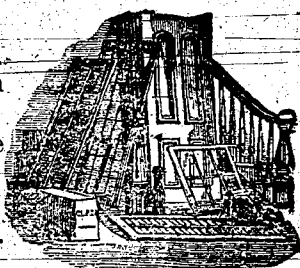
Don't be satisfied with cheap imitations. These are the original and the best.

We also have a nice line of Grain Cradles, Scythes, Snaths, Handle Rakes and the Osborne horse Hay Rake.

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Prices always right.
Fine Hardwood Finish a Specialty.



B. E. WATERMAN CUSTOM PLANING MILL.

Some Points About A Grocery Stock.

Many people think that "groceries are groceries," and that it makes no difference where they buy. It's not so. The man who keeps his grocery stock neat and fresh is the man who deserves your patronage. Such are the kind of groceries we aim to keep at this store including STAPLES, CANNED GOODS, PROVISIONS, FRUITS and VEGETABLES in season. We buy in small quantities and thus keep everything fresh. Prompt delivery and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our MEATS are Always Fresh. BOWEN & KENNY. Telephone No. 61.

BLACKSMITHING

In my new Shop next door to Korthase's Livery Barn, Everything up-to-date in Repairing, Jobbing and Woodworking. I have also a Practical Horseshoer. All work Guaranteed.

CHAS. SHEDINA.

Always the Best

Our Groceries are ALWAYS the BEST.
Our Customers are our best advertisement. We are here to serve your best interests.
Bring, send or phone us your next Grocery Order.

B. M. Wilder

Phone 97.

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR stops the cough and heals lungs

FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE Makes Kidneys and Bladder Right

The new Laxative that does not gripe or nauseate. Pleasant to take.

ORINO Laxative Fruit Syrup Cures Stomach and Liver trouble and Chronic Constipation.

at WARNER'S PHARMACY.

spurred cock and new-hatched chicken. They fighting stars may soon be over. "Hadst asked me in the name of charity I would have given freely!" cried Alleyn. "As it stands, not one farthing shall you have with my free will, and when I see my brother, the Socman of Minstead, he will raise hue and cry from vill to vill, from hundred to hundred, until you are taken as a common robber and a scourge to the country."

The outlaw gawk his club. "The Socman's brother!" he gasped. "Now, by the keys of Peter I had rather that hand withered and tongue was palsied ere I had struck or misused you; if you are the Socman's brother you are one of the right side, I warrant, for all your clerical dress."

"His brother I am," replied Alleyn. "But even if I were not, is that reason why you should molest me on the king's ground?"

"I give not the pip of an apple for king or for noble," cried the serf passionately. "I'll have I had from them, and ill I shall repay them. I am a good friend to my friends, and, by the Virgin, an evil foe to my foes."

"And therefore the worst of foe to myself," said Alleyn. "But I pray you, since you seem to know him, to point out to me the shortest path to my brother's house."

He was following the track, his misgivings increasing with every step which took him nearer to that home which he had never seen, when of a sudden the trees began to thin and the sward to spread out into a broad green lawn, where five cows lay in the sunshine and droves of black ewine wandered unchecked. A brown forest stream swirled down the centre of this clearing, with a rude bridge flung across it, and on the other side was a second field sloping up to a long, low-lying wooden house, with thatched roof and open squares for windows. Alleyn gazed across at it with flushed cheeks and sparkling eyes—for this, he knew, must be the home of his fathers.

Alleyn was roused, however, from his pleasant reverie by the sound of voices, and two people emerged from the forest some little way to his right and moved across the field in the direction of the bridge. The one was a man with yellow flowing beard and very long hair of the same tint drooping over his shoulders. By his side walked a woman, tall and slight and dark, with lithe, graceful figure and clear-cut, composed features. Her jet-

golden hair, his fierce blue eyes, and his large, well-marked features, he was the most comely man whom Alleyn had ever seen; and yet there was something so sinister and so fell in his expression that child or beast might well have shrunk from him. His brows were drawn, his cheek flushed, and there was a mad sparkle in his eyes which spoke of a wild, untamable nature.

"Young fool!" he cried, holding the woman still to his side, though every line of her shrinking figure spoke her abhorrence. "I rene you to go on your way, lest worse befall you. This little while has come with me, and with me she shall bide."

"Liar!" cried the woman; and, stooping her head, she suddenly bit fiercely into the broad brown hand which held her. He whipped it back with an oath, while she tore herself free and slipped behind Alleyn, cowering up against him.

"Stand off my land!" the man said fiercely, heedless of the blood which trickled freely from his fingers. "What have you to do here? By your dress you should be one of those cursed clerks who overrun the land like vile rats, poking and prying into other men's concerns, too caittif to fight and too lazy to work."

"Is this your land, then?" gasped Alleyn.

"Would you dispute it, dog? Would you wish by trick or quibble to juggle me out of these last acres? Know, base-born knave, that you have dared this day to stand in the path of one whose race have been the advisers of kings and the leaders of hosts, and ever this vile crew of Norman robbers come into the land, or such half-breed hounds as you were let loose to preach that the thief should have his booty and the honest man should sin if he strove to win back his own."

"You are the Socman of Minstead?"

"That I am; and the son of Edric the Socman, of the pure blood of Godfrey the thane, by the only daughter of the house of Aluric, whose forefathers held the white-horse banner at the fatal fight where our shield was broken and our sword shivered. My folk held this land from Bramshaw Wood to the Ringwood road. Begone, I say, and meddle not with my affair!"

"If you leave me now, shame forever upon your manhood!"

"Surely, sir," said Alleyn, speaking in as persuasive and soothing a way as he could, "if your birth is gentle,

house, blowing the while upon a shrill whistle.

Alleyn gasped the woman. "Fly, friend, ere he come back."

They ran together to the cover of the woods. As they gained the edge of the brushwood, Alleyn, looking back, saw his brother come running out of the house again, with the sun gleaming upon his hair and his beard. He held something which flashed in his right hand, and he stopped to unloose the black-hound.

"This way!" the woman whispered, in a low eager voice. "Through the bushes to that forked ash. Do not heed me; I can run as fast as you, I trow. Now into the stream—right over ankles, to throw the dog off. As she spoke, she sprang herself into the shallow stream and ran swiftly up the centre of it, with the brown water bubbling over her feet, and her hand stretched to ward off the clinging branches of bramble or sapling. Alleyn followed close at her heels, with his mind in a whirl at this black welcome and sudden shifting of all his plans and hopes. Yet grave as were his thoughts, they would still turn to wonder as he looked at the twinkling feet of his guide and saw her lithe figure bend this way and that, dipping under boughs, springing over stones, with a lightness and ease which made it no small task for him to keep up with her. At last, when he was almost out of breath, she suddenly threw herself down upon a mossy bank, between two holly-bushes, and looked ruefully at her own dripping feet and bedraggled skirt.

Alleyn, still standing in the stream, glanced down at the graceful pink-and-white figure, the curve of raven-black hair, and the proud, sensitive face, which looked unfrankly and confidently at his own.

"Why did you not kill him?"

"Kill him? My brother?"

"And why not?"—with a quick gleam of her white teeth. "He would have killed you. I know him, and I read it in his eyes. Had I had your staff I would have tried—aye, and done it, too. She shook her delicate white hand as she spoke, and her lips tightened ominously.

"I am already sad in heart for what I have done," said he, sitting down on the bank, and sinking his face into his hands. "God help me! all that is worst in me seemed to come uppermost. Another instant, and I had smitten him; the son of my own mother, the man whom I have longed

shelter, there to wait until the page's return. By the grace of the Virgin and the help of my patron St. Magdalen, I stopped and still enter I reached his door, though, as you saw, he strove to hale me up to it."

"But your father?"

"Not one word shall I tell him. You do not know him; but I can tell you he is not a man to disobey as I have disobeyed him. He would avenge me, it is true, but it is not to him that I shall look for vengeance. Some day, perchance, in joust or in tourney, some knight may wish to wear my colors, and then I shall tell him that if he does indeed wear my favor—there is wrong unredressed, and the wronger the Socman of Minstead. So my knight shall find a venture such as bold knights love, and my debt shall be paid, and my father none the wiser, and one rogue the less in the world."

"Then don't let the time slip away, little green-clad page with laughing eyes, and long curls floating behind him. He sat perched on a high bay horse, and held on to the bridle of a black palfrey, the hides of both glistening with a long run."

"I have sought you everywhere, dear Lady Maude," said he, in a piping voice, springing down from his horse and holding the stirrup. "Troubadour galloped as far as Hoinhill ere I could catch him, or soot." He shot a questioning glance at Alleyn as he spoke.

"No, Bertrand," said she, "thanks to this courteous stranger. And now, sir, she continued, springing into her saddle. "It is not fit that I should leave you without a word more. You have acted this day as becomes a true knight, King Arthur, and all his Table could not have done more. It may be that, as some small return, my father or his kin may have power to advance your interest. He is not rich, but he is honored and hath great friends. Tell me what is your purpose, and see if he may not aid it."

"Alas, lady! I have now no purpose. I have but two friends in the world, and they have gone to Christchurch, where it is likely I shall join them."

"And where in Christchurch?"

"At the castle which is held by the brave knight, Sir Nigel Loring, constable to the Earl of Salisbury."

To his surprise, she burst out laughing, and spurring her palfrey, dashed off down the glade, with her page riding behind her. Not one word did she say, but as she vanished amid the trees she half turned in her saddle and waved a last greeting. Long time he stood, half hoping that she might again come back to him; but the thud of the hoofs had died away; and there was no sound in all the woods but the gentle rustle and dropping of the leaves. At last he turned away and made his way back to the highroad—another person from the light-hearted boy who had left it a short three hours before.

(To be Continued Next Week.)

Don't take scoop coffee when you want Arbuckle's ARIOSA Coffee, which is sold only in sealed packages and never loose out of a "scoop."

A grocer may recommend a loose coffee at so much a pound. He is right. He means well. If he handled the coffee himself, from the tree to you, you might well trust him implicitly.

But he does not!

He may know something about coffee. He may think he does, but let that pass. He buys it loose! From whom? You don't know—if you did it would not mean anything. He trusts the man he buys it from, maybe a salesman, maybe a wholesaler, maybe a little local roaster. It does not matter. What do they know about coffee? More than the grocer? Perhaps.

Where do they get their coffee?

Where does it come from?

Whose hands touched it last?

Where had they been?

They can't tell. Java from Brazil, by the looks after it is roasted, and it takes a man, expert by years of practical experience, to select sound, sweet green coffee of high cup merit; and another man with the knowledge and experience

to proportion and blend for uniform results in the cup. First they must have the supply to preserve uniform quality.

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If your grocer will not sell you the genuine Arbuckle's ARIOSA Coffee it will be greatly to your advantage to buy from us direct. Send us \$1.00, postal or express money order, and we will send 10 pounds of Arbuckle's ARIOSA in a strong wooden box, transportation paid to your freight station. Price fluctuates and cannot be guaranteed for any period. You cannot buy as good coffee for the money under any other name or loose by the pound. More the coffee will come in the original packages bearing the signature of Arbuckle Bros., which entitles you to free presents—10 pounds—10 signatures. New book with colored pictures of 97 beautiful useful presents will be sent free if you write. You can write first, and see the book before you order the coffee.

The present department is an old institution with us to add a little sentiment to the business.

PRICE IS NO EVIDENCE OF QUALITY!

ARIOSA is just as likely to suit your taste as coffee that costs 25 or 35 cents a pound. It aids digestion and increases the power and ambition to work.

Address our nearest office.

ARBUCLE BROTHERS.

71 Water Street, New York City, Dept. 9.
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241 South Seventh Street, St. Louis, Mo., Dept. 9.



black hair was gathered back under a light pink comb, her eyes were proudly upon her neck, and her step long and springy, like that of some wild treeless woodland creature. Alleyn stood in the shadow of an oak staring at her with parted lips, for this woman seemed to him to be the most beautiful and graceful creature that mind could conceive of. Such had he imagined the angels, but here there was something human, which sent a tingle and thrill through his nerves such as no dream of radiant and stainless spirit had ever yet been able to conjure up.

The two walked swiftly across the meadow to the narrow bridge, he in front and she a pace or two behind. There they paused, and stood for a few minutes face to face, talking earnestly. Alleyn had read and heard of love and lovers. Such were these, doubtless—this golden-bearded man and the fair damsel with the cold proud face. Why else should they wander together in the woods, or be so lost in talk by rustic streams? And yet as he watched, uncertain whether to advance from the cover to choose some other path to the house, he soon came to doubt the truth of his conjecture. The man stood, tall and square, blocking the entrance to the bridge, and throwing out his hands as he spoke in a wild eager fashion, while the deep tones of his stormy voice rose at times into accents of menace and of anger. She stood fearlessly in front of him, but twice she threw a swift questioning glance over her shoulder as if one who is in search of aid. So moved was the young clerk by these mute appeals, that he came forth from the trees and crossed the meadow, uncertain what to do, and yet loath to hold back from one who might need his aid. So intent were they upon each other that neither took note of his approach; until, when he was close upon them, the man threw his arm roughly round the damsel's waist and drew her toward him, she straining her lithe supple figure away and striking at him. The maid, however, had but little chance against her assailant, who, laughing loudly, caught her wrist in one hand while he drew her toward him with the other.

"The best rose has ever the longest thorns," said he. "Quiet, little one, or you may do yourself a hurt! Must pay Saxon toll on Saxon land, my proud Maude, for all your airs and graces."

"You boor!" she hissed. "You base, underbred clod! Is this your care and your hospitality? I would rather wed a branded serf from my father's fields. Leave go, I say—Ah, good youth, Heaven be my speed! Make him loose me! By the honor of your mother, I pray you to stand by me and to make this knave loose me."

"Stand by you I will, and that blithely," said Alleyn. "Surely, sir, you should take shame to hold the damsel against her will."

The man turned a face upon him which was lion-like in its strength and in its wrath. With his tangle of

"If you leave me now, shame forever upon your manhood."

to take to my heart. Alas! that I should still be so weak."

"Weak!" she exclaimed, raising her black eyebrows. "I do not think that even my father himself, who is a hard judge of manhood, would call you that. But it is, as you may think, sir, a very pleasant thing for me to hear that you are grieved at what you have done, and I can but rene that we should go back together, and you should make your peace with the Socman by handing back your prisoner. It is a sad thing that so small a thing as a woman should come between two who are of one blood."

Simple Alleyn opened his eyes at this little spurt of feminine bitterness. "Nay, lady," said he, "that were worst of all. What man would be so caittif and so to fall you at your need? I have turned my brother against me, and now, alas! I appear to have given you offence also with my clumsy tongue. But, indeed, lady, I am torn both ways, and can scarce grasp in my mind what it is that has befallen."

"No, sir, it is not fit that I should walk with a little tinkling laugh. 'You came in as the knight does in the jougler's romances, between dragon and damsel, with small time for the asking of questions. Come,' she went on, springing to her feet, and smoothing down her ruffled frock. 'I will walk through the shaw together, and we may come upon Bertrand with the horses. If poor Troubadour had not cast a shoe, we should not have had this trouble. Nay, I must have your answer.'"

"You have no wish, then, to hear my story?" said she at last.

"Nay," said he eagerly. "I would fain hear it."

"You have a right to know it, if you have lost a brother's favor through it. This man has been a sutor for my hand, less as I think for my own sweet sake than because he hath ambition, and had it on his mind that he might improve his fortunes by dipping into my father's strong-box. Though the King knows that he would have found little enough therein."

"But, to be brief over the matter, my father would have none of his wooing, nor in sooth would I. On that he swore a vow against us, and as he is a man of his word, he has kept it. My father forbade that I should hawk or hunt in any part of the wood to the north of Christchurch road. As it chanced, however, this morning my little fawn was lost, and a strong-winged heron, and page Bertrand, and I rode on, with no thoughts but for the sport, until we found ourselves in Minstead woods. Small harm then, but that my horse Troubadour trod with a tender foot upon a sharp stick, rearing and throwing me to the ground. Then away ran Troubadour, for he knew I spurred him in falling, and Bertrand rode after him as hard as hoofs could bear him. When I rose there was the Socman himself by my side, with the news that I was on his back, and with so many courteous words besides, and such gallant bearing, that he prevailed upon me to come to his house for

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(To be Continued Next Week.)

Synopsis of Preceding Chapters.

The story of the story arc laid in the 14th century. Herdrie John, a lay-brother of the Cistercian monastery, Abbey of Beaulieu, dies from the monastery being found guilty of certain serious charges brought against him by a number of monks. Because of the charges, Alleyn, the lay-brother of the monastery, Alleyn, takes his departure in accordance with a provision of his father's will, and goes to the city of London, where he meets Herdrie John. He is very much interested in the story of the monastery, and English archer just back from the French wars, Alleyn engages in a wrestling match with the woman, Herdrie John offering to join the White Company in which he was called. He does not throw the latter, the pillar in turn wagers a feather bed. After a long and interesting trial, Alleyn wins by a trick in throwing the giant Herdrie John, who is thus bound to join the White Company.

What Does This Mean?

These puzzling things, roughly displayed in **Fresh Blood** upon the wall of a house where a great crime had been committed, stared you in the face, could you explain their meaning?

Such was the problem which **SHERLOCK HOLMES** had to solve in his first chronicled adventure **"The Study in Scarlet"**

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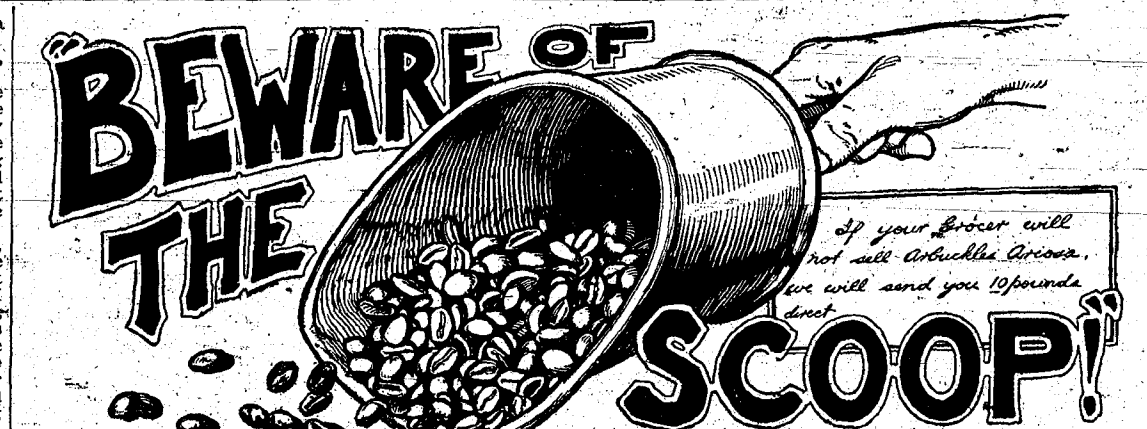
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A grocer may recommend a loose coffee at so much a pound. He is right. He means well. If he handled the coffee himself, from the tree to you, you might well trust him implicitly.

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Will Manufacture Own Pennies.

Uncle Sam will make his own pennies in future. The treasury has taken over the business from private concerns, which for many years manufactured these small coins for the government, and intends for all time to come to turn them out with its own machinery.

The treasury has always stamped its own pennies with the design of the Indian's head and the wreath on the reverse enclosing the words "One cent"; but the coins, lacking only this finishing touch, have been made for many years in Waterbury, Conn., whence they were shipped in the shape of "blanks" (otherwise known as "planchets") in strong wooden boxes. They used to cost the government, in this form, only twenty-four cents a pound, whereas to-day, owing to the rise in the price of copper, they cannot be manufactured, even when homemade, for less than twenty-nine cents. A pound of blanks represent 140 pennies.

If a cent a pound be added for the expense of stamping them with dies, it will be obvious that Uncle Sam is able to manufacture 480 pennies for a dollar—a very profitable enterprise, inasmuch as he disposes of that number for \$4.80.

During the last year the treasury minted 80,710,103 pennies, of which New York State absorbed about 15,000,000; the demand from Illinois being next in point of size, while Massachusetts was third and Pennsylvania fourth. To make this number of cents required 625,228 pounds of copper, 15,586 pounds of tin and 11,257 pounds of zinc, the two latter metals entering into the composition of these coins to the extent of three per cent, and two

Music Lessons Free IN YOUR OWN HOME.

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 own 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: "Wish I had known of your school before." "Have learned more in one 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 marvels of simplicity, and my 17-year-old boy has had the least trouble to learn." Our 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 full grown men. You cannot learn music so well as you can with our free booklet and tutor offer. It will be sent by return mail free. Address: **S. S. SCHOOL OF MUSIC, 154 Union Square, New York City.**

FRECKLES REMOVED

We positively remove any case of freckles with

STILLMAN'S FRECKLE CREAM

This is a strong assertion, but we are satisfied. Our remedy is prepared for the use of all. Write for particulars.

Stillman Freckle Cream Co., Dept. "10," Aurora, Ill.

The Story of Mary.

Charles R. Barnes, in the New York World.

Mary had a little lamb;
One day it got the group;
She sold it to a packing house—
It's now canned, or-tall soup.

Mary had to have a pet;
She bought a cunning cow,
Which she sold to a packer's son;
It's country sausage now.

Mary wept and wept and wept,
And then a piglet got;
The piglet died of tummy ache—
It's boned ham, like as not.

Mary saw the packers make
Her fortune from her pets,
But she could hardly clear enough
On them to pay her debts.

Mary bought an ailing sheep—
She knew it was a sin,
And when it died she promptly called
An undertaker in.

This precious pair embalmed the sheep
And sold it all for cash.
The folks who bought it of them said:
"What lovely corned-beef hash!"

The undertaker and the girl
Decided then to hitch,
They organized a packing house,
And, gee, but they are rich!

What Does This Mean?

These puzzling things, roughly displayed in **Fresh Blood** upon the wall of a house where a great crime had been committed, stared you in the face, could you explain their meaning?

Such was the problem which **SHERLOCK HOLMES** had to solve in his first chronicled adventure **"The Study in Scarlet"**

A book which made Conan Doyle the first of detective writers in the world.

In Holmes' next adventure, he was confronted by the cabalistic image in **"The Sign of the Four"**

These two, the first and best of the Sherlock Holmes novels, 300 pages of reading, bound elegantly in a single big volume in illuminated cloth board (Harper & Bros., regular \$1.50 linen imperial edition), sent postpaid with this coupon for **50 CENTS**

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NATIONAL FOUNDATIONS.

PATRIOTISM IN TIME OF PEACE NEEDED TO SOLVE OUR NATIONAL PROBLEMS.

We Must Plant Forests, Organize Better Schools, Make Homes For Workers and Rear the Children Close to Nature.—Menace of Great Cities.

At the commencement exercises of the Michigan Agricultural College on June 20th, 1906, an address was delivered by George H. Maxwell, Dean of the Homecrofters Guild of the Tallman and Executive Chairman of the National Irrigation Association.

The key-note of the address of Mr. Maxwell was the idea that we should bring to the constructive work of our social and commercial life in time of peace, the same fervent patriotism and devotion to the public service that would inspire the whole nation if we were in the throes of a bloody conflict with the people of some other country.

In illustration of this he referred to our forest resources. The wasteful improvidence with which we have swept the forests out of existence was contrasted with the elaborate care with which we have built fortifications and navy and air equipped our armies. And yet, said Mr. Maxwell, we have little to fear from any foreign foe. But we have much to fear from the wreck and ruin that will inevitably follow the destruction of our forests.

Destroy the forests and over immense areas flood and drought will destroy the farms. Destroy the forests and you will at the same time destroy many of our most important industries by the exhaustion of our supply of wood or lumber.

Destroy a city by bombardment or fire and it can be rebuilt in a few years more beautiful than ever.

Destroy a forest on the plains and it may take more than a generation to restore it. Destroy a forest on the mountains, where the soil is thin and poor, and it may take centuries to restore the forest if it can ever be done at all. The destruction of the forest cover leaves the mountain sides so exposed to erosion that the rocks are washed

control the legislature would use to get control of and destroy every acre of unpreserved timber land in those territories. The country owes a debt of gratitude to Senator Burroughs of your State for his aid in preventing that bill from passing the Senate.

It seems incredible that these things should be done by Congress, but there are reasons for it. In the first place the people at large take no interest in the preservation of their own property. "What is everybody's business is nobody's business."

In the second place we have not yet, as a people, risen far enough above the mere worship of Mammon to realize that we are deliberately sacrificing to the Golden Calf the resources without which we cannot exist as a nation.

And worse than this, we are crowding our working people, both native and foreign born, into an environment where congestion of population is degenerating our workers and rotting their physical and moral fibre. Where will you find any citizenship in the slum and tenement districts of our cities to whom you can effectively appeal for help to stop the waste of our forests? They know nothing about it and care less. The first need of any nation is an intelligent citizenship, and the slums and tenements of our great cities are maelstroms into which the citizenship of the country is being drawn to its destruction in a steadily increasing volume.

We are suffering just now from a spasm of national hysteria because what everybody who ever took the trouble to go and look knew long ago—the revolting conditions under which the great packers of Chicago have been operating their plants, and because diseased meat has been sold for food.

But you may draw the worst picture that your imagination can paint of the horrors of the slaughtering and packing of meat in those establishments, and nothing you can imagine equals the horror of blighting the lives of thousands of children who are condemned to live and grow up in the foul physical, social and moral miasma that permeates the whole slum district of Packingtown. It is a national disgrace and is found to prove a national curse.

There is only one remedy for those

the great tide of population that has been drifting from the country to the cities. We must decentralize industry and trade as well as population. The patriotism that is latent in every heart must find an outlet in every country town and village in the work of village improvement, of creating an environment for human life where the highest utility and beauty will surround the entire community, and where a local civic loyalty will prevail that will anchor the people to their own hearthstone and where they will live content under their own vine and fig tree.

This local pride and love of home and the home town is one of the strongest of human feelings when once it is deeply planted. It should be cultivated in every possible way. Nothing should be left undone to stimulate or cement it. Every member of such a community should cultivate a spirit of comradeship and co-operate to advance the general welfare of all. The merchant, the small tradesman, the country editor, the Church, should all work together to that end. Home industry should be encouraged in every possible way. The whole community should co-operate to protect and stimulate the trade of the town.

The home paper should be liberally patronized. There is no one thing capable of more far reaching and enduring influence for good than the country press. One of the most unfortunate of modern influences has been the trend of commercial evolution that has borne so heavily on the country editor by the development of the metropolitan family monthly and mail order papers, filled with temptation for the rural people to stimulate the centralization of wealth and trade in the cities by supplying their ordinary needs from far distant and practically unknown sources. This trend toward the centralization of trade and industry in the great cities walks side by side with the centralization of wealth and population and a menace to our national future. The danger it threatens can only be obviated by awakening the people at large to a realization of it.

The great central and controlling thought that must rise above all others as a national ideal is the conviction that the real bulwarks of the nation are the Homes of its Citizens and that the first thought and highest ambition of every young man should be to establish a HOME, a self-sustaining Home on the Land, where he can be independent and enjoy the real happiness of a well spent life and not make the mistake that brings disappointment and misery to so many, of setting up the accumulation of a fortune as the goal of his life's ambition. It is a lure which of necessity must wreck thousands in order that a few may succeed. The man who earns enough to live comfortably without luxury, as every intelligent and industrious man can who has sufficient practical education, and who does his duty to himself, his family, his friends, his country and to humanity, is the man who really succeeds in life and who gets the greatest happiness and satisfaction out of it.

To create a human character of the highest type with everything that implies, is the most admirable of all human achievements and that every man and woman must and can do for themselves.

"A time like this demands strong men, Great hearts, true faith and ready hands; Men whom the lust of office does not kill, Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy, Men who possess opinion and a will, Men who have honor, men who will not lie, Men who can stand before a demagogue, And damn his treacherous datteries without winking; True men, un-crowded, who live above the fog, In public duty and in private thinking."

FOR THE TOWN BEAUTIFUL.

Missouri Women Begin Campaign for Cleaner Cities and Villages

(Columbia Herald.)

The club women of Missouri have taken up in earnest the campaign for cleaner cities and towns. In St. Joseph and other large towns organizations of women have done much to promote a general sentiment for cleanliness and are planning more. In Macdonald a women's organization virtually manages the street cleaning department, collects the money from merchants, superintends the work and disburses the funds. The members of the club at Trenton, a women's club, have started a campaign that is being watched with interest and imitated in other towns. At the annual meeting at the home of their president, Mrs. E. N. Witten, the club discussed plans for the promotion of a sentiment for better care of lawns and gardens, cleaner streets and alleys and general improvements. The subject of the opening paper of the meeting, read by Mrs. J. A. Asher, was this appropriate one: "The Town's Opportunity—How Can It Do More Than the City for a Beautiful 'Merican Life?'" One of the plans decided upon was to offer cash prizes to children in the various wards of Trenton for the best showings under prescribed conditions, in the growing of flowers and care of premises. Seeds for the competitors are to be furnished practically free by the club. The mayor was asked to issue a proclamation for a general cleaning-up day, asking citizens to devote a few hours systematically to disposing of the accumulated rubbish.

What the women are doing in some Missouri towns the school children have been urged to undertake in others. At various ward schools of Joplin the pupils assisted in the cleaning up of the grounds in readiness for the planting of shrubs and flowers. At Perry, in Ralls County, where Professor J. P. Osborne has the prettiest public school campus in the state, the school children helped in the good work. At Joplin Principal S. A. Baker has been a leader in the observance of Arbor day and the inculcation of the sentiment for the civic beauty.

A town must first be built in a wilderness and then made beautiful. The Missouri wilderness has gone, the towns are here and are now being made beautiful.

BE A HOMECROFTER

Learn by Doing. Work Together. Give every Man a Chance.

THE SLOGAN OF THE HOMECROFTERS IS

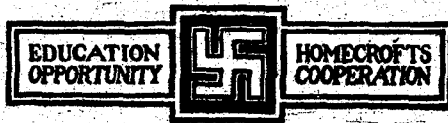
"Every Child in a Garden—Every Mother in a Homecroft, and Individual, Industrial Independence for Every Worker in a Home of his Own on the Land."

"A little croft we owned—a plot of corn,
A garden scored with peas and mint and thyme,
And flowers for posies, on a Sunday morn,
Flucked while the church bells rang their earliest chimes."
—Wordsworth.

"The Citizen standing in the doorway of his home—contented on his threshold, his family gathered about his hearthstone, while the waning of a well spent day closes in scenes and sounds that are dearer—he shall see the Republic when the drum-tap is futile and the barracks are exhausted."
—Henry W. Grady.

The slums and tenements of the great cities are social dynamite, certain to explode sooner or later. The only safeguard against such dangers is to plant the multiplying millions of

our fast increasing population in individual homes on the land—homecrofts, however small, owned by the occupant, where every worker and his family can enjoy individual industrial independence."
—George H. Maxwell.



THE FIRST BOOK OF THE HOMECROFTERS

HAS JUST BEEN PUBLISHED AND AMONG ITS CONTENTS ARE THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES OF ABSORBING INTEREST BY

The Brotherhood of Man
Charity that is Everlasting
The Secret of Nippon's Power
Lesson of a Great Calamity
The Sign of a Thought

This book is the first of a Series that will chronicle the Progress of the HOMECROFT MOVEMENT and inform all who wish to co-operate with it how they may do so through the formation of local Homecrofters' Circles, Clubs or Guilds to promote Town-and-Village Betterment, stimulate home civic pride and loyalty to home institutions, industries and trade, improve methods and facilities of education in the local public schools, and create new opportunities "At Home" that will go far to check the drift of trade and population to the cities.

The first Guild of the Homecrofters has been established at Watertown, Massachusetts. The Guildhall, Shops and Gardens are located at 143 Main Street, where the Garden School is now fully organized and over one hundred children are at work in the Gardens. The departments for training in Homecroft and Village Industries are being installed. The Weavers are already at work at the looms.

It is not designed to build here an isolated institution, but to make a model which can be duplicated in any town or village in the country.

Copies of "THE FIRST BOOK OF THE HOMECROFTERS" can be obtained by sending twelve two-cent stamps with your name and address (carefully and plainly written) to The Homecrofters' Guild of the Tallman 143, Main St., Watertown, Massachusetts.

There is New Hope and Inspiration for every Worker who wants a Home of his own on the Land in the CREED AND PLATFORM OF THE HOMECROFTERS which is as follows:

"Peace has her victories no less renowned than war."

EDUCATION OPPORTUNITY HOMECROFTS

We believe that the Patriotic Slogan of the Whole People of this Nation should be "Every Child in a Garden—Every Mother in a Homecroft—and Individual Industrial Independence for Every Worker in a Home of his Own on the Land," and that until he owns such a Home, the concentrated purpose and chief inspiration to labor in the life of every wage worker should be his determination to "Get an Acre and Live on it."

We believe that the Slums and Tenements and Congested Centers of population in the Cities are a savagely deteriorating social, moral and political influence, and that a great public movement should be organized, and the whole power of the nation and the states exerted for the betterment of all the conditions of Rural Life, and to create and uphold Centers of Social and Civic Life in Country and Suburban Towns and Villages, where Trade and Industry can be so firmly anchored, that they cannot be drawn into the Commercial Maelstrom that is now steadily sucking Industry and Humanity into the Vortex of the Great Cities.

We believe that every Citizen in this Country has an Inherent and Fundamental Right to an Education which will train him to Earn a Living, and, if need be, to get his living straight from Mother Earth; and that he has the same right to the Opportunity to have the Work to Do which will afford him that living, and to earn not only a comfortable livelihood, but enough more to enable him to be a Homecrofter and to have a Home of his Own, with ground around it sufficient to yield him and his family a Living from the Land as the reward for his own labor.

We believe that the Public Domain is the most precious heritage of the people, and the surest safeguard the nation has against Social Unrest, Disturbance or Uproar, and that the Cause of Humanity and the Preservation of Social Stability and of our Free Institutions demand that the absorption of the public lands into speculative private ownership, without settlement, be forthwith stopped; and that the nation should create opportunities for Homecrofters by building irrigation and drainage works to reclaim land as fast as it is needed to give every man who wants a Home on the Land a chance to get it.

We believe that, as a Nation, we should be less absorbed with Making

Money, and should pay more heed to raising up and training Men who will be Law-Abiding Citizens; that the welfare of our Workers is of more consequence than the mere accumulation of Wealth; and that Stability of National Character and of Social and Business Conditions is of greater importance to the people of this country as a whole than any other one question that is now before them; and we believe that the only way to Preserve such Stability, and to Permanently Maintain our National Prosperity, is to carry into immediate effect and operation the Platform of the Tallman, which is as follows:

EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT AND HOMES ON THE LAND.

1. That children shall be taught gardening and homecroft in the public schools, and that Homecroft and Garden Training Schools shall be established by county, municipal, state, and national governments, where every boy and every man out of work who wants employment where he can gain that knowledge, can learn how to make a home and till the soil and get his living straight from the ground, and where every boy would be taught that his first aim in life should be to get a home of his own on the land.

BUILD HOMECROFTS AS NATIONAL SAFEGUARDS.

2. That the New Zealand system of Land Taxation and Land Purchase and Subdivision, and Advances to Settlers Act, shall be adopted in this country, to the end that land shall be subdivided into small holdings in the hands of those who will till it for a livelihood, and labor and occupation in the creation of homecrofts, which will be perpetual safeguards against the political evils and social discontent resulting from the overgrowth of cities and the sufferings of unemployed wage-earners.

PROTECTION FOR THE AMERICAN HOMECROFT.

3. That Rural Settlement shall be encouraged and the principle of Protection for the American Wageworker and his Home applied directly to the Home by the Exemption from Taxation of all improvements upon, and also of all personal property, not exceeding \$2,500 in value, used on and in connection with, every Homecroft or Rural Homestead of not more than ten acres in extent, which the owner occupies as a permanent home and cultivates with his own labor and so provides therefrom all or part of the support for a family.

ENLARGEMENT OF ARBA AVAILABLE FOR HOME MAKING.

4. That the National Government, as part of a comprehensive national policy of internal improvements for river control and regulation, and for the enlargement to the utmost possible extent of the area of the country available for agriculture and Homes on the Land, and for the protection of those Homes from either flood or drought, shall build, not only levees and revetments, where needed, and drainage works for the reclamation of swamp and overflowed lands, but shall also preserve existing forests, reforest denuded areas, plant new forests, and build the great reservoirs and other engineering works necessary to safeguard against overflows and save for beneficial use the flood waters that now run to waste.

RECLAMATION AND SETTLEMENT OF THE ARID LANDS.

5. That the National Government shall build the irrigation works necessary to bring water within reach of settlers on the arid lands, the cost of such works to be repaid to the government by such settlers in annual installments without interest, and that the construction of the great irrigation works necessary for the utilization of the waters of such large rivers as the Columbia, the Sacramento, the Colorado, the Rio Grande, and the Missouri, and their tributaries, shall proceed as rapidly as the lands reclaimed will be utilized in small farms by actual settlers and homemakers, who will repay the government the cost of construction of the irrigation works, and that the amount needed each year for construction, as recommended by the Secretary of the Interior, shall be made available by Congress as a loan from the general treasury to the Reclamation Fund, and repaid from

lands reclaimed, as required by the National Irrigation Act.
SAVE THE PUBLIC LANDS FOR HOME MAKERS.

6. That not another acre of the public lands shall ever hereafter be granted to any state or territory for any purpose whatsoever, or to any one other than an actual settler who has built his home on the land and lived on it for five years, and that no more land scrip of any kind shall ever be issued, and that the Desert Land Law and the Commutation Clause of the Homestead Law shall be made to conform to the recommendations of the Public Lands Commission appointed by President Roosevelt and of the Message of the President to Congress.

PLANT FORESTS AND CREATE FOREST PLANTATIONS.

7. That the Timber and Stone Law shall be repealed, and that all public timber lands shall be included in permanent Forest Reserves, the title to the land to be forever retained by the National Government, stumpage only of matured timber to be sold, and young timber to be preserved for future cutting, so that the forests will be perpetuated by right use; and that the National Government shall, by the reservation or purchase of existing forest lands, and the planting of new forests, create in every state National Forest Plantations from which, through all the years to come, a sufficient supply of wood and timber can be annually harvested to supply the needs of the people of each state from the Forest Plantations in that state.

CONTROL AND USE OF THE GRAZING LANDS.

8. That all unlocated public lands not otherwise reserved shall be reserved from location or entry under any law except the Homestead Law, and shall be embraced in Grazing Reserves under the control of the Secretary of Agriculture, who shall be empowered to issue annual Licenses to graze stock in said Grazing Reserves, but such licenses shall never be issued for a longer period than one year on agricultural lands or five years on grazing lands, and all lands classified as grazing lands shall be subject to reclassification at the end of every five years; that no leases of the public grazing lands shall ever be made by the National Government, and that the area of the homestead entry shall never under any circumstances be enlarged to exceed 160 acres.

RESERVE STATE LANDS FOR HOMESTEAD SETTLERS.

9. That the public land states shall administer the state lands under a system similar to and in harmony with the national public land system above outlined, and that each state shall enact a State Homestead Law for the settlement of lands owned by the state, and that state lands shall be disposed of only to actual settlers under such law, and that all state lands shall at all times remain open to Homestead Entry.

UNITED OWNERSHIP OF LAND AND WATER.

10. That it shall be the law of every state and of the United States, that beneficial use is the basis, the measure, and the limit of all rights to water, including riparian rights, and that the right to the use of water for irrigation shall inhere in and be appurtenant to the land irrigated, so that the ownership of the land and the water shall be united, and no right to water as a speculative commodity ever be acquired, held or owned.

RIGHT OF APPROPRIATION FOR BENEFICIAL USE.

11. That it shall be the law of every state and of the United States, that all unused and unappropriated waters are public property, subject to appropriation for a beneficial use, first in time being first in right, and that on all interstate streams, priority of use shall give priority of right, throughout the entire course of the stream, without regard to state lines, and that in each drainage basin the irrigators therein shall control the distribution of the water.

A Homecroft Garden.

The Homecroft Movement is growing in strength and many leading newspapers are editorially advocating the idea that every family, though living in the city, ought to have a garden. A reader of MAXWELL'S HOMECROFTER MAGAZINE, in Westbranch, Iowa, sends us the following editorial clipped from the Des Moines Daily News, which is so fully in harmony with what this magazine stands for that we take pleasure in reproducing the same. The editor of the News says:

A little garden, if properly cared for, will save the city dweller many a dollar. But that is by no means the chiefest good. Even if he has more money than he knows what to do with he will still find rich profit in wielding the spade and hoe for exercise. And the rarest pleasure comes from following the primal instincts of nature. It is not alone the plants and flowers we long for.

An inner something impels us to put our hands at work in the earth, to bathe our bodies in the sunshine and to open our souls in devotion to things that are not gross, but sweet and pure.

To be pitted is a man who does not drink in with delight the fragrance of the flowers after having breathed all day the stench of a city, and who does not learn a lesson from the noiseless, orderly, beneficent processes of nature that are constantly going on around him.

Every city dweller who has a bit of ground ought to have a garden. It may be only five feet square, but he can plant it in green peas, succulent onions, radishes or lettuce, and still find room for a flower or two to throw a little color and a little fragrance into his life. There are many reasons, economical, physical, esthetic and moral, why every man should be his own gardener, if he can. Thousands of dwellers in hotels, flats and tenements can't be. Their existence is as dull and cheerless in the season when all nature is gay as is that of a bird that is caged. They may laugh—and so does the caged bird sing. But it is not true living, for all that.



"DESTROY THE FORESTS AND FLOOD AND DROUGHT WILL DESTROY THE FARMS."

bare of soil, and reforestation becomes impossible.

We are told by experts, and no one contradicts the statement, that at the present rate of consumption, our entire forest resources will be exhausted in less than forty years. I have recently seen it stated at thirty-five years. If we are to guard against this national danger the Timber and Stone Law must be repealed, and all public timber lands included in permanent Forest Reserves, the title to the land forever retained by the National Government, stumpage only of matured timber sold, and young timber preserved for future cutting, so that the forests will be perpetuated by right use, and the National Government must, by the reservation or purchase of existing forest lands, and the planting of new forests, create in every state National Forest Plantations from which, through all the years to come, a sufficient supply of wood and timber can be annually harvested to supply the needs of the people of each state from the Forest Plantations in that state.

Unless we take time by the forelock the next generation will see the United States practically a treeless nation, without wood or timber for the uses of our people, and devastated year after year by ruinous floods. Already the scarcity of timber is being felt and every man who builds a home must pay the increased cost. In Michigan I understand that some of your most important industries are crippled by the shortage of timber.

And yet, in the face of this condition which is nothing more than a crisis threatening the complete destruction of one of our greatest resources as a nation, Congress bustles itself with a multitude of matters of infinitely less importance and refuses to repeal the Timber and Stone Act, under which the last remnants of our unpreserved national forest lands are being fed into the insatiable maw of the timber speculators for less than one-tenth of their actual value.

We are told by the men in Congress who make Committees and shape legislation that the money cannot be spared to acquire and save from destruction the Calaveras Big Trees in California, or to create the White Mountain and Appalachian Forest Reserves, and preserve their forest resources and save the water power used in the manufacturing industries of New England and the South; and the same men in the same moment refuse to stop the most shameless waste of a nation's resources that ever disgraced a national lawmaking body by refusing to repeal the Timber and Stone Act.

Not only this, but in Arizona and New Mexico where the forests are the very life of the country, the joint Statehood Bill proposed to give a floating grant of several million acres which the land speculators who would

horrible conditions of life for the children, and that is to get the working people and their children out of the slums, and into the suburbs where they can have sunshine and fresh air and pure and nourishing food from a home garden.

Let us realize once for all that this problem of the children of our working people is our greatest national problem and go at its solution with the same patriotic and self-sacrificing national heroism that led the Homecrofters of Japan to go into battle with their lives in their hands, like hand grenades, to throw at the enemy that sought to crush out their national life.

Let us catch the inspiration of the slogan of the Homecrofters' Movement in this Country, and never cease our work until we have "Every child in a garden—Every Mother in a Homecroft—and Individual Industrial Independence for Every Worker in a Home of his own on the Land."

The Creed and Platform of the Homecrofter tells how it may be done and anyone who wants a copy of it can get it without charge by sending a postal card addressed to me, at the Fisher Building in Chicago.

The Great Cities are our most serious menace in this Country. Our greatest national danger lies in the Centralization of wealth and population and trade and industry. The hope of the nation is in the farm and suburban home and in the country and suburban town and village.

Let us go seriously to work to create and upbuild them. Let every student who goes out from this splendid institution go with the spirit of a soldier to fight the great battles of peace for higher national ideals, for a purer public service, for the preservation of our national resources, for a better educational system, and above and beyond all for the multiplication of Homes on the Land where the children can grow to manhood and womanhood in the uplifting environment of a rural community where the evil influences of the cities can be forever kept at bay. In such an environment children can be reared to citizenship next to Nature from whence they can draw health and vigor both moral and physical for the discharge of all the duties of life.

It is not in the cities that this country now needs the service of the flower of its patriotic manhood. It is in the country where the great national problem of the improvement of the rural life is to be solved, where more beautiful towns and villages and better roads are to be built, better schools to be established, telephones and trolley lines constructed, and all the influences put to work that will socialize the country, and drive away the isolation and hardships that were formerly its drawbacks.

We must not only stop and reverse

Briefs of the Week

School Meeting, Monday.
Dentist Lehner was a Kaska visitor the Fourth.

W. L. French was at Bellaire, Monday on business.
Mrs. H. W. Dicken was a Petoskey visitor, Friday.

Fine line refrigerators and oil stoves at Stroebel Bros.
Charles Barrett has taken charge of a laundry at Charlevoix.

D. W. Keenholts was home from Essex to spend the Fourth.

When you want good, fresh, home-made Candles go to Werkheiser's.

Whittington has the best assorted stock of furniture in Charlevoix County.

A seven-year-old son of John Whiteford got mixed up with an axe and nearly severed the third finger of his right hand.

Wm. Pearson, Register of Deeds and Chm. Republican Co. Committee, has announced that he will not be candidate for re-election this fall.

The Rathbone Sisters will conduct an excursion to Charlevoix next Wednesday on the Str. Hum. Fare round trip, 50c. Good on any run of the boat.

O. P. Carver has been appointed postmaster of Traverse City. Mr. Carver, as Supt. of the Poor, was an East Jordan visitor last winter inspecting our County Farm.

We sell Singer Sewing Machines on easy terms.
—F. A. Lewis.

Earl Isaman, employed in the Hackney mills at Boyne Falls, indicted in Fourth of Julyism last Friday evening to the extent of having his thumb and first three fingers blown from his right hand.

Ball-bearing lawn mowers.
Stroebel Bros.

San Mario Coffee at Bowen & Kenny's.

Go to Malpass Hardware for your Separator Oil.

Will McCalmon home from Chicago for the summer.

Choice Potatoes, 50c per Bushel.
Boosinger's.

Miss Edith Church was a Petoskey visitor, Tuesday.

Mrs. Bonney of Belliston is guest of his son-in-law G. A. Lisk.

We have a large stock of fruit cans all sizes, and jelly glasses.
—E. A. Lewis.

Kitchen Cabinets best on the market. Whittington has them.

Excursion, next Wednesday to Charlevoix via Str. Hum. fare 50c.

Joe Billstone left Monday for a week's visit with his parents at Cass City.

Mr. and Mrs. James Milford and children of Springvale are guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Milford.

Miss Margaret Brant accompanied her friend, Mrs. Louis Cushman, back to Boyne City Saturday for a visit.

WANTED:—One Hundred head of Young Stock to PASTURE. Good feed. Good water. No fences. Almost at your own price. —MAX SCHNEPPLES.

Jos. Zohlek placed our new press in position for us and did the job in a first class fashion. When you want anything heavy moved, don't forget that 'Joe' can do the job right.

The Manistique Pioneer Tribune of last week contains a column article on the marriage of Miss Dora Friedman of that place to Joseph Weisman of Cadillac. It was quite an elaborate affair.

Closing out at cost.
At Whittington's.

At Whittington's.

Miss Gladys Kenny is a St. Ignace visitor.

Cracker Jack —fresh—at Werkheiser's.

Charles Atkinson—is guest of Jackson friends.

Choice home grown seed corn at Stroebel Bros.

Couches all grades and prices found at Whittington's.

C. A. Renard is here from Fitzgerald, Ga., guest of his parents. He is accompanied by his daughter.

The Courier was the first paper in the county to give the people the report of the expert accountant who examined the county books. The Boyne City Journal used our report but the other papers had only a brief mention of this, the most important bit of news the people of the county have had placed before them in years. If you want the news and when it is news, read the Courier. —Charlevoix Courier.

While above is true in part, we'd like to ask Bro. Hampton what paper in the County was first to publish the news that Accountant Dresser had been engaged to audit the books?

Seed People Busy.

Work on the new seed warehouse begins next week. A. B. Clark, representing the Clark Seed Co. of Milford, Conn., is in our city and arranging for the construction of same. The site is on the West side as planned and the building is to be a frame structure about 35x96 feet. The wharf will also have to be re-constructed.

Mr. Clark hopes to have the building contract let by next Monday and construction begun at once. They expect to have it ready the first week in September.

Not Using Much Water.

East Jordan, Mich., July 6, 1906. EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

I do not often find it necessary to air my views in the public press, but in your issue of June 30th there appears an anonymous communication to which I desire to reply so far as the statement made refers to the use of water by the East Jordan & Southern Railroad Company.

The writer makes reference to four locomotives that are "draining the tank dry every morning for the paltry sum of \$50.00, etc." I may say in regard to this that it is a well known fact that only two locomotives are in daily use and no doubt this is as well known to "Rate-payer" as to everyone else.

As to the amount of water used daily by these two locomotives, I have the authority of Mr. Jas. Howard in charge of the Roundhouse and of Mr. Wood in charge of the locomotives at night for saying that these locomotives are filled each evening from our own water works at the mill before being put into the Roundhouse and that not over ten barrels of water are used each day for six days in the week. The capacity of each of the engine tanks is 2400 gallons. The waterworks tank holds 60,000 gallons. It will be seen that it would fill 25 such locomotive tanks as ours. This shows how much there is in this claim of "Rate-payer" of our draining the tank every morning. An ordinary 2 in garden hose will discharge about 600 gallons of water per hour and would fill one of our locomotives in four hours and if "Rate-payer" complies with the City Ordinance and sprinkles only two hours each morning he is using more water than the locomotives, a service for which he pays \$4.00 for the season. It therefore seems that he is getting his water as cheaply as the Railroad Company to say the least.

E. J. CROSSMAN,
Gen'l Traffic Manager.

Excursions E. J. & S. R'y.

Annual meet of Elks, Denver Col., July 11 to 14; Return limit Aug. 20. Fare \$35.54.

Special to Canada July 26—good for 12 days. Fare, Niagara \$7.55, Alexander Bay \$14.65, Toronto \$9.05, and Montreal \$18.20.

G. A. R. Nat'l Encampment, Minneapolis, Minn., Aug 10, 11, 12. Return limit Aug. 31st. Fare \$12.10.

Dem. State Convention, Detroit, Aug 7; Return limit Aug. 3. One fare round trip plus 25 cents.

Epworth League Rally at Ludington, July 21-23-25-27-31; return limit Aug. 31st. One fare round trip.

The Herald's New Jobber.

Owing to increased work and a general demand for a high grade of printing this office the past week installed one of the best job presses on the market today. It is a Chandler & Price, quarter medium, and brand new. An electric motor has been ordered for power. With this equipment we feel confident that we can handle anything in the job work line which our patrons may see fit to order or us in a workmanlike manner, and that the delay in delivery of work which we have been forced to at times in the past will be obviated.

The first job of importance to be turned out on this press will be the Charlevoix County Fair Premium List which The Herald is under agreement to have ready the first of August.

Equalized Assessments.

Below table of equalization of values between townships by our Board of Supervisors is taken from the Charlevoix Courier:

Bay	8197,535
Boyne Valley	279,833
Chandler	260,395
Charlevoix Township	114,120
Charlevoix City	1,106,684
Eveline	212,135
Evangeline	1,024,994
Haves	233,942
Hudson	262,855
Marion	231,232
Melrose	295,498
Norwood	170,272
Peaine	83,836
St. James	140,570
South Arm	789,350
Wilson	217,290
Total	5,652,462

Charlevoix County Teachers' Institute.

The Dept. of Public Instruction has generously provided instructors for a "Normal Institute" of three weeks beginning July 16, 1906, to be conducted in the High School building in the city of Charlevoix.

Every effort will be made to make this a thoroughly practical school and the instructors will give their attention to such methods and plans as will be useful in every day experience of the rural as well as the grade teacher.

The instructors are teachers who have had years of successful experience in the subjects that they will present, and we feel that no teacher can afford to miss a single session of this institute.

Teachers are requested to bring text books along with their lessons will be assigned in various branches.

The course is elective and these enrolled will have the privilege of selecting the studies that they wish to pursue.

We hope that the teachers of Charlevoix will be loyal enough to the teaching profession to embrace this excellent opportunity to review their work.

J. H. MILFORD,
Com'r of Schools.

Guaranteed garden hose.
Stroebel Bros.

If your Stomach is Weak.
If your Food distresses you,
If you are Weak and Nervous
Use Dr. Shoop's Restorative one month and see what it does for you.
Sold by Warner's Pharmacy.

Argo Flour once tried, always used. Made from the best hard Spring Wheat. Guaranteed and sold by Bowen & Kenny and George Carr, East Side. C. A. Brabant, West Side.

A FREE EXHIBITION

Of Electrical Utensils will be given in Stroebel Bros' Show Window next week

Friday, July 13th
Afternoon and Evening.

SEE the Sewing Machine run by Electricity,
the Electric Flat Iron,
the Wink Sign,
the Electric Cooker,
and other useful articles.

Electric Light & Power Co.

Are You LOOKING FOR BARGAINS

You will find many at Our Store.

Our Stock of Fancy Summer Goods

Is one of the most complete lines ever shown in this vicinity. We will be pleased to show you anything in our line and feel as though it is to your interest to call and inspect the same.

L. WISEMAN

Loveday Brick Block, East Jordan.

E. A. LEWIS

Fresh Goods Every Week

And none but the Best Brands in All Lines.

Teas and Coffees, Breakfast Foods, Flour, Buckwheat, Corn and Maple Syrup, Cookies, Confectionery and Fruit.

JUST RECEIVED—A Fine Line CROCKERY.

Orders Promptly Filled and Delivered. Phone 168.

EARN \$10,000 YEAR. WHY NOT?

International Correspondence Schools WILL START YOU.

MICH. ENROLLMENT OFFICE AT TRAVERSE CITY. ASK AGENT TO CALL.

A Remarkable Showing of

Ladies' White Suits and Skirts

White garments have won a deserving popularity for summer wear. They have become an indispensable accession to the wardrobe of well-dressed women.

The White Goods Season is now at its height and our present enormous showing of Ladies' White Suits and Skirts is truly remarkable, both in correct presentation of the season's leading styles and in the extensive varieties to select from.

Ladies' White Shirt Waist Suits

A very large showing of Ladies' White Shirt Waist Suits—this line reflects this season's most approved fashions in the popular shirt waist effects, made of Lawn and Indian Head. Price, \$2.75.

Ladies' white and Colored Skirts

A representative collection of beautiful designs in Ladies' Skirts. Made of Cambric, Indian Head and Duck—both white and colored effects. The designs are the very latest, including the circular and correct styles. Price \$1.25.

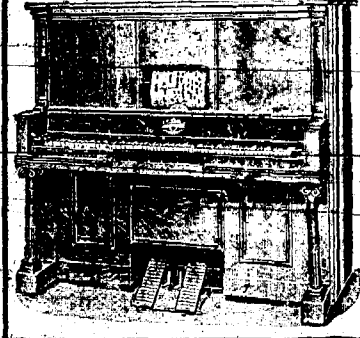
A Full Line of the celebrated Douglass Shoes.

Men's and Boy's Clothing, Hats and Caps, at Slaughter Prices.

THE BOSTON STORE, A. Danto, Prop'r

TWO WAYS BETTER THAN ONE.

Krell Auto-Grand



The Krell Auto-Piano is doubly welcome in every music-loving family. As a perfectly constructed, beautifully finished, Upright Grand Piano, it satisfies the critical tastes of the most finished musician. As a mechanical piano-player (so made by the mere turn of a lever) anyone can play anything, from a popular song to grand opera.

IT IS TOTALLY DIFFERENT

from combinations of piano-players and pianos of separate makes. Its important points of construction are covered by patents. Fully guaranteed for five years. Don't fail to see the Krell Auto-Grand before you purchase.

The AUTO-GRAND PIANO CO., Newcastle, Ind.

Prosperity

The annual reports of the banks all over the country show that there was a large increase in deposits during the year. Why did you not help swell the total? Instead of making payments in cash, having disputes about accounts, and running chances of having your money stolen, would it not be better to deposit it here and make payments by check? Our business methods are perfect, our vaults absolutely fire and burglar proof.

State Bank of East Jordan

CAPITAL, \$20,000.00. SURPLUS, \$3,500.00.

Miss Fern Howard entertained a party of her young friends very pleasantly at her home Saturday evening the occasion being her 12th birthday. The feature of the evening was a candy heart hunt, Miss Florence Bartlett winning the first prize and Lucille Boostinger consolation prize. The evening ended with refreshments.

The Herald ran up against a phase of our country's prosperity in purchasing a job press. Two companies put out practically the same press and one company is six months behind in their orders, the other nine months. Our Electric Light people cannot get a motor in less than four to six weeks.

A nice assortment of cookies just received.
—E. A. Lewis

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 5th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Do You Use Flour?
Do You Want the Best?

MINNESOTA'S BEST IS IT

Every Sack Guarant'd

You Run No Risk In Giving It a Trial.

Sold Exclusively By EAST JORDAN LUMBER COMPANY.

