

THE PLYMOUTH MAIL.

VOLUME XXIII., No. 41

PLYMOUTH, MICH., FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1911

WHOLE No. 1239

Local Correspondence

NEWBURG.

There were no services Sunday on account of the much-needed rain, which every one was glad to see.

Mrs. Flora Coy of Loveland, Col., is visiting her sister, Mrs. James LeVan.

Mrs. Ed. Bassett, who has been quite ill for the past week, is somewhat improved at this writing.

Mrs. Thos. Davey, Jr., and children of Detroit are staying at her father's, Ed. Bassett's.

Mrs. Allen Geer who was sent as delegate to the W. R. C. convention at Ypsilanti, also visited her sister, Mrs. Edgar Cochran at Jackson.

Miss Esther Pickett of Ypsilanti spent Friday and Saturday with her grandmother, Mrs. Caroline Pickett.

Miss Anna Wegener and Egbert Padack spent Sunday in Detroit.

About twenty young people surprised their Sunday-school teacher, Mrs. Clark Mackender, last Saturday evening, it being the occasion of her birthday as well as her son Vern's. Ice cream and cake was served and all report a fine time.

Every cherry tree hangs loaded, making a pretty sight. Those that are fortunate to have any are busy taking care of them.

Wedding bells are ringing this week not many miles from Newburg. Report later.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Brown and daughter Leatha spent Friday evening at C. E. Ryder's.

Members of Sunlight Arbor are requested to be present at the next meeting, July 6th, as important business will be transacted.

James Walker of Superior rode his wheel down to his grandfather's, James King, Saturday last, remaining until Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Walker also visited at James King's Sunday.

Those who attended the encampment at Ypsi last week from here voted it the best ever. Ypsi surely did everything possible to make it pleasant for the strangers within her gates.

C. E. Ryder has purchased a new Deering binder.

Mrs. Reuben Barnes visited her daughter, Mrs. Charles Ross of Salem and attended a missionary meeting on Thursday of last week, returning home next day.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Langs motored out from Detroit Saturday last, remaining until Monday morning.

A very pretty June wedding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Wight on Tuesday, June 27th, when their eldest daughter, Jennie Mae, was united in marriage to Dr. Ralph E. Stocker of Northern Michigan. The beautiful ring service was performed by Rev. H. C. Whitney of Detroit. Mr. Walter Ferguson of Romeo acted as best man, while Miss Myrtle Wight attended the bride. The wedding march was played by Miss Eldise Harper of Detroit. The bride and groom stood under an arch of ground pine from the far North and pink roses were in profusion. Many beautiful and useful presents were received by the young couple who will be at home to their many friends at Brimley, Mich., after July 10.

There is one medicine that every family should be provided with and especially during the summer months; viz. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It is almost certain to be needed. It costs but a quarter. Can you afford to be without it? For sale by all dealers.

STARK.

Anyone that is agent for cold cream will find good sale for it at Stark, as five of our young men went to Island Lake Sunday and while there went in bathing and a good sun burn was the result.

Mr. and Mrs. Croft of Newburg spent Sunday at John Rattenbury's.

Little Harry Krumm is able to ride out again.

Mr. Gould is treating his house to a coat of paint.

Visitors at C. E. Maynard's Sunday were Mr. and Mrs. Frank Seiting, Mildred Johnson and Marguerite Millbank.

The Millbank boys and Alvie and Harris Barrett spent Sunday at the lake.

Mrs. Emigh of Detroit is spending a few days with her father, Mr. Hubert.

Teams are drawing the clay from the banks of the canal running through Hoisington Bros. farm onto the sandy roads.

It is worse than useless to take any medicines internally for rheumatism or chronic rheumatism. All that is needed is a free application of Chamberlain's Liniment. For sale by all dealers.

LIVONIA CENTER.

Mr. and Mrs. Charley Colby visited at the Stringer home Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Flint of Detroit visited Center friends the first of the week.

Amiel Larden and family of Salem visited at Richard Fisher's last Sunday.

Dan. Peck and wife of Detroit called on the former's cousin, Frank Peck, Sunday evening.

John Stringer and wife are Salemites this week, guests of Mrs. Nocker.

Miss Edna Helm visited Loretta Wolfrom Sunday.

Our highway commissioner is doing a fine piece of work drawing clay north and south of the Center. It is certainly needed in those places where the sand is so deep.

A heavy shower, with no rain or wind struck the Stringer home last Friday. It was a postcard shower, just to remind Mrs. John Stringer that she had a birthday, and that most everybody knew of it was proven by the appearance of some 200 cards. To say that she was just a little bit surprised would be putting it very mildly, and she wishes to thank her many friends for their kind remembrance of her in her old age.

Don't forget the ice cream lawn social at Hugh Peters' residence, one-half mile east and half mile north of the Center Saturday evening, July 1st. Everybody come.

A Peculiar Wrench

Of the foot or ankle may produce a very serious sprain. A sprain is more painful than a break. In all sprains, cuts, burns, bruises and scalds RENE'S PAIN-KILLING MAGIC OIL is the best thing to use. Relieves the pain, reduces swelling, is a perfect anti-septic and heals rapidly. Effective also when taken for Cholera Morbus, Cramps and dysentery. Price 25 cts. Sold by Pinckney Pharmacy and Beyer Pharmacy.

ELM.

Aug. Krumm, Perry Losey and Fred Melroy made a fishing trip to Pine Lake Thursday.

Geo. Shaw is covering his barn with a new hip roof.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Witt called on Mr. and Mrs. Henry Klatt in Nankin Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Cort visited relatives in Detroit Sunday. Aug. Harter was in Plymouth on business Friday.

Owing to the threatening weather services in the various churches were small in attendance Sunday.

Frog Alleys were again defeated by a score of 14 to 3 by Elm Stars Sunday.

Mrs. Wolfrom and son Harry visited at Mr. and Mrs. Kingsley's in Canton Sunday.

Mrs. Will Cort called on Mrs. Chas. Hirschlieb Tuesday.

Aug. Krumm, Clayton Nacker and Fred Melroy went to Buffalo and Niagara Falls Sunday.

Mrs. Gams called on Mrs. Henry Pankow Sunday.

Chas. Hirschlieb was in Detroit on business Monday.

WEST PLYMOUTH.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Rucker went to Detroit Wednesday to attend the wedding of Mrs. Rucker's sister.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Wingard and son of Wayne visited at J. C. O'Bryan's Monday and Tuesday.

Alfred Innes made a business trip to Wayne Monday.

West Plymouth was well represented at the graduating exercises and all enjoyed the excellent address delivered by Prof. F. A. Barbour of the State Normal.

Mrs. Frank Becker, Miss Mildred Becker and Mrs. Jesse Jewell were Detroit visitors Saturday.

Mrs. Daniel Murray, Helen Smith and Miss Julia Schmidt attended the alumni banquet Friday night.

Mrs. Wm. Cole, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. J. J. Lucas, has returned to her home in Salem.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Guan of Detroit spent Thursday with Mr. and Wm. Heehey.

Miss Chloe Powell has been confined to the bed for three weeks with typhoid fever, but her many friends will be glad to learn that she is much better at this writing.

Mr. and Mrs. James Heehey visited at the home of their son Will Wednesday.

The uniform success that has attended the use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has made it a favorite everywhere. It can always be depended upon. For sale by all dealers.

JUST TRY IT!

THAT'S ALL WE ASK.

Take home with you a gallon of

"FLY AWAY,"

Spray your cows at night and morning. It will take only a minute or two, and if the flies don't go away, and STAY AWAY, don't pay for it. Isn't that fair? Your milk product will improve 100% in quantity as well as quality. JUST TRY IT. 75c. per gallon and a discount of 10% for cash. Don't forget that.

THE WOLVERINE DRUG CO.

Phone No. 5.



Storing Your Coal?

If not you are missing an opportunity. We can let you have all the coal you want for next winter. And the price we make will be MUCH LESS than you would have to pay when your furnace is going. Why not invest this money and save on your coal bills?

J. D. McLAREN CO.

Clark Buggies & Wagons

are among the best made in the country. We carry a full line of them and also the celebrated Milburn Wagons. Don't buy a Buggy or Wagon until you see us, because you will find our prices and goods right.

CARRIAGE PAINTING

We are prepared to do you a first class job, having with us an expert carriage painter. Also do Automobile, Painting in the best style.

Come and see me when you want anything in above line. My prices will meet any competition and goods are the best.

H. J. FISHER

Blacksmith and Wagonmaker, North Side.

Dr. A. E. PATTERSON DR. S. E. CAMPBELL

Office and residence, Main street, next to Express office.

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JEWELER and OPTOMETRIST...

Eyes accurately fitted with Glasses. Free Examination. Give us a trial. Office opposite D. U. R. Waiting Room, Plymouth, Mich.

TRY MAIL LINERS

Do you Like Teeth as White as Pearls?

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A. D. S. Peroxide Tooth Powder or Paste

and Watch Results

ONLY 25 CENTS.

Pinckney's Pharmacy

DON'T DO THAT! YOU'LL WANT IT



The money many men "fool away" in one year would start them on the road to true independence. When one has once begun to travel this road by banking his money he never turns back. It's a comfortable feeling. Make our bank your bank. We pay liberal interest consistent with safety—three per cent.

The Plymouth United Savings Bank

The butcher boy says...

IT MAKES A MAN OLD TO BE KICKIN' ALL THE TIME



Lots of folks kick an average of an hour a day about their Meats. That makes 365 hours a year at 15 cents an hour or \$54.75, which you can save if you buy your meats at our market.

There are other reasons, too. Let us tell you.

Free Delivery Both Phones
Orders Called for and Delivered.

TODD BROS.

Central Meat Market

GET IN LINE WITH A FINE

Roast Beef, Pork or Chicken

FOR YOUR SUNDAY DINNER.

FRESH LAKE FISH

EVERY THURSDAY & FRIDAY

BARTLETT & RATTENBURY

BOTH PHONES

FREE DELIVERY

BRIEF NEWS NOTES FOR THE BUSY MAN

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

ROUND ABOUT THE WORLD

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

Washington

The Cunningham coal claims in Alaska, which were at the bottom of the famous Ballinger-Pinchot controversy, were held illegal by Fred Dennett, commissioner of the general land office.

The Canadian reciprocity bill emerged from its first ordeal in the senate unscathed. The Root amendment, proposing a modification of the wood pulp and print paper section of the agreement, was defeated after seven hours of debate by an overwhelming vote.

A sensational turn in the Lorimer investigation was taken when Clarence S. Funk of Chicago, general manager of the International Harvester company, declared on the witness stand that he had been followed for months by detectives, and charged Edward Hines, president of the Edward Hines Lumber company, with putting the "shadows" on his trail.

Roger C. Sullivan, national committee man for Illinois; E. S. Conway, president of the W. W. Kimball Piano company; one of the Weyerhaeusers, and an unnamed man now dead were named by Herman H. Kohlsatt, editor of the Chicago Record-Herald, as possible contributors to a \$100,000 Lorimer corruption fund of 1909 before the United States senate investigating committee.

Congress will be asked for \$10,000 for the proper entertainment by the United States of Admiral Togo, the famous Japanese naval officer, who will visit this country immediately after the coronation festivities in London.

Domestic

Deputy Surveyor Richard Parr, who has been investigating charges of smuggling made against Nathan Allen, the leather manufacturer of Kenosha, Wis., and John R. Collins, a coal operator of Nashville, Tenn., by Mrs. Helen Dwellie Jenkins said that the case against those two men was only the entering wedge in an investigation by which the government expects to uncover a smuggling scheme involving at least \$2,000,000. It is asserted that the man who managed the smuggling is a prominent New York banker.

Overseer Wilbur Glen Voliva and 189 other officials and members of the Christian Catholic church in Zion were indicted at Zion City, charged with perpetrating election frauds at the Zion City elections April 5 and 18, involving in part the control of the church founded by the late John Alexander Dowle.

Porto Ricans in New York numbering more than 3,000 have organized a club of their own, modeled after the social organizations of former residents of other states. It is called the Porto Rico alliance.

An endeavor to rid Worcester, Mass., of flies through a fly killing contest is under way, and scores of children have entered the competition. Many prizes, aggregating more than \$600, are offered to the children producing the greatest number of dead flies.

Americans cut their imported champagne bill in two and adorned themselves with fewer diamonds to the extent of \$7,000,000 during the last eleven months than in the corresponding period last year.

The United States government will issue its one millionth patent for an invention August 1 and the honor will go to an inventor who has been designated by President Taft.

The American Medical association meeting which began in Los Angeles with President John B. Murphy of Chicago in the chair attracted between three and four thousand physicians and surgeons and their families to the California city.

Fifty Hutchinson (Kan.) women began the digging of the excavation for the South Hutchinson Methodist church. They raised money enough to pay for the actual construction work, but not enough to pay laborers to dig the basement.

The Stanley hotel, built at a cost of \$600,000, at Estes Park, Colo., was partly wrecked by an explosion of gas. Eight persons were injured, one seriously.

The United States circuit court of the eighth district handed down an opinion at St. Louis that the purchase of the Southern Pacific railroad by the Union Pacific "did not amount to a direct and substantial restraint of either interstate or international commerce."

The beer industry of the United States is to undergo a searching inquiry at the hands of the board of food and drug inspection. Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief chemist of the department of agriculture and chairman of the board, has given notice of a general hearing on beer in Washington July 31.

Dr. Alexander Aalto of Ashtabula, O., is willing to be hanged in place of Mrs. Angelina Napolitano of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., condemned to die on the gallows on August 9, one month after the expected birth of her fifth child. She was convicted of killing her husband, who tried to force her into white slavery. Doctor Aalto is a middle-aged bachelor.

Twenty persons were injured, some severely when a special train of three cars on the Chicago and Milwaukee Electric line, loaded with members of the German Slings societies of Chicago on their way home from the Saengerbund convention at Milwaukee, crashed into the rear end of another train, composed of two cars, near Waukegan, Ill.

A jury at Nashville, Tenn., returned a verdict of not guilty against Judge E. C. Goodpasture, charged with offering to bribe Representative J. Q. McDonald.

Justice Lacombe in the United States circuit court at New York city overruled the demurrer interposed by John B. Gleason of the suit against Harry Thaw to recover a balance of \$80,000 for legal services rendered the defendant while on trial for the murder of Stanford White.

As a result of strike riots at Cleveland, O., eight persons were severely injured, scores suffered battered heads from policemen's clubs and thirty arrests were made. Abe Monheim, foreman of a garment factory, fearlessly appeared among a crowd of 200 strikers and their sympathizers. He was attacked by all who could reach him.

Many of the cotton mills in New England and the southern states will be shut down during the first week in July, according to information received in mill circles at Boston. The unsatisfactory state of the market and the independence day holiday are given as reasons.

By a decision of the probate court at New Haven, Conn., Yale loses a bequest of \$50,000 left by Rev. Amos G. Beeman for the education of colored students who planned to become Congregational ministers. The estate will go to a distant relative, Charles Beeman Hancock of Chicago.

Application for a writ of habeas corpus was made by attorneys for Charles W. Morse before United States District Judge Newman, at Atlanta, Ga., on the grounds that Morse was convicted on a misdemeanor charge and cannot be incarcerated lawfully in a prison erected solely for felons and that the 15-year sentence is excessive.

Lacking two votes of the necessary 77, the Deben-Johnson waterway waterpower bill was defeated in the lower house of the Illinois legislature. The vote was 75 to 51, two short of a constitutional majority. The taking of the vote on the bill was attended by exciting scenes.

The grand lodge of Masons of Illinois and about 10,000 members of the order dedicated a new Masonic Orphans' home at La Grange, near Chicago.

Mrs. Wadsworth, who was Mary Manning, the actress, but who recently divorced James K. Hackett and was married to a Detroit millionaire, flew ten miles with Aviator Frank Coffin in a Wright airplane at Detroit, Mich.

The American Academy of Medicine, specializing in medical sociology, began its annual meeting in Los Angeles.

An amateur won the grand American handicap shoot at Columbus, Ohio. The lucky marksman is Harvey Dixon of Orenago, Mo., who stood at twenty yards. He made one miss in a hundred shots.

A north-bound Illinois Central passenger train was held up by three masked men on the outskirts of Memphis, Tenn., and the mail clerks forced to surrender a registered mail pouch.

Personal

The congress of the Catholic Educational association opened in Chicago with 3,000 delegates present. For the first time the nuns took part in the deliberations.

As a result of a series of evangelistic meetings being conducted at Erie, Pa., by Rev. "Billy" Sunday, a former baseball player, over 1,000 persons have been converted.

STATE HIGHWAYS BEING IMPROVED

POORER COUNTIES DRAW MORE MONEY FROM THE STATE THAN THE RICHER ONES.

SAGINAW IS GIVEN MOST

Michigan Has Paid Out \$600,000 for the Extension of Good Roads During Six Years—Many Applications Filed.

Lansing.—Along with the gradual extension of good roads in the counties of the state, there are being brought about improved methods of constructing and repairing the ordinary dirt roads, it is stated by Highway Commissioner Ely of the state good roads department. The township commissioners are seeking expert advice from the department relative to building and maintaining their township roads, and the effect of this better treatment of country roads is becoming apparent.

One feature of the increase of good roads throughout the state, is said to be the manner in which the poorer counties of the state are leading the way in this improvement, drawing many more thousand dollars from the state in rewards for improved roads, than the richer counties. The upper peninsula is far in the lead over the lower peninsula, although Saginaw, in the lower peninsula leads all counties in the amount drawn from the state for good roads. Lenawee, Clinton and other southern Michigan counties are content to use the old fashioned road. Saginaw has drawn from the state \$72,508 in reward money. Bay county has drawn \$25,497; Delta, in the upper peninsula, \$18,752; Muskegon, \$23,079; Genesee, \$5,064; Ingham, \$4,083; Jackson, \$4,504; St. Clair, \$15,251; Kalamazoo, \$3,134; Kent, \$16,131. These figures cover the amount drawn since the state began paying a reward for good roads. In all the state has paid out \$600,000 for this purpose during the six years the department has been maintained. The expense of the department has been 12.7 of the amount appropriated, but only three per cent. of the total amount which the state and counties have to pay for good roads, a percentage said to be below the figure of expense of most of the other states.

Although most of the older and more conservative counties are slow in seeking road improvement assistance from the state, yet the cause is going forward, but no counties have as yet determined upon a system which will lead to the establishment of trunk roads across the state. Wayne county is expending \$2,000,000 for good roads and an idea of the work going on is given by the statement of Chief Clerk Randall of the department that while there were 645 applications for state reward on file at the time Commissioner Ely took charge of the office two years ago, there are now on file 1,350 applications. In 1905 there were 20 miles of good roads built, in 1906, 40 miles; 1907, there were 80 miles, this figure doubling to 160 in 1908, and increasing to 214 in 1909; in 1910 there were 276 miles built, and it is estimated the construction this season will run to 350 miles, a total of 1,150 miles during the six seasons. Of this amount 54.5 per cent. are gravel roads, 43 per cent. macadam and 2.5 per cent. combination roads.

No Drop Likely in Phone Rates.

Telephone rates will not be reduced in Michigan as a result of the new act which goes into effect August 2, if conditions in this state are similar to conditions in Wisconsin, in the opinion of the Wisconsin commission on public utilities. Members of that body told Messrs. Glasgow and Hemans of the Michigan railway commission the other day that an increase rather than a decrease has been the rule in that state under the law placing rates under the jurisdiction of the commission and requiring physical connection between competing lines upon the order of the commission.

The Wisconsin commission has already spent thousands of dollars in investigating the telephone business in that state. Experts have been engaged and a systematic study made of the questions arising. It is stated that in some instances rates have been decreased but in others rates have been increased, and in ordering physical connection established between two lines the commission has found it necessary to require one company to improve its system sufficiently to place it on par with the other, and the expense necessary has required an increase in rates. According to the experience of Wisconsin, it was not practicable to order a connection between a first-class system and a weak, decrepit one, unless the latter was first improved.

State Convention of Eagles.

Muskegon's withdrawal from the contest for the 1912 state convention of the Fraternal Order of Eagles resulted in an easy victory for Traverse City, that city drawing the strength of all of the northern Michigan delegations and easily defeating Jackson and Port Huron. Robert Graham of Grand Rapids was elected state president by a majority of four votes. Other officers are: Vice-president, John McLaughlin, Calumet; secretary, William H. Graham, Lansing; treasurer, C. H. Teaney of Pontiac.

G. A. R. Veterans Leave Ypsilanti. Capt. George W. Stone of Charles T. Foster post of Lansing, was elected state department commander of the G. A. R. on the first ballot. Of the 460 votes cast, Stone received 304, Captain Spillane of Detroit, 88, and Riley Jones of Saginaw, 68.

The result was a matter of surprise to all. It was realized that Stone had a strong backing but the Spillane faction was much in evidence and evidently thought it had a chance.

After the choice of commander, the convention hall emptied rapidly, the big majority of visitors left Ypsilanti. As is the custom, the Ypsilanti post was honored with the selection of senior vice-commander. Representative Rankin, one of the main workers in making the present encampment a success, was unanimously elected. J. J. Holmes, junior vice-commander of Holmes of Eaton Rapids was elected junior vice-commander. The other elective officers remain the same. Fayette Wyckoff of Lansing was re-appointed assistant adjutant general and Lester Kinney of Lansing, assistant quartermaster general. L. H. Ives of Mason was elected delegate-at-large.

The W. R. C. elected the following officers: President, Mrs. Jennie Pierson, Ann Arbor; senior vice-president, Mrs. Eunice Garty, Ypsilanti; junior vice-president, Mrs. Cora B. Perham, Ionia; treasurer, Mrs. L. G. Sutherland, Ann Arbor; chaplain, Mrs. Emma Cole, Jackson; members of board, Mrs. Clara Wellington, Saginaw; Mrs. May Holly, Detroit; Mrs. Carrie E. Torrey, Grosse Ile; Mrs. Lid Hamilton, Dundee; Mrs. Eva Wheeler, Boone; delegate to national encampment at Boston in August, Mrs. Louise Elliot, Stanton.

The Ladies of the G. A. R. elected the following: President, Mary A. Jamison, Marine City; senior vice-president, Emma Moore, Benton Harbor; junior vice-president, Anne Harrington, Grayling; chaplain, Lydia Potter, Quincy; treasurer, Eva G. Hall, Benton Harbor; secretary, Lora A. Peterson, Detroit; counselor, Anna M. Earle, Detroit; counsel of administration, Margaret Dixon, Detroit; Mary E. Wilms, Holland; Marlette Rowe, Portland; delegate-at-large, Josephine Reese; delegates, Emma Whitaker, Detroit; Lora A. Peterson, Detroit; Alice Davis, Jackson.

Hinkley Law is Excellent One.

Although the druggists of the state have not as yet evinced any inclination to comply with the provisions of the Hinkley law passed by the legislature requiring the use of special stoppers in bottles containing poisons, Dr. F. W. Shumway, secretary of the state board of health, declares the law is one of the best passed during the session, and which when enforced, will do much to protect human life from carelessness and mistakes.

Some druggists have dubbed the law "fool legislation," but Doctor Shumway points out that many persons have lost their lives by taking poison accidentally out of the wrong bottle. The act goes into effect on November 1, 1911, and forbids the sale of poisons from bottles unless the bottles are fitted with stoppers having a disk a serrated edge on top which will call attention either in daylight or darkness to the fact that the bottle contains poison. Those having devices which they wish to use in accordance with the terms of the act, which requires in the case of the sale of poisons, that the bottles delivered to customers have a serrated edge, must file a sample with the state board of health for approval. In event of the board finding the appliance complies with the terms of the act, samples will be furnished to any firm making application, the cost of such samples to be paid by the state.

The penalty clause of the act provides that any violators may be imprisoned for not less than three months nor more than a year, or fined not to exceed \$100, each sale or delivery to constitute a separate offense. The act does not apply to poisons sold in packages or receptacles not fitted with a cork or stopper.

Will Attempt to Knife New Law.

The new law providing a maximum rate in the state of 25 cents for express packages weighing not over five pounds and not valued at over \$10, will not go into effect if the big express companies can prevent it. Information is being obtained by the capitol to the effect that the day the law goes into effect, August 2, the express companies will institute proceedings in some court in this state to secure a writ of mandamus to prevent the state railroad commission enforcing the law.

The companies have no intention, however, of opposing the Currie law, it is understood, and the railroad commission has been informed that the schedule of rates which the law places in effect by the assistance of rate schedules prepared by the commission, will be accepted. This is a victory of no small importance, as the express companies are fighting rate laws in numerous other states.

Pontiac in Talons of Eagles.

The sixth annual convention of the Fraternal Order of Eagles of Michigan opened at Pontiac. A committee on credentials was named and a public reception was held at the Howland theater. J. A. Fredburgh presided, and Mayor Lounsbury welcomed the visitors, assuring them the keys of the city had been thrown away, that the gates of the city swung on hinges and the front door is open. Responses were made by Past Grand President Frank E. Herring of South Bend, Ind.

STATE NEWS IN BRIEF

Standish.—Edith Barhite, aged thirty, was instantly killed at Turner, 12 miles northeast of here. She had just finished her duties as principal of Maple Ridge schools and had driven from there to Turner to take the D. & M. midnight train to Hillman, where she was to conduct a normal school. She lay upon a couch in the Turner hotel to wait the arrival of her train. About an hour before the train was due a through freight whistled. Thinking it was her train she hurriedly grasped her books and suitcase and ran for the station. Some cars which stood on sidetracks obstructed her view, and it is thought she stepped in front of the fast train.

Kalamazoo.—Distance proved no barrier to the marriage of Miss Elma Barger and J. Paul Tenhune, sweethearts since childhood. The groom, a young business man of this city, was unable to leave his work at the time the couple had planned to wed so the girl, who resides in a western state, came 1,000 miles to Kalamazoo to wed the man she had always loved. He met her at the train and went directly to the courthouse, where the license was secured and the wedding performed.

Ann Arbor.—Delegates from all over the country are in the city in attendance upon a convention of the Sinfonia musical fraternity, being held at the local chapter house. Seven men from the Boston conservatory of music, and about forty from Philadelphia and Baltimore are here. A banquet was tendered the delegates at Whitmore Lake. The fraternity was founded in 1892 and now has 11 chapters, and this is the eleventh annual convention of the national organization.

Lansing.—Endeavoring to cross the Michigan Central tracks in front of a freight train in Laingsburg, Joseph Ketchum, eighty-six years old, was struck by the locomotive and thrown over a rod. He died as a physician reached the scene. His skull was fractured and his right shoulder, hip and leg were broken. Ketchum was a pioneer of this section and lived on a farm two miles west of this village.

Dowagiac.—Harris Dorman was drowned in the upper mill pond at Colby's mill. With several companions he had gone to the mill for a swim, and the boys he was with were busy with a boat some distance away. They were making considerable noise and did not hear Dorman's cries for help until too late for them to reach him in time. He was eighteen years old.

Adrian.—John Berry, a painter at the local condensery, sustained injuries that proved fatal when he was hurled to the cement floor by breaking of a scaffold. Berry was working about thirty feet from the ground and the force of the fall broke both arms beside fracturing his skull. It was the latter injury which caused his death a couple of hours after the accident.

Cadillac.—The careless handling of a lighted match in a boat-house resulted in the explosion of a can of gasoline which set the boat-house afire, destroyed the launch and badly burned Swan. There were five men in the house at the time and three were compelled to dive under the rear door and swim away. The loss will reach about \$1,000.

Jackson.—Harry Bosler, who escaped from Jackson prison last April and was captured in Provo, Utah, a few days ago, will have to serve three additional years when his five years' sentence for larceny in Calhoun county expires 15 months hence. Bosler was served with a warrant, issued under a state law, which makes it a felony, with three years' penalty, for a convict to escape prison.

Petoskey.—The grand council of Michigan, Royal and Select Masters, came here to confer the royal master's degree. A large number of members of the grand lodge were here from surrounding cities and a banquet was held. Grand Lecturer Arthur M. McCloud held a school of instruction.

Adrian.—From all parts of the country the comrades of the "Old Fourth," the famous fighting regiment mustered during the Civil war, in southern Michigan, gathered to honor the fiftieth anniversary of their enlistment under the old flag. Nearly 100 of the veterans were present. The citizens of the city turned over autos for the use of the veterans, and the day was spent in visiting points of interest.

Grand Rapids.—Making valiant efforts to secure bail, Dr. John H. Walsh, accused of manslaughter in connection with the death of Miss Hilda Gustafson, is confined in the county jail awaiting friends to come to his rescue. The doctor was unable to furnish \$7,000 bonds when he was arraigned in police court.

Coldwater.—When William Kayser went to her room to call his mother, Mrs. Harriett Kayser, he found her dead upon the floor. She was seventy-three, and a Branch county pioneer.

Willing to Hang for Another.

Dr. Alexander Aalto, of Ashtabula, O., is willing to be hanged in place of Mrs. Angelina Napolitano, of Sault Ste. Marie, Canada, the woman condemned to die on the gallows August 9, one month after the expected birth of her fifth child, for killing a husband who tried to force her into white slavery.

Dr. Aalto is a middle-aged bachelor, with a mother and sister in Finland. He has followed the campaign to save Mrs. Napolitano, and read of the offer of S. B. Whitney, a railroad man of Clinton, Ill., to be hanged in her place. Then Dr. Aalto announced:

"If anything should happen to prevent S. B. Whitney from giving his life for Mrs. Napolitano, in the event that the Canadian authorities will allow some one to die for her, I will gladly take his place."

No prosecutions against manufacturers who use saccharin in food will be undertaken for six months from July 1 next, it was announced after a conference between Secretaries MacVeagh, Wilson and Nagle.

THE MARKETS.

Detroit. Cattle—Good; dry fed, steady; all other grades, 15¢ to 20¢ lower than last week. We quote extra or red steers and heifers, \$5.75@6.10; steers and heifers, 1,000 to 1,200, \$5.50; steers and heifers, 800 to 1,000, \$4.50@5.00; grass steers and heifers, \$4.25@4.50; that are fat, \$4.00@4.25; grass steers and heifers that are fat, \$3.75@4.00; good fat cows, \$4.00; common cows, \$3.00@3.25; canners, \$2.50@2.75; choice heavy bulls, \$4.00; fair to good bologna bulls, \$3.50@3.75; stock bulls, \$3.00@3.25; choice feeding steers, \$4.00 to 1,000, \$4.50@4.75; fair feeding steers, \$3.00 to 1,000, \$4.00@4.25; choice stockers, \$5.00 to 700, \$3.50@4; stock heifers, \$2.25@2.75; milkers, large, young medium age, \$4.00@4.50; common milkers, \$2.50@3.50.

Veal Calves—Market, 25¢ higher than last Thursday; 100 lbs., \$3.00@3.10; others, \$2.00@2.50; milch cows and springers, dull. Sheep and Lambs—Market, steady with last week's range of grades; common sheep and yearlings, 25¢@50¢ lower; best lambs, \$7.00; fair to good lambs, \$5.00@6.50; light to common lambs, \$4.25@5.00; yearlings, \$3.50@5.00; fair to good sheep, \$3.00@3.50; culls and common, \$1.50@3.00.

Hogs—Market, 20¢ to 40¢ higher than the close last week; range of grades; light to good butchers, \$6.50@6.60; pigs, \$6.25@6.35; light Yorkers, \$6.50@6.60; heavy, \$6.30@6.45.

East Buffalo—Cattle—Best 1,350 to 1,600-lb steers, \$6.10@6.20; good prime 1,200 to 1,350-lb steers, \$6.15@6.30; best 1,100 to 1,200-lb shipping steers, \$5.50@6.00; medium butcher steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$4.10@5.50; light butchers, \$4.65@5.15; best fat cows, \$4.00@5.00; fair to good fat cows, \$3.50@4.25; common to medium fat cows, \$3.00@4.50; trucking steers, \$3.75@4.25; best fat heifers, \$4.75@5.1; fair to good fat heifers, \$4.00@4.75; fair to good fat heifers, \$3.75@4; common stock heifers, \$3.75@4; best feeding steers, \$4.00@4.75; common feeding steers, \$3.75@4; best bulls, \$4.50@5; bologna bulls, \$4.00@4.50; stock bulls, \$3.50@4; best milkers, \$4.50@5; springers, \$4.00@6; common to good milkers and springers, \$2.00@3.

Hogs—Heavy, \$6.50; Yorkers, \$6.50@6.90; light, \$6.50@6.90. Sheep—Spring lambs, \$7.25@7.50; yearlings, \$6.00@6.50; wethers, \$4.75@4.90; ewes, \$3.00@3.25. Calves, \$4.50@5.00.

WHEAT—Cash No 2 red, 69 1/2¢; July opened with an advance of 1/4¢ at 90¢, advanced to 91 1/2¢ and declined to 89 3/4¢; September, opened at 91 1/2¢, advanced to 92 1/2¢, and declined to 91 1/4¢; December opened at 94¢, gained 1/2¢, declined to 93 3/4¢ and closed at 94 1/2¢; No 1 white, 81 1/2¢. CORN—Cash No 2 yellow, 55¢; No 2 yellow, 60¢; No 2 yellow, 1 car at 49¢; No 4 yellow, 1 car at 57 1/2¢. OATS—Standard, 2 cars at 44 1/2¢; No 2 white, 44¢. BEANS—Prompt and July shipment, \$2.20 asked; October shipment, \$2.09 asked; November and December shipment, \$2.00. CLOVERSEED—Prime spot, \$9.50; October, March, prime alaska and August alaska, \$9. TIMOTHY—Prime spot, \$5.60. FEEDING—In 100-lb sacks, jobbing lots; Bran, \$27; coarse middlings, \$28; fine middlings, \$28; cracked corn and coarse cornmeal, \$22; corn and out chop, \$20 per bu. FLOUR—Best Michigan patent, \$4.90; ordinary patent, \$4.80; straight, \$4.65; clear, \$4.75; pure rye, \$4.75; spring patent, \$3.85 per bu in wood.

Farm Produce. STRAWBERRIES—Michigan, \$10 1/2¢ per 16-quart case; home-grown, \$4.50 per bu. BLUEBERRIES—Red, \$3.75 per 24-pint case. GREEN CORN—70¢ per doz. CABBAGE—New, \$2.75@3.25 per crate. TOMATOES—\$1.15@1.25 per 4-basket crate. HONEY—Choice to fancy comb, 16¢ 1/2 per lb. DRESSED CALVES—Fancy, 10¢@10 1/2¢; choice, 8¢ per lb. POTATOES—Michigan car lots, 70¢@80¢; store lots, 85¢@90¢ per bu. NEW MARKET EGGS—Pure, 11¢ 1/2 per lb; syrup, 75¢@80¢ per gal. ONIONS—Egyptian, \$1.75 per bu; Texas Bermuda, \$2.75 per crate. NEW POTATOES—Texas Triumphs, \$2@2.25 per doz; southern, \$1.50@1.65 per bu. LIVE POULTRY—Broilers, 22¢; hens 12@12 1/2¢; turkeys, 17¢@18¢; ducks, 14¢@15¢; geese, 8¢@9¢; ducks, 12¢@13¢ per lb. CHEESE—Michigan, old 17¢, new 13¢@14¢; Cork state, new, 13¢@14¢; Swiss, 16¢@18¢; imported Swiss, 20¢@31¢; cream brick, 13¢@14¢; Limburger, 12¢@14¢ per lb. EGGS—Market steady; current receipts, cases included, 13 1/2¢ per doz. Butter: Receipts, 17¢ pkgs; market steady; extra creamery, 23¢; butts, 21¢; dairy, 16¢; package, 15¢ per lb.

Vegetables. ASPARAGUS—80¢ per doz; beans, new, 40¢ per bu; carrots, 30¢@35¢ per doz; cauliflower, \$1.75 per doz; cucumbers, hothouse, 65¢@75¢ per doz; Florida celery, \$2.25@2.50 per doz; eggplant, \$1.25@1.50 per doz; green onions, 12 1/2¢ per doz; green peppers, 50¢ per basket; green beans, \$1.75@2 per bu; head lettuce, \$1.75 per bu; mint per doz; parsley, 20¢@25¢ per doz; radishes, 12 1/2¢@15¢ per doz; turnips, new, 30¢@35¢ per doz; watercress, 25¢@30¢ per doz; wax beans, \$1.75@2 per bu; green peas, \$2.25 per bu.

The committee on labor of the Connecticut general assembly will report favorably on a bill which makes it unlawful to employ any person for seven days a week. The bill exempts farm labor and personal service. The beer industry of the United States is to undergo a searching inquiry at the hands of the board of food and drug inspection. Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief chemist of the department of agriculture, and chairman of the board, has given notice of a general hearing on beer in this city July 21.

AN OLD LETTER.

To-day I found a letter dim with age,
 Yet breathing hope and trust in every line,
 And bearing on its blurred and yellow page
 A token of thy faith, O friend of mine!
 Strong in its deathless love each tender word
 Shipped my heart-deeps with a mysterious spell,
 Vague as the first sweet notes of spring-time,
 In some secluded dell.

And then I walked in dreams, O friend of mine,
 Across the grave of long-forgotten years—
 How more my longing eyes looked into thine,
 Dimmed with the mist of sad, regretful tears;
 Then swift from happy summer fields were blown
 The mystic songs that love and sorrow kneep,
 The while thy soft warm fingers clasped my own
 In welcome fond and true.

I saw the crimson light of morning shine
 Across the valley and the lonesome plain,
 As thus at last we stood, O friend of mine,
 Then suddenly the world grew dark again;
 For old mad dreams by fevered longings wrought
 Swept their strange shadows o'er the dawning day,
 And the white meadowlands of peace I sought
 Faded in gloom away.

A mournful thought, yet sweet, O friend of mine,
 That in a land beyond the ocean-wave
 The same blue skies that bend above me shine
 Upon thy lonely grave!
 —Adelaide D. Rollston, in Collier's Weekly.

From Clue to Climax.

BY WILL N. HARBEN.

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CHAPTER XV.—CONTINUED.

It was perfectly evident, said Hendricks. I could see indications of its having been regummed and resealed. It is almost impossible to put paste on an envelope as smoothly by hand as it is done by a machine.

"So you thought—" began Whidby.

"That when the individual who had written my mother under the name of Frederick Champney had received the letter coming on the heels of my telegram, his first impulse was to return it unopened, being afraid the reception of it would tend to show his whereabouts. But, being curious to know what I had to say, he first opened it, read it, and then sealed and returned it. Not a bad idea, eh?"

Whidby nodded. "It failed, however, to take you in."

"And, moreover, it put me on to a substantial clue. See, here are the two envelopes side by side—the one addressed to my mother and the other to Mr. Strong. Now for points of resemblance. The handwriting, though disguised, is the same; the ink under a glass shows the same crystal formations; the two letters were sent from the same postal station in New York; and, though the color and quality of each envelope are different, yet under the flaps, in raised letters, are the names of the same retail dealers in New York. See—Ramage & Co., Stationers, East Fourteenth street. The two envelopes were purchased at the same shop."

"But," said Whidby, "doesn't it strike you that it is rather an unnatural thing for a man guilty of murder to do—openly write to the mother of a detective to get his address?"

"People guilty of crime will do the most foolish things in the world," Hendricks answered; "but I have to resort to my own vanity to account for his having done as he did. I flatter myself that he knew something of my skill in detecting crime, and once he found himself guilty he regarded me as the man he had the most to fear. He discovered, as his note to my mother shows, that I was out of town. That made him uneasy. The thought troubled him so much that he simply had to satisfy his mind on that point. He supposed his little game with my mother would succeed, and that she would think no more about it after replying to his note."

"Ah, yes," exclaimed Miss Delmar, "and when he got your letter and telegram it must have frightened him to find himself in direct correspondence with the man, of all others, he was most anxious to avoid."

"Exactly," the detective agreed; "and I shall lose nothing by what he has done, for his letter shows me where to look for him. He is in New York, and has been there ever since he committed the murder and scattered those notes about town. They were designed to make us think the murderer lived here."

"But," said Miss Delmar, "surely you have overlooked the fact that Mr. Roundtree has received a warning since then, and that Mrs. Walters has been shot at by the man himself?"

Hendricks looked a little embarrassed. "I can't explain that now," he said; "but I know whereof I speak. He is in New York. I am going there to-night, and shall do my best to lift the cloud from over your two heads. If I fail, it won't be my fault. I shall not leave a stone unturned."

"Whether you succeed or not, we shall never forget you for all you have done and are trying to do," said Miss Delmar. "I really don't know what we shall do. My father is threatening to disinherit and disown me, and if half the world continues to believe Mr. Whidby guilty we shall be miserable enough."

"You are, indeed, in a disagreeable situation," said Hendricks, in a kindly tone. "No one knows better than I. To be frank—though the bare fact may pain you a little—I must tell you now that it has only been on my earnest assurance that I had hopes of producing the real criminal that I have kept Welsh and his gang from arresting you, Mr. Whidby."

There was silence for a moment. Miss Delmar changed countenance, though she strove hard to keep her self-possessed.

"Father mentioned something about the probability of an immediate arrest," she said, in a wavering tone. "But I thought he did it out of spite."

"No; I presume he must have got it from something the police have set afoot," Hendricks replied, "and I think you ought to know what to expect. But even if they should arrest you, Mr. Whidby, try to put a brave face on the matter, and hope for a clear acquittal at a trial in court. I shall hurry up matters in New York, I promise you. Dr. Lampkin has agreed to join me, and together we are going to track the reptile."

"Do you expect to find anything about the man at that Brooklyn address?" asked Whidby, gloomily.

"Perhaps so; but it may only be a private letter box place, and those people are very hard to get anything out of. As a rule, their business is a little off color, you know, and they dread exposure. The return of my letter shows that the murderer is on his guard, and he may steer clear of that address."

CHAPTER XVI.

In the afternoon two days later, Hendricks called at the office of Dr. Lampkin in New York. He was shown into an anteroom where half a dozen patients sat in a row against the wall, each awaiting his turn. Hendricks sat down at the end of the row, crossed his legs and soon became deeply absorbed in thought.

Presently he heard a cough, and, looking up, saw the doctor beckoning to him from the office door. Hendricks rose and went in.

Dr. Lampkin was laughing heartily. "You don't know how comical you looked," he said. "You were sitting beside the worst old morphine reprobate in New York. He had a sleepy stare in his eyes, and with yours were trying to dig an idea out of a spot in the carpet. Why didn't you come right in? If you had only sent up your name, you need not have waited a minute."

"I didn't want to get in ahead of anybody," replied the detective, with a good-natured smile. "I thought I'd take my turn, and get you to focus some of your magic on me."

"What is your complaint?"

"Stupidity. I understand you can cure a great many mental troubles."

"How does the disease affect you?"

"Keeps me from attending to business. I am continually chasing fancies which lead nowhere. But, jokes aside, I want you for awhile this afternoon, if you can get off."

"I'm at your service."

"But these—these patients?"

"Oh, my assistant can dispose of them easily. Business is very light to-day. Besides I am dying to do something in the Strong case. The truth is, I want to help that young man out. I took a great liking to him the night I saw him lying there helpless, going through that bloody role. And his girl—Miss Delmar—did you ever see her?"

"You know I know her. What are you talking about?"

"That's a fact. I'd forgotten. She is simply lovely; and I admire her pluck. I'd like to thrash that father of hers. But what do you propose?"

"Have you found out anything about a hypnotist answering the description I have given you of our man?"

"Not a thing, so far, but I don't despair of doing so soon. But what are we going to do to-day?"

"I want you to go over to Brooklyn with me. I think the only thing now is to find out how the fellow used that address."

"Perhaps he lives there."

"Hardly likely; but we shall see."

In 15 minutes the two men were on the bridge cars, crossing the river to Brooklyn. Reaching the other side, they continued on the elevated road to Union street, where they alighted. Then they walked along the pavement, looking at the numbers on the plate glass over the doors.

"By Jove! there you are—directly opposite," exclaimed Dr. Lampkin.

"That's 234, and no mistake about it. Now for an interesting climax or a downright failure." And he started to cross the street.

"Stop, d—n it!" cried Hendricks, looking straight ahead of him and walking on. "Come along."

"What's the matter?" asked the doctor, in a low tone, as he caught up with his companion.

"Nothing serious; no harm done; but we must approach the place more—more cautiously, so to speak, than that. Suppose we had crossed there, some one in the house might have seen us and been aware of our approach."

"You are right; I never thought of that. Henceforth I'm going to hold my tongue and act only as you direct," said Dr. Lampkin.

"We'll go to the end of the block, and cross over," Hendricks returned. His brow was wrinkled, and the doctor saw that he was inwardly disappointed about something. They had reached the end of the block and crossed over before Hendricks spoke again: "I may be sadly mistaken, but I am afraid we are on a wild-goose chase. The house looks like the respectable home of middle-class people. If it had been a lodging house, or a cheap boarding place, the outlook would have been more encouraging."

"How do you know it isn't one or the other?" asked the doctor.

"Door plate, for one thing; and then it is too clean," was the reply, just as they reached the steps. "Now, we'll see what name is on the plate. By Jove! hang me if it isn't Champney! I don't like things that look so easy."

A servant girl answered the ring.

"Does Frederick Champney live here?" asked the detective.

The girl stared for an instant in surprise, then she recovered herself with a start, as if she had suddenly recollected something.

"Oh, I suppose you're the teacher," she said. "He is upstairs, a-studyin' his lessons. I'll call him."

Hendricks bowed.

"We'll wait for him in the parlor," he

said, glancing into a room on the right of the hall.

"Very well, sir. He'll be right down."

The girl closed the outside door, and went up the stairs. Dr. Lampkin sat down, watching his companion's face curiously. Hendricks remained standing where he could observe the stairs through the half-open door. He bent towards the doctor.

"I'll do the talking. It is well that she takes us for some one he is waiting for. It may throw him off his guard, unless he suspects—hang it! I feel as if I ought to have gone up to his room." He put his hand into his sack coat pocket, and, with a cautious look into the hall, drew out a revolver and handed it to Lampkin. "Hide it, but have it ready to draw. Remember, we don't know what sort of man we are going to meet, nor his humor. Let me manage him, but if he should happen to get the drop on me, come to my assistance."

"All right," replied the doctor. "You can depend on me."

Hendricks took another look into the hall.

"I hadn't the slightest idea we should run up on this," he said. "I told you I wanted treatment for stupidity. Something is radically wrong with me. Sh!"

There was a sound of footsteps on the floor overhead, a clatter on the stairs, and a boy 11 or 12 years of age, very neatly dressed, came into the room hurriedly. He stopped short, and his eyes widened in astonishment.

"I—I beg your pardon," he stammered, flushing. "Sarah told me my teacher had come—and—and wanted to see me."

A look of perplexity darted across the face of the detective, and for a moment there was an awkward pause. Then Hendricks said:

"We wanted to see Frederick Champney on a matter of business. Does he live here?"

"That's my name, sir," said the boy, timidly.

"Perhaps it is your father's also," suggested Hendricks, in a reassuring tone.

"My father is dead," replied the boy. "His name was Stephen H. Champney."

"Then you are the only Frederick Champney in the family?"

"Yes, sir." The boy spoke slowly, and then ended with a start. His glance wavered under the sharp gaze of the detective, whose face had undergone a remarkable change. When Hendricks spoke, his voice sounded to Dr. Lampkin strangely harsh and firm:

"I received a letter from this street and number. It was signed Frederick Champney. Did you write it?"

The boy suddenly fell to trembling, and his face worked in an effort to con-

ceal himself, but he hung his head in silence. Hendricks repeated his question, but still the boy would not reply. He looked towards the hall, as if he wished to escape.

Seeing this, Hendricks stepped between him and the door.

"I may as well be plain with you, my boy," he said. "I am a detective, legally authorized to arrest anyone suspected of law-breaking. A letter of very grave importance has been written over your name. If you know anything about it, and won't tell me, I shall be compelled to arrest you on suspicion."

The boy stared into Hendricks' face for an instant in abject terror; then he burst into tears. He darted towards the door, but the detective caught his arm, and drew him, struggling, back into the room.

"Mamma! mamma!" shrieked the boy with all his strength, and he rolled on the floor in Hendricks' clutch and beat the legs of his captor with his fists. Just then a white-faced, middle-aged woman ran into the room from the rear stairs, followed by the maid who had admitted them. On seeing her, and being released by the detective, the boy ceased his cries, ran to his mother and hid his face in her lap. She could only stare at the two visitors in speechless amazement.

Hendricks bowed very low and stammered out an explanation.

"I am a detective," he said. "A very important letter has been written under the address of this house and over the name of Frederick Champney. I can't think this little fellow could be guilty of any misdemeanor, you know, madam, but from his actions it is plain to me that he knows something about the matter. He started to run away, and I had to hold him."

"Fred!" the woman almost gasped as she forced the white face of the boy towards her own. "Fred, do you know anything of what this man is talking about?"

The boy darted towards her lap again, but she held him firmly in front of her and shook him fiercely.

"Speak, I say! What is the matter with you? If you have been up to any devilment—"

"I didn't write it, mamma," the boy whimpered.

"Well, who did? What do you know about it? Speak, I tell you, or I'll thrash you within an inch of your life."

"Don't be hard on him," Hendricks interposed. "I think I understand. He will tell us all about it. That is the best way."

The boy dried his eyes, and took his



"I thought he did it out of spite."

head out of his mother's apron. For a moment there was a deep silence as he stood hesitatingly before her.

"Uncle Tom," faltered the boy. "He did it. I promised him not to tell a soul—not even you; and I wouldn't, but you made me."

"Ah, I see," said the woman, angrily, and her gray eyes flashed as she turned to Hendricks. "It is some of my brother's mischief; but I will not have him mixing my innocent children up in his miserable affairs. It is shameful, the way he has been acting!"

"He asked me to let him use my name," said the boy, who had grown calmer. "He told me it wasn't anything but a joke on a friend of his—a woman, who thought she was writing to a man she never saw. I took the answers to Uncle Tom."

"Outrageous!" cried the woman. "I am ashamed of my own name when one who bears it can do such things."

"Where is he?" asked Hendricks, with sudden craftiness of look and manner. "It is only a trifling matter, that can easily be settled, but I'd like to see him."

"He's upstairs, asleep, now," the woman replied, still angrily. "He's sleeping off one of his all-night prowls around town. I have been willing to give him a bed and board here when he is with us, in spite of his being a regular disgrace to us all with his queer notions. Sarah," she broke off suddenly, seeing that Hendricks had moved nearer the door and signaled to Dr. Lampkin, "run up and tell him to come down here, and to be quick about it. I want an explanation of his conduct, and I'll have it now."

ALL SORTS OF POCKETS.

Thirty of Them Made in a Pair of Breeches in 1611.

Perhaps the best proof of the advance of the Japanese in civilization is to be found in their use of pockets. The people of that country have usually six or eight pockets cunningly inserted in the cuffs of their wide sleeves. These pockets are always filled with a curious miscellany. As common as the twine in the pockets of young Americans is the prayer amulet written on sheets of rice paper and composed by the bonzes. In accordance with their faith, these amulets are swallowed like a pill in cases of mental or physical distress. Another essential seldom missing is a number of small squares of silky paper. These are put to unexpected uses, such as to hold the stem of a lily or lotus, to dry a teacup or to wipe away a tear. Among the Chinese and other nations a pouch is used instead of a pocket. This was also the case in western Europe in the middle ages and for some time afterward. The pouch was attached to the girdle along with a dagger and rosary. It was called an almoniere with curious patterns, gold and silk threads, coats of arms and religious sentences. A dramatist of the time of Henry VIII. wrote: "From my girdle he plucked my pouch. By your leave he never left me a penny." Breeches, however, had pockets at an early date. In an old play written about 1611 it is mentioned that a man had his breeches plaited as if they had 30 pockets. But pockets did not attain their proper position until the adoption of the modern style of men's garments. With waistcoats a great opportunity for pockets presented itself. Later they were made very broad and deep, and were covered with embroidery and buttons. In the reign of George III. waistcoat pockets reached such size in England that they became objects of ridicule, so that they soon began to resume more moderate proportions.

HE LISPED.

Which Made It Difficult to Understand Him.

A butcher residing in a country town was afflicted with a terrible lisp. One sale day, being suddenly seized with an inspiration to raise his own pork, he invested in a few pigs; but having no place ready for their immediate occupation, he called upon a neighbor whom he knew had an empty sty.

"I thy, old man," he began, "I have jeth bought a few pigth. Could you lend me your thy?"

"Certainly, if it is of any use. But how many pigs have you? The sty is none too large."

"Oh, only two thowth and pigth."

"Two thousand pigs! Good gracious! It wouldn't hold 200!"

"I did not thy two thowthand pigth. I thied two thowth and pigth!"

"Yes, I hear; and it won't take a quarter of them. It's no use."

"You don't understand me," said the poor fellow. "I do not mean two thowthand pigth; I mean two thowth and pigth."

"Well, you couldn't get 20 in; so there!"

"I don't want to!" exclaimed the lisper, excitedly. "There are not two thowthand pigth, but two thowth and pigth (gesticulating)—two thowth and pigth, I tell you! And so he kept on in vain; until at last a happy thought struck him. "I did not mean two thowthand pigth, but two thowth and two pigth!"

He got the sty.—Answers.

The Reason for Her Coldness.

"You are cold," he said, passionately. She shivered.

"Tell me why?"

"I—I cannot."

"Then I leave you forever!"

"Stop!" she cried, "you shall not misjudge me!"

She led him down the cellar stairs and stopped him in front of the coal bin.

It was then he knew the reason of her coldness.

Clasping her in his arms, he kissed the empty coal bin.—N. Y. World.

Book It Back.

Tom Singlehook—I hear you're engaged. Congratulations, my boy.

Benny Dicks—You didn't hear so quite right, I'm married.

"O, excuse me, old man."—Pict-Mag. Up.

TALES OF COTHAM AND OTHER CITIES

City and State Face Tramp Question



NEW YORK.

How can the Empire state and New York city solve its tramp problem? The vagrants now in the state would form the entire population of a city the size of Albany. The Empire state, and especially its metropolis, is the mecca for this vast army of derelicts.

The jails, penitentiaries and almshouses are put to an expense of \$2,000,000 annually in endeavoring to cope with the problem which has arisen through the existence of this undesirable element. But far more serious than this is the loss caused by the destruction of property, robberies, fires and kindred misdemeanors, which costs the state, the railroads and other private interests over \$10,000,000 annually.

The immense number of tramps trespassing on railroads and the fatalities which overtake many of them may be judged from the fact that in a period

of five years actually 23,964 trespassers were killed and 25,236 injured in the United States while stealing rides. Most of them were tramps, and at least one-fifth of the accidents took place in this state.

A large proportion of these vagrants are youths and young men whose ages range from sixteen to twenty-one. Reared in the cities their yearning for adventure, uncontrolled by proper home conditions, causes them to take the road.

Though one-half of these finally quit the nomadic life and return home or settle down, the remaining half become inveterate tramps and gradually turn from vagrancy into a career of crime or semi-crime. A very large percentage, however, are adults and comprise every species, from men who will not or cannot work through chronic unfitness to those who are innocent victims of downright adversity.

One solution proposed is to form a labor colony. A labor colony is, briefly, a state-owned colony for the detention, reformation and instruction in agriculture and other industrial occupations of persons committed by magistrates as tramps and vagrants.

Alaska City Center of Queer Things

FAIRBANKS, Alaska.

If you should happen to drop into a town where a newsboy scorns your nickel and asks you 25 cents for a newspaper, where ordinary meals at lunch counter restaurants are a dollar a throw, where the only communication with the balance of the world is by wireless, where ice is plentiful but you've got to pay to skate, and steam pipes are laid alongside the water pipes to keep them from freezing, you'd think you had struck a queer place, wouldn't you?

Yet such a place is Fairbanks. You might well expect a town that's 2,500 miles north of Seattle, Wash., to be in perpetual zero weather, but you wouldn't expect a city located this far up in the ice belt to be so rich that it could afford a water system, not to mention the luxury of steam heat, which, while not only providing warmth for private homes of the city, is made to swaddle the fire plugs and keep them thawed out and ready for use during the long winter.

Seven months of the year are "dark" in Fairbanks, and during one of these months electric lights are burned on the streets 24 hours a day. If you want to read your morning newspaper at breakfast it must be by the aid of the electric bulb, and in what would be your noonday glare you have got to carry a lantern in order to distinguish



the neighbor you meet in the street.

A common laborer gets \$5 a day and board in Fairbanks, and board is a factor worth considering. It is estimated that it costs about \$2.25 to supply three meals a day here, so the laborer is making the handsome sum of \$7.25 per day, or \$43.50 per week. Even under these conditions laborers are scarce.

Fairbanks is as cosmopolitan as any mining camp in the west. A steam railroad connects Fairbanks with all of the mines within a radius of 60 miles, and trains are run several times daily and from various points. Fairbanks proper has a population of 5,000, which includes two banks, two hospitals, numerous hotels, four automobiles, an electric lighting plant and other accessories of civilization. The population of the district outside of the city consists of about 5,000 people.

From October to April of each year Fairbanks is wrapped in a heavy sheet of ice and snow and the thermometer varies from 20 to 50 degrees below zero.

Bank Uses Thumb Print Signatures



CHICAGO.

Chicago has a bank which identifies its depositors by means of the thumb print mark. When a customer who cannot write his name opens an account or deposits money or withdraws it he makes a thumb mark on the slip, and is sufficiently identified.

According to the cashier of this peculiar bank, there has never been an error in the Bertillon system of identification. When we began business six years ago, he says, not more than one in three of our customers could sign his name in English. We would not accept signatures in Jewish writing. We were confronted by a serious problem. The use of the thumb print was suggested, and it has worked out to perfect satisfaction.

When a man comes in to open an account and we find he cannot sign his name we fill in the identification

card for him, just as we would for any other depositor. Then we write his name and witness his mark. Then we give him an ordinary rubber stamp pad with red ink on it, and he presses first one thumb and then the other on the pad and makes a careful, clear impression of each on the corners of his card.

When the depositor comes back to add to his account or to withdraw money the bank attendant makes out the slip for him and writes in his name. Then the depositor makes his thumb print on the slip and presents it at the teller's window. The teller turns to the card index and finds the card, just as he would for any other depositor. In place of looking at the signature he looks at the thumb prints and compares them with the marks on the deposit or withdrawal slip.

We have never had a complaint or error from the use of this system. There are absolutely no two thumbs alike, and the thumb print mark is an absolute identification. We have had complaints over signatures, but never over thumb prints. Men have claimed that they did not sign withdrawal slips, but no one has ever denied his thumb mark.

Police Chief to Stop Boys Smoking

KANSAS CITY, Kan.

The small boys of this city now have an official father to watch them and prevent their smoking cigarettes. Henry T. Zimmer, chief of police, has undertaken to vigorously enforce the Kansas law which forbids minors to smoke. The police are confiscating all tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, cigarette papers and pipes found in possession of youths. It's back to the corn silk and the grapevine for the boys. They cannot legally smoke until they reach the proper age.

This law is of the 1909 vintage, but little attention was paid to it and the Kansas City boys who wanted to "roll one" went ahead and rolled it and smoked without official interference. There were some complaints to the city officials, however, and finally Chief Zimmer ordered the patrolmen to stop juvenile smoking. The chief has seven sons and he knew something about how to stop smoking.

Patrolmen visited the confectionery and drug stores where boys congregated before and after school hours. Boys who were smoking were taken to the police station. Their tobacco and cigarette papers were taken away from them. The chief lectured the boys and permitted them to go home. A large number went through this experience.

The smokers' supplies the police confiscate are burned at the police headquarters. Every few days the smoke from the city hall chimney bears the tobacco-laden odor of a levee barroom. It is simply a few more sacks of tobacco and a few more bunches of papers passing beyond the reach of the boys.



gated before and after school hours.

THE PLYMOUTH MAIL

—BY—
F. W. SAMSEN

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
One Year, payable in advance..... \$1.00
Six months..... .75
Three months..... .50

ADVERTISING RATES.
Business Cards \$5.00 per year.
Resolutions of Respect \$1.00
Card of Thanks 25 cents.
All local notices will be charged for at five cents per line or fraction thereof for each insertion. Display advertising rates made known on application. Where no time is specified, all notices and advertisements will be inserted until ordered discontinued.

FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1911

Board of Supervisors Meet

The quinquennial meeting of the board of supervisors began its ten day session last Monday at the county building. Wm. Butler of Monguagon township was elected chairman of the board with out opposition. John Garvey was chosen vice-chairman. The main business will be in connection with the equalization of Wayne county's assessment with the assessments of the other counties of the state, this being the year for the meeting of the state board of equalization. The new committees are as follows:

Ways, means and legislation—Gutman, Vernor, Field, Harpfer, Glinnan, Brozo, Megges, Day, Hurst, Littlefield and Burt.
Equalization—Burton, Megges, Grindley, Crowley, Owen, Near, Ostrowski, Lanning, Lodge, Miller and Theisen.

Roads and bridges—Thompson, Glinnan, Beaufait, Ellis, Walsh, Allan, McKinney, Stellwagen, Tossey, Millman and Lynch.

Appointments—Bradner, Harpfer, Keusch, Koenig, McCarty, Gots, Brozo, Loranger, Kelley, Hindle and Schulte.

Claims and accounts—Theisen, Keating, GH, Walsh, Vignoe, Zoller, Rosenthal, Garvey, Schroeder, McKinney and Deimel.

Taxes—Krapp, Merrill, Mason, O'Brien, Keating, Field, Skrzycki, George Bryan, Riopelle and Tossey.

Drains—Bower, Grindley, Stellwagen, Thompson, Crowley, Near, Miller, Riopelle, Gots, Koenig and Bradner.

Summer at Bay View.

The Bay View announcements are out and promise the tide of vacation people to that fair summer city, pleasures and privileges of the highest order. From a wilderness 35 years ago Bay View has become the largest watering place and summer educational center in the west. In the past few years it is said there has been a large increase of young people, teachers, and college people. There is a reason for this. Bay View has not trusted in its wonderful climate alone, but has organized recreations; it has appealed to the best people, and has wisely kept living expenses down. There are three modern two and three dollar hotels, but by taking furnished rooms, of which there are hundreds, and dining at the well supplied cottage dining rooms, one can cut living expenses to a dollar a day. Of course, the drawing magnets are the assembly, with its brilliant programs, and the highly organized summer university, opening July 17. In recent years the Bay View conferences have begun to attract wide notice. There are four: Bible, Missionary, Labor and Social Welfare and Good Health, each in charge of people of national reputation. J. M. Hall, Boston Boulevard, Detroit, is at the head of Bay View work, and on request will always send the announcements.

Pioneer Passes On.

Siron Kellogg died at his home in this village on Sunday afternoon last, his demise being not unexpected, as he had been suffering with a paralytic stroke for some weeks. He was one of the old pioneers of the village, his father originally owning much of the land on which the village is now located, some of which Mr. Kellogg yet owned at the time of his death. Mr. Kellogg was of philanthropic nature and since 1900 had given away \$30,000 to various Detroit charitable institutions for children. Recently he donated several acres of ground for a children's summer resort.

Siron Kellogg was born in Palmyra, N. Y., August 10, 1828, and with his parents came to Plymouth May 1, 1836. He leaves a widow and two brothers—John S. of Cincinnati and Joel of this village.

The funeral took place from his late home on Ann Arbor street Tuesday afternoon, Rev. E. E. Caster conducting services.

PIKE'S PEAK.

Emma Bahn, who has been working at Wayne the past year, is home.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Hix and family visited at George Stephenson's at Swift Sunday.

Emma Bahn called on Lizzie Theuer Monday.

Miss Blanche Klatt, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. John Hoek of East Nankin for two weeks, returned home Sunday.

Charles Wright and son Erwin attended the G. A. R. encampment at Ypsilanti Thursday.

Try The Mail want column.

CHURCH NEWS.

LUTHERAN.

Rev. O. Peters, Pastor.
Sunday, July 2, services in the morning at 9:30. The ladies' aid will meet in the church after service. Sunday-school in the morning at the usual time. Everybody welcome.

METHODIST

Rev. E. King, Pastor.
Morning service 10 a. m. Preaching by the pastor. Sunday-school at 11:30. No Epworth League. Union evening service at the Baptist church at 6:30. Open air service. The sermon will be by the Methodist pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN

Rev. B. F. Farber, Pastor.
Services will be held in the First Presbyterian church on Sunday, July 2nd, as follows: Morning worship at 10 o'clock. The pastor will preach a sermon appropriate to the 4th of July season, "The New Patriotism". Sunday-school at 11:15.

The congregation will join in the evening in the union service to be held at Baptist church. The Rev. Mr. King of the Methodist church will preach the sermon.

Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. Subject, "The Feeding of the Five Thousand." Mark 6:14-16; John 6:1-15.

We extend a cordial invitation to attend these services.

BAPTIST

Rev. W. W. DesAutels, Pastor.
Services at the Baptist church next Sunday, July 2nd, will be as follows: At 10 a. m. the pastor preaches the third on the Lord's prayer, the special topic being "The Brotherhood of Man." The Lord's supper will be observed at the close of the morning service. Sunday-school at 11:30.

The union evening service will be held with us. Rev. Mr. King gives the address. If the weather permits, the meeting will be held outdoors in front of the building. Good music will be provided. We wish the people of our community would turn out to this service. Come in your autos and carriages and get near enough to hear and have a part in the service. We have put the hour at 6:30, that you may have the evening at home after the hour of service. Seats will be provided for all. Come to this happy hour people's service. You will enjoy it greatly.

"Life is Action."

There were thirteen pupils of the Plymouth high school that had completed the prescribed course this year and they were the "observed of all observers" at the commencement exercises held in the opera house last week Thursday evening. The weather was extremely warm deterring many from attending, but nearly the usual number was present. The class motto, "Life is Action" was conspicuously displayed above the rostrum and the class colors, green and white, were also much in evidence. The music for the evening was given by Hugh Aldrich of Fowlerville, who rendered several vocal selections. The address to the graduates and congregation was given by Prof. F. A. Barbour of the State Normal School of Ypsilanti, and it was all that could or might be expected for an occasion of this character. P. W. Voorhies presented the diplomas, with appropriate remarks.

Brings a Bride to Plymouth

Rev. B. F. Farber, pastor of the Plymouth Presbyterian church, entered the wedded state Tuesday, his partner in the joys and sorrows of life being Miss Willie Mitchusson of Princeton, Ky. The ceremony took place at seven o'clock in the evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. McCormick at Bedford, Indiana, a simple, quiet affair, only a few relatives and friends being present. On Thursday evening a reception was given the couple by the groom's mother, Mrs. John C. Farber, at Frankfort, Ind., and they are expected to arrive in Plymouth this evening.

Since his residence in Plymouth Mr. Farber has firmly installed himself in the hearts of the members of his church, as well as those of the citizens of Plymouth generally, and they will give him and his bride a very cordial reception and extend to them sincere congratulations. The new manse is about ready for occupancy and the couple will take possession at once. A silver service and set of porch furniture will be presented to Mr. and Mrs. Farber by the ladies of the church.

Nearly all the stores will be closed July 4th. Do your trading the day before.

Improve The Stomach

If your stomach is in poor condition, does not thrive or look well, it will pay you to get a 25-cent package of HARRIS' CONDITION POWDER. There is no foodstuff in the package, it is all medicine. Every ingredient being chosen for its beneficial effect on the stomach, blood and bowels. The animal improves right from the start and quickly recovers flesh, spirits and a bright glossy coat. Price 25 cts. Sold by Mackney Pharmacy and Beyer Pharmacy.

Base Ball on the Fourth

There will be no Fourth of July celebration in Plymouth this year, but the citizens of Plymouth will find much diversion in attending the ball games—morning and afternoon—arranged by the Daisy management. The Burroughs Adding Machine club will be the opponents of the home team and that the games will be full of interest goes without saying, as the Detroit team is one of the best amateur clubs in the city. Monte Wood will pitch for the visitors in one of the games and Ray Smith will play first base. The visitors will also bring their mascot—a pet bear. The home boys will play only their regular line-up but expect to come off winners of at least one of the games. The admission will be but 15 and 20 cents.

Closing Exercises

The eleventh annual reunion and banquet of the Plymouth High School Alumni Association was held on the evening of June 23, closing the exercises of commencement week. The business meeting was held at the school house, at which the following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Ernest Gentz; vice president, Bertha Beals; secretary-treasurer, Helen B. Smith.

Owing to the extremely warm evening the banquet, held in Odd Fellows' Hall, was not so largely attended as formerly. The menu, prepared by the ladies of the Rebekah Lodge, was excellent, the tables presenting a most inviting appearance.

Geo. Lee, president, gave a welcoming address, at the conclusion of which he introduced the toastmaster, Edwin C. Corwin, '05. Dr. E. E. Caster responded to "Plymouth—For Us All," which was "full of wise sayings and modern instances." The class of 1911 was responded to by Walter Gorton and Rev. George Davey '02, gave a dissertation on "Life." P. W. Voorhies also gave an impromptu talk, the program being interspersed with some fine music by the Russell Brothers, harpists, of Detroit.

Wm. Lee, a nine-year old boy of a colored family living at Waterford died Tuesday and was buried yesterday afternoon.

Last week Mrs. W. O. Allen entertained a house party at her "summer home" in honor of Mrs. O. E. Dunam and daughter of St. Marys, Ohio.

The Free Press reporter, who accompanied the Detroit merchants' visit to Plymouth last Thursday gave Plymouth and Plymouth people a very complimentary "write-up" in his paper Friday morning.

Mrs. DesAutels and son Fletcher left on Wednesday for a visit in Detroit. They will then go to Lake Orion for the summer where Rev. DesAutels will join them each week from Monday to Thursday.

The Daisy club will play the Pontiacs tomorrow afternoon at Athletic Park. Tousey and Williams will occupy the points for Plymouth and as the Pontiacs are also rated first class, you may look for a good game. Admission 10 and 15 cents.

A party of relatives and friends gave a surprise on Ed. Rutner Wednesday evening, it being his 68th birthday. A Morris chair was presented to him by his son Evra. A fine supper was served and a social evening followed, music being the principal amusement.

The first of the Sunday evening services for the summer was held in the Presbyterian church last Sunday. Next Sunday evening the service will be an open air meeting, commencing at 6:30, on the Baptist church lawn. Rev. E. King will preach. Everybody is invited.

An auto driven by Pierre Bennett and containing Claude Bridget and Fred Holloway, ran into the ditch near Elm yesterday and turned over. The young men were thrown out, but singularly enough none were seriously hurt. Bennett sustained a cut on the back of his head and Bridget had an ankle wrenched.

The B. Y. P. U. banquet, Friday afternoon of this week is going to be a very cheerful and enjoyable affair and no member of the Society must be absent. There will be special vocal music and the services of a toastmaster from Detroit. And remember that there will be specialists at the wheel of the culinary department, also.

Old Friends Are The Best

Because they have stood the test and are known to be true. DR. HERBICK'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS have been used by more than three generations for relieving biliousness, disordered stomach and constipation. They are to this day the main dependence in thousands upon thousands of families for keeping both adults and children healthy and vigorous. Price 25 cts. Sold by Mackney Pharmacy and Beyer Pharmacy.

Dissolution of Partnership.

To whom it may concern:
Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between Coello Hamilton, Williston B. Penfold, Emma Hamilton and Isabel C. Cooper, carrying on business at Plymouth, Michigan, under the style or firm of The Hamilton Bille Company, was on the 30th day of June, 1911, dissolved by the withdrawal of the undersigned, and notice is hereby further given that the undersigned, either jointly or severally, will not be responsible for any liabilities created in the name of said Hamilton Bille Company after said 30th day of June, A. D. 1911.

COELLO HAMILTON,
EMMA HAMILTON,
ISABEL C. COOPER,
By COELLO HAMILTON,
Attorney in Fact.

Stylish Dressers!

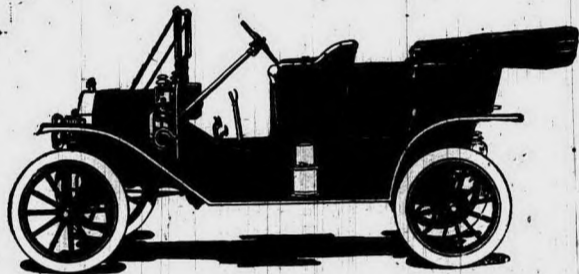
Have you seen our handsome new line of Dressers? If you haven't, you ought to come in and see them. They are elegant and just what every lady wants. And the price is right, too. We also have some fine Chiffonieres, Sideboards and Buffets—nothing better. It's a pleasure to show goods.

SCHRADER BROS.

Furniture Dealers and Funeral Directors. Both 'phones.

Do you want to make \$500-\$700

Here is how you can make that much



Five Passenger Touring Car, fully equipped, \$780.

1st. Have you any idea of buying an Automobile? If not, you can't make this money? If you are going to own a car, you can. And you can do that by buying a FORD car. This is strong talk, but it is so, and FORD talks.

To prove this, all we ask is that you ride in any and all makes of cars, from \$1000 to \$1500, figure the tire expense, the general up-keep in cost, which is the most essential thing to figure in an automobile, then come to us and ask to have the FORD demonstrated to you over the same roads and under same conditions.

THE RESULT: We will show you a car at one-half the cost which will duplicate and surpass the feats of any of the higher priced cars, with less tire expense and lower up-keep in cost generally.

If all this is true, and we stand ready to prove it, then why pay \$500 to \$700 more for an automobile? Is money any object to you? If it is, we are ready to save you a small fortune.

We will be pleased to demonstrate the car to you at any time.

Call or write

Bonafide Mfg. Co., Plymouth, Mich.

Telephone, Bell No. 4, Home No. 91.

What are you Waiting For?

THAT'S WHAT WE WOULD LIKE TO KNOW.

If you are going to build a new house or barn or make some long needed repairs about the place, what's the use of setting around wondering how much the Lumber will cost you. Get busy and figure out what you are going to need and let us make you an estimate on it.

We have a full stock of all kinds of

Building Material,
Windows and Doors,
Building Paper, etc

Our SANDED ASPHALT ROOFING can't be beat for quality and price. We carry four grades of Shingles and our prices are as low as any, grade considered.

Plymouth Lumber & Coal Co.,

CHAS. MATHER, Sec. & Manager

EXCURSION

VIA THE

Pere Marquette

—ON—

Sunday, July 9

—TO—

DETROIT

Train will leave Plymouth at 9:40 and 11:15 a. m. Returning, leave Detroit at 6:15 p. m.

Round Trip Fare

To Detroit..... 25c

TRY PLYMOUTH MAIL LINERS—IT PAYS TRY MAIL LINERS

Coffee, 17c. lb.

STEEL CUT,

For Saturday and all Next Week.

WATCH OUR WINDOW.

We are going to Celebrate, so will be Closed all day July 4th.

CENTRAL GROCERY,

R. G. SAMSEN

Phone 13, 2r

Free Delivery

WITH YOUR NEXT ORDER TRY A SACK OF

CHEF FLOUR,

SOMETHING NEW SOMETHING DIFFERENT

It has the Chef Quality.

GAYDE BROS.

Iceless Ice Cream Packer

Something New!

A receptacle in which a small quantity of ice cream may be carried and kept for several hours and still retain its frozen state perfectly, a convenience that has long been needed and is now appreciated. We furnish ice cream

The Celebrated Lily Brand

in any quantity and deliver it free any day of the week. We have facilities for making large quantities and always have it on hand when called for—either wholesale or retail. Try a quart in our new iceless packer for your Sunday dinner.

GEO. A. TAYLOR

EXCURSION

VIA THE

Pere Marquette

—ON—

Sunday, July 2d

—TO—

Grand Rapids

Train will leave Plymouth at 8:15 and 8:35 a. m. Returning, leave Grand Rapids at 6 p. m.

Round Trip Fares

To Island Lake	1.35
To Lansing	1.50
To Grand Lodge	1.25
To Grand Rapids	2.00
To Flint	1.00
To Saginaw-Bay City	1.50

Local News

Mrs. J. B. Henderson is on the sick list.

Mrs. Geo. Springer is in Detroit visiting her brother.

Mrs. Dewar returned from Grand Rapids last Friday.

Mrs. Geo. Durfee is very ill with pleural pneumonia.

Miss Hilda Smye is visiting friends in Detroit this week.

Miss Nellie Rook is clerking at J. R. Rauch's for a month.

Mrs. F. J. Tousey spent last Tuesday in Wayne on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Sewell Bennett visited their son in Detroit Thursday.

Miss Anna Cook of Owosso visited friends in Plymouth this week.

Mrs. Jane Tousey of Salem is visiting her son F. J. Tousey this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Warner visited her sister in Detroit this week.

Claude Daggett of Toledo called on his uncle E. R. Daggett Tuesday.

Miss Janette Tibbits of Saginaw visited Miss Hazel Smitherman last week.

Prof. Ed. Corwin from Princeton, N. J., visited Mr. and Mrs. S. Bennett this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Babcock from Milford visited Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Grierson Saturday.

Mrs. Walter Papworth and son of Howell visited friends in Plymouth Monday.

Carl Reichelt of St. Louis, Mo., is visiting his brother, Henry Reichelt and family.

Mrs. Edward Taylor from Northville visited Mrs. W. C. Holcomb Wednesday.

Miss Gladys Cook of Howell visited at the home of Sewell Bennett Monday and Tuesday.

Misses Pearl and Winifred Jolliffe and cousin, Ina Jolliffe spent Tuesday at Belle Isle.

James Bartlett of Jackson visited at Wyman Bartlett's Friday and Saturday of last week.

Howard Holcomb from Milford visited his parents in Plymouth Saturday and his two sons returned home with him.

Mrs. John Jolliffe and daughter Ina returned Wednesday to their home in Iowa, after visiting relatives here for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Voorhies took her Sunday-school class for a picnic at Orchard Lake Tuesday. The boys all report a good time.

Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Voorhies and Dr. and Mrs. Travis will spend two weeks at White Lake, starting the morning of the fourth.

Miss Bertha Beals attended a convention of the State Music Teachers' Association, of which she is an active member, at Saginaw this week.

W. F. Markham and Miss Carrie Shortman were married in Detroit Wednesday afternoon and immediately after left for a wedding trip to the East.

The Baptist Sunday-school Missionary society will give a social Friday afternoon, July 7, on the church grounds. All box contributors are invited to attend.

Charles Patrick, aged fifty, died at his home near Phoenix mill Monday. The funeral occurred Wednesday forenoon, being conducted by Rev. Pierce of Northville.

Fred George, formerly of Plymouth, was in town last Saturday. Mr. George is now advertising manager for the Fruit Belt, a monthly publication at Grand Rapids.

A party of young people spent a very pleasant time at the home of Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Voorhies Wednesday evening in honor of Mrs. Edgar Jolliffe of Bozeman, Montana.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Reber, Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Beyer and children and children and Miss Amelia Gayde spent Sunday in Monroe visiting Rev. Geo. D. Kohns and family.

The ladies aid society of the M. E. church held a thimble party at the home of Mrs. E. R. Daggett. After the business meeting, refreshments were served. All enjoyed the afternoon.

Mrs. John Patterson, Mrs. F. J. Tousey and Miss May Smith attended the funeral of Mrs. DeWitt Nay in Detroit Wednesday afternoon. Miss Nay was recently a vocal instructor in Plymouth.

C. H. Maynard will sell at public auction in front of Harry Robinson's livery barn Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, a large, fine and varied assortment of household furniture. Terms cash. H. C. Robinson, auctioneer.

The Ypsilanti ball team defeated the Daisy last Saturday by a score of 12 to 4, the home boys scoring but four hits from the Ypsi box artist. This is the first defeat the Daisy club has met with this season. There was a fair crowd in attendance.

The woman of today who has good health, good temper, good sense, bright eyes and a lovely complexion, the result of correct living and good digestion, wins the admiration of the world. If your digestion is faulty Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets will correct it. For sale by all dealers.

See notice of family tent for sale in another column.

Miss Freda Wells of Belding is visiting her uncle, E. M. Gray.

Miss Ora Corning of Iron Mountain is visiting at Dr. Pelham's.

The Sophomore class had a picnic at "Tramp's Retreat" last Friday.

Miss Vera Townsend visited friends in Detroit the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Farnam of Detroit spent Sunday at Geo. Hunter's.

Several horse "sports" took in the races at Monroe Wednesday and Thursday.

Miss Viola Richmond of Port Huron visited Miss Hazel Sherman over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Baker of Denmark, Mich., spent Sunday at B. Sherman's.

Miss Mabel Spicer is home from Youngstown, Ohio, for her summer vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Brown of Greenville are visiting friends and relatives here.

Boyd Cozadd and wife of Gaines, Mich. visited Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Lombard last week.

Mrs. O. W. Brown and Miss Lena Vrooman of Lansing visited friends in town this week.

Mrs. Harry Newhouse went to Palo, Mich., Monday to attend the funeral of her father.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Roe and children and Miss Anna Cook leave tomorrow for a trip to Duluth.

Mrs. Fred Ives and the Misses Hallock of Detroit spent the day at E. C. Leach's Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Stevens leave tonight for Greensburg, Pa., to visit their son, Prof. Clarence E. Stevens.

Miss Mary Thompson, of Saginaw, formerly a teacher in our school, visited friends here the first of the week.

Mrs. Chas. Norton and son and Mrs. Henry Norton and children of Detroit spent Wednesday at W. B. Roe's.

Louis C. Evans left Detroit yesterday for Syracuse, N. Y., to take charge of a garage for the Warren Motor Car Co.

Misses Celia Brown and Carrie Riddle left Tuesday for California, where they will visit friends for a couple of months.

W. F. Rattenbury and wife are occupying the Mimmack residence while the latter are absent on their western trip.

Plymouth people having cottages at Walled Lake have gone or are going next week to occupy them for the summer.

Mrs. S. Bosserman and two children, Marjorie and Harold, of San Francisco are visiting the former's sister, Mrs. I. N. Dickerson.

Geo. Dean and B. L. Dean and son Lawrence of Detroit visited their parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Dean, Sunday and Monday.

Miss Olive Gibbs of Houghton, Miss Bertha Africa of Huntingdon, Pa., and Hugh Jennings of Ypsilanti spent the week at the Spicer home.

Miss Margaret Miller visited Mr. and Mrs. Frank Keller at Orion the first of the week. Mr. Keller returned from the west about two weeks ago.

Farmers report the hay crop very short this year. One farmer says he obtained three loads from one field where he obtained ten last year.

NOTICE

I will be at H. E. Jolliffe's store every Wednesday and Pinckney's Pharmacy every Saturday during July and August for the collection of taxes.

H. E. WRIGHT, Village Treasurer.

Local agent Detroit News and Sunday News Tribune, phone 42 Ind. Papers on sale at H. W. Murray's store.

Frank Beals will furnish ANY MAGAZINE PUBLISHED at lowest prices. Telephone and he will call on you and if your paper don't come HE will after it.

Wants, For Sale, To Rent, etc.

5c. per Line, One Insertion

To RENT—Office room in Coleman Block. Enquire of J. L. Gale.

WANTED—Kitchen girl at the Plymouth House.

FOR SALE—A new family or porch tent with partitions for sleeping rooms. Just the thing for camping out; size 14x20 feet. Can be seen at my barn on Union street. W. F. MARKHAM.

THE MARKETS

Wheat, red, \$.80; white \$.78
 Hay, \$15.00 to \$18.00 No. 1 Timothy.
 Oats, 35c.
 Rye, 60c.
 Beans, bush \$1.80
 Potatoes, 40c
 Butter, 30c.
 Eggs, 12c.

MISS B. M. RUSSELL,

OF DETROIT.
 Teacher of Voice, Italian Method
 Studio at Mrs. M. H. Ladd's.
 Days, Fridays Voice Trials Gratis

MRS. LENA BARLOW,

34 East Wing st., off South Main st.
 Weaver of Carpets and Rugs
 Terms Cash. Mail or call



Money Laid out on Groceries

in our store is always well spent. You get your full money's worth, besides the satisfaction that you are consuming only pure goods. Even all the Canned goods that are so much consumed during the summer season are bought by us from the most reputable packing houses, with their guarantee that we can warrant the purity of each article to our customers. Our Pickles, Soups, Sardines and Fruits are the best manufactured.

Norway Cuckoo Kipperd Herring in Bullion 15c
 Bon-Accord Mackerel in Tomato Sauce, and Soused 20c
 Libby's Potted Chicken 15c Libby's Potted Ham 15c

Pickles, Olives, New Cabbage, Cucumbers, Tomatoes and Vegetables of all kinds in season.

This Store will Not Open on Tuesday, July 4th.

Brown & Pettingill,

THE WHITE FRONT GROCERY

Telephone No. 40.

Free Delivery



Soap Soap Soap

When thinking of Soap, just think of us, for we give you more in quality and quantity than any of our competitors.

All 10c Soaps 3 for 25c
 All 5c Soaps 6 for 25c
 Any Washing Powder, 6 for 25c
 Any 10c Scourer 3 for 25c

GREATER DEMANDS

Permit us to buy in larger quantities. Thus you receive the benefit by getting more for your money than you can get elsewhere. Try us on an order and be convinced.

Ladies and Misses Dresses

We are disposing of a large number of Ready-made Dresses for Girls and Ladies. They are beautifully made, light and dark colors, and much cheaper than you could have them made for. They range in price from \$1.25 to \$2.00. Come in and look at them.

D. A. JOLLIFFE & SON

Both phones. Free Delivery.

GALE'S.

Fireworks!

We have a large stock of Fireworks on hand—Firecrackers, large and small, Ladies' Firecrackers, Torpedoes, Roman Candles, Sky Rockets, Mines, Fountains, Torches, Red Fire, Green Fire, Snakes, Chinese Lanterns, Balloons, Grasshoppers, Gee Whiz, Triangles, Box Assorted Fireworks, \$1.00 and \$2.00 each, Flags, &c.

Store will Be Open All Day the Fourth

Buy Fireworks and have a good time at home.

Phone 16

JOHN L. GALE

Plymouth

Standard Blender Twine

7c per pound

Conner Hardware Co., Ltd.

The Movement for a Safe and Sane Fourth

It is safe to say that no moral crusade ever inaugurated in this country has made more rapid progress than the movement for "a safe and sane Fourth." It is only a few years since the idea was first suggested in its present tangible form, and yet dozens of cities and towns have already adopted it in its most pronounced form, while countless others have accepted a portion of the creed, and yet others are planning to fall into line this year. It affords the most conclusive evidence of the power of public opinion that in practically every community where the safe and sane crusade has taken root no official action has been taken nor recommended by the municipal authorities until public sentiment spurred them to it.

What individual deserves credit for first conceiving the idea of a safe and sane Fourth, and what town or city can lay claim to first putting the idea in practice, presents almost as mooted a question as the famous one as to who first suggested the name of William McKinley for the presidency. Several different persons and several different cities have laid claim to the title of originator of the innovation. Perhaps it would be most just to con-



THE COLOR SQUAD

cede that the plan took shape spontaneously and simultaneously in several different localities, such communities as Cleveland and Washington, D. C., being among the first of the larger cities to put the plan in practice on a comprehensive scale, embracing the whole jurisdiction of the city involved.

The incentive for this safe and sane movement was found, of course, in the appalling loss of life attendant upon celebrations of the Fourth in the old-fashioned way. Perhaps there were just as many accidents proportionately in connection with Independence Day celebrations in the days of our grandfathers as there were just prior to this crusade, but then again there may not have been, for the toy pistol makers and firecracker manufacturers were busy in later years devising "improvements" in the noise-making line that seemed to prove fruitful of mishaps when in the hands of irresponsible youngsters.

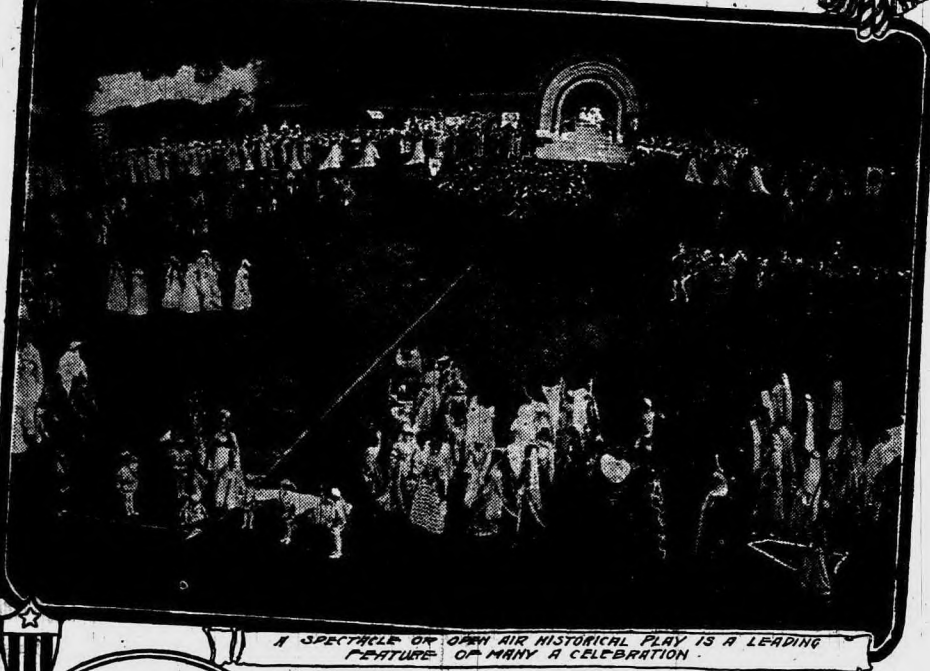
Or even if, as opponents of the safe and sane Fourth have claimed, the proportion of accidents did not show an increase the growth in the population of the country served to roll up a total so much more appalling in sheer force of figures that a good many people were aroused on the subject. Then, too, the perfection of present-day methods of newsgathering has made it possible for the newspapers to give a complete chronicle of the havoc of the old-fashioned Fourth on the morning following the day we celebrate, and this has served to bring home the matter to many people who never suffered from a Fourth of July accident in their own immediate family and circle of friends.

When the statistics began to show, a few years back, that the American people were expressing their patriotism on the Fourth in a manner that each year cost the lives of several dozen persons and injured, more or less seriously, several thousand others, there was a country-wide protest that swelled in volume. Not, of course, without some opposition, the idea has spread and its extent may be surmised from the statement that the recent failure of one of the largest fireworks manufacturers in the country was said to be due solely to this new order of things, whereas other importers and manufacturers of firecrackers and fireworks have loudly lamented that their business will be ruined if the thing goes on.

The "safe and sane Fourth" is so new that there are few hard and fast rules regarding it. Indeed, a conception of the idea, differing in more or less degree, is encountered in every different city which has adopted the plan. The basic principle is not, however, as some people suppose, the abolition of all noise and fireworks on the Fourth. On the contrary, the advocates of the safe and sane program have waving flags and booming guns and sputtering sky rockets and all the other trills dear to the memories of our childhood, but they take the stand that these things should be managed—and particularly the fireworks set off—by experienced hands, instead of by children and grown-ups who have



VICE-PRESIDENT NATIONAL FEDERATION WOMEN'S CLUBS



THE PARADE OF THE LOCAL MILITARY COMPANY



A TOWN CLERK BRINGING THE EVENTS OF THE DAY

little practice with this sort of thing and who, perhaps through thoughtlessness, are very careless of other people's safety as well as their own. The extent to which a city regulates the sale of fireworks and noise-making explosives may be taken as an index of the measure of its adoption of the safe and sane gospel. Some cities have gone so far as to prohibit absolutely the sale of firecrackers and fireworks, while others merely limit firecrackers to length of three inches with a view to eliminating the deadly "cannon cracker." All the more progressive municipalities have put a ban on the toy pistols and the miniature torpedoes, which in years gone by have probably caused more deaths than any other similar destructive agent, particularly among the younger children. In our up-to-date cities it has been necessary for some years past for a retail merchant to obtain a license or police permit to store and sell fireworks, and thus it has been a simple matter for the authorities to put a snuffer on the business by refusing to issue such permits.

The accepted plan of providing a safe and sane celebration as a substitute for the old-time noisy free-for-all jollification is to place the matter in the hands of a committee of prominent citizens, which raises by subscription a fund of several hundred or several thousand dollars, to defray the expenses of the common celebration, just as money is raised for a street fair. The popular idea is to centralize the new-fashioned Fourth of July celebration. In some places this is done literally by holding all the events of the day at some centrally-located rendezvous such as a public square, a fair ground or a park. In other instances there are three or four, or maybe half a dozen, "centers" of celebration located in as many different sections of the city and designed to give the residents of each district a lively Fourth without necessitating a journey far from home.

Two main aims are constantly kept in mind by wide-awake committeemen who plan a Fourth of July frolic in accordance with the safe and sane ideals of the twentieth century. One of these ambitions is to have "something doing" every minute of the day so that no critic can say that things are less lively in the old town than in the days when every citizen could make his own celebration in his own front yard. The other purpose is to arrange features that will enlist the co-operation of the greatest possible number of children so that the little folks will not feel that they are being cheated out of their Fourth of July fun and made to merely serve as spectators for the performances of the grown-ups.

Many of the features of the safe and sane Fourth are old friends familiar to us from the Independence Days of the past. For instance, there is the early morning salute of cannon and the "exercises," embracing the reading of the Declaration of Independence by some local orator and an "address of the day" by some celebrity brought to town for the occasion. Even the firemen's contests and hose races still have honored places on many of the programs, and so, too, have the time-honored balloon ascensions, although more likely than not the once-popular parachute jump has now been succeeded by an aeroplane flight. Even the "\$5,000 display of fireworks" that rounded out the day under the old plan is retained, only now it is considered advantageous to have the rockets and pinwheels and all the other spark throwers set off by professionals sent by the firm that furnishes the display, instead of leaving it to local talent that doesn't get much practice at this sort of thing except on the Fourth and at election time, and in consequence is apt to pay the price of blistered hands and singed hair, if nothing worse.

And speaking of fireworks brings to mind the fact that daylight fireworks play a prominent part in most of these new safe and sane celebrations of the big summer holiday. Of course, daylight fireworks are no new invention and they have been used to some extent on the Fourth of July for many years past. Only they have been hailed as one of the vehicles of celebration specially adapted to the safe and sane scheme, and the market has been stimulated accordingly while the manufacturers have been encouraged by this new demand to improve their offerings and give greater variety in effects.

The approved style of daylight fireworks consists of bombs in the form of large balls, which are shot aloft from mortars just as are the bombs which now have conspicuous place in all pretentious displays of night fireworks. The discharge of the gun from which the bomb is hurled skyward in itself affords sufficient noise to satisfy any lover of the old-fashioned Fourth, and when the bomb has attained a considerable height it bursts with a second report and releases a number of tiny flags or streamers of red, white and blue bunting, or mayhap a fanciful design in tissue paper that is inflated by the breeze and in the form of a snake or dragon or what-not floats gracefully to earth to be grasped by some fortunate member of the struggling throng of children that have watched its descent. The time-honored hot air balloons of tri-colored tissue paper are another stand-by of the safe and sane committeemen and in connection with an up-to-date city celebration hundreds of these couriers are dispatched to the clouds. To lend zest to the flights for the youthful spectators it is sometimes the custom to append packages of "prizes" that drop as the balloon ascends—prizes such as fans or flags or badges or possibly tickets, each "good for one plate of ice cream."

AUTHOR OF "MONEY."
The author of "Money" held a high opinion of the influence exercised by his works, especially by "Pelham," his first novel. "This book," he writes, "killed Byronism. It put an end to the Satanic mania and turned the thoughts and ambitions of young gentlemen without neckcloths, and young clerks who were sallow, from playing the Corsair and boasting that they were villains." It certainly drew at least one substantial tribute from a reader. According to Lytton's biographer, "amongst the curiosities at Knebworth is an enormous gold dressing case, elaborately fitted with every conceivable requirement for the toilet of an exquisite, which was an anonymous gift of some enthusiast to the young author of 'Pelham.'"

MADE HIS OWN WAY

Immigrant Boy Becomes a Law School Professor.

Samuel Want Was Penniless When He Came From England Ten Years Ago—Now an Expert Commercial Lawyer.

Baltimore, Md.—At twenty-two years of age, Samuel Want, who came to this country a penniless immigrant ten years ago, has been appointed a member of the law faculty of the University of Maryland. Mr. Want is also an assistant editor of the American and English Encyclopedia of Law, Lawyers' Reports Annotated and several other legal publications. He is instructor in commercial law at the eastern high school, a member of the Maryland bar, and is engaged in other activities and labors.

The appointment by the faculty of the University of Maryland, of which Chief Judge Harlan is dean, is the result of sheer force of merit and effort on the part of young Want. He entered the university in 1907 as a freshman and was graduated from the school in June, 1908. He made the three-year regular course in less than 12 months and the faculty were quick to appreciate the intellectual and gifted qualities of the young man.

His special duties on the faculty are to instruct students in the selection of books and authorities. The young professor has had a varied and picturesque career made interesting because he came to this country penniless and without friends at the age of twelve years from Newcastle, England.

Young Want knew a former Englishman who lived in Darlington, S. C., and straightway made for that southern town. He astonished the residents of that city when he ambled from a freight train into the post office and inquired for the man whom



he knew while a little lad in England. He secured employment as an office boy in a store and at the same time read his speller and arithmetic at night.

At the age of fourteen the youthful Want was made manager of the store. Instead of scrubbing the floor and carrying bundles, he did the buying and had charge of the sales department. He read much and was determined to become a lawyer. He came to Baltimore at the age of eighteen and entered the University of Maryland.

The members of the class of 1908 remember well how the spare, studious and quiet stranger learned the law with astonishing rapidity. Judges Harlan and Stockbridge, Gorter, Rose, the late John P. Poe and other eminent instructors of the university soon saw that the youth was possessed of more than the average ability. It was with considerable pleasure that they saw him receive his diploma, for he had the second highest mark in the class.

Want is a modest, unassuming young man and strongly objects to talking about his own accomplishments. He admits that he is a graduate of the school of hard knocks, and this his path in life has been rather rugged, but that is all he could be induced to say. He is a broadly cultivated young scholar. Besides having an extensive knowledge of the law, he is a student of the classics and foreign languages. He is an omnivorous reader and absorbs everything he reads. He is married.

Americans Learning Spanish.

Boston, Mass.—Pupils desirous of learning Spanish in the schools are numerous. During the last term at Columbia university, conferences were held in that institution in the language of Cervantes. The mayor of Boston recently compelled all the school masters in his jurisdiction to include Spanish in the school curriculum and it may safely be affirmed that there is hardly a mercantile firm of any importance in the United States that does not possess an employe who can both speak and write Spanish fluently.

The reason of all this is not far to seek. The United States in its anxiety to find new markets for its products has set its eyes on South America and hopes to find a new field there and also in Central America among its many republics, and they are satisfied that in the long run they will have them all under their control.

OUT FOR BUSINESS.



The Arctic Explorer—Say, can you tell me where I can find the North Pole?
The Eskimo—Nix. If I knew I'd have had it in a museum long ago.

HIRAM CARPENTER'S WONDERFUL CURE OF PSORIASIS.

"I have been afflicted for twenty years with an obstinate skin disease, called by some M. D.'s, psoriasis, and others leprosy, commencing on my scalp; and in spite of all I could do, with the help of the most skillful doctors, it slowly but surely extended until a year ago this winter it covered my entire person in the form of dry scales. For the last three years I have been unable to do any labor, and suffering intensely all the time. Every morning there would be nearly a dustpanful of scales taken from the sheet on my bed, some of them half as large as the envelope containing this letter. In the latter part of winter my skin commenced cracking open. I tried everything, almost, that could be thought of, without any relief. The 12th of June I started West, in hopes I could reach the Hot Springs. I reached Detroit and was so low I thought I should have to go to the hospital, but finally got as far as Lansing, Mich., where I had a sister lying. One Dr. — treated me about two weeks, but did me no good. All thought I had but a short time to live. I earnestly prayed to die. Cracked through the skin all over my back, across my ribs, arms, hands, limbs; feet badly swollen; toe-nails came off; finger-nails dead and hard as a bone; hair dead, dry and lifeless as old straw. O my God! how I did suffer. "My sister wouldn't give up; said, 'We will try Cuticura.' Some was applied to one hand and arm. Eureka! there was relief; stopped the terrible burning sensation from the word go. They immediately got Cuticura Resolvent, Ointment and Soap. I commenced by taking Cuticura Resolvent three times a day after meals; had a bath once a day, water about blood heat; used Cuticura Soap freely; applied Cuticura Ointment morning and evening. Result: returned to my home in just six weeks from the time I left, and my skin as smooth as this sheet of paper. Hiram E. Carpenter, Henderson, N. Y."

The above remarkable testimonial was written January 19, 1880, and is republished because of the permanency of the cure. Under date of April 22, 1910, Mr. Carpenter wrote from his present home, 610 Walnut St. So., Lansing, Mich.: "I have never suffered a return of the psoriasis and although many years have passed I have not forgotten the terrible suffering I endured before using the Cuticura Remedies."

Adequate Rest is Necessary.

Prof. Frederic S. Lee of Columbia university, New York, writing on the subject, "The Physiology of Rest and Exercise," in the Journal of the Outdoor Life for June, shows by experiments on dissected frogs the way in which exercise tires the muscles and, in fact, all the organs of the body. He says, "There is no known antidote to fatigue, unless it be rest, with all that rest implies. Sleep allows the reparative process of rest to be performed most quickly and completely. A moderate degree of fatigue, or even a considerable degree, when not too often incurred, is not detrimental to a healthy body and is even to be advised. The healthy body is provided with great recuperative powers, and does not rapidly succumb to even excessive demands on its energy. But it should be allowed the proper condition for recuperation, and that condition is adequate rest. There is danger when the fatigue of one day's labor is not eliminated before the next day's work is begun. The effect may be cumulative, the tissues may be in a continued state of depression, and the end may be disastrous."

Never Forget Business.

"What would you take for a cold?" the sufferer said.
"I dunno," the man who never forgets business replied. "What'd you be willing to give?"

A lot of the money people marry for is counterfeit.

Keep Fit

Your brain, muscles and nerves depend upon good physical condition. Secure it by using

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Sole Dispensers: Dr. Cassell & Co., Ltd.

RAISING THE MONEY

BOND ISSUE IS BEST WAY TO PAY FOR GOOD ROADS.

EFFORTS OFTEN MISDIRECTED

Good Roads Fever Carries Community Off Its Feet Frequently and Work Is Started Along Impractical Lines—Tax Levy Plan Wrong.

By HOWARD H. GROSS.

In forwarding any great movement, as the building of good roads, enthusiasm is essential, but unless this is coupled with a knowledge of the subject, it is a question whether it sometimes does not do more harm than good. The writer believes that a movement for better highways is often retarded by over-zealous friends who are attempting to do something they do not understand. The proposition to build good roads throughout the land is a very big one, and exceedingly important. It is a question that must be handled in a big way. If anyone had suggested fifty years ago the building of a railway to the Pacific slope, he would have been declared at least visionary. This has been accomplished and today there are a half dozen such railways, and the four months' journey across the desert is now compassed in less than three days. While the building of good wagon roads throughout the country is an immeasurably big job, yet there are back of it boundless resources; there is far more to encourage us than the builders of these first great continental roads had to encourage them. Let us go forward

is for the township to levy an annual tax for hard roads that will produce perhaps \$1,000 or \$2,000 and expend it upon a gravel or macadam stretch of road, which is to be extended from year to year at a rate that will give the township a fair amount of hard roads, say, in twenty or thirty years. By the time the last mile is built under this plan, the first one is worn out, the rule being that the road once built receives no attention, and that the money raised is spent upon building more roads. The roads are usually built without much, if any, attention being paid to drainage, and the results are not always satisfactory. In fact, they are seldom what they should be. Those charged with the duty of spending the money nineteen times in twenty know little, if anything, of how the road should be built, and when it is finished it is usually about half as good as it ought to be and has cost nearly twice as much as it should, for let it be said again and again that the greater part of the taxes raised for highways is frittered away by misdirected effort. An eminent engineer, who has had extended experience, says at least sixty per cent of the funds raised for highways is wasted. Certainly the waste is at least one-half. This being the case, it follows that one of the first things to do is to stop this awful waste and see that a dollar's worth of road results from every dollar expended. Instead of forty to fifty cents worth. It ought to be clear that it is very important that roads should be constructed under expert supervision, and that a capable road engineer is needed. Of course it is not practical to have this and build the roads piece meal, a short stretch at a time, hence the township will find it wise, instead of an annual tax levy, to issue bonds to the full constitutional limit and build, say, fifteen to twenty miles of road at once and pay for them by the

give exact figures and have a concrete example, it will be necessary to take a typical farm in some portion of the central west, and apply the two plans to that farm. As the figures are at hand, the writer, selects an average farm in the corn belt of Illinois. There is no reason why this farm should be taken in preference to a farm in any other state, except that more complete data is at hand, hence it will be used. The same plan will apply with slight variations to other farms in other states, the owners of which, by getting the assessed valuation of their township and state, can figure out and ascertain each for himself just what the effect will be upon his farm.

The assessed valuation of an average 160 acre farm in the corn belt of Illinois is about \$3,000. Suppose the township, of which this is a part, has an assessed valuation of, say, \$600,000 and is out of debt. By the old plan, suppose there is an annual tax levy for ten years of 60 cents on one hundred dollars. This will produce \$3,600 per year, and in ten years will total \$36,000. This money spent under average local conditions means that about half of it will be wasted, and the farm in question will have to pay each year sixty cents on thirty hundred dollars or \$18.00 per year. The net result of this expenditure will be the paying out of \$36,000 during ten years, and probably will produce not much over \$18,000 worth of roads at what they ought to cost.

Suppose the new plan is adopted, by issuing bonds to the full constitutional limit of 5 per cent, paying the same off in installments spread over twenty years, and letting the next generation, who will use the roads, help to pay for them. The bond limit on the township in question is \$30,000, of which exactly \$150.00 rests upon the farm in question, to be paid off one-twentieth each year, or \$7.50 on account of principal each year for twenty years. Interest of course will be paid annually, but will decrease as the bonds are paid off. The first year's interest will be 5 per cent on \$150.00, or \$7.50. Add \$7.50 on account of principal, and the first year's payment on this farm for good roads is \$15.00. The tenth year one-half of the bonds will be paid off, and the interest will drop to \$3.75, so that that year the tax will be \$11.25. The last year's payment will be \$7.50 on account of principal and 38 cents on account of interest, making a total of \$7.88.

Thirty thousand dollars of bond issue will build far more and far better roads on a general contract, than \$36,000 spent in ten years on a patch work plan, and the cost to the taxpayer will be considerably less as well.

Now, let us suppose that Illinois had, as it surely needs, an up-to-date state aid law, whereby one-half the amount required for building permanent roads should be paid from a state tax levy. If this condition obtained, then the township in question could after raising \$30,000, draw \$30,000 more from the state, and expend \$60,000 upon highways in their township. In Illinois less than one-third the property of the state is represented by farms, so the state tax will be spread over an immeasurably greater amount of property. A tax of ten cents on one hundred dollars for the state, will produce nearly \$2,500,000 a year, and the state aid tax upon the farm in question will be \$3.00 per year in order to raise the second \$30,000. This state tax would add \$3.00 to the tax bill of the farm in question, so the maximum amount per year, if \$60,000 were expended upon the roads of the township would be \$18.00 per year—less than 12 cents per acre per year, and take it for a series of years, anyone who can figure at all, will see that the cost to that community, spread over a series of years, will be even less under the bond contract plan, and that they can get, by the new plan, about three times as much road as they would upon the old. In handling road building in this big way, it will give an early and practical solution of the good roads problem, vastly better and more effective than to pass the bat, get up an entertainment and wear oneself out to raise the money to build a little bit of road.

WESTERN CANADA'S GOOD CROP PROSPECTS

YIELDS OF WHEAT WILL LIKELY BE 25 TO 30 BUSHELS PER ACRE.

In an interview with Mr. W. J. White, who has charge of the Canadian government immigration offices in the United States, and who has recently made an extended trip through the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta in Western Canada. He said that every point he visited he was met with the one report, universally good crops of wheat, oats and barley. There will this year be a much increased acreage over last year. Many farmers, who had but one hundred acres last year, have increased their cultivated and seeded acreage as much as fifty per cent. With the prospects as they are at present, this will mean from \$12 to \$15 additional wealth to each. He saw many large fields ranging from 200 to 1,000 acres in extent and it appeared to him that there was not an acre of this but would yield from 20 to 25 or 30 bushels of wheat per acre, while the oat prospects might safely be estimated at from 40 to 70 bushels per acre. In all parts of the west, whether it be Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, north and south, east and west, and in the districts where last year there was a partial failure of crops, the condition of all grain is universally good and claimed by most of the farmers to be from one to two weeks in advance of any year for the past ten or twelve years. It does not seem that there was a single foot of the ground that was properly seeded that would not produce.

There are those throughout western Canada who predict that there will be 200,000,000 bushels of wheat raised there this year, and if the present favorable conditions continue, there does not seem any reason why these prophecies should not come true. There is yet a possibility of hot winds reducing the quantity in some parts, but with the strongly rooted crops and the sufficiency of precipitation that the country has already been favored with, this probability is reduced to a minimum.

The prices of farm lands at the present time are holding steady and lands can probably still be purchased at the price set this spring, ranging from \$15 to \$20 per acre, but with a harvested crop, such as is expected, there is no reason why these same lands should not be worth from \$20 to \$25 per acre, with an almost absolute assurance that by next spring there will still be a further advance in prices.

Mr. White says that these lands are as cheap at today's figures with the country's proven worth as they were a few years ago at half the price when the general public had but a vague idea of the producing quality of western Canadian lands.

The land agents at the different towns along the line of railway are very active. A large number of acres are turned over weekly to buyers from the different states in the south, where lands that produce no better are sold at from \$150 to \$200 per acre.

The homestead lands are becoming scarcer day by day and those who are unable to purchase, preferring to homestead, are directing their attention to the park acres lying in the northerly part of the central districts. It has been found that while these are somewhat more difficult to bring under the subjugation of the plow, the soil is fully as productive as in the districts farther south. They possess the advantage that the more open prairie areas do not possess; that there is on these lands an open acreage of from fifty to seventy per cent of the whole and the balance is made up of groves of poplar of fair size, which offer shelter for cattle, while the grasses are of splendid strength and plentiful, bringing about a more active stage of mixed farming than can be carried on in the more open districts to the south.

The emigration for the past year has been the greatest in the history of Canada and it is keeping up in record shape. The larger number of those, who will go this year will be those who will buy lands nearer the line of railways, preferring to pay a little higher price for good location than to go back from the line of railways some 40 or 50 miles to homestead.

Mr. White has visited the different agencies throughout the United States and he found that the correspondence at the various offices has largely increased, the number of callers is greater than ever.

Any one desiring information regarding western Canada should apply at once to the Canadian Government Agent nearest him for a copy of the "Last Best West."

Here's to Your Good Health and Pleasure

Come—follow the arrow 'til you join the merry throng of palate pleased men and women who have quit seeking for the one best beverage because they've found it—

Coca-Cola

Real satisfaction in every glass—map and sparkle—vim and go. Quenches the thirst—cools like a breeze.

Delicious—Refreshing—Wholesome

5c Everywhere

THE COCA-COLA CO. Atlanta, Ga.

Whenever you see an Arrow think of Coca-Cola



Macadam Road Near Charlotte, N. C.

Here is a view of a North Carolina road built by convict labor. Note provision has been made for an earth road along side of the macadam roadway. Thus the traveler has the choice. When the earth road is in good condition it will be used, at other times travel will be upon the hard road. This is an excellent plan in every way.

with a stout heart and high purpose and with a clear head, and all will come out right.

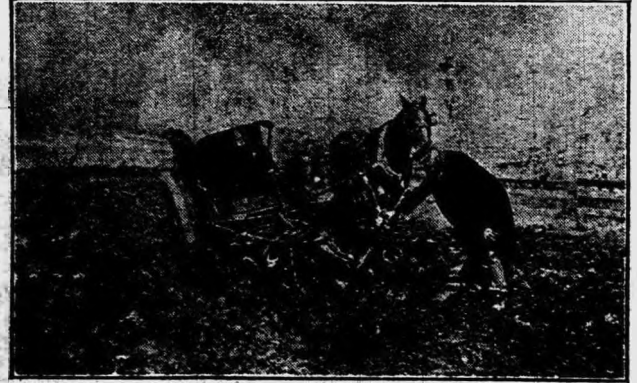
In a good roads campaign one of the most important things is to unlearn some things that are not so, to get a view of the proposition from the right angle, and not to work along impractical lines. The good roads fever usually breaks out in some community with a hurrab, to build a mile or two of hard roads, and there is a squabble to determine which particular road shall have the improvement. Selfishness crops out and must be reckoned with. When the particular road has been determined upon, then comes the question of raising funds. Those who are disappointed will give nothing; others will contribute various amounts; the banker, merchant and grain dealer are called upon and subscribe different sums; others will contribute labor; an entertainment will be held in the town hall, the proceeds to be devoted to the building of the road. The local paper will be filled with letters, interviews and editorials; everybody is patting himself

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Road Before Dragging at Maitland, Mo.

This road presents the worst possible conditions. It is inhuman to attempt travel under such conditions.

on the back and talking of the wonderful progress that is being made. This is all very well so far as it goes, and perhaps the moral effect is good—it stirs up the community, but it does not do very much in the way of road building. Usually a half mile or so is the limit and may reach from the town to the cemetery. Well, that does some good, and will give a departing citizen a smoother road in death than he had in life.

The means employed in such a campaign are wholly inadequate to the end sought. It reminds one of the old woman who proposed to keep the tide back with her broom.

There are also other unsatisfactory, expensive and wrong ways to take up the question. The most common one

cent. less than if built a mile or so at a time. Again, the roads are all new at the same time and will be far more satisfactory to the people, and the benefits will be simultaneous to the whole community.

Suppose the state in which a given township is situated aids in building permanent roads, under the plan that is followed in more than one-half the states. This will make the roads built a much lighter burden.

Let us see how the matter of taxation will affect the owner of a typical farm by the two plans of road building, that is, a little each year by an annual tax levy, and the other by a bond issue, supplemented by state aid, or in other words, by comparing the old way with the new. In order to

uses of paper metal.

At the great coronation pageant, which will be next June, when George is crowned King George IV. of England, there is to be something entirely different from anything that has ever happened before.

Instead of real armor the armor that is to be worn will be made of "paper metal." There will be exact copies of all the old sets of armor used and the paper metal will be so fixed that the armor made from it will give the appearance of the original.

And it is said that in the future the "metal" will be used for almost all outdoor decorations, because it is much cheaper than plaster paris and also is waterproof.

It can be made to represent all the different metals and is so strong that one can jump on it without making any impression on it.

Planning the House.

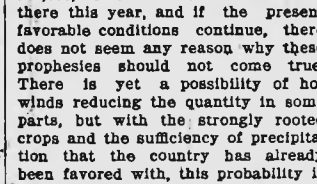
"Well," said Gifford Berrington, cheerfully, "I've got the plans for my new house on the lake shore all finished."

"Finished to suit you?"

"N-no. But the architect is satisfied, and that's the best I can expect."

"Ha, ha! How about Mrs. Berrington?"

"It's all right with her, too. In fact, she got that fixed before we started. You see, she laid out the cupboards and wardrobes, and all the architect had to do was to build a house around them."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.



THE REASON.

De Quiz—Are you in favor of a safe and sane Fourth of July?

De Whiz—No; let the boys have all the giant firecrackers they want.

De Quiz—But such things are dangerous.

De Whiz—I know it. I haven't any boys.

HAVE YOU TRIED PAXTINE

The Great Toilet Germicide?

You don't have to pay 50c or \$1.00 a pint for listerian antiseptics or peroxide. You can make 16 pints of a more cleansing, germicidal, healing and deodorizing antiseptic solution with one 25c box of Paxtine,—a soluble antiseptic powder, obtainable at any drug store.

Paxtine destroys germs that cause disease, decay and odors,—that is why it is the best mouth wash and gargle, and why it purifies the breath, cleanses and preserves the teeth better than ordinary dentifrices, and in sponge bathing it completely eradicates perspiration and other disagreeable body odors. Every dainty woman appreciates this and its many other toilet and hygienic uses.

Paxtine is splendid for sore throat, inflamed eyes and to purify mouth and breath after smoking. You can get Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic at any drug store, price 25c and 50c, or by mail postpaid from The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass., who will send you a free sample if you would like to try it before buying.

Wanted Too Much.

The hansom ordered by a middle-aged spinster was late, and the caddy came in for a good rating when he finally drove up to the door.

"I shall probably miss my train," the late "fare" informed him, "and I shall hold you responsible. I want to know your name, my man. Do you understand? I—want—your—name!"

The driver clucked up his horse easily. "You'll make your train all right, madam," he assured the woman inside. "And I'll let you have me number if you like. But you can't have me name. That's promised ter another young lady."

Just Then the Tea Bell Rang.

One of the best repartees ever credited to a habitual maker of happy phrases was that made by the beloved "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" on a certain social occasion.

Going to dine with a Boston neighbor, Dr. Holmes was met by her with an apology:

"I could not get another man. We are four women, and you will have to take us all in."

"Forewarned is four-armed," he said, with a bow.—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. Fletcher* in Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

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Smoke Volumes Only.

Architect (showing plans)—This room will be your library.

Mr. Newrick—My lib'ry? Oh, yes, of course. I must have a place to smoke.—Exchange.

When you want the best there is, ask your grocer for Libby's Pickles and Olives

Libby, McNeill & Libby

44 Bu. to the Acre

is a heavy yield, but that's what John Kennedy of Edmonton, Alberta, Western Canada, got from 40 acres of Spring Wheat in 1918. Reports from other districts in that province showed other excellent results—such as 4,000 bushels of wheat from 120 acres, or 55-1-1 bu. per acre, 25.50 and 48 bushels were numerous. As high as 120 bushels of oats to the acre were threshed from Alberta fields in 1918.

The Silver Cup

at the recent Spokane Fair was awarded to the Alberta Government for its exhibit of grain, grasses and vegetables. Reports of crop yields for 1918 come also from Saskatchewan and Manitoba in Western Canada.

Free homesteads of 160 acres, and adjoining tracts of 80 acres (at \$10 per acre) are available in the choicest districts. Schools convenient. Climate excellent. Soil the very best, railways close at hand, building lumber cheap. Fuel easy to get and reasonable in price, water easily procured, mixed farming a success.

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W. V. McNamara, 179 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, or C. A. Laurier, 341 St. Marie, Mich. (Use address nearest you.)

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is Growing Smaller Every Day. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Biliousness, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin, SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature *Warranted*

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EDITORS HAD PLEASANT OUTING AT MACKINAC

EASTERN MICHIGAN PRESS CLUB SPENT SEVERAL DAYS ON COOL AND BEAUTIFUL ISLAND RESORT—BACK AT WORK AGAIN.

By A. E. GORDON.



"Goodbye," "Best trip we ever had," "Rah for the Eastern Michigan Press Club," "It was the party of the 100 or more members of the Eastern Michigan Press Club on the D. & C. dock in Detroit, Tuesday morning, after the happy crowd had left the big steamer City of Mackinac, all the better able to attend to their editorial duties all over the state by reason of their brief vacation on cool Mackinac Island and on the luxurious boats of the D. & C. Navigation Co."

The trip was begun Friday morning, June 23, when the editors and their wives and children gathered at the D. & C. dock in Detroit to board the steamer City of Alpena. The steamer City of Alpena and the City of Mackinac are two of the most seaworthy and beautifully appointed boats on the big lakes. They are both so large that there was no crowding, and all who cared for outside staterooms had them. The officers and employes on the boat were the personification of courtesy in every respect, having done everything possible to anticipate the wants of the E. M. P. C. members. The meals were excellent, the service of the best and the cost of staterooms, etc., very reasonable.

Storm on Thunder Bay.
President B. F. Browne, postmaster of Harbor Beach and editor of the Harbor Beach Times, accompanied by his wife, Mrs. Grace Greenwood Browne, editor of the Lady Macabee, and a number of the members of the Michigan Press Association, who also belong to the E. M. P. C., boarded the steamer at Port Huron and the start through Lake Huron was made. As the boat approached Harbor Beach, however, a storm had arisen, which blew up great whitecaps all over the lake and a few of the more timid souls were quite well pleased to have the ship sheltered behind the great breakwater at this town for an hour or so until the great volume of freight was shifted into the warehouses on the dock. This done the boat pointed her nose out into the lake again and the passage across Thunder Bay was begun.

Have the storm was at its height and great waves beat against the sides of the ship. The seaworthiness of the ship was so obvious, however, that not a tremor of apprehension was felt by any one and everybody was soon fast asleep in the cool staterooms. The club embarked at the dock on Mackinac Island right on scheduled time.

President Browne had already made arrangements for the hotel accommodations and boys from the Astor House were waiting to take the club's baggage to that fine old hostelry.

Mackinac Island.
The Astor House and the Lakewick Hotel are both run by Messrs. Cable & Son and are very comfortable. There is no suspicion of summer resort graft games in these home-like houses. The Astor House, where the Eastern Michigan Press Club was entertained, is an enormous frame building painted a dazzling white, which is kept spotlessly clean inside and out and which has great cool porches stretching across the entire front. The guest is made to feel at home at once by Mr. Cable and such friendly relations are maintained throughout the stay that it does not seem like a merely commercial affair, but rather a pleasant visit at a friend's residence. The meals are well-cooked, of great variety and are well-served in a pleasant dining room.

After lunch the editors were loaded into carriages and taken along the "inside" drive on the island. Here was one of the most pleasant features of the trip. The carriages were well-kept, the horses were sleek and strong, and the drive through winding roadways in the great natural forest of beautiful maple, pine and spruce trees, with here and there a clump of silver birches gleaming against the dark background of the evergreens in the soft light that filtered through the leafy roof appealed to the poetic instincts of everyone.

At the different points on the ride the party found the Arch Rock, Sugar Loaf Rock, Fort Holmes and Fort Mackinac, all being points of legendary or historic interest.

closed to any one who may seek me. Let them land before it and pass through it and ascend to my dwelling and worship before me."

In the evening a dance was given in the ballroom of the historic hotel. The ballroom was a part of the original trading post established by John Jacob Astor, more than a hundred years ago. A large orchestra had been concentrated upon getting that bottle home without breaking it. She freely admitted that she did not know why she had it, or what she should do with it after getting it home, but to achieve that feat had become a sort of endurance contest with her.

A pleasant looking music teacher from Davenport, Ia., who is traveling with a young nephew, was cherishing as her chief treasure a basket full of slips of ivy cut from the graves of her favorite musicians. She had carried it in her hand half way around the world, and she expected to carry it the other half.

After I heard about these and a few more of the other women's possessions I felt quite superior to think of all the things I had refrained from getting until I remembered my coconut shells and the native hats and the basket and the alligators. I haven't any alligators now. They were with us on a trip that Charles and I made to Bermuda.

I cannot really say that I regret having bought my carved coconut shells in Tahiti, though they have been somewhat inconvenient to carry. There are six of them, carved in a set, and they are rolling around the floor of our stateroom now, bumping their heads together like croquet balls, as it seems impossible to anchor them in any way.

The Return.
Right on the dot of 8:00 a. m. Monday the tourists reluctantly said goodbye from the decks of the beautiful steamer City of Mackinac to the receding shores of the island. The trip on the City of Mackinac was even more pleasant than on the City of Alpena because it was taken in daytime and with the accompaniment of alternating fog and sunshine, with the soft tones of fog bells on the various lightships and lighthouses, mingled with the deep bass fog whistle of the steamer. Steward Frank C. Davis was especially courteous in arranging for the welfare of the party in the evening, a mock trial was held in the after cabin, Editor Homer Harwood, of the Warren Watchman, being the persecuted defendant; G. W. Welsh, of the Fruit Belt, Grand Rapids, the prosecutor; A. W. Wilkinson, of the Chelsea Standard; attorney for the defense; L. C. Cramton, clerk; Fred B. Carr, of the Dundee Reporter, sheriff; C. J. Kirby, of the Monroe Record-Commercial, deputy sheriff; and the writer as judge. In the midst of the trial, which was very funny, the judge ordered the arrest of President Browne and Secretary Cramton, and after finding them guilty of contempt of court, sentenced them to carry handsome silk umbrellas, furnished by the club. In the entertainment which followed the following participated: Mrs. M. C. Chase, A. D. Gallery, Miss May Muriel Brennan, Mrs. Grace Greenwood Browne, Miss Alice M. Terry, G. W. Welsh and Homer Harwood.

In addition to those whose names appear above the E. M. P. C. is indebted to Capts. Lightbody and Harwood, of the D. & C.; Joseph Kramen Boat Co., of Hessel; Supt. Frank A. Kenyon, of Mackinac Park, and M. J. Mortensen, of Hessel, for courtesies extended to the club. Supt. Kenyon has done much to add to the charm of the island. Here is the list of the editors in addition to those whose names have been mentioned:

Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Rogers, Camden Advance; W. L. Chapelle, Alpena Review; Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Lenzner, Cass City Chronicle; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Stephenson, Addison Courier; Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Riddle, American Press Association; Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Wilkinson, Detroit Trade; Mrs. F. E. Ellsworth; R. H. Rose, Royal Oak Tribune; Mrs. E. H. Congdon and Mrs. A. B. Glaspie and daughter, Oxford Leader; Mrs. McLaren and Mrs. G. W. Paton, Almont Herald; Mrs. G. W. Welsh and Miss Oneta Hodges, Fruit Belt; S. B. Jacobs and daughter, Brighton Argus; Mrs. A. D. Gallery, Miss Edith Mead and Miss Laura Dunlap, Caro Advertiser; Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Ahrens-Morenti Oberver; Miss Taylor and Miss Mitchell, Birmingham Eccentric; Mrs. Morgan, Owosso Argus; Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Van Block and Mr. and Mrs. R. Elmer Clark, West Side Press, Detroit; H. G. Maellorweiss, wife and son, Sebawaing Blade; E. C. Sibley, Springport Signal; Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Howse, Brown City Banner; Miss Lannon, Hillsdale Daily; Mrs. L. C. Cramton and daughter, LaPeer; Mrs. E. L. Riggs, Plymouth; Miss Margaret Waltz, Calumet; Mrs. Prueella Janet Sherman; Mrs. C. E. Brede, Mrs. A. E. Gordon, Detroit; Miss Ackerman, Cass City; Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Cook, Brighton; Mrs. Laura Jones and Miss Hattie Gearing, Detroit; Mrs. F. L. Andrews, Pinckney; William H. Hughes, Michigan Catholic; Dr. and Mrs. Halstead and Mrs. D. H. Halstead, Perry Journal; Miss Dora M. Haman, Cassopolis Tribune; D. McRae, Greenbush; Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Bryce, Oshtemo Outlook; Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Johnston, Oshtemo; Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, Harbor Beach; Dr. G. A. Munch, Detroit; Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Monroe, South Haven Daily Tribune; and Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Russell and daughter, of the Bangor Advertiser.

Confessions of a Tourist

One of the greatest drawbacks to the pleasures of traveling is the foolish things that people always feel called upon to buy and carry home with them.

I was talking about this yesterday to some of the women passengers on the steamer which is carrying us from Sydney to Hongkong, and each of them began to confess to the foolish things that she was taking home.

Mrs. Clark, a nice, sensible looking woman from Wisconsin, had a bottle of water from the River Jordan which she acquired eight months ago, and all her thoughts and emotions had been concentrated upon getting that bottle home without breaking it. She freely admitted that she did not know why she had it, or what she should do with it after getting it home, but to achieve that feat had become a sort of endurance contest with her.

A pleasant looking music teacher from Davenport, Ia., who is traveling with a young nephew, was cherishing as her chief treasure a basket full of slips of ivy cut from the graves of her favorite musicians. She had carried it in her hand half way around the world, and she expected to carry it the other half.

After I heard about these and a few more of the other women's possessions I felt quite superior to think of all the things I had refrained from getting until I remembered my coconut shells and the native hats and the basket and the alligators. I haven't any alligators now. They were with us on a trip that Charles and I made to Bermuda.

I must say that Charles acted like a lamb about carrying it, and didn't seem to mind it much until I began to display a tendency to buy a native hat, which was almost as big as the basket. Fortunately, Charles also was greatly taken with the native hats, so we each bought one, and then we had to buy another special trunk to put them in.

I think I have never told anybody all about the alligators. They were the loveliest little baby alligators anybody ever saw. They were not more than a foot long. I bought them from an old fisherman in Bermuda. I thought I could take them home to Bobby and Sammy to play with. When they grew up I thought we could give them to the Lincoln park zoo or something. I had a covered traveling box made for them. It looked like a valise and it had a little water tank at one end. The alligators really were not much trouble, except the time they got out on the ship and nearly created a panic among the women passengers, who all acted very silly, I thought.

But I got them to New York and smuggled them into the hotel where we were stopping for a few days. There the poor little things died on my hands and I didn't know how to dispose of their corpses. I didn't want to give them to the chambermaid (I fear she would make a fuss, and I felt embarrassed about dropping them into the waste basket or anywhere about the hotel. So I just opened one of our windows one day when Charles was not in and tossed them out.

I think probably their sudden arrival on the sidewalk created quite a commotion from the sounds that followed. But I never looked out and I burned up the traveling crate in the fireplace. When Charles came home I just told him the alligators had died and he did not ask any questions.

Just how the nephew of the music teacher from Davenport, a sophisticated young person for his fifteen years, came up with a grin and sat down beside me.

"I saw you admiring auntie's ivy slips yesterday afternoon," said he. "Well, if you'll promise not to tell her, I'll tell you about those slips. They didn't come from no musician's grave. They're just plain, ordinary ivy."

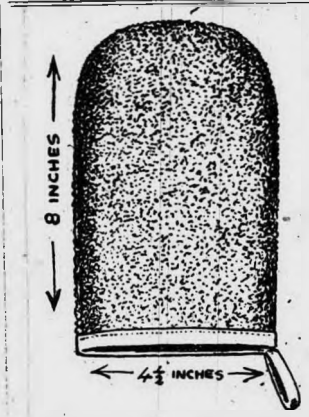
"You see, she left her basket with me for two weeks in the position at LaPeer, while she went over to Dresden, and I forgot to water them, and they all died on me. So I just went out in the garden and got some more ivy and filled up the basket again, and she's just as well satisfied as she was before. What people don't know don't hurt them."

FROM AN OLD BATH TOWEL

How Efficient and Serviceable Washing Glove May Be Economically Evolved.

As a rule, when a bath towel begins to get thin in places and tears, there are plenty of pieces of sound material still left in it at the sides and ends, and our sketch contains a good suggestion to which these parts of the towel may be put.

A bath glove need only be roughly made, and can be cut out in one piece and sewn together at the edges, and then turned inside out and bound at the wrist with tape. A good size in



which to make these gloves is eight inches long by four and a half inches wide, so that the piece of material required will be nine and a half inches long by eight and a half inches wide, the extra half inch being allowed for turning in when the edges are sewn together. A small loop of tape is attached to one side by which the glove may hang upon a nail in the wall.

DAINTY BITS OF ORNAMENT

Old Gold and Some Prized Family Stone Are All the Articles Really Needed.

In any big city where there are arts and craft workers in metals old gold and some family stone or other can be made up into beautiful ornaments, these having special value through their association.

One ring of this sort seen recently had been made from an old thimble, a small yellow diamond and a deep yellowish brown calciform opal that had little value except its pretty color and the fact that it came from an old pin the mother had bought in Scotland on her honeymoon tour.

A neck chain pendant was made up in round disk shape, the filigree of the silver setting holding a central bit of turquoise matrix in irregular shape. If there is an antique store handy and there is money enough for the purchase, look for an old Mexican earring, or some quaint round earring and have it made up into a ring. At these places round diamonds, which are without the faceting of other stones, sometimes sell very cheaply. And when a girl has come to the age for wearing it, she loves a bit of real jewelry.

Of course all these suggestions are suitable for other gala occasions, such as birthdays, and especially the birthday when daughter is able to announce to father and mother: "Today I am sixteen."

SMOCKED FROCK WELL LIKED

With Appropriate Trimming They Are Just the Thing for the Little Girl.

Smock frocks with bands of hand-scoped linen as the only trimming are attractive for the tiny girl just graduated from the "jumper" stage. When she grows somewhat older the smocked frock may be adorned by a sash of pale pink or blue ribbon. Later on comes the practical Russian-blossom dress of pink, blue, or natural colored linen or pique, which is durable and will stand any number of washings.

For parties white is worn altogether by small girls, although sometimes a sheer lawn frock is placed over a slip of pink or blue to give it color. Slippers, socks, hair ribbon and sash then all are of the shade of this slip. Made belts and girdles instead of a sash tied each time it is put on trim many party frocks, although the wide ribbon sashes never go completely out of fashion for children.—Harper's Bazar.

Long Earrings.
Long earrings continue in favor, but the very newest is the "Harvest Moon." It is a round, flat ring set with tiny white stones and split like a key ring. The ear slips into the slit, and is secured there by a pearl-headed screw, so that it is not necessary to pierce the ears in order to wear this pretty decoration.

Moss amethysts in antique mountings will be worn with shirtwaists and morning frocks during the coming season, and very attractive designs in this novel stone are already displayed in the stores.

White Frocks.
We shall wear them, of course, during the next season—wear them often, too. If the fashion rumors are true. And all sorts of fabrics are going into these summer white frocks. Sheer batistes, muslinette, cotton, cotton, mulls and swisses, of course, will make the lightest frocks, while heavier fabrics like lawn, muslin, pique and lawn will be in evidence.

DOUBLE OF THE CZAR

DANE WHO PROUDLY COPIED HIS IMPERIAL MODEL.

Played the Role So Well That Finally He Began to Dread the Nihilists and Went Insane.

There is an old story to the effect that a man who may be called Jones was assured by Smith that he was the very picture of Robinson. So he hunted up Robinson, and apprised him of the comparison.

"Well, I'll punch Smith's head for him when next I come across him!" Robinson said.

"Oh, I have already done that!" was Jones' reply.

It was in a very different spirit from this that a banker in Copenhagen, named Carlsben, received the intimation of a friend that he resembled Alexander III, czar of Russia. He had never seen the czar, but so far as he could judge by such portraits as were available, he found, on looking in the mirror, that his friend had not exaggerated the resemblance. The idea pleased him greatly, and from that day forward he left nothing undone to increase the likeness, and to enable him to play the part of double to the czar.

For example, whereas he had formerly belonged to the confraternity of the clean-shaven, he now allowed his beard to grow and wax bushy and had it trimmed like that of his model.

The great desire of his heart, however, was to be presented to the czar. This, too, he accomplished a year ago, when Alexander III. was staying at Fredensborg, and the autocrat of all the Russias is said to have been much amused at the striking resemblance between himself and his double. This was the acme of Carlsben's happiness, compared to which all the other events of his life were vanity. From that time forth he studiously copied his imperial model, drove about through the streets of Copenhagen in a four-in-hand, and was often saluted by policemen and civilians in the belief that he was the czar, and that he was visiting his father-in-law, the king of Denmark.

But Carlsben played his role too well. He identified himself so completely with the czar that he gradually began to experience the cares and to dread the dangers to which the latter is exposed. One morning he awoke with a fixed idea that he was Alexander III. Soon afterward his peace of mind was disturbed by the machinations of the Nihilists, and at last he had to be confined in a lunatic asylum, where he died a few weeks ago.

Her Awful Neatness.

Two of the boarders were discussing a third. "She's a nice girl; very neat," said one. "The young man groaned. "That's the only objection I have to her," he said. "Not exactly to her neatness, but to the way she accomplishes it. Her room is across the court from mine and every night, just after I have fallen deliciously asleep, she shakes her silk petticoat out of the window. The sound is ever new to me and never fails to waken me—a swish, swish, as the silk whips through the still night air. I am getting so nervous over it—knowing that I shall inevitably be awakened—that I have tried to time my retiring after the swish has occurred, but in vain. She seems to have some diabolical knowledge of the exact time when it will be most unpleasant for my peaceful and childlike slumbers to be disturbed and at that instant she cuts the night air and my sleep in two simultaneously."

"Couldn't you speak to her about it?"

"Well—I—ah—now, really—could I, don't you know?"

Vegetarians.

An old doctor friend of mine who loses money by giving a lot of his time to one of the big hospitals, where he is ranking surgeon, heard my story of the vegetarian dogs. "It's worse," he said, "with my own patients. They've got the belief that meat is bad for them, and yet it is true that most of my patients who have rheumatism were never much as meat eaters. I have men who eat too much meat, and need a bit of toning once in a while, because they don't take enough exercise, or drink a bit too much, but my experience of 40 years leads me to think that there isn't much in this theory that meat and rheumatism are generally twin. I have a baked apple, a bit of toast and a cup of tea in the morning, but in my other two meals I always have meat, unless I'm sure I can get fish that is really fresh. Vegetarianism is good for people who think it's good for them."—New York Press.

Another Painful Ailment.

"My husband," remarked the caller, "is always interested in some kind of 'ology.'"

"My husband isn't," said Mr. Lapping, "but he has been just the same. He suffered from the neurology last night so bad he couldn't sleep a wink."

A Steuth.

Police Officer—It order that the villain who caught and killed you in the dark may be traced, we must set our police dog after him. So to trace the scent, you must give Nerv's hair-Plugging Balm.

DON'T BE BALD.

Nearly Anyone May Secure a Splendid Growth of Hair.

We have a remedy that has a record of growing hair and curing baldness in 93 out of every 100 cases where used according to directions for a reasonable length of time. That may seem like a strong statement—it is, and we mean it to be, and no one should doubt it until they have put our claims to an actual test.

We are so certain Rexall "93" Hair Tonic will cure dandruff, prevent baldness, stimulate the scalp and hair roots, stop falling hair and grow new hair, that we personally give our positive guarantee to refund every penny paid us for it in every instance where it does not give entire satisfaction to the user.

Rexall "93" Hair Tonic is as pleasant to use as clear spring water. It is delightfully perfumed, and does not grease or gum the hair. Two sizes, 50c and \$1.00. With our guarantee, back of it, you certainly take no risk. Sold only at our store—The Rexall Store—Beyer Pharmacy.

Wash the Blood

Aching and enfeebled muscles should remind you of slowness of tissue repair. Eruptions of the skin and catarrh of the mucous membranes show diminished nerve power in the tissues.

In health or disease there is need of an internal bath. This is best obtained by drinking a glass of pure water with one or two teaspoonfuls of SAN-JAK thirty to sixty minutes before breakfast, washing the blood. This passes quickly from the stomach and stimulates the bowels to increased persistency, overcoming constipation and its attendant ills. It is quickly absorbed and entering the blood stream bathes the cells of the liver and heart, then passes to the brain and washes out the cobwebs and awakens to new life every cell in the body.

SAN-JAK dilutes theropy secretions and dissolves all abnormal crystalline substances that may be in the blood and urine. SAN-JAK greatly promotes elimination, creates downward peristalsis, stimulates a flow of digestive juices. It dissolves the sticky mucous in the mouth and throat, allowing the membranes to be bathed in their natural secretions. San-Jak is the great medium of exchange in the body by enabling the kidneys to absorb and eliminate alkaline sulphates which are the products of intestinal decomposition and in renal weakness or the real cause of Bright's disease.

Man does not wear out like a piece of machinery by constant disintegration for he is self renewing. When he loses his ability to self renew or fails in process of making young blood, the nerve tissue is not sufficiently nourished and his strength and health fail.

SAN-JAK is the only medicine which will enable you to keep a perfect balance between the elimination and renewal of the body. Decay of the body at any time of life is unnatural. Permanent waste of the system can be avoided by the use of SAN-JAK.

Rheumatism, catarrh and bladder trouble, the source of trouble to humanity, is due to a too high or low specific gravity which may be regulated to normal by taking SAN-JAK.

Swelling under the eyes, grayish white or waxy color of the skin denote granular disease of the kidneys. The cure is San-Jak.

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John L. Gale,
Plymouth, who is reliable and can turn the price of one bottle if San-Jak fails to do good.
SAN-JAK MEDICAL CO., Chicago

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IS GOOD FOR ALL EXTERNAL ILLS

It quickly and surely cures Boils, Bunions, Felons, Blood Poisoning, Ulcers, Eczema, Sores, Burns, Cuts, Wounds, Piles, Etc., etc.

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Plymouth Time Table EAST BOUND.

For Detroit via Wayne 5:50 a.m. and 11:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.; also 9:44 p.m. and 11:28 p.m. changing at Wayne.
Leave Plymouth for Mackinac 6:50 a.m., 10:30 a.m. and 12:30 a.m.
Leave Detroit for Plymouth 5:30 a.m. (via Mackinac central); also 7:30 a.m. and 9:40 a.m. and 11:30 p.m.; also 9:44 p.m. and 11:28 p.m. changing at Wayne.
Leave Wayne for Plymouth 5:50 a.m.; 4:30 a.m. and every hour 1:15 to 11:45 p.m.
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