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For your own sake,
For humanity's sake and
For our sake,



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Away and
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Northville about 350 Stations
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Continuous service to all these stations furnished for flat rate of \$15.00 and \$12.00 per annum.

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Complete service with all adjacent Counties and all points in MICHIGAN.

Michigan State Telephone Co.

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Breezy Items

By Five Correspondents.

SALEM

Mrs. N. E. Ryder of Ypsilanti is visiting Salem relatives this week.
Mrs. Asa Giegler died in the hospital at Ann Arbor, Thursday evening. Funeral services were held at the Baptist church Sunday morning, Rev. O. M. Thrasher of Williamston conducting the services.
Miss Hilda Merritt of Northville visited Mrs. A. C. Wheeler Wednesday of this week.
Claude Williams of Plymouth visited at Salem over Sunday.
Mrs. R. P. Woodworth of Grand Rapids visited at the home of Fred Burnett last week.
Royal Larkins and wife visited from Tuesday until Thursday with Detroit relatives.
Rev. Colvin preached at Williamston last Sunday.
Therese Kurep of Ypsilanti visited Mr. and Mrs. Bussey this week.

LIVONIA CENTER.

This section was visited by a fine rain on Tuesday which was much needed.
Mr. and Mrs. David Wolfrom and Miss Loretta Millard, also Mr. and Mrs. Paul Helm, visited at Walter Kingsley's on Sunday.
Mrs. Elizabeth is visiting her son in Jackson this week.
W. C. Smith, a former townsman of ours, but who has been in Seattle the past two years, is visiting his parents here for a few weeks.
John Baze and wife entertained their son and family, also their daughter and family, on Sunday.
Mr. Jack was called away to attend a funeral on Sunday, and so we did not have any service here.
Ira Wilson lost a barn by fire Monday night, supposed to have been set fire by sparks from a locomotive.
Mr. and Mrs. Asa Shaw were on our street Tuesday.
The recent cold nights makes people think of frosts and as a frost now means woe to the corn it is certainly to be dreaded.
H. D. Leece of Detroit visited his wife here over Sunday.

"Everybody Should Know."

says C. G. Hays, a prominent business man of Bluff, Mo., that Bucklen's Arnica Salve is the quickest and surest healing salve ever applied to a sore, burn or wound, or to a case of piles. I've used it and know what I'm talking about. Guaranteed by The Wolverine Drug Co. and John L. Gale, 25c.

PERRINSVILLE.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Michael Steinhaur, a son, Aug. 17.
Mrs. Schunk and daughter Gertie of Detroit have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Schunk, for a few days.
Mr. and Mrs. A. Hanchett, Mrs. Hattie Stephenson and Miss Grace Edwards attended the 4th quarterly conference at Wayne last Monday evening.
The ice cream social at Giles Foster's last Saturday evening was well attended, 7 gallons of ice cream being disposed of.
The Maple Grove Cemetery association will give an ice cream social at the hall Saturday evening, Aug. 24.
Mrs. Clement and son Hiram, Mrs. F. Theuer and daughter Lizzie and Miss Mamie Theuer were in Wayne last Wednesday.
Mrs. Geo. Edwards and children of Eloise visited with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Baehr last week Thursday.
Mrs. Lawrence of Wayne visited at Dewitt Cooper's last Sunday.
Mrs. M. Steinhaur's sister of near Romulus visited her a few days.
Mrs. Maud Anderson and children of Detroit visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Growell, last week.
Mr. and Mrs. Dewitt Cooper and daughter were in Detroit last Friday.

Endorsed by the County.

"The most popular remedy in Otsego county, and the best friend of my family," writes Wm. M. Dietz, editor and publisher of the Otsego Journal, Gilbertsville, N. Y., "is Dr. King's New Discovery. It has proved to be an infallible cure for coughs and colds, making short work of the worst of them. We always keep a bottle in the home. I believe it to be the most valuable prescription known for lung and throat cases." Guaranteed to never disappoint the taker by The Wolverine Drug Co. and J. L. Gale. Price 50c and \$1 Trial bottle free.

A simple minded woman who is anxious to learn can have her choice of a score of masculine know it all as instructor.

NEWBURG.

Mrs. Wm. Farley and children spent Saturday and Sunday with relatives at St. Clair flats, Mr. Farley joining them there Sunday.
Sunday callers in Newburg were Chas. Vanblaireum of Detroit, Day Dickerson, wife and children of Farmington and Eula Grow of Plymouth.
Rev. King preached an excellent sermon from Psalms 119, "The Law of God," Sunday last.
The Gleaners will serve ice cream at the home of James Joy, Thursday, Aug. 29, in the evening.
Henry Smith of Gilt Edge was home Sunday.
Harry Goldie Sundayed with his parents.
Mr. Mitchell's daughter of Detroit is spending her vacation on her father's farm at Newburg.
Mrs. Frank Schawm and little friend of East Grand Boulevard, Detroit, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Ostrander last week.
The W. R. C. took in a new member at their meeting last Saturday.
The Bluebells defeated the Dandelions August 14 at their experience social at Newburg hall. The experiences were very amusing. Two poems were read by Mrs. H. J. Ostrander, one for each side of the contest. The sum of nearly \$45 was earned by the ladies. Eight gallons of cream were sold. We thank the Plymouth ladies for their patronage.
The L. A. S. will meet in September with Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Bunyca.
Mrs. Philport is in very poor health. The melon gardeners expect to market their crop at Detroit next week.
Perry Woodworth is drawing large quantities of tomatoes to Detroit.

PIKE'S PEAK.

H. E. Wright and son Clarence and Wm. J. Wright of Plymouth visited Chas. Wright and family last Sunday.
Will Witt and wife visited the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Klatt last Sunday.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Roach and family spent last Saturday in Wayne.
Wren Hix of Wayne called on friends at this place last Sunday.
Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Wright have returned home from Ypsilanti after a week's visit with relatives.
Mrs. Paul Badelt has been entertaining her sister from Kansas.
Mrs. Ernest Hix and children visited Mrs. Will Durham last Saturday.
Ruth and Howard Bridge visited their grandmother and aunt, Mrs. James and Miss Lena Bridge last Friday.
Henry Farmer of Perrinsville called on George Dean of this place Sunday.
Mr. and Mrs. Fred Steinhaur entertained company last Saturday.
The ball game between Swift and Romulus was won by the Swifts.
Frank Lewis, who has been visiting his grandparents of this place has returned to his home in Redford.
Mrs. H. Marsh and daughter Mabel visited at Mrs. S. Cummings' last Sunday.
Lela Klatt is visiting her sister, Mrs. Will Witt of Northville the fore part of this week.

A Lawn Pest.

Hardly a season goes by but those who have the care of lawns are bothered with the crab grass which puts in an appearance about the middle of July and flourishes like the green bay tree during the six or seven weeks of dry and warm weather which usually follows. A feature that makes it difficult to handle is the fact that it is deep rooted and virtually drought proof, seeming to grow luxuriantly under conditions which dry the blue grass out and keep it at a standstill. Aside from a spading up of the lawn and a reseeded, which would seem advisable only in cases where the crab grass had gained a very firm foothold, we have found the best method of dealing with the pest to be keeping the lawn well watered, which will keep the lawn grass growing, and frequent and rather close cutting with the mower and a removal of the grass. It is well to remember that this grass is annual and multiplies only by seed. Keeping it from going to seed will therefore mean its eradication.

The Limit of Life.

The most eminent medical scientists are unanimous in the conclusion that the generally accepted limitation of human life is many years below the attainment possible with the advanced knowledge of which the race is now possessed. The critical period that determines its duration seems to be between 50 and 60; the proper care of the body during this decade cannot be too strongly urged; carelessness then being fatal to longevity. Nature's best helper after 50 is Electric Bitters, the scientific tonic medicine that revitalizes every organ of the body. Guaranteed by The Wolverine Drug Co. and J. L. Gale, 50c.

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DESIGNS IN

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THEY ARE BEAUTIES.

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Lime, Cement, Brick, Toledo Pulp Plaster, Little's Fibre Plaster, Little's and Houghton's Hard Wall Plaster.

HOMESTEAD BONE BLACK FERTILIZER

GARDEN SEEDS IN BULK.

Baled Hay and Straw, Ground Corn and Oats, Middlings, Oat Bran, Corn, Oats, Wheat.

Highest Price Paid for Grain, Hay, &c.

HARD AND SOFT COAL

Plymouth Elevator. Both Phones.

CONSIDER MEATS,

When you Buy Them.

There is just as much quality in them as in other lines.

OUR PRICES

are within the reach of the poor as well as the rich and our aim is to please all.

SECURE THE BEST.

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W. F. HOOPS

Do your Own Banking

Your earnings get into the bank whether you put them there or not. If you spend all somebody else deposits your money.

Better start a Savings Account TO-DAY and receive the benefits - 3 per cent interest - yourself.

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F. W. SAMKES, Publisher.

PLYMOUTH MICHIGAN

BRIEF NEWS NOTES FOR THE BUSY MAN

MOST IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE PAST WEEK TOLD IN CONDENSED FORM.

ROUND ABOUT THE WORLD

Complete Review of Happenings of Greatest Interest from All Parts of the Globe—Latest Home and Foreign Items.

STRIKE OF TELEGRAPHERS.

An armed mob attacked the office of the Postal Telegraph company at Ashford, Ariz., and broke every window in the building with a rain of bullets. The lives of four of the employees were endangered, but no one was injured.

President Small gave out a statement showing that his general strike order had resulted in the quitting of many operators. He said very many new members were joining the union.

The governments of the United States and Canada were urged to take over the control of the telegraph lines of the Western Union and Postal companies by President Small of the commercial telegraphers in a bulletin. Mr. Small also started a campaign for a congressional investigation into the conduct of the companies. The call for a strike of cable operators was rescinded. In Chicago the operators in six brokerage houses walked out. Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Daniel J. Keefe were named a committee of the American Federation of Labor to try to bring about an end of the strike.

Twelve cable operators at Havana, Cuba, obeyed President Small's strike order and quit. Small asked the Chicago Federation for money to help the strike. Both sides were confident of ultimate success.

President S. J. Small's order for a general strike of commercial telegraphers did not seem to meet with the response the union officials had expected. In Chicago the additions to the strikers' forces were few, and in New York the order had little apparent effect on the situation. The strikers said nearly all union men were out already. President Small said a fund of \$2,000,000 would be raised within two months. After he and Samuel Gompers had conferred the talk of arbitration was revived.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The laying of the cornerstone of the Cape Cod Pilgrims' Memorial monument gave President Roosevelt his first opportunity of the summer to break silence upon public questions, and the 40-minute speech which he delivered from a platform on top of Town Hill was one of vigor and directness upon matters of national importance. The feature of his address was his advocacy of a national incorporation law and his stand in relation to violators of the law, especially corporations. With emphasis he declared that the administration would not waver in its determination "to punish certain malefactors of great wealth."

The annual report of Maj. Gen. A. W. Greely, commanding the northern division of the army, which includes the departments of the lakes, the Dakotas and Missouri, says that the main reason for desertion, according to the universal opinion of a large number of commissioned and noncommissioned officers, is the small pay, seconded by the lack of the canteen and resultant troubles in dives surrounding the army posts and "the low standard and general worthlessness of recruits."

Francis Rea MacMillan, the American violinist whose genius has attracted attention both in this country and abroad, is reported in cable advices to be lost in the Alps.

Mrs. Frances Horner, aged 67 years, wife of Edward Horner, a farmer on the Browning road, near Merchantville, N. J., and Mrs. Victoria Napoli, a servant, were chopped to death in their home. It is charged, by Charles Gibson, a negro who was formerly employed on the farm.

The Arabs delivered another attack upon the French force under Gen. Drude, encamped outside Casablanca, but they were routed with very heavy losses. A general uprising of the natives is expected. The European residents of the coast towns, as well as those who live at Fez, Morocco City and other places in the interior are leaving their homes and seeking safety in their flight.

Great Britain has accepted the proposition of the United States to submit the New Foundland fisheries dispute to arbitration at The Hague.

The Japanese government has placed several thousand gallons of gasoline in the Standard Oil company's tank at Broadhead, Wis., exploded, destroyed the tank and causing a panic in the town.

A shortage of \$2,000 was found in the accounts of former treasurers of Ashland county, Ohio.

John E. Owens, a well-known newspaper writer and traveler, committed suicide in Cincinnati.

The Republic Iron and Steel company and the Western Bar Iron association at Pittsburgh have agreed to be approved by the board of

ed an order for an 18,000-ton battleship with the Fairfield Shipbuilding company of Glasgow. The vessel will be one of the most formidable armored ships of war afloat.

Daniel F. Cobb, president of the Daniel F. Cobb Land company of Kansas City, formerly general southwestern agent of the Equitable Life insurance company, fell down an elevator shaft and was instantly killed.

A mill which was in course of construction collapsed at Lille, France, and ten men were killed.

William Newton Wyand, 20 years old, who says he is a son of Robert M. Wyand, the millionaire president of the Wyand Turbine company of Jersey City, N. J., was arrested in Washington charged with the forgery of a \$1,500 check.

A girl baby was born to Gov. and Mrs. Charles E. Hughes at Albany, it being their fourth child.

Two cases of a rare and strange disease known as "relapsing fever" have appeared in the Beth Israel hospital at New York.

Robert W. Taylor, for 14 years financial secretary of Tuskegee institute, will open up a brokerage office in Wall street for negro patronage.

Circuit Judge James Pryor Tarvin of Covington, Ky., died of asthma at Cleveland, O.

Gov. Hughes appointed Matthew C. Flemming of New York to make an investigation of the state insurance department.

Judge Cochrane of Sullivan, Ill., granted a change of venue to Decatur in the case of Fred H. Magill and his bride, accused of the murder of the first Mrs. Magill, at Clinton, Ill.

According to a statement of Senator Platt, president of the United States Express company, the company's net earnings for the fiscal year ended June 30 were only \$137,007, as compared with \$372,061 last year.

Miss Catherine Root, a niece, will inherit \$500,000 left by Charles J. Root, the manufacturer, who was killed in an auto accident near Great Barrington, Mass.

Stock watering is prohibited by a new rule adopted by the public service commission of New York.

A significant legal action was begun in the supreme court of the District of Columbia by James W. Van Cleave, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, to enjoin Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and other officers of the American Federation of Labor, and several of its subsidiary organizations, from using the boycott and so-called "unfair list."

Conditions on the Panama canal have reached a state of gravity due to the fact that construction work is developing faster than was contemplated when the estimates for expenditures during the fiscal year 1908 were made nearly a year ago.

The accidental explosion of three 19-pound shells in the ordnance store house of Fort Totten at Willets Point, L. I., severely injured three artillerymen who were unloading shells.

The police of Jersey City arrested a man for the murder of Mrs. Sophie Kehrer, the wife of a Buffalo man, who was strangled with a cravat in a room in West Twenty-second street, New York, on July 29. The man is known to the police as Giuseppe Capuzzo and Charles Davis.

Two thieves took \$1,000 worth of diamonds from Henry Kamp's jewelry store at Appleton, Wis., while two clerks and several customers were in the place.

Great damage was done and many persons injured by a severe electrical and wind storm that swept over Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Two Japanese were discovered in the rear of Fort McPherson at Atlanta, Ga., taking views and sketches of the buildings and grounds.

An agreement has been reached on the price to be paid by the United States government to the owners for three islands in Panama bay and for the improvements now there. The land is wanted for canal purposes.

James Chapman, one of the best known passenger engineers on the Union Pacific railroad, was killed by a bear near Evanston, Wyo.

Prof. E. E. Bogue, head of the department of forestry at the Michigan Agricultural college, died after a lingering illness. He had a national reputation as a forestry expert.

Twenty persons were injured in the wreck of a Milwaukee & St. Paul passenger train at Keystone, Ia.

Moons made a fierce attack on the French camp at Casablanca and were repulsed with heavy loss.

John A. Benson and Dr. Edward B. Ferrin were convicted in the United States court at San Francisco of conspiracy to defraud the government out of 12,000 acres of land in California.

Dr. James Walkley Sweet, one of the well-known family of "natural bone setters," died at New Haven, Conn.

Obadiah Lum Sypher, pioneer dealer in antiques in this country, is dead at his home in East Orange, N. J., in his 74th year.

Jarvis and John Woods, two brothers who became estranged 40 years ago on account of a woman, have made up at East Brookfield, Mass.

During an excursion of the Vermont Association of Boston, to South Hero island, Lake Champlain, George C. Hurd, of Burlington, was drowned and Mrs. Fletcher D. Proctor, wife of the governor of Vermont, narrowly escaped death.

Assessor Henry Alexander of Absecon, N. J., has raised the taxes of wealthy bachelors in his district \$100 because of the fact that they are bachelors.

Five miners were killed at Seckman, Pa., by the tipping of a cage in which they ascended from the bottom of a shaft.

Thomas F. Shay, aged 56 years, member of the firm of Shay & Cogan, of Cincinnati, and one of the best-known criminal lawyers in the west, dropped dead on the street.

War department advices indicate that the Pulajanes have been completely subdued on the island of Leyte, for the first time since the American occupation of the Philippines.

John Schmidt, a wealthy ranchman living near Los Angeles, Cal., was sandbagged, drugged and robbed in Philadelphia. He lost \$1,000 in the tenderloin district.

The British admiralty is about to sacrifice one of the earlier type of Holland submarine boats with the object of acquiring knowledge of the effect of mine explosions upon a boat of that class. Mines and torpedoes will be exploded at different distances from the vessel.

Three men had narrow escapes from death when an automobile driven by Edward Lawrence of Joliet, Ill., crashed through a bridge over a branch of the Desplaines river at Channahon, Ill.

Ruth Peterson, a 15-month-old child, is dead at her home in Tottenville, Staten Island, and the police, who allege that the child died without medical attention, placed the father under arrest on a charge of manslaughter. The parents refused to give medicine, believing in the efficacy of prayer.

Dr. John Charcot, who headed the French antarctic expedition of 1903, says he is organizing another expedition and hopes to start in July, 1908, in an attempt to discover the south pole.

In an address at the chautauqua at Aurora, Ill., Senator DuBois, of Idaho, urged his hearers to use their influence with the Illinois representatives in congress to secure an amendment of the constitution under which the federal government will have power to deal with unlawful cohabitation and polygamy and thus check the spreading political power of the Mormon church.

Acting Judge Advocate General Porter in his annual report described the evil effects of the anticoncepcion law on the army.

An automobile containing a party of five persons from Bristol, Conn., collided with the New York-Pittsfield express at Ashley Falls crossing, and three of the party were killed and the other two probably fatally injured. Near Pleasantville, N. J., an automobile fell over a 20-foot embankment and a man and his two sons were almost killed. By reason of an automobile skidding and running into a telegraph pole Prof. Howard T. Harsteller, principal of Pleasantville, N. J., schools, was probably fatally injured.

Fire swept the amusement grounds at Steeplechase island, Bridgeport, Conn., causing \$60,000 damage and creating something of a panic upon the 20,000 visitors. No one was seriously injured.

A frontier force from British Guiana invaded Venezuela territory and forcibly seized a quantity of balata gum alleged to have been collected on British land.

Secretary of War Taft left Washington on a journey that will take him around the globe.

Two persons were killed and five hurt at Tiverton, R. I., by the explosion of a gasoline tank on a motor boat.

Robert Allan Pinkerton, one of the two principals of the Pinkerton national detective agency, died on board the steamship Bremen at sea.

Mrs. Emma Leach, sister of Cole, Jim and Bob Younger, former members of the famous gang of bandits, died in Kansas City as the result of injuries received in a street car accident.

Minneapolis and Duluth were struck by several electrical and rain storms that did great damage.

The International Socialist congress opened at Stuttgart, with over 900 delegates, representing 25 nationalities, present.

Experiments at the Sandy Hook proving grounds with dunnite, the high explosive invented by Maj. Dunn of the ordnance corps, U. S. A., have proved that the United States possesses the secret of an explosive more powerful and destructive than any other yet invented.

A coroner's jury freed Mrs. Madeline Wassner Langlotz, who shot and killed her father after he had killed her mother in New York.

A large meteor fell into the sea off Amagansett, L. I., causing an upheaval of water that did considerable damage.

J. Warren Hastings, since 1864 a trusted official at the United States treasury in Boston, was arrested on the charge of embezzling \$3,000 from the government.

Theodore A. French, an aeronaut, was killed at Lavin Rock, Conn., by the failure of his parachute to open.

There have been five cases of bubonic plague in San Francisco, four of them resulting fatally.

A fake check for the exact amount of the fine recently imposed upon the Standard Oil company by Judge Landis at Chicago was received at the treasury department in Washington from an unknown sender. It was mailed at Toledo, O.

Receivers were appointed for the assigned estate of Alexander Crow, Jr., a mill owner of Philadelphia. The liabilities are placed at \$597,823, but it is believed the assets will nearly cover this amount.

Robert Fitzsimmons, the pugilist, has been asked to accept the position of physical director in the school of instruction for policemen just organized by Mayor Charles J. Flak of Plainfield, N. J.

The fast Burlington train from Denver to Chicago was wrecked a mile east of Russell, Ia., injuring 11 persons, one of whom may die.

THE STATE IN GENERAL

THE INCREASE OF INSANITY IN THE STATE IS STARTLING.

ASYLUMS ARE CROWDED.

Room for Only Seventy-four More Insane Patients Available—Increase Seventy-five Per Cent.

Number in Confinement. There are 10,000 people behind the bars of insane asylums, prisons or reformatories in Michigan! These startling figures have been disclosed by an investigation by the Detroit Journal. It was shown that, figuring the entire population of the state at 3,000,000, one person out of every 300 is either insane or a criminal. To be exact: One out of every 500 inhabitants is in the insane asylum, and one out of every 725 in prison.

In arriving at these figures private institutions, such as that at Dearborn and the many others scattered all over the state or such semi-prison institutions as, for example, the House of the Good Shepherd, have not been taken into account. If they had, the total number would not have fallen much short of 15,000. As far as the cost is concerned it appears that it costs each 300 citizens \$182 per annum to maintain the more unfortunate members of society, not figuring in the loss due to free labor's competition with prison and asylum labor.

The most startling figures, however, appear in the case of the insane asylums. It is shown that the total number of inmates in the seven institutions is 6,688, while the total capacity is 6,762. Only 75 more patients, and the state of Michigan will have no more room to accommodate its insane charges. In Pontiac there is room for 70, in Kalamazoo for six and in Traverse City for 12 more. But the asylum for the criminal insane and the Wayne county asylum have reached their capacity, while the asylum at Newberry is overcrowded. It has 30 more inmates than it can care for comfortably.

The Wayne county asylum is not included. It would bring up the number to about 4,000. On the basis of this one out of every 645 was insane in 1896, while in the current year one person in every 443 is a lunatic. In 1896 the rate was 1.5 per 1,000 inhabitants. While the population has increased 75 per cent, insanity has increased three times the normal increase of population. In regard to the prison inmates, the increase noted for the last 11 years is too insignificant to cause comment. The prosperous condition of the country has kept crime down to a minimum, while it no doubt contributed largely to the increase of insanity.

The Deadlock Broken. Weary of utilizing hard chairs as their beds and fearing that they would not have any representatives in the constitutional convention, delegates to the ninth district Republican convention, after a session of over a week, broke the deadlock which existed and nominated Edwin C. Nichols, of Battle Creek, and William R. Taylor, of Kalamazoo, on a joint ballot.

It was a compromise, in which Calhoun delegates claim the better part of the bargain. Kalamazoo had directed its fight against Nichols and hoped to defeat him. But there is still a third delegate to be elected and the convention will hold another session August 27, the last day on which a choice can be made.

The fight then will be over Delos Fall, of Albion, and A. B. Frost, of Kalamazoo. It is likely that the delegates will not be able to agree on either and that the district will have only two delegates in the convention.

Reclaiming the Barrens. A land company near Stiles Lake, Ogemaw county, is converting a tract of several thousand acres into a ranch and is already stocking it. Last week 966 Idaho lambs averaging 61 pounds each were shipped to the ranch and this number is to be increased to 10,000.

About 15 years ago the value of the territory north of Bay City, including Arenac, Ogemaw, Gladwin, Roscommon, Iosco, Montmorency, Crawford and Oacoda counties for stock raising was taken into consideration and marked development has taken place. Fully 50 ranches have been established, some of which are maintaining several thousand head of cattle, demonstrating the value of this region for grazing purposes.

The Encampment Over. The national guard broke its successful encampment at Ludington Thursday, and the cavalry, artillery and infantry departed shortly after midnight to participate in the semi-centennial celebration at Saginaw. Six trains were required to carry the members of the guard alone, and the last train left at 5:30 a. m. Friday. Gov. Warren and his immediate staff went Thursday noon, and Gen. Harrah and the brigade staff on the afternoon of the close of the encampment.

The quarters occupied by the Oxford saloon in Kalamazoo for a quarter of a century will be turned into a gospel mission.

Steve Warren, an attendant at Silver Beach resort, had a headache. He took a powder and repeated the dose. Then Steve nearly died, and it was several hours before he was out of danger.

U. H. Stebbins, of Niles, aged 74 years, a firm believer in primary reform, a citizen of Three Oaks, who attended the Republican senatorial district convention held there Tuesday, has the distinction of being the only surviving member of a delegation of seven from Berrien to the famous convention at Jackson, in 1854; when the Republican party was shattered into bits.

CELEBRATES.

Saginaw Makes Things Hum in its Great Joy.

At a monster open air meeting at Hoyt's park, attended by over 10,000 people, Saginaw's semi-centennial celebration was informally opened. Senator William Alden Smith was the principal speaker of the day. His talk covered a wide range, passing from the subject of parks to canals and the immigration question. It was his first appearance in Saginaw since he became senator and he was tendered a tremendous ovation.

The official opening of the celebration for which committees have been working for months took place Monday with unfurling flags, setting in motion the big airship "Saginaw," starting a factory and signalling to many hands to begin their music. In the evening "King 1907" and "Queen Progress," with many floating pageants, made a parade.

The week's program includes: Tuesday, automobile, historical and baby's day; Wednesday, a spectacular fire exhibition; Thursday, Michigan, fraternal and veterans' day; Friday, military, press and freedmen's day, and Saturday, the celebration will end with river fireworks, racing and a final reception to visitors.

AROUND THE STATE.

Fire destroyed the feed in the grist mill of H. B. Bowers, at Clawson; loss \$3,000.

Col. E. J. Marsh, former postmaster and veteran editor of the Phillipsdale Leader, is critically ill at Baw Beese.

Justice William L. Carpenter, of the state supreme court, is being talked of in certain political quarters as a candidate for the Republican nomination for governor next year.

The contract has been awarded for the Marsh drain ditch, in Kalamazoo county, which will make about 10,000 acres of present thicket land suitable for cultivation. The ditch will cost \$80,000.

James Jones, of Strathroy, Ont., was found drugged and semi-conscious in the rear of the tent of the Forepaugh circus in Port Huron. He drank with strangers, but won't tell whether or not he lost any money.

Harley Strong, the Battle Creek man who shot himself in the head because of despondency over 12 years of illness, is dead. He lived two days with a bullet in his head. Strong had been in bed nearly two years.

Mrs. Henry C. Ward, near Pontiac, whose apple orchard is one of the largest in the country, has closed out her 1907 crop to a Chicago house at \$5 a barrel. While the crop is light, it is expected there will be at least 1,500 barrels.

Mrs. Ann Sleder has applied to the Traverse City council to hire a woman to help her keep her house clean. Mrs. Sleder declares that she is unable to cope, single-handed, with the clouds of dust that filters into her home from the city's stone crusher.

Prosecutor McDonald says that Labor day will be a dry day for Grand Rapids. If it is it will be the first time in the memory of the oldest settler. The prosecutor says he will stay at home and see to it that the saloons are closed tight as a drum.

There were 4,017 births in July and 2,591 deaths, a rate of 11.7 per 1,000 inhabitants. Of 260 violent deaths, sixty-two were from railroad accidents, the Salem accident being responsible for one-half. There were sixty-four cases of drowning.

Jackson citizens organized an anti-noise society and have secured a police order requiring the licensing of all hucksters who cry their wares. The cost of the license is almost prohibitive, and it is believed the hucksters will be forced out of business.

Grand Rapids voters will have a chance September 17 to say whether the city shall have a Lake Michigan water supply. The cost of pumping station, pipe lines and other accessories will be \$2,500,000. The sentiment is quite in favor of the project.

William Benschaw, a farmer, drove to Holly to transact some business and when he returned to the place where he hitched his horse he found it missing. He notified the authorities and Deputy Sheriff Ballard found Benschaw's buggy with a decrepit pony attached.

A report of the death of his son, George, in the interior of Peru has reached George M. Nuerehr, of Bay City. He went on a mining trip with an American named Hilbert, who says Nuerehr left to shoot some deer when their food supply ran short, and did not return.

Driven wild by hunger, Thomas A. Banson, aged 40, of Philadelphia, threatened to burn farm houses and stoned men and women near Battle Creek who refused to give him food. He was caught by Under Sheriff Henry Lucas, after a long chase in an automobile.

Jacob Rader adopted the infant daughter of Joseph Sumlinski some years ago and the two men are now having a battle over her possession. The girl was induced to come back to Jackson by a decoy letter and now Sumlinski insists on keeping her. She wants to return to Rader.

Serious forest fires have been raging in the western end of the upper peninsula during the past week. Reports from various localities indicate that much timber has been burned over. A number of logging camps have been destroyed with their equipment, and there are fears that settlers have suffered serious loss. Several towns have been in danger.

Michael Busch, of Stephenson, while working in the woods, was struck by a falling tree, receiving injuries that may prove fatal.

The aged mother of Frank Keith, superintendent of the department of public works in Lansing, threw herself into a stream after removing her shoes, apron and spectacles, and was drowned. She was in feeble health.

In a quarrel following a haircut, in which Thomas Ryan, a blacksmith, said Ed Hines, a Sault Ste. Marie barber, nipped his scalp with his shears, Ryan is alleged to have dealt Hines a blow on the head, which resulted in his death.

ALARMIST CRIES UNAVAILING

ROOSEVELT'S TRUST FIGHT IS NOT TO BE CHECKED AT ALL.

WILL MAKE IT A FINISH.

Some Strong Statements Made in His Speech at the Cape Cod Cornerstone Laying.

The laying of the cornerstone of the Cape Cod Pilgrim memorial monument Tuesday in the presence of President Roosevelt, Gov. Guild and distinguished guests, completed the foundation of one of the most imposing structures along the Atlantic coast, commemorating the first landing within a few feet of its base of the Pilgrim Fathers. The address of President Roosevelt was the feature of the day. In the course of his speech he said of his battle with the trusts:

"In the last six years we have shown that there is no individual and no corporation so powerful that he or it stands above the possibility of punishment under the law. During the present trouble with the stock market, I have, of course, received countless requests and suggestions, public and private, that I should say or do something to ease the situation. There is a world-wide financial disturbance. It is felt in the bourses of Paris and Berlin, and British consols are lower, while prices of railroad securities have also depreciated. On the New York stock exchange the disturbance has been particularly severe, most of it, I believe, to be due to matters not particularly confined to the United States and to matters wholly unconnected with any governmental action, but it may well be that the determination of the government—in which, gentlemen, it will not waver—to punish certain malefactors of great wealth, has been responsible for something of the trouble, at least to the extent of having caused these men to combine to bring about as much financial stress as they possibly can in order to discredit the policy of the government and thereby to secure a reversal of that policy so that they may enjoy the fruits of their own evil-doing. That they have misled many good people into believing that there should be such reversal of policy is possible. If so, I am sorry, but it will not alter my attitude.

"Once, for all, let me say that as far as I am concerned, and for the eighteen months of my administration that remain, there will be no change in the policy we have steadily pursued, nor let-up in the effort to secure the honest observance of the law, for I regard this contest as one to determine who shall rule (his government)—the people, through their governmental agents, or a few ruthless and determined men whose wealth makes them particularly formidable, because they hide behind the breastworks of corporate organization.

"I wish there to be no mistake on this point. It is idle to ask me not to prosecute criminals, rich or poor. But I desire no less emphatically to have it understood that we have undertaken and will undertake no action of a vindictive type, and above all no action which shall inflict great or unmerited suffering upon the innocent stockholders and upon the public as a whole.

"Our purpose is to act with the minimum of harshness compatible with obtaining our ends. In the man of great wealth who has earned his wealth honestly and used it wisely, we recognize a good citizen worthy of all praise and respect. Business can only be done under modern conditions through corporations, and our purpose is to heartily favor the corporations that do well. The administration appreciates that liberal but honest profit for legitimate promoters and generous dividends for capital employed either in founding or continuing an honest business venture, are the factors necessary for successful corporate activity, and therefore for generally prosperous business conditions.

"All these are compatible with fair dealing as between man and man and rigid obedience to the law. Our aim is to help every honest man, every honest corporation, and our policy means in its ultimate analysis a healthy and prosperous expansion of business activities, of honest business men and honest corporations."

Taft to Resign. The story that William H. Taft will resign as secretary of war on his return from the Philippines is revived in Washington. The Washington Herald, which is usually in close touch with the plans of the members of the cabinet, says editorially that there is good reason for believing that after Taft has performed his duty toward the Philippine assembly, his resignation as secretary of war will be announced. Thereafter, continues the Herald's editorial, Taft, private citizen and presidential candidate, will have a free hand and, with or without the support of President Roosevelt, will make his own appeal to the country.

Wirelets. Two Germans and 103 Chinamen were killed in a mine explosion in Tsingtau, China.

Marquis Ito has been "highly honored" by the mikado. In a personal letter the mikado expresses himself as being "satisfied" with the marquis' work in Korea.

Japan will send an accredited minister to the Holy See and the Pope will appoint a permanent apostolic delegate to Japan. The pontiff has accepted the gift of a building site in Tokio.

The Zionist congress, in session at The Hague, has decided upon the exclusive use of the Hebrew tongue as the official medium of communication for the future congresses.

Although their cause was championed by the houses of representatives, the women of New Zealand had in their attempt to enter the upper house, the act admitting them to the upper house was rejected without a vote.

OUR GOOD ROADS.

New Law for Building and Repairing the Highways.

It Should be Studied by Road Commissioners and the Farmers Who Pay The Taxes.

AN ACT

To provide for the assessment of money taxes for highway purposes and to repeal chapter two, "Assessments for highway purposes," and chapter three, "The performance of labor on highways and the commutation thereof," of act number two hundred and forty-three of the Public Acts of eighteen hundred eighty-one, as amended, being compiler's sections number four thousand seventy-two to four thousand one hundred three, inclusive, of the Compiled Laws of eighteen hundred ninety-seven, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions hereof.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

Section 1. The highways in every organized township in this state shall be laid out, improved and maintained by two money taxes; one tax shall be known as the road repair tax, and shall be assessed on all property in the township outside of the limits of incorporated villages, which tax shall not exceed fifty cents on each one hundred dollars valuation according to the assessment roll of the last preceding year, and the other tax shall be known as the highway improvement tax and shall be assessed on all taxable property in the township, including that within the limits of incorporated villages, which tax shall not exceed fifty cents on each one hundred dollars valuation, according to the assessment roll for the last preceding year. All highway moneys belonging to the township or to any subdivision thereof at the time of the passage of this act, shall be added to the road repair fund as the township board may direct, except such moneys as have been appropriated or set aside for a special purpose, which shall be used for the purposes for which they were appropriated or set aside.

Section 2. The commissioner of highways in each township shall render to the township board at the annual meeting thereof in the year nineteen hundred eight, an account in writing, stating:

First. The highway labor assessed and performed in his township within the year.

Second. The amount paid for delinquencies and commutations and other moneys received by him and the application thereof.

Third. The improvements which have been made on roads and bridges in his township during the year preceding such report, and the condition of such roads and bridges.

Fourth. An estimate of the amount of road repair tax which in his judgment, should be assessed upon the taxable property of the township outside the limits of incorporated villages, for the next ensuing year, not exceeding fifty cents on each one hundred dollars valuation according to the assessment roll for the last preceding year.

Fifth. The permanent improvements which, in his judgment, should be made on the highways and bridges during the next ensuing year, and the amount of highway improvement tax which should be levied for that purpose, not exceeding fifty cents on each one hundred dollars valuation according to the assessment roll for the last preceding year, which tax shall be assessed on all taxable property in the township, including that within the limits of incorporated villages.

Section 3. The commissioner of highways in each township shall render to the township board at the annual meeting thereof in each year after the year nineteen hundred eight, an account in writing, stating:

First. The amount of road repair tax received by him during the preceding year, a summary of the expenditures from that fund, the amount of such road repair fund, if any, over and above such expenditures and liabilities.

Second. The amount of highway improvement tax received by him during the preceding year, a summary of the expenditures from that fund, a statement of the permanent improvements made on roads and bridges and of the condition of the roads and bridges so improved, the amount of outstanding liabilities, if any, and the amount of the highway improvement fund, if any, over and above such expenditures and liabilities.

Third. The amount of all other moneys received for highway purposes with a statement of the application thereof.

Fourth. An estimate of the amount of road repair tax which, in his judgment, should be assessed for the ensuing year, not exceeding the amount named in section one of this act.

Fifth. The permanent improvements which, in his judgment, should be made on the roads and bridges during the next ensuing year and the amount of highway improvement tax which should be levied for that purpose, not to exceed the amount named in section one of this act.

Section 4. The township board shall cause such statement to be presented at the next annual township meeting, but a failure to render such statement or to present the same to the township meeting shall not affect the right of the electors of the township to vote at such meeting the amount of road repair tax and road improvement tax to be assessed, or of the township board to fix and determine the same as provided elsewhere in this act.

Section 5. At the annual township meeting held in each organized township after the year nineteen hundred seven the electors shall, by a majority of those present and voting, who do not reside in any incorporated village, determine the amount of road repair tax to be raised for the ensuing year, not exceeding fifty cents on each one

hundred dollars valuation, according to the assessment roll for the last preceding year, and at the said meeting the electors shall also, by a majority of all those present and voting, including residents of incorporated villages in such organized township, determine the amount of highway improvement tax to be raised for the ensuing year, not exceeding fifty cents on each one hundred dollars valuation, according to the assessment roll for the last preceding year.

Section 6. If the electors present at any annual township meeting shall neglect or refuse to vote any road repair tax or highway improvement tax, the township board and the township highway commissioner, acting jointly, shall order to be levied such a sum or sums, for either or both of these funds, as may appear to them necessary and advisable, not to exceed the amounts named in section one of this act.

Section 7. A certified copy of the record of the proceedings of the township meeting or township board, fixing and determining the amount of such highway taxes, shall be transmitted by the township clerk to the supervisor of his township on or before the first day of October in the year nineteen hundred eight and in each year thereafter, and such taxes shall be levied and collected in the same manner as moneys for general township purposes are levied and collected.

The taxes so levied shall be carried out in two separate columns in the tax roll, one as the road repair tax and the other as the highway improvement tax, and the township treasurer shall keep separate accounts of the same. In addition to the bond required to be given by the treasurer by compiler's section number four thousand one hundred sixty-seven of the Compiled Laws of eighteen hundred ninety-seven, such bond shall be in at least double the amount of all moneys to come into his hands by virtue of this act.

Section 8. When the amount of either or both of said taxes shall have been determined by the township meeting or township board, the township board shall have the power and authority to borrow an amount not exceeding three-fourths of the tax determined upon for the ensuing year, for the purpose of paying for labor, material, tools or machinery, or other expenses in connection with the laying out, building, repairing or improving of highways and bridges of the township.

Section 9. The road repair tax shall be expended for labor, material and other necessary expenses, under the supervision and by the direction of the township highway commissioner, on the highways and bridges which will directly benefit the property taxed, not exceeding one hundred dollars on any one mile of highway, unless otherwise directed by the township board. Should the highway or highways or bridges directly adjacent to any property taxed, be in good condition so that no repairs are necessary thereon, then the tax raised on such property may be expended by the highway commissioner on other highways or bridges in the township where it may be needed. Provided: If there be a surplus after the highway or highways or bridges directly adjacent to the property taxed have been repaired and put in good condition, such surplus may be expended by the highway commissioner on other highways and bridges in the township wherever any improvement may be needed. Provided further, That upon complaint in writing to the township board by any ten or more resident taxpayers that the road repair fund is being unequally and unjustly applied, or work improperly performed, the township board may direct the expenditure of such road repair fund or the manner of performing such work: Provided further, That not to exceed twenty-five dollars shall be expended by the highway commissioner in any one year for tools or machinery, without the consent of the township board.

Section 10. The highway improvement fund shall be expended by the township highway commissioner under the direction of the township board in laying out, building and permanently improving or repairing highways and bridges and in the employment of labor, purchasing of material, tools or machinery to be used therefor.

Section 11. It shall be the duty of the highway commissioner to see that all highways and bridges are kept in as good condition as possible. He shall employ and direct the employment of such labor as he may deem necessary and advisable, and all disbursements from the highway improvement fund or the road repair fund shall be made upon his warrant, drawn on the township treasurer and countersigned by the township clerk.

Section 12. Work to be paid for from the road repair fund shall be completed on or before the first day of September in each year. Provided: That not exceeding one-quarter of the amount of such tax may be kept by the highway commissioner for later necessary expenses, or for plowing, rolling or removing snow in winter.

Section 13. There shall be but one road district in each organized township except that in townships consisting of more than one surveyed township, each surveyed township may be a road district, and at each annual township meeting on the first Monday in April after the passage of this act and at each annual township meeting thereafter, there shall be elected in each organized township one overseer of highways for each road district who shall work under the direction of the township highway commissioner. Emergency repairs to an amount not exceeding ten dollars may be made by such overseer of highways without consulting with the highway commissioner, and if the highway commissioner be unable to take charge of the work on highways and bridges because of sickness, absence or any other reason, the overseer of highways shall have charge and supervision of all work, and in such case warrants drawn by him and countersigned by the township clerk shall be paid by the township treasurer. In case of a vacancy in the office of township highway commissioner through death, resignation or otherwise, the overseer of highways residing in the same surveyed township as the former highway commissioner resided in shall act in the place and stead of the highway commissioner.

Section 14. Chapter two, "Assessments for highway purposes, chapter three, "The performance of labor on highways and the commutation thereof," of act number two hundred forty-three of the Public Acts of eighteen hundred eighty-one, as amended, being compiler's sections numbers four thousand seventy-two to four thousand one hundred three, inclusive, of the Compiled Laws of eighteen hundred ninety-seven, and all acts and parts of acts contravening the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Section 15. The township highway commissioner shall be entitled to such compensation as the township board may decide, which compensation shall be not less than two dollars per day nor more than three dollars per day for the time actually employed, and the overseer of highways shall be entitled to such compensation as the township board may decide which compensation shall not be less than one dollar and fifty cents per day nor more than two dollars and fifty cents per day for the time actually employed. The compensation of the highway commissioner and the overseer of highways shall be paid from the general or other fund of the township, in the same manner as other township officers are paid.

Section 16. All work hereafter done upon roads and bridges, except such work as may be required for repairs, shall have in view the permanent improvement of such roads and bridges. Before any such permanent improvement on any highway, a survey of the highway shall be made by a competent surveyor and a profile of such survey shall be made and placed on file with the township clerk. This profile shall show the grade lines of the center of the highway and the bottom of the ditches, and there shall be indicated upon the profile a grade line showing cuts and fills which, in the opinion of the surveyor, should be made in order to establish a good grade. All turpiking shall be done according to this profile before putting gravel or stone on the highway, unless it can be clearly shown to the township board, and agreed to by the board, that the grade established on such profile will be impracticable and inadvisable when completed, in which case a new grade shall be indicated on the profile, which grade shall be satisfactory to said board. Before proceeding to permanently improve any highway the commissioner shall set grade stakes not more than one hundred feet apart, on the side of the highway to be improved, to which the grade shall be made to conform. The highway shall be constructed in such a manner as to form a turnpike, sufficiently crowning to shed water with gutters and ditches adequate for drainage. The width of the turnpike shall be not less than eighteen feet between side ditches.

Section 17. After any such turnpike shall be used for one year, the ruts shall be filled, after which it shall be graveled or macadamized in cases where gravel or crushed stone can conveniently be obtained. If it be advisable to put on gravel or stone when grading has been completed, the turnpike shall first be thoroughly compacted. In graveled or macadamizing any highway, the gravel or stone shall be placed on the center thereof, in a mass not less than nine feet wide, and not less than six nor more than twelve inches deep, in the discretion of the highway commissioner.

Section 18. The work specified in section sixteen and section seventeen of this act shall be continued until all the highways in the township are made equal to the requirements of said sections.

Section 19. Whenever any person or persons interested in any highway, wish to improve the same by grading, graveled, macadamizing or paving, they may do so at their own expense, and in such manner as may be approved by the highway commissioner; and when sufficient means shall be provided by such party or parties to make the improvement desired, the highway commissioner shall furnish a grade for such highway and direct the manner in which it shall be graded, and his per diem while so employed shall be paid by the township as though the township were making the improvement. The highway commissioner shall, if requested to do so by the party or parties making the improvement, supervise and direct the graveled, macadamizing or paving, and his per diem while so employed shall be paid by the township as though the township were making the improvement. Provided: That no highway commissioner or any other town officer shall be awarded any contract for any labor to be performed under the provisions of this act, and any such contract, so awarded, shall be void.

Section 20. Materials for making improvements under any provision of this act, may be taken from any property set aside for highway purposes in the township.

Section 21. Chapter two, "Assessments for highway purposes, chapter three, "The performance of labor on highways and the commutation thereof," of act number two hundred forty-three of the Public Acts of eighteen hundred eighty-one, as amended, being compiler's sections numbers four thousand seventy-two to four thousand one hundred three, inclusive, of the Compiled Laws of eighteen hundred ninety-seven, and all acts and parts of acts contravening the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Section 22. Chapter two, "Assessments for highway purposes, chapter three, "The performance of labor on highways and the commutation thereof," of act number two hundred forty-three of the Public Acts of eighteen hundred eighty-one, as amended, being compiler's sections numbers four thousand seventy-two to four thousand one hundred three, inclusive, of the Compiled Laws of eighteen hundred ninety-seven, and all acts and parts of acts contravening the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Section 23. Chapter two, "Assessments for highway purposes, chapter three, "The performance of labor on highways and the commutation thereof," of act number two hundred forty-three of the Public Acts of eighteen hundred eighty-one, as amended, being compiler's sections numbers four thousand seventy-two to four thousand one hundred three, inclusive, of the Compiled Laws of eighteen hundred ninety-seven, and all acts and parts of acts contravening the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Section 24. Chapter two, "Assessments for highway purposes, chapter three, "The performance of labor on highways and the commutation thereof," of act number two hundred forty-three of the Public Acts of eighteen hundred eighty-one, as amended, being compiler's sections numbers four thousand seventy-two to four thousand one hundred three, inclusive, of the Compiled Laws of eighteen hundred ninety-seven, and all acts and parts of acts contravening the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Section 25. Chapter two, "Assessments for highway purposes, chapter three, "The performance of labor on highways and the commutation thereof," of act number two hundred forty-three of the Public Acts of eighteen hundred eighty-one, as amended, being compiler's sections numbers four thousand seventy-two to four thousand one hundred three, inclusive, of the Compiled Laws of eighteen hundred ninety-seven, and all acts and parts of acts contravening the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Section 26. Chapter two, "Assessments for highway purposes, chapter three, "The performance of labor on highways and the commutation thereof," of act number two hundred forty-three of the Public Acts of eighteen hundred eighty-one, as amended, being compiler's sections numbers four thousand seventy-two to four thousand one hundred three, inclusive, of the Compiled Laws of eighteen hundred ninety-seven, and all acts and parts of acts contravening the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Section 27. Chapter two, "Assessments for highway purposes, chapter three, "The performance of labor on highways and the commutation thereof," of act number two hundred forty-three of the Public Acts of eighteen hundred eighty-one, as amended, being compiler's sections numbers four thousand seventy-two to four thousand one hundred three, inclusive, of the Compiled Laws of eighteen hundred ninety-seven, and all acts and parts of acts contravening the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Section 28. Chapter two, "Assessments for highway purposes, chapter three, "The performance of labor on highways and the commutation thereof," of act number two hundred forty-three of the Public Acts of eighteen hundred eighty-one, as amended, being compiler's sections numbers four thousand seventy-two to four thousand one hundred three, inclusive, of the Compiled Laws of eighteen hundred ninety-seven, and all acts and parts of acts contravening the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Section 29. Chapter two, "Assessments for highway purposes, chapter three, "The performance of labor on highways and the commutation thereof," of act number two hundred forty-three of the Public Acts of eighteen hundred eighty-one, as amended, being compiler's sections numbers four thousand seventy-two to four thousand one hundred three, inclusive, of the Compiled Laws of eighteen hundred ninety-seven, and all acts and parts of acts contravening the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Section 30. Chapter two, "Assessments for highway purposes, chapter three, "The performance of labor on highways and the commutation thereof," of act number two hundred forty-three of the Public Acts of eighteen hundred eighty-one, as amended, being compiler's sections numbers four thousand seventy-two to four thousand one hundred three, inclusive, of the Compiled Laws of eighteen hundred ninety-seven, and all acts and parts of acts contravening the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Section 31. Chapter two, "Assessments for highway purposes, chapter three, "The performance of labor on highways and the commutation thereof," of act number two hundred forty-three of the Public Acts of eighteen hundred eighty-one, as amended, being compiler's sections numbers four thousand seventy-two to four thousand one hundred three, inclusive, of the Compiled Laws of eighteen hundred ninety-seven, and all acts and parts of acts contravening the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Section 32. Chapter two, "Assessments for highway purposes, chapter three, "The performance of labor on highways and the commutation thereof," of act number two hundred forty-three of the Public Acts of eighteen hundred eighty-one, as amended, being compiler's sections numbers four thousand seventy-two to four thousand one hundred three, inclusive, of the Compiled Laws of eighteen hundred ninety-seven, and all acts and parts of acts contravening the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Section 33. Chapter two, "Assessments for highway purposes, chapter three, "The performance of labor on highways and the commutation thereof," of act number two hundred forty-three of the Public Acts of eighteen hundred eighty-one, as amended, being compiler's sections numbers four thousand seventy-two to four thousand one hundred three, inclusive, of the Compiled Laws of eighteen hundred ninety-seven, and all acts and parts of acts contravening the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Section 34. Chapter two, "Assessments for highway purposes, chapter three, "The performance of labor on highways and the commutation thereof," of act number two hundred forty-three of the Public Acts of eighteen hundred eighty-one, as amended, being compiler's sections numbers four thousand seventy-two to four thousand one hundred three, inclusive, of the Compiled Laws of eighteen hundred ninety-seven, and all acts and parts of acts contravening the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Section 35. Chapter two, "Assessments for highway purposes, chapter three, "The performance of labor on highways and the commutation thereof," of act number two hundred forty-three of the Public Acts of eighteen hundred eighty-one, as amended, being compiler's sections numbers four thousand seventy-two to four thousand one hundred three, inclusive, of the Compiled Laws of eighteen hundred ninety-seven, and all acts and parts of acts contravening the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Section 36. Chapter two, "Assessments for highway purposes, chapter three, "The performance of labor on highways and the commutation thereof," of act number two hundred forty-three of the Public Acts of eighteen hundred eighty-one, as amended, being compiler's sections numbers four thousand seventy-two to four thousand one hundred three, inclusive, of the Compiled Laws of eighteen hundred ninety-seven, and all acts and parts of acts contravening the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Section 37. Chapter two, "Assessments for highway purposes, chapter three, "The performance of labor on highways and the commutation thereof," of act number two hundred forty-three of the Public Acts of eighteen hundred eighty-one, as amended, being compiler's sections numbers four thousand seventy-two to four thousand one hundred three, inclusive, of the Compiled Laws of eighteen hundred ninety-seven, and all acts and parts of acts contravening the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Section 38. Chapter two, "Assessments for highway purposes, chapter three, "The performance of labor on highways and the commutation thereof," of act number two hundred forty-three of the Public Acts of eighteen hundred eighty-one, as amended, being compiler's sections numbers four thousand seventy-two to four thousand one hundred three, inclusive, of the Compiled Laws of eighteen hundred ninety-seven, and all acts and parts of acts contravening the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Section 39. Chapter two, "Assessments for highway purposes, chapter three, "The performance of labor on highways and the commutation thereof," of act number two hundred forty-three of the Public Acts of eighteen hundred eighty-one, as amended, being compiler's sections numbers four thousand seventy-two to four thousand one hundred three, inclusive, of the Compiled Laws of eighteen hundred ninety-seven, and all acts and parts of acts contravening the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Section 40. Chapter two, "Assessments for highway purposes, chapter three, "The performance of labor on highways and the commutation thereof," of act number two hundred forty-three of the Public Acts of eighteen hundred eighty-one, as amended, being compiler's sections numbers four thousand seventy-two to four thousand one hundred three, inclusive, of the Compiled Laws of eighteen hundred ninety-seven, and all acts and parts of acts contravening the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Section 41. Chapter two, "Assessments for highway purposes, chapter three, "The performance of labor on highways and the commutation thereof," of act number two hundred forty-three of the Public Acts of eighteen hundred eighty-one, as amended, being compiler's sections numbers four thousand seventy-two to four thousand one hundred three, inclusive, of the Compiled Laws of eighteen hundred ninety-seven, and all acts and parts of acts contravening the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Section 42. Chapter two, "Assessments for highway purposes, chapter three, "The performance of labor on highways and the commutation thereof," of act number two hundred forty-three of the Public Acts of eighteen hundred eighty-one, as amended, being compiler's sections numbers four thousand seventy-two to four thousand one hundred three, inclusive, of the Compiled Laws of eighteen hundred ninety-seven, and all acts and parts of acts contravening the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Section 43. Chapter two, "Assessments for highway purposes, chapter three, "The performance of labor on highways and the commutation thereof," of act number two hundred forty-three of the Public Acts of eighteen hundred eighty-one, as amended, being compiler's sections numbers four thousand seventy-two to four thousand one hundred three, inclusive, of the Compiled Laws of eighteen hundred ninety-seven, and all acts and parts of acts contravening the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Section 44. Chapter two, "Assessments for highway purposes, chapter three, "The performance of labor on highways and the commutation thereof," of act number two hundred forty-three of the Public Acts of eighteen hundred eighty-one, as amended, being compiler's sections numbers four thousand seventy-two to four thousand one hundred three, inclusive, of the Compiled Laws of eighteen hundred ninety-seven, and all acts and parts of acts contravening the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Section 45. Chapter two, "Assessments for highway purposes, chapter three, "The performance of labor on highways and the commutation thereof," of act number two hundred forty-three of the Public Acts of eighteen hundred eighty-one, as amended, being compiler's sections numbers four thousand seventy-two to four thousand one hundred three, inclusive, of the Compiled Laws of eighteen hundred ninety-seven, and all acts and parts of acts contravening the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Section 46. Chapter two, "Assessments for highway purposes, chapter three, "The performance of labor on highways and the commutation thereof," of act number two hundred forty-three of the Public Acts of eighteen hundred eighty-one, as amended, being compiler's sections numbers four thousand seventy-two to four thousand one hundred three, inclusive, of the Compiled Laws of eighteen hundred ninety-seven, and all acts and parts of acts contravening the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Section 47. Chapter two, "Assessments for highway purposes, chapter three, "The performance of labor on highways and the commutation thereof," of act number two hundred forty-three of the Public Acts of eighteen hundred eighty-one, as amended, being compiler's sections numbers four thousand seventy-two to four thousand one hundred three, inclusive, of the Compiled Laws of eighteen hundred ninety-seven, and all acts and parts of acts contravening the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Section 48. Chapter two, "Assessments for highway purposes, chapter three, "The performance of labor on highways and the commutation thereof," of act number two hundred forty-three of the Public Acts of eighteen hundred eighty-one, as amended, being compiler's sections numbers four thousand seventy-two to four thousand one hundred three, inclusive, of the Compiled Laws of eighteen hundred ninety-seven, and all acts and parts of acts contravening the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Section 49. Chapter two, "Assessments for highway purposes, chapter three, "The performance of labor on highways and the commutation thereof," of act number two hundred forty-three of the Public Acts of eighteen hundred eighty-one, as amended, being compiler's sections numbers four thousand seventy-two to four thousand one hundred three, inclusive, of the Compiled Laws of eighteen hundred ninety-seven, and all acts and parts of acts contravening the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

The Telegraphers' Strike.

The long awaited general strike order to telegraph operators was issued at 1:30 Friday morning by President Samuel J. Small, who arrived in Chicago from San Francisco. By Small's order all telegraphers are now on strike and are compelled to quit work wherever contracts at union terms have not been signed.

The issue is now clearly drawn for the first time since the locals began to go out. No operator who continues to work will be considered a union man, whether he holds membership in the union or not.

President Small was welcomed at the station there on his arrival by an enthusiastic crowd of 2,000 operators who carried him on their shoulders to an automobile which awaited him. Cries of "We win" and "No arbitration" greeted him.

The Postal Telegraph Co. has installed a number of "printing telegraph" machines, each one of which, it is said, does work equal to that of two men. Girls can take off the messages received and the company declares that it will keep the machines in preference to the men when the strike is over. Despite the optimism of the companies, however, business is moving slowly in the board of trade, where 12 operators are doing their best to do the work formerly handled by 300.

There was no noticeable increase in the number of strikers and the companies renewed their assertion that business is being handled without any great trouble.

The Case of Mrs. Eddy. The suit of equity brought by so-called "next friends," for an accounting of the property of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, head of the Christian Science church, has been withdrawn as a result of an agreement reached out of court. Wm. E. Chandler, senior counsel for the "next friends," said there were many reasons for this action, but the principal one was "the unprofitableness of any immediate result of a decision in our favor upon the exact issue as now framed, compared with the burdens and disadvantages to be endured by us, both before and after such a decision."

Japs Want Philippines. Despite the secrecy observed, there has been received from two sources a confirmation of the report that the president of a pool of eight Japanese banks had assured Berlin bankers during negotiations for a government loan that an effort would be made to gain possession of the Philippine islands by "peaceful conquest." On account of the stringency in the money market the proposition to place the Japanese bond issue in Berlin cannot be considered until October and will not be considered at all if the Japanese-American war rumors continue.

It is sometimes cheaper to get a divorce than to be sued for breach of promise.

THE MARKETS.

Detroit—Cattle—Extra dry-fed steers and heifers, \$5 00 to \$5 75; steers and heifers, 1,000 to 1,200, \$4 50 to \$5; steers and heifers, 800 to 1,000, \$4 25 to \$4 50; grass and corn, \$3 50 to \$4; choice fat cows, \$4 70 to \$5 25; good fat cows, \$3 25 to \$4; common cows, \$2 25 to \$3; calves, \$1 25 to \$2; choice hogs, \$3 25 to \$3 50; stock hogs, \$2 50 to \$3; choice feeding steers, \$4 to \$5; fair feeding steers, \$3 50 to \$4; choice stockers, \$3 50 to \$4; fair stockers, \$3 to \$4; milkers, large, young, medium age, \$4 00 to \$5; common milkers, \$3 50 to \$4.

Veal calves—Market steady. Last Thursday's prices, best, \$7 to \$8; others, \$4 50 to \$5; milch cows and springers, \$3 50 to \$4.

Sheep and lambs—Market 10c to 12c lower than last Thursday's opening. Best lambs, \$7 25 to \$8; fair to good lambs, \$6 50 to \$7; best hogs, \$4 25 to \$4 50; fair to good hogs, \$3 25 to \$3 50; young pigs, \$2 50 to \$3; good butcher sheep, \$4 75 to \$5; culls and common, \$2 50 to \$3.

Hogs—Market 25c to 35c higher than last Thursday's opening. Range of prices: Light to good hogs, \$5 50 to \$6; pigs, \$4 50 to \$5; light Yorkers, \$6 50 to \$7; roughs, \$3 50 to \$4; 1-3 off.

East Buffalo—Market dull and 15c to 25c lower; export steers, \$6 50 to \$7; best shipping steers, \$5 25 to \$6; best export hogs, \$4 25 to \$4 50; fair to good butchers' steers weighing 1,000 to 1,100 lbs sold from \$4 50 to \$4 75; best cows, \$4 25 to \$4 50; fair to good, \$3 25 to \$3 50; medium, \$2 25 to \$3; best feeders, \$3 50 to \$3 75; yearlings, \$3 25 to \$3 50; common stock steers, \$2 25 to \$3; export hogs, \$4 25 to \$4 50; fair to good, \$3 25 to \$3 50; fresh cows steady; good to choice, \$4 50 to \$5; good, \$3 25 to \$4; medium, \$2 75 to \$3; common, \$2 25 to \$3; Hogs Market lower; best, \$4 50 to \$5; fair to good, \$3 50 to \$4; young pigs, \$2 50 to \$3; light Yorkers, \$5 50 to \$6; sheep, market lower; best lambs, \$7 50 to \$8; culls, \$5 50 to \$6 25; yearlings, \$6 25 to \$6 50; weathers, \$5 50 to \$6; ewes, \$4 50 to \$5; calves steady; best, \$8 25; heavy, \$4 50.

Genoa, Etc. Detroit—Wheat—Cash No. 2 red, 84c; September opened at 84 1/2c, gained 1/2c, declined to 84 1/4c, advanced to 84 1/2c, closed at 85 1/2c; No. 3 red, 81c; No. 1 white wheat, 83c.

Corn—Cash No. 3, 58 1/2c; No. 3 yellow, 59c; sample, 1 car at 59 1/2c.

Oats—Cash No. 3 white, 3 cars at 52c; September, 42 1/2c; No. 4 white, 1 car at 51c.

Rye—Cash No. 2, 3 cars at 76c; August and September, 76c.

Beans—Cash, \$1 33; October, \$1 51; November, \$1 53.

Cloverseed—Prime spot, \$9 50; October, 200 bags at \$9 50; December, 400 bags at \$9 25, 200 at \$9; March, 400 bags at \$9 25; 200 at \$9; prime milk, \$1 20; sample milk, 15 bags at \$8 50 at \$7 50, 8 at \$7 40 at \$6 50, 5 at \$6 25 at \$5 20; Timothy seed—Prime spot, 40 bags at \$2 20.

STRAWERS LEAVING DETROIT. D. & C. for Cleveland daily at 10:30 p. m. Week End Excursion every Saturday night, \$3.00 round trip.

N. & R. for Buffalo week days at 6:00 p. m. Sundays at 4:00 p. m. Week End Excursion to Buffalo every Saturday, \$2.50 round trip.

WHEAT & RYE—PORT HURON way. PORT HURON, Mich. 100 and 200 p. m. Mondays, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12. PORT HURON daily 4 p. m., Sundays 12 p. m. and 2 p. m.

Tom Robinson, who is traveling on foot to Detroit to advertise the state fair, is a few miles behind his schedule, owing to heavy roads. He says rural carriers bother him by offering him rides, but he has refused.

Fires have started up in the woods all around Beasemer, caused by the long dry weather and careless berry pickers, who neglect putting out fires they cook their lunch coffee or tea at. A high wind is blowing and everybody is on the alert. This city's water supply is very short, and it would be hard to cope with an extensive conflagration. No rain for over three weeks.

Maize Fish Boys. In Malta, a fish boy, who sells the fish his father catches, carries a big basket on his back and in his hands he balances upon his head. Gradually his burden lightens and finally he tosses his empty basket into his empty basket and steps to play on his way home.

AFTER THE HAPPY EVENT

It was the day after the wedding and everyone was in a bad humor. Paterfamilias coming downstairs to breakfast had slipped on the grains of rice on the stairs and wrenched his back. Materfamilias was grieving over the loss of her favorite daughter and the fact that two of her best plates, had been broken and three silver spoons stolen by some one in attendance at the reception.

Margaret came in looking like a thundercloud. "When people are starving to death in China it does seem a shame that more than a million pounds of rice should be lying all over this house," she said.

Then she turned to the assembled multitude. "My feet hurt," she cried. I stood up seven hours running yesterday and my feet are nearly killing me, and I cannot find anywhere the only shoes I ever loved. They are so soft and easy that I never knew I had them on, and instead of being able to wear those to-day when I am so tired here I had to put on a new pair of stiff ties to come down to breakfast in."

"Has any one seen my slippers? I looked in every room in this house for them, and they are not to be found. I suppose one of the maids in a spasm of cleanliness tucked them on a remote shelf in some dark closet; and I will never see them any more."

"What did they look like?" asked her elder brother, languidly.

"They had once been beautiful. They had coquettish red heels and jaunty gold buckles, and once upon a time I paid nine dollars for those foolish things. Have you seen them, Bob?"

"Where?"

"Tied to Miranda's trunk by means of a long piece of white ribbon. Fact is, I tied them myself, and they were as decorative as possible. What's the use of raving, Madge, they are gone now?"

But Robert had his troubles a little later, when he took his handkerchief out of his raincoat pocket in a crowded car and flung a lot of rice into the face of a young woman sitting on the seat near which he was standing, and in whose eyes he had imagined he saw a little look of interest directed at him.

Later in the day the feminine members of the family gathered in the late lamented Miranda's room to divide among them the possessions of that young woman, which she had, in the pride of her trousseau, contemptuously intimated that they might have.

They had quarreled over a blue kimono and a large tan sunshade, and were just beginning to row over a very delicate petticoat, which only needed a little mending here and there to make it desirable, when materfamilias came into the room with a perturbed look on her face.

"Whoever took those teapoons must have taken my umbrella, also," she said. "My best umbrella, the silk one with the worked metal handle. It was the prettiest one I ever saw. Your aunt gave it to me and she told me herself that it cost \$25 in Paris. I had it put away most carefully in my closet, but it isn't there now. And think—it had never even had the cover off it."

"I suppose we had better tell her," said Madge to the other girls.

"Yes, no

F. W. SAMSEN.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. One Year \$1.00, Six Months .60, Three Months .35

ADVERTISING RATES. Business Cards, 25c per year, Resolutions of Respect, \$1.50, Cards of Thanks, 50c.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1907.

President Stands Firm.

In a speech at Provincetown, Mass., President Roosevelt said among other many solid things:

"In the last six years we have shown that there is no individual and no corporation so powerful that he or it stands above the possibility of punishment under the law. During the present trouble with the stock market, I have, of course, received countless requests and suggestions, public and private, that I should say or do something to ease the situation. There is a world-wide financial disturbance. It is felt in the bourses of Paris and Berlin, and British consols are lower, while prices of railway securities have also depreciated. On the New York stock exchange the disturbance has been particularly severe, most of it, I believe, to be due to matters not particularly confined to the United States and to matters wholly unconnected with any governmental action, but it may well be that the determination of the government—in which, gentlemen, it will not waver—to punish certain malefactors of great wealth, has been responsible for something of the troubles, at least to the extent of having caused these men to combine to bring about as much financial stress as they possibly can in order to discredit the policy of the government and thereby to secure a reversal of that policy so that they may enjoy the fruits of their own evil-doing. That they have misled many good people into believing that there should be such reversal of policy is possible. If so, I am sorry, but it will not alter my attitude.

"Once for all, let me say that as far as I am concerned, and for the eighteen months of my administration that remain, there will be no change in the policy we have steadily pursued, nor let up in the effort to secure the honest observance of the law, for I regard this contest as one to determine who shall rule this government—the people, their governmental agents, or a few ruthless and determined men whose wealth makes them particularly formidable, because they hide behind the breastworks of corporate organization. I wish there to be no mistake on this point. It is idle to ask me to prosecute criminals, rich or poor. But I desire no less emphatically to have it understood that we have undertaken and will undertake no action of a vindictive type, and above all action which shall inflict great or unmerited suffering upon the innocent stockholders and upon the public as a whole.

"Our purpose is to act with the minimum of harshness compatible with obtaining our ends. In the man of great wealth who has earned his wealth honestly and used it wisely, we recognize a good citizen worthy of all praise and respect. Business can only be done under modern conditions through corporations, and our purpose is to heartily favor the corporations that do well. The administration appreciates that liberal but honest profit for legitimate promoters and generous dividends for capital employed either in founding or continuing an honest business venture, are the factors necessary for successful corporate activity, and therefore for generally prosperous business conditions.

"All these are compatible with fair dealing as between man and man and rigid obedience to the law. Our aim is to help every honest man, every honest corporation; and our policy means in its ultimate analysis a healthy and prosperous expansion of business activities, of honest business men and honest corporations."

The bursting of kernels of popcorn in the process of popping is due to the expansion of the cell moisture into steam. The shell of this corn is so hard that a considerable pressure is required before the steam can escape; hence the sound made in bursting. In ordinary varieties of corn popping does not take place as a rule when it is heated, because the shell of the kernel is looser, permitting the escape of the steam more gradually.

A periodical visit to the office of a dentist for a careful examination and repair of defective teeth will in the long run not only prove more economical, but will prevent a good deal of the misery and discomfort which are usually experienced when the teeth are entirely neglected. Where the children in the home have not learned this fact from experience their parents should see to it that they are informed, and do what they can to have dental repairs made in time.

The Lure of the Mail Order House.

Patronage of the big mail order houses is founded largely on short-sightedness. In one way it is akin to patronage of the get-rich quick schemes. The buyer believes he is getting something for his money that is really not given and fails to realize either where his money goes or what he gets for it.

No one would think of telephoning to a furniture store and asking the dealer to send up a dozen dining room chairs, without having previously examined the chairs, or ordering a dress or a pair of shoes or stove in this way. Yet that is practically what the patron of the mail order house does. He orders by mail without having seen the goods or having any idea of their appearance or character. He is taking a long chance. Two things he has on which to base his conception of the articles ordered, the description in the catalogue and the cut given there. In other words the attractiveness of the offer made depends on the promise of the firm and engraver's art. It is possible to make a very creditable cut from a flimsy and worthless model. It is possible to describe an atrocity in a way that makes it appear most desirable. Incidentally it seems to be almost always possible to find some one who will accept the promise and the cut at their face value, without properly discounting them, and on the credulity of these people the mail order business thrives. A little investigation and comparison will convince the average person that his money will go farther and yield greater returns if invested at home, despite the fictitious values offered by the outside houses. But the articles sold by the mail house must be compared as they really are and not as they are reputed to be in the catalogues.—Ann Arbor News.

Birthday Surprise.

Monday was E. K. Bennett's birthday and Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Leach planned to give him a little surprise. Late in the afternoon Chauncey Rauch and C. A. Fisher induced Mr. Bennett to take an automobile ride out into the country to get him out of the way at the house until the score or more gentlemen friends, who had been invited, had all arrived. When Mr. Bennett entered his home then, at about 6:30, he nearly collapsed at the hearty reception given him.

All sat down to a very fine supper, after which Mr. Bennett was again the center figure of the occasion when he was presented, in a very apt speech, by Mr. Bert Bennett with a handsome silk umbrella with stag-horn handle.

Edgar was completely nonplussed for a few moments, but thanked the donors most kindly. Tables were then prepared and games of cards were indulged in for a time, each guest then bidding Mr. Bennett "many more happy returns of the day" as he departed for his home. Mr. Bennett acknowledges he "was surprised" good and fair.

"A White Shawl."

"A White Shawl" will be presented by home talent under the auspices of the Cooper's Corners Helping Hand society at the home of D. W. Packard in his large tent on August 25th, beginning at eight o'clock. Admission 15 cents. Following is the cast of characters:

Dr. Adolphus Katz.....Mr. Norman Miller Arthur Clayton.....Mr. Will Henney George Ryall.....Mr. Spencer Henney Katherine Steele.....Miss Beulah Flood Elizabeth Steele.....Miss Nina Smart Betty Briggs.....Mrs. Norman Miller

PROGRAM. Piano Solo—Bondo Capriccio.....Mendelssohn Act I. Quartette....."Evening Bells" Act II. Whipple Bros. and Leigh Markham

Under the management of Miss Martha Williams. Ice cream will be on sale at the close of the play.

"Regular as the Sun" is an expression as old as the race. No doubt the rising and setting of the sun is the most regular performance in the universe, unless it is the action of the liver and bowels when regulated with Dr. King's New Life Pills. Guaranteed by The Wolverine Drug Co. and J. L. Gale, Inc.

When the Hair Falls. Then it's time to act! No time to study, to read, to experiment! You want to save your hair, and save it quickly, too! So make up your mind this very minute that if your hair ever comes out you will use Ayer's Hair Vigor. It makes the scalp healthy. The hair stays in. It cannot do anything else. It's nature's way. The best kind of a testimonial—'Sold for over sixty years.'

School Reunion.

About three hundred teachers, scholars and friends gathered in the school yard of district No. 3, Nankin, Thursday Aug. 15th, for a reunion, or school "home coming", for such it proved to be. It was pleasant to meet old schoolmates, some of whom had not met for fifty years. Fifteen teachers of this school were present, the oldest of whom are Mrs. Reuben Brown who has passed her eighty seventh year, and taught here over fifty years ago, Mrs. Tuttle, Mrs. Straight, who taught forty-seven years ago, Mrs. Shaw, forty-four, Charles Cady and F. E. Ward, who taught thirty-five years ago. The forenoon was spent greeting friends and talking over old times. At the noon hour families with friends formed in groups under the maple trees for dinner, after which the people very reluctantly left off visiting, being then called to order by James Norris, one of the school board, for a short program, which consisted in singing "America", followed by an address of welcome by the director, Fred Gency. Ammon Warner then read a list of names of pupils who resided in the district in the years 1852 to 1865; also the names of the teachers who have taught up to the present time, and a few historical facts about the school district, which was organized about the year 1830.

Additional history of the school was given by Mrs. A. Warner. A paper "What this gathering is for", was read by Mrs. Lucy Smith; also one, "Remembrances from the Early 70s", by Mrs. Ella Glympe. Impromptu speeches, were given by nearly all of the teachers present. The program was closed by singing "Auld Lang Syne." The day was an ideal one, long to be remembered and was thoroughly enjoyed by all, the only regret being, it was too short. Those from away were from Caro, Mayville, Oxford, Flint, Northville, Plymouth, Salem, St. John, Ann Arbor, Ypsilanti, Wayne, Detroit and Redford. MRS. A. WARNER.

Ball Game Saturday.

The experiment of a Saturday afternoon game of ball will be tried this week Saturday when the Chicago Pneumatic Tube Co., of Detroit, will play an all home team at Athletic Park, game being called at 3:30. Roy Armstrong, who has not pitched a game since early season on account of sickness, will be in the box Saturday, and Williams behind the bat. This will be the first all home team to play this season and there should be a large turn-out of bugs, fans and rooters to give the boys a proper "send-off." Admission 10 and 20 cents.

Gala Day—Yes?

Plymouth has enjoyed a "gala day" every year for a number of years past and the matter is again being talked about. These celebrations have always drawn large crowds to the village and have proven enjoyable to the many visitors. There appears to be no reason why such a project should be allowed to slumber this year, as the only thing needed is a little "hustling." Our business men should take the matter in hand and act accordingly.

C. G. Draper, in mailing a package of fourth class matter, containing a pair of glasses, addressed to Johnson Optical Co., Detroit, placed the address of the party that he wanted them sent to in the package and was fined \$10 for doing so by the P. O. department. Any writing enclosed in packages of the fourth class rate will subject the person sending it to a fine of \$10 for each offense unless the regular letter postage of two cents is put on in addition to the postage for the package.

Mrs. E. Kinney, an aged lady, made a mistake as she was coming out of Hoops' meat market yesterday afternoon and fell heavily to the stone sidewalk. As soon as possible she was conveyed to her home and Dr. Patterson summoned. Her right arm was very badly lacerated, but no bones were found broken. She also suffered much from shock.

The "Old Kentucky Home Co." gave a very creditable performance in the opera house last evening. The specialty acts were fine and elicited much applause. The orchestra was one of the best ever seen here. In fact the whole show was good.

CHURCH NEWS.

PRESBYTERIAN. Sunday 10, morning worship. The pastor will give a talk introductory to the year's work on the text, "The word of God is not bound." 11:15, Sunday-school. 7:00, Union evening service.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST. Sunday morning service at First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:00 A. M. Subject, "Christ Jesus." Sunday school for children 11:00 A. M. Wednesday evening testimonial service 7 P. M. Every one is welcome.

A CARD.—We wish to extend our heartfelt thanks to the neighbors and friends and especially to the choir and Rev. Jack for their kindness in assisting us in our late bereavement. Mrs. C. M. Fitzhugh, Mrs. M. Fitzhugh, Mrs. Wm. Smithson.

PARDRIDGE & BLACKWELL. Our Customers Can take in the State Fair Free of Charge. The regular price of State Fair admission Tickets is 50 cents. Just for an advertisement we will sell them until the Fair opens at 35 cents each and during the Fair our price will be 40 cents. Ticket offices on main floor. With every purchase of merchandise amounting to \$7, whether made in one or more departments same day, we will give absolutely free an admission ticket to the State Fair. If you buy goods to the amount of \$14 you will get two tickets. If your purchases come to \$21 you will get three tickets, etc., etc. A good way to save your fare to the city and also the cost of State Fair admission tickets. Besides, we will give you positively the best values obtainable in any and all kinds of merchandise. New Fall stocks now ready in all departments. Make this store your headquarters while in the city—it is the "Heart of Detroit." Easily accessible from all points and a wonderfully complete and interesting establishment. Free check rooms for baggage and parcels on main floor. Seating capacity for five hundred in our popular-price restaurant in the basement, where the fine soda fountain is.

Slaughter Sale OF SHIRT WAISTS AND Summer Dress Goods. UNTIL SEPT. 1st WE WILL SELL

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. 50c Shirt Waists for 39c, \$1.00 and \$1.25 Shirt Waists 79c, 1.50 Shirt Waists 99c, 2.00 " " \$1.49, 2.50 " " 1.99, 3.00 " " 2.25, 3.75 Silk Waists 2.99, 4.25 " " 3.50, 4.50 " " 3.50, 5.00 " " 3.99, 25c Sun Bonnets for 19c, 10c Figured Lawns 8c, 15c " " 12c, 20c " " 15c, 25c " " 19c, 50c Swiss Mull 39c, 60c " " 45c, 75c " " 59c, Best Gingham 13c.

Commencing Sept. 1st the 13c Gingham advertised will go back to their former price—15c—for these are not a cheap Gingham—there are none better. We have a few Children's Dresses to close out at HALF PRICE!

A small lot of Men's \$1.50 Pants for \$1.00, \$2 Pants for \$1.50

Saturday Night One Hour Sale, 7:30 to 8:30. Ladies' 10c Summer Underwear 8c, Ladies' 15c " " 12c, Ladies' 25c " " 19c, Gents' 25c " " 19c, Gents' 50c " " 39c.

Don't Miss our Saturday Night Sales. J. R. RAUGH & SON

Good Painting is the best painting. There's economy in it. Good paint saves the painter's time by spreading easy; it saves in cost of material by covering most surface to the gallon; it saves in final cost of the job by wearing longest. THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINT is good paint. It is made from the best materials so thoroughly incorporated that they are inseparable and hold together against the weather for the longest time. Full color card shows 48 handsome shades.

Conner Hdw. Co., Ltd.

R. E. COOPER, M.D.C.M., Physician & Surgeon. Office hours—Until 9 A. M., 12 to 1: after 7 P. M. Office at home, next to Christian Science Hall. Bell Phone 36; Local 20.

Dr. A. E. PATTERSON. Office and residence, Main street, next to Express office. Hours—until 9 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m. and after 7. Telephone 88, Plymouth, Mich.

LUTHER PECK, B. S., M. D., Surgery, Diseases of Women and Children. Answers all calls day or night from his office over Riggs' store. Office Hours—8 to 9 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m. Telephone No. 8.

DR. J. J. TRAVIS, DENTIST. Office in old Bank Building. Phone 120.

P. W. VOORHIES, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Real Estate, Loans and Collections. Telephone 73. Plymouth, Mich.

Robinson's Livery. Sutton Street. Good Rigs at the best prices possible. All kinds of Draying done promptly.

GOOD STABLING. Harry C. Robinson

Penney's Livery. When in need of a Big rig up City Phone No. 9.

DRAYING OF ALL KINDS Promptly done. A share of your trade solicited. CZAR PENNEY

Probate Notice. STATE OF MICHIGAN, county of Wayne, ss. At a session of the Probate court for said county of Wayne, held at the Probate office of the city of Detroit, on the sixth day of August, in the year one thousand nine hundred and seven. Present, Edgar O. Durfee, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Jennie E. Penney, deceased. An instrument in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased having been delivered into this Court for probate.

Probate Notice. STATE OF MICHIGAN, county of Wayne, ss. At a session of the Probate court for said county of Wayne, held at the Probate office of the city of Detroit, on the fifth day of August, in the year one thousand nine hundred and seven. Present, Edgar O. Durfee, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of George F. Chadwick, administrator of said estate praying that he may be licensed to sell all public sale certain real estate of said deceased for the purpose of paying the charges of administering said estate.

Modern house for sale on Sutton at Equaire at Riggs' store.

Central Grocery



Stick to a good thing when you see it. You can see it at the Central Grocery.

- Heckel's Commercial,
- Heckel's Bread Flour,
- Gold Lace, (Northville),
- Gold Medal, (Washburn-Crosby Co.)
- Magnolia, (Plymouth),
- Peerless, (Farmington),
- Lotus, (Monroe),
- Belleville Mills.

Stick this list of best Flours made in a good place, for you can always find them at

ROE & PARTRIDGE'S

Phone 13 Free Delivery

Autumn Term

From Tuesday, Sept. 3rd, in all departments of the well known Detroit Business University, 11-21 W. W. Ave., Detroit, Mich. This Great School is up-to-date in every particular and invites the most critical inspection of equipment, work and methods. Our new Catalogue sent on receipt of postal request. W. F. Jewell, President. E. J. Bennett, C. P. A., Principal.

Northern Resorts Excursion

VIA THE
Pere Marquette Railway
SEPTEMBER 3.

Annual Low Rate Excursion Good for 10 Days' Trip to the Resort Country.

Excursion tickets will be sold at all of the principal offices of the Pere Marquette on date shown hereunder. See bills for particulars. Tickets will be sold to following points, but may be used to intermediate stations north of and including Sault Ste. Marie, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontonagon, and Tawas City where regular trains are scheduled to stop.

For particulars as to rates, time of trains, etc., see small bills or make inquiry of Pere Marquette agents.

In the conduct

of all trusts—whether as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee, or Receiver, the Union Trust Company of Detroit gives that prompt and efficient attention which produces the best and most satisfactory results, at a minimum of cost.

Plymouth Markets.

Wheat, Red, \$1
Wheat, White, \$1.10
Oats, 50c
Rye, 50c
Potatoes, 25c
Beans, 25c
Butter, 25c
Eggs, 18c

Local News

Miss Lydia Schilling of Detroit is visiting her mother.

See the ball game at Athletic park tomorrow afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Hubbell visited in Milford last Sunday.

Dr. R. E. Cooper and wife are in New York City this week.

M. W. Hearn of Fenton visited at Anson Hearn's Wednesday.

There will be no services in the Universalist church next Sunday.

Several horsemen from here took in the races at Milford yesterday.

Great Bargains Saturday at Riggs' clearing sale in all departments.

The State fair opens next week Thursday and continues for ten days.

Misses Anna Brown and Pearl Joliffe were Ypsilanti visitors Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan McLaren of Chelsea visited at J. D. McLaren's Wednesday.

T. C. Shaw and daughter of Detroit visited Mrs. Phoebe Spencer last Saturday.

Mrs. J. A. Lundy and daughter Grace are visiting friends in Detroit for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Butterfield returned home from Higgins' Lake Wednesday evening.

The Murray family had a reunion at Belle Isle Wednesday with dinner at the Hotel Normandie.

Mr. and Mrs. Felix Fryd returned home Monday after a two weeks' sojourn at Walled Lake.

The Misses Genevieve Canty and Marguerite Payne of Buffalo, N. Y., are visiting Camilla Ladd.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Brown of Milford visited friends in Plymouth and neighborhood the past week.

Harry McClumpha of Pittsburg, Pa., and Benj. Calhoun of Chicago, Miss., spent Sunday at E. C. Hough's.

Harry Bennett and Claude Shafer of Detroit were present at the Bennett birthday party Monday evening.

Don't forget to attend Riggs' great Midsummer Clearing Sale. Bargains in all departments of store Saturday.

Mrs. A. W. Chaffee and Miss Charlotte High the latter of Boston were guests of Mrs. E. C. Hough Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Green of Chicago and Miss Edith Scott of Northville visited Mrs. E. S. Cook yesterday.

A force of men is at work stringing a new feed wire for the trolley line from Wayne, and are more than half way here.

If you have visitors or are going visiting, phone The Mail or drop a note in The Mail item box at the postoffice.

Miss Theo. Labonn of Lansing, Edith Lundy of Detroit and Mrs. E. McClough of Northville visited Mrs. J. A. Lundy the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Burrows, Miss Verna Root and Elmer Huston spent the first of the week at Walled Lake.

John Gale and wife, Edson Huston, wife and children, Misses Leona Merritt, Alma Rooke, Vera Gear and Hazel Metcalf spent Wednesday at Bois Blanc.

Misses Lottie and Winnie Williams, Celia Brown, Elsie Eddy, Flora Whitbeck, Carrie Kiddle, Ada Westfall and Mabel Patterson spent the day Tuesday at Walled Lake.

The official board of the M. E. church of Northville have requested the Presiding Elder of the Detroit District, Rev. John Sweet, to return their pastor, Rev. W. G. Stephens, for another year.

The new State law requiring all gasoline cans to be painted red goes into effect Nov. 1. Some enterprising boy or boys could do a stroke of business by making the rounds of the village and soliciting the job of painting.

The large barn on the farm of Mrs. Wilson, Livonia township, was burned to the ground Tuesday morning, the loss including 30 tons of hay. The barn was insured for about half its value. The origin of the fire seems to be unknown.

Some forty Plymouth people, young and old, drove to Salem last Sunday to assist in the birthday celebration of the 11 year-old daughter of Charles Kinser. They took their own dinner baskets and a picnic dinner was held that was enjoyed by all.

A special train went through here Wednesday morning, carrying over 500 Detroiters and a band bound for Brighton, which town is celebrating a "home coming" this week. We believe Plymouth could put up quite a "stunt" in the way of a home coming and such an event would create quite a large interest. Many people have resided in Plymouth at one time or another within the last 76 years.

Great Bargains in Men's and Boys' Summer Suits, Ladies' Spring Suits, Jackets, Skirts, Children's Dresses, Waists and Thin Dress Goods at Riggs' Big Clearing Sale.

O. B. Moore visited in Lansing Sunday.

Mrs. J. J. Travis spent Sunday in Fenton.

Mrs. J. E. Rauch is visiting relatives in Jackson.

Will Kaiser of Ypsilanti is visiting his parents.

Frank Stephens of Northville was in town Monday.

Miss Nell McLaren left for Cleveland yesterday.

W. T. Conner is spending the week at Walled Lake.

Bert Leadbeater is working for the D. U. R. in Detroit.

Miss Katie King of Detroit is visiting friends in town.

Some of the officials of the D. U. R. were in town Monday.

John Lundy spent last Sunday in Bay City and Saginaw.

Miss Ava Hudd of Alliance, O., is visiting at S. O. Hudd's.

Miss Frances Cole is spending a couple of weeks in Dexter.

Evelyn Larkins has returned from a month's stay in Lansing.

Wirt McLaren of Chelsea visited at J. D. McLaren's this week.

Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Yorton visited friends in Holly last Sunday.

Miss May Clark spent the latter part of last week in Ypsilanti.

Miss Verne Rowley and Miss Della Eberly spent Sunday in Lansing.

Mr. and Mrs. Delude of Milwaukee, Wis., are visiting at Peter Delker's.

Miss Mabel Smith of Ypsilanti visited her sister, Mrs. Fred Bogert, this week.

Mrs. Bert Norton of Rochester spent a few days this week at Dr. A. E. Patterson's.

Mrs. Mat. Farhner attended her sister-in-law's funeral in Salem last Saturday.

Mrs. Ed. Richmond and daughter Viola visited in Detroit a few days last week.

Miss Isabella Kline of Ann Arbor visited Miss Nell McLaren the first of the week.

Mrs. E. J. Burr and Mrs. Frank Shattuck spent a few days in Ypsilanti last week.

John Matthews and wife spent part of last week in Detroit visiting friends and relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Lee of Ann Arbor spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Pettengill.

Mrs. Matthew's cousin Miss Ella Winn has returned to her home in Ironwood, Mich.

C. G. Draper and Warren Lombard and Mr. and Mrs. Bert Bennett have returned from Higgins Lake.

Miss Lucy Lapham spent Thursday and Friday of last week with the Misses Belle and Virgie Thompson.

There will be an ice cream social on Bert Brown's lawn Friday evening Aug. 23 for the benefit of the L. O. T. M. M.

After seven years' steady work M. A. Patterson took this week off and is putting in his time fishing at Walled Lake.

Mrs. Phila Harrison, Misses Alice Safford, Rose and Lucy Hawthorne spent a few days in Cleveland this week.

Mrs. Ed. Williams and Mrs. Henry Williams of Mason are visiting Mrs. Harrison Peck and Mrs. Geo. Holbrook this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Adams and children of New Boston and Mr. and Mrs. Willard Gilmore of Shephard are visiting at W. F. Hoops'.

Mrs. T. J. Dempsey and three children and mother, Mrs. Landsgraff, of Detroit, were at the Mathews farm a couple of days this week.

Mrs. Mary M. Caldwell and Miss Hazel Caldwell of Chicago are visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Heywood and other relatives.

Maude Graoen, one of the recent graduates of Plymouth high school, received a third grade teachers' certificate at the Washtenaw county examination Aug. 22.

The new steel tower for the fire alarm bell was raised last Wednesday noon by the firemen. It is seventy feet tall and a part of it will be enclosed for drying fire hose.

The Maccabees will hold an open meeting Monday evening, Aug. 26th to which all Maccabees, their wives and Lady Maccabees of Plymouth and community are cordially invited. Ice cream and cake and good music will be furnished.

The North Side

Harmon Wolgast spent Sunday with his son in Detroit.

Mrs. Geo. Springer visited relatives in Detroit Tuesday.

Mrs. Harry Laible and son Milton are visiting relatives in Saginaw this week.

Mrs. Wm. Gayde and two children are visiting relatives at Howell for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Lane and daughter and Mrs. Titcombe of Detroit visited at Wm. Smitherman's this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hebler of Detroit and Miss Vallie Ebling of Royal Oak spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Fisher.

Russell Wingard and Ernest Henderson are visiting relatives at Saginaw and attending the celebration there this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hillmer, and granddaughter, Miss Hilda Smye, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hillmer in Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Springer of Toledo and Mr. and Mrs. James Stewart and children of Detroit are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Springer this week.

Although the weather was cool the lawn social at the home of Wm. Blankenburg's Wednesday evening was largely attended, the ladies clearing over \$10.

The remains of Chas. Fitzhugh were brought here from St. Louis, Mo., last Saturday, for burial. The funeral occurred from the home of Mrs. Wm. Smitherman, sister of deceased, Sunday afternoon, Rev. C. T. Jack officiating. Mr. Fitzhugh was 60 years of age and leaves a widow and one daughter to mourn their loss.

Those from out of town who attended the funeral of Mr. Fitzhugh Sunday from the home of his sister, Mrs. Wm. Smitherman, were: Mr. and Mrs. Henry Smitherman, Mr. and Mrs. Casterton, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Reid and daughter, Mrs. Titcombe, Mrs. Crabb, Mrs. Cook from Detroit, Mrs. Ed. Fitzhugh of Mt. Clemens, Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Chilson of Livonia.

Geo. Shafer has returned from Straights' Lake, where he has been for the past two weeks.

Mrs. S. O. Hudd and son Leslie returned Friday from a three weeks' outing at eastern resorts.

Miss Elsie Eddy has secured a position as teacher in the Northville school for the coming year and Flora Whitbeck at Farmington.

The 21 months' old baby of Clark Sackett died Thursday morning. Funeral Saturday at the house, burial in the Newburg cemetery.

Barbara McArthur of Deansville, Ont., is visiting Mrs. Fred Schrader this week. Mrs. Schrader entertained a few young people in her honor yesterday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Weidman and daughter Ruth of Beloit, Wis., homeward bound from Northampton Co., Pa., (the former home of Mr. Weidman) are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Schoch at present. They expect to reach home by the first of September.

Wanted.—Work of any kind, except washing.—Mrs. Hansen, Mill st., near Lewis' mill.

For Sale.—Feather beds, big drum heating stove and other household articles. Enquire of Mrs. B. M. Palmer, at T. C. Sherwood's.

For Sale.—Lady's side saddle. Enquire of Mrs. L. S. Lyon.

For Sale.—My house and lot on Ann Arbor street. B. M. DATES.

NOTICE.—I will be at the high school Saturday, Aug. 31, to classify any new students or consult with any old students, teachers or parents, who may wish to see me before the opening of school, Sept. 3rd.

W. N. ISBELL, Supt.

Pay Your Taxes.

Friday, Aug. 30th, will be the last day in which taxes may be paid at Bogert & Co.'s store. All who wish to pay their taxes should pay them before that date.

W. O. STEWART, Treas.

FOR SALE.—Mary Arlington Estate property on South Main st. Enquire of Geo. Chadwick or P. W. Voorhis.

FOR SALE.—Five village lots on Ann Arbor street, each 66 ft. front and 140 ft. deep. \$3 down, \$1 per week—no interest, no taxes.

MRS. GEO. VAN VLEET.

SPECIAL SALE!

WILL CLOSE OUT THE BALANCE OF OUR STOCK OF

Hand-Bags

—AT—

1-2 PRICE

C. G. DRAPER

Jeweler and Optician.



A "Cereal" Story.

We could tell you many stories about our Cereals and Breakfast Foods, of their excellent quality and the moderate prices we are asking for them; but then it occurs to us that the same story applies equally as well to our Flour, Sugar, Teas, Coffees, Jams, Pickles, Canned Goods, and indeed, everything else in our store. We aim to please, and can only do so by keeping the best qualities at popular prices.

Open Kettle New Orleans Molasses.

Green Corn, Celery, Tomatoes, Cucumbers, Cabbage, Radishes, Onions, Melons.

Try B. & P. Coffee, 25c.

Fancy April picked sun dried Comprador Tea, only 50c

Brown & Pettingill,

Telephone No. 40.

Free Delivery

GALE'S

School-Books and School Supplies

Now is the time for School Books, Tablets, Pens, Penholders, Inks—5c to 50c bottles—Erasers, Blackboard Chalk, Blackboard Erasers, Book-straps, Lunch Boxes, Pencil Boxes, Crayons, Drawing Pencils, Drawing Crayons, Water Colors, Compasses, Pencil Holders; also a large stock of Box Paper and Envelopes and fine Tablets.

For Baskets of all kinds go to Gale's.

For Gasoline Cans, painted under the new law, go to Gale's.

For Field Seeds go to Gale's.

For new, fresh stock of Groceries go to Gale's.

JOHN L. GALE

GAYDE'S MEAT MARKET

Is the place to buy your meats.

THE CHOICEST CUTS

of Beef, Pork, Mutton and Veal Salt and Smoked Meats

Telephone us your order and we will deliver it free of charge.

WM. GAYDE

NORTH VILLAGE.

Telephone 12

Scott's Emulsion strengthens enfeebled nursing mothers by increasing their flesh and nerve force.

It provides baby with the necessary fat and mineral food for healthy growth.

ALL DRUGGISTS, 50c. AND \$1.00.

The Mail only \$1 a year.

SERIAL STORY

The Mystery

OF

Carney Croft

By JOSEPH BROWN COOKE

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CHAPTER XXVI—Continued.

"Mother helped take care of Mr. Carney, sir, and washed his things and the bandages he used, and when we had to go to the cellar to stay as we did when you came, fearin' as you might see us at the house, Mr. Jenks would get the things for her when we'd leave 'em in the path. We always had enough to eat stored away for such times and we could get water from the river, but sometimes we had to send things to mother and so Mr. Jenks would take them. He didn't know we were here at all, sir, but he wants to marry mother, you know, and so he'd do whatever she told him, without asking any questions.

"Was it Jenks who told you when I called to Europe?" I asked. "You must have known of it very soon to have answered it so promptly."

"Yes, sir," replied Bobbs. "You see, sir, he's at the station every day, and

ways is after he's been playing pranks. You see," he explained, "I just a boy in the kitchen door, and could get in and out as I pleased until you had the key locks put on."

"Bobbs," I said, raising from my seat, "I want to ask you one more question before you go. Do you remember the first note that you sent me? The one Chico brought when he climbed up the ivy into my window last summer?"

"Yes, sir," said Bobbs, briefly.

"Well, how did you happen to say what you did in that note?" I asked.

"Mr. Carney told me to say it, of course, sir," replied Bobbs.

"Do you know why he did so?" I continued.

"Yes, sir," said Bobbs. "I was in the house watching you the day you came, sir, and when you picked up that glove of Miss Carney's and kissed it, sir, I told him of it. Then he said I should write the note as I did, sir, and that you'd make a good husband for her, and he hoped you would marry her, sir."

"That will do, Bobbs," I said. "Good night, my boy. I hope you'll get some sleep."

I sat down once more by the dimly burning lamp and, taking the glove from my pocket, I kissed it gently again and again. A slight sound caused me to raise my eyes and I saw Florence Carney standing, with outstretched hands, in the shadow of one of the bookcases. I sprang toward her and, sobbing softly, she nestled in my arms, with hers entwined about my neck.

The only guest at my bachelor dinner, on the eve of my marriage, was MacArdel, and, as we were sipping our coffee, he exclaimed:

"By the way, Ware, you owe me this dinner. You remember our little



She Nestled in My Arms.

a message to England made such a sensation that they were all talking of it, sir. When I told Mr. Carney about it, sir, he said I should answer it as I did, so I wrote at once to my cousin in New York, who'd been attending to the letters for us, sir, when they were sent on from London."

"How did you make the ghosts appear so well, Bobbs?" I asked. "They seemed to fairly float in the air."

"Oh, that was this way, sir," said Bobbs. "When Mr. Carney got so that he couldn't walk, on account of his feet being so bad, sir, he got some of these cycle skates with the big rubber wheels and we used to exercise with 'em at night, on the paths, sir. They'd go right over the leaves and grass, too, if it was pretty sharp down hill—we always went to the river, sir, when we were trying to get away, so that we could dive into the mouth of the old tunnel, if need be. We never had to do it but once. That was the time you and the other gentleman first saw us, sir. Most generally the folks would be so frightened that they would run, and then we could drop behind a bush and take off the skates, like we did the night you had mother and Mr. Jenks down by the path, sir."

"But about the notes and the cigar case, Bobbs? How did you manage that?" I asked.

Bobbs tearfully produced a small notebook, not much larger than a ticket, from one of his pockets and, striking the little animal affectionately, he said with emotion:

"It was Chico, sir. Mr. Carney brought him for a pet and he is always around him, and will do anything you tell him. He'll go, sir, that he can get your pocket in broad daylight, sir, and you'll never know it, and I'll tell you about the cigar case, sir, but the day after you came last summer he got away and must have been in the library, where you and the other gentleman were sitting for something. After you'd gone to the village, sir, I found him under one of the big trees, climbing to the bottom, and he was just out of his wits as he

wager last summer, don't you?"

"I remember it very well, indeed," I replied with a smile, "but it hasn't been decided in full. You don't know it, old man, but I haven't proposed to her yet," and we tossed a coin for the bill.

THE END.

THREE BROTHERS, EACH MAYOR.

All Are Democrats and All Were Elected on the Same Day.

Muskogee, I. T.—The Watts family, of which W. J. Watts was the head in Indian territory, has a record that is without a parallel.

There are three Watts brothers, each of whom is mayor of the town in which he resides, all of them Democrats, and all were elected to the office of mayor on the same day.

W. J. Watts came to Indian territory in 1871, and established a home. He lived in the Cherokee Nation until 1901, when he died, leaving three sons. They are Jesse G. Watts, mayor of Sallisaw; Thomas J. Watts, mayor of Muldrow; and Charles G. Watts, mayor of Wagoner. All three are lawyers.

W. J. Watts was prominent in the Indian politics of the Cherokee Nation, and made one of the greatest fights in the history of the nation for the establishment of certain rights of citizens of that jurisdiction. The elder of the sons, Jesse G. Watts, is a probable candidate for the Democratic congressional nomination from the Third district.

A Real Distinction.

A young matron of New York is the only one of her family who is not in "Who's Who," her father being a well known clergyman and her mother, brother and sister being more or less celebrated writers. One day her sister was confiding with her on her lack of distinction in this respect.

"Never mind, Bella," said the literary sister; "you may not be in 'Who's Who,' but you're the only member of the family who is in the telephone book, and that costs real money."

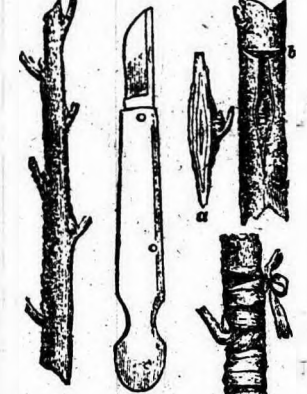
HORTICULTURE



BUDDING.

The Operations Which Are Necessary to Success.

Budding consists in taking a bud from one tree and inserting it under the bark of another tree. It is used to take the place of grafting, and is practiced in a commercial way in propagating peaches, plums, cherries, roses and certain varieties of ornamental trees and shrubs. It is essential that the bud and stock unite freely. To have this occur the cells of the cambium layer of the stock must be in a state of active division, indicated



Budding Operations Illustrated.

by the ready separation of the bark from the wood. The union of the two, the bud and the stock, takes place at the edges of the bark of the inserted bud; for this reason the bud should be inserted as soon as it is cut from the twig so as to avoid drying out. In climates having severe winters budding is most satisfactory when performed near the end of the growing season. The buds should be plump and mature when taken from the shoots of the current year's growth. The "bud stocks" should be cut the day the buds are to be inserted, trimmed and wrapped at once in a damp cloth to prevent drying out. Trimming consists in cutting off the leaves, saving a bit of the stem to use as a handle in inserting. In cutting the buds, use sharp knives; insert blade of knife one-fourth inch below bud, cut upward just behind bud, removing but little of wood, coming out about one-fourth of an inch above bud. (See fig. a.)

To insert bud, make T-shaped incision in stock about two inches above ground. (See fig. b.) With the spatula or budding knife loosen the lips of bark in angle of the T cut and slip in the bud. (See fig. b.) The bud must be held firmly in place by a bandage wound above and below, being careful to leave the eye of the bud uncovered. Raffia fibre (wet), bast, candle wick or waxed cloth may be used for tying. Raffia is usually employed. If the bud "takes," remove the bandage in about ten days by cutting loose on back side of stock to prevent the hindering of growth of bud. In three or four weeks cut off the stock just above bud to stimulate the growth of new bud.

Peaches are budded in the same year that the pits are planted. As soon as the seedlings are large enough to hold a bud they are ready for budding.

After budding, examine the stock frequently and remove any suckers that may start at base of seedling.

Water Pumped Through Plants.

Few realize how continually the plants that grow on the earth are pumping water from the soil into the air. Every normal plant is engaged in this work, and the surface of the earth is covered with them except in the regions of eternal frost and the great deserts. Experiments made in Utah showed that through June, July and August of one year each foot of soil lost by evaporation of moisture through plants over nine pounds of water. When this is multiplied by the number of feet in an acre it gives over 190 tons of water for a single acre. When this is extended to the plant-covered surface of the world it indicates the fact that a good-sized ocean of water is by the plants pumped up into the air each year and that for each day a good-sized sea is so returned back to the element from which it came—the air.

Chance to Increase Income.

Selling prepared fruit and garden stuff, such as mustard, canned kraut, canned tomatoes, horse radish, canned fruit, preserves and the like, will be the source of a great deal of income to the farmer. In the case of fruit, especially, it will furnish a profitable market for a great deal that would otherwise go to waste. It is a very small town and a poor market indeed that will not consume all the stuff that can be sold from the farm in this way.

Pinching Back.

Pinching back the new growth is another way of saving a great deal of sap for the formation of fruit. About the time the peaches or other stone fruits are half formed, take a sharp pair of shears and clip off about half of the new growth of shoots on all parts of the tree. This reduces the growth of shoot and leaf and the sap is saved for the development of fruit.

COOLING FRUITS.

Found That They Keep Better in Shipment When So Treated.

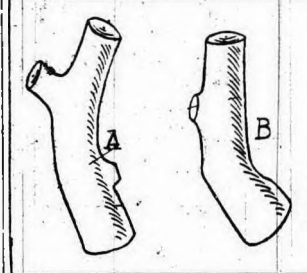
Cooling summer fruits before shipment now seems likely to become the general practice for a good many forwarding agents have discovered that it is the proper paper. Within a few years all important fruit-shipping stations will probably be equipped with cooling apparatus and the cars will also be chilled down before taking on their loads. Two or three years' experience seems to show good profit in cooling the fruit before starting on its journey in hot weather for the percentage of decay is largely reduced by this process. Experiments thus far carried on go to show that fruit thoroughly cooled before it is started, and with the interior of the car thoroughly cooled before it is iced, show a marked lessening in the quantity of loss required for the car to complete the journey. At the same time, says Field and Farm, the fruit is kept in much better condition than when placed on board when warm and then cooled after the car has been closed up, a condition that to a certain extent causes sweating of the fruit, inducing decay. If the fruit is thoroughly dried and cooled and the car is also chilled, the decay is reduced to almost a minimum and the cost of icing is practically one-half.

HOW TO CUT WHEN PRUNING.

Don't Leave a Long Piece of Branch Sticking From Tree.

When a branch is cut off, the exposed wood has no power to heal itself as the wood cells are lifeless, but if the conditions are right, a mass of tissue pushes out from the cambium layer (the living layer between outer bark and wood) and covers the wound. The covering is a protection. The wound, until covered, is exposed to the weather, fungi and insects. The greatest mistake is usually made in cutting off the branch too far from its origin. If a large stub is left, it can never heal over, as no food passes out to this point.

The cut should be made as close as possible to trunk of trees, but from



The Proper Cut.

which it originated, says Farm and Home. The wound at this point will be larger but will heal over sooner; the food in passing down the cambium layer is constantly passing the wound and pushing out, callus over it. Large wounds require several years to heal over. During this time the wound should be covered with something which will shut out the rain and diseases. Any good paint makes by far the best covering. Tar, wax, white wash, etc., are sometimes used but are poor substitutes for paint. The picture shows a common way of cutting, which leaves a long stub, also the right way to cut close.

HORTICULTURAL NOTES.

Spray grapevines with Bordeaux to prevent rot, etc. We told you about this before.

Beware of the red rust in the blackcap or blackberry patch. When it appears, at once dig out and burn the infected plant.

Remove the old raspberry canes as soon as they have fruited; also remove weak, superfluous new ones. Burn all such cuttings at once.

Continue to cultivate and hoe the strawberry plants set this spring. When enough runners are secured in each row, cut off all others, just as if they were weeds.

Beware of exposing blackberries to the sun after they are picked. Sunlight soon turns the black, shiny fruit to a rusty, dull, unpleasant-looking red. Get the berries into packing shed or crate as soon as possible, and then into a cool cellar until shipping time.

Extra-fine grapes are secured by cutting off the weaker, inferior bunches, or where bunches are too close together, and then enclosing each remaining bunch in a paper bag. Cheap, ordinary paper bags, planked or tied into place, will do. Bagged fruit escapes insect ravages, ripens better and earlier, and is choicer in quality and finer in appearance.—Farm Journal.

Walnut Forests Not Common.

The walnut is nowhere a gregarious tree, but usually occurs in scattered groups or as isolated individuals among the associated species. Within the limits of its range there are regions where it is almost unknown, while within a few miles it may be common, although conditions in both regions seem identical. In the river valleys of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky it is found associated with the maples, hickories, oaks, basswood, cherry and other hardwoods of the region, although not always intermingling closely with them. West of the Mississippi the walnut is confined to river valleys and moist situations in this western region it is found associated with the cotton-wood, green ash, hackberry, basswood and white oak.

ARE PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS NOSTRUMS?

To one not qualified, and few laymen are, to discriminate intelligently between physicians' prescriptions, proprietary medicines and nostrums, it may seem little short of a crime to hint even that physicians' prescriptions are in any manner related to nostrums; nevertheless, an impartial examination of all the facts in the case leads irresistibly to the conclusion that every medicinal preparation compounded and dispensed by a physician is, in the strict sense of the word, a nostrum, and that the average, ready-prepared proprietary remedy is superior to the average specially-prepared physicians' prescription.

What is a nostrum? According to the Standard Dictionary a nostrum is "a medicine the composition of which is kept a secret." Now, when a physician compounds and dispenses with his own hands a remedy for the treatment of a disease—and it is authoritatively stated that probably 60 per cent. of all physicians' prescriptions in this country are so dispensed—the names and quantities of the ingredients which constitute the remedy are not made known to the patient. Hence, since its composition is kept a secret by the physician, the remedy or prescription is unquestionably, in the true meaning of the word, a SINGULAR nostrum. Furthermore, the prescription compounded by the average physician is more than likely to be a perfect jumble—replete with therapeutic, physiologic and chemical incompatibilities and bearing all the earmarks of pharmaceutical incompetency; for it is now generally admitted that unless a physician has made a special study of pharmacy and passed some time in a drug store for the purpose of gaining a practical knowledge of modern pharmaceutical methods, he is not fitted to compound remedies for his patients. Moreover, a physician who compounds his own prescriptions not only deprives the pharmacist of his just emoluments, but he endangers the lives of patients; for it is only by the detection and elimination of errors in prescriptions by clever, competent prescriptionists that the safety of the public can be effectually shielded from the criminal blunders of ignorant physicians.

Nor can it be said that the average physician is any more competent to formulate a prescription than he is to compound it. When memorized or directly copied from a book of "favorite prescriptions by famous physicians," or from some text-book or medical journal, the prescription may be all that it should be. It is only when the physician is required to originate a formula on the spur of the moment that his incompetency is distinctly evident. Seemingly, however, the physicians of the United States are little worse than the average British physician; for we find Dr. James Burnett, lecturer on Practical Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Edinburgh, lamenting in the Medical Magazine the passing of the prescription and bemoaning the fact that seldom does he find a "final man" able to devise a prescription even in "good contracted Latin."

And what, it may be asked, is the status of the written prescription—the prescription that is compounded and dispensed by the pharmacist—is it, too, a nostrum? It may be contended that the patient, with the written formula in his possession, may learn the character of the remedy prescribed. So, possibly, he might if he understood Latin and were a physician or a pharmacist, but as he usually possesses no professional training and cannot read Latin, the prescription is practically a dead secret to him. Furthermore, the average prescription is so badly written and so greatly abbreviated that even the pharmacist, skilled as he usually is in deciphering medical hieroglyphs, is constantly obliged to interview prescribers to find out what actually has been prescribed. It may also be contended, that inasmuch as the formula is known to both physician and pharmacist the prescription cannot therefore be a secret. But with equal truth it might be contended that the formula of any so-called nostrum is not a secret since it is known to both proprietor and manufacturer; for it must not be forgotten that, according to reliable authority, 95 per cent. of the proprietors of so-called patent medicines prepared in this country have their remedies made for them by large, reputable manufacturing pharmacists. But even should a patient be able to recognize the names of the ingredients mentioned in a formula he would only know half the story. It is seldom, for instance, that alcohol is specifically mentioned in a prescription, for it is usually masked in the form of tinctures and fluid extracts, as are a great many other substances. It is evident, therefore, that the ordinary formulated prescription is, to the average patient, little less than a secret remedy or nostrum.

On the other hand, the formulae of nearly all the proprietary medicines that are exploited exclusively to the medical profession, as well as those of a large percentage of the proprietary remedies that are advertised to the public (the so-called patent medicines) are published in full. Under the Food and Drug Act, every medicinal preparation entering interstate commerce is now required to have the proportion or quantity of alcohol, opium, cocaine and other habit-forming or harmful ingredients which it may contain plainly printed on the label. As physicians' prescriptions seldom or never enter interstate commerce they are practically exempt under the law. And if it be necessary for the public to know the composition of proprietary remedies, as is contended by those who through ig-

norance or for mercenary reasons are opposing the sale of all household remedies, why is it not equally necessary for patients to know the composition of the remedy prescribed by a physician? Does any sane person believe that the opium in a physician's prescription is less potent or less likely to create a drug habit than the opium in a proprietary medicine? As a matter of fact, more opium-addicts and cocaine-fetters have been made through the criminal carelessness of ignorant physicians than by any other means.

Unquestionably, there are a number of proprietary remedies on the market the sales of which should be prohibited, and no doubt they will be when the requirements of the Food and Drug Act are rigidly enforced; many are frauds, pure and simple, and some are decidedly harmful. Of the average proprietary remedy, however, it may truthfully be said that it is distinctly better than the average physicians' prescription; for not only is its composition less secret, but it is prepared for the proprietor by reputable manufacturing pharmacists in magnificently equipped laboratories and under the supervision and advice of able chemists, competent physicians and skillful pharmacists. It should not be considered strange, therefore, that so many physicians prefer to prescribe these ready-prepared proprietary remedies rather than trust those of their own devising.

JUST THE SAME AS CURRENCY.

Third Son Felt He Had Nothing to Reproach Himself with.

William Knoepfel, of St. Louis, has invented and hopes to patent a secret plowing method for the cure of baldness. "A genuine cure for baldness," said Mr. Knoepfel the other day, should make a man very rich. Why, men grow rich on fake cures. It is amazing, it really is, what fakes some of these cures are. Yet there's money in them." Mr. Knoepfel gave a loud, scornful laugh. "In their crookedness they remind me," he said, "of the third son of the old eccentric. Perhaps you have heard the story? Well, an old eccentric died and left his fortune equally to his three sons. But the will contained a strange proviso. Each heir was to place \$100 in the coffin immediately before the interment. A few days after the interment the three young men met and discussed the queer proviso and its execution. 'Well,' said the oldest son, 'my conscience is clear. I put my hundred in the coffin in clean, new notes.' 'My conscience is clear, too,' said the second son. 'I put my hundred in gold.' 'I, too, have nothing to reproach myself with,' said the third son. 'I had no cash at the time, though; so I wrote out a check for \$300 in poor, dear father's name, placed it in the coffin and took in change the \$200 in currency that I found there.'

PUSHED THE BEAR ASIDE.

Surveyor Tells of Experience He Does Not Care to Repeat.

To walk right up to a monster bear and try to shove it out of the way and then escape without so much as a scratch is an experience of a lifetime. Harry Engelbright found it so a few days ago in Diamond canyon, above Washington, says a Nevada City correspondent of the Sacramento Bee. The young man, son of Congressman Engelbright, has just returned from the upper country, where he has been doing some surveying, and relates his thrilling experience. "It was coming on dusk, at the close of the day's work. In the brush-lined trail he saw protruding what he thought were the hind quarters of some stray bovine. He walked up and gave the brute a shove. It came to its haunches with a snort that made his hair rise and caused him to beat a hasty retreat. The big brute looked around and then shuffled off into the woods. It was either asleep or else so busy eating ants from an old log that it failed to hear the young surveyor, whose footsteps were deadened by the thick carpet of pine needles. Later it was learned that the same bear, a monster cinnamon, had killed a dog earlier in the day. The dog ventured too close and with one blow of its paw the big beast sent it hurtling yards away, dead as a doornail.

Magnifying Choir Leader's Voice.

In the old village of Braybrook in Northamptonshire, England, is a monster trumpet, five six inches in length, and having a bell-shaped end two feet one inch in diameter. The trumpet is made up of ten rings, which in turn are made up of smaller parts. The use of this trumpet—only four of the kind are known to exist at the present day—was to magnify the voice of the leader in the choir and summon the people to the church service. At the present time neither the choir nor the service is in need of this extraordinary, "musical instrument," but the vicar of the church takes care of the ancient relic and is fond of showing it to all visitors.

Painfully Exact.

A New England man tells of a prosperous Connecticut farmer, painfully exact in money matters, who married a widow of Greenwich possessing in her own right the sum of \$10,000. Shortly after the wedding a friend met the farmer, to whom he offered congratulations, at the same time observing: "It's a good thing for you, Malachi, a marriage that means \$10,000 to you." "Not quite that, Bill," said the farmer, "not quite that." "Why?" exclaimed the friend, "what was there was every cent of it yours for you?" "I had to pay for a marriage license," said Malachi.

A WET TORPEDO

By CHESTER BARNETT

(Copyright, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

The charged rails and oil-soaked ties threw up quivering rays of heat to meet the down-beating flames of the sun. It seemed to John Hains that the two forces met and fought at the height of his head. Perspiration streamed out of every pore of his face and his eyeballs burned. He shifted the kit of trackwalker's tools from one weary shoulder to the other and glanced with a sigh to the cool shade of the tropical Arkansas woods to right and left. Though not a breath of air was stirring on the track, gentle breezes wove the branches of the oaks and poplars and rustled the leaves of the hazelnut bushes. Across a stile that climbed the barbed-wire right-of-way fence sleepy cattle lay in the shade and gazed on the weary Hains with placid contempt.

Hains looked up and down the track. He had walked steadily for 17 minutes without rest, and nature began to rebel. No man was in sight. He would—

But Number 4 was about due at this point, and it was an even chance that the road master would be riding with the engineer. If so he would have a sharp weather eye out for trackwalkers. With a gentle Arkansas cuth Hains trudged onward.

As if to reward his virtue, ten steps farther on and half concealed in the weeds that grew up disobediently along the right of way, he saw a velocipede. Hains started, and joyous resolve lighted up his features. The speeder belonged to the bridge watchman whose shanty he had passed 20 telegraph poles back. What was to hinder him from using the machine? He would ride the remaining two miles of his track and replace the speeder on his way back. With the joy of the suddenly recurred he whipped out his switch key and removed the lock from the wheel.

The rails clicked off pleasantly under the sweep of the man's powerful arms and a grateful wind fanned his hot forehead. Four miles to the rear he could see the smoke of Number four's engine rising lazily on the air. "Thin' water at Olney," he said aloud. "Reckon I can make it to the cut fore she gets here."

He mounted and sped along swiftly, keeping a practiced eye out for loose bolts and low joints. He pulled out onto the long curve of trestle 29 which crosses Black lake. Suddenly an object on the rail at the end of the bridge caught his eye. He grasped the brake and bore down hard. But it was too late to stop. As the wheel of the speeder crossed the object there was the deafening report of a torpedo. A man jumped into the track in front of Hains.

"What is he— are you dola' here?" he demanded, furiously.

"What's wrong with the track?" asked Hains, quickly reaching into his pocket for another torpedo to place on the rail.

"That's the ticket," said the other in a relieved tone. "I didn't have another torpedo, and we was very deatrous to have the engineer stop. Now take off your automobile and step this way," and to give his words weight he pointed a gun into Hains' startled eyes. The latter slowly obeyed as he glanced ruefully at the torpedo he had placed on the track.

"Hurry up, you lbgzerhead! Don't think you're tramplng ties. The train's comin' now and we're duo down the track about a hundred yards. Besides we've got to decide whether to make you chief of the tribe or feed you to the fishes in Black lake." Hains looked at him with hanging jaw as he lifted the speeder off the rails.

"Hold on!" commanded the other, suddenly. "On second thought I reckon I'll ask you to carry me down on your machine. All aboard!" he remarked, facetiously, as he took his seat behind the reluctant Hains. They made the better speed by reason of the gun Hains felt pressed against the small of his back.

At the cut four other men stepped out from the underbrush and waited for them.

"Who set off the torpedo?" asked one who seemed to be leader.

"Oh, this pal o' mine did it by accident," answered Hains' captor. "But he furnished another one in consideration of enjoyin' the benefits of the gang. What'll we do with him, Jim?"

The leader eyed Hains curiously.

"Gimme a gun and let me in on this," demanded the captive, eagerly.

This raised a general laugh. But the leader called the men aside to a whispered consultation. Judgment passed, Hains was furnished with a gun. He prided it none the less that it was filled with exploded shells.

"How much do you think we will make, fellows?" he asked, naively.

"Oh, about five thousand apiece, senny," answered the man who had brought Hains into camp. "Lucky thing you had that torpedo with you, though, or the devil wouldn't stop that engineer. He goes through here like a hot out o' h—"

At mention of the torpedo Hains fell.

"Good Lordamighty!" he gasped. "That torpedo's well! I put down the wrong one. That's one of 'em as fell in the water yesterday."

"What!" came an enraged roar from the gang.

"I don't mean to do it, gentlemen. That personal remarks are seldom made here."

showed them another from which he shook drops of water.

Pandemonium broke loose. Hains knew something of the art of profanity himself, but under the combined invectives of the five his hair seemed to raise on end and curl up as do weeds in a prairie fire. The rails were singing with the approach of the train.

"Have you got a good one, you d— blockhead?" shouted the leader.

"There's one in my coat on the speeder," chattered the trackwalker, with quaking chin.

"Then git on your bloody speeder and ride like h— till you put it on the rail. And look here," he threatened, "if you go past the spot—this end of the trestle—we've got fifty bullets you'll have to dodge."

"I'll not r-ride pa-past, sir," stutered Hains, as he tugged at the machine and slammed it upon the rails. Hains was thrown with equal gentleness onto his seat and shoved off at breakneck speed. The gang followed to the point of the curve, and, their curses exhausted, waited grimly. The leader gave one last warning in the shape of a bullet whose soft whir Hains could hear two feet from his head. The trackwalker pulled desperately as he heard the scream of Number four's whistle above the clatter of the velocipede. He could see the torpedo now. Warning shots came from behind. He ducked his head. The machine seemed to skip and jump, threatening with every pull of the toll-hardened hands to leap from the rails. Nearer, nearer, now on the trestle.

The noise of the speeder was drowned by the voice of the mighty express. As the car entered on the dangerous curve of the bridge a volley of bullets sang over the track. Hains threw up his hands. But mingled with the shots he heard the sweeter sound of the exploded torpedo. The balance wheel of the speeder rose with the force of the explosion, the car left the track, and man and machine shot off the trestle into the waters of Black lake twenty feet below. No. 4 rounded into view and passed the spot as the eddies were widening out into quivering, sun-kissed circles.

When the roar of the passenger train had melted to a distant murmur five disgruntled figures rode up to the bank of the lake. They took some satisfaction in seeing the eddies slowly dying over the spot where had disappeared the body of "snipe."

"We got him, anyway," growled the leader disconsolately. With a parting imprecation they rode away.

As the tramping of the robbers' horses was lost in the silence of Arkansas' woods a human head appeared from under the huge leaf of a water lily that grew in Black lake. A tall, lank, and much bedraggled body followed it and clambored out upon a log. The man looked ruefully at the middle of the lake.

"An' they say it's 85 feet deep! I hope to feminy nobody saw me swipo that speeder."

TO KEEP GRAVES GREEN.

The Latest Municipal Scheme to Be Tried in Vienna.

Having bought out the principal funeral companies in Vienna and assumed the responsibility for carrying on the undertaking business of the whole city, the municipality has decided to go a step further, writes a Vienna correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, by introducing a system of burial insurance covering not only the cost of the funeral and of the grave but also, when desired, the erection of a suitable monument in addition.

All this is to be carried out through the medium of Emperor Francis Joseph Jubilee Life Insurance company, an institution which forms yet another department to the city's municipal activity. The insurance covering funerals and graves will be divided into ten classes, the monthly premiums in which will range from 40 hellers (4d.) to nine kronen (7s. 6d.).

The insured must be between the ages of 18 and 50, in good health, and not engaged in any dangerous occupation. In the event of death occurring within six months from the date of insurance the policy will be void and the premiums paid will be returned. Separate insurances must be effected for monuments, the premiums for which will range from one kronen (10d.) to 18 kronen (13s. 4d.) a month. Are finally by payment of a capital sum the company will agree to keep graves in order and to decorate and illuminate them on the feast of All Souls in every year so long as the cemetery is in existence.

This latest venture in the field of municipal enterprise is interesting for the various burial societies already formed in the city. And it also promises to be interesting for the monumental masons. As the city now owns extensive stone quarries, it is thought not unlikely that its next step will be to engage in the business of manufacturing and erecting funeral monuments.

Foreign Waterways.

Since we began the neglect and abandonment of canals, France has quadrupled her waterways. According to figures furnished by commercial associations, the British Isles have 8,000 miles of canal and it does not all antedate the railroad.

WHAT'S THE USE?

To Pour in Coffee When It Acts as a Vicious Enemy.

Fasters have gone without food for many days at a time but no one can go without sleep. "For a long time I have not been sleeping well, often lying awake for two or three hours during the night but now I sleep sound every night and wake up refreshed and vigorous," says a Calif. woman.

"Do you know why? It's because I used to drink coffee but I finally cut it out and began using Postum. Twice since then I have drunk coffee and both times I passed a sleepless night, and so I am doubly convinced coffee caused the trouble and Postum removed it."

"My brother was in the habit of drinking coffee three times a day. He was troubled with sour stomach and I would often notice him getting soda from the can to relieve the distress in his stomach; lately hardly a day passed without a dose of soda for relief."

"Finally he tried a cup of Postum and liked it so well he gave up coffee and since then has been drinking Postum in its place and says he has not once been troubled with sour stomach."

Even after this lady's experience with coffee her brother did not suspect for a time that coffee was causing his sour stomach, but easily proved it.

Coffee is not suspected in thousands of cases just like this but it's easily proved. A ten day's trial works wonders. "There's a Roman."

Read the famous little book, "The Road to Well-being," at once.

TEN YEARS OF PAIN.

Unable to Do Even Housework Because of Kidney Troubles.

Mrs. Margaret Emmerich, of Clinton St., Napoleon, O., says: "For fifteen years I was a great sufferer from kidney troubles. My back pained me terribly. Every turn or move caused a sharp, shooting pain. My eyesight was poor, dark spots appeared before me, and I had dizzy spells. For ten years I could not do housework, and for two years did not get out of the house. The kidney secretions were irregular, and doctors were not helping me. Doan's Kidney Pills brought me quick relief, and finally cured me. They saved my life."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

CAME PRETTY FAST FOR PAT.

At That, He Had Had Only What the Doctor Ordered.

A Philadelphia physician says that not long ago he was called to see an Irishman, and among other directions told him to take an ounce of whisky three times a day. A day or so later he made another visit and found the man, while not so sick, undeniably drunk.

"How did this happen?" the physician demanded of Pat's wife, who was hovering about solicitously.

"Sure, dochter, an' 'tis just what you ordered, an' go more, that he had," she protested.

"I said one ounce of whisky three times a day; that could not make him drunk," the physician said. "He has had much more than that."

"Divil a drop more, dochter, dear," she declared. "Sure an' ol didn't know just how much an ounce was so ol went to the drug store an' asked, an' the lad—he's a broth of a boy, too—told me that an ounce was 16 drams and Pat has had him regular, an' no more!"—Harper's Weekly.

Rule of Cornish Chapels.

In Cornish (Eng.) chapels the invariable rule is for the men to sit on one side of the building and the women on the other.

A visitor and his fiancée, who are staying in the district, went to chapel, and just before the service began the young man was greatly astonished when the chapel steward, observing that the couple were seated in the same pew, came over to him and, in an audible voice, said: "Come on out of that, me son; we don't ave no sweethearthin' ere."

The Three Milkmen.

A man in a small western town bought a quart of milk and on arriving home found it was adulterated with water. The next day he posted bills in different sections of the town reading:

"I bought a quart of milk yesterday which I found to be adulterated. If the scoundrel will bring me another quart I'll not denounce him."

The next day he found three quart cans on his doorstep. There were three dairymen in the town.—Judge's Library.

A Country Marvel.

The little fresh air boy was comfortably quartered in a farm house near the salt water for his summer's outing. The first day he strolled down the road to the marshes and he stared in astonishment at the cat-tails growing there. Then turning around to a native of the place who was accompanying him he said: "Gosh; I didn't know that sausages grow on sticks."

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FULLY UP WITH THE TIMES.

Oklahoma City Surprised Narrow-Minded New Yorker.

Oklahoma amazes an easterner. The wide, asphalted streets, the plate glass fronts of department stores, the clean sidewalks, the well-dressed, unheeded shoppers, the finish, the metropolitan air you find in Oklahoma City, for example, seem marvels to find in a territory only 17 years old. But do not say so.

A New Yorker who went there on business complained that fate was thrusting him into a wilderness, and his Oklahoma associates could not reassure him. But coming down to breakfast the first morning, at his hotel in Oklahoma City, he started around in wonder as he entered the dining-room.

"This," he exclaimed, "this is Oklahoma! Why, do you know?" confidentially, "I even found a porcelain bathtub in my room."

"Well," said an Oklahoman, dryly, "don't you have those in New York?"

BABY TORTURED BY ITCHING.

Rash Covered Face and Feet—Would Cry Until Tired Out—Speedy Cure by Cuticura.

"My baby was about nine months old when she had rash on her face and feet. Her feet seemed to irritate her most, especially nights. They would cause her to be broken in her rest, and sometimes she would cry until she was tired out. I had heard of so many cures by the Cuticura Remedies that I thought I would give them a trial. The improvement was noticeable in a few hours, and before I had used one box of the Cuticura Ointment her feet were well and have never troubled her since. I also used it to remove what is known as 'cradle cap' from her head, and it worked like a charm, as it cleansed and healed the scalp at the same time. Mrs. Hattie Currier, Thomaston, Me., June 9, 1906."

He Was Not to Blame.

Little Bartholomew's mother overheard him swearing like a mule driver, says the Cleveland Leader. He displayed a fluency that overwhelmed her. She took him to task, explaining the wickedness of profanity as well as its vulgarity. She asked him where he had learned all those dreadful words. Bartholomew announced that Cavert, one of his playmates, had taught him. Cavert's mother was straightway informed and Cavert was brought to book. He vigorously denied having instructed Bartholomew, and neither threats nor tears could make him confess. At last he burst out: "I didn't tell Bartholomew any cuss words. Why should I know how to cuss any better than he does? Hasn't his father got an automobile, too?"

Her Secret Sorrow.

"That woman over there has some hidden sorrow," declared the sympathetic one, as she came in and took her seat at a table not far away. "I have often noticed her. See. Her companion orders everything she could possibly want, and yet she sits there silent with a face like a mask. I am awfully sorry for her."

"Don't you worry," advised her pessimistic friend. "That's her husband with her. She's bored, that's all."

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease. It cures painful, swollen, smarting, sweating feet. Makes new shoes easy. Sold by all Druggists and Shoe Stores. Don't accept any substitute. Sample FREE. Address A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Man does what he can, and bears what he must, and the name by which he calls the result is left to each to decide; a clever man calls it happiness.—Goethe.

Does Your Head Ache?

If so, get a box of Krause's Headache Capsules of your Druggist. 25c. Norman Lientz Mfg. Co., Des Moines, Ia.

Only love can keep out bitterness; love is stronger than the world's unkindness.—George Eliot.

Mrs. Winkler's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

To form devices quick is woman's wit.—Enripides.

LEFT IT TO THE OLD HENS.

Amateur Fancier Thought His Responsibility Had Ended.

An Indiana man tells of the efforts of an author belonging to the Hoosier school of historical novelists to put in his leisure time as a "hen farmer" in that state. The literary person's venture afforded his agricultural neighbors no end of amusement.

During the first year the amateur farmer discovered that all his little chickens, which were confined in coops, were languishing at the point of death. The novelist went over his "hen literature" to locate the cause of the trouble, but to no avail.

Finally he called upon an old chap named Rawlins, to whom he put the question:

"What do you suppose is the matter with those chickens?"

"Well, I dunno," said Rawlins. "What do you feed 'em?"

"Feed them!" exclaimed the novelist farmer. "Why, I don't feed them anything!"

"Then, how'd you suppose they was a-goin' to live?"

"I presumed," replied the literary person, "that the old hens had milk enough for them now."—Lippincott's Magazine.

A Misogynist.

"Me father," said Mrs. Murphy, "always gits up whin a lady enters the room."

"The old man is too suspicious," Mr. Murphy grunted. "I never seen the woman yit that 'ud be mane enough to hit ye when ye was sittin' down."—Chicago Daily News.

True wisdom is to know what is best worth knowing, and to do what is best worth doing.—Humphrey.

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Doan's Kidney Pills

75 "Guarantee"

CARTERS' Little Liver Pills

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

W. N. U., DETROIT, NO. 34, 1907.

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ALCOHOL 3 PER CENT.

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN.

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.

Fac-Simile Signature of J. C. FLETCHER, NEW YORK.

35 DROPS - 35 CENTS

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The Kind You Have Always Bought

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CASTORIA

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W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3.00 & \$3.50 SHOES

BEST IN THE WORLD

SHOES FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY, AT ALL PRICES.

\$25,000 Reward

To any one who can prove W. L. Douglas shoes are not made in any other country than the U. S. A. and who will send the name of the manufacturer to the U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

THE REASON W. L. Douglas shoes are worn by more people in all walks of life than any other make, is because of their excellent style, easy fitting, and superior wearing qualities. The selection of the leathers and other materials for each part of the shoe, and every detail of the making is looked after by the most complete organization of superintendents, foremen and skilled shoemakers, who receive the highest wages paid in the shoe industry, and whose workmanship cannot be excelled.

If I could take you into my large factory at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer and are of greater value than any other make.

CAUTION! The genuine W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom. Take No Substitutes. Ask your dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If he cannot supply you, send direct to factory. Shoes sent every here by mail, including free W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

STOP WOMAN AND CONSIDER

First, that almost every operation in our hospitals, performed upon women, becomes necessary because of neglect of such symptoms as Backache, Irregularities, Displacements, Pain in the Side, Dragging Sensations, Dizziness and Sleeplessness.

Second, that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, has cured more cases of female ills than any other medicine known. It regulates, strengthens and restores women's health and is invaluable in preparing women for child-birth and during the period of Change of Life.

Third, the great volume of unsolicited and grateful testimonials on file at the Pinkham Laboratory at Lynn, Mass., many of which are from time to time being published by special permission, give absolute evidence of the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Mrs. Pinkham's advice.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

For more than 30 years has been curing Female Complaints, such as Dragging Sensations, Weak Back, Falling and Displacements, Inflammation and Ulceration, and Organic Diseases, and it cures and expels Tampons at an early stage.

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation to Women

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for advice. She is the Mrs. Pinkham who has been advising sick women free of charge for more than twenty years, and before that she assisted her mother-in-law, Lydia E. Pinkham, in advising. This she is especially well qualified to do, as she herself has been a sufferer from female weakness.

Write today, don't wait until to-morrow.

SPOT CASH

FOR SOLDIERS' HOMESTEAD RIGHTS

All soldiers who served ninety days or more in the Federal Army or Navy between 1861-1865, and who made homestead entries by the 31st day of June 1878, or before June 30, 1879, should claim an additional right in their homestead land that can be sold to raise spot cash, no matter whether patents issued or not. If soldier is dead, his heirs are entitled. Thousands continue to follow: First, to the Department of the Interior, to the land office, or next of kin. Write to old soldiers, their widows, children, or next of kin, about this class of additional rights. Get the right by and find out how to get the money who made homestead entries in early days. It's easy money. For further information address: Conrad H. E. Moore, 61 California Building, Denver, Colo.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY

ADRIAN, MICHIGAN

Conducted by the Sisters of St. Dominic.

Respectfully invited. Rates very reasonable. For full particulars address: MOTHER SUPERIOR

READERS of this paper are invited to send their names to the Mother Superior, who will send them a copy of the book "The Mother Superior's Story" free of charge.

