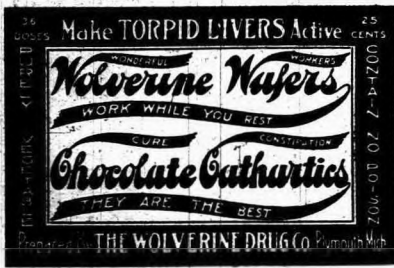


THE PLYMOUTH MAIL.

VOLUME XX, NO 6

PLYMOUTH, MICH., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1907.

WHOLE NO. 1052.



Do You Close at 6:30?

Do You Spend Your Evenings at Home?

Do You Wish Profitable and Pleasurable Entertainment?

THE PLYMOUTH BRANCH OF

THE AMERICAN LEAGUE LIBRARY

Offers you more than 300 volumes carefully selected from recent high-class fiction, and further additions are being made almost daily. These books are yours to read for the very small consideration of 5c per volume. Think of it—a week's entertainment for 5c.

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EVERYTHING GUARANTEED

Phone 35

W. B. ROE'S

AN EXTRAORDINARY BARGAIN IN

Black Dress Goods!

We cabled an offer for a lot of Foreign Novelty Black Dress Goods remaining in the hands of the manufacturer's agent on this side. Our offer was accepted and we are able to place this lot of fine merchandise before our customers at an average of

MUCH LESS THAN HALF PRICE.

The lot consists of—

Rice Etamines
Cross Bar Etamines
Corded Stripe Mohair
Corded Stripe India Twill
Corded Stripe Serge
Novelty Stripe French Cloth
Plain Silk and Wool Veiling

As stated above, these are EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS. Nothing in the lot was sold for less than \$1.25 a yard and the values run up to \$2.00 a yard. We offer the entire lot at

69c A Yard

The Taylor-Woolfenden Co.,

165 to 169 Woodward Ave., DETROIT.

WE PRINT AUCTION BILLS.

Breezy Items

By Live Correspondents.

PERRINSVILLE.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Herr of Wayne are visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Sherwood for a few days.

The ladies' aid society will meet with Mrs. Mabel Hanchett Wednesday, Nov. 6, for dinner. All are cordially invited to attend.

The L. A. S. will hold their annual fair Saturday afternoon and evening, Nov. 16. A chicken-pie supper will be served for 15c. All come and help a good cause along.

Mrs. Cora Cooper visited friends in Detroit last Friday and Saturday.

I. M. Lewis is ill with heart trouble.

Mrs. Mae Kubik spent last Saturday and Sunday with her parents.

Miss Lizzie Kubik spent a couple of days last week in Detroit.

Lloyd Proctor visited his mother and brother at Plymouth last Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Lawrence visited at Dewitt Cooper's last Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Hock of Detroit visited the latter's sister, Mrs. Straight, last Sunday.

LIVONIA CENTER.

The entertainment at the church last Saturday night was a complete failure owing to the storm.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Peck were in Delray on Thursday, eight seeing.

Haul Lee and Harry Peck were Plymouth callers on Tuesday.

The dinner party at Mrs. W. Whipple's was well attended from this way on Saturday and a good time reported, together with a famous dinner.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Creiger took dinner with Will Garchow's people on Sunday.

Miss Rhoda Vanbuskirk of Detroit spent Sunday at Mr. Lee's.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. R. Radford of Detroit visited at Frank Peck's on Sunday.

Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Lee's mother, returned to her home in Ohio Thursday.

At the last meeting of the Masonic order in Farmington a reception was given by some thirty members in honor of the new member, E. R. Peck of this town, but now employed in Detroit.

When you have Backache the liver or kidneys are sure to be out of gear. Try Sanel, it cures backache in 24 hours, and there is nothing better for the liver or kidneys. For sale at J. L. Gale's drug store.

NEWBURG.

The fair and bazaar at Newburg Hall was a financial success. The fancy work, vegetables and confectionery were all sold. The ladies' aid will place in their treasury about \$78.

Detroit visitors at the fair were: Thomas Davey, Sr., Mrs. Clarence Rutter, Sr., George Batber, Mrs. Robert Rutter.

Nelson Barrows is doing carpenter work for Ed. Bassett.

Mrs. Zerviah Barrows visited her granddaughter at Northville Monday.

Mrs. Rose Hall was a guest of Mrs. Hoisington and Mr. and Mrs. James LeVan, also calling on Mr. and Mrs. Fred Genney, returning to Detroit Wednesday.

Mrs. Sarah Royal attended the dedication of a Free Methodist church at Ypsilanti Sunday.

Mrs. Janette Smith was calling on old neighbors last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Claud Grow and children visited their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Porter Grow and Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Barnes, Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. James Joy was a Detroit visitor last week.

Fred Geney picked a stalk of blue wild flowers along the roadside Oct. 29, after heavy frosts.

Mr. and Mrs. Day Dickerson attended the L. A. S. fair.

Mr. Duryea is putting a wall under his house and making other improvements.

Carrie Ostrander is slowly improving.

A Hard Debt to Pay.

"I owe a debt of gratitude that can never be paid off," writes G. S. Clark, of Westfield, Iowa, "for my rescue from death, by Dr. King's New Discovery. Both lungs were so seriously affected that death seemed imminent, when I commenced taking New Discovery. The ominous dry, hacking cough quit before the first bottle was used, and two more bottles made a complete cure." Nothing has ever equalled New Discovery for coughs, colds and all throat and lung complaints. Guaranteed by The Wolverine Drug Co. and John L. Gale, druggists, 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

It pays to have nicely printed stationery. Get it at The Mail office.

WEST TOWN LINE.

Mrs. James Heeney and Miss Faye Spencer visited at Northfield this last week.

Millet's "Angels" and VanDyck's "Baby Stars" now adorn the walls of our school room. The students whose good conduct won the latter were: Hazel Schoch; Gladys Heeney, Grace Innis, Ermah and Eloise Timin, Alice Kellogg and Nina Becker.

Mrs. James Spencer and her son Will were the guests of James Heeney and wife Sunday.

F. L. Becker and family visited friends in Wikom Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Spencer attended the funeral of Mrs. Geo. Kahl at Northfield this week Tuesday. Mrs. Kahl was Mr. Spencer's cousin and lived at Whitmore Lake.

W. Packard was in Detroit this week on business.

George Mosher has added a bean huller to his outfit and expects to do business all along the line this week.

James Reese of Ohio was the guest of his brother John the early part of this week.

Gladys Heeney is the only pupil in Dist. No. 7 who has been neither absent or tardy this school year.

For Sale.—One yearling and one lamb ram, Shropshire grades; also one Yorkshire boar pig, 5 months old, eligible to registration.—J. C. O'Bryan, telephone 917 1L 1S.

Appendicitis

is due in a large measure to abuse of the bowels, by employing drastic purgatives. To avoid all danger, use only Dr. King's New Life Pills the safe, gentle cleansers and invigorators. Guaranteed to cure headache, biliousness, malaria and jaundice, at The Wolverine Drug Co. and John L. Gale's drug store. 25c.

PIKE'S PEAK.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Roach and family attended the birthday party at George Avery's last Sunday.

Mrs. F. Clement and children visited her mother, Mrs. J. Clement, last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Klatt entertained company from Detroit last Sunday.

Mrs. Srock is worse at this writing.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Krumm are spending the week with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Wright and family.

MURRAY'S CORNERS.

Mr. and Mrs. John Forshee visited Mrs. Kate Bate in Plymouth Sunday.

Miss Helen Peck of Livonia visited at John Forshee's last Friday and Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Whipple and children spent Saturday with the former's mother Mrs. E. Whipple of Livonia.

Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Bradford and children of Detroit visited at Herbert Bradford's over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Orson Westfall spent Wednesday with Mr. and Mrs. Frank King near Ypsilanti.

Mrs. Clara Kinyon of Detroit visited her daughter Mrs. Frank Miller this week.

Miss Anna Shuart has resigned her position as teacher in the Hanford school and there is no school this week.

Clyde and Lewis Brown and John Forshee start Sunday for Osceola county for a three weeks' hunting trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Yanson of South Lyon and Miss Yanson of Lapham's Corners visited at John Forshee last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Anacoch of Ann Arbor visited at Orson Westfall's Friday.

The young people who took part in the play with a few of their friends had an oyster supper at John Forshee's Tuesday evening.

The carpenters have finished work on Nelson Pooler's new barn this week.

Will Be a Candidate Again.

Governor Warner, in an interview with the Associated Press before departing from Detroit for Washington last Saturday, announced positively for the first time that he would be a candidate for a third term as governor of Michigan. His platform, he said, would be the several messages he sent to the legislature during the recent special session.

"It is months too early to begin a campaign for next year's primary nomination," said the governor. "At the proper time, however, I will be a candidate. While I may call attention to other matters and issues later, I think that my several messages to the legislature during the recent special session constitute all the platform necessary. I stand firmly by every statement in those messages."

PINCKNEY,

AINSTAKING HARMACIST FOR ARTICULAR EOPLE.

HAIR FALLING OUT? DANDRUFF?

PINCKNEY'S NEW CURE

Guaranteed to Stop It.

If it does not, please bring back the empty bottle and get your money back without question, argument or quibble.

Pinckney's Pharmacy

J. D. McLAREN CO.

Headquarters for

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

HOMESTEAD BONE BLACK FERTILIZER

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.

TEL. 23

W. F. HOOPS

3

per cent is what you receive on all money deposited in our Savings Department—3 per cent that comes to you without an effort on your part and helps to increase the principal so that with steady saving you will soon have a snug bank account. You can start an account to-day with \$1.00.

THE PLYMOUTH UNITED SAVINGS BANK

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$90,000.

THE PLYMOUTH MAIL

F. W. SUMNER, Publisher.

PLYMOUTH, MICHIGAN

NEWS OF A WEEK TOLD IN BRIEF

MOST IMPORTANT EVENTS GATHERED FROM ALL POINTS OF THE GLOBE.

GIVEN IN ITEMIZED FORM

Notable Happenings Prepared for the Perusal of the Busy Man—Summary of the Latest Home and Foreign News.

The financial crisis in New York was declared to be safely passed. An association of trust companies analogous to a clearing house was formed; secretary of the treasury directed the deposit in New York banks of \$25,000,000 of government funds, and John D. Rockefeller said he would lend the banks large sums.

Three minor banks closed in New York but the general financial situation was vastly improved. A pool headed by J. P. Morgan lent millions of dollars in the stock exchange, thereby preventing a ruinous sacrifice of securities. The Trust Company of America successfully withstood an all day run.

Six minor banking institutions in New York closed their doors, but all were believed to be solvent and the general financial condition was improved. The Morgan pool lent \$15,000,000 in the stock exchange and stocks moved up. The Union Trust company of Providence, R. I., suspended and there was a run on all the banks of Pawtucket, R. I.

In order to prevent the draining of their supplies of currency the banks of many cities followed the example of New York and Chicago and adopted the clearing house loan certificate system and made the withdrawal of savings deposits subject to the legal notice.

The principal events in the financial district of New York indicated that the worst of the crisis was over and that conditions were settling down to normal. There were no further bank suspensions and reports were favorable for the resumption of most of the banks which closed temporarily. The engagement of \$18,750,000 in gold from Europe for importation to New York was followed by the sensational announcement of sales of American copper abroad, which will further increase the tide of foreign money to this country to an aggregate of over \$25,000,000.

City Marshal George Adams, of Benton, Ill., shot and killed John Malone, former city marshal and well known as a gun fighter, after Malone had threatened the marshal's life.

The president issued an executive order creating four new bird and animal reserves on the Pacific coast, one the Three-Arch Rock reservation in Oregon, and the other three in Washington.

John Barrett, news editor of the San Francisco Examiner, died of apoplexy on the street.

William Loeb, private secretary of President Roosevelt, who with Senator Carter and others went hunting near Cooke City, Mont., ended his trip after having killed a bear, two mountain sheep and a deer.

Attorney General Ellis, of Ohio, sent notices to 36 steam and street railway companies in Ohio, whose franchises are now being exercised by holding companies, claiming for the state \$1,000,000 back taxes.

Gen. Maximoffsky, director of the department of prisons of the ministry of the interior of Russia, was shot and killed by a woman who admitted she was an emissary of the social revolutionists.

Cannibalism has been reported to be the starving Eskimos in the Ungava district and on the shores of Hudson strait, according to Rev. Mr. Stewart, an Anglican missionary to the Ungava bay Eskimos.

M. Michelsen, the Norwegian premier, resigned on account of ill health, which led to the resignation of the ministers of public worship and justice. King Haakon reorganized the cabinet.

Henry Huntington, son of the late Maj. Henry Alonzo Huntington, an American who had lived for many years in Paris, was pronounced at Versailles by medical experts to be totally irresponsible.

The Red Star liner Finland was badly disabled by crashing into the breakwater at Dover, England.

It is feared that many persons have been slowly suffocated beneath the earthquake ruins at Ferruzano, Italy. Some of the dead recovered were not even scratched.

Morris Paul, a Chicago store keeper, confessed that he set fire to his place so that he could have a "fire sale."

Ute Indians on the Cheyenne river reservation threatened an outbreak and troops were called for, but the Indian police quieted the uneasy redskins.

Four hundred Chinese who had just landed near Santa Cruz, Mexico, made an attack on the English ship Woolwich and fatally injured several sailors. The Chinese were incensed because 300 of their number were being held on board the ship by the sanitary authorities.

Charles Rapello Henderson, head of the banking firm of Henderson & Co., and an officer and director of several financial institutions, died following a fall from a second-story window at his home in East Fifty-sixth street, New York.

President Roosevelt entertained at luncheon Gen. William Booth, of the Salvation Army, and Miss Booth.

Hugo Duesenberg, the 18-year-old youth who threw a pop bottle that almost fractured Umpire "Billy" Evans' skull during an American league baseball game last August in St. Louis, was fined \$100.

Prof. F. Borda, of the Sorbonne, announced before the French Academy of Science that he had discovered a method by which the colors of precious stones can be changed at will by subjecting them to the action of radium.

Poses in pursuit of Bob Meyers, the negro who shot and killed Sheriff McDougle at Carrollton, Miss., traced him to a negro settlement near Duck Hill, Miss.

The sum expended in entertaining Secretary Root while he was in Mexico is now fixed at \$200,000, in Mexican money, which the government does not consider extravagant.

Washington's new union passenger station, which was erected at a cost of \$20,000,000, was opened.

The census bureau at Washington is working on a report which it is said will show 1,300,000 divorce cases were started in the last 20 years and that 1,733,332 persons parted by legal decree as a result.

The steamer Olympia, of the Gibraltar fleet is stranded on Grecian shoals in Lake Erie. The steamer is upbound, heavily laden with coal, and lies in a badly exposed position.

Lella Paget, daughter of Lady Arthur Paget, and granddaughter of the late Paron Stevens, of New York, was married in the church at Kingston Vale, England, to Ralph Paget, British minister at Bangkok, and a cousin of the bride.

Thomas J. O'Brien, American ambassador to Japan, and his wife were introduced to the foreign residents of Yokohama at a brilliant reception given at the residence of Consul General Miller.

St. Louis footpads pried two gold teeth from the mouth of a newspaper reporter.

A negro at Byron, Ga., was lynched because he stole 75 cents.

James Reddick, one of the foremost Republican politicians of Chicago, was killed in an automobile accident at Half Day, a village about 25 miles from Chicago.

President Roosevelt passed his forty-ninth birthday without special celebration of any sort.

Skeleton railway tickets valued at \$15,000, with the stamps, punches and ink-pads to make them out, were stolen at Santa Monica, Cal.

A monument to the memory of the late Brig. Gen. John M. Thayer, erected by the state of Nebraska, was dedicated at Lincoln.

The historic home of the late Gen. Don Carlos Buell at Aldrie, Ky., on the Green river, was destroyed by fire.

Fire at Nome, Alaska, caused property loss of about \$300,000.

One man was killed and 40 were injured in a wreck on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway near Dallas, Tex.

The railway commission of Mexico gave the roads of that country permission to raise their rates 12 per cent.

Demis J. Hogan, secretary of the Illinois Democratic committee, died suddenly at his home in Geneva, Ill.

Joseph Cenino of Perry, Pa., was arrested for killing his baby with a miner's pick.

The balloon known as Ben Franklin, having a gas capacity of 92,000 cubic feet and said to be the largest in the world, landed in Belchertown, Mass., after a successful trip from Philadelphia.

Mrs. E. T. Molzalin was shot and killed, her husband, Dr. Molzalin, was shot and seriously wounded and Charles McElvain was slightly wounded in a pistol duel between McElvain and Dr. Molzalin at Ravenwood, Mo.

John Welborn, member of the fifty-ninth congress from the Seventh Missouri district, died at his home in Lexington, Mo.

T. N. Moorehouse, a traveling salesman of Chicago, was killed by the wreck of the Roseburg-Myrtle Point stage on Monties hill in Oregon.

Capt. Harry B. Weaver, one of the best-known and most popular sea captains on the Pacific coast, died in Seattle, Wash., from typhoid fever.

Miss Loa Mather, of Steuben, O., confessed that she set fire to her own house three times to obtain the insurance.

Three persons were killed and a dozen injured in a collision on the London underground railway.

Fred A. Boron, cashier of the Dollar Savings bank, and one of the most prominent men in Akron, O., was shot and killed in his home.

The \$10,000 steam yacht recently purchased by the Canadian government for fishery service, struck a sunken crib in the harbor at Gooderich, Ont., and it is thought she will be a total loss.

M. Inber, political editor of the Odessa Novost, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment in a fortress by the court at Elizabethgrad on the charge of having published an untrue statement.

A mixing mill of the Atlantic Dynamite company, about six miles from Ashland, Wis., blew up, 200 pounds of glycerin exploding. Four men were killed and many injured.

Miss Helen Miller Gould was accorded the honors of a general officer of the American army by the officers and soldiers at Fort Leavenworth in a review of the troops.

Lieut. Shackleton, of England, has made preparations for a motor car trip to the South Pole.

Miss Marion Gray, the "affinity agent," of Elgin, Ill., pleaded guilty to misuse of the mails, threw herself on the mercy of the court and was paroled until the next term.

Gen. Booth, of the Salvation Army, collapsed on a train on his way to Pittsburg, Pa.

Maj. Don G. Lovell, of Tacoma, Wash., prominent in G. A. R. circles, dropped dead.

Mrs. Oscar Wock was burned to death at Little Falls, N. Y., and Bert Rapp was terribly injured in trying to save her.

Charged with having aided his wife Laura to commit suicide James Wardell was convicted in New York of manslaughter in the first degree.

The North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse broke her rudder while just east of the Grand Banks of Newfoundland, but proceeded, steering with her screws.

King Alfonso of Spain has tuberculosis and will go to London to consult a specialist.

Sergt. Baker, in charge of the distribution of rations to the Ute Indians on the Cheyenne river reservation, was killed by the Indians.

A horse valued at \$8,000 by its owner, H. Vervack, of Buffalo, N. Y., sent to Pittsburg, Pa., for the horse show, had to be shot after an automobile had struck it, breaking both hind legs.

Adolphus Busch announced that he will offer a cup valued at \$1,000 as the trophy for a balloon race to be held in St. Louis annually.

Col. Stephen L. Litterer, a capitalist, died in Springfield, Ill., of typhoid fever, aged 37 years.

The Iowa Central railway shops at Marshalltown, Ia., were destroyed by fire, the loss being \$300,000.

The arrest of Ensign Charles B. Ulmo of the French navy at Toulon on the charge of being a spy, and who later confessed to having abstracted a secret naval signal book and the naval cipher code, was followed by the arrest at Vendome of an officer named Berton, who is charged with negotiations with an agent of a foreign power for the sale of military secrets. The arrests are creating a great stir and as Ulmo is a Jew, the papers term his case a second Dreyfus affair.

Hanson Penn Dilts, aged 50, novelist, poet and journalist, died at Hopkinsville, Ky., of an accidental overdose of chloral, taken to relieve pain.

James Kelly Cole, the post-counterfeiter of Chicago, was given three concurrent 20-month sentences in the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., by Judge Dyer in the United States district court at St. Louis.

J. C. McAllister, white, aged 72, was attacked by a mob of about 100 negroes in Columbus, O., when he had been pointed out by Mrs. Henry Pace, colored, as the man who had attempted to assault her 13-year-old daughter.

Samuel F. Whitlow was held in \$10,000 bail for trial for the murder of Miss May Sapp at Moran, Kan.

Telegraphers in convention at Milwaukee elected W. W. Beattie of Washington president and he named a committee to go east and negotiate for a settlement of the strike.

Thirty-three suits against the Southern Pacific company have been filed in the United States circuit court at San Francisco for violating an act of congress to prevent cruelty to animals in transit on the cars.

Two men grabbed \$9,000 in the sub-treasury at Philadelphia and fled, but were captured and the money recovered.

The British steamer Pamlico, bound to Rotterdam, has been abandoned in latitude 47 north longitude 32 west. The crew was saved.

Three armed men held up a freight train five miles from Los Angeles, shot the freeman, who resisted, and took \$250 and two watches from the crew.

William Durgal, of Lake Placid, N. Y., was killed by George Martin, of Averyville, N. Y., who mistook him for a deer in the Adirondacks.

The first conviction in the cases based on the disclosures in the New York legislative investigation of insurance affairs in 1905-1906 was obtained when a jury in the criminal branch of the supreme court found Dr. Walter R. Gillette, former vice president of the Mutual Life insurance company, guilty of perjury in the third degree.

The Cunard line steamer Lusitania made a new record from New York to Queenstown. Her time of passage was four days, 22 hours and 46 minutes.

Dr. F. O. Gross, of Oregon, a prominent dentist and for many years a resident of the isthmus, committed suicide at Panama.

Count Okuma, of Japan, in a letter to Dr. Louis L. Seaman, ex-surgeon-major, United States army, criticizes the sending of the American fleet to the Pacific as "not good diplomacy."

The Illinois supreme court affirmed the convictions of John A. Cooke for embezzlement while circuit clerk of Cook county and of George S. Reynolds for embezzlement.

It was estimated that 600 persons lost their lives in the Italian earthquake.

The Hennepe canal was opened with ceremony at Sterling, Ill.

Ensign Charles B. Ulmo, of the French navy, was arrested at Toulon, charged with being a spy. He confessed to having abstracted a secret signal book and the naval cipher.

Vast damage to many Calabrian villages was done by the earthquake in Italy, but the loss of life was believed not to be great.

Eighteen thousand dollars in gold and currency, supposed to have been shipped by a Chicago bank to a bank in Oshkosh, Wis., was stolen from the office of the United States Express company in the Union station at Milwaukee.

THE STATE IN GENERAL

GOVERNOR WARNER MAKES THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF HIS CANDIDACY.

WILL ASK A THIRD TERM.

Says He is Driven to It by Senate Opposition to the People's Will and is Assured of the Verdict.

His Platform.

Gov. Fred M. Warner announced positively for the first time, that he will be a candidate for a third term as governor of Michigan. His platform, he said, would be the several messages he sent to the legislature during the recent special session.

"It is months too early to begin a campaign for next year's primary nomination," said the governor. "At the proper time, however, I will be a candidate. Nothing has entered into this decision more than the position taken by the 16 members in opposition to the legislation demanded by the people. I want the people of Michigan to have an opportunity to pass upon the differences between the opposition senators and myself in all matters at issue.

"I have no doubt of the verdict of the people, notwithstanding the fact that I am reliably informed that the sixteen senators and their two outside leaders are making a determined effort to induce two or more new candidates to enter the race, in the hope of so dividing the vote as to throw the nomination into a delegate convention. It is known that their advances have been rejected by some gentlemen, and it is my opinion that even if they succeed in luring others into the race they will not succeed in accomplishing their object.

"While I may call attention to other matters and issues later, I think that my several messages to the legislature during the recent special session constitute all the platform necessary. I stand firmly by every statement in those messages.

Gov. Warner continued: "Instead of not giving my last message to the legislature full publicity, which seems to have been the desire of the 16 senators when they expressed the hope that after mature reflection I would withdraw it, I would very much prefer to have every voter of Michigan have before him for careful consideration copies of both of the messages and the resolution which the 16 senators adopted after hearing the message read.

"In these resolutions they dodge all reference to the contents of the message and simply indulge in vituperation, thus admitting the swiftness of the fit of the coat which they promptly proceeded to put on. They did not even feebly attempt to deny the truthfulness of any statement I made."

Sent Her a Garter Snake.

A box addressed to Miss Anna Hornstra, an employe of the Leonard Crockery Co., Grand Rapids, was opened for official examination in the postoffice and a garter snake darted out, creating a commotion among those who did not know it was of a harmless species. The snake was captured and turned over to an inspector, who may bar it from further delivery by mail. It is believed the reptile was intended to scare Miss Hornstra either as a joke or by an enemy.

Defect in Primary Law.

Senator Wetmore, of Cadillac, says he has discovered a serious omission in the new primary bill, which he believes will invalidate it.

"The bill provides," he said, "that in senatorial districts which do not nominate by the primary system the nominations shall be made by convention, but there is no provision in the bill for initiating conventions or providing for the appointment of senatorial committees. How under the bill is a convention to be called?"

Corey Guarded.

Completely surrounded by a guard of detectives, William E. Corey, president of the steel trust, with his wife, Mabelle Gilman Corey, and a party of friends, is hunting and fishing about Watersmeet, in a remote corner of Gogebic county. The party are living in Corey's magnificent private car, which is guarded night and day by Corey's private sleuths.

First of the Season.

The first hunting accident of the season occurred in Traverse City Saturday, Algernon Trimble, the 11-year-old son of L. E. Trimble, shooting himself through the right eye with a rifle. Death was instantaneous. It is thought the boy was looking into the barrel of the gun, his face being burned by powder.

Led the Simple Life.

G. S. Branch, of Somerset township, is dead at the age of 67 years. Mr. Branch was born within a short distance of where he died and had never been out of the state. He never saw an electric light. The largest city he ever visited was Jackson, and he was never in that city after dark.

While 100 people searched all night, Walter, the 3-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Shaw, living five miles south of Flint, slept in a field.

Misses Kathryn Bailey and Mary Heiler, Battle Creek school teachers, have gone to Panama to accept positions at twice the salary they were getting.

George Dudovez is in a serious condition following an attack upon him, 150 feet underground in the Shilawasse coal mine, and Arthur Taylor, aged 19, whom he accused, is held pending the outcome of his injuries.

Mrs. Joseph Daniels, 45, wife of a farmer in Wilson township, was thrown from a wagon in a runaway accident and her skull fractured. She died the next day. She leaves three children.

Coroner Investigating.

One portion of the mystery surrounding the death of Peter A. Ralston, of Lansing, who was found lying in the gutter on Washtenaw street east, having been killed in an automobile accident, early Friday morning, has been cleared up. That is, the name of the party with whom Ralston was riding at the time. He is Fred B. Platt, a local capitalist.

Platt, however, declares he remembers nothing of the tragedy, and did not know Ralston had been killed until told so Friday morning. He told the police he had only a vague recollection of having seen Ralston the night of the accident, and of having had trouble with his automobile. A coroner's jury has been impaneled, and a thorough investigation is being made.

It has been learned through attaches of the Downey house that Platt and Ralston were there until 12:30, when they entered Platt's car and drove off. Apparently Platt's automobile became unmanageable at the start, as its course is traceable by zig-zag tracks over lawns, curbs and sidewalks on various streets. The first clue the police had that Platt was in the affair was when his hat, bearing the initials, F. B. P., was picked up near where the dead man lay. Then his machine was found to be jammed up, presumably where it had collided with a telephone pole at the point where the fatality occurred.

Ralston came to Lansing from Bay City, where a son, Philip, is a pharmacist.

Majority Rule.

The committee on rules of the constitutional convention have completed their work. A majority of the members-elect will rule in the proceedings. A majority can take away from a committee or refer back to a committee. To suspend the rules, however, a two-thirds majority is required, as in most parliamentary bodies. The rules in general follow the house rules, though they are much briefer, not having relation to the senate or to the official character of state officers. Delegates will introduce their suggestions in the form of "proposals," and these will go to committee, to committee of the whole or to third reading, as "bills" in the house. There will also be room on the order of business for motions and resolutions and communications from state officers and departments.

The prevailing sentiment in the convention just now seems to be for a session ending at Christmas. To effect this it is proposed that the convention take up first the vast sections of the old constitution, which will be re-enacted without alteration, then the sections less in need of amendment, then the sections of necessary alteration, and finally the sections on which there is controversy.

Is An Inference Law?

City Attorney Taggart has devised a plan to remedy the mistake which wiped out the Grand Rapids primary law and which the special session refused to correct in the new bill. Chas. Holden and E. L. Montgomery, chairmen of the Republican and Democratic committees, have asked the council for primaries on the regular day and petitions will be circulated in the usual way and presented to the city clerk, who will refuse them. The matter will then be taken to the supreme court on a mandamus and it will be argued that the city's law was wiped out by mistake and should therefore remain in effect by inference.

Seriously Injured.

Farmers coming into Battle Creek early Monday morning found a young girl sitting in the road about two miles from the city, and beside her was the body of her aged father, which she had managed to cover with a blanket. The two had been thrown from a carriage when the horse took fright at a cow. The man was Thos. Gale, a prominent stock man. The girl was his daughter Lulu. He had struck his head against a telephone pole when thrown out. He is now in Nichols hospital in a critical condition. The daughter was hurt so that she was only able to sit by and wait until help arrived.

MICHIGAN ITEMS.

News has been received in Detroit of the death on Sunday at Portland, Ore., of William W. Curtiss, a former resident of this state.

Deposits of one cent or more will be received from children in the new Ann Arbor school savings system to start November 1.

Battle Creek Country club will buy 75 acres on which its club house is located, having raised \$9,000 of the \$13,000 needed at a smoker.

Fire of unknown origin which started in the Methodist church, Carrollton, spread to the town hall and James Burch's residence, doing damage of about \$6,000.

Dependent over ill health, Able Cross, aged 91, a civil war veteran of Ovid, hung himself in the barn of his daughter, Mrs. Nora Harmon, in Oakley and died shortly after being cut down.

Because one constable had a bill of more than \$200, the board of supervisors directed Justice North, of Pontiac, to turn over all John Doe warrants to the sheriff as a means of reducing expenses.

The railroad commission will notify interurban companies to stop their cars at the nearest street corners, both to safeguard pedestrians' lives and to have a uniform rule for Michigan people's guidance.

From the effects of injuries sustained three years ago when the rig in which he was riding was struck by a runaway team of horses, Stephen R. Hall, a pioneer resident, died at his home in Flint Thursday. He was 77 years of age. Four children survive.

The old Traphagen cemetery in Holy township is to be vacated. The old burial ground has not been used for nearly 30 years, and it is claimed it is an eyesore to surrounding property. There are but few tombstones to establish the identity of the dead, and when the bodies shall have been removed to the village cemetery it will be impossible to tell who is who.

Jap Emigration Limit.

A delegate from the Japanese residents of San Francisco called on Foreign Minister Hayashi and after stating that the feeling against exclusion is directed against undesirable alone, and that honest Jap laborers are welcomed, he suggested that the government permit the emigration of 900 a month to San Francisco and Seattle.

The minister replied that at present it is desirable to limit the emigration to half that number, and he emphasized the importance of stopping anything likely to injure the traditional friendship of both countries. The government would, hereafter, he said, supervise the kind of emigrants allowed to go out.

The Divorce Mill.

An aggregate of 1,300,000 divorce cases and 1,733,332 persons parted by legal decree during the past 20 years will be shown by a report being prepared at the census bureau. There are about 40,000 cases to be investigated out of the number stated before the field work is finished and the work of compilation proper can begin. It is estimated that two-thirds of the persons seeking divorce, or 866,666, have been successful in their suits. The report in detail will not be made public until early next spring.

A total of 2,900 clerks and special agents have been at work for months gathering this data and 140 are still engaged in the task.

Change of Government.

King Menelik has taken an important step in the direction of giving Abyssinia a constitutional form of government in issuing a decree providing for the formation of a cabinet on European lines. Simultaneously with the publication of the decree his majesty announced the appointment of five ministers, who will preside respectively over the departments of foreign affairs, justice, finance, commerce and war.

A Vice Admiral.

The great battleship fleet which is to make its way from the Atlantic to the Pacific will probably be commanded by a vice admiral, and the officer is now Rear Admiral Robert D. Evans. Of course this is conditional upon congress giving its sanction to the proposal that will be made by the executive to establish this new rank in the navy. Conditions are believed to be more favorable than ever before for this project.

After working her way through high school and the Kalamazoo Normal and obtaining a lucrative position as teacher, Miss Ada Brunett, of Eckford township, fell from a horse and will be bedridden for several months.

THE MARKETS.

Detroit—Extra dry-fed steers and heifers, \$3.50; extra dry-fed steers, \$3.00; extra dry-fed heifers, \$2.50; extra dry-fed cows, \$2.00; extra dry-fed calves, \$1.50; extra dry-fed yearlings, \$1.00; extra dry-fed two-year-olds, \$1.50; extra dry-fed three-year-olds, \$2.00; extra dry-fed four-year-olds, \$2.50; extra dry-fed five-year-olds, \$3.00; extra dry-fed six-year-olds, \$3.50; extra dry-fed seven-year-olds, \$4.00; extra dry-fed eight-year-olds, \$4.50; extra dry-fed nine-year-olds, \$5.00; extra dry-fed ten-year-olds, \$5.50; extra dry-fed eleven-year-olds, \$6.00; extra dry-fed twelve-year-olds, \$6.50; extra dry-fed thirteen-year-olds, \$7.00; extra dry-fed fourteen-year-olds, \$7.50; extra dry-fed fifteen-year-olds, \$8.00; extra dry-fed sixteen-year-olds, \$8.50; extra dry-fed seventeen-year-olds, \$9.00; extra dry-fed eighteen-year-olds, \$9.50; extra dry-fed nineteen-year-olds, \$10.00; extra dry-fed twenty-year-olds, \$10.50.

Sheep and lambs—Market good lambs steady; medium and common 25c lower; best lambs, \$6.75 to \$8.00; fair to good lambs, \$4.00 to \$5.00; light to common lambs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; yearlings, \$4.00 to \$5.00; light to good butchers' sheep, \$4.50 to \$5.50; culls and common, \$2.00 to \$3.00.

Hogs—Market 50c lower than last Thursday. Range of prices: Light to good butchers' hogs, \$5.00 to \$6.00; light to good butchers' hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.00; light to good butchers' hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; light to good butchers' hogs, \$2.00 to \$3.00; light to good butchers' hogs, \$1.00 to \$2.00; light to good butchers' hogs, \$0.50 to \$1.00; light to good butchers' hogs, \$0.25 to \$0.50; light to good butchers' hogs, \$0.10 to \$0.25; light to good butchers' hogs, \$0.05 to \$0.10; light to good butchers' hogs, \$0.02 to \$0.05; light to good butchers' hogs, \$0.01 to \$0.02; light to good butchers' hogs, \$0.00 to \$0.01.

East Buffalo—Cattle—Best export steers, \$5.00 to \$6.00; best 1,200 to 1,300-lb shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$5.00; best 1,000 to 1,100-lb do, \$3.50 to \$4.50; best fat cows, \$3.25 to \$4.50; fair to good, \$2.00 to \$3.25; trimmers, \$1.50 to \$2.50; best fat heifers, \$2.75 to \$4.00; medium to fat heifers, \$2.00 to \$3.25; best feeding steers, \$1.50 to \$2.50; stockers, \$2.00 to \$3.00; fat bulls, \$1.75 to \$2.50; fat cows, \$1.50 to \$2.50; fat calves, \$1.00 to \$2.00; fat yearlings, \$0.75 to \$1.50; fat two-year-olds, \$1.00 to \$2.00; fat three-year-olds, \$1.25 to \$2.50; fat four-year-olds, \$1.50 to \$3.00; fat five-year-olds, \$1.75 to \$3.50; fat six-year-olds, \$2.00 to \$4.00; fat seven-year-olds, \$2.25 to \$4.50; fat eight-year-olds, \$2.50 to \$5.00; fat nine-year-olds, \$2.75 to \$5.50; fat ten-year-olds, \$3.00 to \$6.00;

The Industrial Status of Women

By Carrie Chapman-Catt

Women of the Past Busy and Useful Manufacturers—Occupations of Women Gradually Replaced by Inventions—Public Opinion Jeered at Women Thrust from Their Proper Sphere—How the Woman's Right Movement Has Increased the Opportunities—Average Woman's Wages Never So High as Now.

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A study of the stupendous movements of progress in the last century cannot fail to thrill the student with wonder and admiration and to convince him anew that there is a "divinity which shapes our ends." No changes accomplished in that wonderful hundred years are more permanent or far-reaching in effect than those in the industrial status of women and none demonstrates more clearly that the indirect results of great movements may sometimes equal direct results in importance and helpfulness. There was never a distinct movement to extend industrial opportunity to women. It came instead as the unpredicted but inevitable result of two parallel lines of progress, apparently quite unrelated to each other.

One of these was the remarkable commercial evolution of the last century, initiated and developed by a succession of inventions which revolutionized methods of manufacture and gradually replaced household industries by factory products; the other is well known as the woman movement.

At the beginning of the century money was scarce and hard to get. The main problem of every family was how to supply its needs without the use of money. Thrifty households solved it very satisfactorily by creating nearly every product consumed. As agriculture furnished the chief source of income of a majority of the people of the United States it was a matter of comparative ease to bring the family needs within the possibilities of its own production. In those days of simplicity wheat and corn were ground into flour and meal at the village mill, the miller keeping a portion by way of toll or pay. Butter and cheese were made in nearly every home. Meat was provided by the butchering of animals reared by the family for the express purpose, and a system of exchange with neighbors made possible a continued fresh supply. Tea and sugar were practically the only articles to be purchased at "the store." Many families used maple sugar only, which they produced themselves or secured by exchange. The history of the evolution demonstrated that housewives upon occasion could content themselves with "herb tea," and undoubtedly the less prosperous continued to use it whenever money was not forthcoming to purchase the real article. In these simple ways, nearly every family was enabled to provide its own table with all necessities and many comforts without the use of money.

The family clothing was likewise provided by home industry. All farmers and many villagers had their patch of flax, which the skilled fingers of the housewife turned into snowy linen and then fashioned into undergarments for the family, bedclothing and table linen. Nearly every family raised a few sheep as well, and the housewife wove the wool into cloth which she manufactured into outer garments for the whole family. The average woman not only made her own clothes but all those of her husband and children. The women spun wool as well, and the gentle click of their needles was the inevitable accompaniment to conversation as they knitted it into stockings, mittens, hoods and wraps. During the year the village shoemaker visited the family and manufactured shoes for all its members, the skins of animals killed for meat having been preserved and tanned for his use.

In the spring the women made "soft soap" from scraps of grease accumulated during the winter, reducing it with lye made from wood ashes; and in the fall they manufactured starch from potatoes, and thus supplied the needs of the laundry. They made "tallow dips" which served as the only lights most families had. A comfortable substitute for matches was found in the homemade paper lighters. Beds were supplied with generous feather beds and pillows filled with feathers plucked from the family geese. The covers were often elaborately and skillfully "pieced" with bits of cloth, and the quiltings were among the most popular social functions of the day. The few needs of the family which could not be supplied by home labor were satisfied by the exchange of farm products. It was in this way the subscription to the country newspaper and the contribution to the minister's salary were paid.

All thrifty and well-trained women of the period were manufacturers and lived busy, useful lives. The happiness and welfare of the family were far more dependent upon their skilled accomplishments and untiring labor than upon the work of men. However, every family was a cooperative society, each laboring and producing for the common welfare, and there was little time for idleness for men, women or children. Under these conditions there was small necessity or opportunity for women to work outside their homes.

If spinster or widow was compelled to take up her abode with a male relative as was the custom of the day, she was not necessarily forced to suffer the humiliation of dependence, since a skilled woman in any household could far more than pay for her own keeping. Women were happy and contented in the useful sphere defined for them by the conditions of the times. However, this simplicity of living was destined to be displaced by a far more complicated system and the well-established sphere of women to be ruthlessly destroyed in consequence.

The successful cultivation of cotton in the south and the succession of inventions which made its manufacture at the north a tempting enterprise to capital soon placed quantities of cotton cloth upon the market. Those who did not produce their own linen bought cotton, and it soon became fashionable. The household weaver of linen became an ambitious to weave in the public factory, and little by little the manufacture of linen as a household industry was lost. The improved machinery for the manufacture of woolen cloth encouraged the establishment of woolen factories as well. At first farmers carried their wool to these factories, receiving in return the woven cloth, while the manufacturer kept a portion of it in payment for the service performed. The improved texture of the factory cloth soon established its popularity and made it fashionable. The next step followed naturally. The farmer sold his wool for money and with money bought his cloth; thus the household manufacture of woolen cloth was likewise driven from the home. Fifty years after the invention of the knitting machine the factories were not only knitting the stockings and mittens of the nation but its undergarments as well.

The sewing machine was invented in 1846 and was a helpful assistant to women in the manufacture of clothing at home; but 50 years later it had become the center of a large factory enterprise and a very large proportion of men's tailoring, shirts, collars, cuffs and women's muslin underwear, wrappers and cloaks were produced in the factory, while each year women's gowns were manufactured there in increasing quantities.

One by one the occupations of women disappeared from the home to reappear in the factory and under the magic touch of capital to produce fortunes of a magnitude not dreamed of in the early days of American simplicity. Gas and electricity took the place of the tallow dips. Cheap soap replaced the home-made article and great factories sprung up all over the country for the manufacture of starch for the use of table and laundry, and the soft soap and potato starch of our grandmothers became forgotten arts. The manufacture of butter and cheese is so entirely relegated to the factory that western farmers now sell cream and buy butter. Bread, cakes, and pies are produced in fabulous quantities by the bakeries. Canneries without number prepare the choicest fruits and vegetables in a variety of ways for immediate use, while every culinary achievement of our grandmothers, from their every-day baked pork and beans to their holiday plum pudding, is reproduced with cleverness by the modern factory.

In fact there was no accomplishment of the old-time housewife which has not now become a market commodity and women in consequence have lost their ancient sphere of usefulness. The disappearance of the household manufactures from the home greatly lightened the labors of women, but introduced a new problem. The necessities which have been produced by home labor could only be had in the public market and money alone could buy them. To meet the new demand a greatly increased family income became necessary and the men of the family were not always able to provide it. It was as natural as it was logical for women to conclude to sell their industrial services and with the wages they earned to purchase the comforts they had lost when the home industries passed into the factory.

Undoubtedly women, and especially unmarried women, would have entered very generally into the field of wage-earning, in obedience to these natural laws, had not restrictive influences tended quite as strongly to keep them within the home. There existed an almost unanimous belief that woman's sphere could only be found within the walls of her home. Public opinion is not infrequently as binding as law and the bitterness with which this opinion was upheld visited unparelleled criticism upon many women workers. They were dubbed indelicate and were made to feel that they were outcasts from all good opinion. Nothing but poverty served to pardon their offense.

The positions open to women were few and these pitifully remunerated. As late as 1840 Harriet Martineau visited the United States and found seven occupations only open to women—teaching, needlework, keeping boards, working in cotton factories, typesetting, bookbinding and household service.

The daughters of none but the poor could afford to offend public opinion for the sake of a paltry wage in a menial vocation; nor could men endure the sallies of wit which were in store for those who could not support their womenfolk. Men labored the harder to meet the new responsibility of enlarged income and women accepted the leisure the absence of household industries brought with varying degrees of satisfaction.

It was upon these conditions that the "woman's rights" movement, organized and inaugurated in 1848, began to work. It did not demand better or more numerous opportunities for

women in the work of the world as its chief petition. Its work consisted in destroying the prejudices which restricted the freedom of women in every department of life. It was the duty of the new movement to educate public sentiment to a proper perception of the economic truth that a woman has the same right as a man to sell her industrial services in the public market to the highest bidder and the same right to develop those services to the highest possible value. Moreover, it was necessary to prove that a woman could perform skilled labor; that she possessed intelligence to grasp new work and the elements of business reliability. These facts could only be proved by experiment and employers were not willing to experiment. Leaders of the woman's rights movement attacked the position of the conservatives with vigor and through every avenue open to them petitioned the public to grant women the right to try new lines of work.

Here and there liberal-minded employers were convinced far enough to give women an opportunity to demonstrate their fitness or unfitness, and here and there women were found brave enough to accept employment. The woman on trial demonstrated the wisdom of the experiment, and increasing numbers were employed. The old prejudices had to be combated anew with each industry entered by women, but with the necessities of women driving them into the field of work upon the one hand and the woman's right movement demanding fair play upon the other, the industrial status of women made rapid progress. The civil war gave the movement a new impetus and dating from its close prejudices began to disappear and the public to respect where it had once condemned.

Undoubtedly the conditions of foreign countries would obtain in the United States had it not been for the heroic efforts of the woman's rights movement to elevate the status of women. It made bold claims for equality of rights between men and women in education, industry, religion and politics. Society made constant concessions to its demands and the woman wage earner was the happy beneficiary. The first stores which employed women were boycotted by customers and the women clerks were shunned by old friends. Now the great department stores of the cities are very largely served by women clerks. However, many new occupations have been created by the popular adoption of new inventions, and if men have been crowded out of some employments, others quite as desirable are now at their disposal. New employments have arisen for women as well, and have tended to prevent overcrowding in the old occupations. The telephone and the typewriter have furnished well-paid vocations to thousands of girls, and have prevented the lowering of wages in shops and stores which would otherwise have been called upon to furnish them with employment. The work of women has not reduced wages, the average wage of men being higher in the United States at this time than at any previous time. The average woman's wage has also gradually but certainly risen and was never as high as now.

Whenever the trades unions have accepted women in full membership the competition between men and women workers has ceased and there has been no consequent disadvantage to men workers. In fact, the liberal trades unions have proved the best friends of the workingwoman. In trades where women compete with each other and especially where no organization for self-defense exists wages are low and employment uncertain. In trades where men and women compete with each other without organization the industrial status of both men and women is unstable and wages fluctuating.

At the beginning of the last century the wage-earning work of women was of such slight importance that the census classified it with that of children. It has become an important industrial factor, which must be reckoned with in every economic problem. At the beginning they were driven to labor by necessity. The same necessity still forces them to work, but a new motive has been made possible by the evolution of the century. They are now inspired to seek high vocations and to do better work by the knowledge that they have the God-given right to work. No prejudice can now drive women out of the world's workshop, if one may prophesy as to their industrial future, it would seem safe to predict that the present lines of development will be followed until in each vocation occupied by men and women there will be "equal pay for equal work." "The survival of the fittest" will settle the question of competition between men and women and eventually each sex will be adjusted to the work it can do best.

Hibernating Bats.

Nearly all bats have the faculty of hibernating. Their hibernation, however, is not perfect—that is to say, that when the warm days occur in the middle of winter they wake up, together with the insects which are their food. Still, there is a true hibernation trace, differing from sleep, with very low rate of pulse, heart action and respiration. Probably they would endure immersion in water for an hour or two without drowning, as other hibernators have been found to do.

Those Dear Girls.

Nell—See my new engagement ring, dear? Isn't it a beauty?
Bess—Did Tom give it to you?
Nell—Yes.
Bess—Talk about its being a beauty—you ought to have seen the one he wanted to give me.—Chicago News.

From the State Capital

Information and Gossip Furnished by Special Correspondent at Lansing.

Lansing.—Three general bills were squelched by the special session. The anti-lobbying bill, which was tabled in the house, after repeated efforts made to make it presentable had failed and which was not even taken up with consideration in the senate; the bill aimed to prevent stock watering on the part of corporations, which was embalmed by the senate railroad committee, the majority of the members of which are administration senators, and the bill placing telephone and telegraph companies under the ad valorem system of taxation. The senate passed the last named bill, but it was defeated in the house after a most bitter fight which occupied more than half of the time of that body. Attorney General Bird took an active part in trying to secure passage of the bill and he intimated very strongly that he was in the possession of facts which led him to believe that the measure was defeated by questionable methods. There was a very strong lobby present on both sides and the independent companies were strongly represented. In fact, the burden of the argument made against the passage of the bill was that the independent companies would be placed at great disadvantage over the large companies, which could better afford to stand an additional tax. The house committee had decided not to report the house bill out, so when the senate bill came over the motion was made to suspend the rules, requiring a two-thirds vote. This was defeated by 57 to 34, 62 votes being necessary. The bill was then tabled. Another effort was made to get it out in the afternoon, when a call of the house was ordered. This time 60 votes were necessary for the required two-thirds and the result stood 55 to 34.

Astrologist Sees Disaster.

Prof. H. H. Allen, the Michigan astrologer, has just issued his horoscope delineations for November. He says the present socialistic and radical feeling in the United States is solely due to the transit of the planets Uranus, Herschel and Neptune in close aspect to the sun, and before the full effect of this transit is over a commercial panic will occur, but will eventually prove to be beneficial to our industries and will be the means of placing those who survive the panic on a firmer basis. According to Prof. Allen the signs show a strong indication to severe and serious seismic disturbances, such as serious earthquakes and severe storms from the third to the fifteenth of the month. Indications show plenty of trouble before us, both as a people and as a nation. On November 5 the new moon for the month occurs, and the evil planet Mars will be in mid-heaven. This denotes danger to the executive department of the government, and great public excitement will result during the month, he says. Prof. Allen declares that in nearly every nation on the globe great excitement will prevail, and that a great crisis is near at hand; also that as the month advances a powerful opposition against the president will develop, endangering his life. The czar of Russia is in great danger from assassins, he says.

Needless Fear of Potato Famine.

Some of the restaurant keepers and grocers of Michigan seem to see a potato famine coming and are ordering in carload lots whenever they can. Produce dealers, however, do not seem to predict any shortage in the potato market, and claim that there will be enough potatoes grown in Michigan to more than supply the demand. Dealers are now paying 50 cents per bushel and the farmers are bringing in more than they can handle. The crop this year was large and of exceptional quality. Northern potatoes will not be as plentiful this year on account of the dry season in some parts of the north. It is not expected that "tubers" will go higher than 65 cents until late in the winter. Beans are still coming in in large quantities, and first-class beans are bringing \$1.80 per bushel. The crop is far better than was expected. Late beans are picking from two to twelve pounds per bushel.

Gen. Duffield May Contest.

Detroit delegates to the constitutional convention are bringing the news that Gen. Henry M. Duffield is expected to file a petition for a recount of votes in the First district. Gen. Duffield ran two votes behind Thomas H. Brown, Republican, and 17 behind Louis E. Tossy, Democrat. Representative Joseph M. Weiss is said to be agitating for a recount.

Odd Fellows Choose Lansing.

Although Lansing did not even send an invitation to the Odd Fellows' grand lodge to meet in Lansing next year, this city was selected at the Jackson convention as the place for holding the annual meeting in 1908. It was one of the surprises of the grand lodge session, and Lansing is glad to have the Odd Fellows come back. It was the ladies who did it. When the voting began the contest was between Sault Ste. Marie, Houghton, Alpena and Bay City. But the ladies preferred a central location.

Constitutional Convention Begins.

The constitutional convention provided for by the legislature convened here Tuesday and at once took up the work of making such changes in the constitution as seem necessary to meet existing conditions. Secretary of State Prescott called the convention to order and after delegates had been sworn the convention commenced to work out its own salvation. The first week is being devoted to organization, as this entails quite an elaborate plan. A committee was appointed to draft a plan, as groups have to be provided to consider the various sections of the constitution. John J. Carton, of Flint, former speaker of the house, was elected president of the convention. The convention is being deluged with petitions and necessarily a great many hearings are being held for the elucidation of the various propositions advanced. The foremost problem that will have to be solved will be the taxation question. An effort will be made to have the new constitution specifically provide that all corporate property be assessed under the ad valorem system, so as to take the matter out of the hands of the legislature. Heretofore any attempt to provide higher salaries of state officials has proved fatal, but this may be met by empowering the legislature to deal with the matter. However, one proposition that is to be dealt with fully will be to define the authority of the lieutenant governor, which has caused so much controversy, owing to the fact that the present constitution is not specific. No delegate has brought a complete new constitution with him, there being no disposition to tackle such a big task. In fact, very few delegates have anything definite prepared, the desire being to get together first and exchange ideas. The other officers elected were: Vice chairman, Charles H. Watson, Crystal Falls; secretary, Paul H. King, Lansing; sergeant-at-arms, Andrew J. Scott, Saginaw; stenographer, Joseph H. Brewer, Grand Rapids. Secretary King was elected over Hugo Gilmarin of Detroit. The convention decided to hold afternoon sessions only.

Monroe as House Speaker.

Representative J. S. Monroe, of Ironwood, now serving his fourth term as representative from Gogebic, will be a candidate for speaker of the house of 1909, according to the gossip of the capitol. Mr. Monroe has served since 1901 as chairman of the committee on city corporations, and is the legislative expert on city charters and all



REP. JAMES S. MONROE.

that relates to them. He is closely affiliated with the old organization of the party. Representative Joseph G. Standart, of Detroit, Judge Newkirk, of Washtenaw, and Representative Colin Campbell, of Kent, are talked of for speaker. However, there is still a possibility that Speaker Nicholas J. Whelan may return to the house, and this would mean his reelection as speaker.

Military Bill Passes.

The senate passed the juvenile court bill, but amended it by exempting Houghton and Marquette counties. Judge Durfee also had an amendment inserted authorizing probate judges to call on the circuit judges for assistance whenever necessary. Both amendments were accepted by the house. The military bill was passed without question.

Arrest of U. of M. Regent.

Dr. W. H. Sawyer, regent of the state university and member of the state board of registration; Dr. F. M. Gier, president of an Abilene, Kan., company; George E. Walworth, dry goods merchant; E. A. Ruckman, shoe dealer, and Robert Sutton, owner of the Hillsdale Leader, were arrested by State Deputy Game Warden Kemp at Hillsdale for shooting fowl from gasolene launches on Saw Beasac lake. Because of their prominence the arrests have caused a big stir.

CROWS ON BICYCLE

ACCORDING TO CYCLOMETER THEY PEDALED 32 MILES.

Strange Tale Told by a Peapack, New Jersey correspondent in Support of the "Nature Faker's" Stories.

As there seems to be so much attention lately given to "nature fakers" and nature pro and con, I am taking the liberty of describing to the New York Times the following incident which at the time and ever since has appeared to me to be a trifle out of the ordinary.

Last week while out at a farm near the metropolis of Peapack, N. J., one afternoon, I was behind a barn cleaning my bicycle. In the nearby meadow is a clump of scrub oak trees, and these at the time were used as a resting-place for a flock of crows. Evidently the dry weather and a lack of food had made them bolder than usual, for when I threw them a few crumbs of my lunch they flew down and devoured it greedily. My wheel I had reversed—resting on its handlebars and saddle the better to get at the spokes, etc. Having finished the cleaning I left it as it was, throwing the remainder of my lunch on the ground and went into the barn. As I entered I glanced behind me and was surprised to observe one of the crows (almost immediately followed by another) swoop down toward the bicycle, evidently intent upon getting the remains of my lunch. He "lit" on the right pedal of the machine, which happened to be up, but his weight was such that he caused it to make a half turn, and at that very instant the other crow "lit" on the left pedal, which was now up, and his impetus was such that he now also made a half turn, thus bringing the first crow up again. This one then "hunched" himself in his endeavor to fly off, but this very "hunch" was sufficient to cause his pedal to sink down. This operation was then repeated by the left pedal crow in turn, and so they kept the wheel revolving and seemingly were unable to leave it. I watched them for a half hour, and when I returned at sundown they were still at it.

I dislike to see anyone work too hard, so I stopped the wheel by grasping the tire. The two birds were so exhausted that they fell to the ground and I easily picked them up, but after giving them a little food and water they appeared as well as ever. There were some leg bands in the barn, and after marking one of them "Roosevelt" and the other "Dr. Long," I fastened one to each of the birds and let them fly. Upon looking at the cyclometer, which was attached to the rear wheel I saw it had registered 32½ miles more than when I last noted it. Now some students of nature may doubt the above, but to convince them I shall be pleased to show them the wheel and the cyclometer, also Peapack, the farm, the barn, the meadow and the clump of oaks. The birds, of course, have flown away, but no doubt with a little salt they could be recaptured.

Some Zoo Psychology.

A little girl in a red hat approached the tigers' cage, and the old tiger, with a horrid yell, made a spring at her. Her yell in return was almost more fearful than the beast's. "Dash it all," said Keeper John Lover, "we ought to have a rule prohibiting red in the carnivora house. Red excites these animals something fierce. It's actually bad for their health."
"Why does red excite them?"
"Because it looks like flesh." It looks like blood. A lion or a tiger sees a girl in a red hat or a red blouse, and he gets the idea in his noodle that a chunk of raw meat is being brought to him. He mistakes the red fabric for a horse steak, and, slaying and roaring, he makes a dash for it. And that is the psychology of a carnivorous animal's so-called hatred—it's really love—for red.

Students Adept Odd Uniforms.

Corduroy trousers, in plaid or violet green, with tan shoes and some distinctive hat, will be the future wearing apparel of the forestry student at the university and the agricultural college. Forestry as a professional study is making itself felt more and more at the university, and this year the registration for that course is the largest in the history of the school. Forty freshmen have registered, five times as many as ever took the work before. The students have decided to adopt some distinctive clothing, and have hit upon corduroy and tan shoes.—St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

Recipe for Success.

Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema, R. A., whose marvelous painting, "Caracalla and Geta"—which contains no fewer than 2,500 figures—is attracting so much attention, is one of the most painstaking and conscientious artists living; so exacting that if a canvas fails to satisfy his almost hypercritical taste he will destroy it, though it may represent the work of many months. "Hard work, and plenty of it," is his recipe for success; and there are few mornings in summer that he is not at his easel at four or five o'clock. "Many people," he says, "are surprised when they hear that I have visited Greece or Egypt—the two countries that have figured so much on my canvases."

PLYMOUTH MAIL

F. W. SAMSEN.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Year \$3.00 per year. Resolutions of Respect, \$1.00. Cards of thanks, 25 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Business Cards, \$5.00 per year. Resolutions of Respect, \$1.00. Cards of thanks, 25 cents. All local notices will be charged for at 5 cents per line or fraction thereof, for each insertion.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1907.

The Wise Tendency of the Recent Convention.

The teachers have gone, says the Battle Creek Moon. For two days and more they were the city's guests, meanwhile listening to each other's words of wisdom.

No institution in American life goes unchallenged. Public education is the most costly enterprise conducted by the state. Its support is compulsory.

President Slauson of Ann Arbor early in the convention sounded this note of warning. It was sounded even louder in the papers on industrial and commercial education, and the paper on manual training.

When leading educators and instructors generally, begin to discuss these questions, the possibilities of accomplishment begins to manifest themselves.

Not Looked Upon With Favor.

Ann Arbor Times.—Before leaving the state yesterday for the Jamestown exposition in order to participate in the Michigan Day exercises tomorrow, Governor Fred M. Warner gave out the information that he should appeal to the Republicans of the state for a renomination as governor in order that he may go before the people and permit them to pass upon the differences between himself and the sixteen boxers who were responsible for the failure of the measures which he submitted and advocated at the recent special session of the legislature.

Bryan says if he runs for president he will do so regardless of who the republican candidate is. Bryan always was reckless.—Muskegon Chronicle.

He Fought at Gettysburg.

David Parker, of Fayette, N. Y., who lost a foot at Gettysburg, writes: "Electric Hitters have done me more good than any medicine I ever took. For several years I had stomach trouble, and paid out much money for medicines to little purpose, until I began taking Electric Hitters. I would not take \$500 for what they have done for me."

CHURCH NEWS.

UNIVERSALIST

Because of the absence of the pastor there will be no morning service. Y. P. C. U. service at seven o'clock.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST.

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

METHODIST.

Services next Sunday as follows: Morning service at 10 a. m. Preaching by the pastor and music by the quartet. Sunday school at 11:30. Evening service commences with song service at 6:45. Preaching by the pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Sunday, 10:00, morning worship. The pastor will speak on "Called to be Saints." 11:15, Sunday school, 6:00, Westminster Guild, 7:00, Evening praise service. The pastor will give the third talk in the series advertised on "Things Fundamental." Subject, "Is the Bible the Word of God?"

Thursday evening at 7:00, the usual church prayer meeting. Subject, "Speaking unto Edification."—1 Cor. 14:15-19.

L. O. T. M. W.

Plymouth Hive No. 56 met with Mrs Hyde on Wednesday afternoon. After the regular business the literary program was taken up. Mrs. M. Fahrner, Jr., gave the first paper, "The Practical and Business Side of Housekeeping and the Successful Woman in Business."

At five o'clock Mrs. Hyde served refreshments, after which the Hive adjourned to meet next Wednesday with Mrs. M. Fahrner, Jr.

November Weather.

Shippers and navigators of the great lakes are warned by Hicks, the weather man, to be on the lookout for severe northwesterly storms and gales during the closing days of the month and it is expected that the first to the third of November will bring the culmination of a storm period central on Oct. 31. On and touching the third, many active storms will result, accompanied by autumnal lightning and thunder.

State Press Notes.

Most of us who have to buy them will not consider exaggerated the estimate that the value of the farm products this year will exceed \$7,000,000,000.—Lansing Republican.

The mere fact that Willie K. Vanderbilt smashed the camera of an impertinent photographer proves that he has a dash of Americanism in him after all.—Detroit Journal.

If automobile accidents in Michigan keep on it will soon be considered almost as dangerous to ride in an auto as to take a bath in the vicinity of a gas heater.—Grand Rapids Press.

The Boston Herald daily prints a column headed "Queer Things Women are Doing." It must be quite a task to keep the matter boiled down to a single column.—Saginaw News.

The British house of Lords corresponds there to the senate in Michigan and if King Edward hasn't decided whether it ought to be abolished he might as well ask Gov. Warner's opinion.—Grand Rapids News.

35 cents gets a large trial bottle of Sanol. It does wonders for the liver, kidneys and bladder. A trial 50c bottle will convince you. Get it at J. L. Gale's drug store.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Sophia Hillmer died at her home a few miles east and south of the village on Monday last. She had been confined to her bed for several weeks and when the end came passed away without a struggle, death being due to old age.

Mrs. Hillmer was born in Eilsen, Hgnover, Germany, Jan. 6, 1820. She came to this country with her husband and three children in 1855, stopping in New York city while her husband came west to secure a home.

In the spring of 1856 they came to Plymouth, Mr. Hillmer securing employment on the Bethune Norris farm, where he remained nine years. Then he purchased the farm which has since been the family home.

The funeral of Mrs. Hillmer was held from the German Lutheran church Wednesday afternoon, Rev. G. D. Ehnis conducting services in English. A large congregation of old friends and neighbors was present.

A Significant Prayer.

"May the Lord help you make Bucklen's Arnica Salve known to all," writes J. G. Jenkins, of Chapel Hill, N. C. It quickly took the pain out of a felon for me and cured it in a wonderfully short time.

CARD OF THANKS.—We desire to extend our sincere thanks to friends and neighbors who so kindly assisted us in our late bereavement; also to the choir and for the many beautiful flowers.

Cash Short, then Shot Himself.

Fred A. Boron, cashier of the Dollar Savings Bank of Akron, O., shot and killed himself in his home last Sunday afternoon, in the absence of his wife, whom he had sent to Cleveland the day before.

Do you get up at night? Sanol is surely the best for all kidney or bladder troubles. Sanol gives relief in 24 hours from all backache and bladder troubles. Get a 35c trial bottle at J. L. Gale's drug store.

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

Plymouth Markets.

Wheat, Red, \$.90 Oats, 47c. Rye, 72c. Potatoes, 40c. Beans, basis \$1.75 Buckwheat, \$1.20 cwt. Cider Apples, 40c cwt. Butter, 28c. Eggs, 25c.

Please Your Hair

Don't have a falling out with your hair. It might leave you! Then what? Better please it by giving it a good hair-food—Ayer's Hair Vigor. The hair stops coming out, becomes soft and smooth, and all the deep, rich color of youth comes back to gray hair.

Ayer's Hair Vigor. Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Sarsaparilla. Philadelphia. Cherry Pectoral.

WOMEN'S WORK AT MINES.

Very Few Work Underground—in Africa They Carry Heavy Loads.

Until recently women were employed in England in connection with surface work in coal mining and brick works. The women were found to be very strong, but they were otherwise unsatisfactory and were ultimately dispensed with at the collieries.

In German Southwest Africa an investigator found many native women at work about the mines. They were useful in carrying in loads, especially of firewood. The women labor was cheap and as long as they were left alone to take as much time as they liked over the work and do it as they wished they were all right.

His next experience was higher up the coast, in West Africa. Labor was short and they decided to try women to carry stones. They carried the first two loads and then they struck.

Those women quite altered the conditions of carrying stones. They carried them for a certain distance, but three or four relays had to be provided. After that they were tried at carrying sand and things like that. They went on for a short while, but did the work in fits and starts.

In another place, also on the west coast, where women had been tried against the black men, it was found that for carrying in firewood they were by far the best and cheapest. There, of course, they were on piece work, although their tickets were marked just the same as if they were on day work.

Their task was to carry in a cord of wood a day. They used to start about 4:30 a. m. and went on carrying until 7 and from 7:30 till 9 or 10. Then if they wanted to get off early the next day they used to carry an other cord of wood in the afternoon or a part of it.

They were a decided success, but they were very particular in what they called their circle. They did not mind how close it was to the boilers, but if it were a little over their distance they would go to the manager and want an increase directly.

Some women used to carry about 100 pounds on their heads; on an average about 85 to 95 pounds of wood.

Statistics published in the Mining World from time to time show that there are a number of women employed in the coal mines of Belgium and Germany, for instance, as pickers and sorters. In Germany women receive 27 to 28 cents per day.

Bookplate Ruskin Had Made.

The death of Mr. Ruskin's publisher reminds me that among the many Ruskin drawings, engravings and other relics which Mr. Allen possessed was a proof of a bookplate engraved at Mr. Ruskin's express desire.

The fact that the distinguished author and art critic owned a bookplate is, I believe, unknown to collectors of ex-libris, and only because Mr. Ruskin, after having the plate engraved and a few proof impressions taken, altered his mind and never used it. There is no copy of the plate in the national collection in the print room of the British museum. The engraving was done by W. Roffe, an old engraver in stipple, employed by Mr. Ruskin to engrave Ida in the "Story of Ida," and other small plates from drawings by Miss Kate Greenaway.

"Dick Turpin's Tree."

The last remaining portions of a famous old elm, which was known to all lovers of Blackheath and the surrounding country as "Dick Turpin's tree," were removed to-day. Tradition goes that the famous highwayman used to hover about near the gigantic branches of this elm, well out of view of his prey, whom he used to so adroitly "hold up" with his horse pistols and relieve of whatever loose valuable they might have.

A Discouraged Digger.

"I see they say that when a diamond passes a certain size it is worth no more than a smaller one." "How's that?" "It's too large it isn't marketable. Nobody wants to wear a diamond as bulky as a glass door knob." "Is that so? Then it must be awfully discouraging for a man to dig up a sparkler as big as a football."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Booming Virginia.

Here is a Kansas City man applying for a permit to carry a revolver on the ground that his mother-in-law is about to visit him. Incidents of this sort are unheard of hereabouts, Old Virginia being universally conceded to produce the kindest, sweetest and most self-obliterating mothers-in-law in the world.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

A Mystery Explained.

"Man is a book, which only the very few can read," says a magazine essayist. Perhaps this accounts for the proneness of physicians and surgeons to examine the appendix.—Manchester Union.

Billiard Transformations.

We shall not be much surprised if, now that billiard tables are round, steps are taken to adopt square balls—which would formerly have appeared contrary to common sense.

Big Blankets Wool Blankets, Cotton Blankets.

We have enough for everybody and they are going at

THE OLD PRICES

NO ADVANCE IN PRICE.

SEE our COMFORTABLES

We especially call your attention to our Down Comfortables, Bath Robe Blankets, Ready-made Sheets, Pillow Cases and Bedspreads.

LOOK OVER OUR LINE OF SKIRTS

We have a bargain in a Voile for \$7.50 Silk Petticoats \$4.50 to \$6.00 Satteen Petticoats .90c to \$3.50 Heatherbloom Petticoats \$2.00 to \$3.59

Every woman who has worn our Heatherbloom Petticoats sings its praise to her friends.

Ladies', Gents' and Children's Underwear.

We never before have had such a complete line in Underwear Our line is the same that we have handled in the past and it is just THE SAME PRICE you paid us years ago except the ladies' 25c Underwear. This year we have an exceptionally good one for 30c.

In Dress Goods we have the Latest Up-to-date Line

We have just received a fine line of heavy Satin for coat lining, guarantee to last two years. Waists of Silk and Net, from \$4.00 to \$7.00, just what you pay \$8.00 to \$10.00 for in Detroit.

Our Special for Next Week is an 18c Cotton Batt for 15c.

J. R. RAUGH & SON

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Times in a year. Think of it! Does your Watch or Clock fail in the above?

WE CAN MAKE IT RIGHT!

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Fresh Stock

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Everything Guaranteed and Prices to Suit.

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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.
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Hours—8 to 9 a. m., 1 to 2 and 7 to 8 p. m.
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Local Phone—Office 45-2R, Residence 45-3R

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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.

Local News

E. L. Riggs was a Toledo visitor Wednesday.

Fred Hubbard is building on his lot on Harvey street.

C. W. Reed of Richmond spent Sunday at A. W. Reed's.

Mrs. J. B. Rauch was in Pontiac Tuesday on business.

Lawrence Harrison was home from Detroit over Sunday.

Miss Carrie Vincent spent last Saturday in Farmington.

C. H. Rathburn spent Wednesday evening in Farmington.

Bert Berdan of Detroit visited with friends here over Sunday.

Mrs. Hetta Nichols of Detroit spent Sunday at H. H. Passage's.

Miss Maude Merrell of Detroit spent Sunday with friends in town.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Peck of Detroit last Thursday, a girl.

Fred Stanible has moved into the Rebecca Palmer house on Dodge street.

Mrs. L. G. Eberly of Williamston spent Sunday with her daughter Della.

Rev. E. King has been spending several days with his parents in Ontario.

Julius H. Wills of Grand Rapids spent Sunday and Monday with his parents.

L. J. Fattal, the jeweler, has an advertisement elsewhere that will repay perusal.

The Loyal Temperance Legion will meet Sunday, November 3, at the M. E. Church.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Pettingill of Louisville, Ky., are visiting at J. B. Pettingill's.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Norton and son Ralph of Detroit visited at W. B. Roe's Wednesday.

Mrs. Frank Cooley of St. Louis, Mich., visited Mrs. Fred Humphrey the first of the week.

Dr. R. E. Cooper and E. K. Bennett attended the football game at Ann Arbor last Saturday.

Ray Smith will take Albert Gayde's place in the store while the latter is away on a hunting trip.

Rev. and Mrs. E. E. Caster attended the dedication of the Old People's Home at Chelsea yesterday.

A Halloween party was given at the home of Ethel Smitherman last night. A very enjoyable time was reported.

Have you the rheumatism? Try one of the rheumatic rings at Draper's Thirty days' trial free. Price, 25¢ and 35¢.

The ladies of the German Lutheran church gave a donation to their pastor, Rev. G. D. Ehnis, in the church parlors last night.

There will be a social at the M. E. church Friday next, Nov. 8, from five to eight o'clock. Supper will be served at half past five.

Mrs. Thomas Thompson and son Thomas returned Wednesday from a visit with relatives in Buffalo and other points in the East.

Dr. and Mrs. Ward of Detroit and Dr. and Mrs. Blair and Helen of Ann Arbor spent Saturday and Sunday with Dr. and Mrs. Travis.

Miss Eva Bruner of Ruthven, Ont., is visiting her sister, Mrs. A. E. Patterson. J. S. Bruner spent Wednesday with his daughter on his way to Florida.

If you want Ceiling or Flooring read our ad in this issue, then come and see us. You will be pleased. M. M. & L. Co.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Pettingill of Louisville, Ky., Mrs. Wealthy Chaffee of Wayne and other relatives were guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Pettingill Monday.

Fred Wagonschutz has moved from the house at the west end of Sutton street to a house on Depot street. Roy Lane has moved into the house vacated by the former.

Come to the Universalist church Nov. 8th.
Be the weather good or of the worst. Will give you a good time, (It'll cost but a dime),
And marshmallows to toast.
Now won't that be fine?

Elsewhere we print an article from the Battle Creek Moon which may or may not be of interest. The substance of the article is that teachers and school boards favor manual training in the graded schools. Such a feature in the Plymouth schools is not improbable, as the matter has been discussed and the new and enlarged building will be especially convenient for its adoption, if the district ever so does adopt it. Higher education in the universities, mechanical trades in the lower schools.

The Wolverine, Nevada, Mining Co. has opened the ore vein and the price of stock will soon be raised to 60 cents or more per share. Get in before the raise. Twenty-five cents per share now, and 5 per cent. discount for cash. Time given if wanted. They have made good on every promise. This mine is backed by the best men of our State. Call on me or write me for prospectus on latest reports of work done at the mine. E. N. Passage, agent, Plymouth.

The Rebekahs will hold their regular meeting Friday Nov. 8, 1907.
Mrs. Hiram Taft is very low at this writing and is not expected to survive but a short time.
Miss May Dausen and Miss Amy Austin of Detroit spent Sunday at M. A. Patterson's.
The B. Y. P. U. will give a 15 cent supper in the Baptist church—next Thursday evening, Nov. 7.
Mrs. D. Patterson and Mrs. Fred Schrader and daughter Gladys are spending a few days in Dutton, Ont., this week.
The blacksmiths of the village are having a little "set-to" all among themselves. Notice their advertisements elsewhere.
Lee Sickett, employed in the Hamilton rifle factory had the first joint of his left hand forefinger taken off in a press Wednesday.
Secretary Voorhies of the Plymouth Creamery Co., says there is no truth in the report that the company is going to establish a blacksmithshop.
The Pastime Club gave one of its popular dancing parties at Penniman Hall last Friday evening. The next party will be given Tuesday evening, beginning promptly at 8 o'clock.
F. E. Beaman, living 1 1/2 miles east of Plymouth on the car line, will have an auction sale of 13 cows, 3 brood sows and 20 acres of corn in the shock on Saturday, Nov. 6, at one o'clock. John Bennett, auctioneer.
Francis L. Perry will have an auction sale of farm implements, two horses, six cows, etc., on the farm 1/2 mile east and 1/2 mile south of Stark on Saturday, Nov. 16, at 1 o'clock p. m. John Bennett, auctioneer.
Miss Luc Tillotson, sister of Mrs. S. O. Hudd, and Dr. Paul Urmoston of Valparaiso, Ind., were married in Bay City last Tuesday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Hudd and son Leslie were in attendance. The newly married couple will reside in Valparaiso.
Charles Wagonschutz died at his home just west of the village on Monday last, of cancer of the stomach, aged 64 years. He was an old resident here and leaves many sorrowing relatives and friends. The funeral occurred yesterday afternoon at the Lutheran church, services being conducted by Rev. G. D. Ehnis.
The Wayne circuit court judges after a conference lasting a half hour Wednesday noon announced that Attorney George B. Yerkes had been appointed as prosecuting attorney to succeed the late George F. Robison. The vote was: Judges Mandell, Brooke, Donovan and Rohnert, Republicans, for Yerkes; and Judges Murphy and Hosmer for Allan H. Frazer.
Last Friday afternoon the Baptist boys foot ball team played Northville high school, defeating them by the close score of 6 to 5. The feature of the game was a 40 yard run for a touchdown by Lou Evans. Other stars were L. Truesdell, C. Pulcifer and W. R. Hetsler. A return game will be played on the Athletic Park Friday afternoon. Everybody come out and cheer for the Baptists.
A party of hunters, consisting of George Springer, Jesse McLeod, Albert Gayde, Will Pettingill, Doc. Passage, Gain Kelley, Will Henry, Ben Sprague and W. F. Markham leave today for the Upper Peninsula, going from Detroit by boat. Another party consisting of George and Earl VanDeCar, Orr Passage, Dan Adams, Fred Reiman, Mat Powell and Nelson Schrader leave next Monday, and who will have headquarters in Oscoda county.
In covering the rose bushes this fall the object that should be kept in mind is that of preventing thawing and freezing of them during the midwinter and early spring days. While roses may go through the winter nicely with a dirt covering, we have known them to kill badly. Coarse litter or corn-stalks in which mice are not likely to nest make an excellent covering, or the same results can be secured by laying the bushes down and covering with bare boards or an old door, which prevents rapid thawing and freezing, which, more often than the intense cold of midwinter, are what kills the bushes.—Ex.
FOR SALE CHEAP—A coal range in good condition. W. H. Romoser, Oak street. Call at once.
Constipation with all its manifestations of a disturbed liver and indigestion yields quickly to Sanol. It only costs 35 cents to find out the great curative powers in the Sanol remedies. Take nothing else from the drugget. Remember it is Sanol you want. 35¢ and \$1.00 per bottle at J. L. Gale's drug store.

The North Side

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Wingard of Wayne called on Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Fisher Tuesday.

John Gill has returned to Detroit, but will come back and open up a paintshop in March.

Henry Sage has accepted a position as conductor for the D. U. R. between Plymouth and Wayne.

Several from Plymouth were on the excursion train Sunday that ran into a freight train at Delray. No one was injured.

About twenty neighbors and friends gave Mrs. Willard Roe a surprise party Tuesday evening, the event being her birthday. The evening was spent in games, after which refreshments were served. All enjoyed a fine time.

Several of the young ones about town received an invitation reading: "Come over dressed like a fright, and have some fun on cabbage night." They all gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Shattuck, who gave a party to the little ones, and they certainly had a fine time.

Trouble With the Smoke-Stack.

Walter Carver of Detroit was given the contract by the village to put up the new 80-foot smoke-stack for the electric light plant. Last Saturday he undertook to raise a long gin-pole with the assistance of a small one. The latter broke and the long one also fell and struck across the roof of the Daisy Co's coal-shed, smashed the same and was broken in two. The long pole was a ship-mast and probably worth \$100. Carver is to get \$75 for putting the smoke-stack in place and he expects to make another try of it Monday. The new stack will cost the village \$200, besides the raising.

Temperance Mass Meeting.

A popular mass meeting in the interests of temperance will be held in the Presbyterian church Monday evening at 7:30. Gustave A. Zeigler of Detroit, vice president of the Coopers Association of the United States, will address the meeting on the subject, "The Saloon Problem from a Business Man's Standpoint." Other Detroit business men are expected to be present and to contribute to the discussion. Ladies are invited and men, especially business men, are urged to be present. Remember the time and place, Monday evening at 7:30 at the Presbyterian church.

A Redford Wedding.

A very pretty wedding occurred at the Hawthorn House at Redford Center Wednesday when Miss Anna Cort was united in marriage to Grover C. Woodruff, Rev. A. Martin officiating. The bride was gowned in a beautiful pearl grey satin and embroidered chiffon gown. Miss Mita Nisson of Greenfield and Miss Charlotte Marschner of Detroit acted as bridesmaids and Geo. Humbert of Greenfield and Ray Hammore of Detroit were best men. After the ceremony the guests repaired to the dining room, where a bounteous wedding dinner was served.

Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff are both popular in Redford society and will be at home to their many friends after Nov. 10 at the Hawthorn House.

WANTED.—Local representative for Plymouth and vicinity to look after renewals and increase subscription list of a prominent monthly magazine, on a salary and commission basis. Experience desirable, but not necessary. Good opportunity for right person. Address: Publisher, box 59, Station O, New York.

Notice to the General Public.

On Thursday, Oct. 24, I will open the Harry Wills blacksmithshop and will be prepared to do a general blacksmithing business. Horseshoeing and all kinds of repairing, wagon and buggy wheels cut down and all work in my line, and at the old prices. As I don't belong to any Union, I am at liberty to work for the old prices.

Very truly yours,
FRANK KELLER.

House to rent on Sutton street. Enquire of Mrs. John Hood.

FOR SALE.—Will sell cheap. One Pianola Piano player, one Music Bench, twelve rolls music. C. H. Bauch.

FOUND.—A sum of money by Mat Powell at the Plymouth creamery last Friday. Loser can have same by proving property and paying for this notice.

Rickets.

Simply the visible sign that baby's tiny bones are not forming rapidly enough.

Lack of nourishment is the cause.

Scott's Emulsion nourishes baby's entire system. Stimulates and makes bone.

Exactly what baby needs.

ALL DRUGGETS: 25¢ AND \$1.00

THE MAIL ONLY \$1 A YEAR.

It's Safe to Shop Here.

The public is better acquainted probably with every other class of merchandise than they are with jewelry.

For that reason we wish to assure you that shopping here is safe.

If you take our word for qualities you run no risk whatever.

If we place an article before you, either in our ads. or on our counter, it represents the best in quality for the money you are asked to pay.

If you buy Jewelry carefully, you will buy here.

Try us and you will be convinced.

C. G. DRAPER

Jeweler and Optometrist.



Bring Us your Orders

For choice Groceries and they will be quickly and honestly filled. Everything of the best, with full weight or measure guaranteed. Teas, Coffees, Jams, Canned Fruits, Marmalades, Butter Sugar, Cheese, Flour; in fact, everything for your table that is usually kept in a first class grocery is here, in high grade goods at very reasonable prices. We shall greatly appreciate a trial order.

Aurora Brand of Canned Goods, the best any one can buy.
Golden Wax Beans, Small Green Lima Beans, Sweet Sugar Corn, Fancy Succotash, Early June Peas, Sifted Little Green Peas, Extra Fancy Selected Spinach, Red Kidney Beans, Boiled Cider, Open Kettle New Orleans Molasses, Good Friday Mackerel.

Brown & Pettingill,

THE WHITE FRONT GROCERY

Telephone No. 40.

Free Delivery

GALE'S

Just received—A new stock of Lamps, running in price from 25c to \$6.50.

Lamps for every day use and Lamps for beauty. If you want to make a wedding present, buy a nice parlor Lamp.

Just received new goods in Perfumes—Flower Girl, Pyxie Bouquet, Heliotrope, White Rose, Violet, Carnation, Purple Lilac and Crabapple Blossoms.

Sanol, the new Kidney and Bladder cure, 35c a bottle.

Just received new stock Suspensory Bandages, small, medium and large sizes, 25c, 50c and 75c.

One of the finest Cough Syrups for sale this year is Fredrick Stern's Syrup of White Pine Compound. It is very pleasant to take and sells at 10c an ounce, 2 oz for 15c, 4 oz for 25c.

For that hacking cough and tickling in the throat we have S. B. Cough Drops and Menthol Cough Drops and the strongest Horehound cough drops you ever saw.

We have new in the Grocery line this week Concord Grapes, White Grapes in small baskets at 25c, Yellow Peaches, Cranberries, Sweet Potatoes 7 lbs for 25c, Spanish Onions. We have just put on tap a barrel of New Orleans Molasses for 60c a gallon we have seen for years. Try it

JOHN L. GALE

NOTICE.

New Prices for Horseshoeing For Cash.

12 1/2c for Setting Shoes. 25c for new Sale Shoes
15c for Setting Bar Shoes. 50c for new Bar Shoes

CREDIT PRICES.

15c for setting Shoes. 30c for new Shoes.

GEO. WILLS

The Mail only \$1 a year.

SERIAL STORY

The Princess Elopes

By HAROLD McGRATH

Author of "The Man on the Box," "Hearts and Masks," Etc.

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SYNOPSIS.

Arthur Warrington, American consul to Barschelt, tells how reigning Grand Duke attempts to force his niece, Princess Hildegarde, to marry Prince Doppelkinn, an old widower. Warrington does not know the princess even by sight. While horseback riding in the country night overtakes him and he seeks accommodations in a dilapidated castle. Here he finds two women and an old man servant. One woman is Princess Hildegarde and the other a friend, Hon. Betty Moore, of England. They detain him to witness a mock marriage between the princess and a disgraced army officer, Steinbock, done for the purpose of felling the grand duke. Steinbock attempts to kiss the princess and she is rescued by Warrington. Steinbock disappears for good. Max Scharfenstein, an old American friend of Warrington's reaches Barschelt. Warrington tells him of the princess. Scharfenstein shows Warrington a locket with a picture of a woman inside. It was on his neck when he, as a boy, was picked up and adopted by his foster father, whose name he was given. He believes it to be a picture of his mother. The grand duke announces to the princess that she is to marry Doppelkinn the following week.

CHAPTER VI.

The princess rose at dawn the following day. She routed out Hans, the head groom, and told him to saddle Artemis, the slim-limbed, seal-brown filly which an English nobleman had given her. Ten minutes later she was in the saddle, and the heaviness on her heart seemed to rise and vanish like the opal mists on the bosom of the motionless lake. A pale star blinked at her, and the day, flushed like the cheek of a waking infant, began drowsily to creep over the rolling mountains.

How silent all the city was! Only here and there above the chimneys rose a languid film of smoke. The gates of the park shut behind with a clang, and so for a time she was alone and free. She touched Artemis with a spur, and the filly broke into a canter toward the lake road. The girl's nostrils dilated. Every flower, the thousand resinous saps of the forest, the earth itself, yielded up a cool sweet perfume that was to the mind what a glass of wine is to the blood, exhilaration.

She would never marry Doppelkinn—never. That horrible Steinbock! She was glad, glad that she had struck him, again and again, across his lying eyes and evil mouth. She had believed that she knew the world; it was all yet a mystery; the older she grew the less she understood. Wasn't anybody good? Was everybody to be distrusted? Which way should she turn now? The world was beautiful enough; it was the people in it. Poor Betty! She had her troubles, too; but somehow she refused to confide them. She acted very much as if she were in love.

She would never marry Doppelkinn—never. But how should she escape—how? On Wednesday night she would be given her quarterly allowance of a thousand crowns and on Thursday she must act. . . . Yes, yes, that was it! How simple! She would slip over into Doppelkinn, where they never would think to search for her. She knew a place in which to hide. From Doppelkinn she would go straight to Dresden and seek the protection of her old governess, who would hide her till the duke came to his senses. If only she had an independent fortune, how she would snap her fingers at them all!

She was distracted by the sound of jangling steel. Artemis had cast a shoe. How annoying! It would take ten minutes to reach old Bauer's smithy, and ten minutes more to put on a shoe. She brought the filly down to a walk.

If only she were Betty, free to do what she pleased, to go and come at will! She wasn't born to be a princess; she wasn't common-place enough; she enjoyed life too well. Ah, if only she might live and act like those English cousins of hers with whom she went to school! They could ride man-fashion, hunt man-fashion, shoot, play cards and bet at the races man-fashion, and nobody threatened them with Doppelkinn. They might dance, too, till the sun came into the windows and the rouge on their faces cracked. But she! (I use the emphasis to illustrate the decided nods of her pretty head.) Why, every sweet had to be stolen!

Presently the smithy came into view, emerging from a cluster of poplars. She rode up to the doors, dismounted and entered. Old Bauer himself was at the bellows, and the weird blue light blinding up from the blown coals discovered another customer. She turned and met his frank glance of admiration. (If she hadn't turned! If his admiration hadn't been entirely frank!) Instantly she went Bauer a winking glance which that old worthy seemed immediately to understand. The stranger was tall, well-made,

handsome, with yellow hair, and eyes as blue as the sky in when the west wind blows.

He raised his cap, and the heart of the girl fluttered. Wherever had this seemly fellow come from?

"Good morning," said the stranger courteously. "I see that you have had the same misfortune as myself."

"You have lost a shoe? Rather annoying, when one doesn't want a single break in the going." She uttered the words carelessly, as if she wasn't at all interested.

The stranger stuffed his cap into a pocket.

She was glad that she had chosen the new saddle. The crest and coat of arms had not yet been burned upon the leather nor engraved upon the silver ornaments, and there was no blanket under the English saddle. There might be an adventure; one could not always tell. She must hide her identity. If the stranger knew that she belonged to the House of Barschelt, possibly he would be frightened and take to his heels.

But the princess Hildegarde did not know that this stranger never took to his heels; he wasn't that kind. Princess or peasant, it would have been all the same to him. Only his tone might have lost half a key.

Bauer called to his assistant, and the girl stepped out into the road. The stranger followed, as she knew he would. It will be seen that she knew something of men, if only that they possess curiosity.

"What a beautiful place this is!" the stranger ventured, waving his hand toward the still lake and the silent, misty mountains.

"There is no place quite like it," she admitted. "You are a stranger in Barschelt?"—politely. He was young and

certainly the best-looking man she had eye was roving. He became suspicious. She might be simple, and then again she mightn't. She was worth studying, anyhow.

"I was a cavalryman, with nothing to do but obey orders and, when ordered, fight. I am visiting the American consul here; he was a school-mate of mine."

"Ah! I thought I recognized the horse."

"You know him?"—quickly.

"Oh,—casually,—every one here about has seen the consul on his morning rides. He rides like a centaur, they say; but I have never seen a centaur."

The stranger laughed. She was charming.

"He ought to ride well; I taught him." But the gay smile which followed this statement robbed it of its air of conceit. "You see, I have ridden part of my life on the great plains of the west, and have mounted everything from a wild Indian pony to an English thoroughbred. My name is Max Scharfenstein, and I am here as a medical student, though in my own country I have the right to hang out a physician's shingle."

She drew aimless figures in the dust with her riding-crop. There was no sense in her giving any name. Probably they would never meet again. And yet—

"I am Hildegarde von—von Heidelberg," giving her mother's name. He was too nice to frighten away.

The hesitance over the "von" did not strike his usually keen ear. He was too intent on noting the variant expressions on her exquisite face. It was a pity she was dark. What a figure, and how proudly the head rested upon the slender but firm white throat!



"I'm Hildegarde von—von Heidelberg."

seen in a month of moons. If Doppelkinn, now, were only more after this pattern!

"Yes, this is my first trip to Barschelt." He had a very engaging smile. "You are from Vienna?"

"No."

"Ah, from Berlin. I was not quite sure of the accent."

"I am a German-American,"—frankly. "I have also spoken the language as if it were my own, which doubtless it is."

"America!" she cried, her interest genuinely aroused. "That is the country where every one does just as he pleases."

"Sometimes." (What beautiful teeth she had, white as skimmed milk!) "They are free?"

"Nearly always."

"They tell me that women there are all queens."

"We are there, or here; always your humble servants."

He was evidently a gentleman; there was something in his bow that was courtly. "And do the women attend the theaters alone at night?"

"If they desire to."

"Tell me, does the daughter of the president have just as much liberty as her subjects?"

"Even more. Only, there are no subjects in America."

"No subjects? What do they call them, then?"

"Voters."

"And do the women vote?"

"Only at the women's clubs."

She did not quite get this; not that it was too subtle, rather that it was not within her comprehension.

"It is a big country?"

"Ever so big."

"Do you like it?"

"I love every inch of it. I have even fought for it."

"In the Spanish war?"—visibly excited.

"Yes."

"Were you a major or a colonel?"

"Neither; only a private."

"I thought every soldier there was either a colonel or a major."

After all, black eyes, such as these were, might easily rival any blue eyes he had ever seen. (Which goes to prove that a man's ideals are not built as solidly as might be.)

"Do you speak English?" she asked abruptly in that tongue, with a full glance to note the effect.

"English is spoken to some extent in the United States," he answered gravely. He did not evince the least surprise at her fluency.

"Do you write to the humorous papers in your country?"

"Only to subscribe for them," said he.

And again they laughed; which was a very good sign that things were going forward tolerably well.

And then the miserable fellow of a smith had to come out and announce that the stranger's horse was ready.

"I'll warrant the shoe," said Bauer.

"You haven't lost any time," said Max, his regret evident to every one.

The girl smiled approvingly. She loved humor in a man, and this one with the yellow hair and blue eyes seemed to possess a fund of the dry sort. All this was very wrong, she knew, but she wasn't going to be the princess this morning; she was going to cast off the shell of artificiality, of etiquette.

"How much will this shoe cost me?" Max asked.

"Half a crown," said Bauer, with a sly glance at the girl to see how she would accept so exorbitant a sum. The princess frowned. "But sometimes," added Bauer hurriedly, "I do it for nothing."

"Bauer, your grandfather was a robber," the girl laughed. "Take heed that you do not follow in his footsteps."

"I am a poor man, your—mm—Fraulein," he stammered.

"Here's a crown," said Max, tossing a coin which was neatly caught by the grimy hand of the smith.

"Are you very rich?" asked the girl curiously.

"Why?" counter-queried Max.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

STEAK AND PIGEON PIE.

Two Birds with Meat Will Make Pleasant Dish.

Cut a pound of beefsteak up into small pieces, which should be nearly square; season each with pepper and salt, roll up and dust lightly with flour. Rub a deep dish well with a freshly cut onion and place the rolls of meat in it; sprinkle over them some chopped parsley and a little finely minced pork; pour in sufficient weak stock or water to cover the meat, cover closely, and cook in a moderate oven one hour. Take two pigeons which have been prepared for cooking in the usual way and well washed and dried, and cut up into neat pieces; remove the skin and flour them and put them into a frying pan with some melted drippings, a teaspoon of minced onion, the same quantity of minced parsley, and let them fry nicely browned, turning them frequently; then place them on paper to drain. When the steak is ready, arrange it and the pieces of pigeon in layers in a deep dish with some slices of hard boiled egg. Strain the gravy in which the steak was cooked into a saucypan and add a small quantity of soaked gelatin to it (in the proportion of a quarter of an ounce to a pint of liquid); stir until the gelatin is dissolved, then add a little grated nutmeg, cayenne, and salt; pour the gravy over the meat in the dish and leave it until cold; then cover with rich paste, brush it over with beaten egg, and bake in a moderately hot oven.

WHEN CALLERS DROP IN.

Almond Wafers Are Delicious to Have in Readiness.

Beat to a cream a quarter cup butter, then rub in one-half cupful powdered sugar. Add drop by drop a quarter cupful milk, then, gradually, seven-eighths cup sifted flour. Flavor with a half teaspoonful vanilla or pistache, and spread very thinly over the bottom of an inverted dripping pan and cut in three-inch squares. Sprinkle with chopped blanched almonds and brown delicately in a very slow oven. Take from the oven, turn the squares over one by one with a knife, and roll loosely. Take up and spread on a waxed paper to cool and dry. If the squares harden before you get them all rolled, place over the fire a minute to soften. Serve with cocoa, afternoon tea, ice cream or preserves.

The Attic Room.

In cities the attic room is given as much attention as any part of the house. A clever arrangement of such a room is to paper it all in white and make a fancy border near the ceiling outlined with a fancy wide paper. The hunting scene is pretty if matched with some red rug on the floor. Have the furniture all white, the bed and dresser trimmed in white and dotted white curtains at the windows. It can be made very attractive with neat furnishings and decidedly unattractive if not nicely papered or filled with refuse furniture from other rooms.

Olive Oil on Bruises.

In the treatment of bruises, where there is extensive discoloration of the skin, if olive oil be applied freely without rubbing, the discoloration quickly will disappear. Absorbent cotton may be soaked in the oil and applied. If the skin is broken a little boric acid should be applied over the abrasion. A black eye thus treated can be rendered normal in a few hours, especially if the oil be applied warm.

To Sew on Buttons.

When buttonholes on a shirt waist are finished, sew on upper and lower button. Then button and see that the buttonhole hem evenly overlaps the button hem. Lay waist on table; insert a strip of cardboard the length of the waist underneath both hems, and with a tracing wheel gently press into each buttonhole. Unbutton waist and you have a faint mark where each button is to be sewed without measuring for each one separately.

Grated Corn Fritters.

Use one pint of grated sweet corn and half cup of milk, one-half cup of flour, one tablespoonful of melted butter, two eggs, a little salt and pepper, one teaspoonful of baking powder. Mix the milk and well beaten eggs together, add the melted butter and seasoning, then the flour and baking powder sifted together. Lastly stir in the grated corn. Drop by the tablespoonful in hot fat. Drain on brown paper and serve hot.

Darn Carpet with Ravelings.

For mending thin places in rugs and carpets, use some of the ravelings from the carpet, which should be saved for the purpose. Darn the thin places and three-cornered tears where they cannot be detected. The fringe and tassels of rugs and portieres can be darned and fastened in the same way.

Tin Coffee Pots.

A new tin coffee pot, if never washed on the inside with soap, may be kept much sweeter. Wash the outside and rinse the inside thoroughly with clear scalding water. Turn up on the stove to dry. When dry rub well with a clean dry cloth. Never put a soapy cloth inside the coffee pot.

Braid Your Wraps.

Coats and wraps will nearly all be braided this winter, and the binding of braid will be particularly in favor. Very satiny finished cloths are the favorite background for the braid, which in itself will be of the silkiest kind and of many new thick bold designs.

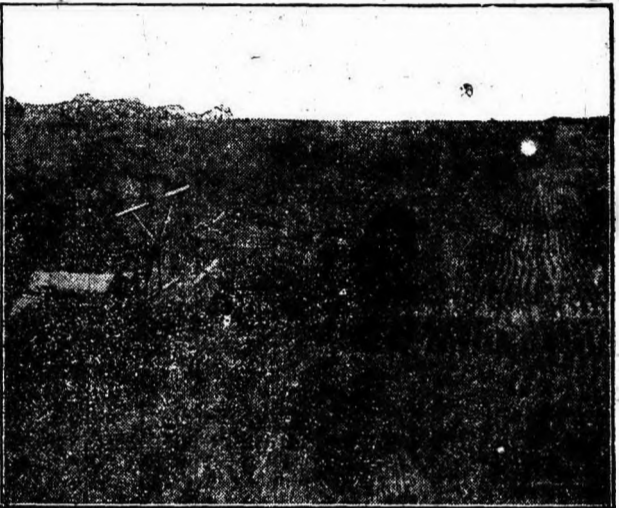
THE CANADIAN CROPS

THREE-QUARTERS OF THE AVERAGE YIELD IS REPORTED.

THE FARMERS DO NOT LOSE

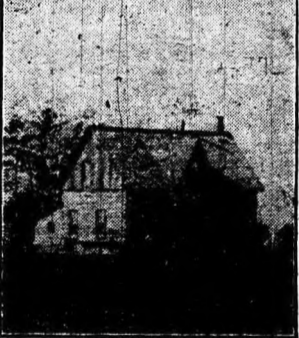
Increased Prices for Grain More Than Compensates Them for the Decrease in Quantity—Reports from Crop Experts.

Most of the states of the union felt the unusually severe winter of 1906-7, and the effects of the succeeding late spring were everywhere apparent. Corn was planted two and sometimes three times, the winter wheat suffered and generally there was a nervous feeling as the retarded growth was in evidence. From the Dakotas to Texas the feeling of dread existed, and the fears were entertained that the crop of corn, wheat, oats and barley would be a distinct failure. How far this was the case is best left to those who passed through the experience. Naturally the same conditions were prevalent throughout the province of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, in western Canada, and with from 250,000 to 300,000 farmers there from the United States a large degree of interest was manifest in almost every state of the union, for every state has some



The proceeds of this field of wheat, grown in western Canada, were sufficient to pay out of the one crop the price of every acre of land upon which it was grown.

representative there. This interest was a nervous one and caused considerable indecision on the part of friends and others intending to follow. Those interested in injuring the country circulated stories of ruin and disaster, but the effect was lost, as it had been long enough in the limelight to prove its high standing amongst the agricultural sections of the continent. The heavy strain placed upon it was not too great; it has shown that the faith placed in it has been warranted, and it is this year producing undoubted evidence that in agricultural possibilities and resources it stands among the first of food producers. A late spring delayed seeding from the usual early April period until late in May, and in many cases well on into June. And with what result? It is a little early to tell the result, but that there will be a three-quarter crop is almost absolutely certain. The yield of wheat in 1906 was 95,000,000 bushels; 1907 it will be between 70,000,000 and 80,000,000.



The above is the reproduction of a photograph of the home of a recent settler from Germany, who has been settled in Saskatchewan, western Canada, for two years.

000. It could not be expected that June-sown grain would mature and ripen in any country. The May sown ripened, and this is the feature that has proved western Canada's superiority as a grain-growing country. It demonstrates that the length of sunshine is so great that the growing and ripening season, although shorter in number of days than in parts farther south, in hours is as great or greater. A correspondent of the Toronto Globe, a most careful purveyor of news, writing from Winnipeg, Manitoba, says: "Excellent progress in the process of converting the crop into marketable commodity has been made. The days have been fairly warm considering the season of the year and while the amount of sunshine per day is less than in an ordinary harvest the grain has matured well. The reports from far and near show that the aggregate yield for the whole grain-growing country is likely to be large, and there are those who assert that the quantity will be equal to about 75 per cent. of that secured last season. The quality will be the important consideration especially in view of the steadily rising markets. Each wheat in Winnipeg

closed yesterday at \$1.15 per bushel, Fort William delivery. The cost of freight and handling for wheat at an average of 10c per bushel for the whole west. This means that the average price to the farmer for contract wheat all over the prairie country is exactly \$1 per bushel. The farmers have been looking for the day when dollar wheat would rule, and they have it now. Some old wheat is still coming forward from the elevators and a little of last year's crop remains in the hands of the farmers. This nearly all grades up to the contract, and it means a great gain for those who held it. The new wheat is still grading very high, when one considers the conditions under which it was produced. Out of 453 cars, 328 in two days contained wheat which would answer for delivery on contracts. In other words over 300,000 bushels of wheat which would bring the farmers an average of about \$1 per bushel, reached Winnipeg in two days. The significance of \$300,000 worth of wheat being passed by the inspectors in two days at the close of an admittedly unfavorable season should not be allowed to sink out of sight at a time when returns from agricultural activity in the west are being anxiously awaited. These figures do not take account of the lower grades, of which there were 121 cars. More than one-third of these contained milling wheat, which would remunerate the farmer at the rate of 93c per bushel on the basis of to-day's closing figures. The balance consisted of low grade stuff which would vary greatly in quality and would show great 'spreads' in prices.

"The approximate value of the two days' receipts of wheat, however, would be more than \$400,000 calculating the capacity of a car at 1,000 bushels and eliminating the cost of freight and handling. As many of the modern cars contain more than 1,000 bushels and as the freight rate to Fort William is less than 15c per cwt. on most of the wheat which is now coming forward, the estimate of \$400,000 is low. The circulation of \$300,000 per day among the farmers will not continue for the whole year, of course, but that figure is likely to be exceeded

before the present rush of wheat to the market abates. The conversion of the crop into money may be said to be proceeding in a most satisfactory way and there is no doubt that millions of dollars will have gone into the pockets of the farmers by the time navigation on the lakes closes. Even then only a small proportion of the wheat will have come long enough in the limelight to prove its high standing amongst the agricultural sections of the continent. The heavy strain placed upon it was not too great; it has shown that the faith placed in it has been warranted, and it is this year producing undoubted evidence that in agricultural possibilities and resources it stands among the first of food producers. A late spring delayed seeding from the usual early April period until late in May, and in many cases well on into June. And with what result? It is a little early to tell the result, but that there will be a three-quarter crop is almost absolutely certain. The yield of wheat in 1906 was 95,000,000 bushels; 1907 it will be between 70,000,000 and 80,000,000.

"On the whole the prospect is a most cheerful one, the likelihood being that the satisfactory returns for the past few days will be greatly exceeded in the coming six or seven weeks. The fact that wheat of any kind is bound to bring a remunerative price this season is the comforting feature of the situation and there is no occasion for concern over the possibility of the general quality of the grain being below that of previous years. The high standard of the wheat raised in the west in 1906-1907 was undoubtedly a great advertisement for the country and it would have been well if that excellent record could have been continued, but it is not reasonable to expect that 90 per cent. of the wheat will be of contract grade every year as it was in the years mentioned. If 75 per cent. or even 50 per cent. of this season's yield be up to the contract standard there will be from for congratulation. The west will reap a large return on its investment of money, time and labor this year as it did in any preceding season, and by so doing it will have done its whole duty to those who have placed faith in its fertility and resourcefulness. The breathing spell if it comes will enable the transportation companies and other elements in the trade of the country to catch up with some of their obligations and the improvements effected by that means will more than offset any inconvenience which will result from a relatively smaller production. The general commercial outlook is bright enough and only depressing factors are due to the position of a few communities widely separated in which there is a small return from the crop.

"It is true the season has not been so favorable as other seasons but this condition is widespread. The corn crop in the states of the union, where it is the premier crop of the farmers is subject to frost. Frost has undoubtedly materially reduced the total yield in places this year, but after every allowance has been made for this and other causes the fact remains that the total grain in Alberta will be the largest in history while in the other provinces the yield will not fall far short of other years.

"The following extract from the Edmonton Bulletin fairly describes the situation in Northern Alberta and Saskatchewan: "Cutting is practically completed, stacking is in progress in some places, threshing will commence at once. A few late fields which are everywhere the glow of autumn mingles with the glow of harvest. A great number of the oat fields show the typical yellow of well ripened grain. The majority, however, are too pale a yellow to indicate full development and perfect ripening. Some late oats will be fed in the straw which is held by good cattle feeders to be the best way to feed oats. In no year in the history of the spring wheat industry has there been a better growth and while the amount of sunshine per day is less than in an ordinary harvest the grain has matured well. The reports from far and near show that the aggregate yield for the whole grain-growing country is likely to be large, and there are those who assert that the quantity will be equal to about 75 per cent. of that secured last season. The quality will be the important consideration especially in view of the steadily rising markets. Each wheat in Winnipeg

Mrs. Schofield's Dream

By J. F. Cowan

(Copyright by Joseph B. Bowles.)

"I never expect to fill Katy's place," sighed Mrs. Schofield, over the magazine she was cutting. "Here it is the fifteenth and I haven't had a chance before to glance at the monthly."

"There's nothing lost, I assure you," replied her husband from the depths of his Review. "The New Woman doesn't spoil in half a moon, does she?"

"I'm more anxious to know something about the 'new' servant. I hope she won't marry and leave just as soon as she becomes invaluable. I was boasting so of Katy only last week."

"Oh, no; she'll not be the marrying kind, I can assure you."

"Indeed!"

"For my word, I believe the most bird's-nest-like affairs in the world are household matters. Same slavish, slow methods of work. I'd get you anything in the world if you'd only turn over a new leaf and show some interest in labor-saving appliances. I don't blame a domestic for marrying or escaping the serfdom of the kitchen in any way possible. It's little better than a treadmill. If I had to get along in the office as you do in the house, my help would desert me, too. How long would my stenographer submit to do all my work with a goose-quill pen?"

"There you go off on your usual tangent again. Reuben," she sighed. "How often have I told you that most of the household machinery advertised is so disappointing?"

Mrs. Schofield shook her head incredulously. She was used to her husband's vagaries, as she considered them. Hadn't she tried a patent washing machine, and didn't it wear out her clothes? Hadn't an agent induced her to put in a self-turning meat broiler, and hadn't it burned up her husband's breakfast and nearly set the house on fire? Hadn't she been swindled again and again by oily-tongued agents with button-hole machines, rug machines, stocking-darners, carpet-cleaners, bread-cutters, porch-scrubbers, silver-burnishers—everything which a gullible creature could be blarneyed into buying—except a dish-washer? She drew the line at destruction of her precious china. Not one piece of it should ever be sacrificed to this Moloch of modern invention.

So intent did she become in her reflections upon these experiences that she lost consciousness of her skeptical husband's presence, and, indeed, of everything except the hired girl question which had been uppermost in her mind for a fortnight.

Suddenly the bell rang. She arose and went to the front hall door. No one was there. Then muttering impatiently over the steps her mistake had cost her, she made her way to the kitchen door.

"Who's there?"

"Good evening, Mrs. Schofield. Don't you think, ma'am, that an electric bell outfit with an annunciator would soon pay for itself in the steps it saved?"

The voice was pleasantly modulated, yet it spoke with a briskness and assurance which indicated an aggressive owner.

"Oh, dear, another canvasser! she felt sure, instead of an applicant for Katy's vacant place."

"I've heard the batteries freeze and leak and are so much trouble," she politely answered the caller, as she seated her, dreading another combat with an agent.

"If neglected," admitted the other, "but the real trouble is infinitesimal if made a part of a well-regulated system."

"But servants are so apt to be neglectful, and one can't think of everything one's self."

"You speak of the old servant. She was a creature of muscle alone, and untrained for thinking. But now it is different."

"Then," went on the caller, "the electric doors are the thing between dining room and kitchen. They open automatically when you step on the mat, and avoid all the rattle and bang of opening with the elbow when a tray of dishes is in the hand, or kicking with the foot."

"How persistent she is!" thought Mrs. Schofield. "She really means to sit out the house, I guess."

"And the dumb waiters are run in the same way now," went on the talker, as if unconscious of causing any annoyance. "Really the thing now is the disappearing refrigerator. Modeled after the vanishing gun carriage, I suppose. No reason that the appliances of war should surpass those of peace and domestic happiness. It saves both space and labor. You press the button and electricity does the rest. Intelligence supplants brute force."

She paused an instant for breath, and Mrs. Schofield shook her head negatively, intimating that all this dilution upon the subject was of no use. She was about to urge an engagement and seek to free herself of her loquacious caller, when again the stream of her volubility began:

"Then the electric irons. Did you ever happen to see the computation of how many tons of unnecessary lifting one did in a lifetime, transferring the old-fashioned laundry from the table to the range and back again? It is astounding what handicaps female

labor has submitted to. But now brains are enjoying your long-talked-of triumph over brawn. You have the electric lights and a day current, so the electric irons are a settled fact, I suppose, and for that matter the electric coffee heater and chafing dish."

"Really, I must—" feebly attempted Mrs. Schofield, wondering if the woman would be satisfied with less than a sale of the entire electric establishment. She began to think she would need summon Mr. Schofield, but disliked to, since he prided himself on his brusque dismissal of agents, and laughed at her want of self-assertion.

"Yes," resumed the genteelly modulated tones, "and the laundry is such an important part of the house. But with an inexpensive gas engine to run washer, wringer and mangle, or an electric motor if you prefer, superheated steam for drying and a dumb waiter service, the dreaded 'wash-day' of our foremothers becomes a playground for the intellect. Both mistress and servant are saved from barbarous sacrifices by inventive genius, and raised somewhere near the level of those who work in offices, stores, etc."

"Barbarous sacrifices! The level of those who work in offices!" echoed Mrs. Schofield, almost unconsciously. She was almost startled by the similarity of these ideas with those Mr. Schofield had been advancing.

"To be sure," broke in the glib-tongued agent. "That's just what it was. Domestic ladies were sacrificed—allowed themselves to be—by a score of forms of drudgery made necessary only by their conservatism in regard to labor-saving inventions. It

was cracking nuts with one's teeth to save the cost of nut-crackers. While the husbands and brothers and their fortunate assistants were relieved of all drudgery by labor-saving inventions, the wife and mother and sister struggled on in the old crude, barbarous ways, sacrificing complexion, back, nerves, health, everything. No wonder it was so much harder to keep domestic help than office help, when a woman had to get down on her knees and rub the skin off her knuckles scrubbing porches, while men sat on cushioned spring seats and simply thought, and obedient machines did the rest."

"Pardon me, I will call—"

"A moment, pray—but now you can use the same gas and electric motor which propels the laundry machinery, dish-washer, etc., to run the patent scrubber and sweeper, while all woman needs do is give it a directing thought."

"I must call Mr. Schofield. I can't quite understand. You mention such a bewildering variety of appliances."

"To be sure; modern science has come to the aid of the housekeeper in such a beneficent way. And we are familiar with all of them, you know, from the egg-beater, mincer and hasher, to the automatic wall-cleaner and bed-maker."

"Do you really sell all these? How can one mind master so much machinery?"

"Sell? I sell nothing, madam. I fear I do not understand you. But why should not a woman's mind be mistress of machinery, as well as a man's, master?"

"Pray explain, then, the object of your call."

"Is it possible I have been talking in the dark? And you mistake me for an agent? Madam, I read your advertisement for domestic help. I am, I may say, the 'new hired girl,' the first graduate of the school of domestic science."

Mrs. Schofield gave such a start that her elbow came sharply in contact with her chair arm. She heard something like a snicker. She looked quickly up. There sat Mr. Schofield regarding her with intense amusement. She understood it all like a flash. She had been asleep. It was all a dream. Would it ever become true?

"How Persistent She Is," Thought Mrs. Schofield.

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ADVICE TO VICTIMS

TELLS READERS HOW TO CURE RHEUMATISM AT HOME.

Directions to Mix a Simple Preparation and the Dose to Take—Overcomes Kidney and Bladder Trouble Promptly.

There is so much Rheumatism everywhere that the following advice by an eminent authority, who writes for readers of a large Eastern daily paper, will be highly appreciated by those who suffer:

Get from any good pharmacy one-half ounce Fluid Extract Dandelion, one ounce Compound Kargon, three ounces of Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla. Shake these well in a bottle and take in teaspoonful doses after each meal and at bedtime; also drink plenty of good water.

It is claimed that there are few victims of this dread and torturous disease who will fail to find ready relief in this simple home-made mixture, and in most cases a permanent cure is the result.

This simple recipe is said to strengthen and cleanse the eliminative tissues of the Kidneys so that they can filter and strain from the blood and system the poisons, acids and waste matter, which cause not only Rheumatism, but numerous other diseases. Every man or woman here who feels that their kidneys are not healthy and active, or who suffers from any urinary trouble whatever, should not hesitate to make up this mixture, as it is certain to do much good, and may save you from much misery and suffering after while.

A Wonderful Thing.

Mr. Brown had just had a telephone connection between his office and house and was very much pleased with it, says the Home Magazine.

"I tell you, Smith," he was saying, "this telephone business is a wonderful thing. I want you to dine with me this evening, and I will notify Mrs. Brown to expect you."

Brown (speaking through the telephone)—My friend Smith will dine with us this evening.

"Now listen and hear how plain her reply comes back."

Mrs. Brown's reply came back with startling distinctness:

"Ask your friend Smith if he thinks we keep a hotel."

Not Discharged.

An old Antebellum negro in a small southern town was arrested and brought before the village magistrate for drunkenness. He asked for a lawyer who had helped him out of scrapes before, and the magistrate sent for the attorney.

The young man came into the little office, where the usual crowd of spectators had gathered, and asked the old negro: "Well, William, what are you charged with this time?"

Sadly the ancient darky replied: "Boss, I's charged wid whisky!"—Harper's Weekly.

Had Tried It.

"You ought to wear glasses. They'll save your eyes," said his friend.

"Nuttin' in it," contemptuously answered Bill de Brulser. "I t'ought dey would meself wunst, an' I put on a pair when I heard a big chap wuz layin' fur me. It's agin de law, ye know, to hit a man wid glasses on 'im. Well, sir, de big chap happened along. He reached over, lifted dem glasses off me face, an' den he bunged me eyes up, good an' proper."

Turned Down.

Gobso Golde spoke anxiously. "I understand," he said, "that my name was brought up last evening at the Knickerbocker club."

"Yes, that is true," said L'Oignon. "And would you mind telling me—what action was taken in the matter?"

"Not at all. The secretary was instructed to purchase six quarts of blackballs for the use of the members."

TAKE THEM OUT Or Feed Them Food They Can Study On.

When a student begins to break down from lack of the right kind of food, there are only two things to do; either take him out of school or feed him properly on food that will rebuild the brain and nerve cells. That food is Grape-Nuts.

A boy writes from Jamestown, N. Y., saying: "A short time ago I got into a bad condition from overstudy, but Mother having heard about Grape-Nuts food began to feed me on it. It satisfied my hunger better than any other food, and the results were marvelous. I got fleshy like a good fellow. My usual morning headaches disappeared, and I found I could study for a long period without feeling the effects of it."

"My face was pale and thin, but is now round and has considerable color. After I had been using Grape-Nuts for about two months I felt like a new boy altogether. I have gained greatly in strength as well as flesh, and it is a pleasure to study now that I am not bothered with my head. I passed all of my examinations with a reasonably good percentage, extra good in some of them, and it is Grape-Nuts that has saved me from a year's delay in entering college."

"Father and mother have both been improved by the use of Grape-Nuts. Mother was troubled with sleepless nights and got very thin, and looked care worn. She has gained her normal strength and looks, and sleeps well nights." "There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville" in page.

BACK GAVE OUT.

A Typical Case of Kidney Trouble and a Typical Cure.

Mrs. Chloe Page of 510 S. Pitt Street, Alexandria, Va., says: "My back hurt me terribly. I had sharp, shooting pains, changing to a dull, dragging ache. I could not stand for any length of time and my back hurt me when I sat down. My feet and ankles were badly swollen every evening, and my stomach was out of order. Doan's Kidney-Pills cured me of these troubles in 1902; and for five years I have had no return."

All dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

THE NUMBER OF ANIMALS.

Recent Attempts to Tabulate the Beasts That Perish.

Every now and then some naturalist endeavors to make an approximate numerical count of known animal species. This kind of attempt is surely not without interest, but it must be acknowledged that its results are very uncertain. We are far from knowing all species, and there is yet a delightful prospect ahead for those who love systematic zoology and for zoologists who bestow mutual honors by giving each other's names to some animal hitherto unknown.

As Nurmank remarked to a recent meeting of naturalists at the museum, to which he presented his "Catalogue Mammallum," the species of rodents known in 1880 were only 970 in number; now they are 1,900. The number has thus, at least, doubled in 27 years. The number of living species of this creature now known is about 1,500, divided among 160 genera. This family is the most numerous of the class of mammals.—Wissen fur Alle.

BABY IN TERRIBLE STATE.

Awful Humor Eating Away Face—Body a Mass of Sores—Cure in Two Weeks.

"My little daughter broke out all over her body with a humor, and we used everything recommended, but without results. I called in three doctors, but she continued to grow worse. Her body was a mass of sores, and her little face was being eaten away. Her ears looked as if they would drop off. Neighbors advised me to get Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and before I had used half of the cake of Soap and box of Ointment the sores had all healed, and my little one's face and body were as clear as a new-born babe's. I would not be without it again if it cost five dollars, instead of seventy-five cents. Mrs. George J. Steese, 701 Coburn St., Akron, O., Aug. 30, 1905."

Everything Bad.

A prominent planter recently had occasion to visit some of his holdings in southern Arkansas. The land was situated several miles from a railroad, and it was necessary to finish the journey in a buggy. So he took a friend with him and started out.

After traversing several miles of sparsely settled country, they came upon a farmer plowing corn on the side of a hill. The planter, wishing to appear civil to his neighbors, stopped his horse and yelled at the man, who came to the fence, mopping his face with a red bandana.

"Good morning."

"Mornin', mister!"

"You live here, I suppose?"

"Yep."

"How's crops?"

"Fair to middlin'."

"That's a bad hill you're plowing."

"I know it. Bad boss, pullin' th' plow, bad plow, bad everything."

"Why, you talk like you were the poorest man in Arkansas," laughed the planter.

"I ain't, though," was the response, as the young fellow smiled good-naturedly. "Another feller owns half o' this crop."

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHERRY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, price 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Double Protection.

"I wish," a lady recently said to her husband with what Punch discreetly terms "considerable emphasis," "I wish you wouldn't always sit on the piano-stool when we have company. Everybody knows you can't play a note."

"Neither can anybody else when I'm sitting there," returned the sage—Youth's Companion.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*

In Use For Over 30 Years. The Kind You Have Always Bought.

A bachelor friend of mine says it isn't safe to ask a girl to marry you unless you are sure she won't. Even then a fellow is taking a long chance.

Her Recipe.

A lady famed for her skill in cooking was entertaining a number of her friends at tea. Everything on the table was much admired, but the excellence of the sponge cake was especially the subject of remark.

"Oh!" exclaimed one of the guests, "it is so beautifully soft and light! Do tell me where you got the recipe."

"I am very glad," replied the hostess, "that you find it so soft and light. I made it out of my own head."—Illustrated Bits.

Terrible Fate.

There is something which will appeal to every American in the horror of a fate invoked upon Henry James, Sr., by his son, the novelist, and recorded in the letters of E. L. Godkin.

The young man had been worsted in argument, and exclaimed: "Then may your mashed potatoes always have lumps in them!"—Youth's Companion.

FITS, St. Vitus Dance and all Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for Free \$2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The man who thinks he is weighty because he is wordy usually is short weight when it comes to works.

GIRLHOOD TO WOMANHOOD

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound



ELLEN M. OLSON

CLARA E. DARMSTADTER.

The responsibility for a daughter's future largely rests with the mother. The right influence and the information which is of vital interest to the daughter imparted at the proper time has not only saved the life but insured the success of many a beautiful girl.

When a girl's thoughts become sluggish, with headache, dizziness or a disposition to sleep, pains in back or lower limbs, eyes dim, desire for solitude; when she is a mystery to herself and friends, her mother should come to her aid, and remember that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, will at this time prepare the system for the coming change, and start this trying period in a young girl's life without pain or irregularities. It has been thus depended upon for two generations.

Hundreds of letters from young girls and their mothers, expressing gratitude for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for them, are constantly being received.

Miss Ellen M. Olson, of 417 N. East St., Kewanee, Ill. writes:—

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:— "I have had the best doctors in our town for my sickness and they all thought that an operation was necessary. I had headache,

sideache, and my feet were so sore I could hardly stand. I took two bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound when my periods were established and now I am perfectly well. Mama says she won't be without your medicine in the house. I have told one girl what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me and she is taking it now."

Miss Clara E. Darmstadter, of 453 Breckenridge St., Buffalo, N.Y., writes:—

"For about a year, except during the past few months, I suffered with severe pains every month, with backaches and headaches. I had the blues so bad that I was in despair. It is a pleasure to tell you that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured me. The change in my appearance is wonderful and I desire that this good may come to every sufferer. Any one desiring to know further details may write to me and I shall be glad to give them."

If you know of any young girl who is sick and needs motherly advice, ask her to address Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., and tell her every detail of her symptoms, and to keep nothing back. She will receive advice absolutely free, from a source that has no rival in the experience of woman's ills, and it will, if followed, put her on the right road to a strong, healthy and happy womanhood.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made from native roots and herbs cures where others fail.

No other remedy has such a record of actual cures of female ills. Thousands of women residing in every part of the United States bear willing testimony to the wonderful virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it has done for them. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; a Woman's Remedy for Woman's ills.

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3.00 & \$3.50 SHOES

BEST IN THE WORLD

THE FAMILY, AT ALL PRICES.

\$25,000 Reward

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, comfort 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 you take you into my large factories 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.

My \$4.00 and \$5.00 Edge Shoes cannot be equalled at any price. No substitutes. The genuine have 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 everywhere by mail. Catalog free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

W. N. U., DETROIT, NO. 44, 1907.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM

Thompson's Eye Water

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

PARDRIDGE & BLACKWELL

PARDRIDGE & BLACKWELL

Men's Overcoats at \$15.00

If the caliber of this Clothing business is to be judged by any one line, let it be our showing of Men's and Young Men's Overcoats at \$15.00. That's a popular price and we determined this season to offer an assortment of styles and a high standard of quality never before submitted for the money. We had first pick from the best manufacturers' lines and by placing immense orders were enabled to buy at a considerable discount from regular cost. Our account is prized by those who have clothing to sell and manufacturers can afford to take less per garment from us than when dealing with retailers who can only use small quantities. This advantage will be understood when you see our \$15.00 Overcoats. They are fine, tailored right up to the top notch of style and durability.

\$15

Black and Blue Kerseys and Oxford grey Meltons in 46, 48 and 50 inch lengths.
The new grey Herringbone weaves.
Fancy Mixtures, Novelty Stripes and Checks.
Form fitting Overcoats, black and Cambridge grey. The new single breasted button-through model with deep vent in back and side plaits headed with buttons, giving it the appearance of a skirt coat. These have velvet collars and the cuffs are corded with velvet.

All our \$15 Overcoats are lined with serge or Venetian and they have guaranteed satin in the sleeves. Medium weight or heavy weight in black, plain shades and fancy colors—all the newest styles, fads and novelties—in a complete range of sizes. Come here for Overcoat satisfaction at \$15.00. You will get several dollars' more value than elsewhere for the money.

Partridge & Blackwell,

Farmer St., from Gratiot to Monroe Ave.

"THE HEART OF DETROIT."

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

Penney's LIVERY!

When in need of a Rig ring up
City Phone No. 9.

DRAYING OF ALL KINDS

Promptly done.
A share of your trade solicited.

CZAR PENNEY

THE ONLY

Through Sleeping Car to Philadelphia

from Michigan is operated
on Train 8, via

The Grand Trunk-Lehigh Valley Double Track Route.

For time tables and other particulars call on
any Grand Trunk Agent or write to GEO. W.
VAUX, A. G. P. & T. A., 135 Adams St., Chicago

Robinson's Livery

Sutton Street

Good Rigs at the best
prices possible.

All kinds of Draying
done promptly

GOOD STABLING.

Harry C. Robinson

Commissioner's Notice.

IN the matter of the estate of John B. Tilgson, deceased. We, the undersigned, having been appointed by the Probate court for the county of Wayne, State of Michigan, commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased, do hereby give notice that we will meet at the store of Schrader Brothers, in the village of Plymouth, in said county, on Saturday, the 23rd day of November, A. D. 1917, and on Thursday, the 27th day of March, 1918, at ten o'clock A. M. of each of said days, for the purpose of examining and allowing said claims, and that six months from the 27th day of September, 1917, were allowed by said court for creditors to present their claims to us for examination and allowance.
Dated September 27th, 1917

JOHN NASH,
FRED D. SCHRADER,
Commissioners.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Wayne, ss.
At a session of the Probate court for said county of Wayne, held in the Probate office, in the city of Detroit, on the twenty-sixth day of October, in the year one thousand nine hundred and seven. Present, Edgar O. Durfee, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of William McNulty, deceased.
William H. Hoyt, executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, having rendered to this court his final administration account.
It is ordered, that the twenty-sixth day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said court room, be appointed for examining and allowing said account.
And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published three successive weeks previous to said time of hearing, in the Plymouth Mail, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county of Wayne.
EDGAR O. DURFEE,
Judge of Probate.
ALBERT W. FLINT, Deputy Register.

Commissioner's Notice.

IN the matter of the estate of Jennie E. Penny, deceased. We, the undersigned, having been appointed by the Probate court for the county of Wayne, State of Michigan, commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased, do hereby give notice that we will meet at the store of Schrader Brothers, in the village of Plymouth, in said county, on Monday, the 26th day of December, A. D. 1917, and on Monday, the sixteenth day of March, A. D. 1918, at ten o'clock A. M. of each of said days, for the purpose of examining and allowing said claims, and that six months from the sixteenth day of September, A. D. 1917, were allowed by said court for creditors to present their claims to us for examination and allowance.
Dated September 16th, 1917.

FRED D. SCHRADER,
RAYMOND BROWN,
Commissioners.

POLEY'S HONEY-TAR

COAL LUMBER TILE

We have at present a quantity of nice

Spruce Flooring and Ceiling,

which we are selling for \$29.00, regular price \$33.00. A nice 4 inch No. 2 Pine Ceiling at \$34.00, regular price \$38.00. Also good Hemlock Ceiling at \$26.00. A No. 1 1x4 Spruce, the best lumber sold for Corn-Cribs and Stock-racks.

RED CEDAR SHINGLE,

Bought directly from the mills in Washington, saving all middle men's profit. Our extra Star-a-Star are our own make. There are no better in Michigan. We have a good grade for \$1.90.
We also handle the

WANAGAS ASPHALT ROOFING

which we truly believe, from fifteen years' experience, to be the best prepared roofing on the market. The price is far below the best Red Cedar Shingle and will last longer than the best wood shingle made. It can be put on by any one and in one-half the time it would take to lay shingle. WE WARRANT IT. We stand back of it. COME and let us demonstrate before your own eyes what Wanagas Roofing is composed of.

M. M. & L. CO.



FOR SALE BY

Conner Hardware Co., Ltd.

FALL AND WINTER

Suitings & Overcoatings

New line just received and goods will be made to order in the latest fashion and at

The Lowest Living Prices

Why buy ready-made goods when you can have them made to fit at about the same price? Come in and see.

Gents' Furnishing Goods
of all Kinds.

F. FREYDL, Tailor

Rent Receipt Books

Mrs. Schofield's Dream

By J. F. Cowan

(Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

"I never expect to fill Katy's place," sighed Mrs. Schofield, over the magazine she was cutting. "Here it is the fifteenth and I haven't had a chance before to glance at the monthly."

"There's nothing lost, I assure you," replied her husband from the depths of his Review. "The New Woman doesn't spoil in half a moon, does she?"

"I'm more anxious to know something about the new servant. I hope she won't marry and leave just as soon as she becomes invaluable. I was boasting so of Katy only last week."

"Oh, no; she'll not be the marrying kind, I can assure you."

"Indeed!"

"Pon my word, I believe the most bird's-nest-like affairs in the world are household matters. Same slavish, slow methods of work. I'd get you anything in the world if you'd only turn over a new leaf and show some interest in labor-saving appliances. I don't blame a domestic for marrying or escaping the serfdom of the kitchen in any way possible. It's little better than a treadmill. If I had to get along in the office as you do in the house, my help would desert me, too. How long would my stenographer submit to do all my work with a goose-quill pen?"

"There you go off on your usual tangent again, Reuben," she sighed. "How often have I told you that most of the household machinery advertised is so disappointing?"

Mrs. Schofield shook her head incredulously. She was used to her husband's vagaries, as she considered them. Hadn't she tried a patent washing machine, and didn't it wear out her clothes? Hadn't an agent induced her to put in a self-turning meat broiler, and hadn't it burned up her husband's breakfast and nearly set the house on fire? Hadn't she been swindled again and again by oily-tongued agents with button-hole machines, rug machines, stocking-darners, carpet-cleaners, bread-cutters, porch-scrubbers, silver-burnishers—everything which a gullible creature could be lured into buying—except a dish-washer? She drew the line at destruction of her precious china. Not one piece of it should ever be sacrificed to this Moloch of modern invention.

So intent did she become in her reflections upon these experiences that she lost consciousness of her skeptical husband's presence, and, indeed, of everything except the hired girl question which had been uppermost in her mind for a fortnight.

Suddenly the bell rang. She arose and went to the front hall door. No one was there. Then muttering impatiently over the steps her mistake had cost her, she made her way to the kitchen door.

"Who's there?"

"Good evening, Mrs. Schofield. Don't you think, madam, that an electric bell outfit with an annunciator would soon pay for itself in the steps it saved?"

The voice was pleasantly modulated, yet it spoke with a briskness and assurance which indicated an aggressive owner.

"Oh, dear, another canvasser! she felt sure. Instead of an applicant for Katy's vacant place.

"I've heard the batteries freeze and leak and are so much trouble," she politely answered the caller, as she seated her, dreading another combat with an agent.

"If neglected," admitted the other, "but the real trouble is infinitesimal if made a part of a well-regulated system."

"But servants are so apt to be neglectful, and one can't think of everything one's self."

"You speak of the old servant. She was a creature of muscle alone, and untrained for thinking. But now it is different."

"Yes," sighed Mrs. Schofield, ignoring the latter part of the remark.

"Then," went on the caller, "the electric doors are the thing between dining room and kitchen. They open automatically when you step on the mat, and avoid all the rattle and bang of opening with the elbow when a tray of dishes is in the hand, or kicking with the foot."

"How persistent she is?" thought Mrs. Schofield. "She really means to fit out the house, I guess."

"And the dumb waiters are run in the same way now," went on the talker, as if unconscious of causing any annoyance. "Really the thing now is the disappearing refrigerator. Modeled after the vanishing gun carriage, I suppose. No reason that the appliances of war should surpass those of peace and domestic happiness. It saves both space and labor. You press the button and electricity does the rest. Intelligence supplants brute force."

She paused an instant for breath, and Mrs. Schofield shook her head negatively, intimating that all this dilution upon the subject was of no use. She was about to urge an engagement and seek to free herself of her loquacious caller, when again the stream of her volubility began:

"Then the electric irons. Did you ever happen to see the computation of how many tons of unnecessary lifting one did in a lifetime, transferring the old-fashioned laundry iron from the table to the range and back again? It is astonishing what handicaps female labor has submitted to. But now brains are enjoying your long-talked-



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of triumph over brawn. You had the electric lights and a day current, so the electric irons are a settled fact, I suppose, and for that matter the electric coffee heater and chafing dish."

"Really, I must—" feebly attempted Mrs. Schofield, wondering if the woman would be satisfied with less than a sale of the entire electric establishment. She began to think she would need summon Mr. Schofield, but disliked to, since he prided himself on his brusque dismissal of agents, and laughed at her want of self-assertion.

"Yes," resumed the gaily modulated tones, "and the laundry is such an important part of the house. But with an inexpensive gas engine to run washer, wringer and mangle, or an electric motor if you prefer, super-heated steam for drying and a dumb water service, the dreaded 'wash-day' of our foremothers becomes a playground for the intellect. Both mistress and servant are saved from barbarous sacrifices by inventive genius, and raised somewhere near the level of those who work in offices, stores, etc."

"Barbarous sacrifices! The level of those who work in offices!" echoed Mrs. Schofield, almost unconsciously. She was almost startled by the similarity of these ideas with those Mr. Schofield had been advancing.

"To be sure," broke in the glib-tongued agent. "That's just what it was. Domestic ladies were sacrificed—allowed themselves to be—by a score of forms of drudgery made necessary only by their conservatism in regard to labor-saving inventions. It was cracking nuts with one's teeth to save the cost of nut-crackers. While the husbands and brothers and their fortunate assistants were relieved of all drudgery by labor-saving inventions, the wife and mother and sister struggled on in the old crude, barbarous ways, sacrificing complexion, back, nerves, health, everything. No wonder it was so much harder to keep domestic help than office help, when a woman had to get down on her knees and rub the skin off her knuckles scrubbing porches, while men sat on cushioned spring seats and simply thought, and obedient machines did the rest."

"Pardon me, I will call—"

"A moment, pray—but now you can use the same gas and electric motor which propels the laundry machinery, dish-washer, etc., to run the patent scrubber and sweeper, while all woman needs do is give it a directing thought."

"I must call Mr. Schofield. I can't quite understand. You mention such a bewildering variety of appliances."

"To be sure; modern science has come to the aid of the housekeeper in such a beneficent way. And we are familiar with all of them, you know, from the egg-beater, mixer and heat-

er, to the automatic wall-cleaner and bed-maker."

"Do you really sell all these? How can one mind master so much machinery?"

"Sell? I sell nothing, madam. I fear I do not understand you. But why should not a woman's mind be mistress of machinery, as well as a man's, master?"

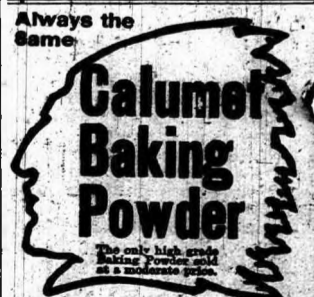
"Pray explain, then, the object of your call."

"Is it possible I have been talking in the dark? And you mistake me for an agent? Madam, I read your advertisement for domestic help. I am, I may say, the new hired girl; the first graduate of the school of domestic service."

Mrs. Schofield gave such a start that her elbow came sharply in contact with her chair arm. She heard something like a snicker. She looked quickly up. There sat Mr. Schofield regarding her with intense amusement. She understood it all like a flash. She had been asleep. It was all a dream. Would it ever become true?

Necessary Qualities of Humanity.

If to be true in heart and just in act are the first qualities necessary for the elevation of humanity, it without them all else is worthless, intellectual culture cannot give what intellectual culture does not require or imply. You cultivate the plant which has already life; you will waste your labor in cultivating a stone. The moral life is the counterpart of the natural—like mysterious in its origin, and alike visible only in its effects.—J. A. Freude.



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