

Charleboix County Herald.

Vol. 10

EAST JORDAN, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1906.

No 31

All Were Renominated.

No Contests in Republican State Convention

The Republicans of Michigan met in Detroit Tuesday, and placed in nomination the following:

STATE TICKET.

- For Governor—**FRED M. WARNER** of Farmington.
- For Lieutenant Governor—**PATRICK H. KELLY** of Lansing.
- For Secretary of State—**GEORGE A. PRESCOTT** of Tawas City.
- For State Treasurer—**FRANK P. GLAZIER** of Chelsea.
- For Auditor General—**JAMES E. BRADLEY** of Easton Rapids.
- For Land Commissioner—**WM. H. ROSE** of Bath.
- For Attorney General—**JOHN E. BIRD** of Adrian.
- For Superintendent of Public Instruction—**LUTHER L. WRIGHT** of Ironwood.
- For Member State Board of Education—**DEXTER M. FERRY, JR.** of Detroit.

The feature of the afternoon session was the speech of Gov. Fred M. Warner accepting the nomination given him by Michigan voters in the June primaries. It was pronounced by those familiar with his public career the strongest, most carefully prepared and most effective address the gov-



GOV. FRED M. WARNER.

ernor has ever delivered. As a summary of two years of close observation, the governor expressed the conviction that there never was a time when the people watched as carefully and interestedly the conduct of public affairs and the officials generally were more responsive to public sentiment.

The convention adopted the following planks in the platform:

1. The Republican party, state and national, has redeemed its pledges, and the country is more than ever prosperous.
2. The president of the United States has proven himself the ideal ruler, the strong, wise, reliable executive.
3. The congress that has just ended its sessions is worthy of all praise. Mr. Roosevelt's statement that "no congress in 25 years has done so much for the people," is approved.
4. Gov. Fred M. Warner has ever been active in the real interests of the state, active in promoting good legislation and hindering bad legislation. The people's indorsement already received in the primaries will be repeated in the election, on which the people are to be congratulated.
5. The legislature has fulfilled the promises of the party in all good and proper legislation—the legislature of 1905 is to be congratulated on its work especially the enactment of a sane and wholesome primary law. The people have been allowed to try an experiment in this direction, and all other improvements necessary are certain to be devised.
6. The state is to be congratulated generally on the conduct of the state officers, and the close regard they have shown for the people's interests.

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

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

WANTED:—Gentleman or lady with good reference, to travel by rail or with a rig, for a firm of \$250,000 capital. Salary \$1,072.00 per year and expenses; salary paid weekly and expenses advanced. Address, with stamp, Jos. A. Alexander, East Jordan, Mich.

SHAVE WITH HOT STEEL.

An Old Cutler's Advice to Men Who Use a Razor.

"Whenever I hone a razor," said an old English cutler, "I always give some advice with it, free, gratis, and I take great satisfaction in knowing that I have made shaving easier and more comfortable for more than 10,000 men. Almost every barber will tell you how to strop a razor, but it takes a cutler to tell you how to care for your strop and how to get the best work out of your blade.

"A swing strop, canvass on one side and horse hide on the other, is the best. Always hold it taut and draw the razor lightly, but swiftly, from heel to point. If you let the strop sag you will put a round edge on your blade. Don't forget to cover your strop or put it away in a drawer after using. If it hangs in a bathroom near a window the dust and grime get into it and soon take the edge from your razor. Whether you keep the strop covered or whether you don't, rub your open hand over the two surfaces to free it from dust.

"But what I consider my most valuable advice is how to do away with shaving paper entirely and at the same time improve the cutting quality of the razor's edge. Nine men out of ten shave themselves in a room where there is running hot water. Now, the way to get a most gratifying result is this: Lather thickly and well and let it remain on the face half a minute before you begin to shave. If you have time wash it off, for with it will come the grit and dirt that you have loosened up in the pores of the skin, and then apply a second coat. It will be as soft, smooth and clean as new velvet.

"Now turn on the hot water faucet and let it run. Hold the razor under the stream until it is heated. Then take a slanting, or diagonal, stroke, like a farmer does with a scythe, not a square pull, and you will be amazed to find how beautifully and easily the hot blade cuts the beard.

"When it is filed with lather hold it under the running hot water instead of using shaving paper. This will wash off the lather and at the same time heat the blade again. Don't be afraid of taking out the temper. That would be impossible if you put the razor in a kettle and boiled it. Try the hot blade and you'll never shave with the cold steel again."—New York World.

POISONS IN TOBACCO.

Tobacco destroys the taste, smell and digestion.

Tobacco kills men, it moral and physical vigor.

Tobacco paralyzes the mucous membranes and glands.

Tobacco's most dangerous poison, nicotine, is without antidote.

Tobacco contains prussic acid, ammonia, carbonic oxide and nicotine.

Tobacco contains stronger poisons than opium, alcohol, absinth or chloral.

A single leaf of tobacco or a single cigar contains enough of this poison to kill a man if applied properly.

Nicotine is the most deadly poison known to the pharmacopoea. A single drop or a grain will kill a large animal.

Nicotine resembles prussic acid in appearance, effects and activity. Nicotine's victims die in violent convulsions.—New York American.

No Answer Handy.

This is only worth the telling, writes a correspondent, because it contains a retort which, though a triumph of inconsequence, seems to me quite unanswerable. I happened to be reading some obvious newspaper proofs in a train when the good natured man next to me, with the intention no doubt of making himself agreeable, asked, "Ah, are you connected with the press?" I intimated briefly and perhaps not over-courteously that it was none of his business. He persisted that it was a quite civil inquiry, which I met with the remark that I had not asked him whether he was a clerk or a shop assistant. As he was obviously neither, this nettled him. "If I knew," he said, "what newspaper you belong to I would never buy it again."—London Chronicle.

Buffalo Calves.

Buffalo calves, as a rule, are born in April and May. They are active, vigorous little creatures, mild eyed as domestic calves, but possessing much greater strength and endurance. In a few seconds after birth they can get on their feet, and in twenty minutes they are fit to fight for their lives. Usually it is unnecessary for them to defend themselves at this tender age, as a buffalo cow is quite capable of attending to any business which may arise in connection with the defense of her precious baby.—Washington Star.

Pleasant Thoughts.

"Make yourselves nests of pleasant thoughts," counsels Ruskin. Bright fancies, satisfied memories, noble histories, faithful sayings, treasure houses of restful and precious thoughts which care cannot disturb or pain make gloomy or poverty take away from us—houses built without hands for our souls to live in—these things are not for earth alone; they are a part of the treasure that may be sent over.

MAKING A CHEF.

It Takes Many Years of Hard Work and Training.

"When you reflect upon what a chef goes through to complete his education it is no wonder that his services command high prices," said the culinary king of a restaurant.

"The chef," he continued, "begins as a boy, as apprentice to a master. For several years he works under the vegetable cook. He learns how to make mashed potatoes that look like white roses, how to cook and to arrange all the vegetables, from the truffles down, in a hundred fine and beautiful ways. He gets no salary. He gets only his board.

"Then for a year he studies raw meats. He learns how to select them and how to cut them up. He can tell at a glance, for instance, the genuine salt meadow-mutton from the false. Along with this raw meat course goes also a study of fish and of game, and of poultry—how to stuff, dress, lard, truss, and so on.

"Next, for a year, at a small salary, he stands before the range, learning how to broil, fry, roast and bake.

"He now knows the foundation of his art and is admitted into the presence of the chef himself—only assistants have taught him so far. The chef teaches him to make soups, pastries, ices and the more complicated puddings and souffles. Three or four years is none too long a time to study here.

"Ten years of hard work should turn a quick apprentice into a good chef. Such a chef without difficulty earns from \$25 a week up to \$150. If he gave half as much time to the bar, the church or medicine he would earn three as much."—New York Press.

Striking Coincidence.

Mr. Gotsum—Maria, how long has that young Smoothley been coming here to see Nellie? Mrs. Gotsum—Let me see. You remember when the papers published that story about your having sold a gold mine for half a million? Yes? Well, as nearly as I recall it, that's the time when he began coming.—Chicago Tribune.

Had Hard Luck.

"You've spent most of your life in a circus," asked the reporter. "Yes," said the freak. "I started out as the fat man, then I married, and now I'm the living skeleton."—Detroit Free Press.

The Retort Courteous.

Miss Oldwun—I've refused many many offers of marriage. Gayboy (absentmindedly)—You're thoughtful and considerate of you, I'm sure.—Meggen-dorfer Blatter.

Every age has its problem, by solving which humanity is helped forward.—Heine.

Get a 5 cent box of Laxets at our store please. We think they are great! Just test these toothsome, candy-like Laxative Tablets for constipation, sour stomach, biliousness, bad breath, muddy complexion, etc. Risk 5 cents and see.

—Warne's Pharmacy.

THE CHUTES.

Chicago's Famous Water Park Furnishes New Sensations.

No more wonderful pleasure resort exists than Chicago's famous water park, "The Chutes."

Its fame is international. This season it offers two sensations which have set the big city agog. One is "Elter," the Beautiful Mystery of the Lake, and the other King Humboldt's Royal Italian Band, led by Maestro Francesco Pozzi. The "Banda Italiana Abruzzi" is an organization of forty skilled musicians, which created a furor in Europe. It is touring the world and will delight the Chutes' patrons this summer. "Elter," who is a beautiful young woman, emerges from the depths of the lake and disappears beneath its waves like a fabled nymph. Her marvelous feat amazes and mystifies.

"Shooting—the Chutes" over the biggest artificial cascades in the world is the favorite pastime of Chicago. Shouting and laughing throngs descend the glistening cascades with the speed of the wind until their gay gondolas splash in the lake and glide swiftly forward on foam-crested waves to a placid harbor.



While Pozzi's big band fills the park with majestic strains, delighted celebrants are whirled through mid-air at marvelous speed; phantom cars flash across the horizon laden with gaily attired children and young women; mists of opalescent spray cool the beautiful park; its blue lake glistens and acintillates under the glorious sun and against the blue sky flutter and gleam countless flags and vari-colored lights.

A more entrancing spectacle cannot be imagined than The Chutes, a citadel of beautiful pavilions, thronged with happy people, animated by a thousand gay activities, illuminated like a fairyland and ringing with the melodies of its world-famed band.

Among its unique devices are the Velvet Coaster, Acrostat Flying Machines, Radium Zoo, moving pictures of the San Francisco Fire, Electric Theatre, troupes of entertainers, Figure 8, Toboggan, Giant Automaton, Katzenjammer Castle, free Children's Playground, Thousand Anamorphoses, Laughing Gallery, Helter Skelter, Mammoth Carousel, Mystic Hill, a Subterranean River, Haunted House, Pendant Swings, and a thousand others.

This matchless resort is Chicago's favorite playground, a Coney Island, circus and world's fair, all in one. No visit to the big city is complete without "seeing the Chutes." Access to all of its bewildering activities may be had for ten cents. Street cars transfer passengers to The Chutes from all parts of Chicago for five cents.

Lame Horses Are Poor Travellers.

Did you ever try to drive a horse that went lame easily? Or one always afraid he wouldn't hear you say, whoa?

Some horses can't travel because they are lame and others won't travel without a lot of urging. They are not the horses to buy. It's just the same with cream separators. Some are always out of fix, and some turn like corn shellers. Such separators don't have the up-to-date features found only in THE SHARPLES TUBULAR.

Buy a Tubular. Have a separator with waist low supply can, simple bowl hung from single, frictionless bearing and driven by wholly enclosed self-oiling gears—a separator a child can care for—one that will last a life-time. Will take a tubular all apart and show you how simple, strong and efficient it is.

Supernaw Bros.

New Assortment of Fancy China Dishes Given Away

With every pound of Anofia Tea. Get your Tea before the Dishes are gone.

We have the.....

Best Deal on Soap:

With every 10c worth of Galvanic Soap we are giving a package of ashing Powder, Free. With every 25c worth of Galvanic Soap, one bar of Palmolive Soap, Free.

Goods Delivered Promptly.

Sherman & Son's.

FRED E. BOOSINGER

To Our Customers:

In the busy turmoil of Summer's work we hope you haven't forgotten that we still have several months in which you will need summer goods. You cannot be easy without suitable light, strong, Clothing and Shoes which you know by experience our stock consists of.

Have you ever had Shirts or Pants wear like the celebrated Peninsular—at 50c, 60c and \$1.00; large, roomy; warranted in every way.

What is NO. 870? Call at our store and we will show you the strongest Pants for \$1.50 that you ever saw.

Our Shoe Stock is still complete in the Rindge, Hard Pan and Oregon Calf, \$1.75 to \$3.00. Perfect for fit and satisfaction.

Our new Hats are already here. Royal make—best in the world. New shapes, \$2 to \$3.

Do you want a bargain in a Suit of Clothing? There is no Clothing better than the Schloss for style, fit and wear. \$10, \$12, \$15 to \$20.

CLARENDON, the great \$1.50 Shirt for \$1.00 New ones—for particular people.

Quality First of All, Our Motto.

FRED E. BOOSINGER



G. A. Lisk, Publisher
ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

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

BOOK ILLUMINATION.

An Early Example of the Artistic Culture of the Ancients.

The underlying thought which has inspired illumination from its very beginning is more interesting even than the gorgeous pages which pass beyond our power of appreciation and defy our comprehension. To the ancients the rarest gems in all the world were the gems of thought. The book was the tangible and visible expression of man's intellect, worthy of the noblest setting. Its covers might be made of tables of beaten gold inlaid with precious jewels, its words might be written in minium of rare brilliancy brought from India or Spain or in Byzantine ink made from pure oriental gold upon parchment soft as velvet made from the skins of still born kids, while upon the ample margins could be displayed miniatures and decorations portraying the highest skill of the great artists of the day.

The earliest example of illumination is a papyrus in the Louvre in Paris, which contains paintings representing funeral ceremonies executed in bright colors, touched in its high lights with pencilled gold. Although we find frequent mention of some poem written in gold, of some magnificent volume or codex of colored vellum or some collection of miniatures or of some magnificent gift book decorated for prince or church, yet this simple, imperfect fragment at the Louvre is the sole tangible evidence we have that so obvious a form of artistic culture as the art of illumination was known to the long period of classical antiquity or to the later luxuries of the life of Athens and Corinth, of Pergamum and Ephesus, of Cyzicus or Rhodes, Syracuse or Tarentum, of Sybaris, of Pompeii and of Rome.

With the invention of printing the demand for the illuminator and the scribe became gradually less, and finally by the end of the sixteenth century illumination ceased to be an art. The book as the developer of the people in science and literature and in learning generally had crowded out the book as an object of art. It need not have done this, perhaps, but as a matter of fact it did.—Boston Transcript.

EAGLES IN BATTLE.

The Daring and Skill of These Fierce Birds of Prey.

Ornithologists are inclined to discourage the idea that eagles are in the habit of attacking large animals, but a contest witnessed by an observer dispels such a theory. The battle was between an eagle and a stag.

The bird singled out from a herd one particular buck, which it succeeded in driving from the rest. It struck the animal with its powerful wings, knocked it down and finally killed it. A still more remarkable spectacle is well authenticated. An eagle attacked a fawn in the highlands of Scotland. The cries of the little one were answered by its dam, which sprang upon the eagle and struck it repeatedly with its forefeet. Fawn, deer and eagle rolled down a declivity, the bird was dislodged from its hold and the fawn rescued.

Many traditions are extant as to the carrying off of children by eagles. The most recent case bearing close scrutiny is one which happened in South Africa. A Boer farmer whose stock had been harried by eagles lay in ambush for the robbers and saw one of them descend and carry off the five-year-old child of one of the Kaffir servants. He shot the bird, which, with the child still clutched in its grip, fell into a thorn bush. The bird was dead, but the child was little hurt.

Two eagles will stalk a covert in concert. While one conceals itself the other beats about the bushes with great screaming, driving out its quarry for the hidden eagle to swoop down upon. An even more insidious method has been observed. An eagle seeing a sheep on the edge of a precipice flew at it, screaming shrilly and with forceful beat of wing, hurried it into the valley below, where it could devour it at its leisure. In the light of such records there is good reason for believing the legend of the eagle dropping a tortoise on the bald head of Eschylus, the Greek poet, and so causing his death.

Her Dilemma.

A Doniphan county woman who was ill and found herself in a trying position explained her woe to a friend. "You see, my daughter Harriet married one of these homeopath doctors and my daughter Kate an allypath. If I call the homeopath my allypath son-in-law and his wife will get mad, and if I call my allypath son-in-law then my homeopath son-in-law and his wife will get mad, and if I go ahead and get well without either of 'em then they'll both be mad, so I don't see but I've got to die outright."—Troy (Kan.) Chief.

Echoes.

Every one is familiar with the phenomenon of echoes. In a cave in the Pantheon the guide, by striking the flap of his coat, makes a noise equal to a twelve pound cannon's report. The singularity is noticed in a lesser degree in the Mammoth cave in Kentucky. In the cave of Smellin, near Viborg, in Finland, a cat or dog thrown in will make a screaming echo lasting some minutes.

Hump Back

SCOTT'S EMULSION won't make a hump back straight, neither will it make a short leg long, but it feeds soft bone and heals diseased bone and is among the few genuine means of recovery in rickets and bone consumption. Send for free sample. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 409-415 Pearl Street, New York, N. Y. 50c and \$1.00; all druggists.

Glasses Fitted!



Consult J. Leahy

Expert Optician

At HOTEL SHERWOOD Tuesday, Aug. 7

Remaining Two Days.

REMEMBER—Headache, Dizziness Nervousness and Indigestion are symptoms of Eye Strain and can be cured by wearing Glasses ground to fit.

Crossed Eyes Straightened.

Difficult Cases Solicited.

Glasses Guaranteed to Fit.

NEW DEPARTURE!

One Month Free!

Dr. A. B. Spinney, of Detroit, also proprietor of Reed City Sanitarium, is coming to your town, where he will remain for one day only, to give the sick an opportunity to consult him that cannot see him at his Sanitarium. The Doctor has so much faith in his experience he has had in treating chronic diseases that he will give one month's treatment and medicine free. Also Free Surgical Operations for all those that are too poor to pay. All that he asks in return is that every patient will state to their friends the results obtained by his treatment. All forms of chronic diseases and deformities successfully treated. No man in this State has had such extended experience in the treatment of CATARRH, EYES, EAR, THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES as the Doctor. He graduated 21 years ago from Cleveland, Ohio was 16 years in general practice, after that lectured as Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in Detroit Homeopathic Medical College for 3 years, was 3 years superintendent of Anna and Oakland Sanitariums. His experience, combined with many years' study in the best hospitals in the country, and examining and treating thousands of chronic cases, has prepared him to cure what the general practitioner fails. Have you been sick for years? Are you discouraged? Call and see us, we will tell you whether we can cure you or not. If we cannot cure you, we will tell you what relief we can give you. Remember, one month will be absolutely free—medicines, surgical operations and the benefit of all our skill—told you are too poor to pay. Our methods of treatment embrace all that is known by all the schools, with the aid of electricity, that most wonderful of all agents in the relief of Pain, Rheumatism, and all diseases of the nervous system. Go early, as my office is always crowded. Dr. B.—Cancers, Tumors, Blood and Skin Diseases cured by a new system. Piles cured in from 5 to 30 days without the knife. Female and private diseases of all forms treated successfully. Many patients that cannot be treated at home can be cured at our Sanitarium, which is in charge of the best medical skill under the Doctor's direction. Terms for board and treatment the lowest of any sanitarium or hospital in the United States. We cure every case of PILES and HEMORRHOIDS. Also, we have a lying-in hospital department in our Sanitarium. Send for Journal.

DR. A. B. SPINNEY

will be at East Jordan, Lakeside Hotel,

FRIDAY, AUGUST 24th,

5 to 9 p. m.

Consultation Free.

Iron-Ox TABLETS CURE Constipation

The best tonic for bowels, liver and stomach. Try them today, if your liver is wrong. You will feel better quickly.

50 Non-Ox Tablets in a handy aluminum pocket case, 25 cents at all druggists, or by mail. Ask for our special 10 cent trial package. The Bowel Remedy Co., Detroit, Mich.

Sold and recommended by Warner's Pharmacy.

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EAST JORDAN LUMBER COMPANY.

Friday, the 27th, Starts our Big 1-4 OFF SALE On Dry Goods, Clothing, Furnishings of all kinds, and our Big Stock of Shoes.

Sale will end Aug. 9th. Everything will be included in these lines except our New Fall Goods that are arriving now. Below are a few of the prices this high grade stock will be offered at:

- \$20.00 Suits now \$15.00 \$18.50 suits now \$13.88 \$15.00 suits now \$11.25
\$12.00 Suits now \$9.00 \$10.00 suits now \$7.50 \$8.00 suits now \$6.00



All of our spring Short Top Overcoats will be included in this sale; also our Cravanette Stock.

Youths', Boys' and children's Clothing will go at 25 per cent. discount.

Hat Dep't.

Our complete Hat and Cap Stock will be included in this sale. We have all the new things in this line and you can get them for 12 days at one-quarter off regular price.

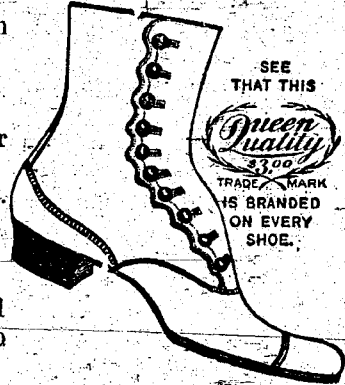
Shirts and Underwear Dep't.

- \$3.00 shirts and underwear now \$2.25 \$2.50 shirts and underwear now \$1.88
\$2.00 shirts and underwear now \$1.50 \$1.50 shirts and underwear now \$1.13
\$1.00 shirts and underwear 75 cents all of our work shirts now 38 cents.

Collars and Cuffs, Neck Ties, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Hose Supporters, Arm Bands, Belts, Suits Cases and Trunks will go at 1-4 off.

Our Stock of Shoes.

is more complete than ever and every Pair will be offered for 12 days at 25 per cent off. 4.00 shoes now 3.00. 3.50 shoes now 2.63. 3.00 shoes now 2.25. 2.50 shoes now 1.88. 2.00 shoes 1.50 150 shoes 1.13. Do not miss the chance of supplying yourself at these bargains.



Dry Goods Dep't.

Our big Dry Goods stock, Notions, Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums, skirts, suits and everything will be offered in these lines. Remember the date July the 27 to August the 9th.

YOURS FOR GOOD GOODS, EAST JORDAN LUMBER CO

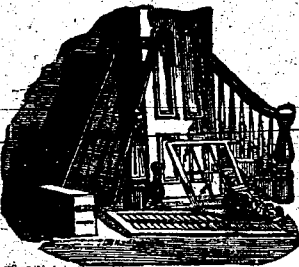
If You Are Going to Build, See Waterman

The Factory Man, at North Main street.

We are Open for Business the whole year around.

Prices always right.

Fine Hardwood Finish a Specialty.



B. E. WATERMAN CUSTOM PLANING MILL.

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.

G. M. Wilder

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A Thorough Clean-Up of Summer Goods.

At this season of the year it is desirable to clean up all our summer goods to make room for our Fall stock and in order to do this we have made some still greater reductions than we have made at any time this season. YOU cannot afford to let this opportunity go by if you care to save your dollars. It is not necessary for us to tell you anything about the quality of these goods; you already know that you never bought anything inferior at Danto's.

There's no shoe quite so good as the DOUGLAS—we're Exclusive Agents.

THE BOSTON STORE, A. Danto, Prop'r

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. 81.

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.

MAGAZINE SECTION

Charlevoix County Herald.

MADAME JUSSERAND

AMERICAN GIRL WHO MARRIED A FRENCHMAN, NOW IN DIPLOMATIC SWIM.

French Ambassador at Washington Given Position Largely on Account of Wife's Nativty—New Embassy Building Projected.

How such a wife can do to help her husband in a public career is convincingly proven by the married life of Madame Jusserand, the American wife of the French Ambassador at Washington. Indeed M. Jusserand was selected by the Government of France to act as the accredited agent of our sister republic at Uncle Sam's headquarters largely because of the fact that he had an American wife who was believed to be of great assistance to him in handling any negotiations which might have to be carried on between the two nations.

Madame Jusserand, although American born, spent most of her life up to the time of her marriage, in France. That she was thus an exile from the land of the Stars and Stripes was due to the fact that her father, Mr. Richards, was an American banker in Paris, and thus his business interests compelled him to reside almost continuously at the French capital. His daughter was educated on the banks of the Seine and speaks French quite as readily as she does English.

Her husband has a great admiration for the American people—possibly because he is so fond of his wife. He is an author of note and has translated several American literary works into French. Prior to coming to Washington M. Jusserand and his wife resided in Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark, where M. Jusserand acted as the envoy of his government. His promotion to Washington was a decided advance in rank and carries with it a big increase in salary.

AN INSEPARABLE COUPLE.
Both M. Jusserand and his Yankee helpmate are very genial and hospitable, but they are manifestly much

However, the government at Paris recently purchased a good-sized tract of ground in the most desirable section of Washington and will erect thereon a splendid embassy home of its own. Madame Jusserand being an American woman and thoroughly conversant with the wants of American women and Yankee conditions of life in general has been able to give the French architect who journeyed from Paris many valuable pointers as to designing the new house and she will be able to select the furnishings, etc., with far greater ease and success than could a Frenchwoman not in touch with American ways.

INSURANCE SIDE LIGHTS.

Methods Employed for Gouging the Hard Worked Agent.

During the recent scandal and the airing of insurance methods in general which followed, one of the tenderest spots of that business was left untouched. It is the system known in the parlance of industrial insurance workers as "arrears and advances."

The taking of arrears and advances occurs weekly on the book of every agent, when the agent must pay for each week on every policy which is beyond the grace period allowed by the company, namely "four weeks."

Superficially it would appear easy to obey the company's rules or—supposed rules; but the cancelling of a policy or policies might precipitate what is known as "thrown off claiming," whereby the company refuses to pay further special salary until a sufficient number of substantial applicants are approved to offset the cancellations. So the agent, to pay a dollar for the current week, rather than to lose the prospect of receiving fifteen for the week following. He thereby borrows money from the company at a large rate of interest—one dollar for the loan of fifteen for one week—and if he wishes to retain this loan he must pay for the week following. Gradually but almost surely, it becomes a case of the "Spider and the Fly."

Unless he be an uncommonly good writer, or an exceptionally wary man, the web tightens and his source of

SOUTHWEST'S SMALL FARMS.

WONDERFUL CROP RESULTS FROM A SINGLE ACRE OF GOOD IRRIGATED LAND.

Instance of a Man Who Makes Good Living and Lays by Four Hundred Dollars a Year—No Fear of Drouth or Failure.

WILLIAM E. TSMYTHE.

The Sacramento Valley of California is a land of big farms. Private estates run all the way from one thousand to one hundred thousand acres. It was once profitable to farm vast areas in grain.

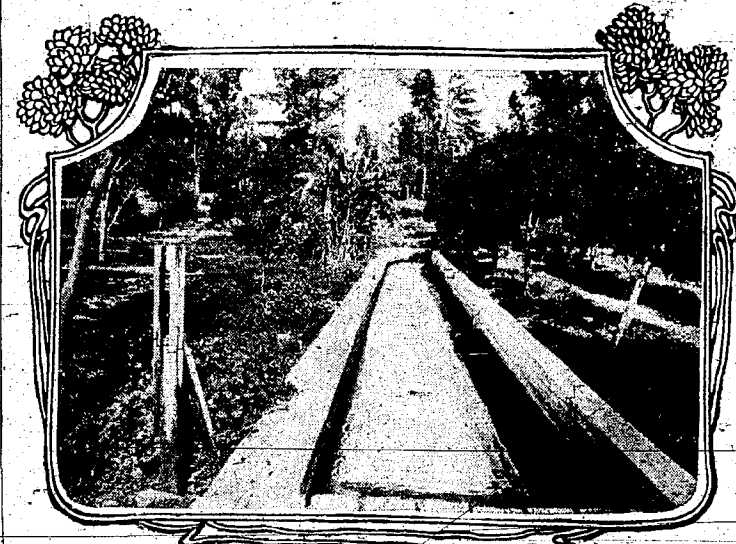
Although this valley is blessed with most abundant water supplies, irrigation is not generally employed. There is little rainfall from May to November, yet grain and deciduous fruits are grown without artificial

ing conditions are superior even to those of southern California. There is a great future for this southwestern corner of America, and it will some day be peopled as extensively as its wonderful ruins show it to have been unknown centuries ago.

The Wanderer Returns.

It was old-home week, and the returned sons and grandsons had been telling with more or less pride of the changes time had wrought for them. At last Edward Jameson spoke:

"I went away from here twenty years ago a poor man, with only one solitary dollar in my pocket. I walked the four miles from my father's farm to the station, and there I begged a ride to Boston on a freight car. Last night I drove into town behind a spirited pair of horses, and my purse—guess how much my purse holds in money to-day, besides a large check," and Mr. Jameson looked about him with a brilliant smile.



HOW THINGS GROW IN THE SOUTH-WEST UNDER IRRIGATION.

moisture. But the big farms are not prosperous. They are largely cultivated by tenants and are strangely devoid of features which make the true southwestern farm one of the most delightful home-spots in the world. The men on the land sell all they produce and buy nearly all they consume. And so they pay tribute to others "going and coming."

I have been visiting a farm in the Sacramento Valley which consists of one single acre of irrigated land and which makes a better home and larger net income for its owner than many of his neighbors enjoy on places of thousands of acres each. The little farm is at Orland, in Glen County, and is the property of a man named Samuel Cleeks, who has grown old and gray while tilling it for the past thirty years.

Mr. Cleeks tells me that he has no difficulty whatever in making a comfortable living from this one acre of irrigated land. Not only so, but he is able to save an average of four hundred dollars a year beside. He has money to loan, as well as fruit, vegetables and poultry products to sell to those who are getting poorer every year in carrying on big farms without irrigation. I was so curious to know how he could get such good results from so small an area that I asked him to give me a list of what the place contained. Here it is:

ON A SINGLE ACRE.

- Barn and Corral space..... 75 x 75 feet
- Rabbit Hutch..... 25 x 25 "
- House and Porches..... 30 x 30 "
- 2 Windmill Towers each..... 16 x 16 "
- Garden..... 40 x 94 "
- Blackberries..... 16 x 90 "
- Strawberries..... 65 x 90 "
- Citrus Nursery, in which there are 2300 budded orange, lemon and lime trees..... 60 x 95 "
- Row of Dewberries..... 100 feet long.
- 4-Apple trees.
- 2 Oak trees.
- 3 Peach trees.
- 6 Fig trees.
- 10 Locust trees.
- 20 Assorted Rosas.
- 20 Assorted Geraniums.
- 12 Lemon trees, bearing, seven years old.
- 1 Lime tree, nine years old and bearing.
- Tree from which were sold last year 100 dozen limes.
- 8 Bearing Orange trees.
- 4 Breadfruit trees.
- 5 Pomegranate trees.
- 1 Patch of Bamboo.
- 3 Calla Lilies.
- 4 Prune trees.
- 3 Blue Gum trees.
- 6 Cypress trees.
- 4 Grapevines.
- 1 English Ivy.
- 2 Honeysuckles.
- 1 Seed-bed.
- 1 Violet-bed.
- 1 Sage-bed.
- 2 Tomato vines.
- 18 Stands of Bees.

ERA OF THE SMALL FARM.

Time was when the man who had said that a living could be made from 5 acres, much less a single acre, would have been considered a dreamer or a greenhorn. Now, however, all through the Southwest, in great sections of California and Arizona, where the sun is warm, the soil is deep and fertile, and the water for irrigation ample, little farms are making for their owners more money than many of the big ones. Two, three, five and ten acre tracts closely and faithfully cultivated have become, in hundreds of instances, veritable gold mines. Some of the communities of southern California, composed of these little ranches, resemble the suburbs of a village, so close are the farm houses. Arizona is not so far along in this class of settlement, because it is a newer country, but the enthusiastic claim is made for many parts of the Territory that the climate and grow-

"Fifty dollars!"
"Seventy-five!"
"A hundred!"—shouted the boys, filled with admiration.

"No," said Mr. Jameson, drawing a large flat purse from his pocket when the clamor had subsided, "none of you has guessed right. When I paid the 25 cents to Ozy Boggs for my refreshing drive in the coach, I had besides my trunk check (which I retained for financial reasons), exactly 4 cents. I have come back my friends, to stay. Any little jobs of sawing and splitting will be gratefully received."—Youth's Companion.

Worked the Double Cross.

"This," said the jeweler, "is what happened here last month.
"Mr. B. drove up in a hansom and entered my shop, accompanied by his valet, who carried an oblong box of steel. Mr. B. asked for a private interview and I took him into my office. There he opened the box, exposing a splendid array of diamond and pearl necklaces, earrings, tiaras, and stomachers.

"Mrs. B.," he said, "is now abroad. Before she returns I want you to extract all these stones and to replace them with good imitations, selling the real jewels and giving me the money. This, of course, is to be a confidential transaction. Mrs. B. is to know nothing of it."

"I looked at Mr. B. I think I blushed a little."
"My dear sir," I said, "I should be glad to do what you ask, but it is impossible. Two years ago Mrs. B. called here on the same errand that now brings you, and this errand, in her case, was successful. The paste jewels that you offer me are worth little more than the hire of the hansom awaiting you outside."

He Liked the Game.

"A seedy looking individual, apparently from the rurals, entered Flockner's barber shop one day last week," says the Hobart News Republican. "He got in the second chair, and told Charley he wanted the 'whole works.'"

"After Charley had trimmed him up till he would have passed for Leslie Niblack, he woke him up.
"Hair cut," says the sleeper, drowsily.
"Hair's cut," says Charley.
"Shave," says he, still half asleep.
"Done shaved you."
"Shampoo."
"You've got 'er."
"Shine."
"Been shined."
"Neck shave."
"Already been there."
"Single hair."
"I've burned it."

"The customer settled down in the chair until he was sitting on his neck, and says, 'Pull a tooth!'"

The Other Fellow.

The butcher thinks the baker has an easy time through life; The baker thinks the doctor's path is ever free from strife; And to us all this truth comes home as through this life we bob— It's the other fellow every time that has the easy job.

Football as Played.

"I hear your son has been winning high honors at college?"
"He has, indeed. He has been a quarterback, a halfback, a fullback, and now—"
"Yes, what is he now?" said the speaker eagerly.
"Now," replied the other, "he's a hunchback."

THE ARMY TRANSPORT.

PACIFIC SQUADRON IS A MODEL FOR HANDLING THE GOVERNMENT'S TROOPS.

Private Steamship Companies Said to be Unequal to the Task of Transporting Soldier Boys—The Cost is Greater.

Along the Pacific Coast the army transport service in operation with the Philippines and intermediate points, is not regarded with favor. Private steamship companies covet the business which is now being done by the dozen and a half vessels making up the transport fleet.

During the last fiscal year the Sheridan, Sherman, Thomas, Logan and Dix carried to Honolulu, Guam and Manila 31,000 passengers, 115,000 tons of freight, 860,863 pounds of United States mail, and \$2,478,000 in United States money, besides a considerable amount of Philippine pesos coined in the San Francisco mint; and in January, 1906, the schedule was doubled, that is, instead of one sailing a month there are now two.

The army prefers to do its own freight and passenger business on the Pacific for the following reasons:

Primarily, private companies securing contracts could not furnish the service desired without specially constructed vessels, an expense which, though demonstrated absolutely necessary by experience, they would not undertake owing to the uncertainty of the traffic.

Secondly, the present service is found more economical, the cost of operation last year amounted to \$750,000 less than the lowest estimate presented by any of the private concerns bidding for the business.

Lastly, the exigencies of the service which might at any moment demand the rapid transportation of large shipments of troops and supplies would necessitate the holding in reserve of a considerable number of vessels, an impossibility to a private steamship company which is forced by competition to operate with strictest economy.

COMBINED COMFORT AND CAPACITY.

In explanation of the first of these reasons—the average transport is a type of marine construction peculiarly individual. While exteriorly it has all the appointments of a modern ocean-going steamer, it differs essentially in its interior arrangement. The transportation of large numbers of troops across an ocean distance of 7,000 miles, the greater part of this mileage lying within the tropics, demands the best possible ventilation and sanitation. The sleeping accommodations for soldiers are between decks, and the entire space allotted for this purpose is often from end to end. Metal berths in tiers of three, one above the other, make the place resemble a giant honeycomb. Shower baths, reading and recreation rooms are provided, and a regularly equipped hospital with isolation wards is in charge of a surgeon and assistants drawn from the army Medical Corps and the Hospital Corps. These quarters are

bark in fifteen days. Assuming this ratio, it would require, to strike the first quick blow of a force corresponding to our present military establishment, the entire shipping on the Atlantic and more than the entire tonnage of the Pacific. It is doubtful if any private line would care to hold enough ships in reserve to transport two divisions on a fortnight's notice. The Quartermaster General gave it, as his opinion that, "In view of the futile efforts of the Quartermaster's Department to obtain suitable transports from the merchant marine in 1898 for the transportation of the army to Cuba, and of the further fact that when withdrawn from regular line service the transports can not be advantageously disposed of, owing to their peculiar factor construction, it would be wise policy to retain a sufficient number of boats as part of the equipment of the Army, to be economically cared for and kept in such condition as to be promptly available for any emergency which may arise requiring the transportation of troops on the ocean." Since the whisper of trouble in the Orient, two first class troopships have been held at anchor in Manila Bay, and until January all the freighters of the transport service were out of active service, with the exception of the Dix.

PACIFIC FLEET A MODEL.

The army has built up its Pacific transport fleet after long and trying experience, and it is generally conceded that the vessels are models of their kind. Representatives of foreign governments have asked for and received copies of the specifications.

The transportation of live stock has been fruitful of disasters. The first consignment of mules shipped to Manila was a source of great anxiety. Every precaution was taken, and finally the fatal precaution of belly banding the animals caused the loss of all but one, who became known in Manila as the hundred thousand dollar Jack. The rest all died of the unaccustomed exercise of swinging on their stomachs.

LEARNS LANGUAGES IN JAIL.

Berkman, Who Tried to Kill Henry C. Frick, Becomes Linguist.

When Alexander Berkman left the Allegheny County prison in May last, after having served fifteen years for an attempt to kill Henry C. Frick, the coke and steel magnate, he found himself able to converse fluently in eight languages.

The years behind prison bars have converted him from an avowed anarchist to a student and philosopher. Many persons have forgotten both Berkman and his crime, yet they started the nation during the days of the great Homestead strike of 1892. Mr. Frick was one of the managers of the steel industry when it grappled in the gigantic struggle with its workmen. Berkman was so radical, at the other end of the scale, that he was classed as a leading anarchist.

During the excitement of the industrial controversy Berkman found his way into the Pittsburg offices of Mr. Frick, reached that magnate's presence and shot him twice, then attempt-



MADAME JUSSERAND—WIFE OF THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

wrapped up in each other. Indeed, when the French Ambassador visited the St. Louis Exposition alone by reason of the fact that Madame Jusserand was prevented from accompanying him because of an abscess on her forehead it was the first time in their married life that they had ever been separated, even for a few days.

Madame Jusserand is rather dark-complexioned and in many respects has the appearance of a typical French woman. She is a firm believer in outdoor life as a source of health and pleasure. When in Washington or at their summer home on the coast of Massachusetts she and her husband daily indulge in long walks and spend hours playing tennis. Madame Jusserand is a most charitably disposed woman and since her arrival in America has constantly but inconspicuously aided many causes. She has no children, but on several occasions she has given parties at her home for the French children residing at the national capital.

NEW FRENCH EMBASSY.

The lady is looking forward to having the privilege of fitting up a new French Embassy at Washington that will be in keeping with the dignity of our sister republic. For years the "branch office" of France in the United States was located in an old residence in Washington that was at one time the home of Admiral Porter. Then a few years ago the French establishment was moved to the house owned by Bellamy Storer—the house which President Roosevelt leased just after his election as Vice-President and before he had any thought that he would be called upon to go to the White House when he took up his residence in the city on the Potomac.

livelihood wanes, until he is finally forced from that field of labor, to be followed by another whose experience is most likely to be a repetition of his predecessor's.

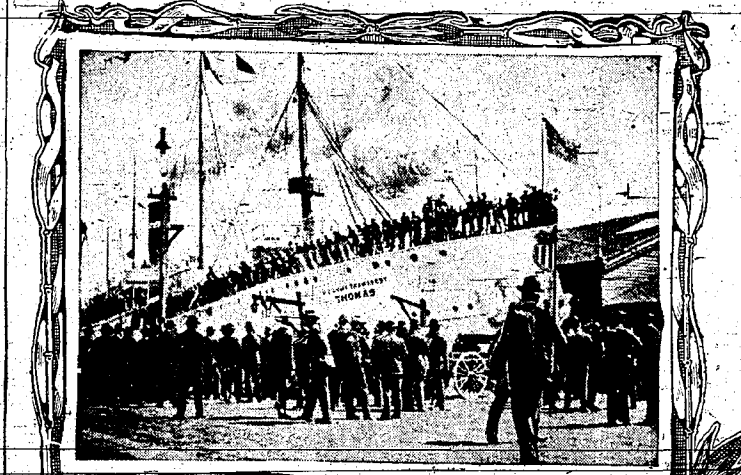
This stupendous gouging system is startling in its vastness, for about two hundred thousand men are engaged in this vocation throughout the country as agents, and the amount of money thus obtained by one company alone (employing about fifteen thousand men), is upwards of one million dollars annually. The officials resort to many methods of intrigue to prevent the real mission of the "arrears and advance" manipulations from becoming apparent to the agents, among which is the tacking of placards in the offices forbidding agents to pay on insurances which is beyond the company's grace period. To the experienced agent I read, "We know you will pay."

Why this subtle system of graft has remained almost unimpeded for more than thirty years is a subject for conjecture.

Never Drink Water.

There are many different kinds of animals that never in all their lives slip so much as a drop of water. Among these are the llamas of the Andes and the gazelles of the far East. Many naturalists believe that the only moisture imbibed by wild rabbits is derived from the green herbage they eat.

Ocean steamers carry from six to ten cats, whose duty is to keep the passengers' quarters free from mice and rats. If the cats are not rat eaters, they are dismissed.



TRANSPORT "THOMAS" ABOUT TO SAIL FOR THE ORIENT.



FREIGHT TRANSPORT "DIX" LOADING ANIMALS FOR PHILIPPINES.

not such as are provided for steerage passengers on the Pacific, and if vessels so equipped were owned and operated by a private line, that line would be long in getting rid of them, should the army be suddenly recalled from the Islands. Furthermore, the army transport must carry a battery of rapid fire guns in her bows, something for which private steamship companies have very little use.

The second argument advanced by the adherents of the present system needs no comment.

The third and last contention is best supported by a report made on January 14 of this year by the General Staff of the Army to the Senate Committee on Merchant Marine, in which it was stated that "to embark a division would require ten 6,500-ton ships and nine 5,500-ton ships. With the strength of the regular army two divisions could be made ready to em-

ing to complete the work with a dagger.

Overpowered before he could accomplish his full purpose, Berkman was hurried to jail. Being convicted at his trial he was given a fifteen year term in the penitentiary for attempt to kill. This was supplemented by a one-year term in the Allegheny County workhouse for carrying concealed deadly weapons.

Once behind prison bars he gave up all his leisure time to study. At the beginning of his term he could read and write English and German. During the first years of his imprisonment he eagerly perused all books in those languages that he could secure. In course of time he mastered the Slavic, Polish and Hungarian languages, and also acquired a good general knowledge of Italian, Spanish and French.

The White Company

A Sequel to "Sir Nigel"

By Sir A. Conan Doyle

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Synopsis of preceding chapters at end of this installment.

CHAPTER XIII.

The prince's reception-room was fitted up with all the state and luxury which the fame and power of its owner demanded. A high dais at the further end was roofed in by a broad canopy of scarlet velvet spangled with silver fleure-de-lis.

In the center of the dais were two very high chairs. On that to the right sat a tall and well-formed man with red hair, a livid face, and a cold blue eye. He lounged back in a careless position, and yawned repeatedly. On the other throne there was perched bolt upright, a little round pippin-faced person, whose eyes he glanced to meet. Between, and a little in front of them, was a humble charette or stool, sat a slim dark young man, whose quiet attire and modest manner would scarce proclaim him to be the most noted prince in Europe. He sat with his hands clasped round his knees, his head slightly bent, and an expression of trouble upon his clear, well-chiselled features. Below on either side of the steps were forty or fifty English and Gascon barons, knights, and courtiers.

"Here sits the prince," whispered Sir John Chandos as they entered. "He on the right is Pedro, whom we are about to put upon the Spanish throne. The other is Don James, whom we purpose with the aid of God to help to his throne in Majorca."

The prince had observed their entrance, and, springing to his feet, he had advanced with a winning smile and the light of welcome in his eyes.

"Welcome to Aquitaine, Sir Nigel, Loring and Sir Oliver Buttesthorpe," said he. "Nay, keep your knees for my sweet father at Windsor. I would have your hands, my friends. We are here to give you some work to do ere you see the downs of Hampshire once more. How many have you in your train?"

"I have forty men-at-arms, sire," said Sir Oliver.

"And I have one hundred archers and a score of lances; there are also three hundred men of the White Company who wait for me on this side of the water upon the borders of Navarre."

"We have to see you both in the banquet-hall anon," rejoined the prince. He bowed, and Chandos, plucking Sir Nigel by the sleeve, led them both away to the back of the press of courtiers.

The young ruler had sat listlessly upon his stool with the two puppet monarchs enthroned behind him, but of a sudden a dark shadow fell over his face, and he sprang to his feet. In one of those gusts of passion which were the single blot upon his noble and generous character.

"How now, Don Martin de la Carra?" he cried. "How now, sir? What message do you bring me from my brother of Navarre?" The new-comer to whom this abrupt query had been addressed was a tall and handsome cavalier who had just been ushered into the apartment. "Are the passes open to us, or does your majesty's grace have any word pledged to me at Libourne no later than last Michaelmas?"

"It would ill become my gracious master, sire, to go back from promise given. He does not ask some delay and certain conditions, and hostages for the peace?"

"Conditions?" he asked, as if speaking to the Prince of England, or as if to the bourgeois provost of some half-captured town? "Conditions, quotha? He may find much to mend in his own condition ere long. The passes are, then, closed to us?"

"Nay, sir—"

"They are open, then?"

"Nay, sire, if you would but—"

"Enough, enough, Don Martin," cried the prince. "It is a sorry sight to see some knight pleading in so false a cause. We know the doling of our Cousin Charles. We know that while with the right hand he takes our fifty thousand crowns for the holding of the passes open, he hath his left outstretched to Henry Trastamare, or to the King of France, all ready to take a man's more for the keeping them closed. I know our good Charles, and he shall learn that I know him. He sets his kingdom up to the best bidder, like some scullion farrier selling a gandered horse. He is—"

"My lord," cried Don Martin, "I cannot stand here to hear such words of my master. Did they come from other lips I should know better how to answer them."

"Your bearing and your words, Don Martin, are such as would have looked for in you. You will tell the king, your master, that he hath been paid his price, and that if he holds to his promise he hath my word for it that no scath shall come to his people, nor to their houses or gear. If, however, we have his promise, I shall stand at the head of this message without his leave, and bearing a key with me which shall open all that he may close. Where is my Lord Chandos? Ha, Sir John, I commend this worthy knight to your care. You will see that he hath no more for the keeping of gold as may defray his charges, for indeed it is great honor to any court to have within it so noble and gentle a cavalier."

"But I have tidings for you, my lords and lieges, that our brother, the Lancaster, is on his way for our capital with four hundred lances and as many archers to aid us in our venture. We shall then join the army at Day and set our banners to the breeze once more."

A buzz of joy at the prospect of immediate action rose up from the group of warriors. The prince smiled at the martial ardor which shone upon every face around him.

"It will hearten you to know," he continued, "that I have sure advices that this Henry is a very valiant man, and that he has it in his mind to make such a stand against us as promises to give us much honor and pleasure. It is certain, also, that the brave and worthy Bertrand du Guesclin hath ridden into France to the Duke of Anjou, and purposes to take back with him great numbers of English and Britany. We hold Bertrand in high esteem, for he hath off before been at great pains to furnish us with an honorable encounter. What think you of it, my worthy Captain? He took you at Cocherel, and by my soul! you will have the chance now to pay that score."

The Gascon warrior addressed winced a little at the allusion, for he and his countrymen around him better pleased, for on the only occasion when they had encountered the arms of France without English aid they had met with a heavy defeat.

"There are some who say, sire," said the burly de Buzon, "that the score is already overpaid, for that without Gascon help Bertrand had not been taken at Anny, nor had King John been overborne at Poitiers."

"By Heaven, but this is too much!" cried an English nobleman. Methinks

that Gascony is too small a cock to crow so lustily."

"The smaller cock, my Lord Audley, may have the longer spur," remarked the Captain de Buch.

"May have its comb clipped if it makes over-much noise," broke in an Englishman.

"By Our Lady of Rocamadour!" cried the Lord of Mucend, "this is more than I can abide. Sir John Charnell, you shall answer to me for those words!"

"Freely, my lord, and when you will," returned the Englishman carelessly.

"My Lord de Clisson!" cried Lord Audley, "not look somewhat fixedly in my direction. By St. Stephen, I should be right glad to go further into the matter with you."

"And you, my Lord of Pommeris," said Sir Nigel, pushing his way to the front. "It is in my mind that we might break a lance in gentle and honorable debate over the question."

"For a moment a dozen challenges flashed backward and forward at this sudden bursting of the cloud which lowered so long between the Knights of the two nations. Furious and gesticulating the Gascons; white and cold and sneering the English, while the prince with a half-smile glanced from one party to the other, like a man who loved to dwell upon a fiery scene, and yet dreaded lest the mischief go so far that he might find it beyond his control.

"Friends, friends!" he cried at last. "This quarrel must go no further. The man shall answer to me, be he Gascon or English, who carries it beyond this room. I have overmuch need for your swords to help me turn them upon each other. Sir John Charnell, Lord Audley, you do not doubt the courage of our friends of Gascony."

"Not I, sire," Lord Audley answered. "I have seen them fight too often not to know that they are very hardy and valiant gentlemen."

"And so say I," quoth the other Englishman; "but, certes, there is no fear of our forgetting it while they have a tongue in their heads."

"Nay, Sir John," said the prince, reprovingly, "but you hear, my lords of Gascony, that these gentlemen had no thought to throw a slur upon your honor or your valor, so let all anger fade from your mind. Clisson, Captain, De Pommeris, I have your word?"

"We are subjects, sire," said the Gascon barons, though with no very good grace. "Your words are our law."

"Then shall we bury all cause of unkindness in a flagon of malvoisie," said the prince cheerily. "Ho, there! the doors of the banquet-hall! I have been over-long from my sweet spouse, but I shall be back with you anon."

CHAPTER XIV.

While the prince's council was sitting, Alleyn and Lord had remained in the outer hall, where they were soon surrounded by a noisy group of young Englishmen of their own rank, all eager to hear the latest news from England.

"How is it with the old map at Windsor?" asked one.

"And how with the good Queen Philippa?"

"How of England, my lads of Loring?" said a squire named Humphrey.

"I take it," said Ford, "that it is much as it was when you were there last, save

"If my hand is not hard, it is ready." "Ready? Ready for what? For the heat of my last train?"

"Ready to chastise insolence, sir!" cried Alleyn with flashing eyes.

"Sweet little coz!" answered the burly squire. "Such a dainty color! Such a mellow voice! Eyes of a bashful maid, and that like a three years' babe! Vile!"

He passed his thick fingers roughly through the youth's crisp golden curls.

"You seek to force a quarrel, sir," said Alleyn white with anger.

"What then? Like a country boor, and not like a gentle squire. Hast been ill bred and as ill taught? I serve a master who could show you how such things should be done."

"And how would he do it, oh, pink of squires?"

"He would neither be lord nor would he be unmanly, but rather bore gentle than his wont. He would say, 'Sir, I should take it as an honor to do some small deed of arms against you, not for mine own glory or advancement, but rather for the fame of my lady and for the upholding of chivalry.' Then he would draw his glove, thus, and throw it on the ground; or, if he had cause to think that he had to deal with a churl, he might throw it in his face—as I do now!"

A buzz of excitement went up from the knot of squires as Alleyn's gentle nature turned by this causeless attack into fiery resolution, dashed his glove with all his strength into the sneering face of his antagonist.

"Your life for this!" said the bully, with a face which was distorted with rage.

"If you can take it," returned Alleyn. "Good lad!" whispered Ford. "Stick to it close as wax."

"I shall see justice!" cried Norbury. Sir Oliver's silent attendant.

"You brought it upon yourself, John Tranter," said the tall squire, who had been addressed as Roger Harcomb. "You must ever plague the newcomers. But it were a shame if this went further. The lad hath shown a proper spirit."

"But a blow!" cried several of the squires. "There must be a finish to this."

"Nay; Tranter first laid hand upon his head," said Harcomb. "How say you, Tranter? The matter may rest where it stands."

"My name is known in these parts," said Tranter proudly. "I can let pass what might leave a stain upon another. Let him pick up his glove and say that he has done amiss."

"I would see him in the claws of the devil first," whispered Ford.

"You hear, young sir?" said the peace-maker. "Our friend will overlook the matter if you do but say that you have acted in heat and haste."

"I came here at the beck of my master," answered Alleyn, "and I looked on every man here as an Englishman and a friend. This gentleman hath shown me a rough welcome, and if I have answered him in the same spirit he has but himself to thank. I will pick the glove up, but, certes, I shall abide by what I have done unless he first crave my pardon for what he hath said and done."

Tranter shrugged his shoulders. "You have done what you came to do, save him, Harcomb," he said. "We had best settle at once."

"So say I," cried Alleyn.

might catch his foeman's blade, and by a quick turn of his wrist snap it across. Alleyn, on the other hand, must trust to his strength, for he had no ready foot—for this sword, though keen, was of a light and graceful build, with a narrow sloping pomel—and a tapering steel.

Tranter well knew his advantage and lost no time in putting it to use. As his opponent walked toward him he suddenly bounded forward and sent in a whistling cut which would have severed the other in twain had he not sprung lightly back from it. Quick as a panther, Alleyn sprang in with a thrust, but Tranter, who was as fast as he was strong, had already recovered himself, and turned it aside with a movement of his heavy blade. Again he whizzed in a blow which made the spectators hold their breath, and again Alleyn very quickly and swiftly slid from under it, and went back two paces, his sword which the other could scarce parry. So close were they to each other that Alleyn had no time to spring back from the next cut, which beat down his sword and grazed his forehead, sending the blood streaming into his eyes and down his cheeks. He sprang out beyond sword-sweep, and the air stood beated heavily, while the crowd of young squires buzzed their applause.

"Bravely struck on both sides!" cried Roger Harcomb. "You have both won honor from this meeting, and it would do you sin and shame to let it go further."

"You have done enough," Edricson said Norbury.

"You have carried yourself well," cried several of the older squires.

"For my part, I have no wish to slay this young man," said Tranter, wiping his brow.

"Does this gentleman crave my pardon for having used me despitously?" asked Alleyn.

"Nay, not I."

"Then stand on your guard, sir!" With a clatter and clash the two blades met once more. Alleyn pressing in so as to keep within full sweep of the heavy blade, while Tranter as continually sprang back to leave space for one of his great cuts. A three-partied piece of steel flew from Alleyn's left shoulder, but at the same moment he wounded Tranter slightly upon the thigh. Next instant, however, his blade had slipped into the fatal notch, there was a sharp crackling sound with a tinkling upon the ground, and he found a splintered piece of steel five inches long was all that remained to him of his weapon.

"Your life is in my hands!" cried Tranter, with a bitter smile.

"Another sword," cried Ford.

"Nay, sir," said Harcomb, "that is not the custom."

"Throw down your bill, Edricson!" cried Norbury.

"Never!" said Alleyn. "Do you crave my pardon, sir?"

"Then on your guard again!" cried the young squire, and sprang in with a fire and a fury which more than made up for the shortness of his weapon. It had not escaped him that his opponent was breathing in short, hoarse gasps, like a man who is dizzy with fatigue. Now was the time for the purer living and the more agile limb to show their value. Back and back gave Tranter, ever seeking time for a last-cut. On and on came Alleyn, his jagged point now at his foeman's face, now at his throat, now at his chest, still stabbing and thrusting to pass the line of steel which covered him. Yet his experienced foeman knew well that such efforts could not be long sustained. Let him relax for one instant and his death-blow had come. Relax he must! Flesh and blood could not stand the strain. Already the thrusts were less fierce, the foot less ready, although there was no abatement of the spirit in the steady gray eyes. Tranter, cunning and wary from years of fighting, knew that his chance had come. He brushed aside the frail weapon which was opposed to him, whirled up his great blade, springing back to get the fairer sweep—and vanished into the waters of the Garonne.

So intent had the squires, both combatants and spectators, been on the matter in hand that all thought of the steep bank and swift, still stream had gone from their minds. Tranter's last spring, carried him clear of the edge, and he

praise, which broke from the squires around him.

"I am much beholden to you, sir," said Tranter, though in no very friendly voice. "Certes, I should have been in the river now but for you."

"I ask no thanks," Alleyn answered shortly. "Give me your hand to rise, Ford."

"The river has been my enemy," said Tranter, "but it hath been a good friend to you, for it hath saved your life this day."

"That is as it may be," returned Alleyn.

"Alas, for my poor sword, which lies at the bottom of the Garonne!" said Tranter.

"Here is your pourpoint, Edricson," cried Norbury. "Throw it over your shoulders, that you may have at least one dry garment."

"And now away back to the abbey," said several.

"One moment, sirs!" cried Alleyn, who was leaning on Ford's shoulder, with the broken sword, which he had picked up, still clutched in his right hand. "My ears may be somewhat dulled by the water, but I have not yet heard this gentleman crave pardon for the insult which he put upon me in the hall."

"What! do you still pursue the quarrel?" asked Tranter.

"And why not, sir? I am slow to take up such things, but once afoot I shall follow it, while I live—life or death."

"Ma foi! you have not lost this spot of either for you are as white as marble," said Harcomb bluntly. "Let it drop, sir, for you have come very well out of it."

"Nay," said Alleyn. "This quarrel is none of my making, but now I am here, I swear that I shall never leave this spot until I have that which I have come for, so ask my pardon, sir, or choose another glove and to it again."

The young squire was deadly white from his exertions, both on the land and in the water. Sinking and sinking, with a smear of blood on his white shoulder and another on his brow, there was still in his whole pose and set face the stamp of an inflexible resolution. His opponent's duller and more material mind quailed before the fire and intensity of a higher spiritual nature.

"I had not thought that you had taken it so amiss," said he awkwardly. "It was but such a jest as we play upon each other, and, if you must have it so, I am sorry for it."

"Then I am sorry too," quoth Alleyn warmly, "and here is my hand upon it."

"And the home-mest horn has blown three times," quoth Harcomb. "By my troth! Master Ford, your friend here is in need of a cup of wine, for he hath sweated that I shall never leave this spot nor thought from his fair face that he had stood to this matter so shrewdly."

"Faith," said Ford, "this air of Bordeaux hath turned our turtle dove into a game-cock. A milder or more courteous youth might have come out of Hampshire, and a very gentle and courteous gentleman, remarked Harcomb; "yet I do not think that they are either of them men with whom it is very safe to tiff."

Synopsis of Preceding Chapters.

The scenes of the story are laid in the 14th century. The hero, Sir Nigel Loring, is a knight of the Order of the Garter, and is betrothed to the daughter of the Duke of Burgundy. He is a brave and noble man, and is the leader of the White Company, a band of knights who are sworn to fight for the Duke of Burgundy. The story follows his adventures as he fights for the Duke, and as he falls in love with the Duke's daughter. The story is a sequel to the novel "Sir Nigel," which was published in 1891. The White Company is a band of knights who are sworn to fight for the Duke of Burgundy. The story follows their adventures as they fight for the Duke, and as they fall in love with the Duke's daughter. The story is a sequel to the novel "Sir Nigel," which was published in 1891.

DIPLOMAT'S WIFE MEDDLING.

Ambitious American Woman Interfered in Affairs of State.

The ambitions of Mrs. Bellamy Storer for the promotion of her husband, formerly United States ambassador to Austria-Hungary, are now blamed for his removal from the diplomatic service of the United States. It is claimed that Mrs. Storer's ambition was so intense that she not only tried to bring pressure to bear on the President for the advancement of her husband, but that her personal desire to have another American cardinal became objectionable. She advocated Archbishop Ireland for the position, and asked President Roosevelt to use his influence in the archbishop's behalf in Rome.

President Roosevelt wrote in reply that he would like to see the archbishop of St. Paul a cardinal and spoke very highly of the archbishop's public services and breadth of view, but he declared he could not become involved in any matter of church politics, and he pointed out to Mrs. Storer how improper it would be for him to advocate the selection by the Pope of any person for any office.

Mrs. Storer, it is averred, made use of the expression of the President that he would like to see the archbishop made a cardinal, and caused it to come to the attention of high dignitaries in such a way that it appeared to be the wish of the President that the action should be taken.

President Roosevelt wrote to Vienna expostulating, and calling attention to his original note, in which he said he would like to have Archbishop Ireland elevated, but could not meddle in such affairs, and he pointed out that the qualification had not been made use of in connection with the apparent endorsement of the proposed new cardinal. Other questions arose, and the administration found itself embarrassed in other ways, and the final result was that the connection of Mr. Storer with the diplomatic service ceased.

The Emperor of the British Empire has 54,000,000 white subjects. The remainder are black, brown and yellow.

The paving blocks of some of the streets of Warsaw are made of compressed straw.



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"The prince observed their entrance with alight of welcome in his eyes."

Close to the bank of the Garonne there lay a little tract of green-sward. The river ran by it, and up to the steep bank here the two combatants drew their swords. In such combats, as well as in the formal sports of the tilting-yard, Tranter had won a name for strength and dexterity. On the other hand, Alleyn had used his weapons in constant exercise and practice for every day for many months, and being by nature quick of eye and prompt of hand, he might pass now as no mean swordsman. An unequal fight it seemed to most; but there were a few, and they the most experienced, who saw something in the youth's steady gray eye and wary step which left the issue open.

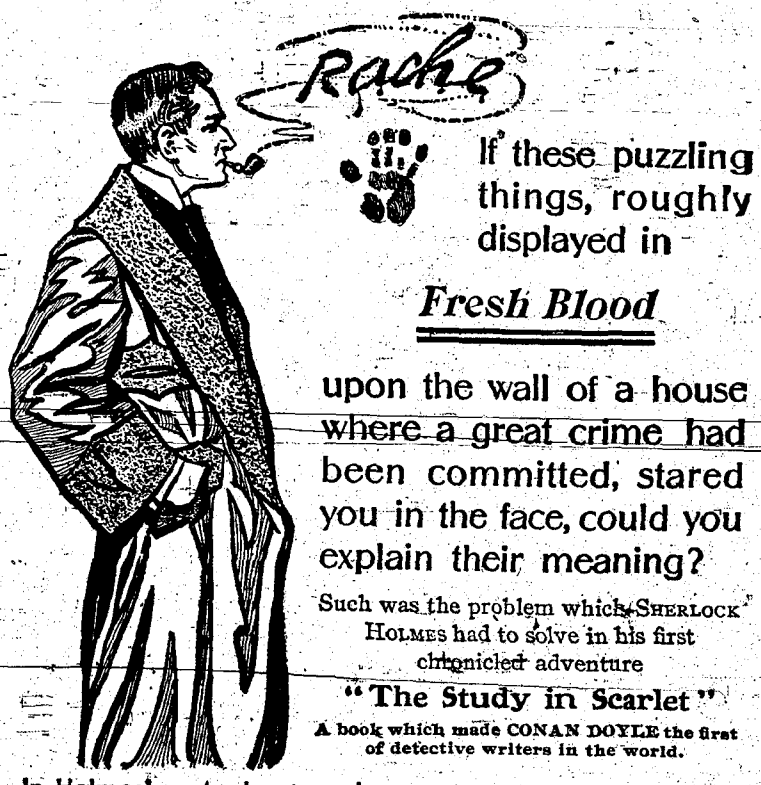
"Hold, sirs, hold!" cried Norbury, ere they had been struck. "This gentleman hath a two-handed sword, a good foot longer than that of our friend."

"Take mine, Alleyn!" said Ford.

"Nay, friends," he answered. "I understand the weight and balance of mine own. To work, sir, for our lords may need us."

Tranter's great sword was indeed a mighty weapon in his favor. The weapon he held straight up in front of him with his blade erect, so that he might either bring it down with a swinging blow, or by a turn of the heavy blade he might round his own head and body. A further precaution he had taken, and that was to furnish with a deep and narrow notch, in which an expert swordsman

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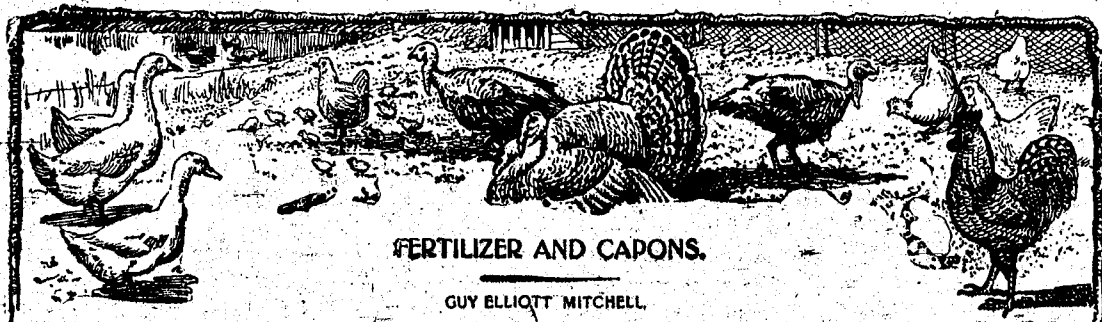
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FERTILIZER AND CAPONS.

GUY ELLIOTT MITCHELL.

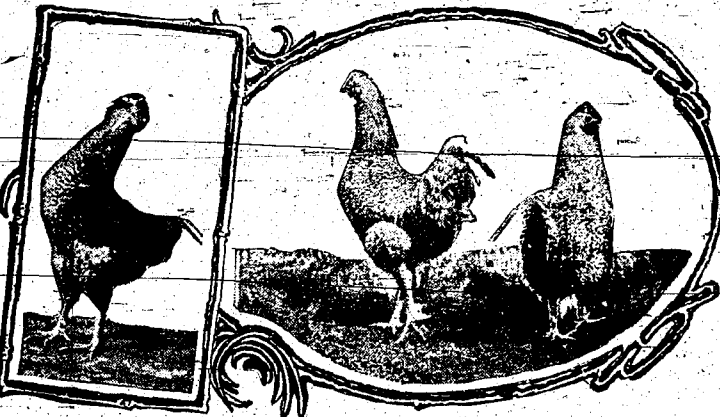
New Potash Discovery.

One series of experiments have just been concluded by the Department of Agriculture that promise to be of immense value to the farmer of the country in furnishing them with a new supply of fertilizer at very much cheaper rates than has ever been possible before, and at the same time emancipating this country from Germany, which has heretofore furnished almost our entire supply of potash fertilizer. It is a long and quite an interesting story, and probably will mean a great deal to agriculture in this country. The most remarkable part of it is, too, that the idea originated in the bureau of roads, which nominally has nothing to do with fertilizers.

Last summer when Dr. Cushman of the roads office was working in the laboratory with very finely powdered rock, the idea struck him, as it has struck a good many other chemists, that this country, with an unlimited supply of rock high in its percentage of potash, should have to depend on other countries for its potash salts, for there has never been any commercial deposits of the salts found in this country as it is in Germany. He extracted some of the potash by electricity, though it is by no means certain yet that this can be done on a paying commercial basis. But then he decided that as ground rock was very cheap it might be worth while to try the experiment of letting the plants do their own extracting. He tried the experiment on his own place up country and found that the powdered rock did actually act as a fertilizer, though the potash it carried was so tied up that it took the chemistry of nature to extract it and feed it into the plant. But the first trial promised well.

SUCCESSFUL GREENHOUSE EXPERIMENTS.

The work was then turned over to the bureau of plant industry, and three similar plots of tobacco were



NINE MONTHS' OLD PLYMOUTH ROCK CAPONS.

planted in the greenhouse. One of these was treated with the imported German fertilizer, another was left without any fertilizer at all, and the third was fertilized with finely ground common granite. The granite was high in potash, but it had not been treated in any way, and the experiment succeeded simply meant that there was a big new field of home-grown fertilizer open to the farmer.

When the crops of tobacco were cut the imported fertilizer had produced a crop of green leaf that weighed 155 pounds. The powdered granite produced a crop of 154 pounds and the unfertilized crop was spotted and ran only about 120 pounds.

This crop was examined by the experts, and so far as could be told, the leaf was not only as heavy, but of just as good texture in the granite fertilized patch as in the patch on which the German fertilizer had been used. The crop is being dried now, and it will take a long time before it is all fermented and properly cured so that it can be made up for smoking and tested in that way.

But that was a greenhouse experiment, and greenhouse work to field work is about like laboratory experiments to commercial work. What succeeds under glass may or may not go out of doors. But the department was so well pleased with the results, that it has tried the new fertilizer on crops of tobacco in Connecticut, in Virginia, Kentucky and Florida. These crops are now under way, and there is a great deal of interest felt in the success of the work out of doors. The principal question seems to be whether there will be enough water in the natural rainfall to make the potash in the ground rock available for the plants. During anything like a decently wet season there is little question that there would be water in plenty. But it is possible that for a very dry crop there will have to be as much as a tenth of imported fertilizer added to the native rock.

A VAST SAVING.

The ground rock, on the other hand, can be produced for about \$3 a ton, and there is so much of it in the country that runs high in potash and is available for use that the supply could never be cornered. It is true that the native fertilizer takes about two tons to give the same results as one ton of the soluble imported salts. But this amounts to \$6 for fertilizer against \$90 or \$100. So the result is not bad.

Several mills are already being erected, one in Maryland and one in New England, for grinding rock for just this purpose, and there are a number of other concerns that have talked of going into the business before even the field experiments of the department are finished.

The outlook is for a very important change in the fertilizing business in this country. Just where the credit for the work ultimately will land is a question. It probably will not be with Dr. Cushman or the road office.

as it is not in their line of work, and the department will get nothing out of it from the farmers but thanks, for that is what the department is there for.

It is a discovery, which, if "pans out," is of immense importance to agriculture. There are many crops, such as tobacco and tomatoes, which require excessive proportions of potash, while all complete fertilizers contain liberal percentages. Potash is one of the trinity which makes plant growth possible—potash, nitrogen and phosphorus.

Capons and Caponizing.

By CHARLES J. FILLING.

Capons are aptly termed, "the finest chicken meat in the world," for there is nothing growing feathers which is their superior, if equal. A capon is neither rooster nor hen—it is nothing else than a capon. After removing the organs of reproduction from the cockerel, its nature becomes entirely changed. The birds take on a more rapid growth, are more tame, awkward in carriage and always exceedingly lazy; they grow a very heavy and beautiful plumage, the comb and wattles cease to grow, the spurs do not develop as in the cockerel, and being cast off by both rooster and hen the capon soon shows a fondness for the society of little chicks.

BEST TIME TO CAPONIZE.

Fowls hatched any time of the year make fine capons; no ill results follow the operation at any time in the year. The bird should be from two to three months old (not over six months) and weigh not less than a pound to a pound and a half. The size is equally as important as the age. April, May, June, July, August, September and October are the months generally taken for caponizing, for the reason that spring chickens arrive at the proper age and weight for the operation during these months, also because cockerels caponized then reach at the proper age and weight for market dur-

ing the months of November, December, January, February, March, April and May, at which times there is the greatest demand for them in the cities and highest prices secured.

PROFIT IN CAPONS.

Caponize the chicks and you have at once laid the foundation for a handsome profit in a short time to come. Outside of the cardinal points of profit, the simplicity of the operation (when proper instruments are used) recommends itself to every one. A boy ten years old can readily perform the operation, and any one can soon become an expert.

To the poultry raiser it can be said that there is no source of profit bringing larger returns for the outlay than raising capons, the profit in a great majority of cases being over 100 per cent. The question of assured profit is an all-convincing argument in any line and pre-eminently so to the poultrymen whose losses are added to from various unlooked for sources.

DIRECTIONS FOR CAPONIZING.
From twenty-four to thirty-five hours before performing the operation, select such cockerels as you intend to caponize (these should be from two to four months old) confining them in a clean airy coop or room without food or water. The best time to confine them is at early morning, as their long fast will then end about noon of the following day, at which time the operation is performed. Should the day be cloudy or wet do not caponize them, but let the operation go until you have a bright and fair day. It is necessary that you have all the light possible in the matter. Now after slightly wetting the spot proceed to turn down the feathers from the upper part of the last two ribs and just in front of the thigh joint.

Pull the flesh on the side down toward the hip, and when the operation is finished the cut between the ribs

will be entirely closed by the skin going back to its place.

PROPER INSTRUMENTS.

It is a matter of importance to have proper instruments for caponizing, and the more is read of the literary effusions appearing in numerous papers to-day touching caponizing instruments, the more need there is to caution the inexperienced operator. While it is not cruel to caponize, it is inhuman to butcher or to cause unnecessary pain.

NOT A CRUEL OPERATION.

A large number of persons hesitate in caponizing, feeling it to be cruel to

the bird. To these the writer wishes to bring his experiences in this matter proving to the contrary. This is a greatly mistaken notion, and the operation bestows an unlimited amount of kindness on the bird, even if there



INSERTING THE SPREADER.

were no other considerations or returns. The writer, as has everyone else on a farm, has seen cockerels fly at one another time and time again, tearing flesh and feathers with beak and cutting with spurs. Before the combats could be separated there has been a disfigured comb perhaps a blinded eye and a generally cut up bird. This is the essence of cruelty.

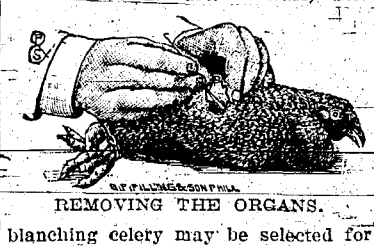
After caponizing, the habits of the bird are entirely changed. Their disposition is quiet and peaceable, habits mild and tending to a solitary life and perfectly contented wherever situated. They no longer chase about the farm spoiling for a fight and running off flesh as fast as put on. They no longer arouse the whole neighborhood from morning until night by their incessant crowing, but, on the contrary become models of good dispositions, leading a quiet life that will surely bring large returns to the raiser. An operation that does away with so much inborn evil can not be considered cruel.

Celery for the Home Garden.

The waning of summer gets as a gentle reminder to the home gardener, that in order to have a crop of celery for winter use, it is desirable to get the plants into the ground before August has too far advanced. If the celery seed has been sown in April or May, the young plants should, by August first, be in proper shape for transplanting. If this has not been done, stocky plants may be obtained at the seed store.

Celery culture, to be successful must rely upon deep soil, the deeper the better, for thereby the roots are not dried out as is the case where the tiny rootlets come close to the surface in a mad search for moisture. Celery plants require that the roots be cool, with plenty of water—but not stagnant water. It is considered advisable, therefore, before planting, to prepare the ground thoroughly and deeply.

Having the ground in good, workable condition, the next step is planting out. The easiest way to do this is to make a six-inch deep furrow, filled in with three inches of fine well-rotted manure or rich compost. The furrow is then filled in nearly level with the surface with good soil mixed with manure. Dwarf, self-



blanching celery may be selected for the home garden, and this should be planted in rows four and a half feet apart, and not closer than six inches in the row. The tall sorts take up a good deal of room in the garden. The best day for planting celery is a dull one, when the sun will not have a chance to burn the roots of the young plants. It might be well to soak these before removing from the seedbed or box, so that the roots will more quickly mingle with the soil in the new home. Another good plan is to trim off the tops—say one-third—and dip the roots in water. As a result of this the plants will send out strong healthy roots, before throwing energy into the tops.

Called Shonts' Bluff.
Railroad men are telling of a recent experience of Mr. Shonts, the head of the Panama Canal Commission. Shonts, as president of the Clover Leaf System, was traveling on a pass. He was approached by a conductor, who appeared to be about as husky a specimen of manhood as Shonts is, and who told him he would have to pay extra fare or cease occupying the drawing-room of the parlor car. Shonts produced his pass, but the conductor said the agreement between the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad and the Pennsylvania System was that passholders could not occupy drawing-rooms, unless they paid extra fare. Shonts remarked that he would not pay extra fare. The conductor declared Shonts would pay or be put out. Shonts managed to conceal his feelings well enough to inquire with a show of calmness who would conduct the ejectment. The conductor calmly answered that he would undertake the job. Shonts said he did not believe he could do it. The conductor then told Shonts to produce the money in ten minutes or be ejected. The conductor went away and returned on schedule time. Shonts paid.

To Determine Length of Day.
By a simple rule the length of the day and night at any time of the year may be ascertained. By doubling the time of the sun's rising, the length of the night is obtained, and by doubling the time of setting the length of the day is given. Thus when the sun rises, say at five o'clock, the length of the night is ten hours.

FROCKS FOR THE YOUNG GIRL.

What the Little Folks are Wearing this Summer.
BERTHA BROWNING.

Batiste of all descriptions is the material most in vogue for young girls' dresses and children's frocks, of dressy order. Taffetas are also used usually of a fancy type showing small checks, or equally small broche effects on a plain or changeable ground, and in medium tints. For ordinary wear there are pique, linen and neutral fabrics fashioned into frocks of simplicity and trim style. The dressy gowns for young girls are simple too, but not without some degree of elegance. Many of the skirts have one or two flounces about the lower edge and these are often set on with deep bands of embroidery or lace. Tucks and ruffles are much used while the knife platings of batiste are a much favored garniture for frocks of dressy order.

A great simplicity pervades the linen, pique and light woolen suits for girls. These usually have a plain skirt trimmed only with bias folds of the material. The jacket is a short, narrow, semi-fitted one with basques never exceeding four inches in length. Girls from twelve to sixteen do not wear the corset skirt nor are they suitable for any but fully developed figures. The Parisian girl attains the age of sixteen before she is considered sufficiently developed to wear such a style.

FOR THE TOTS.

For younger children from five to twelve, the same materials are used, with the exception of taffetas. For these, the skirt is usually completed by a blouse while tucks and very narrow frilling are the favorite trimming. The best frock may be of eyelet embroidery having a ribbon sash.



A LITTLE TOT IN A COOL SUMMER DRESS.

This merely surrounds the waist without being drawn in snugly and is knotted at one side with short ends while long loops and ends finish the other side. The ribbon used for this is not wide, number 15 being the usual choice. The only silks used for children are tussah and occasionally foulard, the latter plain and in ecru tint.

TRIM COATS FOR SMALL FOLKS.

Coats for small folks are constructed a bit differently from those worn by older girls. These are cut with loose front as well as back, but at the same time it is narrow. In proportion the basque is longer, often reaching one-third down the skirt and retaining its narrow shape; the sleeves are of simple coat style being of full length while dress sleeves usually end at the elbow.

A separate wrap which is much in vogue among young girls is the loose medium length coat of shepherd's plaid. This is of some soft wool a favorite being white lined with black or grey. The only adornment consists of the fabric or pearl buttons down the front. The coat is worn with every sort of dress from the knockabout frock to the dressy afternoon or Sunday outfit. Some of the same style coats a bit different in shaping are being worn by young and older women. They do not appear so well upon any one as upon the girl for whom they were originally intended. Taffeta coats of similar style are also worn but are not so popular nor suitable for youthful wearers.

LINGERIE HATS FASHIONABLE.
Hats for the young folks are mostly broad and of the capeline order. The straws are supple so that they may be readily pinched up into any sort of shape. The fabric hat—that is to say of batiste or linen, is of broad shape and very becoming. These are more popular than last year if possible and may be worn upon almost any occasions according to the hat. These are stiffer than the straw hats because they are made over wire frames.

That farmer thought he would fool me when he put a door knob and a china egg in my nest.—From Life.

A musty cellar may be sweetened by setting pans of very hot charcoal about the floor, especially in the dark corners.

The Standard Oil Trust has now gotten control of the starch industry. Here is where we will all get it in the neck.

Numerous office boys who lost their grandmothers just after the opening of the last baseball season are already reporting other relatives in a critical condition.

FREE FARM SCHOLARSHIP.

Offer to Some Bright Boy Who Wants to Improve His Knowledge of Agriculture.

A free scholarship in scientific and practical agriculture is open to some young man who can demonstrate his fitness for the privilege. E. J. Holister, the Dean of the Winona Agricultural Institute, at Winona Lake, Indiana, announces that he will give this free scholarship, providing for tuition and living expenses for the two school years. Thus it will be seen that the young man who wins this scholarship will get through with comparatively little expense to himself. The course given in the Institute embraces agriculture and horticulture. The student will not be allowed to take up any special line, either in the practice or the acquiring of these kindred sciences. However, special privileges may be granted where the student shows a decided taste for specializing. Competition is open to young men over sixteen years of age from any State in the Union, of good character, endorsed by two well known citizens. Those who wish to compete should write to the Dean not later than August 1st, giving a brief history of their life and five reasons why they desire to take up agricultural science. The work is simplified so very much at the Institute that candidates having a Common School education should be able to succeed, and after graduating have an opportunity to take up practical work at other points where the Dean is now directing the development of small farms or reclamation projects and where he is very much in need of the assistance of trained young men. By reason of this necessity, he offers this scholarship.

Birthplace of Common Plants.
Celery was first grown in Germany. Italy was the first home of the chestnut. The onion is from Egypt. Tobacco is a native of North America. Spinach was originally an Arabian plant. The radish is a Chinese product. Rye was first cultivated in Siberia. Greece gave us the citron.

Wherever
anywhere in this country there is Any One who has the Spirit of True Patriotism and Genuine Love of Humanity in his or her heart, "The Coming People" should be the first book to be read

There is a multitude of thinking people who see the dangers the future holds for our country unless we reach a wise solution of the tremendous social problems that confront us. The spirit in which we should approach the consideration of these problems is set forth in this remarkable book in a way that must be an inspiration to every truly humane and patriotic heart. Let the spirit of common sense and optimism and fundamental economic and philosophical truth that pervades this book be taken as the underlying motive of the movement, and the Creed and Platform of the Homecrofters as the practical plan to work to, and the rest of the great social questions are certain to be rightly solved by application to them of the sound and humane principles that will guide the action of our people upon all great national questions. One copy of "The Coming People" postage prepaid will be mailed to any address in the United States for twenty-five cents. One copy of both "The Coming People" and "The First Book of the Homecrofters" and "Maxwell's Tailor" monthly for the rest of the year 1906 will be mailed to any address in the United States for fifty cents. Remit in postage stamps to The Homecrofters, 143 Main street, Watertown, Mass.

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The shirt waist suit fills so large a need in Milady's wardrobe that it cannot be easily dispensed with. This frock figures prominently in the most fashionable wardrobe of the season and no woman can afford to be without several of various materials. Here is a model for a shirt waist that will give to developer, tailor, lingerie, pongee, Rajah, taffetas or mohair, and not difficult for the home dressmaker. The tabbed yoke with its stole front, closing the waist at the center, is very effective and full of style. Three narrow tucks appear at each side of the center, front and back, and again at each side seam of the skirt. Buttons are much used upon the new frocks of tailor construction, and here they not only adorn but serve a purpose. The sleeves are long, but may be easily finished below the elbow if desired. For the medium size 9 yards of 36-inch material are necessary to develop the gown.
Two Patterns: 6496—sizes 32 to 48 inches bust measure. 6497—sizes 32 to 38 inches waist.
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FREE TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS
A Home Cure that Anyone can Use Without Loss of Time or Disruption of Business.
We want every sufferer from Asthma to write us to-day for a free trial of our wonderful New Method for curing Asthma. We especially desire those cases of long standing which have tried all the various kinds of inhalers, douches and patent smokes without pumber and without relief. We know we can cure them. We want to and are willing to prove it absolutely free of cost. Many thousands have accepted this opportunity and are now cured. There is no reason why anyone, old or young, rich or poor, should continue to suffer from Asthma after reading this marvelous offer. Our Method is not merely a temporary relief, but a cure that is founded upon the right principles, a cure that cures by removing the cause. Don't put this off until you have another attack, but sit right down to-day and write for the Method. It is free and we send it with all charges prepaid. Address: Frontier Asthma Co., Room 124, 109 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N.Y.

The Dentist's Bill.
When Congressman John Sharp Williams visits New York he never fails to look in at a small kindling-wood shop presided over by an old negro who was formerly a retainer in the Williams family. On his latest call he found the old man unhappy. "What's the matter, Life?" asked the Democratic leader. "I've just been done out of some money, Marse John, and that's mattenough," replied the negro. "Had a terrible misery in mah foot and went to a dentist and got hit pulled, and he charged me a dollar, a whole dollar. Why, once down in Tennessee I went to ole Doc Tinker, and he pulled two toots and broke my jawbone, and only charged me fifty-cents. Feb-been bun-coed."

JOB OFFICE WANTED.
I WANT TO LEASE—A good job of newspaper office in live town of 100 or over. I will pay monthly rental (in advance each month) until January 1st, when substantial payment will be made. Address: A. L. Borman—Colo, Iowa.

STENOGRAPHERS: Bright young men who can take dictation rapidly and do rapid work on machine. Salary \$600 to start. Write to-day, 605 12th St., HAWAII, Suite 145 205-305 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED: A Hundred Firemen and Brickmen on different railroads. Age 20 to 30 good sight and hearing. Experience unnecessary. Firemen \$100 monthly, become Engineers and earn \$200. Brickmen \$100 monthly, become Conductors and earn \$150. Positions awaiting competent men. Send stamps for particulars. Name position preferred. Railway Association, Room 65, 27 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SHIRT WAIST HOLDER EXTRAORDINARY—Keeps waist down all around; no pins or hooks to sore and chafe; with waist measurement over bust and ask for white or black. Felix Corset Co., 118 Pine Street New York.

FRECKLES REMOVED.
We can positively remove any case of freckles. Dr. J. C. Williams' Freckle Cream. This is a strong medicine, but we will refund your money if it does not cure those cases of long standing which have tried all the various kinds of inhalers, douches and patent smokes without pumber and without relief. We know we can cure them. We want to and are willing to prove it absolutely free of cost. Many thousands have accepted this opportunity and are now cured. There is no reason why anyone, old or young, rich or poor, should continue to suffer from Asthma after reading this marvelous offer. Our Method is not merely a temporary relief, but a cure that is founded upon the right principles, a cure that cures by removing the cause. Don't put this off until you have another attack, but sit right down to-day and write for the Method. It is free and we send it with all charges prepaid. Address: Frontier Asthma Co., Room 124, 109 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N.Y.

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WHY COUGH? STOP-IT
Remove the Cause. Non-Narcotic—Purely Vegetable. Send 10c, to-day to JOS. BUTLER CO., 17 Battery Place, N. Y. City.

BOYS
If You Want the Greatest Baseball Outfit FREE, Here's Your Chance
WRITE TO DAY
This outfit consists of PANTS made of strong regulation cloth, with waist, straps, and padded, reinforced buttons will stay on. SHIRT of same material, regulation make throughout and full around shoulders. BELT is made of special material and fitted with fancy nickel and japanned buckles that will not rust. The CAP is regulation make and matches the outfit in color and make. We also give a rapid catcher's GLOVE, FIELDER'S and BATTER'S GLOVE, CATCHER'S MITT, and Regulation KNOCKOUT BATTING GLOVE. For the medium size 32 land-ketchies at 10c. each. We send the baseball outfit free of expense to you, to be paid for when sold. **WOOD WOOD CO.** a Broadway Street, New York, N. Y.

WOOD WOOD CO.
A TRIM SHIRT WAIST.
Designed by BERTHA BROWNING.
The shirt waist suit fills so large a need in Milady's wardrobe that it cannot be easily dispensed with. This frock figures prominently in the most fashionable wardrobe of the season and no woman can afford to be without several of various materials. Here is a model for a shirt waist that will give to developer, tailor, lingerie, pongee, Rajah, taffetas or mohair, and not difficult for the home dressmaker. The tabbed yoke with its stole front, closing the waist at the center, is very effective and full of style. Three narrow tucks appear at each side of the center, front and back, and again at each side seam of the skirt. Buttons are much used upon the new frocks of tailor construction, and here they not only adorn but serve a purpose. The sleeves are long, but may be easily finished below the elbow if desired. For the medium size 9 yards of 36-inch material are necessary to develop the gown.
Two Patterns: 6496—sizes 32 to 48 inches bust measure. 6497—sizes 32 to 38 inches waist.
The price of these patterns is 20c, but either will be sent upon receipt of 10c.

PALISADE PATTERN CO.
17 Battery Place, New York City.
For 10 cents enclosed please send pattern No. 6496 to the following address:
NAME.....
ADDRESS.....
CITY and STATE.....

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OUR HOME TOWN.

A Department Devoted to Village Betterment.

RICHARD HAMILTON BYRD.

The editor of this department desires to keep in touch with the active members of Civic and Local Improvement Associations, and every one interested in the improvement, protection and upbuilding of rural village life.

What is being done in your town to encourage small industries and for home employment? What is being done along the line of street improvement and the beautifying of private lawns, roadways and public parks? Are your local merchants receiving the support of the local trade? Experience, plans, suggestions and photographs will be welcomed by the editor of this department and so far as possible given place in these columns.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR A MARKET GARDEN HOME.

SMALL FARMS ON THE DEEP ALLUVIAL SOIL OF THE SOUTH-WEST WHERE SUNSHINE AND ABUNDANT WATER PRODUCE MARVELOUS YIELDS.

Expert Truck Gardeners, Growers of Berries and Small Fruits, and Poultry Raisers are invited to Form the First Homecrofters' Village in the Outskirts of Phoenix, Salt River Valley, Arizona.

Down in the historic Southwest, that portion of the American continent whose ancient civilization antedates, possibly, that of even old Egypt, a wonderful work of transformation is going on. The magic of irrigation is again making populous and wealthy the wonderfully fertile lands of Arizona, which in ages gone by supported great cities and a dense agricultural population. The most remarkable single instance of this development is seen in the warm and sunny valley of the Salt River, where by means of irrigation the city of Phoenix has arisen, and is soon destined to become one of the large cities of the Southwest through the construction of the enormous Tonto Basin Reservoir.

A Homecrofters' Village is now being formed near Phoenix: it is the outgrowth of and combines three great ideas.

1. That the National government should irrigate the deserts and drain the swamps to create opportunities for men to get homes on the land who want only sufficient land each to occupy and use and intensively cultivate with his own labor.
2. That the men who want such homes should be aided to get them by an organization which should work solely for the benefit of the Home-seeker and aid him in every possible way to get the best quality of land in small tracts for the lowest possible price with perfect titles and water rights.
3. That the success of the Home-seekers who secure those homes should be promoted through an organization which would plan to aid in building village communities where the highest possible advantages of education, co-operation and social life and the most attractive rural environment would surround the homes and be a part of the home life of the residents of the village.

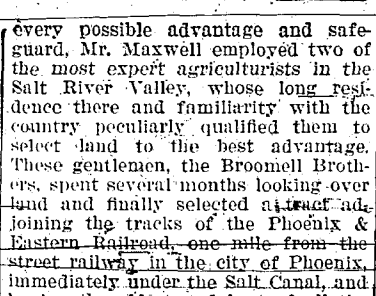
To carry into practical operation these three great ideas, three separate organizations were in turn planned and formed by George H. Maxwell. The first idea was carried out through The National Irrigation Association, which conducted a great campaign for national irrigation resulting in the enactment of the National Irrigation Act in June, 1903.

The second idea was formulated and put into working operation through the organization of the Rural Settlements Association.

The third idea has been embodied in an organization recently formed called the Homecrofters' Guild of the Talisman, an account of which was given in the last issue of this paper. In each of these associations Mr.



PROSPEROUS SCENES IN TEMPE, ONE OF THE OUTLYING TOWNS NEAR PHOENIX.



DESERT TOWN-AND IRRIGATION CANAL SCENES IN THE SALT RIVER VALLEY ARIZONA.



Maxwell was and is still the active, moving spirit, and those who avail themselves of the opportunities he is laboring to create for men of moderate means to get homes on the land will secure the benefit of his wide experience, extending over more than fifteen years during which time he has given the closest study to every element necessary to the success of the man who makes a home on irrigated land.

GREAT IRRIGATION DAM.

After the passage of the National Irrigation Act, Mr. Maxwell spent several months in the Salt River Valley aiding in the work of organizing the land owners of that Valley into an

will be developed for use by the residents of the lands irrigated in the Valley below from the reservoir, for pumping water for irrigation and other purposes. The work on this stupendous government structure is being pushed forward with all practicable haste. It is believed that in less than two years from to-day the water from the reservoir will be flowing into the canal of the Salt River Valley. In much less time than that the government will be furnishing electric power for running the pumping plants of the farmers in the valley and furnishing electric power for all the purposes for which power from this source can be used.

SMALL GARDEN FARM TRACTS

More than a year ago Mr. Maxwell conceived the idea that the highest and best use to which the lands under this great government irrigation system could be devoted was that they should be subdivided into small tracts for garden farming, berry culture and the growing of small fruits, melons, and other products of intensive cultivation. The raising of poultry in all its branches would of course be one of the most profitable adjuncts of these intensively cultivated garden farms. In the past this character of land culture has not been practicable in the Salt River Valley because of the fact that at the season of the year when the water was most needed, there being no reservoir, the river was at its lowest stage, and the supply of water the shortest. All this will be changed by the construction of the Tonto Basin Reservoir.

Believing that the first practical demonstration of the profits to be derived from garden farms of this class should be so organized as to embody

cularly adapted to the culture of the crops which yield the highest acreage profit with intensive cultivation.

Second, a water right in the oldest and best canal system in the Valley, which will be added to by a water right in the Tonto Basin Reservoir from the national government, and still further supplemented by a right in the co-operative water company that will own and operate the pumping plant.



GRAPES AND ORANGES, ONE MILE OUT OF PHOENIX.

So that by no human possibility can the occupant of one of these garden farms fall to have an abundant water supply whenever needed and to what ever extent the water may be required.

The Salt River Valley is in the central part of Arizona and the summer climate is of course hot, but with such aid as that embraced in the tract referred to, with the ample and unfailing supply of water for its cultivation, the summer heat and long growing season make it possible to practically engage in hot house culture out of doors, and to mature crops so rapidly that four or five or even more of some crops a year may be produced from the same land. This makes possible a profit per acre from truck gardening and berry culture and the raising of small fruits, combined with poultry raising on the same place, that will yield a profit per acre wholly unobtainable in a more rigorous climate.

The miners and great mining camps of the Southwest furnish an unsurpassed market for all the products of such garden farms as those proposed on this tract of land.

A THRIVING LITTLE CITY.

The City of Phoenix, on the outskirts of which this land is located, is the capital of Arizona and is a city of twelve to fifteen thousand people, with excellent schools, churches and all commercial facilities. One finds in this southwestern city, and on the surrounding farms, men from all sections of the country, New England, the South, the Mississippi Valley and the Northwest. There is a public school immediately adjoining the Rural Settlements Tract above described, and it will be the aim of the Association to co-operate to make this a model school. A beet sugar factory is the most recent addition to the industries of the Valley.

The land here described, which is designated as the Rural Settlements Tract, has been subdivided into five acre plots, and these will be sold only to those who are already skilled in truck gardening, berry and small fruit culture and poultry raising, because it is planned to make this initial colony a demonstration of the possibilities of the Salt River Valley for this class of agriculture, and it is desired that the demonstration should be made by those who know how. Sales will not be made to parties who do not wish to actually live on the land, or do not know how to cultivate it. The Association proposes to co-operate with the purchasers to insure the success of the latter, and for that reason is offering the land to the kind of customers desired at a price so low that it is a chance rarely found by anyone who understands intensive cultivation of a small tract of land and wants such a home. Including the water rights in the canal system and the pumping plant, the land will be sold in five acre tracts for only \$150 an acre in cash.

Anyone who may desire further particulars as to this land or any information as to the Homecroft Movement is cordially invited to address George H. Maxwell, 1405 Fisher Building, Chicago.

Mr. Maxwell is the Executive Chairman of The National Irrigation Association and the Executive Chairman and General Counsel of the Rural Settlements Association, and the Dean of the Homecrofters' Guild of the Talisman and is devoting himself to carrying out through these three associations the three great ideas which are set forth at the beginning of this article.

His success in the National Irriga-

ness men especially of every town and village in the country. It will be a demonstration and a working model for the subdivision of land now held in large tracts near every town or village into small Garden Homes where the prosperity of the many who will intensively cultivate such small garden farms will contribute to the volume of trade and prosperity of the merchants of the town and en-

large its Social Circle and add to the charm of its social life. One quarter section of land thus subdivided will add thirty-two families to the community and correspondingly increase the trade of the town.

This movement for the building of Homecroft or small garden homes in the outskirts of existing towns or villages or in the suburbs of the cities is a logical enlargement of the central idea around which the National Irrigation Movement was organized. That idea was that the greater the number of such small garden farms the greater the general prosperity and stability of the country. The success of the Homecroft Village near Phoenix will lead to its duplication in the neighborhood of many other cities and towns throughout the country.

All inquiries or communications as to the lands or matters above referred to, should be addressed to:

GEORGE H. MAXWELL,
Executive Chairman and General Counsel,
Rural Settlements Association, 1405
Fisher Building, Chicago, Ill.

Extracts From Telegrams and Letters

TO GEORGE H. MAXWELL,
Executive Chairman The National Irrigation Association, following the Passage of the National Irrigation Act.

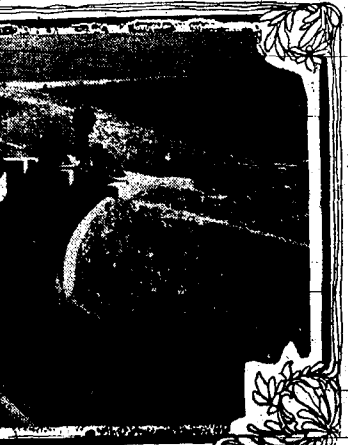
"Southern California extends hearty congratulations and pledges continued support until work of National Irrigation Association is accomplished. As the leader in one of the greatest successful fights ever made on behalf of the people, you deserve the highest honors that can be conferred upon you, but your work is not completed until the provisions of the irrigation bill are administered and fully safeguarded." **B. BOOPHE,**
Chairman Southern California Section, The National Irrigation Association.

HOW ONIONS GROW IN THE WARM SOUTH-WEST.

GOVERNMENT POWER AND IRRIGATION CANAL OF THE SALT RIVER.



"The Sterling Chamber of Commerce extends congratulations and best wishes upon passage of irrigation bill by Congress. Accept our thanks for your great service to the west."
R. R. GREER,
President.
C. B. GODDARD,
Secretary Sterling Chamber of Commerce.



SLUICE GATE OF THE GOVERNMENT CANAL.

"I have kept close track of the House and Senate's action on the irrigation bill, and the President signing the same, and congratulate you most heartily upon the splendid success of the work you have put in on that. It is certainly very gratifying."
CHARLES A. MOORE,
President American Protective Tariff League.

"To you, more than anyone else, is due the honor and the glory of this achievement. It will, I am sure, send your name down to future generations as really the author of a most beneficent measure. I cannot express to you my delight on receiving the news that the bill had gone through the House with so large a majority."
PARIS GIBSON,
United States Senator for Montana.

"Accept hearty congratulations over the victory won in the passage of the irrigation bill by the House of Representatives yesterday, which assures its enactment into a law. To your magnificent generalship and indomitable energy and ceaseless, persistent labor is due the glorious victory, which means a far greater value than our island possessions. Future generations born in the happy homes your efforts have made possible will rise up to bless and honor your name and memory."
E. J. YOKAM,
Secretary Highland Orange Growers' Association.

"Do not hesitate to express my conviction that the National Irrigation Act would not have been passed and that the national government would not have incurred the national irrigation policy if it had not been for your energetic work of organization and the great campaign of education which you personally originated in saving this I firmly believe, the greatest credit which is due to them for their great results which have been attained."
E. F. RIPLEY,
President The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway System.

"For your sagacious, persistent, untiring and able efforts in this cause the country owes you a debt of gratitude."
GEORGE F. STONE,
Secretary Chicago Board of Trade.

"The citizens of Billings and Yellowstone County, through the undersigned, desire to express to you their hearty congratulations and thanks for your efforts in behalf of the Irrigation Bill just passed."
BILLINGS COMMERCIAL CLUB.

"We realize that it was owing to your ability, tact, industry and tenacity that the irrigation measure was carried to a successful conclusion at such an early date."
A. A. BURNHAM,
General Secretary National Business League, Chicago.

"There ought to be some recognition of the fact that it was almost entirely through the efforts of your association, and particularly through your untiring efforts in behalf of the legislation, that the great sentiment in the east in favor of national legislation came to our relief in the House of Representatives."
JOHN F. SHAFROTH,
Member of Congress from Colorado.

"Please accept my heartiest congratulations for the favorable action just taken by the House on your bill. It looks now as if you had won the fight, and the great 'west' is to have proper attention from the government."
H. M. KINNEY,
President National Association of Wagon Makers.

"I extend to you my heartiest congratulations and sincere thanks for the noble results of your efforts in behalf of the national irrigation project. To my way of thinking the said results are due more to your untiring work than to any other one thing."
CARL F. ADAM,
Vice-president and Manager Alcazar Asphalt Paving Co., Los Angeles, California.

"I want to congratulate you on the magnificent achievement you won in Congress. I fear the nation at large will not give you all the credit that is due you, but your friends all know that this irrigation bill would never have been passed but for your untiring efforts and hard work. You will certainly always be remembered by the grateful people west of the Missouri River."
JOHN STEEL,
General Agent The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, Omaha, Nebraska.

"To you, more than to any other one man, is due a larger share of credit, first, for the conception; second, for the crystallization, and, third, for the passage of the National Irrigation Bill. You have my hearty and sincere congratulations."
R. W. TANSILL,
Chairman Executive Committee, Pecos Irrigation Company, Carlsbad, New Mexico.

"It is truly a great pleasure to be able to congratulate you on the results of your hour campaign and the first-class work you have done. The whole west rejoices with you."
WM. H. CHADWICK,
President Horticultural Society of Chicago.

"I was both surprised and gratified to read in the Associated Press dispatches that the irrigation bill had passed the House. The movement to your work is growing by leaps and bounds, and I congratulate you upon your splendid success. I called on Mr. Schurmeier this morning, and he is very, very much pleased, and appreciates that it is your work that has done the business."
BENJAMIN F. BEARDSLEY,
Secretary St. Paul Chamber of Commerce.



"I have kept close track of the House and Senate's action on the irrigation bill, and the President signing the same, and congratulate you most heartily upon the splendid success of the work you have put in on that. It is certainly very gratifying."
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E. F. RIPLEY,
President The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway System.

tion Movement is demonstrated by the following extracts from letters and telegrams sent to him after the passage of the National Irrigation Act.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

The plans for the building of this Homecrofters' Village near Phoenix is one that should interest the busi-

Briefs of the Week

Just Struck Town August 11th.
Maccabee Day at Cadillac Aug. 10th
Petoskey has released its Bull Team owing to being about \$500 in the hole.
Old potatoes 30c per bu. at Supernaw Bros. Warehouse. Good quality.
"Just Struck Town," at Loveday Opera House, next Saturday evening, August 11th.

There were eleven deaths and twenty four births in Charlevoix County the past month.

Charlevoix County Fair at East Jordan Sept. 25, 26, 27. The best Fair in Northern Michigan.

Work on the Clark Seed Co. Warehouse is progressing nicely and will be ready about the first of September.

The ladies of Charlevoix Hive are guests of the East Jordan—Five next Monday evening, coming over on the Beaver.

"My Wife's Family" at Loveday's Opera House last Tuesday evening was one of the best shows that have struck our burg in quite awhile.

F. A. Kenyon and H. L. McMillan were among the representatives of Charlevoix County at the Republican State Convention at Detroit this week.

The Crescent Art Company transfer their headquarters to Canada this coming week. The business has grown to such an extent that a larger field was necessary. President of the Company, J. A. Caulder and several foremen leave this Saturday evening.

The Village Council met latter part of last week. They granted Stroebel Bros. permission to erect a warehouse on the site near their old one; and received the application of Mr. Sherwood to remove his saloon to the Votruba building; it being a matter of law it was left until the regular meeting.

Probably no candidate for congress ever had more general and hearty support from the newspapers all over a district of twelve counties than is being accorded Hon. A. B. Darragh. Then too it is of that cordial earnest sort which indicates that it comes from the heart and an earnest desire to see the best thing possible done for the district.

The Mancelona Herald changed hands last Saturday, John M. Hamaker selling out to O. E. Hawkins of Tecumseh. Mr. Hamaker gives as his reason for selling that he has tired of the work being in the business about forty years. A man who has served that long is not liable to take up anything new and ere another year rolls around will probably record Editor Hamaker at the head of some other newspaper.

W. A. Loveday and Dr. H. B. Lehner were in the city Monday and Tuesday completing arrangements for the opening of the new "Charlevoix Theatre." The new Theatre which will be complete in every detail, will be opened August 14th with Gordon & Bennett's great scenic production "Under the North Star." Charlevoix Sentinel. We understand the East Jordan Military Band intend running an excursion to Charlevoix in connection with the opening night.

A good assortment of oil and gas-line stoves.

—Stroebel Bros.

Boosinger's for '870."
The 1904 washing machine is a Winner.

Albert Superaaw is building a residence on the terrace.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred E. Boosinger were Sunday visitors at Bay View.

H. Howe returned from his Missouri trip Wednesday in very poor health.

C. L. Ames of the East Jordan Lumber Co. is here from Chicago this week.

Claud Chamberlain of Lansing was guest of LeRoy Sherman over Sunday.

A. B. Clark, of the Clark Seed Co., returned from Sister Bay, Wis., Tuesday.

Mrs. Eber Burdick and Mrs. Greenwood were Ironton visitors over Sunday.

Mrs. G. A. Lisk returned last week from a visit with relatives near Detroit.

Miss Mary Porter returned recently from Syracuse, N. Y., for a month's visit.

Mrs. A. L. Hillard is receiving a visit from her sisters, Missdames Smith and Fowler of Grand Rapids.

M. and Mrs. Charles Seydel of Grand Rapids were guests this week of the latter's brother J. H. Graff, and family.

Work on W. L. French's new home is progressing nicely. The basement is completed and brick laying commenced.

WANTED:—One Hundred head of Young Stock to PASTURE. Good feed. Good water. No 1 fences. Almost at your own price. —Max SCHAFFLES.

"Bryan and Bailey" may remind one of the name of a certain circus, but Bryan and any old name will be sure to promise some kind of a circus.

The latest discovered objection to the primary law is that it will close the saloons for three successive days in September. Primary election day in September is on Tuesday, September 4. On that day, the law says, all saloons must be kept tight closed. Monday will be Labor Day, when the law also says saloons shall be closed. This will give three days of increasing thirst. The only alleviation is that on Wednesday, the day after the primary election, when the saloons will be lawfully wide open, thirsty voters will be in excellent condition to celebrate the victory of the successful candidates.

Go to Malpass Hardware for your Separator Oil.

A book is being published to send to the West Michigan State Fair showing the fine advantages to be derived from living in Antrim County. Each supervisor will give a write-up of his township showing its superior points and advantages, also what kind of grains, vegetables and fruits are adapted to that particular locality. Some of the supervisors are having pictures taken of fine places in their townships from which cuts will be made, so that the people at the fair can see that Antrim county has something else beside woods. This is a good way to advertise the country and should have been done years ago.—Belair Independent.

Its a pretty good scheme and Charlevoix County ought to follow suit.

With the work of the state conventions of the present week completed, Michigan's state campaign will be opened, although no active work in that direction will be started until late in September. There would seem to be very little need for any sort of a state campaign in Michigan this year. Governor Warner is just completing his first term in office and that first term has been as satisfactory to all the people of Michigan in every respect as that of any governor since Michigan became a state. Every interest of the state has been guarded and every effort in behalf of state interests has been successful. Not a word of fault has been found with any state officer or any member of the present administration. Such a record well deserves the endorsement it is sure to receive.

O. H. Moyer, Painter and Paper Hanger. All work guaranteed. Leave orders at Residence on North Main St.

A woman comes into a newspaper office, comments on the condition of the weather, removes her gloves, raises her veil, gets out her face handkerchief, digs into her chatelaine bag, brings out a little scrap of paper upon which is written a simple advertisement for a hired girl. She then inquires the price, which is to run at the head of the want column 213 days in the year, asks for the best location possible, expresses the hope that she will get a good girl this time, puts her gloves back on, and picking up her skirt says: "Well I guess that's all," and departs, leaving her handkerchief on the counter. When she trots her ten-year-old boy on the errand he dashes in; drops a quarter on the counter, says: "Mum wants this in the paper," and is gone, after having slammed the door. But he has transacted the same business.

What's '870?"
Pure paints and oil at Stroebel Bros.
San Marto Coffee at Bowen & Kenny's.

James Gildley was a Charlevoix visitor Thursday.

Couches all grades and prices found at Whittington's.

Screen doors at 25 per cent off at W. E. Malpass Hdw. Co's.

LeRoy Sherman took in the Petoskey races latter part of the week.

J. Leahy the optician will soon be here again. For date see ad in this issue.

Taft says that he doesn't want the Presidential plum. It's green now just wait until it ripens.

W. P. Squier is receiving a visit this week from his father, G. W. Squier, and sister, Mrs. E. L. Keasey, both of South Haven.

It has always been a mystery to us that a young lady should make some poor fellow believe she is interested in his welfare when as a matter of fact she is interested in his farewell.

"The negro bishop who referred to America as the vestibule of hell should be taken aside and admonished not to go any farther"—Washington Post. Better urge him to go all the way.

Choice home grown seed corn at Stroebel Bros.

Kitchen Cabinets best on the market. Whittington has them.

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

Tuesday August 7 is the date when J. Leahy the optician will again be here. Will remain two days.

For dry, cracked lips, or rough skin, use Dr. Shoop's Green Salve. It positively makes lips and skin like velvet. Sold by Warner's Pharmacy.

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

The ranks of the old soldiers are rapidly thinning. Only three are now found in the Michigan delegation which but a few years ago contained more than twice this number. A. B. Darragh enlisted when but a boy. He served his country with bravery and distinction. As congressman he has served his district, state and nation with honor and ability.

Try our corn flakes, splitzo, egg-o-see, saxon food, scotch and other rolled oats.

—E. A. Lewis.

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—E. A. Lewis.

Fall Merchandise Coming In.



We have just received a big stock of the celebrated

Selz Shoes

The best in Fit, Style Quality, Durability and Price to be found.

Big shipments of New Goods are arriving every week and we invite you to call and look them over.

L. WISEMAN

Loveday Brick Block, East Jordan.

Program of Races.

For the Twenty-second Annual Charlevoix County Fair to be held in this city, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Sept. 25, 26, 27, 1906.

Wednesday.

3:00 Class. Trot or Pace. Purse \$100.00
2:15 Class. Trot or Pace. Purse, \$150.00
2:30 Class. Trot or Pace. Purse, \$125.00
Pony Race—All horses under 800 lbs. Purse \$15.00

Thursday.

Free-for-all. Purse, \$200.00
2:40 Class. Trot or Pace. Purse, \$100.00
2:22 Class. Trot or Pace. Purse, \$150.00
Novelty Race—1 mile walk; 1 mile trot; 1 mile go-as-you-please. Purse, \$25.00
Running Race. Purse, \$50.00

On Saturday the employees and their families of the W. H. White Co., The Boyne City Lumber Co., the shingle company, the cooperage plant and the veneer works, of Boyne City, were given a boat ride and picnic dinner, and it is needless to say that the outing was a treat that was highly appreciated.

The Boyne City Journal has been merged into a stock company with \$5,000 capital, and C. E. Ramsey, president and manager; Edna Ramsey, vice president; and R. M. Horton, secretary and treasurer. Editor Ramsey has been giving the citizens of Boyne a first class newspaper and the merging will make it possible for him to edit a better paper than ever.

Pea rakes at W. E. Malpass Hardware Company.
Potato sacks 3 cents. Em pty lard tubs 10 cents.

—E. A. Lewis.

A Natural Wonder.

Teacher—What are marsupials? Boy—Animals which have pouches in their stomachs. Teacher—What do they have pouches for? Boy—To crawl into and conceal themselves in when they are pursued.—Figaro.

A person may not merit favor, as that is only the claim of man, but he can never merit charity, for that is the command of God.—Sterne.

Before Buying

Look over our stock of

DeKalb Woven Wire Fencing,

Black and galvanized two and four point barbed wire, Baling wire, Post Hole Diggers, Fence Stretchers, Staples.

Our prices are very low and our stock is complete.

W. E. MALPASS HARDWARE CO.

Safety

As regards money in the bank is not always an affair of marble walls and iron gratings.

The bank's financial responsibility and its capable management are equally vital considerations.

Investigation of this bank's responsibility and management gives the requisite assurance as to the "safety" desired.

State Bank of East Jordan

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

Through courtesy of George A. Prescott, Secretary of state, this office is in receipt of Thirty-sixth Annual Report of the Secretary of State on the Registration of Births and Deaths, Marriages and Divorces in Michigan for the year 1902.

Closing out at cost.
At Whittington's
HAMMOCKS.

With the work of the state conventions of the present week completed, Michigan's state campaign will be opened, although no active work in that direction will be started until late in September. There would seem to be very little need for any sort of a state campaign in Michigan this year. Governor Warner is just completing his first term in office and that first term has been as satisfactory to all the people of Michigan in every respect as that of any governor since Michigan became a state. Every interest of the state has been guarded and every effort in behalf of state interests has been successful. Not a word of fault has been found with any state officer or any member of the present administration. Such a record well deserves the endorsement it is sure to receive.

O. H. Moyer, Painter and Paper Hanger. All work guaranteed. Leave orders at Residence on North Main St.

A woman comes into a newspaper office, comments on the condition of the weather, removes her gloves, raises her veil, gets out her face handkerchief, digs into her chatelaine bag, brings out a little scrap of paper upon which is written a simple advertisement for a hired girl. She then inquires the price, which is to run at the head of the want column 213 days in the year, asks for the best location possible, expresses the hope that she will get a good girl this time, puts her gloves back on, and picking up her skirt says: "Well I guess that's all," and departs, leaving her handkerchief on the counter. When she trots her ten-year-old boy on the errand he dashes in; drops a quarter on the counter, says: "Mum wants this in the paper," and is gone, after having slammed the door. But he has transacted the same business.

WILSON.

Farmers are busy harvesting their grain.

Wm. Sutton and family of Boyne City visited at J. Sutton's over Sunday.

Mrs. Frank Smith was quite ill the latter part of the week but is now some better.

Mrs. Arthur Graves of Clarion visited friends in Wilson one day last week.

Chas. Hudkins and family were guests at George Haytor's in East Jordan on Sunday.

Misses Pearl and Ruby Shepard returned from Lakewood last week Tuesday.

A young daughter came to gladden the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Jacquays on Monday July 30th.

Wm. Burley and family of Lakewood are spending a week with relatives in this vicinity.

Mrs. Ross of South Arm township is visiting her daughter Mrs. G. Jacquays a few days this week.

Orval Bills has been appointed business agent of Wilson Grange in place of Rochford Brintnall who has resigned.

An invited party of young people spent a very pleasant evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joel Sutton last Saturday night. Dancing was the order of the evening followed by refreshments served by the hostess, Miss Beasie Sutton.

Have you pains in the back, inflammation of any kind, rheumatism, fainting spells, indigestion or constipation? Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea makes you well, keeps you well. 35 cents at Warner's Pharmacy.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County.
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 6th day of December, A. D. 1885.
A. W. GLEASON,
NOTARY PUBLIC.

H. H. 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.

Electricity

The Goddess of Health.

Electric Light may be burned in the sleeping room without injurious results. Whenever Electric light is used the air remains pure and sweet.

This is not true of any other illuminant. Open flames consume the oxygen in the air and vitiate the atmosphere, making the place where used unfit for habitation. Perfect health under such conditions is impossible.

Electricity is truly the Goddess of Health.

East Jordan Electric Co.

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.

TO REPUBLICANS:

We are anxious to have every Republican in close touch, and working in harmony with the Republican National Congressional Committee in favor of the election of a Republican Congress.

The Congressional campaign must be based on the administrative and legislative record of the party, and, that being so, Theodore Roosevelt's personality must be a central figure and his achievements a central thought in the campaign.

We desire to maintain the work of this campaign with popular subscriptions of One Dollar each from Republicans. To each subscriber we will send the Republican National Campaign Text Book and all documents issued by the Committee.

Help us achieve a great victory. JAMES S. SHERMAN, Chairman. P. O. Box 2063, New York.

Rugs FROM OLD CARPETS

It will pay you to investigate before you place your orders for rugs. We are a responsible incorporated concern with a capital of fifteen thousand dollars and have factories at Petoskey, Michigan, Soo, Canada, Ontario.

Petoskey Rug Mfg. Carpet Co., Ltd. 53-57 Mitchell street. 48tf

W.A. Loveday

Notary Public With Seal.

Real Estate Insurance Agency.

If you want to buy or sell, call at the Office in Loveday Block.

Frank Phillips

Tonsorial Art. When in need of anything in my line call in and see me.

Moses Lemieux

Practical Horseshoeing and General Blacksmithing

All kinds of wood repair work done promptly.

H. B. Lehner, Dentist.

OFFICES OVER SHERMAN'S MARKET, EAST JORDAN, - MICH.

HOLLISTER'S Rocky Mountain Tea Nuggets

A Pure Medicine for Busy People. Brings Golden Health and Renewed Vigor. A specific for Constipation, Indigestion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Pimples, Eczema, Impure Blood, Bad Breath, Sluggish Bowels, Headache and Backache.

REVIVO RESTORES VITALITY Made a Well Man

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY produces the above results in 30 days. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail.

For sale in East Jordan by C. MADISON, DRUGGIST

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR

Gems In Verse

OLD FAVORITES.

The Song of Faith. Day will return with a fresher boon: God will remember the world!

Evil is only the slave of Good, Borrow the servant of Joy, And the soul is mad that refuses food Of the meaneast in God's employ.

The fountain of joy is fed by tears, And love is lit by the breath of sighs; The deepest griefs and wildest fears Have holiest ministries.

Strong grows the oak in the sweeping snow, Barely the flower sleeps under the snow, And the farmer's hearth is never warm Till the cold wind starts to blow.

Day will return with a fresher boon: God will remember the world! Night will come with a newer moon: God will remember the world!

—Joshua Gilbert Holland—

We Have Drunk From the Same Canteen.

There are bonds of all sorts in this world of ours, Fetters of friendship and ties of flowers And true lovers' knots, I ween, The girl and the boy are bound by a kiss, But there's never a bond, old friend, like this—

—We have drunk from the same canteen!

It was sometimes water and sometimes milk, And sometimes apple jack fine as silk; But whatever the tipple has been, We shared it together in bane or bliss, And I warm to you, friend, when I think of this—

We have drunk from the same canteen! The rich and the great sit down to dine, And they quarrel to each other in sparkling wine

From glasses of crystal and green, But I guess in their golden potatoes they miss The warmth of regard to be found in this—

—We have drunk from the same canteen!

We have shared our blankets and tents together, And have marched and fought in all kinds of weather,

And hungry and full we have been; Had days of battle and days of peace, But this memory I cling to and love the best—

—We have drunk from the same canteen!

For when wounded I lay on the outer slope, With my blood flowing fast and but little hope

Upon which my faint spirit could lean— Oh, then, I remember, you crawled to my side, And, bleeding so fast it seemed both must have died.

—We drank from the same canteen!

—General G. G. Halpine (Private Miles O'Reilly).

The Heavens Are Our Riddle.

The heavens are our riddle and the sea, Forested earth, the grassy, rustling plain,

Snows, rains and thunders. Yea, and even we Before ourselves stand ominous; In vain!

The stars still march their way; the sea still rolls; The forests wave; the plain drinks in the sun,

And we stand silent, naked—with trembling souls— Before our unsolved selves—we pray to one

Whose hand should help us, but we know no voice.

Skies clear and darken; the days pale and pass; Nor any bids us weep or bids rejoice, Only the wind sobs in the shriveling grass—

Only the wind—and we with upward eyes Expectant of the silence of the skies. —Herbert Bates.

Mother Love.

If I were hanged on the highest hill, Mother o' mine, O' mother o' mine!

I know whose love would follow me still, Mother o' mine, O' mother o' mine!

If I were drowned in the deepest sea, Mother o' mine, O' mother o' mine!

I know whose tears would come down to me, Mother o' mine, O' mother o' mine!

If I were cursed of body and soul, Mother o' mine, O' mother o' mine!

I know whose prayers would make me whole, Mother o' mine, O' mother o' mine!

—Rudyard Kipling.

On the Death of Joseph Rodman Drake.

Friend of my better days, None knew thee but to love thee Nor named thee but to praise.

Tears fell, when thou wert dying, From eyes unused to weep, And long, where thou art lying, Will tears the cold turf steep.

When hearts, whose truth was proven, Like thine, are laid in earth, There should a wreath be woven To tell the world their worth.

And I, who woke each morn'g To clasp thy hand in mine, Who shared the joy and sorrow, Whose weal and woe were thine—

It should be mine to braid it Around thy faded brow, But I've in vain essayed it, And feel I cannot now.

While memory bids me weep thee, Nor thoughts nor words are free, The grief is fixed too deeply, That mourns a man like thee, —Fitz-Greene Halleck.

Woman.

We chide her for her foolish ways, We sneer at what she wears; The vanity that she displays And all her empty airs

Are things we still go scoffing at, But she exists—thank God for that!

Her gibbness—ah, how many jests Has it to answer for! And still for her we beat our breasts And plan and plot and war.

Twenty Minutes Time Enough?

To Cure the Worst Headache From Any Cause—New Reduction Method.

Most headaches and pains yield instantly to the new Reduction Method—Dr. Shoop's Twenty Minute Headache Cure. The cause for these pains is congestion—a rushing of blood to the nerve centers—which distends the vessels to nearly the bursting point.



WARNE'S PHARMACY.

Try San Marto and also a fresh line of J. M. Baur's celebrated Coffee's at Bowen & Kenny's.

When a woman suffers from depressing weakness, she then keenly realizes how worthless she is.

These two remedies, singly, or used together, have an irresistible, positive helpful power.

CHANCERY ORDER—State of Michigan, Thirteenth Judicial Circuit in Chancery.

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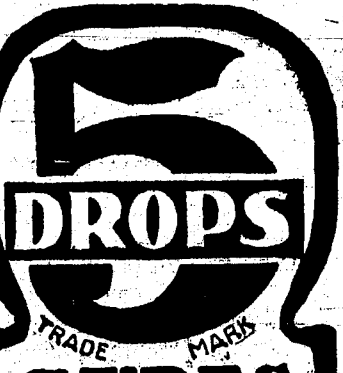
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CURES RHEUMATISM LUMBO, SCIATICA NEURALGIA and KIDNEY TROUBLE

DR. S. D. BLAND

FREE

If you are suffering with Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Kidney Trouble or any kindred disease, write to us for a trial bottle of "5-DROPS," and test its power.

SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE COMPANY, Dept. 50, 149 Lake Street, Chicago.

Detroit & Charlevoix R. R.

Time Schedule in effect Sunday, July 1st, 1906.

Table with columns: Going East, Stations, Going West, P. M. A. M., Leave, Arrive, P. M. A. M.

CLARK HAIRE, General Manager.

East Jordan & Southern R. R.

TIME TABLE (In effect June 24, 1906).

LEAVE EAST JORDAN at 8:30 a. m., and 1:30 p. m.; Arriving at Bellaire at 9:30 a. m., and 2:30 p. m.

LEAVE BELLAIRE at 10:30 a. m., and 3:30 p. m.; Arriving at East Jordan at 11:30 a. m., and 4:30 p. m.

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains run by central standard time.

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

PERE MARQUETTE

In effect June 24, 1906.

Trains leave Bellaire as follows: For Traverse City, 10:02 and 8:13 p. m.

For Grand Rapids, Chicago and West, 8:40 a. m., 10:02 a. m., 4:15 p. m., and 8:13 p. m.

For Saginaw and Detroit:—4:15 p. m. For Charlevoix and Petoskey:—2:42 p. m., 7:55 p. m. and 9:41 p. m.

H. F. MOELLER, General Passenger Agent. F. N. STEWART, Agent, Bellaire.

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR

Cures Golden Pustule Pneumonia

Advertisement for Groceries by Will Richardson, State Street Market.

Advertisement for Fresh Meats by Geo. Hayner, Prop.

Advertisement for Warne's Pharmacy, Detroit & Charlevoix R. R.

Advertisement for Fresh Goods Every Week by E. A. Lewis.

Advertisement for International Correspondence Schools.

Large advertisement for FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE, featuring a boat illustration and detailed text about kidney disease.