

CELEBRATE THE FOURTH AT EAST JORDAN.

Our Public Schools.

Interesting Letter from Supt.
H. H. Fuller.

TO THE PATRONS OF OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS:

While it may be unwise to count too much on the future, next year promises to be the banner year to date in the history of our schools. I wish to speak especially of the new members of the faculty. One of the new High School teachers is the best Al-bion College has to offer, a brilliant student, a leader in Y. W. C. A. and other work which helps young people to develop the social side in the right manner, a graduate of the conservatory of music, a specialist in history and English, in fact school boards are seldom able to secure teachers who combine so many desirable qualities. Since engaging with our board the young lady has been tendered a position in one of our largest high schools at a salary \$100 in advance of what she is to receive at East Jordan but she prefers to stand by her contract with us.

Our High School principal who will have charge of the English and the High School U. S. History combines with desirable personal qualities second to none, rare brilliancy as a student. The University this year graduates none better. This teacher has had many other chances to secure a fine position since we secured her contract but our board by getting an early start was able to get her name to a contract.

In the grades also we are to have the best. The least experience of any is 24 weeks, ranging from that to 10 years. I regard our 7th and 8th grade teacher for next year one of the strongest in the state. She was offered a raise of \$10.00 per month in the school where she has taught for the last six years but our board had secured her promise. Another has taught four and one five years in every case with more than ordinary success. All have had normal training and all but one have diplomas, showing that the course has been completed. In every case but one or two these young ladies could have taken positions in larger schools at a better salary but having secured early contracts our board was able to get the best.

It may not be wise to be as personal as this article may appear, in a newspaper column, but it seems to me the public has a right to know how their money is being spent. It is my ambition to make our school system second to none and with your cooperation I am sure it can be done. A long pull and a strong pull together will accomplish this very desirable result.

Without reflecting in the least on the work of any returning member of the faculty we have tried in every case where teachers have resigned to fill the place with the best we could secure. In every case care has been exercised to secure teachers who combine with scholastic attainment, those personal qualities which will enable them to exercise on the young people the best kind of influence. In this respect the faculty for next year will be unusually strong.

I am more than anxious to have each parent fully appreciate the good things in store for our young people next year. All teachers being good, each will vie with the others in securing the best record. All the old teachers who remain we know will do excellent work. They are known to be good by their past.

H. H. FULLER.

Special Values in Phonographs at
Mack's. Prices \$10, \$20, \$30. Terms
Cash.

K.O.T.M.M. Resolutions.

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty to remove from our Tent Our Beloved Brother, Charles Poquette, from the community, where his memory will ever be cherished.

Therefore, be it resolved that we drape the Charter of our Tent which our Brother has lived up to, and keep it draped sixty days.

Be it further resolved, that the Tent does deeply and sincerely sympathize with the wife and family of the deceased brother, and that we shall ever endeavor to keep fresh in our minds that portion of our obligation, which binds us to protect the widows and orphans.

Be it further resolved, that these resolutions be spread upon the records of our tent and also a copy of the same sent to the family of the deceased.

Wm. F. Bashaw,
A. J. Kime,
C. H. Whittington,
Com.

It's A Record.

Real Mission of Your Newspaper Made Plain to All Readers.

A great many people do not seem to know the real functions of a newspaper. A real newspaper is simply the recording secretary of the doings of the public. If a man jumps into a well, the newspaper records his action. If he commits suicide, the newspaper makes a record. If he builds a new building, the newspaper puts it down. If a man takes a new wife the newspaper puts it in the minutes with minute details as to the bride's dress and the flowers and so on. If a man is arrested for burglary the newspaper tells the story. If he is fined for getting drunk the newspaper makes a minute of the event. When a child is born the newspaper sets it down. If a factory is started, the newspaper is a representative of the public on hand to give it a welcome and enter it up on the minutes of the day. If five aidmen sell out the city and hold a feast in an underground saloon after ward, the newspaper, with impartial attention to the facts, records the story. The newspaper has no feeling in the matter whatever. It is keeping the minutes of society. It is recording the things of interest to the public, and it is done without any more feeling either for or against the participants than the average man would have against the butcher who furnishes his meat or the baker who furnishes his bread. Some people think that the newspaper editor has a personal feeling against people, or it wouldn't write up their foolish escapades. This is the greatest, possible mistake. The newspaper is like a judge on the bench, who hands out even handed justice without any feeling in the matter, except a feeling of sorrow that people should get into trouble. The newspaper simply records the things that happen of public interest, and if they do not look well in print the fault is with the fellows who make them happen, and not with the newspaper, which only writes them down after they happen.—Adrian Telegram.

A Large Stock of Iron Beds at WHITTINGTON'S and the prices are right.

If you think you would like a Phonograph, go to MACK'S JEWELRY STORE and see what he can offer you.

The time has come when people want to buy the best and most artistic designs in the market. EMERY BROS. are placing on the market the most beautiful EXTENSION TABLE ever offered to the public. The material and construction are of the best, with a very large leg running from 4 in. up to 7 inches in diameter.

EXCURSIONS VIA THE PERE MARQUETTE

Special rates for Fourth of July. Selling dates July 3rd and 4th, return limit July 5th. Ask agents for particulars.

H. F. MOELLER, G. P. A.

JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION. LOW RATE EXCURSIONS

Special low rate excursion tickets to the Jamestown Exposition on sale at all Pere Marquette ticket offices. Ask agents for particulars.

H. F. MOELLER, G. P. A.

BOOSINGER BROS.

SPECIAL FOURTH OF JULY BARGAINS.

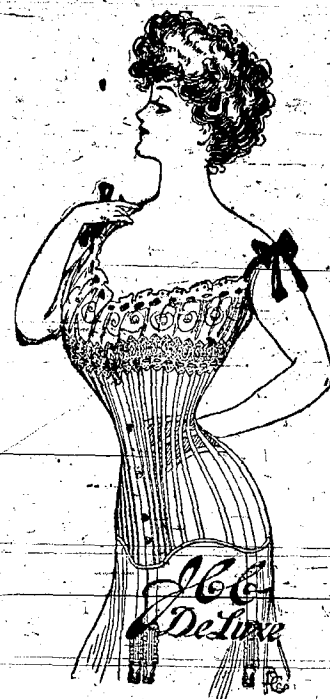
In Ladies' Shirt Waists.

Ladies' Shirt Waists with yoke of lace and embroidery panels, embroidery and lace trimmed collars and cuffs; others with four rows of lace in front, 3-length sleeves; also some open in front with fine embroidery front. Fourth of July sale price \$1.75.

Waists with solid embroidery front, 3-length sleeve; others with three panels of fine embroidery in front, and many other styles. Fourth of July sale price \$1.98.

These are all \$1.25 waists with entire embroidery fronts, also plain tucked waists, over a dozen styles to choose from. Fourth of July sale price 89 cents.

In the World Famous Jackson Corsets



The Milady at \$1.00

and

The DeLuxe at \$1.50

Are equal to Corsets that cost twice as much.

Ladies' Muslin Underwear

Satisfactory because it is made right. Because sizes are full and generous. Because materials are of good grade. Because styles are attractive and trimmings up-to-date. Our garments are made in completely equipped factories and will run uniform. When buying muslin underwear variety is a point to be considered.



We are in a position to save you money on trustworthy undermuslins. Bear us in mind.

Ladies' Muslin Night Gowns. Good muslin, Mother Hubbard style, deep yoke, 2 rows lace in insertion, cluster tucks each side, high neck, frilled cuffs, neck and front, full gathered back. 50 cents and \$1.00.

Good muslin, cut wide and long, Mother Hubbard shape, cambric frill around V shape neck and cuffs, yoke of two clusters narrow tucks with wide hemstitched tuck between, gathered front and back, pearl buttons. 50 cents and \$1.00.

Ladies' Skirts. Fine muslin, perfect white bleach, well made, full size, large sweep, all seams flat felled, stitched gathered back, deep dust ruffle, draw string. 2 styles: (1) 19 in. flounce of 3 rows 2 in. thread lace insertion headed with three pin tucks, 3 in. lace edge; (2) 12 in. flounce of 6 in schiffli openwork embroidery headed by four in. hemstitched tucks. \$1.00.

We are headquarters for Ladies', Misses and Children's White Hose. Plain and Lace effects 15c. to 50c.

New Home Journal Fashion Sheets free.

Do Your Fourth of July Trading While Stocks are Complete

"DO IT NOW."

Everybody Invited to Our Celebration.

"QUALITY FIRST OF ALL." Our Motto.

BOOSINGER BROS.

I will mail you free, to prove merit, samples of my Dr. Shoop's Restorative and my Book on either Dyspepsia, the Heart or the Kidneys. Troubles of the Stomach, Heart or Kidneys, are merely symptoms of a deeper ailment. Don't make the common error of treating the symptoms only. Symptom treatment is treating the result of your ailment, not the Cause. Weak Stomach nerves—the inside nerves—near Stomach weakness, always. And the Heart, and Kidneys as well, have their controlling or inside nerves. Weaken these nerves, and you inevitably have weak vital organs. Here

where Dr. Shoop's Restorative has made its fame. No other remedy even claims to treat the "inside nerves." Also for bloating, biliousness, bad breath or complexion, use Dr. Shoop's Restorative. Write me today for sample and free Book. Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. The Restorative is sold by Warner's Pharmacy.

Use Hygienic Kalsomine for your walls. It don't fade or rub off. Sold by MATTIASS HARDWARE CO.

EARN \$10,000 YEAR. WHY NOT?

—THE—

International Correspondence Schools

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

The Castle of Lies

BY ARTHUR HENRY VESEY
(COPYRIGHT, 1906, BY D. APPLETON & COMPANY)

CHAPTER XIII.—Continued.

To all purposes, I was a caged prisoner. The risk I had run to spy on them would be to no purpose unless I could surprise them at their night's work.

I gazed at my impotence. Then I thought of the window. Perhaps there was a balcony.

There was no blind at the window, but wooden shutters that fastened with a catch. I pushed open the French windows. Yes, there was the balcony, and to my joy I saw that it extended the length of the suite.

And now a new difficulty started me in the face. At any moment they might enter the bedroom, and when I had gained the balcony, outside the salon, wood shutters prevent my seeing within.

As to the first risk I must take it. The door had jammed before; it would jam again. The noise made in opening it would give me some warning.

I gained the balcony; there were shutters, but I could see readily through the interstices.

It was the apartment we had first entered; and it bore unmistakable signs of having been minutely ransacked. A large empire desk had been pried open. Papers had been abstracted from the drawers and pigeonholes; they lay about in confusion. In more than one place the carpet had been torn up at the edges.

As I peered cautiously within, Dr. Starva was lowering the Venetian blind of another window. Evidently they were searching the room with the knowledge that an article of value was hidden there.

I heard Madame de Varnier cry out excitedly. A packet, concealed behind the slats of a Venetian blind, had fallen to the floor.

Without a doubt it was for this packet of papers that they had been searching. Madame de Varnier tore the envelope in feverish haste. She scanned the contents of the papers with intense eagerness. Dr. Starva looking over her shoulder. As they read, their faces expressed disappointment and chagrin. Dr. Starva questioned Madame de Varnier repeatedly. She put aside his fierce inquiries with impatience.

And now I made a second discovery. I thought I understood the meaning of this extraordinary plot in coming to the hotel at Vitznau. I had guessed long since that I bore a sufficiently striking resemblance to Sir Mortimer Brett to deceive at least the first casual glance. Otherwise, why the amazement of the Bretts and Madame de Varnier in first seeing me? How else could I explain the events of the night? They had drugged me, or attempted to do so, that I might be oblivious to inconvenient inquiries or greetings. The hat and cloak of Sir Mortimer, which Dr. Starva had procured in some manner, were unusual enough in character to be readily recognized by the servants of the hotel. Sir Mortimer was known to be ill, and my condition would arouse no suspicion.

All the facts as I swiftly reviewed them fitted neatly. The inference was unmistakable.

This was the suite of Sir Mortimer Brett. They had come for the packet of papers they were now reading. The presence of Sir Mortimer Brett with them had gained them ready admission to his rooms.

And now that they had found the papers?

Had I served my purpose? Was the invitation to Madame de Varnier's chateau a ruse cleverly planned simply to bring me to this hotel as Sir Mortimer?

In that case I must be alert that they did not slip through my hands, leaving me here in Sir Mortimer's rooms to explain my predicament on the morrow as best I might.

Or was this the prelude to other adventures even more exciting? Was the game only just begun?

Still I watched them intently, while these perplexing questions demanded an answer. They had finished the papers now. Dr. Starva was seated in sullen gloom; Madame de Varnier glided to and fro in angry indecision.

A loud knock on the door opening into the hall startled me almost as much as themselves. Madame de Varnier thrust the papers into the bosom of her dress; then, while Dr. Starva at a sign from her answered the summons, she hastily restored the room to outward signs of order.

"What is it? Who is there?" Starva demanded in an agitated voice.

"It is Henri, the concierge," replied the intruder.

"To-morrow, to-morrow."
"But there is an English gentleman who says that he must see his Excellency."

It would be difficult to say whether this startling request alarmed them more than it did myself. I listened breathless. Dr. Starva's presence of mind seemed to have quite deserted him. He drew a revolver from his pocket. Madame de Varnier made a contemptuous sign expressive of his folly. He thrust it into his coat again; renewed his expostulations to the con-

ierge. But the man was persistent. At last, at a signal from Madame de Varnier, he was admitted to the room. The presence of Madame de Varnier startled him. For the first time she spoke.

"My dear man, be discreet. Behold me, a woman, and at this hour of the night in a gentleman's apartment. Is not that a reason that you exercise your discretion?"

It was cleverly done, her perturbation and distraction. She made her appeal dramatically, her hands clasped in her anxiety.

"Madam is mistaken if she thinks I am not discreet," protested the little man. "If it were possible I would shield madam. But he stands without, in the hall, this stubborn Englishman. Madam can save her reputation only by retreating to the bedroom." Have no fear, I shall not betray madam."

It was time for me to treat a hasty retreat. But my curiosity still held me.

"Have I not told you," fiercely interrupted Dr. Starva, "that it is not his Excellency who is here with madam? It is a Mr. Haddon, and madam is his nurse and I am his

should be believed as readily later as now. In the meantime chance might favor me; and my ruse be not wholly in vain.

CHAPTER XIV.

The King's Messenger.

A minute passed and the bedroom door was again opened. Madame de Varnier and Dr. Starva conversed in hurried whispers, the electric light shining full on my face. I moved about restlessly, but did not open my eyes. Presently the woman seated herself at my bedside. Dr. Starva left the room; the door being slightly ajar.

I could not resist the temptation to half open my eyes. Madame de Varnier was playing fervently, regarding with passionate adoration a jeweled cross held before her eyes. A peremptory knock at the door of the drawing-room opening on the corridor put an abrupt end to these devotions, which seemed to me so incongruous. She clasped her hands, she listened, rigid with anxiety. It may be imagined that I myself listened, scarcely less anxious. It was the coffee-table again.

"Here is the Englishman's card. He says he is a King's messenger. He brings important dispatches. He insists that were his Excellency at the point of death he must none the less place these dispatches in his hands tonight."

"But as his Excellency's physician I forbid it," replied Dr. Starva, with determination.

"And," entreated the woman gliding to the door, "can you not make him understand how disagreeable it would be for me to be surprised in these rooms, and that it would annoy Sir Mortimer beyond measure?"

"It is useless, madam. Have I not told him that embarrassing circumstances make it impossible that his

are moments when he is delirious. To bring him sleep it was necessary to give him an opiate, you understand. If he is awakened he may be sane or he may deny his very identity."

"Which is his room?"

"Captain Forbes, I forbid it. It is impossible. I warn you."

Madame de Varnier opened the door of the bedroom quietly.

"If the gentleman insists on awakening Sir Mortimer we are powerless," she said gently. "But at least let him not be excited more than necessary, sir."

"I shall endeavor to follow your instructions, madam," said Forbes stiffly.

He strode to my bedside. I could imagine with what breathless anxiety the adventurers watched him. Was he sufficiently intimate with Sir Mortimer Brett to denounce me instantly as an impostor?

"Your Excellency!" he said gently. "Your Excellency!"

The immediate danger of discovery was past. At least he had not detected the deception so far. He called me again; he shook my shoulder respectfully. I opened my eyes.

"What is it?" I demanded, bewildered. I am horrified to-day when I think of the facility that was mine in playing this game of intrigue. I looked languidly from Captain Forbes to Madame de Varnier, who had resumed her seat at the bedside. The question was addressed to her.

"She took my hand. 'This is Captain Forbes, a king's messenger. He has brought you dispatches of importance.'"

"Ah, yes," I said wearily, and looked at him with dull eyes.

"I am sorry to arouse you, sir. Contempt for the man struggled with respect for his office. 'But my orders at the Foreign Office were to give you these papers at the earliest possible moment. The business is urgent. May I suggest that you read them at once?'"

My eyes unconsciously turned to Madame de Varnier for guidance. She stroked my hand gently.

"Do you not see that he is in no condition to be disturbed to-night?" she asked indignantly.

For the first time Captain Forbes hesitated. He placed one sunburned hand on his breast as if to guard jealously the dispatches he bore. That he should hesitate at all seemed to me incredible. But Captain Forbes seemed a fair example of that type of Englishman who performs his duty with the stubbornness and obstinacy of a fool as well as a hero. Chance often determines which of the two characters he shall assume. It is true he had not the remotest suspicion that I was not Sir Mortimer. But surely he must see that I was in the power of these adventurers.

All my fears reached a climax when, looking steadily at me a moment, he turned to the others:

"I must speak to Sir Mortimer alone."

I saw Starva grasp the revolver concealed beneath his coat. Madame de Varnier, silenced the protests on his lips with a meaning glance. She realized the uselessness of further resistance.

"You will not excite him more than necessary," she entreated anxiously. "And you must not be surprised to find his mind still confused as a result of the opiate given him."

"I shall spare him as far as possible," Forbes replied with some sternness. Drawing himself erect, his arms folded, he waited until the door had closed behind them.

My first impulse was to put an end to this farce. But again I hesitated. They were listening outside that door; every suspicion was alert; the slightest cause would fan the suspicion to a flame.

And then, what? I should have made myself ridiculous to no purpose. I had gone far in my reckless venture—to risk all by attempting to warn Captain Forbes at this crucial moment. His brain worked too slowly—he was too deficient in imagination—too much lacking in subtlety and finesse. I refused—recklessly, if you will; but deliberately—to risk the success of my scheme by drumming into the dull brain of Captain Forbes the true state of affairs. It would have taken him a good quarter of an hour to grasp merely the facts. At that time he would understand just enough of them to be stubbornly convinced that I was equally involved with the other two, but he would think my nerve had failed me and that I was attempting to purchase my own freedom from punishment at the expense of the others. And certainly they would drag me down with them, if for no other purpose than revenge.

No; this was not the hour for confidences; Captain Forbes was not the man to be made a confidant at such an hour.

He looked down at me with cold respect. Outwardly I met his steady look with something of fortitude and composure, but beneath the clothes my two hands were clenched rigid.

From a silk bag suspended about his neck he produced two envelopes. He weighed them in his hand a moment; then he placed the bulkier of the two in its silk case. The other he held toward me.

"The Foreign Office, sir, has intrusted to me two dispatches. My orders are to place them in your hands at the earliest opportunity. But one of these dispatches I know to be of great importance. I shall therefore keep it for the present, unless you demand it."

"No, no," I muttered hoarsely. "I cannot receive it now."

"Then to-morrow, sir, I shall hope to find you in better health. This I shall give you the second dispatch. This one I leave with you now, and may I suggest that you read it at your earliest convenience?"

TO BE CONTINUED.

TARIFF IS NULLIFIED

DISTANCE NO LONGER AN ELEMENT OF PROTECTION.

American Railroads Systematically Favor Foreign Producers by Delivering Goods to Interior Points Cheaper Than Our Own Domestic Manufacturers Can Ship Them.

Washington, June 4.—An opportunity is presented, through the medium of a case pending before the interstate commerce commission, for another test of the question whether, under the interstate commerce law, exporters of commodities from foreign countries shall have an advantage over domestic producers on rates of transportation from seaboard points to the interior of the United States. Attention has been called to the fact that under a decision by the United States supreme court, made some years ago, such advantage has been given foreign producers. There are intimations that the interstate commerce commission, as at present constituted, not only disagrees with the former supreme court decision, but also entertains the belief that abundant opportunity is presented in the existing law for protecting the interests of American producers, or, if that shall be impossible, to have the question differently decided if it shall again be presented to that court of last resort.

A question is again before the commission whether products sent into the United States from a foreign country shall be entitled to a lower through transportation rate from the foreign port of shipment through to an inland point of destination in this country than is granted American producers or consumers for a much shorter distance of carriage wholly within the United States. This case is brought by manufacturers of plate glass in Pittsburgh. They allege that in instances which they cite plate glass obtains a rate of transportation from Antwerp through to Cincinnati or Chicago, a distance of more than 5,000 miles, of 32 cents per 100 pounds, whereas a rate is charged from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, a distance of only 313 miles, of 26 cents per 100 pounds. A rate of 32 cents per 100 pounds is also made from Antwerp to points further into the interior of the United States, and also through Gulf ports to Chicago from Antwerp of 32 cents per 100 pounds, whereas the rate from Pittsburgh to Chicago is 30 cents per 100 pounds.

The question raised in this case by the American producers is whether they may be discriminated against by such rates on foreign plate glass laid down in the American markets.

As an economic question, it was brought out in this hearing that the plate glass industry of the United States originated in 1869, whereas it had been in existence in Europe for more than 200 years. Thirty years ago American plate glass production amounted to about 500,000 square feet, whereas the importations of plate glass at that time aggregated 5,800,000 square feet annually. This gave an annual consumption at that time of a little more than 6,000,000 square feet of plate glass in the United States. At this time the consumption of plate glass amounts to more than 21,000,000 square feet annually. In 1876, the price per square foot of plate glass averaged about \$2.50. Today the average is from 30 to 35 cents. The reduction in price has been in large part brought about by the development of the domestic plate glass industry. It was also shown that the cost of production of plate glass in this country is three-fold greater than it is in Europe.

Reciprocity with South America. The sound principle of reciprocity is that we shall offer a free market for things we do not produce in return for a free market in lands which have products different from ours; and southern America supplies the necessary conditions for this.—Philadelphia North American.

Is not that precisely what we are now giving them? Can the North American name a single article which we do not ourselves produce that is not already on the free list? Our imports from all South America in 1906 amounted to \$140,422,876. Of this sum coffee and crude rubber made up fully three-quarters. We levy no tariff on either coffee or crude rubber. What, then, is to be the basis of reciprocity dickers with the South American republics? There is, practically, no basis, unless it be the willingness of those countries to give our exports a preference in return for our free admission of their coffee and rubber. We could, of course, establish a basis by placing a tariff on those non-competitive products; but that would violate a cardinal principle of protection. Protectional principle competitive articles only. It would seem that South America is provided with the necessary conditions for sound reciprocity, but is not disposed to supply those conditions.

Investigation by Workingmen. British workingmen have always been assured by free trade orators that they were much better off than their German brethren, who were represented as being doomed by the protective tariff to live on black bread and horseflesh. Finally a denunciation of workingmen was sent to investigate. They have returned and reported that under the tariff the German workingmen are more prosperous and contented than ever before in the history of that country. The black bread is admitted, but it is brown instead of black, and it suits the German taste better than white bread.—Minneapolis Journal.

CHANCE TO SETTLE QUESTION.

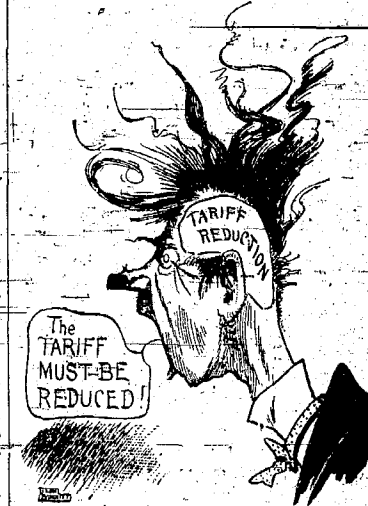
Free Trade Platform This Year Would Shed Light on 1902.

After 12 years of unexampled prosperity under the Dingley law, which emphasizes in its schedules the policy of protection, a platform which should declare protection "not only unlawful, but a shame," would "make mighty interesting reading," and give us a text for a stirring campaign.

And then the result might afford an answer to a question which has long engaged the politicians. What influence secured the Democratic triumph in 1892? Who killed Cock Robin that year? "I," said the free trader. "I did it with my little deliverance against protection." "Grover," said the Democrat Clevelandite. "Mr. Cleveland did it with the force of his personality. He was the platform." "The Home-stead strike," said the disgusted Republican. "But for that Gen. Harrison would have had a walkover." And so the contention has continued to this day, and still continues.

Now, if it was the tariff plank in the Democratic platform which did the work then, why not ask history to repeat itself? Why not next year again challenge protection to another battle to the death? The protectionists would ask nothing better. They would rush to take up such a challenge, and then we should all enjoy the campaign hugely. The tariff would make a lovely issue, and especially in the light of what happened to the Democratic party after it carried the country in 1892 on a free trade platform.—Washington Staff.

THE ORIGINAL BRAIN STORM.



Hard to Wreck. Now that the railroad magnates have had time to sit down and think it over, they seem to agree that the country is to be congratulated upon the existence of conditions which prevented the recent flurry in Wall street from traveling far outside of the strictly speculative belt. McKim E. Ingalls, chairman of the board of directors of the Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis railroad, is quoted as saying on the twenty-second of March: "It is true, of course, that the country is going through a form of crisis which may turn out all right, or which may prove hurtful. But one thing should strike one forcibly; while stocks have shrunk billions you have heard of no failures or business catastrophes, have you? That would seem to indicate solidity and a substantial prosperity which will be hard to wreck."

Under normal conditions Mr. Ingalls is a strenuous friend of "tariff reform." But circumstances alter cases. We don't believe the gentleman was thinking much about ripping up the tariff during those two "Black Fridays" in which stock values were tumbling down at the rate of hundreds of millions a day. About the time we venture to guess Mr. Ingalls was mighty glad that tariff agitation and the dread of tariff changes did not occur in the tendency toward a destructive panic, and that tariff stability and business solidity produced substantial prosperity that was hard to wreck.

Some Other Tariff.

We are told by the Boston Advertiser that the Republican party, Massachusetts is led by Republicans who are as strong protectionists as any stand-pat leader at Washington, but who are not so possessed of fetish that they must consider it politically as a crime to alter a tariff which has outlived its best period of usefulness.

What tariff is it that "has outlived its best period of usefulness?" If you thought that the Advertiser could mean any possibility mean the Dingley tariff, which has proved and is still proving itself to be by far the greatest prosperity producer among all the tariffs known to history, we should greatly doubt that sort of stand-patism. If must be that the Advertiser means some other tariff.

Well Said.

"Everyone who favors reciprocity or the lowering of any particular duty is headed in the direction which leads to free trade."

That is the truth. It was not a protectionist who said it, though every well grounded protectionist knows to be true. It was said by Harvey Shepard, who presided at the annual dinner of the American Free Trade League in Boston on the 30th of last month. Boston was the best place to say it in. In no part of the country are there so many persons who, without knowing it, are headed in the direction of free trade. Thank Mr. Shepard for saying the truth at the right time and in the right place.



"Your Excellency!" He Said Gently. "Your Excellency!"

physician. Tell this stubborn Englishman that, imbecile."

"Monsieur will please be reasonable. I cannot help using my eyes."

"Use them yourself if you will," deservately replied Starva. "But at least you need not tell this Englishman the truth."

"It is impossible to deceive him," persisted the concierge. "All day he has been waiting for his Excellency. A quarter of an hour ago he was smoking in the garden below. He has seen the light shining through the shutters of his Excellency's apartment. He knows that it is the apartment of his Excellency."

"You can tell him that you have placed Mr. Haddon in these rooms for the night only," persuaded Dr. Starva, producing his pocketbook.

"No, monsieur," replied the concierge sorrowfully. His eyes on the notes held toward him, "it is impossible. He will tell the manager and I shall lose my place."

"Go to this Englishman," interrupted Madame de Varnier, "demand his business. Say that his Excellency is ill, very ill. There have been days that he has not slept. His physician, and his nurse have grave fears for his life if he is aroused. To awaken him is perhaps to bring on again a crisis of the nerves. But as soon as he awakes we will summon the Englishman."

"I go," the servant assented reluctantly. "But it will be useless."

I dared not await the result of my errand. I returned deliberately to my bed, deliberately, so that I might not lose my breath. I was in a terrible predicament. To rescue myself, from it must make known my true identity without an instant's delay. The knowledge that I certainly should not be believed made me hesitate. No; I had gone too far to retreat now. If my stratagem proved absolutely desperate and a confession was inevitable, I

Excellency be officially recognized tonight."

"And still he insists?" inquired Starva angrily.

"As only the stubborn English can insist. He is outside the door at this moment. He has sent me to you, not to ask permission, but to announce his coming. He refuses to go away until he has seen his Excellency. If the door is not opened in five minutes he will call the manager of the hotel."

"His name?"

"I am giving you his card."

"Captain Reginald Forbes," read Madame de Varnier. "Well, we will admit this Captain Forbes."

"I listened to this dialogue with a trepidation that deprived me of power to think or act. That fatal indecision which, on certainly one occasion, had already brought his tragic penalty again seized me. The crisis impending might leave in its wake consequences too grave to be thought of—might leave me a man disgraced and liable to the extreme penalty of the law. And yet I lay still, in a nightmare of indecision and inaction. It was the same numbness of will that had paralyzed me on the Strategus Pass. Heaven grant that the consequences now be no as disastrous!"

I heard the click of a revolver. Then Captain Forbes was admitted to the salon.

"Where is Sir Mortimer Brett?" he demanded harshly. "I must see him without further delay. May I ask who you are, sir?"

"The physician of his Excellency," replied Starva, bowing. He was no longer attempting to deny that I was Sir Mortimer Brett. "Sir Mortimer is seriously ill. I refuse to permit him to be disturbed. I have brought him here to Vitznau, hoping that the old surroundings may induce him to sleep. It is a nervous disorder that has prostrated Sir Mortimer. He has suffered terribly from insomnia. There

CHARLEVOIX COUNTY HERALD
 O. A. Lisk, Publisher
 ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR
 Entered at the postoffice at East Jordan Michigan, as second class matter.

More P. O. Red Tape
Postoffices Required to Give Detailed Information.

More work is in store for the employees of the local postoffice in connection with the recent order of the postoffice department requiring the weighing of all outgoing mail by classes.
 The order will be in force from July 1 to December 31. Each class of mail will have to be weighed separately in the following manner: Letters, postal cards, second class matter mailed to regular subscribers outside the county, second class matter mailed as samples outside the county, second class matter mailed by publishers within the county, newspapers, etc., fourth class matter, merchandise, flowers, Christmas presents, penalty matter, official mail, such as advices or money orders, etc., carried without postage, the equipment, sacks, pouches, locks, etc.
 According to the order it requires that a record be kept of the weights of the outgoing mail and also of the number of pieces in each class and sub-class. A record of the revenues received shall also be kept.

LIBERAL PREMIUMS FOR FRUIT EXHIBITS.

The Michigan State Agricultural society, Detroit, has recognized the opportunities and advantages of the lower section of Michigan for the production of fruits and general farm crops, and is desirous of stimulating and encouraging producers in this direction. To this end, the society's executive committee has made provision for the following special prizes for grain and vegetable exhibits outside of the regular premiums offered:

For the largest and best exhibit of grains and vegetables from Arenac, Benzie, Charlevoix, Emmet, Gladwin, Grand Traverse, Leelanau, Leelanau, Antrim, Benzie, Manistee, Lake, Oshtemo, Clare, Gladwin and Mason counties, \$50, \$40, \$30, \$20, \$15.

For the best exhibit as above of grains and vegetables from any other county in the lower peninsula collected by individual or society, but one premium paid to one county, \$50, \$40, \$30, \$20.

For the best exhibit of fruit to be shown at the State Fair by an individual or society from either the counties of Charlevoix, Presque Isle, Alpena, Montcalm, Osego, Crawford, Oscoda, Alcona, Iosco, Ogemaw, Roscommon, Arenac, Gladwin and Clare, it one premium to be paid to any one county, \$50, \$40, \$30, \$20, \$15.

For the best exhibit as above from either the counties of Emmet, Charlevoix, Antrim, Leelanau, Benzie, Grand Traverse, Kalkaska, Manistee, Wexford, Missaukee, Osceola, Lake and Mason, but one premium to be paid to one county, \$50, \$40, \$30, \$20.

For the best exhibit of fruit from any other county in the state than one mentioned above, west of the meridian line, number of varieties of quality to be considered, but one premium to be awarded to any one county, \$50, \$40, \$30, \$20.

For the best exhibit of fruit from any one county other than those mentioned above and east of the meridian line, \$50, \$40, \$30, \$20.

Freight Charges on Fair Exhibits.
 Farmers, fruit growers, dairymen, and stock raisers who contemplate exhibiting at the State Fair this summer will be interested in knowing exactly what arrangements have been made with the railroad officials for the handling of freight.

Every railroad entering or making connections with other roads running to Detroit will transport livestock and property on the following conditions:

The freight must be received for entirely at owner's risk, and in case of livestock the usual contract must be executed.

Charges from point of shipment to the fair must be paid at full tariff rates.

Upon presentation of the original bill of lading or contract and paid bill, within 10 days after close of fair, together with certificate signed by secretary of the fair, that articles tendered for return shipment, unsold, exhibits which paid full freight one way, they will (with exception of horses as noted below) be returned free over the same rates, at owner's risk to the original warder at the original point of shipment.

In the event of change of ownership, tariff rates will be collected for return.

Exhibitors wish to show at another fair before returning to original point of shipment, charges to such point (if on the line of the original road which hauled the original shipment to Detroit) will be assessed half tariff rates, and will be returned free to original point, by roads carried same.

Horses for exhibition purposes only will be returned free (except on the K. & M. S., Wabash and P. T. & I. R.R.) on the same conditions as other livestock, but this privilege is confined to the state of Michigan only, and will not apply to horses originating from beyond the confines of the state.

The Grand Trunk has established a permanent station at the grounds of the "State Fair" and all shipments of livestock should be billed for this station.

THE Electric Theatre

Is Presenting Some Fine Attractions.

We are receiving words of praise every day.

Particular People

Are coming to appreciate its merit and real value to the town.

We study to change the service so everyone will be glad to say it's "ours."

Every week evening and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

Program changes Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Depend on Something Good at the

Electric Theatre.

The "Glade," the Midway Pleasance of the State Fair will be enlarged this year and will contain the greatest number of clean, refined, and instructive entertainments ever seen in Michigan. A fine list of shows has been arranged for and attractions may be seen ranging from the "deep sea" divers to the smallest man in the world.

Among the entertainments that have been provided for young and old will be: Trained animals, a real Gipsy camp where the fortune telling seer can be consulted, the razzle dazie merry-go-round, both steam and electric, a zoo and many others. The fair offices in charge of the "Glade" will revoke the permit of any attraction that does not come up to the high standard of moral tone that they have set.

The bureau of information at the State Fair will be located near the main entrance this year. This bureau will furnish visitors the names, location and rates of many excellent boarding and rooming houses in Detroit, as well as to direct them to hotels and restaurants. It is the wish of the fair officials that out of town visitors feel free to consult this bureau for information of any kind, which will be promptly and gladly furnished.

The beautiful stained glass window in the Michigan building showing a life-size figure of Father Marquette is one of the most beautiful and artistic examples of stained glass work ever seen in Michigan. It is just at the turn-in the stairway of the building and can be seen on the way to the art exhibit.

The Secret of A Beautiful Complexion NOW REVEALED FREE

What beauty is more desirable than an exquisite complexion and elegant jewels. An opportunity for every woman to obtain both, for a limited time only.

The directions and recipe for obtaining a faultless complexion is the secret long guarded by the master minds of the GREEKS and GREEKS.

This was obtained after years of work and at great expense. It is the method used by the fairest and most beautiful women of Europe.

Hundreds of American women who now use it express their delight and satisfaction.

This secret is easily understood and simple to follow and it will save you the expense of creams, cosmetics, bleaches and forever gives you a beautiful complexion and frees your skin from pimples, bad color, blackheads, etc. It alone is worth to you many times the price we ask you to send for the genuine diamond ring of latest design.

We sell you this ring as one small profit above manufacturing cost. The price is less than one half what others charge. The recipe is free with every ring.

It is a genuine rose cut diamond ring of sparkling brilliancy absolutely guaranteed, very dainty, shaped like a Belleher with Tiffany setting of 12 Kt. gold shell, at your local jeweler it would cost considerable more than \$2.00.

We mail you this beautiful complexion recipe free when your order is received for ring and \$2.00 in money order, stamps or bills. Get your order in before our supply is exhausted.

This offer is made for a limited time only as a means of advertising and introducing our goods.

Send today before this opportunity is forgotten.
T. C. MOSELEY,
 32 East 23rd Street, New York City.

Excellent provision has been made at the State Fair for dining halls and lunch booths right near the main buildings, where the many thousands may find ample facilities for luncheon. Two large and airy dining halls provided by the society will be operated by experienced parties who have leased the buildings. Several religious orders will maintain restaurants, so it will be all the while convenient and unnecessary for visitors to bring their lunches with them.

The Agricultural college will present an interesting exhibit showing the different methods of packing apples and pears. This demonstration will prove helpful and instructive to many Michigan farmers and fruit growers.

A demonstration in handling bees will be given each day in the apiculture exhibit. This part of the State Fair exhibits is constantly growing year by year.

FREE To women for collecting names and selling our novelties, we give **BIG PREMIUMS** send you name today for our new plan of **BIG PROFITS WITH LITTLE WORK.** Write today. Address **C. T. MOSELEY** Premium department 32 E. 23rd Street, New York City.

Used in millions of homes

CALUMET BAKING POWDER

It is put up under the supervision of a competent chemist, from the finest materials possible to select, insuring the user light, wholesome, easily digested food. Therefore, **CALUMET** is recommended by leading physicians and chemists.

Perfect in Quality Economical in Use Moderate in Price

Calumet is so carefully and scientifically prepared that the neutralization of the ingredients is absolutely perfect. Therefore, Calumet leaves no Rochelle Salts or Alum in the food. It is chemically correct. "For your stomach's sake" use Calumet. For economy's sake buy Calumet.

\$1,000.00 given for any substance injurious to health found in Calumet.

Choice Chicago Beef at HAYDEN'S. Select field and garden seeds at STROEDEL BROS.

Call at MACK'S JEWELRY STORE and look over the fine line of Phonographs. Prices and terms to suit all purchasers.

East Jordan is becoming famous for Furniture. Going outside for Furniture is a thing of the past. EMERY BROS. are aiming to make prices right.

You can't tell a woman's age after she takes HOLLISTER'S Rocky Mountain Tea. Her complexion is fine. She is round, plump and handsome; in fact she is young again. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. Warne's Pharmacy.


Piles get quick and certain relief from Dr. Shoop's Magic Ointment. Please note it is made alone for Piles, and its action is positive and certain. Itching, painful, protruding or bled piles disappear like magic by its use. Large rickie-capped glass jars 50 cents. Sold by Warne's Pharmacy.

The medicine that sets the whole world thinking.

The remedy on which all doctors agree. The prescription all your friends are taking is HOLLISTER'S Rocky Mountain Tea. Warne's Pharmacy.

Consumption is less deadly than it used to be. Certain relief and usually complete recovery will result from the following treatment: Hope, rest, fresh air, and—**Scott's Emulsion.**

ALL DRUGGISTS, 50c. AND \$1.00.



Celebrate the 4th At East Jordan

And remember while preparing for a good time that the place to buy your Furnishings is at the Boston Store—fitted out from our well assorted stock you are sure to be well dressed.

Specials for Five Days:

LADIES' WAISTS at Bargain Prices.
 LADIES' OXFORDS—\$1.50 Oxfords at \$1.19; \$1.50 Canvas Oxfords at \$1.08.
 LADIES' SKIRTS at 1/4 off regular prices.
 MEN'S PANTS at 1/4 off regular price.
 We do as we advertise.

The Boston Store
 A. Danto, Proprietor.

Order Your **1908 Calendars** At This Office.

EAST JORDAN LUMBER COMPANY.

SPECIAL ON RUGS and ART SQUARES

We have determined to close out a very nice lot of Beautiful Rugs and Art Squares, the latter are 7x9 and 9x12 feet. To make sure these go quick, we offer them

AT 1-4 OFF. We also offer at very low price, some nice carpet Samples that are beautiful for Rugs. Come in and examine these bargains.

We have decided to close out our nice Line of New

Ladies' Summer Coats
 And to move them quick we have cut prices to **Only \$4.98 Each.**
 You can't afford to miss this.

YOURS FOR GOOD GOODS.
EAST JORDAN LUMBER CO.

Briefs of the Week

Send the **BOOKS** at East Jordan. Book to Mr. and Mrs. Ira D. Bartlett, a daughter Friday morning.

TO RENT—Good Farm of 100 acres, on shares. Inquire of E. N. Clink.

The new Pere Marquette summer schedule goes into effect tomorrow Sunday.

County Surveyor Robinson was here this week doing some work for the village.

Several from here took in the County Teacher's Examination at Charlevoix this week.

The new launch of George Spencer's is completed and ready for the engine. It's a beauty.

Miss Hazel Cummings won the gold ring offered in a vote contest by the Electric Theatre.

Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Steffes returned from their visit with Detroit friends Thursday evening.

W. L. French and family are moving into their handsome new residence, corner E. 1st and Third streets.

The Sixteenth Convention of Charlevoix Co. W. C. T. U. will be held at Charlevoix next Tuesday and Wednesday.

Among the marriage licenses issued at Charlevoix this week was one to Peter Anderson and Christina Anderson, both of Ironton.

Lucinda M. wife of John Purdy, died early Friday morning. Deceased was born Dec. 20th, 1868, and leaves five children, two of whom are infant twins, to mourn the loss of a mother.

Take all your **Butter and Eggs** to **Boosinger's**.

E. B. Gill was over from Central Lake Saturday.

Miss Laverne Crossman, home from U. of M. studies.

G. A. Lisk spent Sunday in the southern part of the state.

Don't forget that East Jordan will have a big celebration the Fourth.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Haigh and Miss Emma Zoulek spent Sunday at Toledo.

Miss Florence Barrett returned first of the week from her studies at Ypsilanti.

Miss Grace Barret has completed her studies at Charlevoix and is at present assisting at the Electric Theatre.

The many friends of Mrs. C. A. Hudson are glad to learn that she is recovering from her long siege of sickness.

Stephen Sheehy of Grand Rapids is guest of his brother, Marshal Sheehy and family.

Etta and Ruth, daughters of Rev. and Mrs. Bretts, left Wednesday for Peotone, Ill., where they will spend the summer with an uncle.

A French dressmaker asserts that paper dresses will soon be in vogue. Then we can expect to see peek-a-boo waist paper on the market.

Mr. and Mrs. McRae of Mt. Pleasant are guests of their daughter, Mrs. John Boosinger. They brought Marguerite Boosinger home with them.

All kinds of **Flour and Groceries** at **Hayden's**.

Miss Frances Malpass is a Traverse City visitor.

Alabaster color cards free, at **Strong's Bids**.

Miss Edith Labadie was a Bellaire visitor Tuesday.

Clayton Shapton home from M. A. C. studies.

Horace Dobbie of Ypsilanti is an East Jordan visitor.

Miss Bessie Greenwood was a Mancelona visitor this week.

Don't forget the social at Wm. Bennett's Tuesday evening.

Miss Flora Haire returned from her studies at Bay City, Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Loveday were Charlevoix visitors over Sunday.

Mrs. Eou Higman of Bellaire was a visitor here fore part of the week.

Mrs. F. J. Porter returned Tuesday from a three weeks visit with relatives in Iowa.

Mrs. M. H. Robertson and son Frost left Tuesday for an extended visit in Detroit and Ohio.

Col. G. W. Dickenson of Petoskey was guest of his daughter, Mrs. H. W. Dicken, latter part of last week.

Lou Krogen and family left for Stillwater, Minn., Friday morning, where he has a position in a store.

We make a specialty of **Floor and Hardwood Finishing**. Charles Barret, Painter and Paperhanger, North Main st.

John Porter and Robert MacFarlane returned from U. of M. studies last week. The latter left for Ontario Wednesday.

Mrs. Arthur Hill returned from Bellaire, Wednesday, where she was called by the death of her father, Arthur Watkins.

School girls kiss each other into grippe and fever Dr. Drake says. It must be really dangerous for a girl to be kissed by anybody but a man.

A party was given at the home of Eber Burdick and wife last Friday evening in honor of Miss Marie Flood of Hart, who is guest of friends here.

Miss Leila Clink, who has been spending the winter with her brother, A. D. at Roseburg, Oregon, returned home last week much improved in health.

"Angels don't wear whiskers and pants or at least we never saw any that did" comments the Nashville American. Has our esteemed contemporary ever seen any that didn't?

East Jordan members of all local unions and others who want to learn of the American Society of Equity are requested to meet at the Rogers school house Thursday, June 27, at 8:30 o'clock for the purpose of extending the organization. We have no secrets therefore everybody come. Ours is a society for the upbuilding of home. There is no conflict between this society and the local business men or should not be.—S. M. Richardson, Pres.

Last week at Bellaire Judge Mayne signed the complaint, assault with intent to commit the crime of murder against August Shoeke, the man who made an attempt on the Judge's life May 21, and whose ankle was broken in the melee which followed attempt of Sheriff Kettle to arrest him. This is the second attempt that has been made on Judge Mayne's life, the other one occurring a number of years ago, when the Judge was prosecuting attorney of this county.

Governor Hughes of New York, who has been included among the list of possible Republican candidates for the presidency next year, by reason of the record he has made in desirable directions in his own state, has just vetoed a two cent fare railroad bill. He calls attention to the fact that they now have a commission in that state which has power to regulate railroad rates, and he further declares that in his opinion the exact determination of railroad rates is not a proper subject of legislation. Whether it is or not from a judicial point of view will be known when the courts have thought it over and have had their say. In any event Michigan had no commission with authority in railroad rate directions.

Charlevoix, Courter:—William Durkin, who was brought here last week from Buffalo to answer a charge of forgery, was Monday arraigned in Justice Collins court, waived examination and was bound over to the circuit court. He was at once taken before Judge Mayne, where he plead guilty to the charge and Tuesday morning was sentenced to Jonia for not less than one year or more than fourteen, and was taken at once to the train by Sheriff McEwin enroute for his place of confinement. The promptness with which this case was disposed of should operate to deter others from attempting this particular brand of devilry in Charlevoix, and the sentence will give Mr. Durkin a year in which to make up his mind to be straight, if he is real good, and if not he won't be apt to bother the public for a somewhat longer period.

Old papers sold at this office.

Too many of us consider an excuse a reason.

Extra Choice Chicago Beef at **HAYDEN'S**.

Get a Phonograph at **Hayden's** and live happy.

Choice Seeds at the **W. E. MALPASS HWAR. CO.**

Boosinger pays the highest Cash Price for Wool.

Hand-made Lumber Harness at **STROEBEL BROS.**

Stainfloor makes furniture and floors look better than new.

Hand-made farm and driving Harness at **STROEBEL BROS.**

Go to **B. C. Hubbard & Co.** for Art Squares, Rugs and Lace Curtains.

If in need of a Couch call on us. We have the goods.

—C. H. WHITTINGTON.

Everyone makes the mistake of imagining that others enjoy hearing him talk.

Happy is the spirit that makes two days of sunshine grow where only one grew before.

A South Dakota man advertises for a wife that is dumb. It were superfluous to add that he is a widower.

Probably amateur entertainers make their programmes so long in the hope of getting their audience used to it.

The American people never displayed their capacity for self government until they began to refrain from mobbing the uppire.

It may be noticed that the weather has been getting warmer ever since Uncle Shelby Cullom complained that Harlan was raising hell.

The Japanese are still clamoring for an apology from Mayor Schmitz. The poor fellow is just now busy apologizing to his own countrymen.

EMPEY BROS. are about closing a deal to furnish a beautiful home all complete, within a few miles of another thriving town. Let them come.

Crockery—a new lot just opened up. You can buy one piece or a set.

—E. A. LEWIS.

Spring house cleaning is not complete unless your Furniture—Picture Frames—are made new. **CHAS. BARRET, Painter and Decorator, East Jordan.**

In our Vegetable and Fruit department we have everything the market has to offer. New Potatoes and Strawberries are the latest additions.

—E. A. LEWIS.

Because her husband drinks so much she cannot stand his breath a Milwaukee woman has applied for divorce. Which will doubtless take his breath away.

The Baltimore American, in speaking of the president's announcement that the best crop of all, is the crop of children, says "he overlooks the sweet girl graduate, the June bride and the Delaware peaches—when the frost does not kill them." Frost may at times effect the sweet girl graduate but we never heard of a bride being killed by one.

Completion of legislation through which probate judges in Michigan will hereafter have exclusive jurisdiction in the matter of violators of the law under sixteen years of age, will be pleasing to all the people of Michigan who are interested in the possible restrictions in the direction of caring for and guarding young offenders from entire lives of crime. If some of the good results expected from this experiment are realized further legislation in the same direction can be expected at the next session of the legislature.

Farmers and others who have been in doubt as to the present status of road law affairs are informed that the old law is yet in existence and will be until ninety days after the legislature adjourns. The fact should also be noted that the new law does not provide a highway fund or make any determination as to the amount of such fund, except to limit it. The township meeting will have all power in the matter of raising funds up to the point of providing for levies in cash of fifty cents on each one hundred dollars valuation for each of two funds, the road repair fund and the highway improvement fund.

Do you feel like doing "something" for the world? Let your work be for the benefit of your neighborhood. Assist in making your neighborhood a better place in which to live. Assist in keeping the boys straight; in making good men of them. Assist in keeping down disorder, gossip and scandal. Conduct yourself in such a manner that your neighbors will admire you. Help those who need help. See that your neighborhood improved and raises as good fruit, as good wheat, and as much to the acre as any other neighborhood. Don't spread your efforts over the world; devote them to your neighborhood. Your neighborhood is everything to you. Assist in making it pleasant, progressive, intelligent and agreeable.

MEN'S FELT HATS

300 Men's Felt Hats in all the latest styles and colors. Hats that are actually worth from \$1.50 to \$3.00. Do not miss this chance. They will go at

\$1.00 EACH

So now if you want a hat becoming to you, you must be coming to me.

L. WESMAN
Loveday Brick Block, East Jordan.

DON'T OVERHEAT YOUR HOME

This Summer By Using the Cook Stove.

You can have a cool house and cook your meals just the same at the same cost or less by using one of our

Blue Flame Wickless Oil Stoves.

They are inexpensive and are the most modern stove made, burning air with the oil and thus making the cost of running them less than others.

We also have some safe GASOLINE STOVES and invite your inspection.

W. E. MALPASS HARDWARE CO.

Quality! Prices!

These are the two strong points in the Grocery and Meat Business and they are the two features we have always studied. Right Price, High quality, Prompt Service and Courteous Treatment are the drawing cards at Sherman & Son's. Send us your next order and be convinced you can get more for your money and better goods than elsewhere.

Sherman & Son's.

Groceries Meats

"THE PRIDE"

Is the best 5c Cigar on the local market today and the best seller.

Manufactured by **H. F. McHALE.**

Use Dr. Vio's Tablets for your household. **W. E. MALPASS HARDWARE CO.**

EMPEY BROS. line of Dressing Cases are really worth spending a little time to look at them over. All kinds and prices. Say nothing about them.

Wanted:—10 men in each state to travel, distribute samples of our goods and tack signs. Salary \$85.00 per month; \$3.00 per day for expenses. Saunders Co., Department P. 46 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.—52-13.

An Ideal Laxative.
Phytic and Cathartic which purge, enliven the bowels, and give temporary relief, but irritate and weaken the digestive and excretory organs. **Saunders' Iron-Tonic Tablets** are an effective effect as taken from disease. They purify the blood, invigorate the nerves, giving strength and vigor to the work nature intended. This effective permanent cure by perfectly safe and natural means. The best laxative for children. Chocolate coated tablets, easy to take, never give offense. 10c, 25c and 50c at all drug stores.

Saving Pointers

The money you spend and the money you earn varies somewhat.

The money you save increases your income, if deposited with us in a savings account. Small sums count. System brings results. Save something regularly from your earnings. The start is important. One dollar will start a savings account for you.

State Bank of East Jordan

CAPITAL, \$20,000.00. SURPLUS, \$5,000.00.

OFFICERS and DIRECTORS:
W. L. French, President. John A. Boosinger, M. H. Robertson, Vice Pres.
W. P. Porter, Cashier. Geo. G. Glenn, Cashier.

The Augusta Herald marvels that the apparent order of the months is January, May, March, June, February, April. The calendar is guilty of disorderly conduct, that's all.

Services will be held at the Methodist church next Sunday as usual, the pastor taking for his subject in the morning "The Eat and Drink Folks," and in the evening "Home, its Lights and Shadows."

The East Jordan Union of the American Society of Equity will give a box and ice cream social next Tuesday evening June 25, at Wm. Bennett's and a cordial invitation is extended to other local Unions and farmers—also the people of East Jordan.

Usual services in the Presbyterian church next Sunday morning and evening at 10:30 and 7:30, Sunday School at 11:45.—The Y. P. S. C. B. during the summer months will have only a half hour praise service instead of an hour and it will begin (take note) at 7 standard.

Elida M., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Aldrich Townsend, died Wednesday aged 48 years. Deceased had long been a sufferer from consumption. Funeral services were held Friday afternoon at the home, conducted by Rev. John Bretts, and interment made in the East Jordan cemetery.

Mrs. B. A. Dole and Mrs. M. B. Palmiter will give a towel shower for benefit of the Buelah Home Farm Bldg., Wednesday June 26th, at Palmiter's photograph studio. Any who are so disposed may also furnish a cake of soap. This invitation is extended to everyone, both farm and city.

The Detroit & Charlevoix Railroad will change time Sunday, June 30th, and put on their usual summer schedule. A passenger train will leave East Jordan at 9:30 a. m. connecting with the G. R. & I. for all points north and south at Albia, and at Frederic with the Michigan Central Railroad trains in both directions. Returning train will reach East Jordan at 4:25 p. m. A freight train carrying passengers will arrive at East Jordan at 11:45 a. m. and leave at 2:20 p. m.

When looking for a Rocking Chair call on **Warrington**.

The Firemen's Benefit given in the Electric Theatre Thursday evening netted the boys a tidy sum to replenish their treasury with. A fine program was given, the films being especially good.

A pleasant surprise birthday party was given Ed Gill last Saturday evening. The house was filled with guests and the table was loaded with a bountiful supper. Mr. Gill was presented with a beautiful-Morris rocker.

NOTICE—East Jordan Union of the American Society of Equity will meet next Thursday evening at the school house near Mr. Matthews. Members are urged to be there, and bring in new members. All farmers invited.—**JAMES HOWEY, Sec.**

Mr. and Mrs. Madison and Miss Ainslie of Charlevoix, Frank Kenyon of East Jordan, Henry Richard of Bellaire and E. W. Clink of East Jordan were visitors in this city Sunday.—Boyno City Journal. They enjoyed the ride from Charlevoix in Mr. Kenyon's new launch and were met at Boyno City with rigs and show! The city. They returned to Charlevoix in the launch that evening.

The claims and work for the Beulah Home for friendless boys were presented to a large congregation in the Presbyterian church last Sunday morning by Mr. Swift, the managing director, and in the M. E. church in the evening (when both churches united) in a most persuasive and deeply interesting way. He was assisted by Enrique Ortogosa, a young Cuban who recited and sang in both English and Cuban very effectively. Parabol Pictures in the evening made Mr. Swift's presentation still more effective. On Monday evening he with his young assistant entertained a large number of children in the M. E. church. Mr. Swift invites the public to visit the Home at Boyno City and see with their own eyes the splendid work he is doing and has been doing many years for friendless and helpless boys in giving them a chance—1400 lads have passed through his hands, all of whom without a single exception have been redeemed from vicious and miserable surroundings.

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THE PRESIDENT TO EDITORS

Roosevelt Delivers a Notable Address at Jamestown, Va.

Speaks Before the Delegates to the National Editorial Association—Touches Upon Important National Questions.

Jamestown, Va.—The following is the address of President Roosevelt before the National Editorial Association at the convention here:

It is of course a mere truism to say that the other body of our countrymen yield as extensive an influence as those who write for the daily press and for the periodicals. It is also a truism to say that such power implies the gravest responsibility, and the man exercising it should hold himself accountable, and should be held by others accountable, precisely as if he occupied any other position of public trust. I do not intend to dwell upon your duties to-day, save that I shall permit myself to point out one matter where it seems to me that the need of the people is vital. It is essential that the man in public life and the man who writes in the public press should both of them, if they are really good servants of the people, be prompt to assail wrongdoing and wickedness. But in thus assailing wrongdoing and wickedness, there are two conditions to be fulfilled, because if unfulfilled, harm, not good, will result. In the first place, you must base your facts and avoid everything like hysteria or exaggeration; for to assail a decent man for something of which he is innocent is to give aid and comfort to every scoundrel, while indulgence in hysterical exaggeration serves to weaken, not strengthen, the statement of truth. In the second place, you must base your judgment on conduct and not on the social or economic position of the individual with whom you are dealing. There are good and bad men in every walk of life, and their being good or bad does not depend upon whether they have not a few dollars in the bank accounts. Yet each of us, in our public life, must accept as self-evident when we think each of us of the people whom he himself knows in his business and social relations, is often completely ignored by certain public men and certain public writers. The man who thus ignores it is not in the public life, and the man who writes in a particular class is not in the public life. I have seen some very dangerous leaders. Distrust equally the man who is never able to discover any vice of rich men to attack and the man who confines himself to attacking the sins and shortcomings of rich men. It is sure sign of a man who is dishonest in any man if in his public assaults upon iniquity he is never able to see any iniquity save that of a particular class; and this whether he is able only to see the crimes of arrogance and oppression in the rich or the crimes of envy and sloth in the poor.

So much for what I have to say to you in your capacity of editors and guides of public thought. In addition I want to speak to you on two great movements in our public life which I feel must necessarily occupy no inconsiderable part of the time of our public men in the future. One of these is the question of, in certain ways, re-shaping our system of taxation so as to make it bear most heavily on those most capable of supporting the strain. The other is the question of utilizing the natural resources of the nation in the way that will be of most benefit to the nation as a whole.

Need of Foresight.

In utilizing and conserving the natural resources of the nation the one characteristic more essential than any other is foresight. Unfortunately, foresight is not usually characteristic of our energetic and vigorous people, and it is obviously not a marked characteristic of us in the United States. Yet assuredly it should be the growing nation with a future which takes the long look ahead; and no other nation is growing so rapidly as ours or has a future so full of promise. No other nation enjoys so wonderful a measure of present prosperity which can be righteously treated as an earnest of future success, and for no other are the rewards of foresight so great, so certain, and so easily foretold. Yet hitherto as a nation we have tended to live with an eye single to the present, and have permitted the reckless waste and destruction of much of our natural wealth.

The conservation of our natural resources and their proper use constitute the fundamental problem which underlies almost every other problem of our national life. Unless we maintain an adequate material basis for our civilization, we can not maintain the institutions which we take so great and just a pride, and to waste and destroy our natural resources means to undermine this material basis. During the last five years efforts have been made in several new directions. In the government service to get our people to look ahead to exercise foresight, and to substitute a planned and orderly development of our resources in the place of a haphazard striving for immediate profit. The effort has been made through several agencies.

In 1902 the reclamation service began to develop the larger opportunities of the western lands for irrigation and irrigation. The work includes all the states from the great plains through the Rocky mountains to the Pacific slope. It has been conducted with the clear and definite purpose of using the valuable water resources of the public land for the greatest good for the greatest number in the long run. In other words, for the purpose of putting upon the land permanent home makers, who will use and develop it for themselves and for their children and children's children. There has been opposition, of course, to this work of the reclamation service, for we have been obliged to antagonize certain men whose interests were opposed to their own temporary personal profit from natural resources which ought to be developed through use, so as to be conserved for the permanent common advantage of the people as a whole. But there will be no halt in the work of preserving the waters which head in the Rocky mountain region so as to make them of most use to the people as a whole; for the policy is essential to our national welfare.

Operations of Land Laws.

The public lands of the United States should be utilized in similar fashion. Our present public land laws were passed when there was a vast surplus of vacant public land. The chief desire was to secure settlers thereon, and comparatively slight attention was paid as to exactly how the lands were disposed of in detail. In consequence, lax execution of the laws became the rule in the land office and in the public mind, and land frauds were common and little noted. This was especially true when a system originally designed for the fertile and well-watered regions of the middle west was applied to the dryer regions of the great plains and to the mountains and the Pacific coast. In these regions the system was not adapted to the conditions, and the result was the appointment of the

of the home maker. The department of the interior and the department of justice joined in prosecuting the offenders against the law; but both the law and its administration were defective and needed to be changed. Three years ago a public lands commission was appointed to scrutinize the law and the facts and to recommend a remedy. Their examination specifically showed the existence of great frauds upon the public domain, and their recommendations for changes in the law were made with the design of conserving the natural resources of every part of the public land, by putting it to its best use. Attention was especially called to the prevention of settlement by the passage of great areas of public lands into the hands of a few men, and to the enormous waste caused by unrestricted grazing on the open range, as a system of using the natural resources on the public domain which amounts to putting a premium on its destruction. The recommendations of the public lands commission were sound, for they were especially in the interest of the actual home maker, and where the small homestead could not utilize the land, it was provided that the government should keep control of it so that it could not be monopolized by a few wealthy men. Congress has not yet acted upon these recommendations, except for the repeal of the iniquitous land law. But the recommendations are so just and so essential to our national welfare, that I believe they will surely ultimately be adopted.

In 1891 congress authorized the president to create national forests in the public domain. These forests reserves remained for a long time in charge of the general land office, which had no men properly trained in forestry. But another department, that of agriculture, possessed the trained men. In other words, the government forests were with out foresters and the government foresters without forests. Waste of effort and waste of forest inevitably followed. Finally the situation was ended in 1905 by the creation of the United States forest service, which has stopped the waste, conserved the resources of the national forests, and made them useful; so that our forests are now being managed on a coherent plan, and in a way that augurs well for the future.

But the mineral fuels of the eastern United States are already passing into the hands of large private owners, and those of the west are rapidly following. This should not be, for such mineral resources belong in a peculiar degree to the whole people. Under private control there is much waste from the short-sighted methods of working, and the complete utilization is often sacrificed for a greater immediate profit. The mineral fuels under our present conditions are as essential to our prosperity as the forests will always be. The difference is that the supply is definitely limited, for coal does not grow and trees do. It is obvious that the mineral fuels should be conserved, not wasted, and that enough of them should remain in the hands of the government to protect the people against unjust or extortionate prices so far as that can still be done. What has been accomplished in the regulation of the great oil fields of the Indian territory offers a striking example of the good results of such policy. Last summer, accordingly, I withdrew most of the coal-bearing public lands temporarily from disposal, and asked for the legislation necessary to protect the public interest by the conservation of the mineral fuels, that is, for the power to lease the coal, oil and gas rights under proper regulation. No such legislation was passed, but I still hope that we shall ultimately get it.

Preserve Mineral Resources.

In addition to treating aright for the benefit of the whole people the forests and the mineral beds, we should similarly try to preserve for the benefit of all the people the great stretches of public domain, some three hundred million acres in all, which are unfit for cultivation by present methods and valuable only for the forage which they supply. This vast area is now open to the free grazing of cattle, sheep, horses and goats, without restriction or regulation. When population has increased, as is now the case, such utter lack of management means that the public domain is turned over to be skinned by men whose only concern is to get what they can out of it at the moment, without any regard to whether or not it is ruined so far as the next generation is concerned. In other words, the range is not so much used as wasted by abuse, and as an incident of conflict and bloodshed frequently arise, between opposing users. With the rapid settling of the west the range is more and more overgrazed. Moreover, much of it can not be used to advantage unless it is fenced, for fencing is the only way by which to keep in check the wandering of the absentee owners of nomadic herds which roam and hither and thither, utterly destroying the pasturage and leaving a waste behind, so that their presence is compatible with the presence of home makers.

Prevention of Frauds.

For several years we have been doing everything in our power to prevent fraud upon the public land. What can be done under the present laws is now being done through the joint action of the interior department and the department of justice. But fully to accomplish the prevention of fraud there is need of further legislation and especially of a sufficient appropriation to permit the department of the interior to examine certain classes of entries on the ground before they pass into private ownership. The appropriation asked for last winter, granted, would have put an end to the swindling of the public domain, while it would have provided any need of causing hardship for individual settlers by holding up their claims. However, the appropriation was not given us, and in consequence it is not possible to secure, as I would like to see, the natural resources of the public land from fraud, waste and encroachment.

So much for what we are trying to do in utilizing our public lands for the public; in securing the use of the water, the forage, the coal and the timber for the public. In all four movements my chief adviser, and the man first to suggest them, was the honorable gentleman who proved so beneficial to me, Mr. Clifford Pinchot, the chief of the national forest service. Mr. Pinchot also suggested to me a movement supplementary to all of these movements, and which will itself lead the way in the general movement which he represents and with which he is actively identified, for the conservation of all our natural resources. This was the appointment of the

The inability of the railroads of the United States to meet the demand upon them to draw public attention forcibly to the use of our waterways for transportation. But it is obvious that this is only one of their many uses, and that a planned and orderly development is impossible except by taking into account all the services which the capability of rendering it was upon this ground, the inland waterways commission was recently appointed. Their duty is to propose a comprehensive plan for the improvement and utilization of those great waterways which are the great potential highways of the country. Their duty is also to bring together the various interests of the inland waterways and to submit a general plan for the development and conservation of the vast natural resources of the waterways of the United States. Clearly it is impossible for the waterways commission to accomplish its great task without considering the relation of the conservation of the waterways to all other natural resources, and I have asked that it do so. Here, then, for the first time, the orderly development and planned conservative use of our natural resources is presented as a single problem. One by one the individual tasks in this great problem have already been undertaken. One by one in a practical fashion the methods of dealing with them were worked out. National irrigation has proved itself a success by its actual working. Again, actual experience has shown that the national forests will fulfill the larger purpose for which they were created. All who have thoughtfully studied the situation have come to see that the solution of the public lands question lies with the home maker, with the settler who lives on his land and that government control of the mineral fuels and the public grazing lands is necessary and inevitable. Each of these conclusions represented a movement of vast importance which would confer large benefits upon the country, but which stood by itself. They are connected together into one great fundamental problem—that of the conservation of all our natural resources. Upon the wise solution of this, much of our future obviously depends. Even such questions as the regulation of railway rates and the control of corporations are so essential to our national welfare, that I believe they will surely ultimately be adopted.

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Inheritance Tax.

In my judgment, however, the inheritance tax is both a far better method of taxation, and far more important for the purpose I have in view—the purpose of having the swollen fortunes of the country bear a proportion to their size a constantly increasing burden of taxation. These fortunes exist solely because of the protection given the owners by the public. They are a constant source of care and anxiety to the public and it is eminently just that they should be forced to pay heavily for the protection given them. It is of course a matter of opinion as to their size the absolute right to decide as to the terms upon which any man shall receive a bequest or devise from another. We have repeatedly placed such laws on our own statute books, and they have repeatedly been declared unconstitutional by the courts. I believe that the only sound and progressive principle is whatever an individual receives, whether by gift, bequest, or devise, in life or in death, should, after a certain amount is reached, be increasingly burdened; and the rate of taxation should be increased in proportion to the remoteness of blood of the man receiving it from the man giving it. The principle of this progressive taxation of inheritance has not only been authorized by congress, but it is now unequivocally adopted in the leading civilized nations of the world—in, for instance, Great Britain, France and Germany. Switzerland tied off with the same principle, and the nations of the world to follow suit, and within the last few years both France and Germany have adopted the principle. In Great Britain all estates worth \$5,000 or less are practically exempt from death duties, while the increase is such that when an estate exceeds \$5,000,000 in value and the testator is a kinsman or stranger in blood the government receives nearly 18 per cent. In France, under the progressive system, so much of an inheritance as exceeds \$10,000,000 pays over 20 per cent to the state if it passes to a distant relative, and five per cent if it passes to a direct heir. In Germany very small inheritances are exempt, but the tax is so sharply progressive that an inheritance not in agricultural or forest lands which exceeds \$250,000, if it goes to distant relatives, is taxed at the rate of about 20 per cent. The German law is of special interest, because it makes the inheritance tax an imperial measure, while allotting to the individual states the power of a portion of the proceeds and permitting them to impose taxes in addition to those imposed by the imperial government. In the United States the national government has more than once imposed inheritance taxes in addition to those imposed by the states, and in the last instance about one-half of the states levied such taxes concurrently with the national government, making a combined maximum rate, in some cases as high as 25 per cent, and, as a matter of fact, several states adopted inheritance tax laws for the first time while the national law was still in force and unreppealed. The French law is especially interesting, but I have not time to discuss it here. The progressive principle is so applied that each higher rate is imposed only on the excess above the amount subject to the next lower rate. This plan is peculiarly adapted to the working out of the theory of using the inheritance tax for the purpose of limiting the size of inheritances, and the progressive increase in the rates, accordingly, in this mode, may be carried to its logical conclusion in a maximum rate of nearly 40 per cent for the amount in excess of a specified sum, without being confiscatory as to the rest of the inheritance; for such increase in a very small number of cases would apply only to the amount above a very

GOOD IDEA FOR MATCHES.

Double Enders Popular Among Smokers in Mexico.

"Mexico may be behind us in some things, but she has us lashed to the wheel when it comes to making matches," said a man just in from the land of the Montezumas as he handed out a wax lucifer with a head on each end.

"I saw nothing but double ended matches while I was away, and I can tell you that they save one's record with the Recording Angel. If you dig down in your pocket and find one match the chances are that you are sure of a slight, because if one end goes out the other is left. These old time matches, just revived, that splutter brilliant sparks may be all right when it comes to pleasing the baby, but the fellow who puts on the market a double ended match will find a ready demand."

PURIFIED LIFE INSURANCE.

Benefits from New Law, Which Remains Substantially Unchanged.

Through the influence of Gov. Hughes, the New York Legislature decided to make no radical changes in the new insurance law. It was pointed out by Gov. Hughes that the New York law has already accomplished widespread reforms, with proportionate benefits to policyholders, and that it should be given a thorough trial before any amendments were seriously considered. It is estimated that the cost of the mismanagement of the past did not average more than 20 cents to each policyholder, while the benefits to present and future policyholders will amount to many times more and be cumulative besides. The speed craze of the big companies and the excessive cost of securing new business was the most extravagant evil of the old managements. Under the new regime the cost of new business has already been greatly reduced, along with other economies.

The showing made by the Equitable Life Assurance Society in its report for 1906 was a strong argument against meddling with the new law. In the Equitable alone there was a saving of over \$2,000,000 in expenses, besides an increase in the income from the Society's assets amounting to as much more. The ratios of the Equitable's total expenses to its total income was 19.42% in 1904, 17.38% in 1905, and only 14.48% in 1906. The dividends paid to Equitable policyholders in 1906 amounted to \$7,289,734, which was an increase of more than 2% over 1905.

While the Equitable made a better showing than any other big company, all reported radical economies and under such conditions the Legislature wisely decided to leave the law substantially as it stands.

FAILED IN SMALL THINGS.

Congressman Evidently Was No Hero to His Wife.

There is a certain congressman who, whatever authority he may hold in the councils of state, is of comparatively minor importance in his own household. Indeed, it has been unkindly intimated that his wife is "the whole thing" in their establishment.

Representative and Mrs. Blank had been to Baltimore one afternoon. When they left the train at Washington, on their return, Mrs. Blank discovered that her umbrella, which had been entrusted to the care of her husband, was missing.

"Where's my umbrella?" she demanded.

"I'm afraid I've forgotten it, my dear," meekly answered the congressman. "It must still be in the train."

"In the train!" snorted the lady. "And to think that the affairs of the nation are entrusted to a man who doesn't know enough to take care of a woman's umbrella!"—Success Magazine.

Not Partial to Nursing.

Not long ago a young Irishman was seeking work in western Illinois, and among those to whom he applied was a farmer near Cairo.

The farmer was attracted by the Celt's frank, cheery manner, and, while he was not in need of help, he asked, after a pause:

"Can you cradle?"

"Cradle!" repeated the Irishman. "Sure, I can! But, sir," he added, persuasively, "couldn't ye give me a job out-of-dures?"—Harper's Weekly.

WENT TO TEA

And It Wound Her Bobbin.

Tea drinking frequently affects people as badly as coffee. A lady in Salisbury, Md., says that she was compelled to abandon the use of coffee a good many years ago, because it threatened to ruin her health and that she went over to tea drinking; but finally, she had dyspepsia so bad that she had lost twenty-five pounds and no food seemed to agree with her.

She further says: "As this time I was induced to take up the famous food drink, Postum, and was so much pleased with the results that I have never been without it since. I commenced to improve at once, regained my twenty-five pounds of flesh and went some beyond my usual weight."

"I know Postum to be good, pure, and healthful, and there never was an article, and never will be, I believe, that does so surely take the place of coffee, as Postum Food Coffee. The beauty of it all is that it is satisfying and wonderfully nourishing. I feel as if I could not sing its praises too loud."—Read "The Road to Wellville," in page

HE HELD THE TRAIN

But How or Why He Could Not Explain

One of the limited trains was all of half an hour late in leaving Washington for its waim weatherward run to the south one night last week, and some of the second-splitters in the lowers had begun to make remarks about the people who wouldn't keep their cows at home, before there was any getaway racket from the choo-choo. But it's a wonder the train left at all. There was a great man at the station that night, and the train was held for him, though he didn't take it after all. This was the way of it.

On that particular evening a local newspaper man who hadn't traveled much since the I. C. C. got the legislative hypodermic, went down to the station to meet his home-bound spouse who'd been doing some family visiting up near Smokeville. Her train was due at 6:19, but his watch was dizzy, and he landed at the main gate an easy half hour ahead of time.

"Leave me hurdle the barrier," he suggested mildly to the blue back of the fat gate man. "My wife is coming home, and I want to wait by the parallel and give her the grand clutch as soon as she alights from Mrs. Pullman's little wagon."

"None," replied the fat gate man without turning around. "It's against the rules."

"But," suggested the newspaper man not so mildly. "I've got a notion I'm going out there, and—"

But he didn't have time to finish, for the gate man fixed his face for a real crushing look and swung around. A second later that gate man's best friends wouldn't have known him. He got red in the face, then white, then red again, lifted his lid, bowed and swung the gate open so fast its hinges smoked, remarking, with a sickly grin: "You will have your little joke, sir."

The newspaper man drifted through a hazy dream effect, and began walking up and down the platform, wondering whether he wouldn't better go back and hand the fat gate man one on the nose for his real fresh, funny actions. But he noticed that the gate man had called some more uniforms to his side, and that the bunch had their heads together, thinking in whispers and looking in his direction.

The newspaper man began to get worried. He looked himself over, discovered that he was wearing his shoes, that he hadn't forgotten his shirt, and that there were no signs hanging around his person. And he had just about decided to register a diagnosis of congenital lunacy against the crowd when one of the uniforms bobbed toward him.

"Is there anything I can do for you?" he inquired.

The newspaper man, pretty well convinced that somebody was trying to get gay with him, scowled ferociously. "Not a thing," he replied, grudgingly, whereupon the official said: "Thank you, sir," and went away looking as happy as a Boston broker on a copper holiday.

About a minute later a portly person in uniform stegged up, nodded respectfully and touched his hat.

"No, 6 is pretty nearly on time, sir," he remarked.

"Telephone that up to the office," said the newspaper man, shortly. "It's worth an extra edition any day."

And at that particular moment he began to feel light on the head. For the effect of that little pleasantry of the station master was something fearful to behold. He curled up and laughed and uncurled and laughed some more. And after he was all through laughing he went trotting around the station telling that remark to all the uniforms in sight, and the train shed was certainly a real hilarious place for awhile.

But five minutes later the uniformed person steamed back, looking pestered in the head, and did another lowly approach.

"Beg pardon, sir," he said, "but when I saw you come in I wired down, and there's a drawing-room on six being saved for you."

"That's mighty thoughtful," replied the newspaper man, and the person did another departure, putting as contentedly as a Maltese cat.

Then No. 6 steamed in, and for the next 20 or 25 minutes the newspaper man got dithered every second. Every attack of the station had their lamps glued on him all the time, and he began to feel as prominent as J. Diggum Rockefeller and John Alexander Dowie rolled into one. But the air was full of tension. Seventeen people in uniform stood around looking as if they'd like to suggest something if they dared, and finally one of them drifted up looking trembly about the chin, and gave a preliminary cough:

"Beg pardon, sir, excuse me for mentioning it, and I'm sorry to disturb you," he said at length. "But we've held No. 6 20 minutes for you, and if you could come now, sir, we—"

"I guess I won't go to-night," said the newspaper man, suppressing with difficulty a wild desire to hit some one with a baggage truck, and the man in uniform, after opening and closing his mouth half a dozen times in the manner of a dying snail, managed to pull the get-away signal, and the limited pulled out. Then the newspaper man met his wife and went home, studying the initials in his card case, and wondering if he'd better see a doctor in the morning. And ever since he's been wondering and pestering and trying to figure out whether everybody at the station was crazy that night.

AT A WAYSIDE HOSTELRY.

Darky Servitor Most Obliging Under the Circumstances.

A traveling man stopped recently at a little country hamlet some miles from a Texas city to sell a mountain bill of goods. There was only one hotel in the place, and this had an unsavory reputation. He had only one night to stay, however, so he concluded to make the best of a bad bargain.

He went to his room early, and, feeling the need of some hot water to remove the stains of his journey, cast his eye about the wall for an electric button, which, of course, was conspicuous by its absence.

He happened to think that he had seen a negro porter below, and sticking his head out of the door, he yelled lustily:

"Hey, you black rascal, come up here!"

"Yas'r, yas'r, I's comin'" was the quick response, and a moment later the old darkey appeared before the drummer, bowing obsequiously, cap in hand.

"I want some hot water, and I want it quick," said the drummer.

"It's powful sorry, boss, powful sorry," replied the negro, his voice trembling. "We ain't got no hot watah, but kin hot yuh some."

HE ALSO WAS A COLLECTOR.

Cleveland Artist Came Back with a Counter Proposition.

A local newspaper artist got a letter one day from a man over in Indiana who said he was making a collection of sketches, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. "I have drawings from well known newspaper artists in nearly every state in the union," the Indiana man wrote, "but I have none from Ohio. I have seen some of your work and I think it is good. If you will send me some little sketch for my collection I shall have it framed."

The artist noticed from the letterhead that the Indiana man was connected with a bank in one of the small towns in the state of literature. That gave him a hunch, and he wrote back as follows:

"I am making a collection of ten dollar bills. I haven't secured specimens from every state in the union, but I have several tens and a few twenties, and I am particularly anxious to have a ten dollar bill from Indiana. I notice that you are employed in a place where ten dollar bills are kept, and if you send me one for my collection I shall be glad to have it framed."

BLACK, ITCHING SPOTS ON FACE.

Physician Called It Eczema in Worst Form—Patient Despaired of Cure—Cuticura Remedies Cured Her.

"About four years ago I was afflicted with black splotches all over my face and a few covering my body, which produced a severe itching irritation, and which caused me a great deal of suffering, to such an extent that I was forced to call in two of the leading physicians of —. After a thorough examination of the dreaded complaint they announced it to be skin eczema in the worst form. Their treatment did me no good. Finally I became despondent and decided to discontinue their services. My husband purchased a single set of the Cuticura Remedies, which entirely stopped the breaking out. I continued the use of the Cuticura Remedies for six months, and after that every splotch was entirely gone. I have not felt a symptom of the eczema since, which was three years ago. Mrs. Lizzie E. Sledge, 540 Jones Ave., Selma, Ala., Oct. 23, 1905."

Campaign Against Rats.

The French admiralty is preparing a campaign against the rats which swarm in seaport towns and undoubtedly spread the infection of various devastating diseases in their passage from one country to another on board ship. It is announced that it will soon be compulsory for every vessel entering a French harbor from certain other ports to have all its rats exterminated.

On the Honeymoon.

"So you were well pleased with the train on which you took your wedding trip?" said the bogom friend. "Was it an accommodation train?"

The young man's face beamed with delight.

"I should say it was an accommodation train," he confided. "Why, the porter put the light out every time we reached a tunnel."

Don't Squeeze Your Head Off.

Krause's Cold Capsules will cure you almost instantly. At all Druggists, 25c.

When duty is clear, to put your self questions about it is to suffer defeat.—Victor Hugo.

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Dizziness, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Constipation, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

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Be careful of cheap imitations.

