

Charlevoix County Herald.

Vol. 10

EAST JORDAN, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1906.

No 33

Teacher's Institute

The three weeks Normal Institute which was conducted in Charlevoix closed Aug. 3. Fifty four teachers enrolled during the session, of whom about half were in attendance during the entire three weeks, while the others attended from one to ten days.

The character of the work that was done both by the instructors and the teachers in attendance was very satisfactory to those who planned the work.

A few teachers seemed to think that it was imposing on them when they were asked to attend an institute of three weeks duration.

In regard to this would say that in teaching more than in any other profession it is necessary to keep up in the work. It is certainly true that to successfully teach a subject, one must know the subject. Some teachers seem to think that once they have secured a second grade certificate, no further work is necessary on their part.

We notice, however that this class of teachers seldom advance very rapidly in the profession, and were we to study a list of the teachers who are holding the responsible positions in our schools, we would find that nearly all of them are teachers who have spent both time and money in preparing themselves for the work.

We are glad to be able to say that a good majority of the teachers of Charlevoix Co. have made an effort to prepare for the work either by placing themselves in a good summer school, or by attending the institute.

Will speak briefly of the work done by each of the instructors during the session at Charlevoix.

Miss Jessie M. Himes conducted classes in Grammar, Geography, Botany and Nature Study and Manual Training. Her work in these branches pleased the teachers. Original pleasant and conscientious in her work, teachers all agree that they were inspired by being associated with her. One teacher said: "One cannot work with Miss Himes very long without learning that telling is not teaching, and that the greatest lesson that one can teach to a pupil is to do things for himself."

Supt. Woodley had charge of the work in Pedagogy and School Management, History and Civil Government. Himself an able teacher, his work proved interesting to the classes. He aimed to give to the teachers that which would help them to know and to teach, dropping many hints in regard to the management of the school, and the teachers who attended his classes will go to their rooms better prepared for the work.

In Mathematics, an attempt was made to demonstrate two things. First: That to teach Arithmetic, it is necessary that you know Arithmetic. Second: The subject of Arithmetic is important not alone for its own sake, but on account of the opportunities by the subject in developing the reasoning powers of the pupil.

Mrs. Woodley very kindly took charge of the class in Reading and her work was a revelation to the teachers, many of whom expressed a determination to stop hearing classes read and to attempt to teach reading in the future.

Miss Gall, who has charge of the work in Music and Drawing in the Charlevoix schools the coming year, gave some very interesting talks and suggestions along the line of her chosen work. Several times during the session she entertained the teachers by singing or reciting. We would mention in particular the program consisting of songs and recitations, rendered by Miss Gall and Mrs. Woodley.

The program lasted for an hour and was thoroughly enjoyed by teachers and visitors who were present.

We feel that the institute was a success and that those who attended will be better fitted for their work, and should the Department be good enough to give us such another one next year, we hope that no teacher in the county will be so engrossed in other things that she cannot find time to attend.

At the examination which took place last week, twenty five applicants for certificates were examined. It is not yet known how many were successful but we hope that all will be.

The examination was harder than usual, yet the teachers showed more confidence in their ability than is usually shown.

Respectfully,
J. H. MILFORD, Com.

San. Marto Coffee at Bowen & Kenny's.

Coming of

"The Holy City."

None who witnessed the superb performances of Clarence Bennett's incomparable drama "The Holy City," have forgotten the wealth of acting, allegory, music and spectacle then presented, and great is the interest manifested in this production. Numerous changes have been made by the author, each adding to the power of the well-remembered story; interpreters of the varied characters have been most carefully selected, the costumes are now throughout and increased scenic splendor has been provided. In making of St. John the Baptist and Judas, a double role, Mr. Bennett has added to the dramatic strength of the drama, and provided himself with theatrical work of the highest order; in artistic representation, the actor's success is complete. The second year of "The Holy City" is greater than its first.

Coming to East Jordan on Thursday August 23rd.

HOT AND COLD WATER.

How to Use These Remedies to the Best Advantage.

Hot or cold water is excellent as an application for inflammation, congestions or abrasions, but how many people know which to apply in particular cases while awaiting the arrival of medical relief? Not many, and the mistakes made in some instances are ludicrous.

Take the barber, for example, who has cut his patron's face. He generally washes the face with a towel soaked in warm water, often pressing it right into the injury, and then wonders why the blood flows from the cut so freely. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred if he had used cold water, and the colder the better, the blood would have ceased to flow from the injury altogether, as the cold would have a tendency to contract the openings in the torn blood vessels. In all cases of such cuts or abrasions very cold water will at least reduce the amount of bleeding. If it doesn't stop it altogether, and yet, singularly enough, boiling water will have the same effect.

Water below the boiling point increases the flow, but above that degree decreases it. In surface inflammations or congestions cold water ought to be used, while if the condition is situated below the surface hot water is necessary as an application because it draws the blood toward the surface and thus stimulates the circulation through the part where it is most needed.

In cases of abscesses or pimples with pus forming in them, but which have not yet come to a head, the secretion of pus can be rapidly increased and the duration of the annoyance thereby decreased by applying hot water to them at frequent intervals.

Where the eye is inflamed or smarted, after a period of eye strain, such as night work often induces, hot applications are the things for relief, but the water used should be gradually allowed to cool off toward the end. Tired eyes will invariably be rejuvenated by adopting this method of treatment, and many headaches resulting from such a condition may thereby be prevented or cured.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

EXCURSIONS VIA THE PERE MARQUETTE

MICHIGAN STATE FAIR DETROIT.
AUGUST 30th. September 8th
One fare and fifty cents, including Admission Coupon. Date of Sale—August 30th to September 7th.
Return Limit
September 8th. See posters or ask Agents for particulars.

EXCURSION RATES TO NEW YORK AND BALTIMORE
One fare plus two dollars to New York, for home coming of Wm. J. Bryan, on sale August 28th and 29th Return Limit Sept. 4th.
One fare plus one dollar to Baltimore, for home coming and Jubilee Week, on sale Sept. 8th and 9th. Return Limit Sept. 17th.

EXCURSION TO MILWAUKEE TUESDAY AUGUST 28, 1906.

On above date Pere Marquette Ticket Agents will sell round trip excursion tickets to Milwaukee via Ludington and M. S. T. Co. Steamer, at a rate of \$5.00 for the round trip from Charlevoix. Ask Agents for time of trains and particulars.

H. F. NOWLER, G. P. A.

Gems In Verse

The Killer.
A thousand miles from east to west,
I journeyed, on relentless quest.

I met him in the solitude
As he his shaggy way pursued.

He swung his head in dazed surprise;
My bullet crashed betwixt his eyes.

I took from him his great domain,
Connecting turquoise sky with plain;

Aye, canyon, crest and pulvin shade,
The bowdlered pass, the valley's glade—

All this from his possession tore
And sat, my heel, a conqueror!

I stripped his skin for my renown,
Before my fireplace laid it down.

Within four narrow walls 'tis spread
That eye may glare and foot may tread.

A hero I, in wide belief;
I know that I am but a thief.

—Edwin L. Sabin.

Old Fashioned Roses.
They ain't no style about 'em,
And they're sort o' pale an' faded,
Yet the doorway here without 'em
Would be lonesome an' shaded
With a good 'ole blacked shadder
Than the mornin' glories makes,
And the sunshine would look sadder
For their good old fashioned sake.

I like 'em 'cause they kind o'
Sort o' make a feller feel like 'em,
And I tell you when I find a
Bunch out whur the sup kin strike
'em

It aint sets me thinkin'
O' the ones 'at used to grow
And peek in through the chinkin'
O' the cabin, don't you know.

And then I think o' mother
And how she used to love 'em
Where they wasn't any other
'Less she found 'em up above 'em.
And her eyes afore she shut 'em
Whispered, with a smile, and said
We must pick a bunch and put 'em
In her hand when she wuz dead.

But, as I wuz a-sayin',
They ain't no style about 'em
Very gaudy or displayin',
But I wouldn't be without 'em.
'Cause I'm happier in these posies
And the hollyhocks and such
Than the 'arment' bird 'at noses
In the roses of the rich.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

Retaliation.
And the eagle's shriek rang out
O'er the crag to his brooding mate,
And the loon's weird laugh of scorn
Woke the echoes around the lake,
And the timid deer raised her head to
hear
From her covert in the brake.
For a cruel, deadly foe
Of the hated tribe of Men,
Was on the trail with fire and steel
And a lust for blood of them.

So the black bear shambled by
To his lair in the forest den,
While the wildcat flatly crouched
On a sheltering hemlock limb,
And the rabbit shook as he shyly took
One startled glance at him;
Then the crafty fox lay low
Where her cubs were turned to stone,
And lessening specks in the distant sky
Betrayed where birds had flown.

But the squirrel chattered loud
And laughed in such wanton glee
That the bravest of the crowd
Solely stole back to see—
The trapper trapped. Ah, his futile
wrath

And his cries of agony!
Then the eagle screams that revenge
has come.
While the wolf's eyes glare and shine,
And the raven sits on a birchen limb
And calmly bids his time.
—Irene Pomerooy Shields in Recreation.

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 ears 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 scintillates under the glorious sun and against the blue sky flatter and gleam countless flags and yari-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.

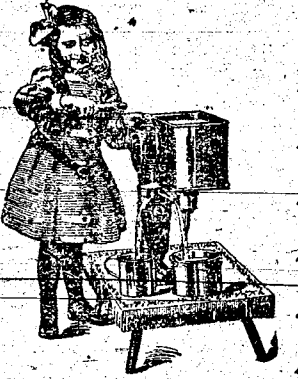
Among its unique devices are the Velvet Coaster, Aerostat Flying Machines, Radium Zoo, moving pictures of the San Francisco Fire, Electric Theatre, troupe of entertainers, Figure 8, Toboggan, Giant Automatan, Katzenjammer Castle, frog Children's Playground, Thousand Anamorphoses, Laughing Gallery, Heltter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

This patchless 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 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 Anona 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

The Right Thing To Do.

The Wise Choice.

The difference between ordinary Corsets and the most satisfactory Corset is merely a matter of wise selection; you may have health and comfort with the most perfect fit if you'll but choose from our selected assortment, for our desire, remember, is not alone to be favored with your immediate purchases, but as well to continuously deserve your good will. A striking example of the harmonious union of excellence and economical cost is found in our styles models of the celebrated Jackson Corset Company's Corsets at \$1.00 to \$1.50; they are absolutely guaranteed as to material, construction and design. Come to our store and pick out your size, take it home, wear it, test it for two long weeks; if you do not find it the most satisfactory corset you have ever worn bring it back and we will refund the purchase price.

It would be impossible for us to tell you in any advertisement about our Swell New Skirts just received from New York City, from an exclusive skirt manufacturing concern; one of the largest in the country. It is impossible for you to receive equal excellence without paying from \$1.00 to \$3.00 more than we ask. New Fall Shades, perfect fits, at the most reasonable prices, \$3.50 to \$8.00.

Sole agents for Alyert line 100 Hose, special qualities at 25 cents.

E. M. C. Table Linens, 40c to \$1.40.

St. Clair Petticoats, \$1.00 to \$3.50.

The Clarendon, the great \$1.50 Shirt for \$1.00.

Quality First of All, Our Motto.

FRED E. BOOSINGER



Pretty Shirred Waist over a J.C.C.

G. A. Lisk, Publisher
ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

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

STATE TICKET.

For Governor—
FRED M. WARNER of Farmington.
For Lieutenant Governor—
PATRICK H. KELLY of Lansing.
For Secretary of State—
GEORGE A. PRESCOOT of Tawas City.
For State Treasurer—
FRANK P. GLAZIER of Chelsea.
For Auditor General—
JAMES B. BRADLEY of Eaton 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.

Rural Routes Secured Through Mr. Darragh.

"The Charlevoix Courier," formerly democrat but now posing as republican, says, the claims put forth by Mr. Darragh's "editorial underlings" that he has secured 199 rural routes in his district as against nine when he became congressman is an exhibition of nerve which should be resented by every intelligent voter. The Courier is so new in republican journalism that its ignorance of facts is not to be wondered at. Had it been one of the "editorial underlings" by which courteous name it designates the thirty or more papers in this district supporting Mr. Darragh, it would know that June 30, 1901, when Mr. Darragh took office, there were just nine rural routes in this district. That at this time, Michigan had 8 per cent of the routes in the United States while the eleventh district had but 2.66 per cent. In other words this district fell 5.35 per cent below the average of the state. Two years from that time, Michigan's percentage was 5.6, while the percentage of the eleventh district had risen to 17.91.

From October 15, 1901, to October 15, 1903, there were 87 new routes added in the eleventh district. These were located in every county in the district except Roscommon.

Since then the work has gone steadily on, 103 new routes having been added and three counties given complete county delivery.

The Courier says, "We had always supposed that the rural mail business was a part of the postoffice department." So it is, but the records show that in 1901, Mr. Darragh secured the assignment of Judge Daboll to lay out a route in Grand Traverse county, the petition for which had been in one and one-half years. This was the first route laid out in any county after Mr. Darragh came into office. This was only one instance. Nearly every one of the first eighty-seven routes obtained had to be fought for by the congressman. The appropriations were limited and only those congressmen who were most energetic for their constituents got anything at all.

Every petition for complete county delivery and with two exceptions every petition for new routes in the eleventh district in the last five years has gone directly to Mr. Darragh, and been secured by him. The two exceptions were first sent to the senators, but before anything was done were turned over to Mr. Darragh.

If Mr. Darragh had nothing to do with it, why have all these petitions been sent to him? The fact is that until very recently it has been absolutely impossible for any county to get a rural route unless the congressman did interest himself in it. No district situation similar to the eleventh has made anything like its showing.

There are 199 routes in this district, 106 in the ninth, 57 in the tenth, and eight in the twelfth. The second has 1, in the fifth 145, while none of the others stands much ahead of the eleventh though all located in old settled and populous counties. It is easy to see how little real knowledge of the facts the Courier possessed.

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 Warne's Pharmacy.

We like best to call
SCOTT'S EMULSION
a food because it stands so emphatically for perfect nutrition. And yet in the matter of restoring appetite, of giving new strength to the tissues, especially to the nerves, its action is that of a medicine.
Send for free sample.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
409-415 Pearl Street, New York.
50c and \$1.00; all druggists.

Common Council.

Regular meeting Monday evening Aug. 13. Present: President Shapton, Trustees McMullan, Steves, Sweet, Goodman, Curkendall, Clark Hudson. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

On motion the following bills were allowed.
Wm. Johnson, salary \$40.00
E. L. Co., lighting for July 95 10
G. Glenn, salary for 1904-5 and return of taxes 60 00

State Bank of East Jordan, payment on public improvement bond Nos. 1 and 2 and interest 1014 00
A. B. Nicholas, salary for 1905 100 00
Charlevoix Co. Herald, printing 4 25
R. Bingham day 80
A. Kenny day 1 20
E. J. Iron Wks. fitting and piping 3 54

Geo. Spender, labor and material 18 80
Charles Sheding, labor 3 45
Street Com'r report, labor and team hire 542 48

Permission was granted D. C. Loveday to move building from Block 3 to Block 9.
Applications from Wm P. Porter, John Jamison, and James Howard, to build cement walks was referred to the street committee.

Moved and supported that an order be drawn in favor of the Village Treasurer for \$13.19 for rebate on Chas. Hudson cement walk. Carried.

Moved and supported that the sum of \$700 be transferred from the General Fund to the Highway Fund. Carried.

Moved and supported that the matter of building a dock and slips for boat landing at the foot of Garfield St. be left in the hands of the street commissioner with power to act. Carried.

The following resolutions were presented and adopted: "Resolved that the Village President and Village Clerk be and are hereby authorized and directed to sign the bonds heretofore provided for, for the purpose of purchasing and maintaining a site (land) to be known as recreation Park. On motion, Council adjourned.

CHAS. A. HUDSON,
Village Clerk.

WILSON.

Blackbarring is the order of the day.
Mr. and Mrs. George Haynor visited at Chas. Hudson's one day last week.

Albert Todd and family visited at Ed Brown's in Chestonia one day recently.

Miss Perley St. John has been very ill the past week. Dr. Foster is in attendance.

Phil Lanway was in this vicinity last week buying young chickens of the farmers.

Mrs. Baker of East Jordan visited her nephew Albert Todd and family one day last week.

Leon Frost has been visiting his grand parents Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Church of Essex, for past two weeks.

The ladies of this vicinity will meet at the Grange Hall on Thursday of this week to sew for Mrs. James St. John.

Glady and Florine Hudson visited their grand parents in East Jordan a few days the first of the week.

Mrs. George Jacquays is enjoying a visit from her sister who came up from the South about a week ago.

Jay Swift, Elroy Kunsman, and Frank Smith Jr, started Thursday morning for North Dakota to work with the threshers for a few months.

Just Received!

A Fine Line of the Famous LYNX Brand of Ladies' Fine Shoes to sell at

\$2.50 & \$3.00

The Pair.

We especially invite comparison with other makes of same price and have no fear of results.

We still have a few lots of Ladies' and Gents'

Fine Oxfords

which we will Close Out At Cost.

AT

Hudson's Exclusive Shoe Store.

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,

ORIND Laxative Fruit Syrup

Cures Stomach and Liver trouble and Chronic Constipation, at WARNE'S PHARMACY.

EAST JORDAN LUMBER COMPANY.

HARDWARE DEPARTMENT

Building Hardware, Lime, Cement, and Everything to Build With.



We Have the Sherwin Williams Paints and Varnishes

They are one of the Best Paints ever put on the market.

We have Old English White Lead

Put up in steel kegs (all sizes). That with Pure Linseed Oil makes good paint and costs less than ready-mixed paints. You can be the judge which is the best.

Our Stock of Enamelled Ware is Complete

And in quality the "ADAMANT WARE" is just a little better than any other kind.

In Tinware

We have the "REID" Anti Rust and we guarantee any piece not to rust and it has a good, clean, smooth surface.

We are just unpacking a fine lot of Crockery and Glassware and some nice packages of Fancy China. See them and you will buy.

When you want Potato Forks, Hooks or Scoops, come and we can furnish the best.

In any line we have you will always find Best Quality and the Price Right.

YOURS FOR GOOD GOODS,

EAST JORDAN LUMBER CO

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, FRESH and VEGETABLES in season. We buy in small quantities and thus keep everything fresh. Prompt delivery and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our MEATS are Always Fresh.

BOWEN & KENNY.

Telephone No. 61.

It will pay you to see us before buying

Carpenter's Tools

SUCH AS

Diston Saws Key Hole Saws Braces and Bits Spoke Shaves Saw Sets Draw Shaves Squares Augers Levels Maydole Hammers Bench Screws Chisels Saw Clamps Gages Screw Drivers Gouges

And Everything in the line of Carpenter's Tools.

We guarantee the quality and prices of these goods.

W. E. MALPASS HARDWARE CO.

If You Are Going to Build, See Waterman

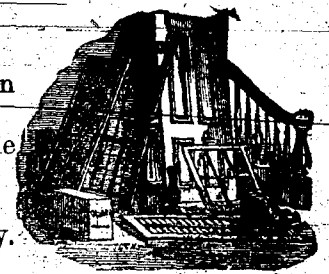
The Factory Man, at North Main street.

We are Open for Business the whole year around.

Prices always right.

Fine Hardwood Finish a Specialty.

B. E. WATERMAN CUSTOM PLANING MILL.



ORIND

Laxative Fruit Syrup

Cures Stomach and Liver trouble and Chronic Constipation, at WARNE'S PHARMACY.

MODERN CLIFF DWELLERS.

THE SKY SCRAPERS OF BIG CITIES TAKING PLACE OF HOMES.

Not Only Used for Office Buildings, But Occupied by Thousands of Families.

When the United States Consul in Europe says to his visiting countryman, "Come over to my house this afternoon and have a cup of tea with us," the listener makes a careful memorandum of the address, and towards five o'clock goes out in search of an unpretentious dwelling such as the modest salary of a consul might warrant. What he finds at the address given him is a big square building, into which he is admitted by an unseen porter, and the innumerable stairs of which he climbs, examining brass doorplates at every landing, until at last he comes to the apartment of his host.

Mr. W. J. Bryan, on his recent trip abroad, finding one of our Ambassadors similarly lodged, the only difference being the increased rental, inveighed against it as being un-American. He wanted to know why a nice American home wasn't provided—such a house as would give the un lucky foreigner some idea of how we live in America. Mr. Bryan overlooked the fact that in our own big cities his "ideal American home" is rapidly disappearing, and that long before our metropolis is one-tenth the age of the European capitals, increase of population and greater need for economy will have rendered unobtainable the modest individual home, and will have driven city dwellers together under one roof in apartment houses whose size is limited only by the confines of the block and the building laws regulating height.

Private Homes Disappearing.

Twenty-five years ago the New Yorker who possessed an annual income of \$10,000 lived in his own house and kept a carriage. The New Yorker of today with only \$10,000 a year hunts an apartment for the mere rent of which he expects to pay not less than \$1,800, and he cannot afford a carriage. The trouble is that on the island of Manhattan there is not room for its millions to live in the old-fashioned way, and the cost of living has increased enormously.

They must suspend their dwellings high above the ground, every foot of which is worth a king's ransom. There is no room for the stately homes of revolutionary days—they are swept away for the warehouses of great mercantile companies. There is no room for the smaller brick houses of the past generation—their fronts are pulled off and replaced with the immense plate glass windows of the "exclusive importers." There is no room for churches—they are torn down to make space for annexes to the mammoth apartment houses.

New York, which offers the best example of the metamorphosis, is, of course, the most un-American of American cities. The Italian walking up from the Battery finds himself at home; here are the high tenements of Naples, Genoa, Venice. The Austrian and the Hungarian land among familiar surroundings; here are the square-built houses of Vienna and Budapest. The Russian suffers no homesickness; here are the narrow streets of St. Petersburg and Moscow. Only the native American, with his lungs full of country air, and his mind filled with the picture of sunny, cottage-lined village streets, stifles in the dust and noxious gases, gazes wonder-struck at the sky-scrapers.

Fit Only for Paupers and Millionaires

It is these new comers, too, who do their share toward changing the appearance of the city. Wherever they congregate, and the migratory impulse seems to carry them no further than the foreign sections of the cities in which they land, they make life intolerable for the American-born, and thus drive out the moderately prosperous from the less expensive localities, until it is only the paupers and the millionaires who can afford to live in New York.

Seven thousand dollars a year for an apartment in New York is not, by any means, the highest price. There are buildings on Fifth, Park, and Madison avenues between 50th and 110th street in which some of the apartments rent for \$15,000 a year. Yet, with the exception of Fifth avenue which runs along the east side of Central Park, these avenues are not particularly beautiful. The electric cars run on Mad-

son avenue and it is a long block from the park. But it is on the "east side"—and fashionable. The third street beyond it is roaring day and night with the flight of the elevated trains, and beyond that lies one of the poorest sections of New York City, where the children swarm like ants.

West of Central Park, the apartment buildings are still bigger, not so exclusive, and the prices are lower. On Broadway, above Columbus Circle, or Fifty-ninth street, where the Park begins, a fairly comfortable seven-room apartment in one of the smaller buildings, without elevators, may be had for \$100 a month and upward. In the bigger twelve and fifteen story structures, where the apartments range from eight to twelve rooms, rents run from \$2,500 a year up to \$4,000 or



TRINITY, ST. PAUL, AND OTHER NEW YORK CHURCHES, ONCE SURROUNDED BY BEAUTIFUL HOMES, ARE NOW OVERSHADOWED BY SKY SCRAPERS.

\$5,000, at least. In the best known of these, a creamy white fifteen-story building, adorned with innumerable gilded iron balconies painted green, one may secure a bachelor suite, consisting of parlor, bedroom and bath, unfurnished, for the mere pittance of \$3,000 a year.

Tiny Hives for Homes.

On Riverside Drive rates are lower. The Drive is the most beautiful residence street in the city, but it is far from Fifth avenue, and the wind blowing in over five miles of bay and river is distressingly harsh during the winter. Here for \$1,800 one may find an apartment comprising a parlor, a library (by courtesy so called), three bedrooms, bath, dining-room, pantry, servant's

room and kitchen. All light rooms, the advertisement says. The dining-room is very pretty. There is a big square niche window, but coming up in front of it to darken the meal hours is another big steel and stone structure. The bedrooms look out over the city, but already the contractors are tearing down the neighboring houses and the blank white wall of still another giant hive will soon shut the air and light from the sleeping rooms.

Washington is a city of such magnificent distances that people who could otherwise afford to build in the suburbs are obliged to move into apartments in order to be near enough to their offices to insure punctuality in business hours. In addition, for some unaccountable reason, property even on the outskirts of the capital is by no means cheap.

Chicago has a passion for flat life and sky-scrapers. Even San Francisco, the city of shingles, is turning her streets into canyons of brick and mortar.

The American traveler who asks "why" of the monotonous streets of Berlin, Paris, Vienna, Madrid, that stretch between endless walls broken only by window or fantastic balcony, may find the answer in the changing character of his own cities—saving of space, money, time.

OPEN DOOR IN CHINA.

POLICY IS ASSURED AS RESULT OF RUSSIAN-JAPANESE WAR.

Statistics of the Year Indicate the Enormous Market Opened for American Goods in Manchuria.

With the close of the Russo-Japanese war the "open door" in Manchuria was assured for all time. Russia had told the world that she would see that the trade of Manchuria would be kept free to all nations alike, and that in the event of her victory the United States need never fear trade discriminations there. But while Russia has a traditional friendship for this country the policies of the nation do not inspire confidence that there will be no discrimination against our goods under any circumstances.

But with the victories of war declared in favor of Japan and with the present status of Manchuria fixed for all time in favor of Chinese sovereignty, the world is assured that there will be an open door there for the trade of all nations. To the United States, and especially for the states of the South, there should be a feeling of congratulation over this aspect of the situation, and the fruition of Secretary Hay's most cherished hopes.

Great Increase in Trade.

The trade of the United States with China has been going forward with bounding strides in recent years. The larger part of that trade is with Manchuria, which constitutes about one-tenth of Chinese territory and is located along her northern boundary line. About half of that trade is in cotton and the consumption of coarse cotton goods manufactured chiefly in the South is constantly increasing. The boycott of Chinese merchants is the only occurrence that has tended to hamper that trade, and it is expected that American tact will, in the near future, succeed in lifting the ban that has been placed on these goods which the Chinese want and which can be secured by them from this country cheaper than from anywhere else.

During July the United States sold to China goods worth about four millions of dollars. During that same month of the previous year the sale amounted to less than half of that value. During the seven months ending last July we sold to China over thirty-seven millions worth of goods, which was about four times the amount of our exports there during the same period of the previous year. Those figures indicate the rapidity of the trade advances that have been made by American manufacturers in China.

Manchurians Like American Goods.

The people of Manchuria, living in a cool climate, prefer the coarse and strong cotton weave that is turned out by the mills of the Southern states, while the inhabitants of the southern provinces buy the finer fabrics sent there from England. The American trade advantages that have been gained in China have done much to fire the imagination of the manufacturers of this country, who have long been told of the wonderful market that awaits American products of all kinds in China, but who have only recently had a demonstration of the nature of that market.

Not only is there established an "open door" in Manchuria, but the trade of all China is open to the nations of the world. The duty on goods entering China does not exceed five per cent ad valorem, except on opium, which trade the Empire desires to discourage. The duty on articles that are less than fifty per cent of their landed value for the purpose of raising revenue.

The Chinese Boycott.

But at the moment when the "open door" has been established officially in Manchuria the merchants themselves have determined to boycott American goods in retaliation for the exclusive policy toward the Chinese that has been adopted by the United States and for so long has been enforced. When the managers of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition invited China to send exhibits to the world's fair they did not dream that they would result in trade disadvantages for America. The Chinese responded to the invitation liberally. Among those who came to attend the fair were many wealthy Chinese merchants and men of high standing at their homes. They may have heard of our laws from others, but when they came in contact with Uncle Sam's immigration agents they were humiliated by being treated in a manner they saw was not used toward men of any other race. They finally went home thoroughly mad. They were influential members of the great commercial guilds of China, and they stirred up such a feeling of dislike for the United States that it was not difficult for them to conduct a boycott against American goods and to extend it to all parts of the Empire.

Will Overcome Discrimination.

It is confidently believed in official circles that the diplomacy of the President will be adequate to the emergency in this case as it has been in others. Moreover, so long as superior American goods can be furnished at low prices, it is at the most a question of time when they will triumph. It is not a matter that the Chinese Government can absolutely control, but it is believed the Government will do much to overcome its effects, and that in the near future the trade of the United States with the Chinese Empire will continue to grow at the same wonderful rate that has characterized it in the past.

Japanese Reason for Success.

Baron Komura ascribes the success which Japan has had to a just cause, absolute honesty in the administration of her affairs, and extreme simplicity of life among the masses of her people.

STORY OF AN OLD LOVE.

The Romantic History of Two Sweethearts of the Long Ago Who Discovered Each Other Only to be Separated.

The echo of an old Virginia romance comes from Omaha, where Mrs. Lela Moir, of Lynchburg, Va., has been prostrated over the news that the sweetheart of her youth, whom she has not seen for half a century, but to whom she was en route to be married, had died suddenly, where the marriage was to have taken place upon her arrival.

Before the war, down in Lynchburg, Va., Lela Saunders was one of the belles, while Charlie Clay was one of the best "matches" in the country. The two had been sweethearts from their childhood and were engaged to be married. But a lovers' quarrel occurred and young Clay went West and never wrote home.

In 1862, Miss Saunders married, her husband leaving the following day for the war, and three months later his dead body was brought home.

Husband Was a Mason.

But her husband had been a Mason, and last February the Lynchburg Masonic lodge was asked by the Blue lodge of Washington State to furnish information concerning Miss Lela Saunders. Shortly after Mrs. Moir received a letter from the friend of her childhood, Charlie Clay.

He told of his wanderings through the West and his final settlement in the State of Washington, where fortune had favored him with great financial success. He had married, raised a family and had finally lost his wife.

But he had kept the memory of his Virginia sweetheart—his first love—and he had carried her photograph during

the fifty years of his absence. He asked her to write. Mrs. Moir did write at once. She, too, had kept the photograph of young Clay which he had given to her when a boy. Further letters followed. She had no children, while all of Mr. Clay's children had homes of their own.

Forgot That They Grew Old.

Throughout the correspondence the two old people remembered each other as they were in their young days and from their photographs. Neither pictured the other as old—they were again the sweethearts of their youth. And then it was arranged that they should be married. Mrs. Moir, sixty-three years old, started West to meet her future husband. Reaching Omaha, she received two telegrams, one that he was very sick, and as she was preparing to hasten to his bedside another came saying that he was dead. The old lady was stricken with grief and taken seriously ill. As soon as she is able to travel she will visit the grave of the man whom she says she has loved all her life.

Ben Butler and New Orleans.

From the Buffalo Express. It would have done Ben Butler good if he could have lived to see the day when New Orleans would welcome Federal control of a yellow fever epidemic with such enthusiasm that the citizens themselves would raise by popular subscription the money to pay for it as was recently done. General Butler established Federal control of sanitation as of everything else in New Orleans during the war. He was roundly abused for it, but he proved the efficacy of cleanliness and strict quarantine in preventing yellow fever.



MRS. PAYNE WHITNEY, DAUGHTER OF LATE SECRETARY HAY.

LITERARY WORKS OF JOHN HAY

TO BE PUBLISHED BY HIS DAUGHTER

The country approves of John Hay's selection of his literary executor. The work of preparing the former statesman's papers for publication was entrusted by him to his daughter, Mrs. Payne Whitney, who was Miss Helen Hay. She has inherited much of the high literary talent of her father and has been a frequent contributor to the leading periodicals of both prose and verse. It will be her pleasant duty to prepare for publication the many unpublished manuscripts from Mr. Hay's facile pen.

Mrs. Whitney's first published volume of her own was a collection of poems which appeared in 1898. Quite lately and principally through the influence of her children, she has collected a series of charming stories for little folks. Many of these have attracted critical attention through their easily recognized smack of childhood's hours. As a possible explanation of how she was able to portray things so genuinely from the childish standpoint she has said that she has endeavored always when writing them to hark back to the scenes of her own childhood, and to assist her recollection and imagination she has thrown herself on the floor with pencil and tablet, getting as near actually as possible to the youngsters' point of view.

At the National Capital Miss Hay's true worth made her a great favorite, and both there and in London her learning, wide reading and ready sympathy with her father made her of great assistance to him in his work. Her husband, Mr. Payne Whitney, was a classmate of her brother, the late Adelbert Hay.

Danger in Door Knobs.

A dirty door-knob, says the "Lancet," is an obnoxious offense against sanitary principles. Constant contact with the hand means contamination sooner or later. It is conceivable that a dirty

THE PARCELS POST.

MOVEMENT TO SECURE ENACTMENT OF SUCH A LAW.

It Would Drive to the Wall all Local Stores—A Mooted Question Whether Mail Order Houses Are Real Benefits.

The "St. Paul Trade" sharply disagrees with Elbert Hubbard in his ideas of the value to the country of a parcels post system. Mr. Hubbard writes convincingly in the "Philistine" that the parcels post would be a splendid thing for the country at large, but the "St. Paul Trade" affirms that such a system would result in an enormous concentration and congestion of business in the few large cities which would entirely drive out of business, not only the small merchant, but even the department stores. The "Trade" says:

"The great mail order houses of the country, selling direct to the customer, are behind a manufacturing organization which has started at work an 'endless chain' scheme to secure the united support of the manufacturers and wholesalers of the entire country for an amendment to the postal laws, providing for two classes of mail matter, one, the first class, to consist of letter postage at one cent, and the second class to consist of all other classes of 'mailable matter' at a rate just sufficient to pay expenses.

Country Merchants Forced Out.

"This means," continues the "Trade," "brought down to bare facts, a parcels post. It means that the big mail order houses will be enabled to send their goods to farmers through the mails at a cost so little that it will be absolutely impossible for the country merchant to compete.

"The result will be one or more big department stores, according to the size of the place, in each town in country districts, and these will have a hard time to compete with the mail order houses, even though they will be able to get their goods in large quantities at first hand. It is, therefore, at once apparent that it is as much to the interest of the manufacturer and wholesaler to fight the parcels post scheme as it is for the small merchant."

Are the Catalogue Houses Advantageous?

While the mail order houses can do a large business in every section where they can get in touch with the customers, it is, however, a much discussed question whether they are a real benefit to the country. They can sell cheaper than local merchants, and orders are combined and wisely placed they usually do enough so to more than pay the cost to the purchaser of the express or freight. But, on the other hand, things must be ordered from catalogues; there is always more or less disappointment upon their arrival, since there is no opportunity for a choice, and it seems practically impossible for the average family to look over one of these illustrated catalogues and send in an order without buying a number of articles not in the least needed, simply because they seem to be bargains.

Heading Off Lotteries.

Information has been received at the Post Office Department alleging that lottery ticket selling is again flourishing in the United States, which has led to an investigation and recommendation of a fraud order against E. Bogelsang, of Hamburg, Germany, who is stated to be conducting in the United States the Hamburg State Lottery, the Brunswick State Lottery and the Hessian State Lottery. Circulars intercepted at the New York Post Office, apparently mailed at Hamburg, solicit remittances for ticket drawings in the above lotteries and direct that remittances be made to Bogelsang, at Hamburg.

Corks Made From Oil.

From the Washington Post. The Mellons, Pittsburgh bankers, started an opposition to the Standard Oil Trust; and were promptly plugged.

GRAMERCY PARK, NEW YORK CITY, HISTORIC RESIDENCES OF SAMUEL JOHNSON, JOHN BOGLE AND OTHER FAMOUS AMERICANS SHOWN ON THE RIGHT SOON TO GIVE WAY TO ADDITIONAL TOWERING SKY SCRAPERS.

Similar surroundings; here are the square-built houses of Vienna and Budapest. The Russian suffers no homesickness; here are the narrow streets of St. Petersburg and Moscow. Only the native American, with his lungs full of country air, and his mind filled with the picture of sunny, cottage-lined village streets, stifles in the dust and noxious gases, gazes wonder-struck at the sky-scrapers.

It is these new comers, too, who do their share toward changing the appearance of the city. Wherever they congregate, and the migratory impulse seems to carry them no further than the foreign sections of the cities in which they land, they make life intolerable for the American-born, and thus drive out the moderately prosperous from the less expensive localities, until it is only the paupers and the millionaires who can afford to live in New York.

Seven thousand dollars a year for an apartment in New York is not, by any means, the highest price. There are buildings on Fifth, Park, and Madison avenues between 50th and 110th street in which some of the apartments rent for \$15,000 a year. Yet, with the exception of Fifth avenue which runs along the east side of Central Park, these avenues are not particularly beautiful. The electric cars run on Mad-

son avenue and it is a long block from the park. But it is on the "east side"—and fashionable. The third street beyond it is roaring day and night with the flight of the elevated trains, and beyond that lies one of the poorest sections of New York City, where the children swarm like ants.

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By Eugene P. Lyle, Jr. Published August 1st

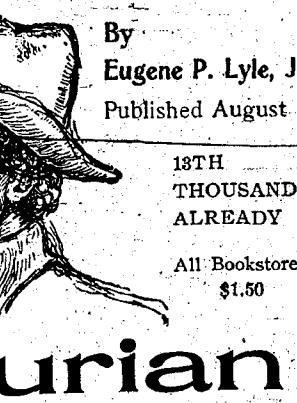
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HOW THE WORLD TRAVELS FOR PLEASURE.

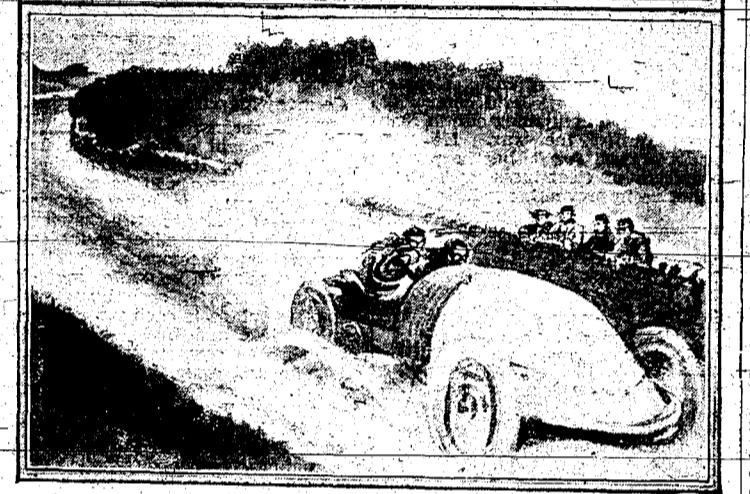
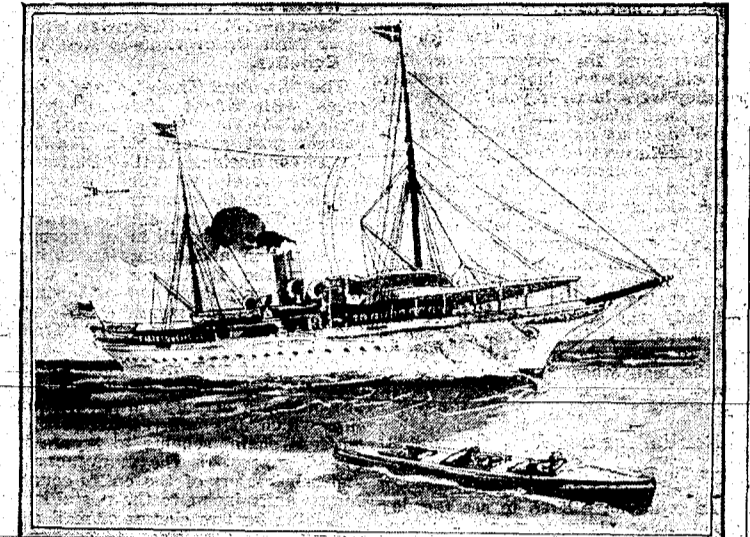
Great Improvement in Construction Since Early Days of the Velocipede and Bicycle.

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Man, by nature one of the slowest of the animals, has an inclination for swiftness. Every second which he can cut down in the time of traveling from one point to another is hailed with exultation, thrilling his very soul, but instilling in him a desire for even greater speed.

Of course, the ancients had their chariots—drawn by splendid horses; seconds, it was considered remarkable, but last winter H. E. Bowden shot down the course on a Florida speed course at a rate equal to one hundred and twenty miles an hour.

Mr. S. A. Miles, the general manager of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers states in *Munsey's Magazine* that 20,000 machines were produced last year in



Courtesy Munsey's Magazine.
PALATIAL STEAM YACHT, MOTOR BOAT AND RACING AUTOMOBILE.

the United States, valued at \$23,000,000, giving employment to over 200,000 men.

With the automobile boats, the fast racing yachts, and the luxurious private yachts, developing speed, hair raising even to contemplate, who can say that after all our rich men have not done something of use to the world, even when they are not handling the ticker tape, or dabbling in stocks and bonds, or contemplating the flotation of new enterprises. Mankind must play, and speed toys seem to be the playthings demanded by the rich. And out of these toys later develop useful, if less extravagant, forms of locomotion and carriage.

The earliest bicycles. At about the time when the Thirteenth Century Colonists were bringing with them the French ballistion, named Blanchard, invented what was known as a "straddle-wheel" for his own amusement. This was nothing more than two wheels connected by a simple framework, with no pedals. The rider straddled the machine and pushed it along with his feet, or coasted down grade. The dandies of Paris and London took up this toy and had great sport with it, but it was too hard work and the speed was not great enough.

Following this, in about 1828, Cugnot, a Frenchman, and Trevithick, an Englishman, and Oliver Evans, an American, experimented with a sort of carriage propelled by steam. Nothing so fast had ever been seen, and the carriage became quite the fashion with gentlemen who had money to spend and whose aim in life was enjoyment. But these carriages were noisy, clumsy and very dirty affairs and were discarded.

The wheel of the last century. The bicycle with the high wheel in front and little wheel behind came next, and being fairly comfortable, speedy, clean and creating no noise, quickly sprang into fashion, but there was always an element of danger to the "speed-seeker" through concealed stones in the path, which meant a header, so that something even more speedy and safe was called for.

The safety bicycle was an evolution coming some twenty years later, whose high price at first placed it as a luxury much to be desired. Bicycles were for a long time placed in the same category as pianos and carriages, though they were of little use other than for pleasure. The safety was, as its name implied, safe, swift and noiseless. By 1895 the bicycle boom rose beyond any proportions assumed by the previously demanded speed toys. In the United States four hundred factories, representing a capital of something like \$75,000,000, turned out nearly a million machines a year.

Half a Mile a Minute too Slow. The fad lasted five years, when a demand arose for something even faster than the speed of a mile in two minutes or so, attained by the bicycle, and a more comfortable seat than that afforded on the bicycle frame. Inventors were already at work, and while it may not be true that out of the bicycle developed the automobile, yet the two-wheeled conveyance, with its pneumatic tires, created the demand for something better.

Men like W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., John Jacob Astor, and Albert C. Bostwick were among the pioneers in America to bring over from Europe the speed toys of the rich, and their machines were the targets for thousands of pairs of eyes in the streets of New York.

A Mile in Thirty Seconds. When one of these men made a record of a mile in something like 38

THE WORLD'S ANARCHISTS.

ENGLAND A DUMPING GROUND FOR THE ADVOCATES OF ASSASSINATION.

English Expert Believes the Question is One for International Action—Could be Stamped Out.

By John Sweeney.
(Late Detective-Inspector, Scotland Yard.)

Mr. Sweeney intimates that regulations against anarchists are much more effective in England than in the United States. He is of the opinion of American officials, however, that such is not the case to any extent. It is true that Congress passed a law, shortly following the assassination of President McKinley, empowering the Immigration Bureau to refuse admission to anarchists, but in only a single instance, that of John Turner, who was arrested in October, 1903, and after fighting the case and appealing it to the United States Supreme Court, was forced to leave the country, has admission been refused to foreign anarchists, although it is an unquestionable fact that many have entered our ports.

Although the moral effect of the law, which provides that anarchists, if they are proven to be such, can be deported at any time within three years after their arrival, is undoubtedly good, the law needs strengthening, since if an immigrant chooses to deny that he is an anarchist and believes in assassination or the overthrow of government, the authorities are powerless to reject him. As a matter of fact, it is believed by the government officials that in the matter of free anarchistic speech and the printing and dissemination of flaming literature, the United States harbors conditions which are not materially different from those described in England by Detective-Inspector Sweeney.

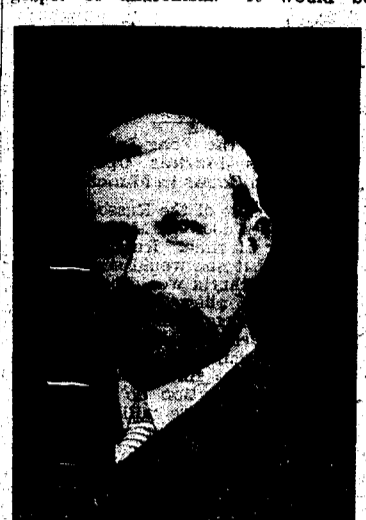
England is the home and asylum of anarchists, the place where the most nefarious plots are hatched against the heads of states in all parts of the world. Yet our purely English anarchists can be counted on the fingers. The anarchist ranks in this country would be reduced to zero without the constant influx of penniless foreigners whose only means of living is the receipt of remittances from wealthy, and often highly placed, villains abroad, whose own support depends entirely on the constant reports they receive of anarchistic work accomplished here. It is, at once all, amongst the young at their most impressionable period that these foreign anarchists are most influential for evil.

When Voltairine de Cleyre, the American female anarchist, was in London in 1898, she influenced a number of young ladies and young girls. Her orations were potent factors in the formation of incendiary opinions. In every speech she advocated force and violence. She would have been denied admission to any other country than England as an undesirable alien.

Another woman anarchist, Emma Goldman, was, to my mind, directly responsible for inspiring the anarchist

can unhesitatingly vouch for the fact that anarchists are 99 per cent. aliens. And in nearly every case these alien anarchists are criminals from foreign prisons.

Influencing the Young. Amongst the younger and more impressionable listeners, the foreign anarchists visiting England produce some powerful, although seldom lasting, effects. In the years 1890 to 1898 there might have been seen at anarchist meetings in London and Manchester not a few attractive and thoughtful young lads and girls ready to throw bombs or die for their newly learnt gospel of anarchism. It would be



JOHN TURNER, WHO FOUGHT THE IMMIGRATION LAW AGAINST ANARCHISTS AND LOST HIS CASE.

crucial to give the names of those young people to-day. I know the history of each of them, and in not a single case can you find those youthful enthusiasts in the anarchist groups of to-day. Some of the girls are married to respectable merchants. One of the promising lads is a well-known stage manager.

The alien anarchists in England to-day are more numerous than ever before. Their newspapers, in German, French, Italian, and Russian, are circulated in all the large cities of the kingdom. Their growth here is the consequence of many years' displacement of England as the dumping ground of undesirables and a refuge for anarchist outcasts.

During my twenty-seven years' experience I have had many opportunities of investigating anarchist literature, and I have traced very great quantities of it to its sources. In 1894 I found tons of anarchist literature being printed in England, some of it in Italian, some prepared solely for use in France to stir up "la guerre sociale" for the commission of "Actes de Justice ou de vengeance."

Responsible for Many Outrages.

The year referred to was the year when President Carnot was assassinated. The same year saw the anarchist outrage at the Cafe Terminus, when two men were killed. Besides the bomb throwing at the Restaurant Very and other French anarchist outrages, the same year saw also assassinations and bomb outrages in Italy, Austria, and Spain. Thirty alien anarchists arrived here in one batch that year, and I was kept busy, not only watching these people as anarchists, but also because they were invariably ready to turn their hands to burglary or any other lawlessness.

NATIVES OF SAMOA.

AMERICAN CLOTHES CAUSE CONSUMPTION AND OTHER DISEASES

Imagine Sickness Caused by Internal Devils.—Heroic Methods of Treatment.

The natives of Samoa, says Surgeon Spear of the navy, in a recent report, are beginning to wear white men's clothes, much to the detriment of their health. The climate is essentially a wet one. In former times a native would rub a little coconut oil on his skin and go out into the rain, and when he reached shelter there was nothing to dry but his 'lava-lava' or breech-cloth. The same native now goes out in the rain, his modern clothes soon become wet and, before he realizes it, he is soon chilled through; for the rain in Samoa is always from 6 degrees to 10 degrees colder than the atmosphere. Pulmonary affections, such as pneumonia, bronchitis and tuberculosis, naturally follow.

The Samoans are very superstitious, and when taken sick they imagine devils are inside them. Almost every old woman and man has a sure cure for driving out these devils. This is accomplished by 'lomi-lomi' and external applications of various decorations made from leaves. If a cure results, the devils have been driven out; if, on the other hand, death follows, the devils are victorious.

The traders sell the natives a patent pain killer which can be used internally as medicine and externally as a liniment. This medicine is very highly thought of, and the natives will tell you they have great confidence in it; sometimes they name their children after it. A sick Samoan thinks that he must walk when sick, his theory being that he must move about to regain strength. If he cannot walk he will bury himself under the clothes, and it is wonderful sometimes how they obtain air enough to breathe.

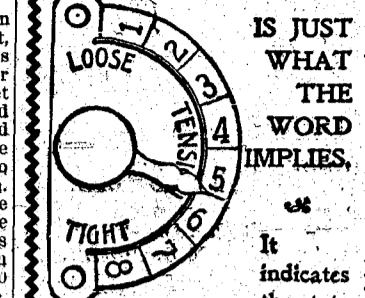
The usual treatment instituted in a case of pneumonia by the natives is as follows: The man sits up at night continually; he is stuffed with all kinds of food and decorations to drive out the devils, the number of devils being estimated by the amount of pain. If much pleurisy exists there are at least eight devils in the chest, and it requires energetic treatment to drive them out. The man gets up, walks about as long as he can, and when he can no longer walk he lies down and his head is covered up carefully, so as to exclude all fresh air. If the man survives the ordeal his attendants consider themselves experts in treating that particular disease.

PEAT AS LOCOMOTIVE FUEL.

Successful Tests of It in New England—Great Stores of It in Maine. Peat is abundantly stored in the Maine bogs. Androscoggin county is claimed to have peat to supply all Maine with fuel for a dozen generations. A number of experiments have recently been made by the Boston and Maine railroad in the use of peat fuel. The company had its attention called to the value of peat as a steaming agency some weeks ago, and upon representation that if properly prepared it was equal to bituminous coal, was induced to test its qualities. These were eminently satisfying and a carload of the material has been delivered for further experiment. The source of supply is in the town of Lewington, Mass., and it is said that this single deposit would furnish enough fuel for all the railroads entering Boston for 250 years.

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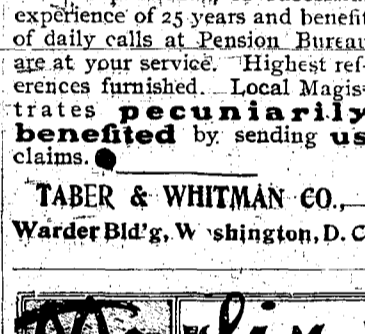
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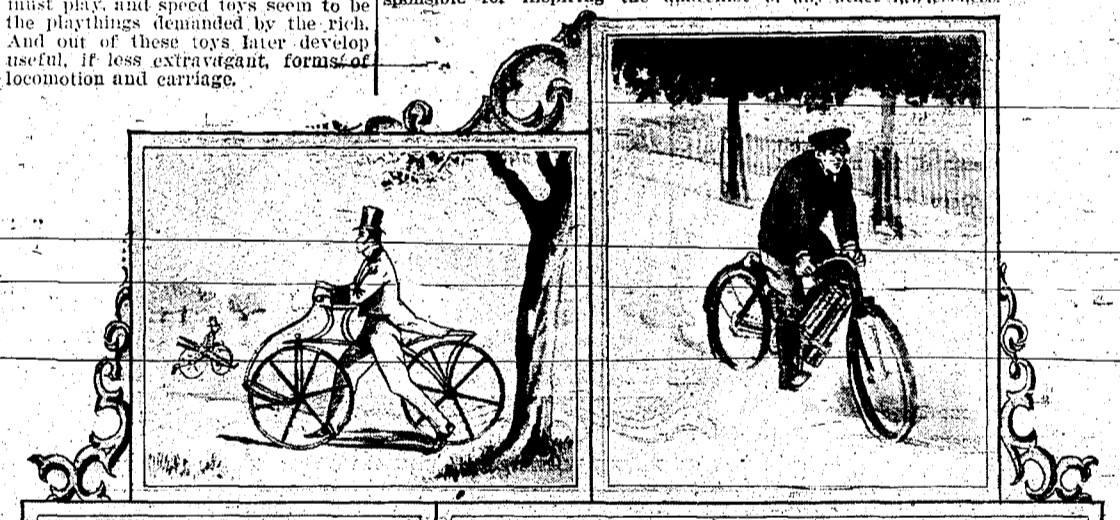
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Courtesy Munsey's Magazine.
THE OLD VELOCIPED—THE HIGH BICYCLE—THE MOTOR CYCLE AND THE OLD STEAM CARRIAGE.

Was It in Kansas or Missouri?

The far-sighted engineer, in rounding the curve, found that his train was approaching what was apparently a huge boulder. He reversed his engine and fortunately stopped the train several yards short of the obstruction. It proved to be an ear of corn of the new crop.

John Farnor, the Chicago banker, will build, next his Chicago residence, a garden which will contain a hanging garden, a sunken garden, a Roman outdoor bath and a rivulet that will wind among the shrubbery and statues.

President Loubet of France, his wife and daughter are taking "the barefoot cure." Going barefoot is recommended as a remedy for nervousness.

Behl, Czolgosz, who killed President McKinley. And yet that woman was permitted to make England her home, at a time when she would have been lynched in America.

Needs International Action. I speak from intimate and extensive knowledge when I say that the anarchist asylum phase of the alien question is a vital one. I am inclined to believe, although it is not quite clear, that it will be possible under the present Alien Bill to refuse asylum to anarchists who have committed political crimes in other countries. But, in my opinion, it is necessary to go much further than this. In most countries, including England, practically all anarchists are perfectly well known to the police. The mere possession of anarchist opinions should be sufficient reason for refusing to permit such aliens to land in England. To meet the case of alien anarchists already in the country, I would add further penalties.

In 1898 an international congress of anarchists was held in London. There was no other country in the world where such a congress could have been held. It was attended by representatives of almost every civilized country. Whenever an anarchist gets into difficulties at home, he freely enters here.

Many Cowards in the Ranks. I can recall numerous instances of arm-chair anarchists, comfortably and cosily ensconced in the study, or speaking from a safe platform, inspiring more ignorant and less cowardly tools to commit deeds of violence. These men should, I think, receive exemplary punishment. But this only touches on the fringe of the question. The treatment of anarchists requires international agreement; anarchism should be rooted out by striking it whenever it shows its hideous head. It is only fair to Englishmen to bear in mind that, speaking from a close study of anarchism in this country, I

A Tale of Louisiana

BY D'ERF MAILLW

During the great Civil War the Union soldiers encountered many instances of loyal devotion to the old flag in the South. One particular instance, I recall, of loyalty to the Union on the part of a Southerner, and a Jew, where a tragedy might readily have been enacted. At the time I was Judge Advocate of a military commission, organized in New Orleans during the last year of the war.

A Jew was brought before us, upon the charge of having furnished aid and comfort to the Confederacy. Proofs of his guilt appeared quite conclusive. He had been captured within the enemy's lines, opposite Baton Rouge, and upon his person was found a paper containing a very complete list of articles, including revolvers, ammunition, quinine, etc. He had agreed to deliver these the following evening to the Confederate captain, with whom he appeared to be arguing when our boys captured the squad. I have forgotten the stated compensation, but it was very large, the amount to be paid for each article being listed at figures far beyond even war prices.

The Jew could speak but little English, and his attorney, who had been a colonel in a Western volunteer regiment, and was permitted by courtesy to act in the prisoner's behalf, antagonized, from the first, Colonel Buchanan, the president of the commission. The latter was a Regular Army officer of the old school, a martinet, red-tape West Pointer, who still maintained that McClellan was the best of all our Generals, and that Grant, Sherman and Sheridan were Generals simply by good luck, and without special military requirements. The Articles of War and military rules and regulations were to him as sacred as Holy

taunted him about his "Yankee friends," to the effect that "hanging was better than helping Rebels." The President appeared to consider all this side testimony as wholly irrelevant and useless; apparently his own mind was fully made up as to the prisoner's guilt, although there appeared to me room for very grave doubt. The placid and almost contented look of the old Hebrew, and his unconcern when captured with such a damning paper in his possession, compelled in me a belief that he was not entirely guilty, or at least that the whole truth had not yet been known, and that there must be some extenuating circumstances.

In my position as Judge Advocate, I endeavored to bring out these points, and worded my questions accordingly. But Colonel Buchanan was supreme over any court where he presided, and no question was ever permitted to be asked that he did not fully sanction and often change to suit his own views. He tried to be just, yet he was extremely arbitrary and opinionated, and I feared he had already prejudged the case.

After a consultation with his client, the lawyer said he would like to have the Rebel Captain who commanded the captured squad summoned.

"What do you propose to prove by him?" thundered the Colonel. "He is a Rebel, taken in arms against the Government; I doubt if I ought to permit his testimony to have any weight before this Commission."

The lawyer, however, insisted that he was a very important witness, and though refusing to reveal his line of defense, demanded that he be produced, and threatened, if his request was refused, to lay the whole matter

"Do you recognize this paper with the list of articles, which he agrees, over his own signature, to deliver to you, and in which you are described as belonging to the Rebel army?"

"I should reckon I did. Didn't I write it and put it in every blessed article I thought was Rebel, as you call us, could get and make use of?"

"Look at Colonel Buchanan and say a pallor slowly creeping over his face."

"Do you mean to say, sir," he asked, "that this prisoner did not voluntarily meet you people, and of his own free will agree to sell and deliver the articles mentioned in that paper?"

"Please restrain your merriment and answer my question; remember this is a court room, and not a theatre."

"Beg pardon, Colonel, but if you'd seen how the old sinner trembled when I shoved my six-shooter under his nose and told him I'd blow out his brains if he didn't sign it, you'd not laugh too. The six-shooter hadn't any charge, but he didn't know that. You see, the way we got hold of him was this: Some of our boys live in Baton Rouge, and they know the old fellow has always been considered a bigger Yankee than old Greeley himself. When we saw him inside our lines, near the Ferry, where we learned he had been to visit some sick relative, we made up our minds we'd get a pretty good thing. We know he was a rich old cock, and that his store carried one of the biggest stocks of goods outside of Orleans. I decided that I could scare him into signing most anything, but it was tough work. I thought at one time I'd really have to load up and give him a dash round to make him sure up. Then just as he had signed the paper you Yanks swooped down upon us."

"Do you mean to say, on your oath—on your oath—sir," said the Colonel imperiously, "that the prisoner did not send word to you that he would meet you at that Ferry and furnish you certain information and contraband articles for certain sums of money?"

The young Confederate jumped up, and balancing himself on his foot, cried out, with the most intense scorn: "And you call this a Yankee court of justice! Couldn't any of you take trouble enough to find out what kind of a man you were trying? Why, any child in Baton Rouge could have told you who old Jew Isaacs was, and twice he's had a rope round his neck and been nearly choked into Kingdom Come by our boys because he wouldn't tell where you'uns were camped—and all the old fellow would say was, 'Hang away.' Couldn't you find out, through some of your smart witnesses, that my own captive was due to the plucky old devil, who was brave enough and loyal enough to you Yanks to send word to your Captain by his little son when and where he had agreed to meet us, in spite of my oath to him that I would shoot him down like a dog if he breathed a word to any one? And the indignant Southerner sank down in his chair, wiping the perspiration from his face.

That the dramatic part of this startling denouement was partly arranged by the lawyer has always been my conviction. He knew from the first that he had a sure case and he had been greatly nettled by the sharp words and rulings of President Buchanan. At any rate, the effect was all that he could have wished. Never before, in his long military career, had the old Colonel's pride received such a blow. His boast had been that he had presided over more than fifty court-martials and had seldom had his findings disapproved, as he claimed to know all there was to know about military law.

The room was cleared and the Colonel, after a few words of explanation, added, "Of course, the case will be dismissed at once and the prisoner released. I desire to confess to you gentlemen that for my part I fear I have allowed my prejudices to influence my judgment, and that I have been neeper than ever before in all my military life committing a very grave and serious error. We are none of us too old to learn."

After adjourning the court, the noble old man went into the adjoining room, shook hands most heartily and courteously with the lawyer, the Confederate Captain and the old Jew, and said that none of them could be more pleased than he that any suspicions he may have had were found to be false.

As I was arranging my papers, some one touched me on the shoulder, and looking around I encountered Isaacs' swarthy countenance. He said, in his broken English: "I see you are a Mason." Answering in the affirmative, and learning that he was one, I asked why he had not made himself known before. "Oh, no," he said, "not while I was under charges, but now I am very glad to know you as one. I want you to bring some of your army friends and dine with me next Sunday," handing me his card. I accepted his invitation and had an experience for the first time of dining in the family of a wealthy Jew.

He had invited a number of his friends, and the board was presided over by his only daughter, the most lovely Jewess I had ever seen. She was tall and graceful, and with a clear, olive complexion, through which shined the glow of fervent health, and she looked at me with eyes which, even out of the dim haze of years, I can see distinctly to-day, deep wells of melting brown, modestly shaded by long silky lashes.

As I was presented she came bravely forward, a charming blush diffusing its tint on her cheeks, and taking both my hands in her own two little soft ones, she said, in the purest English: "Captain, how can I thank you for your great kindness to my dear old father? Indeed, I shall always wish you joy and happiness."

formed me that he desired to repay me in some way for what he claimed to be my great service to him during his trial. I assured him that I had done nothing for him that the case did not fully warrant, but he insisted that I had for several of my protests he might have been condemned without a hearing. I explained to him that that was simply the duty of any Judge Advocate; but he said that Jews were never ungrateful and made me a point blank offer, that if I would resign my commission and start a store in Mobile, which had then just come into the possession of the Union forces, he would stock it with ten or even twenty thousand dollars' worth of goods, give me the entire charge and make me an equal partner.

As I mused over the old Madeira, visions arose before me of a prosperous business and also frequent calls to Baton Rouge to consult with Mr. Isaacs, when I doubted not I would be a welcome visitor at his and his daughter's home, and I all but accepted the offer.

But ere the evening was spent, the spirit of war drove sentiment from my thoughts. An orderly brought the news of another fierce guerrilla raid upon the Bayou Teche, and making a hasty adieu, thanking the old gentleman for his generous offer and bending over his lovely daughter's hand, I galloped back to my command and was soon again in the saddle on a four days' ride.

A DIFFERENCE IN THE SEXES.

Sentiment Not Highly Developed in Men—Prosaic and Unromantic. Women never can get up to the level of romantic sentiment displayed by the average man.

It takes a woman to board up every scrap of the writing of a beloved hand, and lock it away in a desk with white ribbon around it.

The most cursory note he has scribbled in pencil is safely treasured up, not because it breathed unusual or fervid sentiments, but because indited in that hand.

Twenty-five years after, she can still regard with tender interest the flower he gave her on such and such a day, which she wore in her bosom until it died, and then tucked religiously into a book. A bit of gown she wore when she first saw him, the book they read together, the first "photo" he gave her—all these things have a mighty and undying interest for woman, who is by nature more sentimental than man.

The best man in the world often has a singular lack of romance of this sort in his make-up. When the past is over he forgets it. A rose that has served its purpose in his buttonhole, worn on whatever momentous occasion, is eschewed by him to be more fit for the waste basket than the bureau drawer. He has been known to crumple her billet-doux before his lady's eyes and smilingly toss it to the four winds; and he would be puzzled to understand why that lightsome disregard of his should send a little chill to her heart.

No, men are not by nature sentimental animals. They can love without cumbering themselves with endless effects belonging to the object of their affections. And far be it to say that theirs is not the wiser method of the two. It simplifies life and is least likely to precipitate future embarrassments.

LUCKY STEERAGE MOTHER.

Child Born Aboard Ship Presented with Wardrobe and Twenty-five Dollars.

A few weeks ago the European steamer Graf Waldersee came limping into New York Harbor after having encountered, according to statements of the steamer officials and crew, one of the worst storms ever encountered on the Atlantic. But notwithstanding the rough voyage, there was a little incident on shipboard which attracted as much attention as the storm. On the second day out just before the storm broke there was born to one of the steerage passengers a son, who was appropriately named Herman Waldersee Gales, and the cabin passengers gave him a wardrobe, besides raising \$25 for his mother.



THE TYPICAL AMERICAN MOTHER PAINTING BY MAUD STEMM.

Notwithstanding the fact that 1,932,000 steerage passengers embarked for New York from European ports during the past three years, according to figures compiled by the Immigration authorities, it is a remarkable fact that only 110 babies have been born in the steerage during that time. This number does not include the recent arrival on the Waldersee.

Yet there was an early precedent for such births, for, according to history, the first English child born in the hulls of New England was Ferragino White, who first saw light of day on the Mayflower in Cape Cod Harbor.



THE PAPER WILL HANG YOU HIGHER THAN HAMAN.

Writ, and like a Roman Senator, he would have stonically passed sentence upon his own son had he been found guilty of breaking the least of them. Treason in its mildest form was most odious to him, and that any officer should stoop to enrich himself a penny's worth by trade in Government property was cause for the severest punishment and everlasting disgrace. The ex-Colonel of Volunteers, with his breezy Western style and his disregard of red tape and formality, injured his client's cause from the first, and several times Colonel Buchanan threatened to forbid his presence before the Commission. The testimony at first was very strong against the prisoner. The captain commanding the Union squad swore clearly and without challenge to all the details. Word had been brought to him by an unknown boy that a lot of Rebels had been seen several times near the Ferry, opposite Baton Rouge, and would be there again, particularly the evening in question. Obtaining permission from the General commanding, the Captain took part of his company, crossed over, concealed himself and men near the Ferry and witnessed the interview between the Confederate Captain and this Jew. He was not close enough to hear the conversation, but he observed the Jew was not surprised to meet the Rebels, and shortly after they met he saw him hand the Captain a paper. Meanwhile, his men had cautiously closed in on the enemy, and after a slight resistance captured the entire party. It was true, the Captain added, that he knocked the Rebel Captain's revolver from his hand just as he was about to shoot the Jew, but neither of them would state whether there was any quarrel, or if so, the cause. The Jew seemed surprised to be treated as a prisoner, and when the paper was found upon him, and some of the boys wanted to hang him without trial, he looked bewildered and dazed. He attempted, two or three times, to make some sort of explanation, but seemed so free and unconcerned about the whole matter, and tried to be so confidential, that the Captain, too, at last got angry, and told him that if he didn't hold his tongue no great effort would be made to restrain the boys from carrying out their threat. The Sergeant and two of the men testified in much the same way. The Sergeant added that when he said to the Jew, "Why, you gray-headed old sinner, don't you know that that paper we found on you will hang you higher than Haman," the Jew merely shrugged his shoulders and said something to the Rebel Captain, who had

before General Banks, commanding the Department. The Colonel flared up in an instant.

"I want you to understand, sir," he said, "that not even the President of the United States can compel me to summon a witness if I think it unnecessary. I have sworn, as have the other members of this Commission, to do my whole duty without fear or favor."

After a few moments of painful silence, possibly seeing from our disgusted looks that we were becoming impatient with his arbitrary manner, he said, "But I do not want to be unfair in this matter."

"I ventured to say, 'Mr. President, might it not be advisable to summon this witness, and if it is shown that he has no material knowledge, to then refuse to hear him further?'"

Utterly ignoring me, he asked the lawyer how soon he could produce the witness.

"A half hour after you issue the summons," was the reply.

"The court stands adjourned till the usual hour to-morrow, Captain," to me, "prepare the necessary summons."

"Sir," to the lawyer, "if your witness is not here promptly when the court meets I shall not wait a moment. Too much time has been wasted already."

As the lawyer passed me when leaving the room he gave me a sly dig, and with a solemn wink whispered, "My inning's to-morrow."

Promptly when called the following morning, the Rebel Captain appeared. He was a laughing, bright-eyed young fellow of about 23, using crutches as a result of the loss of his right leg. Colonel Buchanan was impressively polite, and told him not to attempt to stand while the oath was administered. It was evident from the first that our Rebel had no fear of Yankee Colonels or Yankee courts. He called out "Howdy" to the different members, and told our dignified President that he was jolly glad to see him, but would prefer to change places with him, and added, "What in the world are you trying to do with old Uncle Isaacs?"

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MACARONI OR DURUM WHEATS

Work of the United States Department of Agriculture.

GUY ELLIOTT MITCHELL.

The efforts of the Department of Agriculture not only contemplate the introduction into the United States of improved plants and crops from foreign countries to take the place of those which American farmers are already growing, and the breeding up and bettering of those which we now have; but also the introduction of plants onto great areas of country now thought to be unfit for farming.

Encroachment is constantly being made upon the waste places of the land; the semi-desert and the low places, by the introduction of crops which, through long years and centuries of acclimatization in similar regions of the Old World, have become either drought or water resistant.

A striking example of this sort of work, which has already proved a high success, is the introduction of the macaroni wheat plant, or, as it is more properly called, durum wheat.

To Establish Macaroni Factories.

It was Secretary Wilson's idea at first to introduce the culture of this

Durum Wheat.

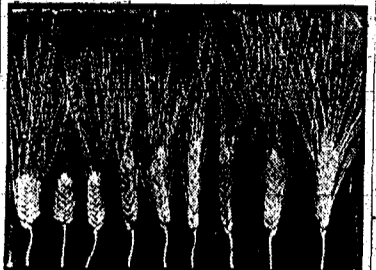
Bluestem Wheat.

most all of the cases the decision was given in favor of the bread made from durum wheat flour.

Then began the planting of this wheat on a great scale by the farmers of the Northwest all along the western edge of the wheat belt, where it yielded twenty-five, fifty and even seventy-five per cent better than blue stem or the other standard wheats.

Opposed by the Millers.

But now came a check. It was difficult to grind this wheat, and the gr-



VARIOUS KINDS OF DURUM WHEAT.

ers found arrayed against them. The whole combination of Northwestern millers, who said that the wheat was poor, made only inferior flour and would not make edible bread. But the farmers had the Department of Agriculture back of them, and Mr. Wilson had his own conviction about durum wheat and Northwestern millers, and moreover, he had the courage to back them up. The trouble with the millers was that with the milling apparatus which they used for grinding ordinary No. 1 Red, they could not grind the harder durum, and so they forced the price of wheat down in the market and threatened to have Secretary Wilson removed unless he stopped advising farmers to grow durum wheat. The Secretary, it seems, held his job, and the farmers had faith in him and continued planting durum wheat to the extent of several million additional acres each succeeding year.

Forced the Millers to Terms.

"I am thinking the millers will come around to grinding durum wheat," he

of the Western desert and semi-desert land was suitable for such dry crops as durum wheat—for this wheat will make a big crop on only ten inches of rainfall—and he said, as quick as a flash:

All American Acres of Some Use.

"Why, we have no useless American acres. We shall make them all productive. We have agricultural explorers in every far corner of the world, and they are finding crops which have become so acclimated to dry conditions, similar to our own in the West, that

Swedish Oats. Black Finnish.



TWO NEW OATS INTRODUCED BY THE DEPARTMENT.

we shall in time have plants thriving upon all of our so-called arid lands."

And talks with the various explorers and travelers of the Department shows that the Secretary's statement is founded upon concrete facts. Already from distant and little-known quarters of the globe, and especially from the vast dry regions of Central Asia—the "Cradle of the World"—where the practice of agriculture reaches far back from history into dim traditional past, have been brought forth some of the most remarkable of desert plants, which are found to require but incredibly small amounts of moisture to produce luxuriant yields.

Opens Vast New Grain Belt.

But to return to durum wheat. Mark A. Carleton, to whom Secretary Wilson sent me for "details," said this: "The Durum Wheat Belt extends on an average the width of the United States. It includes a very large fraction of a million square miles. This remarkable wheat will grow with ten inches of rainfall and yield fifteen bushels to the acre, where ordinary



NEW ALGERIAN BARLEY IN TEXAS MADE 74 BUSHELS TO THE ACRE AGAINST 25 BUSHELS OF ORDINARY BARLEY PLANTED ALONGSIDE.

TRIED PLAYING HOBBO.

EXPERIMENTER FOUND THAT THE REAL HOBBO HAS SOURED THE SOULS OF HUMANITY.

Connecticut Man Thought It an Easy Matter to Travel Penniless from New York to Torrington Now Realizes His Mistake.

A prosperous Connecticut man has made what he believes to be a fair test of the charity of the world, and has found it wanting. More, he has lost faith in his friends, and is absolutely convinced that clothes do make the man, no matter what schools may teach or teachers preach.

William A. Gleason is his name. He was a delegate to the National Temperance Convention at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and stopping over in New York on his way home, he decided to play "hobbo" for the remainder of the journey, and started out without money and dressed like a tramp.

He Had Theories.

He argued that the world is charitable. He believed that car conductors would take pity on his plight and give him "lifts"; that farmers would allow the homeless one to sleep in their barns and that kind-hearted housewives would feed the hungry after the manner of the Good Samaritan. Now he knows better.

The first conductor he told his hard luck tale to would have thrown him off the car if he hadn't jumped. The first night out he was "turned down" by half a dozen farmers and slept hungry next to a fence. Housewives called to their dogs when he approached, and one woman—charitable soul—made him saw wood for two hours for one meal.

Friends as Bad as the Rest.

Matters got so bad at last that Gleason went out of his way to visit some of his friends who had boasted of their charity. He was sure of a warm welcome, even though they wouldn't recognize him. He found his friends were no more charitable than the rest of the world, and without exception he got from them the cold shoulder, and not cold pork shoulder either.

A postmistress scowled at him when he wrote three postal cards in the post office, because he was disreputable looking.

Even the Dog Misunderstood.

Even a dog that he met troubled his soul and made him waste half an hour mending his trousers. In all his journey he met but one person who was kind to him, and this was a waitress in a cheap Bridgeport restaurant, who read him a lecture on the error of his ways.

Mr. Gleason says he is glad he made the trip, but he doesn't want to try it again. The charity of the world, he has found, is not what it is cracked up to be.

IMPORTANT AFFAIRS.

In at the Finish.

York Springs (Pa.) Comet: We always thought our town was finished, but we see that E. P. Brenizer is preparing to build a new barn.

Movement in Cereals.

Cheyenne (Wyo.) Sun: I. B. Corn of Rice, has announced his intentions of moving to Wheatland.

What Are the Other Things.

Lebanon (Penn.) Banner: Messrs. Joe and Avery Granish have been running a very successful bachelors' ball in Spring street. They have company most every night and delightfully entertain them with music, cards, and other things.

Great Minnesota Tournament.

Mallard (Minn.) Call: Bessie Patton and Rog Bovee were out boat riding. Blanche Bovee and Ralph Stevens were out bicycle riding. Ollie Chapman was out buggy riding last week.

A FEW AFTERTHOUGHTS.

"The dollar is less potent than formerly," according to Governor Folk of Missouri. Mr. Folk has probably been trying to buy a beefsteak.

A writer in the Century Magazine inquires: "When do birds moult?" And the Washington Post hastens to reply that it is at about the time of the year that they lose their feathers.

It is said that each army recruit costs Uncle Sam, all told, \$1,000. Missouri legislature figure.

It should be suggested that if John D. Rockefeller will fit up a laboratory for scientific research in mosquito extermination, and provide all the kerosene needed for experiments, a great deal will be forgiven.

London crowds have been gazing at the display of models of the Japanese fleet, contributed by the makers of these ships that were constructed in England. A working model of the Russian navy might be displayed by junk dealers.

When the Mikado served up iced whale at his banquet given to Secretary Taft, he undoubtedly had in mind providing something in the Secretary's own class.

The Chicago man who was robbed by footpads in Berlin must have felt at home.

A young hippopotamus is on sale in New York for \$20,000. If taken this month, immediate advantage should be taken of this offer, before the fall advance in prices.

Senator Burton is charged with Nepotism. Most people spell it with two syllables.

Reflections of a Bachelor.

From the New York Press. It hurts a girl awfully to get snubbed through her open-work stockings.

A great deal of money can be made by not having a private vegetable garden (How about the week-old vegetables you otherwise eat?)

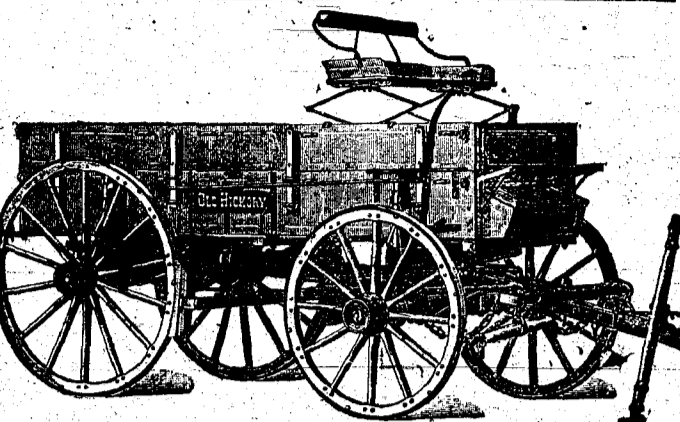
With a good many people, having a "pull" consists in getting for \$4 something worth \$2.

A girl has an awfully appealing way of acting in a hammock as though she would fall out unless you held her in.

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Every Variety of Standard Fruit

Thoroughly tested Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries and Trees
Ornamental, Small Fruit Plants, Shrubs,
Vines and Roses.

THE EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY

A SPECIALTY OF

FLOWERING PLANTS AND SHRUBS

Cut Flowers and Floral Designs. Also Vegetable Plants shipped by express. Catalogue and Price List Free. Mail orders have prompt attention.

MISSOULA NURSERY CO.

MISSOULA, MONTANA.

DURUM WHEAT NOT INJURED BY RUST ORDINARY WHEAT PRACTICALLY DESTROYED.

wheat for supplying macaroni and the concurrent establishment of a new American manufacturing industry. This feature has been a success, but macaroni, however, is not a staple food among Americans as it is in Italy, and no very great things were expected. Nevertheless, Mr. Mark Carleton, a cereal expert, was sent abroad into Russia and Turkestan to get seeds of durum wheats, and these he brought back some years ago, and the Department distributed them for trial in different parts of the country. They grew well, so well, in fact, and under such dry conditions where other wheat would not yield profitably that it was considered a shame that this splendid looking, large-grained wheat, which is moreover, rust proof, could not be made into bread. It is an unusually hard and close mated wheat, and it was supposed to be good for only macaroni and vermicelli.

Useless, Said the Croakers.

But the Department of Agriculture is nothing if not progressive, and the cerealist experts began to investigate whether it might not possibly be some good as a bread maker. Dozens of experiments were made in bread making and baking—a line, you may say, somewhat out of the beaten pathway of an agricultural department—and finally it was announced by Mr. Carleton that splendid bread could be baked from this durum wheat flour—light, nutritious and sweet as a nut. A hundred loaves were baked for the Department by a Washington bakery from the durum wheat flour and a hundred other loaves from regular Minnesota flour, and then samples were sent out to a hundred different judges to determine which was the best bread. In al-

said. "The farmers of the United States will grow it because it is a splendid crop for them, throughout a very wide belt, and I guess the millers will rather have to grind it." Moreover, he intimated that the millers were at liberty to go right ahead and hire him.

Year before last some six million bushels of this durum or macaroni wheat was grown; last year the crop had increased to about eleven million bushels and the present crop is estimated by Mr. Carleton at from twenty to twenty-five million bushels.

But the industry has but barely started. In connection with this subject I asked Mr. Wilson last spring how much

wheat is an absolute failure. This is about two bushels more than the average wheat yield for the United States. "There are many other crops with as great possibilities which thrive on but slight moisture, including splendid forage plants. I might mention Kaffir corn, the sorghums, millets and bromegrass, as well as new kinds of oats and barleys of wonderful drought-resisting powers, the emmer or speltz and a long line of others.

Plenty of Food for the World.

"We are constantly finding new grains and forage plants in the Caucasus, in Algeria, in Turkestan and other dry countries which will bring under cultivation amazing areas of now waste lands."

In the face of this, what does the prediction a few years ago, of Sir William Crookes, of England, look like, to the effect that the agricultural lands of the earth had practically reached their producing limit in grain production, and who foresaw within a short time an increasing population crying unavailingly for bread?

Fish Cannot Live in Pure Water.

By use of their gills fishes breathe the air dissolved in water. Transferred to water from which the air has been artificially driven out, or in which the air absorbed by them is not replaced, they are soon suffocated. They require aerated water to maintain life and they take it in constantly through their mouths, retaining the air and expelling the water through their gills. Should the water in a lake be completely cut off from contact with the air long enough for the fish to exhaust the supply of air, they would die. It would take a severe and long continued freeze to accomplish this, but it might happen, and doubtless has frequently happened, in a small body of water.

Unique Fishing.

Up in Wisconsin there is a disciple of Isaac Walton who has a unique way of propelling his boat and fishing at the same time. Fitted up at the stern of the boat there is a paddle wheel something on the same style as those used on the Mississippi river steamers. From this there is run gearing and a chain to a crank in the center of the boat. This the old man turns with one hand while with the other hand he is able to attend to his fishing lines.

A Toast.

"Here's to you old pal!
May you live a thousand years
Just to keep things lively
In this vale of tears.
And may I live a thousand years
Just short one day,
For I wouldn't like to stay here
When you are gone away."



MILLIONS FOR DE-FENCE

Briefs of the Week

"A Millionaire Tramp," tonight.
"The Holy City" next Thursday evening.

"A Millionaire Tramp" tonight.—A few good seats on first floor at 35c.
Grand Traverse Soldier's and Hallors' Ass'n at Boyne City Sept. 17, 18, 19.

Dr. J. W. Stover, the optician, will be at the Lakeside next Monday and Tuesday.

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

Gus Muma and bride arrive from Rose City latter part of this week, for a visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Muma.

Sec'y LeRoy Sherman was at Cadillac Friday making arrangements with the horsemen there to have their race-horses here for the fair.

There will be Episcopal Church Services in the Church on Sunday (tomorrow) both morning and evening, at the regular hours. A cordial invitation to all.

A play which deserves to be well received upon its presentation at the Loveday Opera House tonight is "A Millionaire Tramp." The company is said to be giving a general good show.

J. J. Votruba has leased his store building to Supernaw Bros. who will occupy same at once with their Farm Implements, Buggies, Etc., giving them more room at their warehouse to handle produce.

East Jordan Base Ball Team trimmed up Charlevoix to the tune of 18 to 4 Wednesday afternoon on the local grounds. This was due probably from the fact that the Charlevoix bunch got gay last week at that place and beat our boys about 6 to 3.

John Monroe erected two small docks last week on the South Arm of Rine Lake. One was for the new Summer Resort grounds near Monroe Creek and the other this side of Holy Island, the latter being constructed by a number of farmers of that locality.

The Lakeside Hotel changed hands this week, Mrs. M. A. McHale selling the property to Mrs. Esther Newson. Mrs. Newson will move from her present location, The Exchange, first of the week and conduct a first class hotel in the new location. She intends to rent the "Exchange," probably to Mrs. M. Hart.

The Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church is to be held in a few weeks and the members of the church here as well as the congregation are planning to have the pastor, Rev. George Allan, returned to this charge another year. The preaching of the reverend gentleman has struck a popular chord as is evidenced by the large congregations which greet him every Sabbath even during these hot summer days. Men who were never known to attend church before are now seen in the congregation each week. The Reverend Allan is a power for good in our community and we sincerely trust the Conference will see fit to return him to us another year.
Light and Heavy Harness.
—Stroebel Bros.

Gasoline and Oil Stoves at a Bargain.—Stroebel Bros.

Miss Edith Ramsey is the new relief girl on telephone central.

Atty E. N. Clink and Roy Sherman were Boyne Falls visitors, Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Mack are entertaining Miss Lila Sandall of Au Sable.

Harold Kenyon is here from Detroit to spend the summer with his father F. A.

Empey Brothers offer their entire stock of Baby Cabs and Go Carts at cost.

Miss Madge Nicholas is entertaining her friends, Misses Osgood and Shaughey.

Miss Ethel McRae has been quite ill the past week, at the home of her sister, Mrs. John Boosinger.

Misses Emma and Clara Scheffels left this week for Grand Rapids where they enter a Catholic school.

Mrs. H. F. Roy and daughter Mrs. E. Gillett, who have been guests of Sturgis friends, returned home this Friday evening.

WANTED:—One Hundred head of Young Stock to EASTURE. Good feed. Good water. No. 1 fences. Almost at your own price.—MAX SCHEFFELS.

The Northern Michigan Beekeeper's Ass'n will hold their annual picnic at Petoskey fore part of September. Ira D. Bartlett of this city is secretary of the organization.

A camping party consisting of Misses Mina Hite, Pearl Crowell, Lydia Cook, Myrtle Howard, Gladys Kenny and Ethel Crowell pitched tents at Tooley's Landing, Thursday and will camp there about a fortnight.

Sandy Dean went trout fishing Sunday. Now Mr. Dean is not a professional fisherman which probably explains why he brought home eight beauties, the largest weighing three pounds.

W. P. Squier was elected vice president of Charlevoix County at the big Maccabee Northern Michigan meeting held at Cadillac last Friday. The next annual meeting will be held at Charlevoix.

Dr. J. W. Stover, the eye specialist of Grand Rapids, is to be in East Jordan next Monday and Tuesday at the Lakeside. The publisher of The Herald has known Dr. Stover for a number of years and can recommend him to those having defective eyesight. His prices are most reasonable.

In reference to "A Warning to Farmers" printed in last week's issue we wish to state that said clover seed was not bought from us and we never sell such quality of seeds. Our practice is the same as that of our predecessors, W. A. Loveday & Co. to buy only the very choicest seeds the market offers. Our friends and patrons may rest assured that we will follow this practice in the future.
—STROEBEL BROS.

Supervisor Jacob Graff and sister, Mrs. Samuel Pearson have been receiving a visit from all their brothers and sisters except one who is at Grand Rapids and unable to come. The party consisted of: G. F. Graff of Chicago, Mrs. Kate McCall of Grand Rapids, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Seydell of Grand Rapids, Mr. and Mrs. W. Weese of Traverse City, and Mr. and Mrs. Wm Lancaster and family of Kalkaska.

Couches all grades and prices found at Whittington's.

Where can you buy Hammocks at cost? Empey Brothers.

Mrs. H. W. Dicken was a Petoskey visitor first of the week.

Miss Florence Rayler of Grand Rapids is here guest of friends.

See Stayer the Eye Specialist at the Lakeside next Monday and Tuesday.

Mrs. Charles Anderson of East Jordan visited Bellaire friends, Tuesday.

Ernest O. Coy leaves next week for Detroit where he expects to fill a position as bookkeeper.—Alden Wave.

Joe Maddeck leaves next week to resume his duties as athletic director of the University of Utah.

The barn of James Bashaw was burned last Saturday together with nine tons of hay and a quantity of farm tools. The loss is quite heavy.

The D. & C. R'y and Str. Hum run a joint excursion Sunday from Fredrick to Charlevoix and Petoskey. The Hum leaves East Jordan at 9:20 a. m., returning leaves Charlevoix at 7:15 Fare to Charlevoix and Petoskey from here, 50 and 75 cents.

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

Pea rakes at W. E. Malpass Hardware Company.

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

Miss Grace Van Kepple of Cadillac is guest in the family of W. E. Malpass.

Miss Edna Dole of Bellaire was guest of Miss Blanche Robertson over Sunday.

Mrs. John Monroe is entertaining her sister, Miss Mae Follett, and friend Miss Margaret McGurk of Batavia, N. Y.

W. A. Stroebel attended the Hardware Men's Convention at Detroit last week and on his way home visited Saginaw and Beaverton friends.

John Kenny is making nice improvements on his Esterly St. home. The front of the grounds are being terraced and the house touched up with the painters brush.

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

Closing out at cost.

At Whittington's

HAMMOCKS.

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.

A Good Banking Connection

wins half the battle of business.

It also lessens the household expense problems of the wife.

Business men and their wives, seeking joint or separate banking connections, can be accommodated by the

State Bank of East Jordan

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

There is no concern north of Grand Rapids that carries the stock of Furniture that Empey Brothers carries. They have a mammoth stock. In about it. It is the only place to buy.

Misses Margaret Kenny, Nellie McNally and Harriett McDougall returned to their home in Chicago first of the week. They were accompanied by Vera Brinkman who enters a school there.

Mrs. E. C. Plank entertained with a Thimble Party Thursday afternoon, Aug. 16th, in honor of her sisters, the Misses Salsburys of New York City. Refreshments were served. The out of town guests were Mrs. J. M. Dekraker of Grand Rapids and Miss Grace Osborne of Petoskey.

Miss Jennie McFarlane is about to embark in the millinery business in East Jordan, locating her parlors in the old Heston home on Second St. She left Friday for Detroit and Grand Rapids to select a Fall and Winter Stock and will have an opening about the middle of September.

Mesdames J. L. Weisman and E. R. Price gave a farewell party in honor of Miss Charles Lewandowsky who goes to Bear Lake to reside. Twenty five Ladies met at Mrs. Weisman's Tuesday evening. An impromptu program was given, refreshments served, and the honored guest presented with a set of orange spoons from her friends.

A good assortment of fruit and vegetables for Saturday.
—E. A. Lewis.

The public from time to time have been imposed upon by various so called "tramp" plays, but the only original and reputable drama of this character is Elmer Walters' "A Millionaire Tramp" which comes to Loveday Opera House this Saturday night. While others have taken his cue and tried to follow his example, he still has maintained his high standard of excellence with this attraction, and the commendable press notices and public approval warrant the assertion that "A Millionaire Tramp" is the best drama portraying the American vagabond.
Kitchen Cabinets best on the market. Whittington has them.

Mrs. John Hertel of Memphis Tenn., and Miss Luella Boosinger of Lansing who have been here guest of relatives, left Tuesday for Lansing.

The M. E. Ladies Aid social at the church Friday evening was well attended. Ice cream and cake were served, followed by a program. The Band favored with two selections. Vocal trio, Mesdames Haire and Bush and Miss Robertson. Recitation, Mrs. W. J. Smith. Vocal solo, Miss Blanche Robertson. Miss Louisa Loveday gave readings. A ladies' quartette, Misses Robertson and Hite, Mesdames Bush and Haire sang "Lead Kindly Light." Mrs. A. J. Sufferer presided at the organ.

Since the publication of the article last week of M. M. Burnham, calling the farmer's attention to Poison CARROT which he found in his meadow, a number of farmers have discovered that they are likewise cursed with the weed. Mr. Burnham was over to Boyne City, Monday, and a farmer near there stopped him on the street and informed him that he saw the article in The Herald and that he also had the pest, it being mixed with the seed which he had purchased at Boyne City. Farmers desiring to see a sample of this weed can do so by calling at this office. The plant is biennial and is not particularly noticeable the first year.

The Monthly Missionary Society met at the Presbyterian church parlors Friday the 10th. Mrs. James Malpass was hostess and the committee on program were Mrs. Frank Greenwood and Mrs. J. A. McKee. Subject for consideration—"Present Day Immigration" and "Chinese and Japanese in the U. S." These were discussed in readings by Mesdames Lorraine and Clark Haire and Miss Mabel Malpass. Music rendered was vocal solo, Miss Agnes Porter accompanied by Miss Mary Porter; Emily Malpass violin; Marlon Malpass, organ, played a medley. Refreshments were served.

Where are you going my pretty maid, I'm going to Moyer's Sir, she said, Can't I do your painting my pretty maid.
Not on your tin-type Sir she said.

Richard Byers back from Big Rapids.

Wm. Ellow has gone to Ackley, Wis. to work.

Go to Malpass Hardware for your Separator Oil.

Mrs. J. M. Dekraker of Grand Rapids is visiting at E. J. Crossman's.

Miss Grace Osborne of Petoskey is guest of her aunt, Mrs. D. C. Loveday.

Mrs. J. A. McKee and children leave Saturday for a week's vacation at Bay View.

Mrs. Junia Pfender and daughter Eloise are here from Brown City guest of Mrs. Wm. Johnson.

Mrs. Fred Severson of Fredonia, Kansas is here guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Glenn.

Mrs. Charles Lewandowsky entertained her brother, James Newson and wife of Charlevoix first of the week.

Rev. Stark B. Beagan of Mackinaw will occupy the Methodist Episcopal pulpit next Sabbath morning and evening.

Mrs. Strauss of Cincinnati, an aged guest at the Inn, (Charlevoix) was literally boiled to death in a bath tub Friday night. She had turned on the water after getting into the tub and was taken with a fainting spell. The faucet she turned was that furnishing hot water and when she was discovered she was literally cooked. She died the next morning.

Mrs. Gustaf Poleson of Ironton left her six year old girl and two year old boy at home Friday, while she went out for the day. The girl started a fire in the stove and some clothing near the pipe up stairs caught fire and started a conflagration. The children knew nothing of the fire until neighbors rushed in, and took them from the house. The building was badly damaged.

Majestic Steel Ranges excel all others.

At Cost—A Few Trunks and Suit Cases.—Stroebel Bros.

Bread and a very large variety of cookies kept on hand.
—E. A. Lewis

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

Have you weakness of any kind—stomach, back, or any part of the body? Don't dose yourself with ordinary medicine. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea is the supreme curative power. 35 cents. Tea or Tablets at Warne's Pharmacy.

Get a 6 cent box of Lax-ets at our store please. We think they are great. Just test these to see how candy-like Laxative Tablets for constipation, sour stomach, biliousness, bad breath, muddy complexion, etc. Risk 5 cents and see.
—Warne's Pharmacy.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.
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, Ohio, 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. 1888.
A. W. GLEASON,
NOTARY PUBLIC.

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

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Lax-ets 5 C Sweet to Eat

A Candy Bowl Laxative.

Gordon & Bennett's Gorgeous Scenic Production of
"THE HOLY CITY"
With a large cast of players and elegant costuming.



Comes to Loveday Opera House next week
Thursday Night, August 23rd.

This Company carries the most complete and finest outfit of scenery ever put out by this successful show firm—everything new this year—every scene a work of art.
Prices 25, 35, 50 and 75 cents.
Seats on sale Monday p. m. at Mack's Jewelry Store.

Ocean Breezes

Are usually enjoyed by the rich, or those who live on the sea coast.

But because you are not in either of these classes is no reason why you should not enjoy cool, delicious breezes in the summer time.

An Electric Fan will furnish you with "cool comfort" on the hottest day, and the cost is less than that of a cheap cigar.

Think it over and if solid comfort is worth a few cents per day to you, phone us and our man will call about it.

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, Canadian Soo, Ontario. We are the originators of "Sanitary Rugs," trademark, from old carpets, all others are imitations. Write for a booklet. We have no agents canvassing. We pay the freight. All work guaranteed.

Petoskey Rug Mfg. Carpet Co., Ltd.
 53-57 Mitchell street. 4811

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 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 Artist.
 When in need of anything in my line call in and see me.
 Third door north of Postoffice.

Moses Lemieux
 Practical Horseshoeing and General Blacksmithing.
 All kinds of wood repair work done promptly.
 Last Shop East end of State.

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

HOLLISTER'S Rocky Mountain Tea Nuggets
 A Easy 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, Sleepless Nights, Headache and Backache. It's Rocky Mountain Tea in tablet form, 33 cents a box. Contains made by Hollister Drug Company, Madison, Wis.
 GOLDEN NUGGETS FOR SALLOW PEOPLE

REVIVO RESTORES VITALITY
 Made a Well Man of Me.
 THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY

produces the above results in 30 days. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men will regain their lost manhood, and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using REVIVO. It quickly and surely restores Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Tendency, Nightly Emissions, Loss of Power, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, and all effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion, which untie one for study, business or marriage. It not only cures but prevents the onset of disease, but is a great nerve tonic and blood builder, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards off insanity and Consumption. Use REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in your pocket. By mail, \$1.00 per package, or six for \$5.00, with a special written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Book and advice free. Address: **ROYAL MEDICINE CO.,** Marine Building, CHICAGO, ILL.

For sale in East Jordan by
C. MADISON, DRUGGIST

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR

DRINK WHEN YOU EAT

TAKE AS MUCH WATER AS YOU WANT WITH YOUR MEALS.

It is Excellent For the Digestion, It is Claimed, as Neither Gastric Juice Nor Pepsin Work Properly Unless Largely Diluted With Water.

How much water should we drink and when should we drink it are questions so simple that at first sight their discussion seems superfluous. One would naturally answer, "Drink all the water you wish when you are thirsty," but authorities say, "Drink more than you wish when you are not thirsty," for they recommend that a gallon or so be drunk between meals, which is more water than we need and the very time the system least demands it. Usually we experience thirst during or directly after eating.

Inasmuch as 87 per cent of the whole body is water, which is, of course, being used up every moment, there is no question that we should drink of this element copiously, but it is a serious question whether we should refrain from water at meals—the time we particularly desire it.

There is a class of persons, ever growing more numerous, that believe that whatever is wrong for the natural and simple they would substitute the artificial and complicated. To drink water while or directly after eating is a natural instinct. Give a dog his dinner, putting a bowl of water near it, and observe that he will first eat all he can and then immediately drink. Wild animals look for a stream after feeding. Cage birds will stop pecking at seed to peck at water. Children have a perpetual thirst, and I have seen babies, that, unlike young Oliver, have refused to eat more when denied water after every few mouthfuls.

It is especially important that babies be given what water they wish and at the time they wish it, which is usually at table. The thinner food is the more easily and thoroughly is it digested; in fact, it cannot be digested until it has been made liquid by the gastric and intestinal juices. Indigestion is caused often by food that has not been sufficiently moistened by the digestive secretions.

There are sound physiological reasons for our craving water with meals. Water is the solvent that constitutes 85 per cent of the gastric juice. Now, when one eats a hearty meal and does not drink, the amount of water in the stomach is not sufficient thoroughly to moisten the great quantity of food, and this makes digestion difficult. On the other hand, when enough water is ingested with the food the latter is well moistened and broken up, the digestible particles being then readily acted on by the gastric juice and afterward absorbed. Again, when the partially digested food (chyme) passes into the intestines it is most important that it be very moist, particularly as water is constantly absorbed from the chyle in the large intestine. Bad cases of constipation are caused by dry chyle remaining in the intestines, where it sets up an inflammation that sometimes proves fatal, dry feces, of course, resisting peristaltic action. The excrement of persons suffering from constipation is always dry and hard and is a potent cause of appendicitis.

The idea that water drinking at meals unduly dilutes the gastric juice is nonsensical, water being not so palatable that one is apt to drink more than his digestive functions require. As a matter of fact water generally facilitates the digestion of albuminous substances. In this connection Dr. A. Jacobi in his work on "Infant Diet," page 67, says:

"In experiments upon digestion of albumen with gastric juice obtained from the stomach of animals it was proved that after a certain time the process began to slacken, but was renewed merely by the addition of water. The gastric juice became saturated with the substance it had dissolved and ceased to act upon what remained until it had been diluted. In the living stomach this dilution is of even greater importance, for it permits of the immediate absorption of the substances soluble in water and which do not require the specific action of the gastric juice." Neither the gastric juice nor pepsin has any true digestive action unless they be largely diluted with water.

It goes without saying that it is not the food that is ingested, but that which is digested, that does good, and this principle holds good with water, which is practically a food. Now, when one resists the perfectly natural desire to drink while eating he may be not thirsty several hours afterward, but he is advised nevertheless to force himself to drink at that time. But if he drinks then, the water, having no food to mix with it, will go through him, as it were—that is, it will do no good.

The importance of water to the human economy may be inferred from the various purposes it subserves. First, it softens and dissolves solid foods, thus facilitating their mastication and digestion; second, it maintains a due bulk of blood and the structures of the body; third, it keeps substances in solution or suspension while moving in the body; fourth, it supplies elements in the body's chemical changes; fifth, it makes easy the elimination of waste material; sixth, it discharges superfluous heat by transpiration through the skin and by emission through other outlets, and, seventh, it supplies in a convenient form heat to or abstracts heat from the body. Some of these functions are performed by water in its liquid state and others in a state of vapor.

Have you indigestion? Try water instead of drugs with your food.—G. Elliot Elliot in New York World.

In Womanly Ailments and Weaknesses

Dr. Shoop's Night Cure Soothes, Heals and Cures while the Patient Sleeps

The best remedy which physicians know for Female Troubles is composed of parts of a certain white lily. To this are added other remedies which are intended to draw out the poisons and heal the inflamed membranes. This soothing antiseptic local application is known by druggists and physicians everywhere as **DR. SHOOP'S NIGHT CURE** because it cures while the patient sleeps and the morning finds the patient free from inflammation, the discharge, abated, the lives of many women are recorded who know your trouble. They suffer, they never know it all this suffering and sickness is necessary. Every woman should be made strong by the vigor and perfect husband and perfect manhood. It is in this ever-increasing number of suffering women that Dr. Shoop's Night Cure will come as a means of real relief. You may know your trouble by the name physicians give it, but remember **DR. SHOOP'S NIGHT CURE** may be relied upon in all cases of ulceration, local pain, irritation, weakness, inflammation, congestion and all irregularities. Ask for **DR. SHOOP'S NIGHT CURE**. Recommended and sold by **WARNE'S PHARMACY.**

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.**

When a woman suffers from depressing weaknesses, she then keenly realizes how worthless she is. Dr. Shoop has brought relief to thousands of such women. He reaches diseases peculiar to women in two direct, specific ways—a local treatment known by druggists everywhere as **DR. SHOOP'S NIGHT CURE**, and a constitutional or internal prescription called **DR. SHOOP'S RESTORATIVE**. **DR. SHOOP'S NIGHT CURE** is applied locally, and at night. It works while you sleep. It reduces inflammation, it stops discharges, it heals, it soothes, it comforts, it cures.

DR. SHOOP'S RESTORATIVE (tablet or liquid form) is a constitutional, nerve tissue tonic. It brings renewed strength, lasting ambition and vigor to weak, lifeless women.

These two remedies, singly, or used together, have an irresistible, positive helpful power. Try them a month and see. Sold by **Warne's Pharmacy.**

CHANCERY ORDER—State of Michigan, Circuit Court in Chancery, Judge George B. Moore, Complainant vs. Melville Moore, Defendant.

Suit pending in Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix in Chancery, at Charlevoix on the 14th day of May, A. D. 1906. In this cause it appearing from affidavit on file that the Defendant, Melville Moore, is a resident of this state, but his present residence is unknown, and that the said Complainant is solicitor in this cause, and in order that the said Defendant, Melville Moore, cause his appearance to be entered here-in, within three months from the date of this order, and in case of his appearance that he cause his answer to the Complainant's Bill of Complaint to be filed, and copy thereof to be served on said Complainant's Solicitor, within twenty days after service on him of a copy of said bill, and notice of this order to that effect, that said bill will be taken as confessed by the said non-resistant Defendant.

And it is further ordered, that within twenty days the said Complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the Charlevoix County Herald, a newspaper printed, published and circulating in said county, and that said publication be continued therein at least once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said non-resistant Defendant, at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for his appearance.

FREDERICK W. MAYNE, Circuit Judge.
ELISHA N. CHAPMAN, Circuit Judge.
 Complainant's Solicitor.

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CURES RHEUMATISM LUMBAGO, SCIATICA NEURALGIA and KIDNEY TROUBLE

"S-DROPS" taken internally, rid's the blood of the poisonous matter and acids which are the direct causes of these diseases. Applied externally it affords almost instant relief from pain, while a permanent cure is being effected by purifying the blood, dissolving the poisonous substances and removing it from the system.

DR. S. D. BLAND
 Of Brown, Ga., writes: "I had been a sufferer for a number of years with Lumbago and Rheumatism in my arms and legs, and tried all the remedies that I could gather from medical works, and also consulted with a number of the best physicians, but found nothing that gave the relief obtained from 'S-DROPS.' I shall prescribe it in my practice for rheumatism and kindred diseases."

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

"S-DROPS" can be used any length of time without counting a "drug habit," as it is entirely free of opium, cocaine, alcohol, laudanum, and other similar ingredients.
 Large Size, Bottle, "S-DROPS" (600 Doses) \$1.00. For Sale by Druggists.
SWARSON RHEUMATIC CURE COMPANY,
 Dept. 80, 166 Lake Street, Chicago.

Detroit & Charlevoix R-R

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

| Going East | Stations | Going West |
|-------------|--------------|------------|
| P. M. A. M. | Leave | Arrive |
| 2:20 | East Jordan | 4:25 |
| 2:40 | Wards | 4:07 |
| 2:45 | Jordan River | 4:04 |
| 2:50 | Graves' Camp | 3:59 |
| 3:05 | Green River | 3:50 |
| 3:17 | Alba | 3:41 |
| 4:01 | Deward | 2:55 |
| 5:35 | Fredric | 2:25 |

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. POTTER 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 Colds Prevents Pneumonia

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

GROCERIES

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

We solicit a share of your patronage,
WILL RICHARDSON,
 Phone No. 156.

Fresh Meats

And the choicest cuts can be procured at the **State Street Market** at Most Reasonable Prices.

We have just added a complete line of alt Fish including **Mackerel Cod White.** Meats promptly delivered to all parts of the city.

Your Patronage Is Solicited,
GEO. HAYNER, Prop.

Prescriptions 39,176 Prescriptions

While we have endeavored to avoid undue publicity regarding our business, we at the same time deem it wise in nomenclature to hide our light under a bushel, hence we would call the special attention of the public to one important branch of our establishment, viz:

Our Prescription Department,

The highest grade and finest quality of Drugs and Chemicals obtainable are used, and absolutely no substitution practiced. Above we give you the number of prescriptions we have filled since we began doing business in East Jordan, which shows to a certain extent, at least, the confidence that has been placed in us in the past, and we shall strive to be worthy of it in the future. Your patronage solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

Warne's Pharmacy.

E. A. LEWIS

Fresh Goods Every Week

And none but the Best Brands in All Lines. —TRY OUR—
 Teas and Coffees, Breakfast Foods, Flour, Buckwheat, Corn and Maple Syrup, Cookies, Confectionery and Fruit.
 JUST RECEIVED—A Fine Line CROCKERY.
 Orders Promptly Filled and Delivered. Phone 168.

EARN \$10,000 YEAR. WHY NOT? —THE—

International Correspondence Schools
WILL START YOU. MICH. ENROLLMENT OFFICE AT TRAVERSE CITY. ASK AGENT TO CALL.

DRIFTING TOWARDS BRIGHT'S DISEASE

Many people who are neglecting symptoms of kidney trouble, hoping "it will wear away," are drifting towards Bright's Disease, which is kidney trouble in one of its worst forms.

FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE

stops irregularities, strengthens the urinary organs and builds up the worn-out tissues of the kidneys so they will perform their functions properly. Healthy kidneys strain out the impurities from the blood as it passes through them. Diseased kidneys do not, and the poisonous waste matter is carried by the circulation to every part of the body, causing dizziness, backache, stomach trouble, sluggish liver, irregular heart action, etc.

If you have any signs of Kidney or Bladder Trouble commence taking **FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE** at once, as it will cure a slight disorder in a few days and prevent a fatal malady. It is pleasant to take and benefits the whole system.

How to Find Out.
 You can easily determine if your kidneys are out of order by setting aside for 24 hours a bottle of the urine passed upon arising. If upon examination it is cloudy or milky or has a brick-dust sediment or small particles float about in it, your kidneys are diseased, and **FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE** should be taken at once.

G. B. Burhans Testifies After Four Years.
G. B. Burhans of Carlisle Center, N. Y., writes: "About four years ago I wrote you stating that I had been entirely cured of a severe kidney trouble by taking less than two bottles of **Foley's Kidney Cure**. It entirely stopped the brick-dust sediment and pain and symptoms of kidney disease disappeared. I am glad to say that I have never had a return of any of those symptoms during the four years that have elapsed, and I am evidently cured to stay cured, and heartily recommend **Foley's Kidney Cure** to any one suffering from kidney or bladder trouble."

Two Sizes, 50 Cents and \$1.00.

SOLD AND RECOMMENDED BY WARNE'S PHARMACY