The American National Red Cross Association

Help When Warring Elements Bring Suffering as Well as in Times That Nations War—Practical Business Methods.

How full of meaning the words "Red Cross." They bespeak humanitarianism, those wearing the badge are given right of way wherever emergency calls for quick relief, ready response of medical skill and nurse's aid. We hear the San Franciscans were somewhat irritated that President Roosevelt should have doubted the people of their stricken city would be equal to organization and conduct of relief work, for a moment felt unready to bid welcome to the Red Cross official sent out to take charge of contributions; but the president immediately gave assurance that turning over authority to the Red Cross association was merely intended to fill a gap, an emergency measure, the organization brought to the fore that people might feel their gifts were to be disbursed by experienced hands, by business-like methods. This assurance, and the attitude of Dr. Devine, the Red Cross representative, at once puts matters on an amiable footing, city and Red Cross are to act in harmony.

Miss Clara Barton, the organizer of the first American Red Cross society, is now well up in years, and some time ago it was thought best that a younger person assume the responsibilities of president. Through a long series of campaigns—beginning with the forest fires in Michigan and ending with the Galveston disaster—Miss Barton had directed the activities of the society in a work of much beneficence; "large sums of money, contributed by the public, were usefully expended; human suffering was alleviated in many widely separated fields; and thousands of people were helped to get on their feet after they had been stricken down by catastrophes of nature or the operations of war."

DR. DEVINE, RED CROSS REPRESENTATIVE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

While by no means minimizing the beneficence of the work done, criticism began to be heard of a lack of business methods in the Red Cross work, chief among the criticisms the declaration of the society's failure to make and publish properly audited statements of receipts and disbursements. During the Spanish war a number of business men in New York, wishing to cooperate with the Red Cross work, offered to give the society all the moneys collected if Miss Barton would allow them to send a representative to Cuba to supervise expenditures and audit accounts. Their proposition was declined, and the business men decided to organize what became known as the New York Red Cross Auxiliary, the organization controlling its own expenditures and at the end publishing a detailed account thereof.

It was at this time the suggestion was made, with all the tact possible, that Miss Barton resign the post she had so long honored and her place be taken by a practical business man. Miss Barton appeared to think favorably of the suggestion at first, but later decided not to retire, obtained a charter from congress and reorganized the society. From now on the public were made aware of serious increase of friction—details need not be entered into; suffice it to say the public rejoiced when discord ceased, a bill was passed incorporating the American National Red Cross association.

An editorial in the Outlook, calling attention to the first annual meeting of the reorganized society, makes this comment of the need there had been for reorganization: "The American Red Cross was organized in 1882. For more than 20 years it has led an active existence. How far short it has come of the objects for which it was organized was seen, more than ever before, in 1904, comparing it with other branches of the International Red Cross. Leaving out of calculation doctors, nurses, hospitals and materials, in the item of funds alone the Italian society reported in that year over $800,000, the German society over $900,000, the Austrians over $1,700,000, the French over $1,800,000, and the Japanese over $4,000,000. Ours reported $1,702! As the Japanese society was largest in material resources, so it was also largest in membership—over 800,000 adherents; our membership was 123! Despite its useful work the American Red Cross was not only poor in funds and members, its affairs had been somewhat loosely conducted. By an act of congress passed a year ago (1904), the American National Red Cross was newly organized.' It is now incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia and is brought directly under government supervision. Among other members of the board of incorporators, the charter provides that five are to be chosen from the departments of state, war, navy, tresury and justice. The Hon. William H. Taft, secretary of war, navy, treasury and justice. The Red Cross, and Surgeon General William K. van Reypen, U. S. N., retired, is the chairman of the central committee. A disbursing officer of the war department now audits the accounts."

It was a Swiss gentleman, Henri Dunant, who founded the great Red Cross work. A man of wealth, he was traveling with his servant in northern Italy at the time of the dreadful battle of Solferino (June 24, 1859), when 300,000 men faced each other in deadly array, when France bought her victory at the cost of 17,000 men, the killed and wounded Austrians numbered 20,000. The morning after the "glorious victory" the sun rose on a sight of indescribable horrors, ambulances and doctors so few little could be done to relieve the suffering, dead and wounded must be uncared for. M. Dunant was so impressed with the dreadful spectacle he determined to take some step to waken the nations to the need of organized volunteer aid. He traveled from court to court in Europe, and as a result of his efforts a conference was held in Geneva in 1863, the following year the convention was ratified by the high signatory powers; provision made for reforms in the treatment of the injured in battle, for the protection of hospital work, all hospitals to be indicated by a certain flag, a red cross on a white ground.

Shortly after the institution of the Red Cross its beneficence was called into play. In the war of 1866 nearly 14,000 wounded Austrians were cared for by the Prussian society of the Red Cross, and in the Franco-Prussian war the Red Cross had 25,000 beds in towns between Dusseldorf and Baden alone. It was while helping on the battlefield in the last named war that Miss Barton, one of the best nurses of our civil war, realized the need for organizing a Red Cross society in America, and on her return home she laid the matter before President Garfield, himself a soldier and cognizant of conditions in time of war. Without undue delay the American Red Cross society was organized. "Even outside the miseries of war, this organization has for its prime object the relief of the suffering. Muskets and cannon may be silent for awhile, but the warring elements, fire, water and wind may cause suffering at any time. With this in view there has been added to the original what is called the American amendment."

Silk from Japan.

In the year 1890 Germany sent about $10,710,000 in silks to the United States, and Japan sent $1,190,000 worth. In 1904-'05 Germany sent about $4,998,000 of silk goods to the United States, while Japan sent $5,593,000 worth. Japanese exports of silk goods have tripled within ten years, increasing from $7,470,000 in 1895 to $22,410,000 in 1904-'05, and the ascending movement continues.

Der Reason Vy.

"Then, Mr. Dingendiefer, the wisest man is the one who always says what is already in the people's minds, eh?"

"No sir. I dink dot iss so not. Ve might dink he iss der visest man, but dot vouldn'd make it so. Der vise man iss der von vot say der real vise dings, vedder der peoples applause him or not. Dot's der goot bolitician, dhough, vot says der dings vot der peoples alreatty dinks."

Russia's Area.

Russia in Europe has an area of 2,000,000 square miles. This is 23 times the size of Great Britain. Siberian Russia has an area of 5,000,000 square miles.

THE BOY AND THE JUDGE.

Typical Instance of a Denver Judicial Celebrity's Treatment of Youth.

Seven years ago, before there was such a thing as a juvenile court, a boy of nine was arrested in Denver for burglary. He was brought into the criminal court, tried as a burglar, and sent to jail. He served a term of years, during which he learned thoroughly the trade which he had been accused of plying. When he was released, writes Frances Maule Bjorkman, in the American Monthly Review of Reviews, he began to practice in earnest. He was rearrested, recommitted, and, after a second term, turned loose again, a more accomplished burglar than before. A few months ago he was shot at by the Denver police in an attempt to escape a third arrest. He was captured and brought into the juvenile court, still a mere child that ought to have been going to school.

Judge "Ben" B. Lindsey, who presides over the tribunal, was confronted by a bold, hardened and unnaturally sharp young expert in crime who had mystified the police by telling half a dozen different stories. Judge Lindsey began by telling the boy that he didn't believe him to be half as "tough a kid" as the police had made him out, and that he would not be "sent up" if he was "square with the court" and made a clean breast of his trouble with the "cops."

This new treatment got from the boy his real story. He had been led into his first offense by a desire for a knife with which to make a kite. His father refused to get him one, and he broke into a barber shop and took a razor. According to the letter of the criminal law, the boy had committed a burglary. As there was no "juvenile" law at the time, he was dealt with as a professional housebreaker. Asked about his first trial, he said to Judge Lindsey:

"Aw, de guy wid de whiskers, wot sat up on de high bench looked over at de 'cop,' and de 'cop,' he says: 'Dis is a very bad kid: he broke into Smith's' barber shop and took a razor, and he admits it, yer honor. Den de guy on de high bench sends me up widout givin' me a chanct to say a woid."

Thus, the boy was well started on a criminal career before he was ten years old. Fortunately, he fell into the hands of the Denver juvenile court, which had been established in the interval between his second and third arrest, while he was still able to "pull up." Instead of telling him that he was a bad boy and sending him to jail again, Judge Lindsey told him that he was a "bully fellow" and set him free—no probation. To-day that boy is still going uphill as fast as he was going downhill before.

NOT A REAL SAFE PLACE.

There Appeared to Be Too Many Opportunities for Getting Into Trouble.

When Mr. Trent decided to buy a home in the south in which he and his family could spend the spring months, during which they had found New England winds and weather to be trying, he took a journey of investigation, relates Youth's Companion.

Mr. Trent was accustomed to be treated as if his society were eminently desirable, and it was therefore with a friendly and engaging smile that he addressed a melancholy person who was lounging on the piazza of the hotel at his first southern stopping place.

"I'm thinking of buying a place down here," said Mr. Trent, in a half-confidential tone. "Now what part of the country would you particularly recommend? The landlord tells me you've lived south for many years."

"Yes, I've lived south a long spell," admitted the melancholy man, "though I was raised north, and I'm willing to say right here and now that you couldn't find a more favorable nor a lovelier spot in this whole state, sir, than this very town. I have lived here for five years, and if I'd had anything like a fair show I should have enjoyed every minute of the time."

"You haven't had a fair show?" asked the New Englander.

"No," said the melancholy one. "This is a lovely spot, and if I'd had a fair show I'd have enjoyed it; but the first year I had fever and ague, and the next year I was bit by a shark, and the third year I had an awful fight with a snake, that shook up my nerves, and last year—"

"I doubt if I should like this locality," said the New Englander, briskly.

The melancholy man looked at him with mild astonishment.

"Why, you know it's pretty dangerous living anywhere, stranger," he said, slowly, "if that's what you're thinking about."

What She Left Off.

A teacher in a certain Episcopal Sunday school had been impressing on her girls the need of making some personal sacrifice during Lent. Accordingly, on the first Sunday of that penitential season, which happened to be a warm spring day, she took occasion to ask each of the class in turn what she had given up for the sake of her religion. Everything went well and the answers were proving highly satisfactory until she came to the youngest member. "Well, Mary," inquired the teacher, "what have you left off for Lent?"

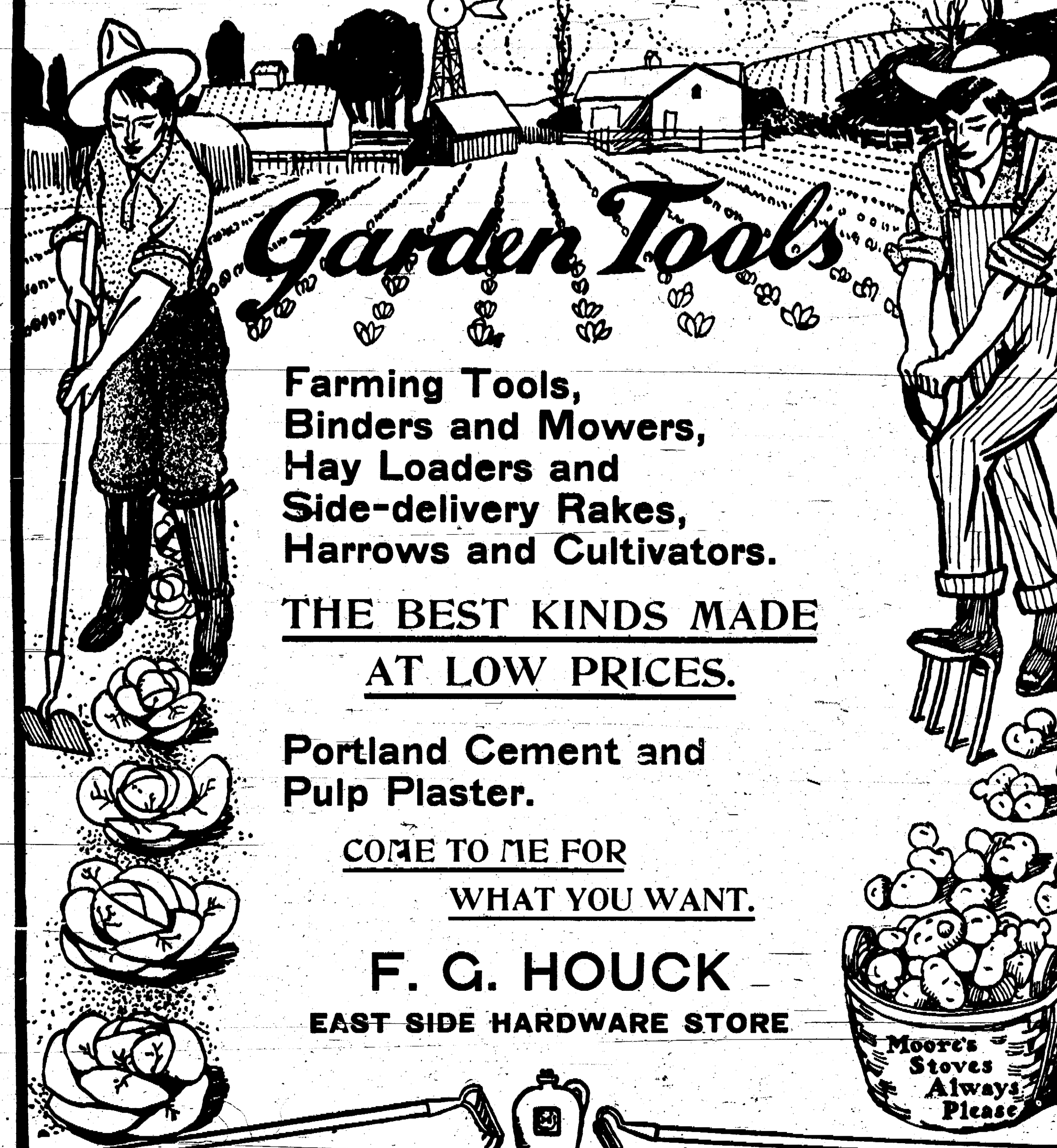
"Please, ma'am," stammered the child, somewhat confused, "I—I've left off my leggins."—Lippincott's.

Origin of "Slave."

The word "slave," which is happily used seldom unless metaphorically in this country, is a word of brilliant historical antecedents. Its original, the Russian "slava," means glorious, and is the title of that race which subsumes the Russian people. But when the Germans reduced hosts of the Slavs to servitude, their name, from malice or accident, as Gibbon says, became synonymous with "servile."

Appeal to the Czar.

Rumors have reached India through Afghanistan that the Mohammedans of the central Asian Khanates had addressed a petition to the czar through the amir of Bokhara, praying that the promises made them during the war might be fulfilled. The czar replied graciously, but the people were becoming impatient at the inaction of the local officials.



Something New.

Customer (after ten minutes chewing in vain)—Waiter, what's this?

Waiter—Beef, sir.

Customer—Well, I'm blowed! I've heard of the iron horse and the brazen calf, but I never came across the india-rubber cow before.—Tit-Bits.

A Champion.

Ma Twaddles—Tommy Twaddles, what do you mean by cursing and swearing in that horrible manner at that little boy?

Tommy Twaddles—Well, ma, he was makin' fun of our church!—Cleveland Leader.

No Place for Him.

"How artistic!" exclaimed Miss Gusch at the musical, as Miss Kreech finished her solo. "What is your favorite air, Mr. Crabbe?"

"Fresh air," replied Crabbe, as he went for his hat.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Interdenominational.

"Both of my grandparents on my mother's side were nonagenarians," said Mrs. Oldcastle.

"Really?" replied her hostess. "My folk were all Baptists, but Josiah comes from a Methodist family!"—Tit-Bits.

In the Dark.

Ma—Is Edith in the parlor with her beau?

Pa—I couldn't find out.

Ma—You couldn't find anything out?

Pa—Nothing but the gas."—Philadelphia Ledger.

How He Put It.

"Halloa, old chap, I hear you've lost your job?"

"Well, I wouldn't put it like that exactly, but the firm has been foolish enough to sever its connection with me."—Tit-Bits.

Cheap at the Price.

Stingeyman—Well, old man, it isn't often that we meet, what will you have?

Simple—Oh, anything.

Stingeyman—Good; then we'll have a walk.

In the South.

Judge—Now, Rastus, you tell the jury the whole truth about those chickens.

Rastus (the prisoner)—Yo' honor, I'd rather hab de jury render its verdict fust.—Cassell's Journal.

Keeping Him Straight.

"He certainly keeps straight."

"He is ruled by his wife."—Houston Post.

The Rug and the Son of Rest.

Weary Willie—What would you do if a woman showed you a rug?

Dusty Rhodes—Beat it.—N. Y. Sun.

In the Blossoms.

Time it has troubles, and time it has tears—
Sorrows and sighings a-many;
But what do I care?
It's the spring o' the year,
And I'm out in the blossoms with Jenny!

Earth is all beautiful sunshine, and seems
Fairest and dearest of any;
Rose-wreaths to wear!
It's the spring o' the year,
And I'm out in the blossoms with Jenny!

Lean to her, lilies, and violets blue—
Daisies so deep and so many!
Life is so dear
In the spring o' the year
Out in the blossoms with Jenny.

—F. L. Stanley, in Atlanta Constitution.

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Tampering with English.

New importance has been given by two announcements to the old question of reforming English spelling. One is that the department of school superintendents of the National Education association has submitted a trial list of ten "reformed" words. The other is that Mr. Carnegie has offered money for the support of a simplified spelling board, on which many distinguished and cultivated men have consented to serve. It is not time yet, believes the Youth's Companion, to say how much can be done to make the spelling of some English words more nearly phonetic, or to estimate the value of arguments for and against changes in orthography. One thing may be said, however, that no language will present greater difficulties to those who would change old habits than the English language, for it is the tongue of two great nations, neither of which has intellectual authority over the other. Even now England and America disagree on the spelling of "humor" and similar words.

The inventor of the modern corset, who, presumably, was her own working model, has just died at the age of 93. Dress reformers, what is the answer?

A New York woman was named as receiver for a millinery store just at Easter. What luck!

Somehow men manage to hold women responsible for what comes to them in the way of trouble.

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Noted the Red Tie.

A Fiji chief witnessed the recent opening of the British parliament and has written a long description of it to his people. In one place he says: "I saw one of the messengers the workingmen have sent to parliament. The man has a red necktie on. I was told that was a badge of a workingman, as it is not the custom of people of chieflike birth to wear red neckties."

Foreign Books in China.

The desire for foreign books is so great in China, to-day that the missionary is pressed upon by the crowds, eager to get his Bibles and other publications, and the press at Shanghai is six months behind in its orders. The Bible in a heathen country will create a demand for 100 copies, one tract a craving for numberless "portions" of the book.

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MANCHESTER ENTERPRISE.

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Manchester Enterprise

By MAT D. BLOSSER.

MANCHESTER

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MERIDIAN CHAPTER NO. 48, R. A. M. meet at Masonic Hall, Wednesday Evening on or before each full moon. Companions cordially welcome. T. B. BAILEY, H. P. ED. E. ROOT, Secretary.

ADONIRAM COUNCIL NO. 24, R. & S. M., assemble at Masonic Hall, Tuesday Evening after each full moon. All visiting companions invited. MAT D. BLOSSER, T. I. M. C. W. CASE, Recorder.

MANCHESTER CHAPTER NO. 101, O. E. S. meet at Masonic Hall, Friday Evening on or before full moon. Visiting members are invited. MRS. SOPHIA GLOVER, W. M. ELIZABETH FARRELL, Secretary.

MANCHESTER HIVE NO. 626 L. O. T. M. M. meet at Maccabee hall second and fourth Tuesday Evening of the month. Visiting ladies invited. CAROLINE BRIEGEL, Com. MRS. JOHANNA SCHMID, Record Keeper.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN meet at their hall over Haeussler's store on second and fourth Tuesday evenings of each month. GEORGE NISLE, M. W. E. H. WINT, Recorder.

MANCHESTER CAMP NO. 5836 M. W. OF A. meet in Woodman hall the Second Friday evening in month. Visiting neighbors welcome. LEWIS WOLFF, V. C. D. A. DONALDSON, Clerk.

COMSTOCK POST NO. 362, G. A. R., meet first and third Tuesday evening of each month, at hall over Hildinger & Bowler's store. Comrades invited. G. B. SHERWOOD, Com. SAM SHERWOOD, Adjutant.

COMSTOCK W. R. C. NO 230, meets first and third Tuesday afternoon of month at hall over Hildinger & Bowler's store. Visiting members invited. MAE HOXSIE, Pres. NETTIE TAYLOR, Secretary.

Business Cards.

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And Counselor at Law. Office over Union Savings Bank.
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MICHIGAN EVENTS NOTED

THE STATE TROOPS WILL GO TO INDIANAPOLIS FOR THE ENCAMPMENT.

STATE SAVES LARGE SUM

Raising Money for the Homeless of the Upper Peninsula Has Begun—Still Danger of More Damage.

The Troops to Have Practice.

By approving the recommendation of the state military board Gov. Warner has definitely settled the matter of this year's encampment of the Michigan National Guard. The entire organization will be taken to Indianapolis for a nine-days' camp, beginning Aug. 5. There will be seven full days in camp, one day being spent en route each way. The Michigan troops will be in camp with detachments of the regular army.

The war department proposed either to pay all the expense of the camp of one infantry regiment, a troop of cavalry and a battery of artillery, or to pay the transportation of the entire brigade, the state to stand the remainder of the expense. The military board adopted the latter proposition.

The transportation of the entire brigade will cost the government $19,000. This will leave the state about $66,000 to pay for subsistence, per diem, and other expenses. This is less than the ordinary state camp costs, that sum being about $80,000.

The governor also approved the recommendation of the board that the Saginaw and Battle Creek detachments of engineers be mustered out, and this company will be concentrated at Calumet, replacing the infantry company now located there. This is in line with the war department's demands that before the equipment is issued such detachments be concentrated.

For the Homeless.

Although state aid for homeless people in the upper peninsula district swept by forest fires will not be asked, relief funds are already being raised in Escanaba, Marquette and Iron Mountain. At Quinnesec, which was almost completely wiped out, need for both provisions and clothing is great, while the principal need of homesteaders who lost homes is provisions on which they can subsist until a crop is grown. Those who have traveled through the fire-swept country say that the loss will reach far above the million mark.

Unless another heavy rain comes the danger of fires being revived by a gale will be great.

H. H. Ryers, state fire warden, is making an investigation of the fire losses and origin.

He Did Something.

Morris O'Connor, aged 70, a veteran of the civil war, is now in jail. He is a farmer of Northfield township. Monday night the sheriff's office was notified by Mrs. O'Connor by telephone that her husband was drunk and was threatening dire things, and she wanted him arrested. The sheriff advised her to come to Ann Arbor and get a warrant, as he had done nothing up to that time. About a half hour later the sheriff's bell rang again, and he was informed that O'Connor had set fire to the barn. Then officers went to the scene and arrested him.

The house, which belonged to Mrs. O'Connor's mother, was only 18 feet from the barn and both buildings were burned to the ground. Mrs. O'Connor will be in this city this afternoon to make a complaint against her husband. O'Connor denies that he set the barn on fire.

Killed the Old Man.

As the result of being struck on the back of his head by a large stone, thrown by Jack Maitland, of Charlevoix, during a quarrel Thursday, John Hamilton died that night, and Maitland is in jail facing a charge of murder. Maitland is 40 years of age and a robust fellow. Hamilton was 74 and feeble. Maitland says he was drunk and that he threw the rock in self-defense, Hamilton having hurled a number of stones at him.

Bad blood existed between the men, as Maitland claimed Hamilton's horses broke into his fields and injured his crops a few days ago. Yesterday noon he went to Hamilton's house and took the matter up again, resulting in the fight and the death of the older man. Both were farmers.

The Golden Murder.

Mrs. Golden, wife of Martin Golden, murdered at Dennison April 23, has recognized the pocketbook found in the woods near Harrisburg as the property of her husband. It is now believed that the murderer knew Golden and had confederates who aided him in getting away. The people in the vicinity where the articles were found say that about the time of the murder a stranger was in that vicinity acting in a suspicious manner. He inquired for a family living in Chester township who are relatives of near neighbors of the murdered man.

Early fishermen report a big supply of bass in sight for this season. The season opened Sunday.

Mayor Rush Culver, of Marquette, has telegraphed Gov. Warner asking for aid for 100 families made homeless by the forest fires in this immediate vicinity.

Geo. W. Jones & Co., of Lancaster, Pa., have closed an option on 900 acres of stone land just north of Alpena, and will open the largest limestone quarries in the world, according to their representatives.

A brass cannon alleged to have been in the bed of St. Joseph river 150 years, is said to have been found near the paper mill dam, near Niles. According to legends such a cannon was sunk in the river by French explorers.

Freak Calf.

Thomas Garton, an Allegan county farmer living near Cheshire, has a remarkable freak of nature in the shape of a calf which has over its body above the knees a thick coat of wool, exactly like that of sheep, black as coal. It has a sheep's nose and tail, but in other respects resembles a calf. The calf is of Holstein-Jersey parentage, is six weeks old, healthy and strong. Negotiations are under way with a New York museum for the purchase of the peculiar animal.

MICHIGAN IN BRIEF.

For the first time in years, it is said, Ionia had a "dry" day Sunday, every place for the sale of liquor being closed tightly.

Henry Turcott, of Ontonagon, a camp cook, who weighs 338 pounds, has a hip measure of 60 inches and thigh 39.

After three "dry" Sundays Benton Harbor has had an "open" Sunday, the lid was lifted and the old order of things resumed.

William H. Stroms, of Jackson, a few days ago used a pocket knife to cut a corn. Blood poisoning set in and he died Monday night.

Milo Campbell has appointed John C. Irvine as United States marshal to succeed Lucius Tobias, who has completed ten years in office.

Miss Grace Dennie, of Charlotte, is in a serious condition from being thrown from a buggy by the horse becoming frightened at an automobile.

Edward Garry, a Pere Marquette brakeman, was run over by a freight train in Bravo and instantly killed. He was a married man and resided in Grand Rapids.

Elijah Murray, of Niles, who is 79 years old, toils in his blacksmith and carriage shop. He had a prosperous business in 1872 when fire swept away nearly all his wealth.

Ovid P. Brown, aged 66, who was picked up last winter with his feet frozen, has died at the Alpena county poor house. His wife and two well-to-do sons live in Port Huron.

A meeting of representatives of various eyries of the Order of Eagles in Michigan will be held in Ionia May 31 and June 1. A movement is on foot to form a state organization.

August Gachot, aged 65, of Saginaw, tried to hang himself with his suspenders, and when they broke he stabbed himself in the groin and in the neck with a pocketknife. He will die.

Four of the 14 wells to be sunk for Belding's water supply have been brought in. It is estimated that when all are completed the artesian wells will supply 2,000,000 gallons of water daily.

George F. Buss, president of the Buss Machine Co., of Muskegon, and a well known manufacturer in western Michigan, is dead at the Reed's Lake sanitarium, of nervous prostration. He was 59 years old.

The state dairy and food department has given dealers until July 1 to dispose of all spurious syrups, and after that date if any glucose or corn syrup is found masquerading as pure maple syrup, prosecution will follow.

The Saginaw Lumber & Salt Co. has a raft of 4,000,000 feet of logs on the way from the vicinity of Thessalon, Ont., to its mill at Sandwich, via Sarnia. The entire product of the logs has been sold to Detroit parties.

Mrs. Belle Grey, a well-known Muskegon society woman, has been granted a suppressed absolute divorce from Frederick G. Grey, to whom she was married five years ago. The husband is a wealthy manufacturer and clubman.

While Wm. Spruce was working in a cinder pit under an engine in the Michigan Central round-house in Bay City, he reached up and grasped the rail just as the engine was backed. All of the fingers of his right hand were cut off.

St. Clair is again one of the backward towns of Michigan. The common council voted to change from standard time to local time, although there was no agitation for such a change and business had become adjusted to the time of other communities.

It is claimed in Wisconsin dispatches that the supposed earthquake shock which affected a large portion of western Michigan Saturday morning was caused from the exploding of eight kegs of blasting powder in the glazing mills of the Leflin-Rand powder mills at Pleasant Prairie, near Kenosha, Wis., which did $30,000 damage.

Friends of T. J. O'Brien say they won't be surprised to hear if he is coming home any day from Copenhagen. They have learned that he is tired of his post as foreign minister to Denmark. It was known when he accepted the position that he didn't expect to hold it long. However, he hasn't resigned yet, so far as is known here.

Rev. H. W. Gelston, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Grand Rapids, has instituted suit for $10,000 damages against the Fidelity & Casualty Co., of New York, for failure to pay $5,000 insurance on the death of the preacher's son, Louis Gelston, a physician who was employed by the Calumet & Hecla Mining Co., and who died last December of scarlet fever.

Felix Kiena, the half-grown Detroit boy who nearly cut the tongue out of a horse belonging to John Schnewakowski in order to revenge himself on the man's son, was found guilty by a jury of cruelty to animals, and later given the limit—90 days in the house of correction without the option of a fine—by the judge.

Interference by relatives is said to have been the cause of numerous court proceedings brought against Arthur Oliver, a well-known young man. They have caused his arrest on a charge of assault and battery growing out of his taking his 3-year-old daughter from his divorced wife.

Theodore Wakeman, aged 80, of Grand Rapids, is in a critical condition as the result of a fall of 20 feet from a Pere Marquette water tank. While climbing a ladder to examine the gauge, which was out of order, one of the steps broke. He fell to the roof of the pumping station and from there to the ground.

THE FIRE SWEPT AREA.

MICHIGAN'S LOSS WILL AMOUNT TO ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

FOUR LIVES WERE LOST AND HUNDREDS OF FAMILIES ARE HOMELESS AND DESTITUTE.

Heavy Tint Indicates Area of Big Fires; Lighter Tint Area of Smaller and Scattered Fires. Dot in Circle Indicates Town Destroyed or Partly Burned

The losses by the forest fires which started so suddenly and simultaneously in a dozen different places in the upper peninsula on Friday and were fanned by a stiff gale, will probably total $1,000,000 in property and the loss of life is four, three children at Quinnesec, and Peter Laford, a cook at camp No. 1 of the I. Stephenson Co. His body was found near the camp burned almost beyond recognition.

There is much suffering among the homeless, who in many cases escaped only with the clothing on their backs.

A number of woodsmen who fled before the flames are still missing. While it was feared that the families of settlers had been caught by the flames, there have been no such instances reported. But there are hundreds of families left homeless and penniless and the refugees who return find but a waste of ashes and ruined crops. There is urgent need of aid for the farmers, and settlers who lost their entire possessions almost in a breath.

Strange freaks were played by the flames. Houses were burned to the ground and picket fences within a few feet are standing; in other instances fences surrounding houses were destroyed and buildings were left untouched.

Villages were completely surrounded by flames and seemingly by the sudden intervention of providence were saved. In many instances, however, villages were saved by the heroic fight against the fires by residents. A notable instance is at Northland. This town is in a small valley, and the fire swept down hillsides from all sides. Men, women and children joined in the fight. Workmen from a nearby mill were called out and a bucket brigade was organized. But two buildings were destroyed at that place, although every house in the town was on fire during the fight.

There is hardly a farmer within a radius of five miles of Newberry who did not lose something in the fire. Several farmers who lived in the woods were burned completely out and barely escaped with their lives. One farmer who did not believe in banks had $750 in currency in the house when the fire came along and it was burned with everything else.

It is believed that in consequence of the destruction of towns, hamlets and farming settlements, fully 6,000 people are homeless, of whom nearly one-half lived at Quinnesec, on the Menominee iron range, where but three or four buildings are said to be standing.

The exact conditions at Quinnesec, Talbot, Cornell and other communities wiped out in the Menominee river country are not known, because there is no communication by wire. However, it is believed the bulk of the people were able to save little more than the clothes they wore.

The greatest damage has been in Delta county and on the Menominee iron range, with less serious loss in Gogebic, Ontonagon, Houghton and Alger counties.

The mill town of Soperton, owned largely by the Lake Shore Lumber Co., suffered severely. It is the terminus of the Northwestern railroad.

Desperate efforts were required to save the place. A number of buildings and large amounts of logs and standing timber burned. The Bay Shore Co. lost at Lakewood 3,000,000 feet of logs valued at $30,000.

Gov. Warner thinks that, making all due allowances for exaggerations, conditions appear to be such that help is urgently needed for the fire sufferers. He suggests popular subscriptions.

Owosso's Loss.

The Estey Manufacturing Co.'s big furniture factory, in Owosso, is in ruins. The L-shaped brick building, five stories high, 60 feet wide and 300 and 200 feet long, was completely destroyed by fire Friday night. All efforts of the fire department of Owosso and Corunna, with city water pressure and fire steamers, were futile. It is questioned whether the company will rebuild. The financial backing of the company comes from the east and it is feared it will prefer to build in the east or south nearer to the supply of lumber. On the other hand the company has another big factory here and may not want to have its business separated.

The business was founded in 1879 by David M. Estey and was fostered from time to time by bonuses from the city. The company made only high grade quartered oak and mahogany furniture.

Found Him Dead.

Russell Hodinott, of Harbor Springs, former inmate of Traverse City asylum, who lived alone in a shanty near his father's home, was found dead in the woods with wounds in the shoulder and abdomen. His brother, William, had notified the sheriff's office the day before that Russell was running amuck and had fired three times at him with a shotgun. William secured a rifle, but Russell then disappeared, he says, and he heard several shots in the woods. The coroner decided that Russell's wounds were self-inflicted, but neighbors are not satisfied with the investigation.

M. C. Borton laughed when Judge Davis, of Ionia, sentenced him to one to five years in prison for the theft of a watch from the home of Henry Krieger. The jury recommended leniency, but the court said his record was against him.

Alexander R. McRae, a pioneer and one of the wealthiest farmers in the Grand Traverse region, is dead. He came to Traverse City in 1858 and lived here continuously. He was foreman of the Hannah & Lay Co. sawmill until it was sold. He was 68 and had heart trouble. He leaves a widow and two daughters.

Death and Terrible Suffering.

Mrs. Joseph Bresseau, 35 years of age, is dead as the result of burns sustained in the burning of her home at night. She expired on the porch of the home of her brother-in-law, John Bresseau, where she had dragged herself a distance of half a mile from her home.

Mrs. Bresseau was subject to apoplectic fits. She was alone and was ascending the stairs, carrying a lamp, when she was attacked. In falling, the lamp set fire to her clothing and to the house, communicating from the stair carpet. The woman revived sufficiently to escape from the burning building, and managed to extinguish the fire in her clothes, but not until she had been terribly burned.

The fire was discovered by a neighbor, who with other friends searched for Mrs. Bresseau. They had little difficulty in following her trail. It was bloodstained. The woman had crawled through two barbed wire fences on her way; the barbs had pieces of clothing, blood and flesh on them. The searchers finally found her dead on her relative's porch, where she had lacked strength to arouse the inmates.

Betrayed Girl Suicides.

Betrayed and spurned by the man she had trusted, Mary Krool, a Polish girl, aged 22, who had been in this country but a short time, ended her life by jumping from a third story window of the light shaft in the Crathmore hotel, Grand Rapids. She crashed through the skylight and was instantly killed by striking the tiled floor of the lobby. She had no relatives in this country.

Wallace Cook, of Fenton, won the state high school oratorical contest, with Thomas Robinson, of Holland, second.

Klaas Scheepstra, aged 69, prominent Hollander of Grand Rapids, died from injuries caused by falling when getting off a Wealthy avenue car.

Grace Hurling has begun suit against her mother-in-law, Mrs. Emma Hurling, in Saginaw, for $10,000 for alleged alienation of the affections of her husband, Edward Hurling. She is a daughter of George Stoddard, and is a dashing young lady of rather striking appearance. She was married to Edward Hurling February 22, 1905.

"Black Hand" Again.

The timely discovery of an alleged attempt at arson, and the receipt of "black hand" letters by George Baldock, Jr., of Clyde township, is the sensation of the northern part of St. Clair county.

A few days ago Mr. Baldock received the following letter:

"You had better pull out of this part of the country or it won't be healthy for you. You'll never prosper around here."

The note was at first thought to be a hoax, but was followed up yesterday by an attempt to burn the man's farm buildings. Baldock, in the evening, heard a stamping among his horses and, going out, found a bundle of hay in a corner of the barn and, underneath, a bottle filled with gasoline and kerosene oil.

Fitted in the neck of the bottle as a stopper was a piece of hemp rope, oil soaked, and fixed as a slow burning fuse. One end, of which led outside the barn, was lighted. In a few more minutes it would have ignited the combustible heap.

Jennie Flood's Appeal.

Mrs. Jennie Flood, now serving a life sentence in the Detroit house of correction, has filed a voluminous document, asking for a new trial on the charge of murdering John London. She bewails the fact that her attorney didn't permit her to take the witness stand on her former trial. She admits that London took out insurance, naming her as next friend, but denies it was at her suggestion. She avers that London came to his death accidentally while sitting in his chair, reaching for his gun to kill a dog or to remove a shell.

Several cement sidewalks in different parts of Traverse City have exploded recently, and no reason can be given.

THE MARKETS.

Detroit—The quality in the cattle yards was good, there being plenty of cattle good enough to bring $4 50 and over. The opening was a trifle dull but the close was active and all grades brought fully as good prices as they did a week ago.

The quality of milch cows on sale was the poorest seen here in some time. Very few on sale were good enough to bring $40, and the bulk of sales were under this figure.

Several loads of good shipping cattle were sold at from $5 to $5 25 per hundred.

The veal calf trade opened up strong, and 50c higher than last week, but as there were nearly one thousand on sale and the quality only fair, the close was about 25c lower than the opening.

Sheep—The run of sheep and lambs was very light and the quality was poor, very few being good enough to bring over $6 25. More good quality stuff would have found a ready sale at prices fully 50c higher than on last week.

Hogs—The hog trade was steady to 5c higher than last week. The bulk of sales were made at $6 50. More care should be taken in loading hogs in the hot weather. Thursday there were fully 50 dead hogs found in the cars when unloaded, due to the hot spell, overloading, and not icing the cars.

Chicago—Common to prime steers, $4@6 30; cows, $3 25@5; heifers, $2 75@5 35; bulls, $3@4 25; calves, $2 75@6 40; stockers and feeders, $2 75@5 10.

Hogs—Market steady; choice to prime heavy, $6 50@6 55; medium to good heavy, $6 45@6 55; butcher weights, $6 50@6 55; good to choice heavy, mixed, $6 45@6 50; packing, $6@6 47½.

Sheep—Market steady; sheep, $5 25@6; yearlings, $6@6 35; lambs, $5 75@7 75.

East Buffalo.—Best fresh cows sold steady, common about $2 per head lower; best export steers, $5.25@5.75; best 1,200 to 1,300-lb shipping steers, $5@5.25; best 1,000 to 1,100-lb do, $4.65@4.85; best fat cows, $4@4.50; fair to good, $3@3.25; trimmers, $2; best fat heifers, $4.50@5; medium heifers, $4.25@4.50; best yearling steers, $3.75@4; best feeders, $4.25@4.50; common stock steers, $4.25@4.50; bologna bulls, $3.50@3.75; light stock bulls, $2.75@3; strictly fancy cows, $48@58; extra good, $43@53; medium, $28@38; common, $18@23. Calves: Market strong; best, $6.75@7; medium to good, $5.50@6.50; heavy, $3.50@4.50.

Hogs.—Mixed and medium heavy, yorkers, $6.65@6.70; pigs, $6.65@6.70; few at $6.75; roughs, $5.90@6; stags, $4.50@4.75.

Sheep.—Handy weights brought $6.90@7; culls, $5.50@6; common culls, $4@4.50; best sheep, $6@6.25; culls, $2.50@4.50; ewes, $5@5.60; yearlings, $6.25@6.50.

Grain, Etc.

Chicago—Cash quotations: No. 2 spring wheat, 83@85c; No. 3, 78@84c; No. 2 red, 90@91¾c; No. 2 corn, 50c; No. 2 yellow, 51c; No. 2 oats, 34c; No. 2 white, 35@36c; No. 3 white, 33½@35c; No. 2 rye, 61c; good feeding barley, 40@41½c; fair to choice malting, 46@51c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1 09; No. 1 northwestern, $1 14½; clover, contract grade, $11 25.

Detroit—Cash No. 2 red, 92c bid; May, 93c; July, 3,000 bu at 84c, 2,000 bu at 84⅛c, 5,000 bu at 84¼c, 8,000 bu at 84¼c, 10,000 bu at 84¼c, 10,000 bu at 84½c, 5,000 bu at 84⅝c, 3,000 bu at 84⅝c, 5,000 bu at 84½c, 10,000 bu at 84¼c, 5,000 bu at 84½c; September, 10,000 bu at 81¾c, 5,000 bu at 81⅞c, 5,000 bu at 82c, 2,000 bu at 82⅛c, 10,000 bu at 82½c, 10,000 bu at 82⅜c, 5,000 bu at 82¼c, 12,000 bu at 82c, 5,000 bu at 82½c; No. 3 red, 91c; No. 1 white, 93c.

Corn—Cash No. 3, 53½c; No. 3 yellow, 1 car at 54½c.

Oats—Cash No. 3 white, 1 car at 37¼c.

Rye—Cash No. 2, 66c.

Beans—May, June and July, $1 52 asked.

STEAMERS LEAVING DETROIT.

DETROIT AND BUFFALO STEAMBOAT CO., foot of Wayne St., for Buffalo and the East, daily at 5:00 p. m. Sunday at 4:00 p. m. Week End Excursion, $2.50 round trip.

DETROIT AND CLEVELAND NAV. CO., foot of Wayne St., for Cleveland, Pittsburg and Eastern points, daily at 10:30 p. m. Week End Excursion $2.00 round trip.

WHITE STAR LINE, foot of Griswold St., for Port Huron and way ports, daily at 2:30 p. m. Sunday at 9:00 a. m. For Toledo daily at 4:00 p. m., Sunday at 5:30 p. m.

AMUSEMENTS IN DETROIT.

Week Ending May 26 1906.

TEMPLE THEATER AND WONDERLAND—Afternoons 2:15, 10c to 25c; Evenings 8:15, 10c to 50c. Margaret Wycherley.

LYCEUM—Prices 15, 25, 35, 50, 75c. Mats. Wed. and Sat. Vaughn-Glaser Co. in "The Climbers," Clyde Fitch's best play.

WHITNEY—Evenings 10, 20, 30c; Mats. 10, 15, 20c. "The Old Clothes Man."

LAFAYETTE—Dark.

The tunnels under the East river, connecting the subway systems of Manhattan and Brooklyn, have been declared unsafe and it is said will have to be rebuilt. The roofs of the tunnel have been flattened by the weight of sand above. It will take about three years to rebuild them.

Geo. Jiminez, who has resigned as the head of the police department of the republic of Panama, compares the government of that republic to the management of the big insurance companies, in which President Amador's relatives hold all the government's jobs. He has quit in disgust.

SOMETHING DOING NOW

ANOTHER HOT MESSAGE RIPE TO BE LAID BEFORE CONGRESS.

STOCKYARDS THE THEME

It Will Be Based on the Reports of the Inspectors—Senator Beveridge Has an Inspection Bill.

Investigation Results.

As soon as its preparation can be completed a sensational report regarding alleged insanitary conditions at the Chicago stockyards will be transmitted to congress by President Roosevelt. It will embody the results of the investigation recently carried on by Labor Commissioner Charles F. Neill and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury James B. Reynolds.

These agents of the government constituted a commission sent to Chicago following the furore caused by Upton Sinclair's book, "The Jungle," in which was depicted a story of life and conditions at the stockyards that aroused much comment and brought forth emphatic denials from persons vitally affected by the disclosures.

It is learned that the official investigation had disclosed the existence of insanitary conditions thought to be of sufficient magnitude to warrant the laying of the subject in full detail before the national law-makers.

It is probable that a message will go along with the report, as the statement is made that the report itself is a "hot one."

Until recently there was no suspicion that the result of the investigation conducted by Messrs. Neill and Reynolds would extend so far as the laying of the matter before congress.

Senator Beveridge has introduced a bill to provide for the inspection of all meat products designed for home consumption as well as meat and meat products for shipment to foreign countries. This is partly the outgrowth of the investigation of conditions at the stockyards. The purpose of the bill is to give the American consumers of slaughter-house products the same protection that foreigners have under the existing law.

It provides for the ante-mortem inspection of meat—that is, of cattle on the hoof—and makes post-mortem examination compulsory. The carcasses of all animals found to be sound, healthful and fit for human food are to be tagged as "inspected and passed." All carcasses or parts of carcasses found to be unfit for food are to be tagged as "inspected and condemned," and the inspectors are to be empowered to superintend the destruction of all unsound meat products. The inspection is to extend to the canning and packing of all meat products intended for interstate shipment, as well as the original carcass.

Dowie Is Bankrupt.

An order declaring Elijah Dowie, individually, to be insolvent, was entered by Judge Landis, of Chicago, and it became effective until Wednesday, because some of the creditors desired to contest the ruling. Judge Landis says that the agents who have been appointed by him to examine the condition of affairs at Zion City report the Zion City industries can make money, that there has been no misappropriation of funds, and that under proper management the estate can be made to pay 100 cents on the dollar.

Garfield's Next Report.

Commissioner of Corporations Garfield will submit to the president further information on the result of his investigation of the oil industry. The report recently submitted to congress covered the question of transportation and freight rates and Mr. Garfield is now engaged in preparing reports on the production and refining of oil, the control of pipe lines, organization, foreign trade and conditions and competitive methods. The report will not be ready until after congress adjourns.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

The entire plant of the Sanitary Utilization Co., Jamaica Bay, L. I., has been destroyed by fire, causing a loss of $1,000,000.

There is some talk that the bill for the admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory may yet pass as a rider to the appropriation bill.

Every Protestant pulpit in Des Moines Ia., was filled by a visiting Presbyterian delegate Sunday and over 100 Presbyterian sermons were delivered.

A statistical summary from the census bureau shows that the output of lumber in 1904 was $700,264,939, or an increase of 26 per cent over the value of the output in 1900.

A bill to extend the time for the completion of the Alaskan Central railway was voted down in the house because the property is exempted from taxation during the period of construction.

Many accomplishments and experiences has Wm. G. Barrows, of Cleveland, O. He is a college bred man, has practiced law, and been ordained as a minister. He now resigns as sergeant of police to accept the management of a large manufacturing concern.

Secretary Taft's waistline has been reduced to 50 inches and he has brought his weight down to 250 pounds. He will now stop the strenuous exercise which he has been taking. Last December he tipped the beam at 326 pounds.

Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, said to Senator Bailey, of Texas: "Joe, I want to tell you something. Once when I first came to Washington a newspaper man jumped on me and I slapped his face. He slapped back, but that's what I did." "Well?" asked Bailey. "Oh, nothing, only 100 newspaper men jumped on me within the next year."

Manchester Enterprise

By MAT D. BLOSSER

THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1936.

Carrying Out the Law.

One hundred and thirty years ago Burke pointed out that the American people were smattterers in law—that in no other country in the world was the law so general a study. To-day, for good and for ill, Americans without legal training have great confidence in their ability to decide legal questions. Their confidence has been largely justified. There are many true stories of country justices who, by exercising their good sense with knowledge or ignorance of law, were able to render just and reasonable decisions. On the other hand, says Youth's Companion, many Americans show a too easy assurance in deciding whether a judge has given a good legal decision or whether a prosecuting officer is remiss in not prosecuting everyone whom the public pronounces a rascal. County and district attorneys get an abundance of instruction from the newspapers and the public which the law would not allow them to follow. In the same way the people at home told the generals in the civil war to capture Richmond or capture Washington immediately, while the generals themselves were busy with problems of which their civilian friends never dreamed. Because the public officers do not fling into jail everyone who has offended against some moral law, it does not follow that the officers are not doing their duty, or that justice is fettered by "legal technicalities." Under the law, the processes of court justice are parallel to the processes of the best moral justice. The records of American courts are known for a high degree of intelligent interpretation of the law. Only by faith in the courts can legislatures determine how to make the wise improvements and accommodations with existing laws, and—through the courts—a law-abiding people finds surest protection against those who break the laws that men have made.

The Immigrant Problem.

In a recent editorial under the title, "Can We Have Too Many?" the Boston Herald discusses what has been called the immigration problem. It cites the following testimony: "Recently Robert Watchorn, commissioner of immigration, said he had no sympathy with those who wished to keep out immigrants because of illiteracy or lack of money. 'I came through Castle Garden 26 years ago with $15 in my pockets,' said the commissioner, 'and when President Roosevelt wanted a right-hand man, this place he selected me out of 80,000.' Not modest, perhaps, but very much to the point. Dr. John P. Considine, president of the publicity school, 'Mr. Watchorn, the president of the club, interrupted to say that he came through Castle Garden without even the measures.' 'We need all the skilled, willing workers we can get,' declared the commissioner. 'We have no cause for alarm. Rather, the problem is to find enough jobs for our immigrants.' Anyway, after the bell rings I says to my lady friend—if squirt tease a smile with me we'll be seeing each other to-morrow night to the theater!

"Oh, how lovely!" says my lady friend. "I do so love to go to the theater. Where shall we go?—Oh! I know! Let's go and see Sara Bernhardt! I'm just dying to see her!"

Up and away to the minuet Sarah Bernhardt at five plunks a chair—and my sweetie cried to get my lunch-tray back from foreign lands of a Saturday night!

"I'm just dying to see Sara," says the Sweetest Thing Ever—and I'm a small bunch of pansies—I'm just simply distracted! Is the life-saving service then and there.

"Yes," I says to my lady friend. "I'm sure you'd like to see Bernhardt—and all the time I'm giving this glad speech—I'm going down—the line—men-

JOHN HENRY

AT THE THEATRE

BY HUGH McHUGH
(George V. Hobart)

FOR ME.

I was down on the card to lead a lady friend of mine to a New York theater where you can roll around in an orchestra chair at fifty cents a throw.

When a guy can buy a couple of orchestra in a dead swell theater for fifty cents per throw, he's a mark to blow four plunks to squeeze into one of those joints where they feed you on problem plays and frizzased pasts.

I figured it out that way, and stood pasts.

That evening finds me in the parlor as usual. You know the parlor I mean. When a guy reaches that condition, where he lives himself the proposition of "Dance and Grow Fat," and to get shaved this evening," you can bet there's only one parlor in the world for him.

I'm sitting on the sofa with one mitt lying carelessly on the family album and the other bunched around a 5-cent cane, when my lady friend floats into the arena.

She's a short-arm chunk, a break-away, and we're back in our corners.

"Oh, John Henry!" says my lady friend, giving her real hair a couple of taps and glancing out in the dining-room to see if mother was rubbering. I tell you, boy, it's a sore thing, my lady friend does that after a short clinch. There's nothing to it.

When a girl stamps her foot and talks with a tobasco lisp and says, "How dare you kiss me, sir? You are impertinent, sir!" it's a 20 to 1 shot that Gussie Gladsop, the ribbon clerk, who calls every Tuesday evening, first gave her an excuse for writing that "impertinent."

She's just dying to have you introduce her again, but she handles her language wrong, and the four-flush call-down makes you back-pedal so hard that she grabs for your hat, and you find yourself saying day-day long before Papa drops in with his usual bunch of lorgnette, and an A-flat hint enough on the side.

For me the glorious creature who simply says, "Oh, John Henry!" and spins her ear-tempies to see if her Seven-Sutherland Sisters happens to be missed.

Anyway, after the bell rings I says to my lady friend—if squirt tease a smile with me we'll be seeing each other to-morrow night to the theater!

"Oh, how lovely!" says my lady friend. "I do so love to go to the theater. Where shall we go?—Oh! I know! Let's go and see Sara Bernhardt! I'm just dying to see her!"

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"Yes," I says to my lady friend, "I'm sure you'd like to see Bernhardt—and all the time I'm giving this glad speech—I'm going down—the line—men-

MUST GET THAT BUTTER TO NEGRO

fully to see who will give me quick action on a steamboated touch.

"I think it is a awful nice of you to ask me to see Bernhardt," says the Real Thing. "Throwing a concert at the theater settles everything. After a joyous glance like that I'm game to break into the box office and wrestle the keeper for the gate money.

"Anyway, after a Laborer Conversation with a friend, I'm helped to the price and, yes, and I patter out to the gate-boards. My lady friend logs out in her receipt rags, and I'm some sort of a Big Event myself as I walk into the Gold-Bond building and pinch out for Ten-Spellars worth of ice-cream. Just like that.

"Merry me!" says my lady friend, as the curtain has been up a while. "I don't care if I do!" I says, "I don't understand a word!

"I'm sitting there holding the funeral flowers my lady friend gave me in the later part of the evening—the kiss, when I kissed her, I mean, I blushed, he would go to the right ways he could obtain the proper perspective, and, gazing upon the stage, I remark to himself, I remark to himself, I blanked fool fluff that hour.

Let household's advice for once go to law and there is nothing but trouble.

AFTER FORTY-TWO YEARS

A VISIT TO THE RUINS OF A FORT CAPTURED IN 1864

BY CLES-WEEDEN

IN MEMORIAM

THE BROOKS A-BABBLING THROUGH THE LEAS
THE BROOKS MODDING IN THE BREEZE
THE DRONING BEES THEY HUM AS OF YORE
THE WISTFUL WHISPERS COMING
THROUGH THE TREES.
WILL ALWAYS BE THE SAME
AND PEACE ON LAND AND SEAS.

THE GLAD RETURN OF SPRINGTIME, WHEN
THE BIRDS FIRST SING THEIR LAYS
WAS BUSY WITH HER NEST AGAIN,
THE SWALLOW, WITH HER MATE
THEY SAW THEIR HAPPINESS UNCOVER
THEY SAW THE SUN SHINE
AND MAN AND BROTHER
WERE MEANT TO BE
AND MET WITH SWORDLAND GUN.

THE SHADOW ON THE SUN WAS BURNED IN
THE HEARTS OF MEN
THE SHADOW OF DARKNESS
THE SHADOW OF SADNESS
THE SHADOW OF DEATH
THE SHADOW OF SLAUGHTER
THE SHADOW OF SORROW AND DEFEAT

THE MARCH, THE CHARGE, WHO THE RETREAT
THE DRUM, THE FIFE, THE BUGLE
THE SOUND OF MUSKETRY, THE FIRE AND RIFLE
THE CRASH AND BATTLE
THE CRASH AND FATE
OF SORROW AND DEFEAT

THE HAPPY MEETINGS AT THE TOWN
THE BROOKS A-BABBLING THROUGH THE LEAS
THE BROOKS MODDING IN THE BREEZE
THE DRONING BEES THEY HUM AS OF YORE
THE WISTFUL WHISPERS COMING
THROUGH THE TREES.
WILL ALWAYS BE THE SAME
AND PEACE ON LAND AND SEAS

SHADOW IN THE VALLEY SLEPT
THE OLD FARM FIELDS WERE ALL UNKEPT
THE SHADOW OF DEATH WAS ON
AS WAR ABOVE THE NATION SWEPT
THE SHADOW OF SORROW
AND WIVES WERE WISHING TO
BE ONE WITH THEIR MATES
THE SHADOW OF SLAUGHTER
AND PEACE ON LAND AND SEAS

THE HAPPY MEETINGS AT THE TOWN
THE BROOKS A-BABBLING THROUGH THE LEAS
THE BROOKS MODDING IN THE BREEZE
THE DRONING BEES THEY HUM AS OF YORE
THE WISTFUL WHISPERS COMING
THROUGH THE TREES.
WILL ALWAYS BE THE SAME
AND PEACE ON LAND AND SEAS

SWEET SOOPY TALE AGAIN RETOLD
THE FLAME WHICH CONSUMED THE ROLL OF YOU
THE FLAME WHICH OTHER NATION POLLED
THE BURNED THE GOOD AND BEST OF GOOD
THE MUSIC OF THE STORY
WILL BE
MORE BRIGHT AN HUNDRED FOLD

THE BLESSED AND BLESSED WHITE AND VIOLETS ARE IN BLOOMING LIGHT
WE LOOK UPON A GRACIOUS SIGHT
WE LOOK UPON THE HEAVENLY
THE SAME GRAVES WREATHING
THE SAME GRAVES WREATHING
TO GOD AND TRUTH AND RIGHT

THE BROOKS A-BABBLING THROUGH THE LEAS
THE BROOKS MODDING IN THE BREEZE
THE DRONING BEES THEY HUM AS OF YORE
THE WISTFUL WHISPERS COMING
THROUGH THE TREES.
WILL ALWAYS BE THE SAME
AND PEACE ON LAND AND SEAS

—NOAH WATERFALL

TRUTH ABOUT THE TRAPPER

Not a Picturesque Figure, But a Cruel and Ruthless Destroyer of Game.

W. H. Wright, the noted grizzly bear hunter, tells about "The Trapper's Real Character" in The Sportsman's Review. He declares that the trapper of to-day lacks every characteristic which romance has interwoven into his name. He says: "People who have not seen can form no idea of the suffering trappers cause, or cause to be inflicted, on the fur bearers. Nothing escapes them; even the species are sacrificed to lust; traps for muskrat and fisher, are not only the squirrels, but all kinds of birds, whether game or song birds. In trapping game of some kind, and a few other fur-bearing animals, the trap is never by always set near the water, where the animal when caught can drown itself, thus ending its suffering. But with bear, martten and fisher it is different. The bear must drag a heavy clog about until it catches in some root or bush. There he will hang and lift the trapper's arms to kill him, and this in some cases is not for days. The bones of the fisher are so brittle, certainly broken by the trap, and the leg swells to more than one. Mr. Wright gives many examples of his trapper brutality. He writes: "One trapper in one day stole 19 large bluegrouse, merely to try a new Oneida. He also robbed every nesting; he had no use for them, and not one did he even bring to camp. Three years ago, in Montana, a multitude of plants covered the fort, the parapets and the slopes where quivering mortals poured out their life-blood, and, as they fell, leaping time, drink in the first rays of morning and reflect the last rays of evening. He is Richford Benjamin Benny, a famous painter of children, searched and found in the United States high and low for an ideal model. He said he found in the Bennie boy, whom he called truly beautiful, and of these the Bennie boy, whom he also knew and loved, and whose name was the name of his parents at Pasadena, Cal., was the only one who answered completely to the exacting standards which Russell's artistic imagination had conceived.

"Prince Benny," asserted to be the most beautiful child to be found in all America, has just posed for his photograph. In now of Norfolk, Neb. Walter Russell, a famous painter of children, searched and found in the United States high and low for an ideal model. He said he found in the Bennie boy, whom he called truly beautiful, and of these the Bennie boy, whom he also knew and loved, and whose name was the name of his parents at Pasadena, Cal., was the only one who answered completely to the exacting standards which Russell's artistic imagination had conceived.

FINLAND AND THE JEWS.

Position of the Semitic Race Worse, in a Legal Sense, Than in Russia.

An anti-Semitic movement which so far cannot be traced to the Russian government appears to be absorbing Finland. The Jewish World, in commenting on this circumstance, declares that the manner in which the civilized world gave unstinted sympathy to the Finns out of the area is expelled the country. They are restricted for a livelihood to selling old clothes, watches, cigarettes, etc. Jews who marry have to leave the country, and those who go out of it to serve their military term may not return.

No wonder a deputy once declared that a Jew in Finland is worse off than a criminal in Siberia.

Their struggle with the overwhelming forces of Russian despotism might have led one to believe that this interesting little people would show a certain fairness to the oppressed Russian Jews among them.

There are about 1,000 Jews all told in Finland, and it is enough to say that their position is legally worse than in Russia itself. Although there was always a large measure of self-government in Finland, there has never been that

HAVE MELONS SO IN WINTER.

Luxury That Is Now Attainable Through Modern Horticultural Progress.

The increase of our knowledge of the vegetable world has given us many good things. Perhaps the most recent of these is the winter melon, which is now becoming such a luxury, and, what is still better, an attainable luxury. The seeds of the winter melon came from Russia. They were placed in the hands of a man who had a great reputation as a horticulturist. There were two varieties of muskmelon and one of watermelon. The Russian seeds produced an exceptionally fine muskmelon. In flavor they are more acceptable than the summer kind, far more attractive from an exterior view, and grow in weight to 20 pounds. One of the features of the economic value of the winter melons is that their luscious flavor does not deteriorate as they increase in size, as is often the case with those of summer fruit. The beauty of the winter melons is that they are in their prime in the cold of winter, when the snow covers the northern states and nature hibernates with the thermometer in close proximity to zero.

The melons need only about one hundred days in which to mature, so that seeds planted the first of May

POSTCARDS AS SCHOOL AIDS

Many of London's Pupils Are Educated by Foreign Correspondents Letters.

Much success has attended the interchange of letters and postcards between pupils in the London council schools and those in schools in the colonies.

London boys and girls are put in communication with children in the elementary schools in any part of his majesty's dominions from which applications are received. Already there have been many cases of interesting correspondence. The London county council pays the postage on the letters. Canadian and New Zealand school boys and girls are the most prolific correspondents.

One feature is the interchange of personal photographs, which, when they are available, are highly appreciated

Manchester Enterprise

By MAT D. BLOSSER.

Established in 1867. Eight Pages, devoted to the interests of the Village of Manchester. Published every Thursday afternoon. Office in ENTERPRISE brick block east side of the river. Business office on the ground floor.

Long Distance Bell Telephone No. 44.

Birth, Marriage, and Death notices, free. Obituary notices, five cents a line. Card of Thanks, five cents a line.

Advertisers wishing to change their advertisements, must get the copy to us so the work can be done as early as Tuesday, else it will be set after the paper is out and be inserted the next week.

Write or 'phone the ENTERPRISE any News or Orders for Job Work or Advertising. Residence 'phone No. 51.

Those having business at the Probate Court please DO NOT NEGLECT TO REQUEST The Judge or his Deputy to send the advertising for the estate to the ENTERPRISE office.

Address, MANCHESTER ENTERPRISE, Manchester, Mich.

THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1906.

Every voter should remember that the June primary is to be held on Tuesday, June 12. Unless there is interest taken and a good vote polled, the new arrangement about which so much has been said and so much hard work done to get started, will fall flat. Therefore it is necessary that every voter take an individual interest in the matter. Remember the date, June 12.

When in Tecumseh last Friday, in company with Mr. & Mrs. S. W. Anderson, we visited the public library, a fine looking brick building with stone facings and tile roof. It cost $5,000 and was donated by Andrew Carnegie. It contains about 5,000 volumes and is a popular institution of the village. Miss Hartbeck, superintendent of the village schools, called our attention to the fine exhibition of drawings, made mostly from nature, by the pupils of the various grades. It will pay any of our readers to visit the library when in Tecumseh.

In another column will be found the resolution passed by the council, calling for a special election on the 11th day of June to vote on the question of bonding the village for $25,000 to put in a system of waterworks. Every voter and especially every taxpayer should look into this matter thoroughly—because if it passes, it will certainly mean an increase of taxes, besides, to property owners, if they intend to use the water, there will be an individual expense of plumbing, sewerage and then a yearly fee—so much for ordinary house-use, so much for closet, so much for lawn, so much for barn, etc.—the amount of which is hereafter to be determined. The time to investigate and determine whether you are willing to pay this expense is now, see to it at once, before the election. Don't neglect to vote the way your interest lies and go around kicking after it is too late.

Mrs. Wm. Gadd of Bridgewater received a letter from her cousin, Mrs. Augustus High, who lives at Antler, North Dakota, but who formerly lived in Sharon and will be remembered by many of our readers. She says that they are busy sowing spring crops and judges that they have been having much such weather as we have.

Help is scarce there. Hired girls get from $4 to $6 a week, men from $30 to $40 a month, teachers, $40 to $45. Their teacher is a Spanish girl.

The Highs live 10 miles from town but think that only a little ways. They expect to have rural free delivery before long and there is a telephone within six miles of them. They go five miles to church and coming home last Sunday, they met an automobile which frightened the horses, though she says that autos are getting quite numerous around there. She says that they can see great distances on the praire, it seems odd at first but one grows to like it and it has a charm all its own. Farmers who went there from Michigan, say they would not care to go back there to farm it.

Mr. & Mrs. High are both in good health.

Jackson County.

There were about $37 taken from Blake which his attorneys claim was his lawful property, and there is some dispute as to what shall be done with it. It is shown that Blake had been begging something to eat the day before the Brooklyn robbery.—Patriot.

Postmaster Worthington of Brooklyn was in the city yesterday and got the stamps from the postoffice. There is about $25 worth still unaccounted for, and it is believed there is another package of the stamps in book form that has not yet been found.—Jackson Patriot.

Washtenaw County.

L. T. Freeman of Chelsea will build a cottage at Cavanaugh lake this spring. H. Lighthall has the contract.

Though one of the first counties to have a rural mail route it was not until this month that mail delivery was secured here.

The editor of the Milan paper vouches for the story that a woman has a hen which hatched 14 chickens from 13 eggs—one of the eggs being double yolked.—Ann Arbor Times.

Lenawee County.

Jackson beat Tecumseh at Tecumseh 27 to 9. Jackson was presented with new bats at the Tecumseh bat factory by a Jackson fan before the game, and every Jackson player celebrated by hitting the leather hard.

Baseball was the whole thing at Tecumseh last Saturday and the town was full of strangers. The game was played between Battle Creek and the home team and the score was 2 to 0 in favor of Tecumseh.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Edward Brighton visited in Sylvania over Sunday.

Harvey Blaisdell visited his son Edgar at Norvell, Sunday.

Miss Anna Grossman came home from Kalamazoo, Monday.

Miss Marjorie Kingsley visited in Jackson last Saturday.

D. O. Stringham is confined to the house with rheumatism.

Mr. & Mrs. Ernest Lauterbahn have left for Milwaukee, Wis.

Dr. & Mrs. Taft of Tecumseh visited at E. S. Hagaman's, Tuesday.

Mrs. Wm. Logan went to Jackson to visit her son Bert over Sunday.

Mr. & Mrs. Warren Kimble drove to Norvell, Sunday, to visit friends.

Mrs. Henry Renau and daughter Laura were in Jackson, Monday.

Harold Anthony went to Tecumseh last Saturday to see the ball game.

Mr. & Mrs. Charles Robison of Clinton visited their parents here on Sunday.

Miss Frances Goodyear closes her school in the Dorr district tomorrow.

Caspar Raby visited his son Harvey and other friends at Norvell, Sunday.

George J. Nisle and family of Tecumseh spent Sunday here with their parents.

Mrs. James Kelly has been quite sick the past week, but is somewhat better.

Mrs. N. Whitnor went to Jackson last Thursday and remained until Monday with relatives.

Laurence Wurster, who has been in New York city the past winter, returned home Sunday.

Mrs. Adam Wurster strained the cords in her foot by stepping upon an uneven surface, Tuesday afternoon.

C. H. Millen of Wolf lake was in town Tuesday. He says that they are catching fine strings of bass there.

James Hay and daughter, Miss Edith, of Norvell were in town, Saturday, visiting Mr. & Mrs. Wm. E. Pease.

Arthur Tracy of Jackson visited friends here over Sunday. His wife accompanied him home on Monday.

Hugo Kirchhofer, who is studying music at Ypsilanti, sang at an entertainment at Ridgeway, last Friday night.

Paul Schoettle of Jackson was here visiting his parents and taking a few days vacation as he was not feeling very well.

Mrs. Bert Lowery pleasantly entertained a company of friends last Friday evening in honor of her cousin, Mrs. Arthur Tracy, of Jackson.

Misses Elizabeth and Marian Farrell went to Chelsea last Saturday by way of Jackson and visited Mrs. Bert Witherell. Marian returned Sunday night.

A. F. Freeman came over from Ann Arbor Saturday and spent Sunday with F. M. Freeman, Wm. Burtless and F. D. Merithew at Wampler's lake.

Earl and Bert Chase were the only ones from here to attend the reunion of the 31st Michigan Spanish—American war veterans at Adrian last week.

Fred Steinkohl and family went to Ann Arbor Sunday to visit friends. Of course they went in their auto and the return trip was made in an hour and ten minutes.

Miss Winifred Cash of Brooklyn came here last Friday to attend the party at Mrs. B. Lowery's and is visiting with her grandparents, Mr. & Mrs. James Kelly, this week.

Jasper Graham of Chelsea visited his sister, Mrs. S. W. Lockwood, Monday and Tuesday. He is largely interested in bees and came over here to try and purchase some, but failed.

Ralph Kimble, who has been working in the Hailey carriage works at Tecumseh the past few months, came home Friday to do some work in his own shop and remained until yesterday.

Mrs. Stark received a telegram yesterday afternoon stating that her brother, Rev. O. J. Perrin, died at Vassar yesterday morning. He was here about two weeks ago and was supposed to be in perfect health.

In renewing his subscription, Rev. Breulon of Bremen, Ind., says: "As my wife and I are both from Washtenaw county, the ENTERPRISE is a very welcome visitor at our house, arriving on Saturday each week.

Mrs. Charles Lintner of Toledo, who had been visiting relatives here the past week, returned home last Friday. Miss Neva Logan accompanied her as far as Tecumseh and visited over night with Miss Fern Stringham.

C. M. Drake of Philadelphia was in town over Sunday. He is taking a trip in the interest of his commission firm but stopped off at Tecumseh, Saturday, to arrange for the construction of a number of dwellings on lots he has recently purchased there.

A. J. Waters went to Jackson Monday to try a lawsuit in the circuit court for Frank Walker against Ira Watkins for wages due. It was settled before the jury was secured, Mr. Waters getting $137 for his client. John Shekell of Jackson was Watkins' lawyer.

Herbert Rushton, Fred Houck, and Mat D. Blosser attended a meeting of Clinton lodge last Friday night and witnessed the conferring of the third degree upon Lake Shore Station Agent Wolf. They report having had a fine time. Clinton lodge is wide awake.

Ben Goodyear is visiting Mr. & Mrs. Philip Blum in Bridgewater.

Miss Christine Burton of Clinton visited her sister, Mrs. Dr. Conklin, over Sunday.

George Matthews, Theodore Staib, John Kress and Fred Dietle were in Jackson, Sunday.

Theodore Schaible, who has been attending college at Ypsilanti, has returned home for the summer.

Wm. Thieme will be here next week to do piano tuning. Leave orders at Schriber & Huber's store.

L. D. and L. Whitney Watkins of Fairview Farm, Norvell, were in the city Monday on business.—Jackson Patriot.

Mrs. C. O. Marx and son Waldo went to Belding this morning to spend a week with her sister, Mrs. O. J. Foster.

Death of Leroy George.

CARO, MICH., May 18, 1906.

Dear Friend Blosser:—I have just returned from conducting and attending, for I felt that I was there in this double capacity, the funeral of Leroy George, who died on Wednesday, and now write you briefly of the circumstances of his death for the old friends at Manchester. Mr. George has been a great sufferer for more than four years and has not been well for a greater length of time than this—for the last two years he has been confined for the most part to his home and been very dependent upon his son for constant care both night and day. Acute bladder and kidney trouble was the cause of his suffering and death. He has sought relief in every direction and from every possible source but to no effect and as the spring days of warmth and beauty came, after a long and tedious winter battle with disease and pain, he quietly slipped away to the land of rest.

The funeral service brought several well known Manchester families together, Ike Brangwin, Slade Lazell, Jim Coleman, Orrin Oversmith, Hart Haire, formerly of Bridgewater, together with his brother, Rob George, all of whom have settled in this section since Leroy moved here 24 years ago. The funeral was a very extensive one in point of number, revealing the high esteem in which he was held by his neighbors and acquaintances in this section. His body, worn and emaciated, was laid to rest in a quiet country burial place known as the Almer cemetery.

The simple funeral service was conducted by the writer who was always addressed by Mr. George, when he called upon him in his sickness, as "Addie" and who seemed greatly to appreciate the memories of the other days which such visits recalled. Most sincerely

ADDIS LEESON.

His Last Sleep.

Rev. Oliver J. Perrin lay down yesterday morning with the remark: "I am going to take a little nap." He never awoke. He was about the streets the previous evening, but later was taken with pleurisy. Wednesday morning he was thought to be better, but the disease struck to his heart after he had gone to sleep at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Perrin was born in Manchester, May 10, 1837, graduated from Ohio Wesleyen college with the degree of B. A. and from Midland university post graduate course as a Ph. D., was author of a Manual of Christian Ethics; was presiding elder of the Saginaw district of the M. E. church four years and has filled pulpits in various places.

He leaves three sons, Rev. C. H. Perrin of Vassar; Preston of Detroit and Winnifred of Philadelphia, also two sisters, Mesdames Stark and McCord, and a brother, Stephen Perrin, of this village. His wife died two years ago. Funeral services will be held and burial takes place Monday at Ypsilanti.

NAPOLEON.

Joseph Richardson is erecting a building in which to manufacture furniture polish. It will be of cement blocks.

Rev. Randall will preach the baccalaureate sermon to the high school class, at the baptist church, Sunday morning.

The Epworth league officers are: President, A. A. Hackett; first vice president, E. H. Luce; second vice president, Mrs. Loguid; third vice president, Lucile Hess; fourth vice president, Mrs. A. A. Hackett; secretary, Mrs. Henderson; treasurer, May Durey; organist, Anna Blackmar; chorister, Tressia Elliott.

We have received a new line of Japanese Napkins, Doilies, Coat or Package Duplicate Checks, Price Tags, Shipping Tags, Duplex Mounting Board of various colors, etc. at the ENTERPRISE office.

If your subscription to the ENTERPRISE has or is about to expire, renew it promptly, please.

FOR SALE.—Perfect family mare and rig can be seen at Joseph Howard's Monday, May 28.

Potatoes wanted.
ROLLER & BREITENWISCHER.

FOR SALE —Sow and Eleven Pigs.
ELMER STARK.

FOR SALE.—Two first class Lumber Wagons. CHAS. TREFETHERN.

Bring your orders for job printing and binding to the ENTERPRISE office.

A big bundle of papers for five cents at the ENTERPRISE office.

Toilet paper, in rolls for sale at the ENTERPRISE office.

Confectionery!

No End to it.

I have the Finest Line Obtainable on hand.

Chocolates

Are my Specialty. Prices range from 20c to 70c a lb according to quality. PEANUTS of all kinds.

E. H. Gosmer

The Jeweler.

Your Opportunity

will be next

Saturday, May 26

To Select from The Finest Assortment of

Semi-Porcelain Dishes

Ever offered in Manchester at

10 Cts. Each

This Assortment consists of Nappies, Cup and Saucers, Platters, Plates, Bowls, Soup Plates, etc. Also Gold Traced and Hand Painted Rose Effects.

Klinks Bazaar.

Buy Your Goods

AT

STEINKOHLS

Drug and Book Store

As you will be angry at Yourself if you go there afterwards, as the Goods are all Right and the Prices are Right. The Largest Display in

Manchester, Mich

to Select from.

Carpets!

The Finest Line of Samples and at Prices so low also Curtains, etc.

Crockery

Plain and Decorated in Sets and Single Pieces.

Lamps

In Endless Variety and everything in My Store including

Furniture

Of all Kinds at Bottom Prices.

E. C. JENTER

UNDERTAKER.

Mounting Board

Different Color on each side,

at the ENTERPRISE OFFICE.

Only 10 Days More.

Remember, SUNDAY, JUNE 3rd will be my Last Day in Manchester and after that you may not have Another Chance to get

25 Pictures for 25 cts.

in your town.

Don't Wait Until The Last Day!

Come Now.

Make your Appointments for Large Photographs early and avoid the rush.

"The Gallery On The Square."

SEEDS!

Garden and Flower Seeds

In Bulk and Package at the

East Side Store of

Jaeger & Dietle

New Shoes!

New Shoes!

ARE NOW ARRIVING.

We carry the E. P. Reed, John Strottman, and Badcliffe Shoes for Ladies' and Children's Fine Wear in all Styles in Tan, White and Black.

We also carry the W. L. Douglas and Fellowcraft Shoes for Men and Boy's Fine Wear and the Rindge & Co's hard pan Shoes for every day wear.

Take Your Choice.

These Shoes are the best that can be bought and if we can't suit you in one line, we can in the other.

Roller & Breitenwischer,

The Spring Plowing

Can be done easier and better with

The Oliver Plow!

I have a full line and extras.
Whatever you need of

FARM OR GARDEN TOOLS,

Come to me.

FRED WIDMAYER.

Manchester.

A NEW LINE OF FANCY AND PLAIN
Lunch Sets And Japanese Napkins
At the ENTERPRISE OFFICE.

TOILET PAPER

In Rolls, At The

ENTERPRISE OFFICE

Commissioner's Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW. The undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court for said County, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of John Miller late of said county, deceased, hereby give notice that four months from date are allowed, by order of said Probate Court for Creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at Office of A. J. Waters in the Village of Manchester in said County, on the 25th day of June and on the 25th day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M. of each of said days to receive, examine and adjust said claims. Dated April 24, 1906.
WILLIAM KOEBBE,
FRANK JACQUEMAIN,
Commissioners.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county of Washtenaw, held at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor on the 14th day of May, in the year one thousand nine hundred and six.

Present, EMORY E. LELAND, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Henry Marshall, deceased. On reading and filing the petition of Sophia Marshall administratrix of said estate, praying that she may be licensed to sell certain real estate described therein at private sale for the purpose of paying debts and expenses.

It is ordered, That the 11th day of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate Office be appointed for granting such license.

And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published three successive weeks previous to said time of hearing, in the *Manchester Enterprise*, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County of Washtenaw.
EMORY E. LELAND,
Judge of Probate.
A (true copy.)
H. WIRT NEWKIRK, Register.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said County of Washtenaw, held at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on the 5th day of May, in the year one thousand nine hundred and six.

Present, EMORY E. LELAND, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Virgil B. Van Winkle, deceased. Blanche Skeese, an heir at law of said estate, having filed in this court her petition, and praying that the estate of deceased may be partitioned among the heirs thereto.

It is ordered, that the 4th day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate Office be appointed for hearing such petition.

And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published three successive weeks previous to said time of hearing, in the MANCHESTER ENTERPRISE, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County of Washtenaw.
EMORY E. LELAND,
Judge of Probate.
(A true copy)
H. WIRT NEWKIRK, Register.

To All Persons Liable To Assessment For Taxes.

IN THE VILLAGE OF MANCHESTER, County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, for the year 1906.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Roll for the said village of Manchester for the year 1906 has been completed and that the Board of Review of said village will be in session at the Council Room in said Village, on Monday and Tuesday, June 4th and 5th, A. D. 1906 from 9 o'clock to 12 o'clock a. m. and from 1 o'clock to 5 o'clock p. m. of said days, at which time and place the aforesaid Assessment Roll will be subject to review and correction, and all persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by any valuation of property as now set forth in said Assessment Roll, or who may have knowledge of any error contained in said Roll or omissions from the same, or who may have reasons to suppose that such errors exist, will then and there be heard by said Board of Review, and all errors found to exist within said Assessment Roll will be duly corrected, and all property subject to taxation within said village found to have been omitted from said Assessment Roll, will be placed thereon by said Board of Review. And such Assessment Roll, as corrected and approved by said Board of Review, and finally approved by the Village Council, shall be the Assessment Roll of said Village for the year 1906.

Given under my hand at my office in said Village, this 21st day of May, A. D. 1906.
MERRICK N. HOUGH,
Assessor of the Village of Manchester, Mich.

Copy Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, In the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw: In Chancery. In re Receivership of The Toledo Portland Cement Company. At a session of said Court, held at the Court house in the City of Ann Arbor in said County, this 4th day of April, A. D. 1906.

Present, the HON. EDWARD D. KINNE, Circuit Judge.

The petition of Willis L. Watkins, as Receiver of said Company, asking leave to sell the real and tangible personal property of said company including its easements, rights of way, buildings, machinery and other things therein mentioned coming on to be heard and it appearing by affidavit on file that due notice has been given for the hearing of this petition, and after hearing A. F. & F. M. Freeman and A. J. Waters, Solicitors and of Counsel for said Receiver, and upon due consideration of the premises,

It is Ordered that said Receiver is hereby granted power and authority to sell the real and tangible personal property of said Company, including its easements, rights of way, buildings, machinery, (whether attached to the realty or not) and all its contracts therefor and for any other rights incident thereto, and by said Receiver deemed for the best interest of all concerned and attending at such sale.

That said sale shall be held at the Village of Manchester, in said County and from the front porch of the Freeman House Hotel, by public auction or vendue to the highest bidder attending at such sale, on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1906 at ten o'clock in the forenoon, such sale being subject to the order of confirmation by this Court and subject to all lien by way of mortgage or otherwise existing upon said property to be sold aforesaid.

That a copy of this order shall be published once in each week for five successive weeks in the MANCHESTER ENTERPRISE and the ANN ARBOR ARGUS, newspapers published and circulating in said County, and that a copy hereof shall be mailed to each stockholder of said company, to the President and Treasurer respectively of said Company and to the several creditors of said Company so far as said Receiver has knowledge of the same and of their respective Post Office addresses on or before ten days from the date of this order.

That a description of the property to be sold under this order, may be found in inventory thereof and public record descriptions referred to and on file, in the cause of Orlando L. Torrey and others against The Toledo Portland Cement Company and others in said Court.
E. D. KINNE,
Circuit Judge.
A. F. & F. M. FREEMAN,
A. J. WATERS, Solicitors and of Counsel for said Receiver.

The above sale stands adjourned to May 29th, 1906, at ten o'clock in the forenoon at the place specified in the above notice.
Dated May 15, 1906. WILLIS L WATKINS,
Receiver.

Mortgage Sale.

ON MARCH 25th 1899, MICHAEL REHFUSS executed a mortgage to Jennie Rowe to secure the payment of certain moneys therein and in a certain note running in connection therewith mentioned, and as a part of the purchase price of the lands therein described, and upon the lands hereinafter and in said mortgage described; said mortgage was on March 27, 1899, recorded in the office of Register of Deeds for the County of Washtenaw, Michigan, in liber 98 of mortgages on page 564.

Said mortgage was afterward assigned by said Jennie Rowe to Mary E. Merriman, undersigned hereto, and the deed of assignment thereof was duly recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds on June 29, 1904, in liber 15 of assignments on page 31.

Default has been made in the conditions of this mortgage and the note running in connection therewith in that the installment of principal becoming due and payable March 25, 1905, and for each year thereafter, has remained unpaid and in arrears for more than thirty days after the same became due and payable and which payments are now due and unpaid and by reason of which under the terms and conditions of said mortgage, said mortgagee or her assigns has the power and option to declare the whole of said principal sum and all interest moneys immediately due and payable, and said assignee does hereby elect and exercise the power and option to declare the whole of said principal and interest moneys due and payable, and whereby there is claimed and hereby declared to be due upon said note and mortgage at the date hereof the sum of five hundred six & 67-100 ($506.67) dollars and said assignee hereby claims the legal costs of foreclosure and sale, not included in the above and gives notice that no proceedings at law or in equity have been had or taken to recover said sum or any part thereof.

Notice is therefore hereby given that pursuant to law and the terms of said mortgage said mortgage will be foreclosed and a sale of said premises or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be had on the eleventh day of August A. D. 1906, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon at the west front door of the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor in said County of Washtenaw (that being the place and building for holding the Circuit Court for said County) to satisfy the amount then due upon said mortgage and note, the legal costs of foreclosure and sale.

The premises to be sold by virtue of this notice are herein and in said mortgage described as: "All that certain piece or parcel of land situate and being in the Township of Sharon, County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan and described as follows, to wit: Eighteen acres of land from off the east side of so much of the east half of northwest quarter of Section number twenty-nine as lies south of the public highway running easterly and westerly directly through the same.
Dated May 15, 1906.
MARY E. MERRIMAN,
Assignee of said mortgage.
A F & F M. FREEMAN
Attorneys for Assignee

Manchester Enterprise

By MAT D. BLOSSER.

THURSDAY MAY 24 1906.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

This is ascension day.

Klink's bazaar has a new advertisement of a sale.

E. H. Gosmer advertises his fine line of confectionery this week.

We had a splendid rain Wednesday forenoon. Just what was needed.

A good many people have been suffering from severe colds this spring.

The season is off on black bass and fishermen are trying to get a mess.

Receiver Watkins will sell the gravel pit belonging to the cement plant, next Tuesday.

Street Commissioner Hildinger has been repairing the few plank sidewalks about town.

The township board of review, Henry Kirchhöfer and Sam Palmer, has been in session this week.

The weather was pretty cool the first of the week, in fact we had some frost, but it is warm again.

Williams, the photographer took some fine views of scenery down the Jackson branch track, Monday.

Since the water has been turned on at oak grove cemetery, a noticeable improvement can be seen.

A. F. Freeman sold the Freeman house to C. W. Jewett of Jackson, who took possession last week.

Several cans of wall eyed pike fry were received here Monday and taken out to stock the Freedom lakes.

The Sunday morning train from the south was an hour late owing to a wrecked freight train at Blissfield obstructing the track.

If you want to vote on the subject of waterworks, see that your name is registered. Read the notice in another column.

By reading Mr. Williams' advertisement you will learn that you have but a few days more in which to get 25 pictures for 25 cents.

The maccabees will decorate with the G. A. R. or at the same time, this year, and will meet at their hall at 1 o'clock p. m. to form in line.

Nate Schmid has a letter from Kennedy Bros. of the north side hotel, Sand lake, saying that the water is higher than last year. They want to rent Mr. Schmid's cottage.

Trains begin running daily from Hillsdale to Detroit over the Ypsilanti branch on Sunday, passing here at 8:52 a. m. and returning at 6 p. m. A reduced rate of $1.50 for the round trip is given on Sundays.

Walter Briegel has returned from Tecumseh and has opened a shop in the Union Savings bank building, next to the township clerk's office, where he is doing tailoring and repairing and cleaning clothing.

In talking with our citizens about waterworks, we find that a great majority of them say: "I think that we are more in need of good electric lights than of waterworks. I would be glad to vote for a good electric lighting plant."

In another column will be found the advertisement of Eugene Kichgessner of the city bakery. He carries a nice line of baked goods, confectionary, fruits, and serves ice cream and soda water. Besides he serves meals on short notice.

People are laughing over the report that work had begun on the new Lake Shore depot. The men hauled some old trucks away from near the willow trees north of the freight car office, a few days ago, and we understand that they will not be returned.

At the council meeting Monday evening; C. E. Lewis, Lewis Lonier and Adam Wurster were selected to visit places where they have waterworks and after making a complete inspection of cost of installing plant, maintenance, etc., to report to the council.

Men are wanted for U. S. marines. Dr. Tracy has been appointed recruiting officer here and if any of our young men wish to travel and see foreign lands, they can do so at the expense of Uncle Samuel and at the same time draw about $28 a month and be clothed and fed.

We are in receipt of "The Brown Budget," issued by the senior class of Brown's business university at Adrian. It is nicely printed and illustrated and can be had for the asking. We observe the names of Miss Clara Staebler and Jacob Schaible of Manchester as members of the class.

Merrick N. Hough, the village assessor has completed the assessment roll of the village and advertises in another column, that the board of review will be at the council rooms on Monday and Tuesday, June 4 and 5, when the roll will be subject to review and correction. It's better you give them a call.

As will be seen by the notice in our legal column, the adjourned sale of the Toledo Portland Cement plant in this village, takes place on Tuesday next, May 29th. Receiver Watkins and the attorneys have been busy trying to interest capitalists in the plant and it is hoped that the sale will take place and that the property will fall into the hands of men who will complete and operate the plant.

We had a grand, good rain today.

Work on Dr. Klopfenstein's new residence is progressing finely. The roof is on.

We learn that C. F. Kapp has bought A. J. Austin's interest in the 80 acre farm south of town.

Receiver Watkins says that people have been helping themselves to gravel from the cement plant pit.

Mrs. Frank Jacquemain went to Detroit today and her husband will go on Saturday to visit friends over Sunday.

The Manchester laundry has a new advertisement this week. Mr. Hall has done a big business in doing up lace curtains.

The relatives of Gottlieb Ernst, who left here nine or ten years ago, are anxious to learn of his whereabouts, if he is still alive. He has never written to any of them though they have learned that he went west.

BASE BALL

The New Team Named "The White Eagles."

OPENING GAME TO-DAY WITH TECUMSEH.

The new base ball team will be called the "White Eagles," having taken the name of that popular brand of cigars manufactured by the Union Cigar company of Manchester. The company makes an appropriation to pay for the suits. The opening game is being played this afternoon.

Manager Sloat has selected the following players: Andrew Hanham, Josie Weiss, Chas. Younghans, Jacob Kensler, Chas. Seckinger, Leo Senger, Art Jaeger, Chas. Sloat, Gust Wuerthner, Clarence Lehr, Carl Lehr.

A scrub game of ball was played between home players, Monday afternoon.

THE SOLDIER

Of 1861 to be Honored, to be Feasted, and to be Toasted at Manchester.

REUNION OF THE FIRST MICHIGAN JUNE 29TH.

Everything seems to point to a successful reunion of the old first Michigan regiment volunteers to be held here on Friday, June 29th. The committees are working to arrange a program and give the brave, old boys and their wives a hearty reception and a good time during their stay in our beautiful village.

The common council has authorized President Freeman to issue an invitation to each member of the regiment and the citizens will be asked to entertain the guests while here. Those who are willing to do so, please report the number you can accomodate to any of the following committee: A. J. Waters, Mat. D. Blosser, T. B. Bailey, Evan Essery, Fred Steinkohl, N. Schmid.

MEMORIAL

Exercises At The Methodist Church, Sunday Morning.

DECORATION DAY, MAY 30, PROGRAM.

On Sunday morning, members of Comstock Post, G. A. R. and W. R. C. will meet at the post room and march to the methodist church, where Rev. E. I. Moon will deliver the memorial address.

On Wednesday, May 30, at 10 a. m., public exercises will be held at Arbeiter hall by the G. A. R. and public schools. Rev. Frank Lyon of Toledo will deliver an address.

The school program is as follows:
Song, "The beautiful flag of liberty."
Recitation, "The American Flag,"
Irwin Roller
Song "Sweet memories we revere to day"
Song "Flag of the brave"
Recitation, "The flag above the schoolhouse," Margaret Maloney
Song, "Wave high dear flag."

At 1 o'clock p. m., the military band will lead the G. A. R., W. R. C., Spanish—American war veterans and Manchester Maccabees to Oak Grove cemetery, where the graves of Comrades and Sir Knights will be decorated. Citizens in carriages are requested to fall in line and follow after instead of preceding the G. A. R.

BRIDGEWATER.

George Rawson had a fine colt so badly injured by getting caught in a barbed wire that it had to be killed.

Twenty-eight years ago next Sunday a man was drowned in Silver lake and 27 years ago today one also was drowned in Joslin lake.

Bridgewater Center has just received a new library of 50 books from Lansing. Although in summer they are not read as extensively as in the winter, they would be missed by all after having had them so many years.

School Notes.

The high school has voted to hold the annual picnic at Wampler's lake, June 9.

The teachers and the senior class were entertained by Miss Kirchhofer last Friday night. All spent an enjoyable evening.

NORTH SHARON.

Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Irwin were Jackson visitors, Saturday.

Max H. Irwin was the guest of friends in Ann Arbor, Sunday.

Charles Fish of Chelsea spent a portion of the week at L. B. Lawrence's.

Miss Lena Schaible of Manchester was a recent guest at Randolph Cook's.

J. O. Raymond of Grass Lake was a caller on friends in this vicinity, Monday.

Dan Gray spent Sunday in Grass Lake, the guest of his brother, Orlando Gray.

Grace Fletcher of Chelsea spent Saturday and Sunday with her uncle, Fred J. Lehman.

John Voegeding of Manchester spent Sunday at the home of Mr. & Mrs. Carlos Dorr.

Misses Mayme and Florence Reno spent Sunday with their sister, Mrs. Herman Hayes, in Sylvan.

Misses Norma and Bernice O'Neil visited their brother, Harry O'Neil, in Grass Lake the first of the week.

Mrs. John Kilmer of Francisco spent Wednesday with her parents, Mr. & Mrs. C. J. Haselschwardt.

Mrs. C. C. Dorr and daughter, Susie, left Tuesday for Pt. Huron where they will spend some time with Mr. & Mrs. Byron VanArnum.

Mesdames James Scouten of Chelsea and Conrad Haselschwardt of Sylvan, and daughter Alice, spent Sunday with Mr. & Mrs. C. O. Hewes.

FREEDOM.

John Bertke was in Chelsea on business, Saturday.

Mrs. P. McNany and daughters were callers here Monday.

Mr. Sipe and family entertained relatives from Sharon, Sunday.

Mrs. Sam Jaedle is on the sick list. Mrs. Herman Bertke is gaining slowly.

Paul Kress and Mr. Kern of Manchester are doing some tiling for Albert Dresselhouse.

The Washtenaw garden company lost another horse, Saturday. They recently purchased it in Ohio.

It is reported here that Mrs. Lizzie Altenbernt of Grass Lake was recently married to Mr. McGee of that place.

C. H. Kelly of Columbus, Ohio, was a guest of Mr. & Mrs. John Buechner on the Washtenaw garden farm over Sunday.

Frank Steinegeweg of Jackson was united in marriage to a young lady at Jackson, Tuesday. His many friends wish him good luck.

Eight cans containing 100,000 wall eyed pike, were dumped into Pleasant lake on Monday. They came from the state hatchery.

The ladies aid society of St. John's lutheran church will give a social on Thursday afternoon, May 31st, at Mrs. Herman Ortbring's.

BRIDGEWATER STATION.

Fred Wackenhute made Saline a business call last Saturday.

Miss Anna Dowling closes her school in district No. 1, Friday.

Chas. Hildinger shipped two cars of hay to Petersburg, Va., last Saturday.

Mrs. C. Schlegel visited her son Arthur in Ypsilanti last week Wednesday.

The ladies' aid society of Bethel church met at the home of Mrs. Henry Luckhardt, this Thursday afternoon.

W. B. Ewing & Son shipped a triple car of piling to Detroit last Saturday and a car of lumber to the same place on Tuesday.

Michael Klaeger and family and Rev. C. Clessler were Sunday guests of the former's sister, Mrs. Leonhard Miller, and family at Lake Ridge.

Three carloads of stock were shipped to East Buffalo, last Saturday; one car each of cattle and hogs by Fred Boettner and one car of sheep by Joseph Gauss.

Mrs. F. W. Schoen and two children went to Manchester Saturday for a short visit with her sister, Mrs. Frank Leeson. Mr. S. and daughter Viola joined them on Sunday, when all returned home, having had an enjoyable time.

IRON CREEK

The farmers are marketing their wool.

Fred Weaver was in Grand Rapids this week attending masonic grand lodge.

Charles Stringham has moved onto the Miles Martin farm, the one he purchased last spring.

Miss Julia Scully of Detroit has been visiting at Ambrose Kirk's the past week and will return home Saturday.

Fred and Charley Glatz of Cement City visited friends and relatives at Iron Creek and Bridgewater, Friday and Saturday and also attended a large barn raising at David Bower's Saturday forenoon.

SHARON.

Arthur Gillett has purchased a new surrey.

Mrs. A. J. Austin of Norvell called on friends here, Tuesday.

Dogs killed sheep for Ashley Parks, Geo. Widmayer and Wm. Ahrens, Tuesday night.

Mrs. James Douglas has returned from Jackson, where she was called on account of sickness, accompanied by her father, Augustus Bullard, who will be taken to the hospital to have cataracts removed from his eyes.

FOR SALE.—Poland China Swine of either sex and of different ages.
GEO. E. SMITH, Clinton.

NORVELL.

C. Mahrle has moved to Clinton.

Earl Beckwith has been making repairs on his residence.

Henry Mellenkamp went to Jackson Tuesday for a brief stay.

Miss Agnes Spokes has been sick with bronchitis the past week.

Mrs. Melissa Jones returned home Tuesday morning from a week's visit in Jackson.

A large quantity of wall eyed pike were deposited in the lakes near here, on Monday.

Mrs. George Cobb, who has been visiting her parents the past few weeks, returned to Vicksburg, Tuesday.

Daniel Hurlbutt came from Grand Rapids Tuesday. He intends making his home with his son, George.

A. J. Austin went to Chicago, Sunday, to purchase cattle for feeders. He returned Wednesday with a deck of lambs.

Mrs. Sam Hurlbutt received word of her father, Jesse Pentecoste's, death which occured early Tuesday morning at his home in Pentecost.

We were glad to see Mr. Landwehr with his meat wagon Wednesday morning. With one meat wagon from Napoleon and two from Manchester each week farmers will be well supplied.

Died.

GEORGE—In Ellington, Tuscola county, Mich., Wednesday, May 16, 1906, of kidney and bladder disease, Mr. Leroy George, aged 66 years.

Deceased was born and lived in Bridgewater, Washtenaw county, until 1882, when he moved to Tuscola county. He was the father of six children, four of whom survive, his wife having died about four years ago. Two of his children, Fred and Mrs. N. Oversmith, live in Bay City, while the others, Nathan and Ben, remain in Ellington. Mrs. I. A. Brangwin of Caro was his sister, and Robert George of Almer a brother. Mr. George was a man universally loved and respected by all, speaking well or not at all of his acquaintances. He had held a number of township offices and was an officer of his school district for a number of terms, endearing himself to the children, who called him "Uncle Roy." A fine floral offering was sent by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers of which his eldest son Fred is a member. The funeral was held at his late home at 2 p. m., Friday.

Home Market.

APPLES.—50c@75c per bu.
BEANS.—In good demand. Yellow eyed, $1.00@$1.15 ₩ bu.
BUTTER—Good demand at 14c lb.
BEEF.— Best steers, $4.75 @ $5.00; light and coarse steers, $4.25 @ 4.50; fat cows, $3.00@3.50; heifers, $3.50@4.25; canners, $1.00@$1.25; calves, $5.00@5.50
CABBAGE.—4 to 5c per head.
CORN—Good demand 25c ₩ bu.
EGGS.—15c a doz.
HOGS.—Best, $5.75@$6.00.
HAY.—No. 1 Timothy $7.50; mixed, $4.60@$5.00; Clover, $3.00@$4.00; Marsh hay, $3.25 ₩ ton.
OATS.—Good demand at 30c@32c ₩ bu.
ONIONS.—40c ₩ bushel.
POTATOES.—New 50c ₩ bushel.
RYE—Dull. 60c ₩ bu.
STRAW.—Rye $2.50 a ton.
SHEEP.—Steady. Fat weathers, $5.25 @$5.75; ewes, $4.50@$5.00; yearlings $5.50@$6.00; best lambs, $6.10@6.25; light and common, $5.25@$5.50.
WHEAT—White, 87c; red, 88c ₩ bu. Low grade, 65c@70c.
WOOL.—Fine wool, 21c@25c ₩ lb Medium or course, 25c@28c.

Notice of Special Election.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Special Election of the legally qualified Electors of the Village of Manchester, County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan will be held at the Engine Room in the Village Hall Building in said Village on Monday, June 11, A. D. 1906 at which time the question of raising a sum of money not exceeding Twenty-five thousand ($25,000) dollars for a system of water works in said Village will be submitted to said Electors under and pursuant to a resolution duly adopted by the Common Council of said Village at a special meeting held on Wednesday, May 23, 1906 and which resolution so adopted is as follows:

RESOLUTION.

Whereas public discussion has been had to a considerable extent over the question of this Village constructing a system of water works for the introduction of water into the Village and supplying the Village and the inhabitants thereof with pure and wholesome water for the extinguishment of fires; the ordinary and extraordinary uses of the inhabitants thereof and for such other purposes as the Council may prescribe; and

Whereas the said Council has caused to be made a plan of said proposed system of water works and has likewise caused to be made an estimate of the cost and expense thereof, which said proposed plan and estimate are now in the possession of the Clerk of this Village subject to examination and inspection on the part of any and all desiring to do so; and

Whereas, a petition has been presented to this Council signed by upwards of one hundred twenty-five electors of this Village praying that the question of raising a sum of money not exceeding Twenty-five thousand ($25,000) dollars for the purpose of constructing said water works, be submitted to the electors of this Village for a vote thereon at a Special Election to be called for such purpose:

Therefore be it hereby Resolved by the Common Council of this Village of Manchester, Washtenaw County, Michigan that the question as herein specified shall be submitted to a vote of the qualified electors of said Village at a Special Election which is hereby called to be held at the Village Hall of said Village on Monday the eleventh day of June A. D. 1906, on and at which date the polls shall be opened at the hour of seven o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as may be, and shall be kept open until five o'clock in the afternoon at which hour they shall be finally closed.

That the question to be voted upon shall be as follows: "Shall this Village borrow Twenty-five thousand ($25,000) dollars to be used exclusively for constructing and maintaining water works for the introduction of water into this Village and supplying this Village and the inhabitants thereof with pure and wholesome water; for the extinguishment of fires; the ordinary and extraordinary uses of the inhabitants thereof and for such other purposes as the Council may prescribe; and for acquiring, purchasing, erecting and maintaining such reservoirs, canals, aqueducts, sluices, buildings, engines, water wheels, pumps, hydraulic machines, distributing pipes and other apparatus, appurtenances and machinery, and for acquiring, purchasing, appropriating and owning such grounds, real estate, rights and privileges as may be necessary and proper for the securing, construction and maintenance of such water works. Said loan to bear interest at a rate not exceeding four and one half (4½) per cent. per annum and to be payable as follows: October 1st 1907, all interest on said loan to that date; October 1st 1908, all interest on said loan to that date; October 1st 1909, all interest due to that date and one thousand ($1,000) dollars on said principal sum; and one thousand ($1,000) dollars and all interest on all unpaid installments annually thereafter until paid in full; to be evidenced by the bonds of this Village issued therefor in conformity hereto.

That a ballot shall be prepared upon which shall be printed in full said question to be voted upon and so arranged that those voting and in favor of the Village borrowing said sum for such purpose can or may vote "yes" and those opposed thereto can or may vote "no." Dated May 23rd, 1906.
WM. J. HOFFER,
Clerk of Said Village.

CLINTON.

Mrs. Frank Muir has gone to Baraboo, Wis, to visit friends.

Mrs. Geo. Rowland of Albion is visiting Mrs. Frank Lancaster.

Mrs. Frank Leeson of Manchester visited her parents part of last week.

Mr. & Mrs. John Ambler of Brooklyn visited at Will Sherwood's, Sunday.

The woolen mills, excepting the finishing room, are shut down for three weeks.

The missionary meeting was well attended. There were 12 from Manchester.

Dr. E. M. Conklin of Manchester was in town last Friday on professional business.

Mr. & Mrs. Charles Belding of Ann Arbor visited Alonzo Mills and family on Sunday.

John Webber and family and Miss Mary Merkle of Chelsea were guests at Frank Kirchgessner's, Sunday.

Married.

VANZANDT—FAUSEL.—At the home of the bride's mother at Jackson on Tuesday, May 15, 1906 by Rev. Alber, Mr. A. O. VanZandt of Toledo, Ohio and Miss Bertha Fausel of Jackson.

STEINEGEWEG.—HAAS.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. & Mrs. Kirchburg, in Jackson, on Tuesday, May 22, 1906, by Rev. Alber, Mr. Frank Steinegeweg and Miss Helen Haas, all of Jackson.

Glen Howard visited friends in Saline on Monday.

Tecumseh won from Mt. Clemens, Tuesday, by a score of 12 to 3.

Among those who went to Jackson to attend the Steinegeweg—Haas wedding on Tuesday, were: Mr. & Mrs. George Koffberger, Mr. & Mrs. Wm. Steinegeweg, Ed. Steinegeweg, Misses Lillian Feldkamp, Bertha and Emma Breitenwischer and Lillian Uphaus.

Registration Notice.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE VILLAGE OF Manchester, County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan:

Notice is hereby given, that a meeting of the Board of Registration of the Village above named will be held in the Council Room, in the Village Hall Building in said Village, on Saturday, June 9, A. D. 1906, for the purpose of registering the names of all such persons who shall be possessed of the necessary qualifications of electors, and who may apply for that purpose, and that said Board of Registration will be in session on the day and at the place aforesaid, from 9 o'clock in the forenoon until 8 o'clock p. m., for the purpose aforesaid. Dated this 21st day of May A. D. 1906. By Order of the Village Board of Registration.
WM. J. HOFFER,
Clerk of Said Village.

Mrs. C. W. Jewett and little son of Jackson joined her husband, the new proprietor of the Freeman house, Monday.

Those interested should remember that members of the Washtenaw Sunday school association will hold meetings at the methodist church in this village on Sunday, June 3, morning and evening.

Send Your Work

to the

MANCHESTER LAUNDRY

And have it done first class.

Lace Curtains

And Other Special Work has our Careful Attention.

BYRON F. HALL,
Proprietor.

DO NOT

Make any Arrangements for that

Business Or Shorthand Course

Until you have thoroughly investigated our School. Elegant Large Catalogue and Lead Pencil FREE. SEE FOR YOURSELF.

Brown's Business University,
Adrian, Mich.

FREE

A Guaranteed Razor with every Radiumite Razor Strop.

This Strop hones and keeps the Razor in better condition than any Strop made.

PRICE $1.00

Haeussler's.

Manchester City Bakery

Is now ready to Serve you

Ice Cream and Ice Cream Soda,

Fruits, Nuts and Candies.

Fresh Baked Goods always on Hand.

A Specialty made in serving Ice Cream in Large Quantities.

Eugene Kirchgessner, Prop.

It's Up To You

We have a Good Assortment of Ladie's and Gent's Watches in

ELGIN, HOWARD,

And the Best Movements for Your Selections and our Prices are reasonable.

Novelties in Jewelry and Silverware

Something new all the Time. Repairing and Engraving.

H. L. ROOT.

Let Us Remind You

That Spring is here, And we are Prepared to show you the Finest Line of FURNITURE ever shown in Manchester.

SEWING MACHINES!

We have them from $14.00 upward. The Singer Machine, the Worlds Greatest.

If you are contemplating purchasing a PIANO let us figure with you we can save you money.

Schriber & Huber.

C. S. Schriber Funeral Director and Embalmer.

THE TEST IS BEST

Go over CLOTHCRAFT garments point by point, the fabrics, the patterns, the graceful lines, the lay of the collar, the shaped shoulders, the trimmings, the finish, the faultlessness of the general ensemble and you will not wonder then at the giant strides CLOTHCRAFT has made in the clothing world.

The sooner you learn why you should wear this famous make, the sooner you begin to save, and the sooner you discover that every builder and wearer of good clothes can learn something in clothes craft from CLOTHCRAFT.

We can sell "all wool" without a blush because the best woolen mills in the land know too well that they dare not submit a yard of questionable cloth to go into CLOTHCRAFT garments—that's clothing insurance for you.

CLOTHCRAFT is not merely a high grade distinguishing mark, but a name that has made a mark in tailoring triumph; it means service—protection: ask for CLOTHCRAFT CLOTHES and be sure you're safe.

Suppose you step in and test your senses of sight and touch, we fear not your verdict.

John Wuerthner & Sons.

The INVISIBLES

A NOVEL BY EDGAR EARL CHRISTOPHER

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Chapter VIII.—Continued.

This great chamber was formed by the hand of nature, and carved by the hand of nature's God. It was utilized by the brotherhood as the scene of the greatest conspiracy ever organized against a crowned head or ruler. It was indeed a weird and fitting place for such a council, and for a plot whose secrecy was its strength. How well chosen this spot, inaccessible to man or beast. The brotherhood could meet here, and the trail of Deneau must ever end at the door of the old stone house.

Should he ever invade the rooms of the mysterious house itself, he could find naught save the library or the laboratory upon which to base a farther step, and these could be moved away and so concealed as to render the most ingenious search futile. No living man could move that great stone back and forth, save those whose secret it guarded. Ah! Valdermere had truly sworn that "every master has a master," and Deneau had found his.

Valdermere stood in the center of the chamber, which rose dome-like above his head, and as he held aloft the flaming torch, his gleaming eyes blazed with the light of an avenger who could surely avenge.

I examined the room more minutely. There were heavy tables and chairs, chests, ropes, windlasses, picks, spades, and tools of all descriptions piled in order in an angle of the rugged wall. At another angle stood a small table immediately opposite a dark passage, whose interior I could not penetrate, but from whence I could hear the sound of voices. What could it mean? What could account for the presence of these huge oaken chests, these ropes, ladders, and so much paraphernalia?

I had yet to see the extent of this Order.

I had moved from the slab at Valdermere's command and it was slowly lifted upward until it filled the aperture above. I was as much a prisoner as though I had been entombed in a stone coffin.

Valdermere fastened the torch near the table at which I stood in front of the passage I have described. Then, lighting another, he placed it opposite the first, as though to concentrate the light upon the table. Then seizing a bar of iron, he tapped the passage and I heard the gong as it sounded loud and distinct, and its vibrant tones rose to the vaulted roof.

Then I heard a voice I had not heard before, deep, profound, and thrilling, speaking my name in slow accents.

I walked tremblingly and knelt at the table upon which the torches cast their weird light. It was a solemn scene, and as I knelt I felt some invisible force at work over my heart and my mind. I received no command, and yet, when my name was spoken I sought the little table and knelt as though to pray. I knew it was the will of the Invisible, whose voice had called my name, but whose face I had not seen, nor did I ever see it.

I cannot repeat what followed, and I tremble even now, when I recall the terrible nature of that vow—that vow, which to violate or repeat to other ears would mean a punishment to which death would seem as naught, and though the years have gone by, and the events of that scene can never be enacted again, I still feel a shud-

I Knelt at the Table.

der as I dwell upon that oath—an oath which will die in my heart.

This ceremony lasted for more than an hour. Then I was commanded to rise. The stillness of death pervaded the chamber. I could no longer hear the voice of the Invisible. Suddenly the lights were extinguished, as it were in a draught of wind, and the darkness was Stygian. Then again the voice spoke, immediately in front of me, and I could feel the presence of the man who had spoken, for he stood on the opposite side of the table, and his breath was close to my face. My right hand was seized in his, as a small ring was forced upon the third finger. I felt my bones cracking together, and then the voice again came from afar, saying: "And thus shall we know thee, our brother, and be known of thee." And now the lights burned again, and Valdermere stood before me, his hand in mine, and his eyes aflame with the mesmeric fire of his soul.

He smiled, then seizing a torch, he led me into the passage from which the invisible had spoken, and as I followed him, my mind was filled with gloomy forebodings, and my heart felt like lead in my breast.

As we moved along, the passage widened and turned in many directions. Other tributary passages led from either side, like a perfect honeycomb of tunnels.

At one end of these, Valdermere paused and raised his torch. Then I heard a rattle of chains, and a piteous weak voice crying out from the gloom beyond—a voice so full of pleading sorrow, as to transfix me to the spot.

"What is it?" I cried, staring at Valdermere, whose face wore a serious, thoughtful look, and whose mind seemed at work upon some horrible thought.

"Castleman, I would spare you this sight, but I cannot. It is a part of your enlistment with us, to look upon this creature who cannot die, but must live on, to pay the penalty of his broken oath," and dashing into the dungeon-like tunnel, he led the way to a sight which I prayed God to banish from my mind, but which lives forever.

Chained to the bare stone walls, by hand and foot, stood a living skeleton, whose eyes were sightless and sunken, and whose lips were cracked apart at the sides, leaving a toothless cavity, too horrible to look upon. His face wrinkled and worn almost to parchment, was surmounted by a few strands of thin white hair, which only enhanced the hideous spectre he presented.

Then he crooned in a soft weak voice, begging, sobbing, then signing and moaning, then a demoniacal laugh. I could stand it no longer.

"Come away," I cried, "let us go," but Valdermere, heedless of my words, took from his pocket a flask and placed it to the lips of this miserable wraith, who swallowed the strong drink greedily. Then, falling upon the stone floor, it lay silent until we had passed without.

I could not speak, so filled with horror was I at this sight.

"That is the only man who ever betrayed us," said Valdermere, with a look of such solemnity in his face as I had never before seen. "I would he could die, and surely I would go now and kill him out of mercy, but I cannot—I cannot."

Was it a tear I saw in his eyes—could Valdermere weep—could this man feel human sympathy? Let us hope it was a tear, let us hope it came from the heart. I shall never forget the expression on his face as he said those words. Then he continued:

"Twice he might have died but for Sista."

"For Sista," I said, "how?"

"She is ever watchful of him. He is our one prisoner. He is our one betrayer."

As we proceeded, the path grew wider, and the descent more abrupt. We seemed to be descending a steep and rugged hill, and the stone walls on either side of us rose higher and spread farther apart.

And thus we traveled a distance of twenty miles, when, turning abruptly at an angle, I heard the voice of Valdermere, who was about a hundred feet ahead of me, cry out:

"Look, Castleman, is not that a beautiful sight?"

I hastened into the open space where he stood, with his torch waving aloft. Looking in the direction indicated, I beheld a massive polygonal column springing from the very center of the chamber, and rising to a height of sixty feet above us, and resembling in its outlines a colossal obelisk.

Its surface was covered with crystal-like substances, which under the rays of the torches shot forth a shower of lights of a million colors, and presented a magnificent spectacle, while the spire burned with a constant glow of reddish light.

"Oh! how beautiful!" I cried, enraptured at the spectacular effect of the thing.

"Yes, Castleman, this is indeed a beautiful sight, and to think that such natural wonders must be hidden away from the sight of man. The beauty of this strange formation is almost virgin; as it has thus stood for ages in its cold hidden grandeur. Think of the fortunes which could be acquired by making these great mysteries accessible to man. But it cannot be, for these hidden wonders are ours, and among them is stored the enormous treasures of our brotherhood. It is here we hold our councils; it is here we store our wealth and form our plans for the accomplishment of a purpose, on which the life and freedom of a nation depend. Ah, Castleman, you will to-day bear witness to our power, to the almost infallible resources we possess."

I was struck speechless by his strange words, and that peculiar expression which at times marked his singularly handsome face, and the inscrutable light of his magnetic eyes.

"It is in the silence of these vast chambers that we evolve our great principles, for there are among us, scholars, engineers, inventors, artists, philosophers, chemists, politicians, and, in short, Castleman, every branch of learning and science is represented in the membership of our Order. But our work is nearing its end, and the time to strike the decisive blow will soon be at hand. Our organization, after an existence of fifty years, has been so perfected in every detail of its vast machinery as to insure the desired result—the complete overthrow of the Russian Empire—a complete revolution of the government; and I predict that the earth will tremble when this blow is delivered. So effective, so destructive, so far-reaching will it be in its results as to insure the end we strive for. The means we employ will doubtless cost millions of dollars and thousands of lives, yet it will be justified in the end. We shall make freedom and peace the world's motto, through the blessings of science."

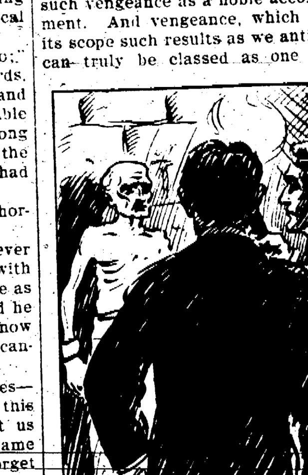
I shuddered as these words entered my brain and were driven into my heart. I could not with composure contemplate these horrible deeds.

"But why destroy so many lives to reach the desired results?" I said. "Is there no other way?"

"Open warfare is one way. But what is more brutal or life-destroying than modern warfare. Dynamite is merciful in comparison. In warfare it is a matter of numbers—the lesser is butchered by the greater, but, in the fulfillment of our plans, it is the lesser against the greater—it is science against brutality. We sacrifice a few, but save the many. We calculate with scientific exactness the effect as well as the cause. If our plans succeed, we can place a ruler on the Russian throne, who will abolish every institution of human slavery which has kept that nation from the lists of the truly civilized nations of the earth. Think of Siberia, that tomb of so many thousands of innocent men and women. Think of those columns of human misery, all due to the condition of the people, whose appalling ignorance, and whose stultified religious superstitions have chained them in everlasting slavery, and made them easy victims. Sweep away these rotten dogmas, tear down these glittering churches, with their gilded spires, bought by the blood of human slavery, and place colleges and schools of science upon the spot where they fall, and then Russia will soon look with horror upon the savages they call their ancestors. The treasures of Siberia will be dug from the earth by honest, paid labor, and the knout, the lash, the scorpion, and the firebrand will be preserved only as relics of a barbarous age. This is what we aim at primarily—the establishment of a government upon humane principles—the accomplishment of which will avenge our wrongs."

"Then vengeance," I said, "is not the primary motive of the Order of 'The Invisible Hand'?"

"Yes, Castleman, vengeance is the active principle, but we look upon such vengeance as a noble accomplishment. And vengeance, which has in its scope such results as we anticipate, can truly be classed as one of the



A Living Skeleton.

highest aims of which the human mind and heart are capable. We do not simply strike death to our persecutors to settle an account, but to establish a right, and to efface a wrong; to build up a new life and a new creed for millions. Our Order comprehends in its vast teachings a rule that is golden, a principle that appeals to the lover of justice and liberty. We do not only punish our merciless persecutors, but we save posterity from what we have suffered. We deplore Nihilism, for its end is nothingness. We advocate that which is diametrically opposed to it—everything. Our creed is humanitarian, because it embraces the liberty, the advancement, and the rights of suffering and oppressed mankind. It establishes the inherent right of man to regain that liberty which has been wrested from him by the greed of tyrants. We lift them from a bondage worse than slavery, and give them liberty of thought and action, which insures knowledge and enlightenment and finally bring about a condition that will place Russia among the civilized nations of the earth.

"One-fourth of the exiles in Siberia are men who are educated, men who read, who write, and who think, all of which qualities are forbidden the masses, for to think is to criticize, to criticize is to condemn. When the light of intelligence once falls upon the rotten throne of Russia, it will tremble, it will fall, as did that of Louis of France."

"Then it is your aim to destroy the Russian dynasty, and build a republic in its stead?"

"It may be described as a republic, because it embraces the liberty and rights of mankind. It makes every man, from the humblest peasant to the highest official, equal in suffrage, in religion, and in law. We wish to raise from the mire of odious credulity the minds of man before we can bring him into the light of scientific being, and direct him, in his new life, to the only shrine worthy of his adoration, the true abacus of his moral and physical calculations—Nature."

"But there will always be divisions, separated by hostile opinions. Nature will only be worshipped by the two extremes, the savages and the ultra-scientists of this new school."

"There can never be a universal creed," he replied, "for the light does not shine upon all at the same time, nor with the same intensity; the smallest brain weighs thirty-nine ounces, while the greatest may weigh five pounds. There can never be universal harmony while there is absence of universal faculty. There can be no universal belief until there is universal comprehension. Science cannot make a unit of the world's faith, but it can shed light upon the almost complete obfuscation of the human mind, and in time dominate the mind and action of man. Religion and revolution will fight. Revolution will win. Then when oppressed humanity is once free from the blind credulity of its religion, reason will prevail; logic will take the place of credulity, and liberty of thought will open the way for our creed. The Icon will be torn from the wall. The school teacher will walk in the steps of the priest. The Third Section will be transformed from an inquisition to a court of justice, and a Statue of Liberty will be reared on the Palace of the Czar. Immigration will people the land with men from every nation. New ideas and new methods will be promulgated, and in a few years the great cities of Russia will be as cosmopolitan and as enlightened as New York, London, or Paris."

(To Be Continued.)

NATION'S SYMPATHY AND AID CHEERED HEARTS OF STRICKEN SAN FRANCISCANS

No Doubt That the City Will Be Rebuilt, Greater and More Beautiful Than Before the Catastrophe—Entire Country Is Interested in Its Reestablishment.

(Special Correspondence.)

There are two aspects of the San Francisco earthquake disaster that appeal strongly, hopefully, to the student of human affairs, who, like Ben Adhem, "loves his fellow men." These are, first, the eagerness which the people of America—and a large part of the rest of the world—have shown to be foremost in extending relief to the people of their stricken sister community; second, the bravery and stout-heartedness of the San Franciscans themselves, who sit not down to weep amid the ruins of their city, but vow on the ashes of their vanished homes that the city shall be rebuilt, and that speedily, grander and more glorious than before.

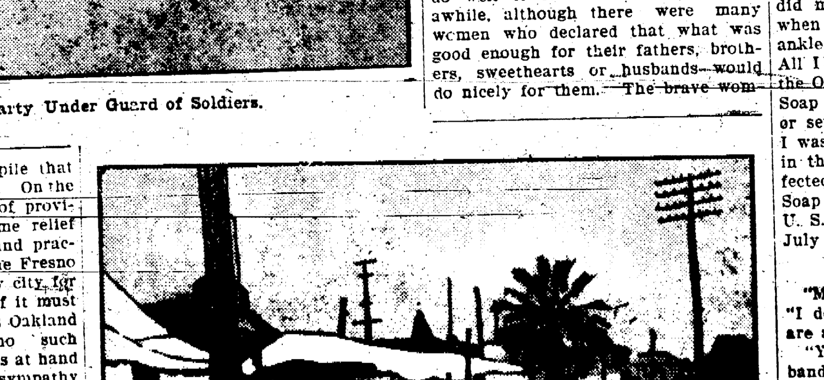
Fresno, it is claimed—and the claim seems to be a good one—was the first outside town to get relief actually

Working Party Under Guard of Soldiers.

started toward the smoking pile that had once been San Francisco. On the very first day car upon car of provisions, followed by a handsome relief fund, expressed in tangible and practical form the sympathy of the Fresno folk. In giving credit to any city for being first at hand with relief it must be remembered that so far as Oakland was concerned, there was no such thing as "first." Oakland was at hand with material aid, and the sympathy that surpasses the power of words to express, from the very instant that the stroke fell, even before the outer cities knew that it had fallen. Although they themselves suffered in no small measure from the earth tremor, the Oaklanders threw open their homes, albeit some of them were sadly damaged, to their neighbors from across the bay. When the homes were full the churches, all public buildings and halls, were converted into barracks, where every available inch of space was occupied by improvised beds. Long tables were laid, big kitchens equipped and manned and free meals served to the destitute. Daughters of aristocratic families worked long days and nights at their churches carrying food to women who had never known anything but toil in their lives, and ministering to children from the tenements. Even in the midst of their misfortunes many of the refugees, more particularly the women, refused to be a burden, but demanded to be allowed "to do something to help." The only condition imposed upon the recipients of this hospitality—for it was not charity—was that those who had money must get their meals at the restaurants. The relief workers fed only the destitute, and these included oftentimes those who had lived in affluence up to the morning of April 18. The restaurants did not advance their prices, despite the temptation offered by siege conditions. Even had not martial law frowned sternly upon such tendencies, the citizens of Oakland would have done so, and the restauranteur or provision dealer who should have attempted to traffic on the misfortunes of his neighbors would have been shown his mistake in no equivocal manner. So it came about that the refugee who possessed a quarter of a dollar could dine heartily, and he who had but a dime could eat a substantial luncheon.

Cities Prompt with Succor.

Berkeley was as prompt and thorough in its administration as was Oakland, and Alameda was not behind. At the former place the University of California, a large majority of its men students having gone to "the front" with the university cadet corps, sent the remainder, including the women, home, with the exception of those who chose to remain to help take care of the refugees who came pouring in, filling the dormitories and recitation halls to overflowing and camping in the classic shade of the campus trees. Los Angeles, on the moment that the news of the earthquake arrived, began raising funds and gathering supplies for relief. On the day following the disaster eight cars of provisions left for San Francisco, going by way of the San Joaquin valley. Five thousand dollars was telegraphed next day, and the good women of Los Angeles are still packing huge boxes with clothing for the suffering in San Jose and Santa Rosa. The daily papers of San Francisco, which, with one exception, arose phoenix-like from their ashes, paid a particularly hearty tribute to the spirit shown by Puritan Boston, where a large sum was raised in 24 hours.



Relief Committee's Tents for Feeding Homeless, by Railroad at San Jose.

These towns, however, only illustrate the attitude and actions of the whole country.

The railroads leading out of San Francisco, although themselves great sufferers, practically placed their lines at the disposal of the great throng of homeless people to enable them to find other homes, furnishing them with free transportation, in many cases to the Atlantic coast. The subsistence of these homeless ones was arranged for by local relief committees all along the lines of travel. San Jose, a town south of San Francisco, which probably suffered as much damage as the fugitives from the latter place, receiving them in concentration camps, feeding them through the efforts of a relief committee supported by contributions of citizens, and dispatching them to other points as fast as individual destinations could be decided upon. Gilroy, Salinas, Santa Barbara, and a score of other towns on the way to Los Angeles, fed the pilgrims, Chinese and Japanese, as well as Americans. Some, it is suspected, fared more sumptuously on their journey than they had been accustomed to do at home. No doubt there were some with plenty of funds who accepted the hospitality of their fellow countrymen, who were ever anxious to feed all newcomers, but the spirit of the relief committees was that they had rather feed many impostors than suffer one in need to go hungry. All the length and breadth of the state of California and across many neighboring states, to Portland, to the Canada line and beyond, across Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Kansas, Missouri, at St. Louis, Chicago, and all east and north and south the good people of the nation gathered to help their neighbors who fled from the scene of the world's greatest modern catastrophe.

Undaunted by Disaster.

No cry of "Delenda est Carthago!" went up from the stricken city. Instead, the words "We will rebuild San Francisco and make it better than before," were on the lips of all.

"This will prove a fortunate thing for the city," exclaimed a merchant whose sole assets were a pile of blackened bricks and an account in a bank that had gone up in smoke. "The Chicago architect, Burnham, has drawn up a plan for the beautifying of San Francisco, which some said could not be carried out in centuries because of the changes entailing the demolition of buildings that it would be necessary to make. Now the city is wiped out clean and we can build it up any way that we please. Moreover, the earthquake did only minor damage. What wiped out San Francisco was a fire such as might occur in any city."

Thus, combating the idea that San Francisco is a dangerous place because of earthquakes, the sturdy citizens, on the second morning after the blow fell, began to make plans to rebuild their city. The fires along Market street had not ceased to smoulder when there was a turn in the tide of traffic that threaded among the ruins that lay between the ferry house and the western addition. By Saturday morning people were coming back. By Monday they were coming back in crowds, bringing back the household goods that they had been fortunate enough to save. Most of those who returned were able-bodied men. All realized that so far as circumstances permitted, women and children would do well to leave San Francisco for awhile, although there were many women who declared that what was good enough for their fathers, brothers, sweethearts or husbands would do nicely for them. The brave women of California! How they are lightening the labors of those who seek to rear up another city by the Golden Gate! Some who had reached places of safety refused to stay out, but went back to rejoin their loved ones, despite tearful protests. Is it worth while to ask if a people possessed of such spirit will rebuild a grander city than they have lost?

Whole Country Interested.

There is a material problem which bears upon the rebuilding. It is a question of enlightened self-interest that affects the entire country. If San Francisco had perished from the earth, never to be rebuilt, scores of business houses and banks throughout the United States would be dragged down in the general wreck. They cannot afford to go, or the communities in which they are situated to have them go. Therefore, if for no other reason, the business community of the country will see that a great business center is reestablished where San Francisco stood. The railroads that focus there cannot afford to have the greatest city of the Pacific coast removed to another point. The business life of the great trans-mountain west converges upon San Francisco, and if the currents were to be diverted the upheaval would be terrific. Moreover, shrewd men have grasped the fact that equal chances await all in the new city, and are hastening thither, if they have not already gone, ready to invest their capital, much or little, with the large faith that has characterized the west throughout its entire history.

ALDICE GOULD EAMES.

IMMENSE SAVINGS.

POSTAL BANKS OF GREAT BRITAIN HOLD $1,000,000,000.

System Started in 1855 with 435 Depositors—Number Now 9,403,852 in the United Kingdom.

London.—Great Britain's postal savings banks to-day hold deposits aggregating nearly $1,000,000,000.

The banks were established in 1855 after the disastrous failure of many private banks. Three hundred stations were opened at the beginning and on the first day 435 working men deposited in all $5,000.

Penny banks followed, and school banks came as a matter of course, finding the children eager to start an account in their own names.

To-day there are 14,362 post office savings banks in the United Kingdom, with 9,403,852 depositors. Taking the population of Great Britain and Ireland at 40,000,000, it proves that one person in every four and a half has deposits, and that the average amount per person is $77.70.

Every class is represented among the depositors, and the fishermen often elbows the clerk at the post office.

The advantages to the public are: First, the absolute security from loss; second, the convenience of making deposits; third, the ease of repayment, which is not affected by change of residence; fourth, safety against personal tion and fraud; fifth, the prevention of poverty by the development of thrift; sixth, the ready means where no other banks exist, of a safe deposit; seventh, the education of the young and untrained to the knowledge of the use and management of money; eighth, the tendency to discourage reckless and speculative expenditures.

The advantages to the country itself group themselves under seven headings: First, the people receive the profits as interest on their savings when these are used as a public investment; second, the country's wealth is kept growing within itself; third, by the wide distribution of these savings money can promptly reach points needing it suddenly from local causes; fourth in remote places stringency from too limited banking facilities is prevented or lessened; fifth, the laboring people feel a direct personal interest in the stability of the country; sixth, sectionalism among the less intelligent classes is lessened by continual and close touch with a common financial institution; seventh, by special investment, the people's savings may be made the foundation of securities for financial institutions, or loans for municipal improvements or special national undertakings.

In Tennyson's Land.

A reader at Buckingham, England, wrote to a London newspaper, asking for the name of the author of the line, "God's finger touched her, and she slept." He said the local burial board would not let him put it on his wife's tombstone unless he gave the author's name. Apparently the members of the burial board are not readers of Tennyson.

TWICE-TOLD TESTIMONY.

A Woman Who Has Suffered Tells How to Find Relief.

The thousands of women who suffer backache, languor, urinary disorders and other kidney ills, will find comfort in the words of Mrs. Jane Farrell, of 606 Ocean Ave., Jersey City, N. J., who says: "I reiterate all I have said before in praise of Doan's Kidney Pills. I had been having heavy backache and my general health was affected when I began using them. My feet were swollen, my eyes puffed, and dizzy spells were frequent. Kidney action was irregular and the secretions highly colored. To-day, however, I am a well woman, and I am confident that Doan's Kidney Pills have made me so, and are keeping me well."

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

CLOTHES AND CONDUCT.

Addison could not write his best unless he was well dressed.

Every man and every woman feels the influence of clothes and appearance upon conduct.

Indeed, in a millennium of free clothes of the latest fashion we shall all be archangels.

You have heard of the lonely man in the Australian bush who always put on evening dress for dinner, so that he might remember he was a gentleman.

Put a naughty girl into her best Sunday clothes, and she will behave quite nicely. Put a blackguard into khaki and he will be a hero. Put an omnibus conductor into uniform and he will live up to his clothes.

LIMB RAW AS PIECE OF BEEF.

Suffered for Three Years with Itching Humor—Cruiser Newark U. S. N. Man Cured by Cuticura.

"I suffered with humor for about three years off and on. I finally saw a doctor and he gave me remedies that did me no good, so I tried Cuticura when my limb below the knee to the ankle was as raw as a piece of beef. All I used was the Cuticura Soap and the Ointment. I bathed with Cuticura Soap every day, and used about six or seven boxes of Cuticura Ointment. I was thoroughly cured of the humor in three weeks, and haven't been affected with it since. I use no other Soap than Cuticura now. H. J. Myers, U. S. N., U. S. S. Newark, New York, July 8, 1905."

Locating the Blame.

"My dear," said the trusting wife, "I don't think your rules of economy are any good."

"You don't?" asked the fond husband.

"No," she replied, bending anew over the column of figures in her beautifully bound expense book. "You told me the way to save money was not to buy things that thus we would save the amount the goods would have cost us. So I have been careful to set down the exact price of everything I have wanted to buy but felt I could not afford. I find, in adding it up, it amounts to $535, but I only have $4.37 in cash on hand. There must be something wrong with your theory."—Stray Stories.

Deduction by Analogy.

"Mamma, I've got a stomach ache," said Nelly Bly, six years old.

"That's because you've been without lunch. It's because your stomach is empty. You would feel better if you had something in it."

That afternoon the pastor called, and in the course of conversation, remarked that he had been suffering all day with a very severe headache.

"That's because it is empty," said Nellie. "You'd feel much better if you had something in it."—American Spectator.

Retort Courteous.

"This bread," remarked young Wedderly at the breakfast table, "is nothing like the bread my mother made."

"And you," calmly rejoined Mrs. Wedderly, "are nothing like the man my father was."—Chicago Daily News.

BREAD DYSPEPSIA.

The Digesting Element Left Out.

Bread dyspepsia is common. It affects the bowels because white bread is nearly all starch, and starch is digested in the intestines, not in the stomach proper.

Up under the shell of the wheat berry nature has provided a curious deposit which is turned into diastase when it is subjected to the saliva and to the pancreatic juices in the human intestines.

This diastase is absolutely necessary to digest starch and turn it into grape-sugar, which is the next form; but that part of the wheat berry makes dark flour, and the modern miller cannot readily sell dark flour, so nature's valuable digester is thrown out and the human system must handle the starch as best it can, without the help that nature intended.

Small wonder that appendicitis, peritonitis, constipation and all sorts of trouble exist when we go so contrary to nature's law. The food experts that perfected Grape-Nuts Food, knowing these facts, made use in their experiments of the entire wheat and barley, including all the parts, and subjected them to moisture and long continued warmth, which allows time and the proper conditions for developing the diastase, outside of the human body.

In this way the starchy part is transformed into grape-sugar in a perfectly natural manner, without the use of chemicals or any outside ingredients. The little sparkling crystals of grape-sugar can be seen on the pieces of Grape-Nuts. This food therefore is naturally pre-digested and its use in place of bread will quickly correct the troubles that have been brought about by the too free use of starch in the food, and that is very common in the human race to-day.

The effect of eating Grape-Nuts ten days or two weeks and the discontinuance of ordinary white bread is very marked. The user will gain rapidly in strength and physical and mental health.

"There's a reason."

Mrs. Mittie Huffaker.

HAD GIVEN UP ALL HOPE. CONFINED TO HER BED WITH DYSPEPSIA.

"I Owe My Life to Pe-ru-na," Says Mrs. Huffaker.

Mrs. Mittie Huffaker, R. R. No. 3, Columbia, Tenn., writes:

"I was afflicted with dyspepsia for several years and at last was confined to my bed, unable to sit up.

"We tried several different doctors without relief.

"I had given up all hope of any relief and was almost dead when my husband bought me a bottle of Peruna.

"At first I could not notice any benefit, but after taking several bottles I was cured sound and well.

"It is to Peruna I owe my life today.

"I cheerfully recommend it to all sufferers."

Revised Formula.

"For a number of years requests have come to me from a multitude of grateful friends, urging that Peruna be given a slight laxative quality. I have been experimenting with a laxative addition for quite a length of time, and now feel gratified to announce to the friends of Peruna that I have incorporated such a quality in the medicine which, in my opinion, can only enhance its well-known beneficial character.

"S. B. HARTMAN, M. D."

DON'T BE CUT

Piles Cured Without the Knife

TRIAL FREE

A new method of home treatment, originated by the famous Dr. Jebb. No two cases of piles are exactly alike. We give each patient special treatment. No stock prescription made by the barrel can cure piles. Write us a plain, honest letter, telling your exact symptoms, and a special sample treatment will be sent free of all cost. Don't suffer from piles. Write to-day and receive our trial treatment free. Address

Jebb Remedy Co.,

25 Main St. Battle Creek, Mich.

Surprise All Around.

Miss Matkyns—Where is Mr. Cashleigh now?

Mr. Wylkins—I don't know exactly. Somewhere up in Canada.

"Why, I didn't know that he was going away!"

"The bank directors didn't, either."—Somerville Journal.

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 *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

It's gasolene that makes the world go round.—Life.

Garfield Tea purifies the blood, regulates the digestive organs, brings good health.

He Wasn't Certain.

At Fortress Monroe, Va., one day about a year ago, a man, accompanied by two ladies, approached a soldier who, with a gun on his shoulder, was pacing to and fro near the entrance. The warrior's appearance indicated that he was new to the service.

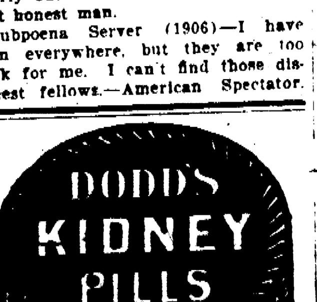
"Can you tell us," asked one of the visitors, addressing the recruit, "where Jeff Davis was imprisoned here?"

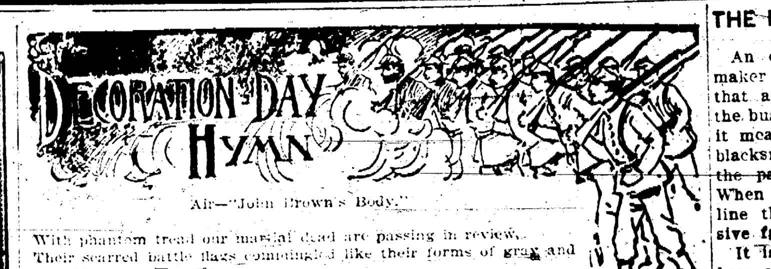
"Yonder's the ga-a-ard house," he replied, jerking a thumb over his shoulder, "but I dunno whether they've still got him shut up or not."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Now and Then.

Diogenes (300 B. C.)—My lamp is nearly out and I have not yet found that honest man.

Subpoena Server (1906)—I have been everywhere, but they are too slick for me. I can't find those dishonest fellows.—American Spectator.





DECORATION DAY HYMN

Air—"John Brown's Body."

With phantom tread our martial dead are passing in review,
Their scarred battle flags commingled like their forms of gray and blue,
Sweeping by old doubts and hatreds as the sun dissolves the dew;
Their faith goes marching on.

They are leading, like the shepherds led their flocks of long ago,
To the pastures green with brotherhood, where blooms of kindness blow;
Let us follow them and lay us down where streams of mercy flow;
Let faith go marching on.

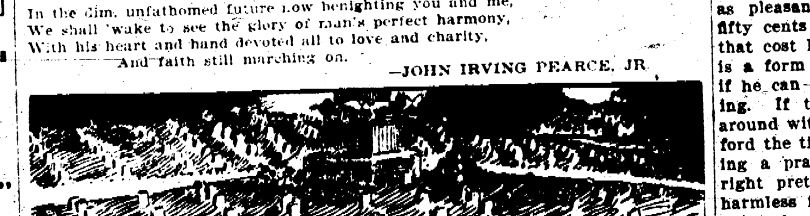
There are hoary heads and halting feet amidst the shapes of youth;
See, with shoulder set to shoulder, how they're marching for the truth;
With their eyes bent on their heavenly goal and banners flying loose,
In faith they're marching on.

In the dark hour of repining and the triumphing of wrong,
Let us think upon these martyrs, be courageous and be strong,
And keep step with hope and duty, though the way be drear and long;
For faith goes marching on.

There are guards who never carried arms except our Saviour's word;
There are soldiers of humanity who never wore a sword—
Undecorated heroes of the battles of our Lord—
All faithful, marching on.

In the dim, unfathomed future now benighting you and me,
We shall wake to see the glory of man's perfect harmony,
With his heart and hand devoted all to love and charity,
And faith still marching on.

—JOHN IRVING PEARCE, JR.



DAY OF SENTIMENT.

Ceremonies in Cemeteries School of Patriotism for Both Old and Young.

On every national anniversary, except Memorial day, we deal with things of life, rather than of death.

On Independence day we celebrate the nation's birth; on Washington and Lincoln days the birth anniversaries of its immortal patriots; on Thanksgiving day the fullness and blessings of national prosperity.

On Memorial day alone we give pause for tears; on this hallowed anniversary we weave chaplets for the nation's glorious dead.

And how glorious they are—these myriad sleeping soldiers—and how the glory of their deeds magnifies with the years!

We, the living, add not at all to their immortality in history with our flowers, our prayers and our tears. But we do add something of priceless value to our own lives by the customs of Memorial day. We turn these sacred hours into a symphony of patriotism.

The benediction of to-day's flower-strewn mounds is for the living; it is an oasis in the storms of life; a leveling occasion when the finer sentiments creep into the souls of American men and women.

And the nation's cemeteries are to-day the greatest school of patriotism for old and young that we have. For true patriotism counts not death, if through death the nation shall find life and health.

No nation is in peril that has such a Memorial day as we have.

There are those who place sordid gain above sentiment, and care for our prosperity only for individual profit. But the heart of real America beats true in every crisis. No foe, open or secret, can successfully measure swords with the national conscience.

And this is the real lesson of Memorial day. So long as we honor our soldier dead we will honor our country.

Memorial day gives perspective. The tottering Grand Army veteran, and the lisping boy with cap and drum and flag, are the visible extremes of a common unity of patriotism.

Passionless, the remnants of former contending armies unite in a common sorrow and a common hope. The blue and gray are not less hallowed because time is blending them.

The season of nature's renewal is fittingly the season when this and future generations will yearly decorate the graves of American soldiers.

And though none of these sleepers hears the bugle call, each is taken again to the national heart by the fresh flowers in his "windowless palace of rest."

ARE ONE IN BROTHERHOOD

Christian Work Rejoices That the Disappearance of Sectionalism Seems at Hand.

Yes, two Memorial days—and both are ours—those of the Blue and the Gray. Here we stand nearly half a century removed from the closing days of the great conflicts of our civil war—a war between Americans at the north and Americans at the south—"Americans all;" can those now living ever forget them, or will future generations ever cease to read of those times from the pages of history? Two Memorial days—one for the north, one for the south, and again, "All Americans." No other nation has concern in these memorial times but our own. It was a war between brothers; the war has passed, the brotherhood remains. Or, if there still are those whose hearts are fermenting rooms for sectional hatred, we pity that man or woman; surely there is a time to put aside—if not forget—a time to regard the best of the present, not the worst of the past; a time to cultivate amenities and loves, not antagonisms and base passions. Yes, there are two Memorial days; may the sun shine clear in the heavens on the days that commemorate the valor and the losses of both the north and the south; nor let either section fail in thought, at least, to pay its due tribute by awarding equal sincerity and valor to the other. These days, as is eventually the case with all memorial days, have measurably lost their early characteristic—that which clusters around the affectional nature and recalls the father or the son who fell in that great struggle. It is not in man always to mourn; and now that which was born of the affections becomes monumental and historic, and it is well that it is so. In recent years graves of the northern dead have been decorated by the brethren of the south, and the blue have loved to lay their floral tributes upon the graves of the gray. So may it continue to be, as in future years our two Memorial days come around with each recurring spring. Pass a few tardy years and monuments to a Lee or a Johnston or a Gordon shall find a resting place at the north as well as at the south, and so the oneness of the people and the forgetfulness of old antagonisms shall find expression in bronze or in marble as it already dwells in the hearts of those who are both broadly patriotic and strong. Festina diem!—Christian Work.

DEBT OWED GRAND ARMY.

Highest Principles of Patriotism and Citizenship Inculcated by the Order.

The old soldier, veteran of the civil war, is a "living epistle, known and read of all men." His presence among us is a reminder of the war, an inspiration to duty, a living exponent and illustration of patriotism.

The Grand Army of the Republic is made up of the honorably discharged union soldiers. None others are eligible to membership in it. It is a nonsectarian and nonpartisan, politically, organization, and yet its fundamental principle is loyalty to the government. It is a bulwark against treason, and everything else that menaces the welfare, prosperity and safety of the nation.

Social order, exalted views of life and appreciation of our privileges, and the promise of our future as a nation, are secured by an intelligent and careful use of our opportunities.

These things the Grand Army of the Republic seeks to secure and foster. No greater service can be rendered to our country than to promote and establish her interests in the welfare, intelligence and high moral quality of her people. The veterans of the civil war see all this, and for them they stand.—Rev. J. J. Woolley.

Nation's Greatest Holiday

Forty-one years ago this spring Grant and Sherman, at the head of the two great armies of the union, were preparing for their master campaigns—the one against Richmond, the other through Georgia to the sea—which were to crush all resistance and bring civil war to an end. On Memorial day some of the survivors of the 220,000 men that formed those two armies will be among the veterans who march in parade in honor of the country's soldier dead. But their numbers will be few, and their feeble steps will point all too surely to the early coming of the time when the veterans of the civil war will march no more.

Memorial day will be retained forever by this nation as one of its great holidays. It is the fourth in historical order in the series of our great celebrations. Christmas day is the feast of our religion and civilization. Thanksgiving day harks back to our forefathers who brought that civilization to a new world. Independence day celebrates the birth of our nation. Memorial day celebrates the preservation of the nation and as well the sacrifice of its preservers. The other national holidays must be content with lesser rank.

Those of the younger generation will never know a year go by in their lives without its Memorial day, but long before their mature years have come they will have lost forever the opportunity to watch ranks of veterans file past at the center of the celebration.

Boys and girls have their place along the line of march. Hats off, boys. Out with your handkerchiefs, girls. The veterans deserve your cheers.

To Explore Buddha's Caves.

The "Thousand Caves of Buddha" are to be explored by a French expedition to East Turkestan and Central Asia, to be headed by Prof. Pelliot, of the Ecole Francaise d'Extreme-Orient.

THE POINT OF THE PROVERB

An old proverb advises the shoemaker to stick to his last. It means that a man always succeeds best at the business he knows. To the farmer it means, stick to your plow; to the blacksmith, stick to your forge; to the painter, stick to your brush. When we make experiments out of our line they are likely to prove expensive failures.

It is amusing, however, to remark how every one of us secretly thinks he could do some other fellow's work better than the other fellow himself. The painter imagines he can make paint better than the paint manufacturer; the farmer thinks he can do a job of painting better, or at least cheaper than the painter, and so on.

A farm hand in one of Octave Thanet's stories tells the Walking Delegate of the Painters' Union, "Anybody can slather paint;" and the old line painter tells the paint salesman, "None of your ready made mixtures for me; I reckon I ought to know how to mix paint."

The farm hand is wrong and the painter is wrong: "Shoemaker, stick to your last." The "fancy farmer" can farm, of course, but it is an expensive amusement. If it strikes him as pleasant to grow strawberries at fifty cents apiece, or to produce eggs that cost him five dollars a dozen, it is a form of amusement, to be sure, if he can afford it, but it's not farming. If the farmer likes to slosh around with a paint brush and can afford the time and the expense of having a practical painter do the job right pretty soon afterward, it's a harmless form of amusement. If the painter's customers can afford to stand for paint that comes off in half the time it should, they have a perfect right to indulge his harmless vanity about his skill in paint making. But in none of these cases does the shoemaker stick to his last.

There is just one class of men in the world that knows how to make paint properly and have the facilities for doing it right; and that is the paint manufacturers—the makers of the standard brands of ready-prepared paints. The painter *mixes* paints; the paint manufacturer *grinds them together*. In a good ready-prepared paint every particle of one kind of pigment is forced to join hands with a particle of another kind and every bit of solid matter is forced, as it were, to open its mouth and drink in its share of linseed oil. That is the only way good paint can be made, and if the painter knew how to do it he has nothing at hand to do it with. A paint pot and a paddle are a poor substitute for power-mixers, buhr-mills and roller-mills.

The man who owns a building and neglects to paint it as often as it needs paint is only a degree more short-sighted than the one who tries to do his own painting or allows the painter to mix his paint for him.

P. G.

So Homelike.

Some one said to Brother Williams: "They have a balloon fad now, and you can go up and cool off in the clouds."

"Yes, suh," he replied. "En dar's so much thunder en lightnin' up dar, I reckon lots er 'um will feel lak' dey wuz right at home—'specially de married folks!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Garfield Tea, the herb laxative, is better than drugs and strong cathartics; it cures.

The man who flirts with trouble is apt to get it where Uncle Bill got the carbuncle.

A LAND OF OPPORTUNITIES.

Inducements Held Out by Western Canada Are Powerful.

A recent number of the Winnipeg (Manitoba) Free Press contains an excellent article on the prospects in Western Canada, a portion of which we are pleased to reproduce.

The agents of the Canadian Government, located at different centres in the States, will be pleased to give any further information as to rates, and how to reach these lands.

"Just now there is a keener interest than ever before on the part of the outside world, in regard to the claims of the Canadian West as a field of settlement. At no previous time has there been such a rush of immigration, and the amount of information distributed broadcast is unprecedentedly great.

"In the majority of the States of the Union and in Great Britain the opportunities for home-making and achieving of even a modest competence are at the best limited. Moreover, according to the social and industrial conditions prevalent in those communities, the future holds out no promise of better things. It is not strange, then, that energetic young men should turn their eyes to Canada's great wheat belt, where every man can pursue fortune without the hindrance of any discouraging handicap.

"The inducements held out by Western Canada are powerful and made manifest by the great movement now in progress. That the prospects are considerably more than reasonably certain is borne out by the history of the country and its residents. The promise of gain is powerful, but when added to it there is the prospect of a corresponding social and civil elevation, it should prove irresistible to young men of a particularly desirable class for any new country.

"The Canadian West is alive with opportunities for the young man who aims at becoming more than a mere atom in the civil and national fabric. Some of the eager young fellows who arrive on the prairies daily are destined to become more than merely prosperous farmers. In the near future great municipal and provincial development will be in the hands of the people. The stepping stone to both financial prosperity and civil prominence is, and will be, the farm. For every professional opening there are hundreds of agricultural openings. The Canadian prairies are teeming with opportunities for the honest and industrious of all classes, but they are specially inviting to the ambitious young man who seeks a field for the energy and ability which he feels inherent within him. The familiar cry of "Back to the soil!" is more than a vain sounding phrase when applied to Western Canada."

ON OUT-DOOR LIVING.

Eloquent Plea for Porch Life—Making the Porch Attractive with Vines and Flowers.

Porch life is a habit, and if you have not already acquired it, begin at once.

People do not begin to realize the importance of outside life, nor how comparatively easy a matter it is for the entire family to spend many hours of the day outside the walls of the house. If porch life were more systematically adhered to, there would be less necessity for that "month in the country with the children," which closes up so many pretty homes and leaves a desolated house for father to return to at night. Three months of porch life is none too much for a family that spends the other nine months in a furnace-heated house where upholstered furniture and rugs and hangings abound, and where, in spite of constant care, the air is filled with bacteria-laden dust.

Begin to plan in the spring. If the porch hitherto has been bare of vines, plant some of the quick-growing varieties that will bring the desired results this season, and later put in the roots of perennials. Clematis, woodbine, trumpet flower, ivies, and honeysuckles are all favorite perennials, while the mottled Japanese hop vine, the scarlet and pink flowering bean, and even the old-fashioned, humble morning glory are rapid growers, and in the course of a few weeks give the coveted privacy and shade. One of the charms of these latter varieties is watching their remarkably speedy growth. One family, about whose east porch had been planted a quantity of the scarlet creeping beans, took the pains to ascertain the growth during 12 hours of one of these vines. A string was tied to the tip of an ambitious plant at seven o'clock one evening; at seven the following morning it had registered a growth of six and three-quarter inches. These beans are veritable magnets to the hummingbirds, which hover about them all through the summer, their beautiful little bright-hued bodies a continual source of joy to the observing.

The boxes of flowers should be of the hardy varieties—the brilliant geraniums, salvia, many-colored petunias, combined with vines or plants of the climbing variety, such as nasturtiums and sweet alyssum, and with fringing ferns. If you are planning to have a general color scheme for your porch—and this is an easy matter and most pleasing in its results—be careful that the flowers do not form a jarring note to the general tone.—Good Health.

SENSIBLE SUGGESTIONS.

Charcoal is said to strengthen and whiten the teeth, remove the tartar, prevent toothache, and give the gums and lips an attractive character. About as much as can be placed on the point of a knife should be rubbed gently into the interstices of the teeth on going to bed, to be rinsed out thoroughly in the morning.

To improve your hands, use only soft soap for washing and a good toilet soap. Before drying rub on a few drops of pure glycerine, work into the skin thoroughly, and then dry carefully. Keep the pulp of a lemon on your washstand and with it rub your hands once or twice a day after washing.

Never wash the face just before going out of doors, or directly after coming in, if the skin is inclined to be sensitive.

Another thing to remember is that the face and hands must be thoroughly dried with the towel before venturing out. Neglect of this will be sure to make the skin tender, and perhaps unsightly.

The value of rain water. The purest water met with under ordinary circumstances is rain water, which is certainly a great luxury to those in towns for washing. If it were fully appreciated how valuable rain water really is, the dwellers in our large towns would see that it was not always lost. It is free from the hardness which characterizes spring water, feels soft to the hands, forms a beautiful lather, and agrees well with the skin.

Do not wash the wooden bread plate in hot water, and it will not turn black. Wash with soap and warm water and rinse in clear cold water.

Use a silver knife to peel apples, and the hands will not be blackened as when a steel knife is used. The acid of the fruit (acetic acid) acts on the iron in the latter case, but does not affect the silver.

If you are choked and cannot get relief, get down on all fours and cough until you remove the obstruction. The plan of holding a child upside down and shaking him is the best plan known for relieving a choking baby.—Chicago Tribune.

Shadow Embroidery.

Stamp your design on the wrong side of the material and work the flowers, leaves and large figures in a close fagotting or cat stitch on the wrong side. The small stitch, which will show on the right side, makes an outline and the center of the leaf or flower is prettily filled in with the fagotting stitch, which shows through the sheer material. The stems should be done in outline stitch. It is very easy work and quickly done. You can take a few lessons at any of the large department stores if you go to the art needlework department.

Quick Way to Make Buns.

When you are making bread, after adding enough flour to the mixing to make a thick batter, dip out two cups into a large bowl or pail and add one-fourth cup shortening, either butter or lard, three-fourths cup sugar, one-half cup currants and one heaping teaspoon cinnamon. Let it set over night and in the morning stir in enough flour to mold. Avoid getting too stiff. Let rise again and then form into buns. After rising in the tins brush over with a little sugar dissolved in milk and bake one-half hour.

An Old Silk Coat.

It is very hard to remove the shine from the back of a silk coat. Better use a fancy braid to outline the seams. That would make the wear come on the braid, and keep the silk from growing worse at least.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Where the Fault Lay.

Doctor—Have you any idea how you caught this terrible cold?

Patient—I think it was my cloak.

"Too thin, eh?"

"No; it was a last winter one and I didn't care to wear it."—Illustrated Bits.

Variety.

She—Don't you get tired of this modern life, with its heartburnings, its longings, its cruel disappointments, its unutterable inadequac?

He—Oh, yes. But always just about that time some new girl comes along.—Life.

"Easy to Make."

The grocery trade and the public in general agree that D-Zerta Quick Desserts are far ahead of all other dessert products. Start using them to-day by ordering from your grocer a package of each. If not satisfied after a trial write us and get your money back.

Three different products. Five flavors each. D-Zerta Quick Pudding, D-Zerta Jelly Dessert and D-Zerta Ice Cream Powder. Recipes free. Address D-Zerta, Rochester, N. Y.

If men couldn't go into politics they would invest something else just as bad to do.—N.-Y. Press.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

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

It is human nature to wonder how so many incompetent people succeed where we can't.—Judge.

Write Garfield Tea Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., for sample of Garfield Tea. Mild laxative.

The sun that shines in the face rises in the heart.

CORDIAL INVITATION

ADDRESSED TO WORKING GIRLS

Miss Barrows Tells How Mrs. Pinkham's Advice Helps Working Girls.

Miss Abby F. Barrows

Girls who work are particularly susceptible to female disorders, especially those who are obliged to stand on their feet from morning until night in stores or factories.

Day in and day out the girl toils, and she is often the bread-winner of the family. Whether she is sick or well, whether it rains or shines, she must get to her place of employment, perform the duties exacted of her—smile and be agreeable.

Among this class the symptoms of female diseases are early manifest by weak and aching backs, pain in the lower limbs and lower part of the stomach. In consequence of frequent wetting of the feet, periods become painful and irregular, and frequently there are faint and dizzy spells, with loss of appetite, until life is a burden.

All these symptoms point to a derangement of the female organism which can be easily and promptly cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Miss Abby F. Barrows, Nelsonville, Athens Co., Ohio, tells what this great medicine did for her. She writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"I feel it my duty to tell you the good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier have done for me. Before I took them I was very nervous, had dull headaches, pains in back, and periods were irregular. I had been to several doctors, and they did me no good.

"Your medicine has made me well and strong. I can do most any kind of work without complaint, and my periods are all right.

"I am in better health than I ever was, and I know it is all due to your remedies. I recommend your advice and medicine to all who suffer."

It is to such girls that Mrs. Pinkham holds out a helping hand and extends a cordial invitation to correspond with her. She is daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham and for twenty-five years has been advising sick women free of charge. Her long record of success in treating woman's ills makes her letters of advice of untold value to every ailing working girl. Address, Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.

NOT YOUR HEART

If you think you have heart disease you are only one of a countless number that are deceived by indigestion into believing the heart is affected.

Lane's Family Medicine

the tonic-laxative, will get your stomach back into good condition, and then the chances are ten to one that you will have no more symptoms of heart disease.

Sold by all dealers at 25c. and 50c.

WANTED

Boys over 16 years of age and young men to learn printing business in large plant at Holland, Michigan. Splendid chance for rapid advancement and steady employment for those anxious to learn. State experience if any, age, give reference, wages wanted to start, and full particulars. Address H 28, care of LORD & THOMAS, Chicago.

ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

A Certain Cure for Tired, Hot, Aching Feet.

DO NOT ACCEPT A SUBSTITUTE.

This signature *Allen S. Olmsted* on every box.

For FREE Trial Package, Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

HE WENT ON CRUTCHES

All Medicines Failed Until Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Cured His Rheumatism.

"Some years ago," says Mr. W. H. Clark, a printer, living at 612 Buchanan street, Topeka, Kans., "I had a bad attack of rheumatism and could not seem to get over it. All sorts of medicines failed to do me any good and my trouble kept getting worse. My feet were so swollen that I could not wear shoes and I had to go on crutches. The pain was terrible.

"One day I was setting the type of an article for the paper telling what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had done for a man afflicted as I was and I was so impressed with it that I determined to give the medicine a trial. For a year my rheumatism had been growing worse, but after taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I began to improve. The pain and swelling all disappeared and I can truthfully say that I haven't felt better in the past twenty years than I do right now. I could name, off hand, a half-dozen people who have used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at my suggestion and who have received good results from them."

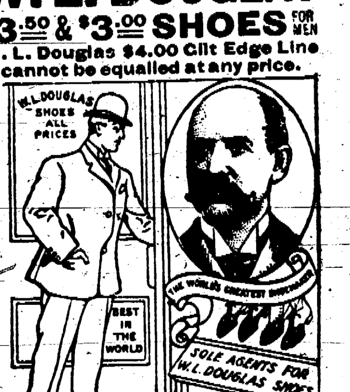
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are guaranteed to be safe and harmless to the most delicate constitution. They contain no morphine, opiate, narcotic, nor anything to cause a drug habit. They do not act on the bowels but they actually make new blood and strengthen the nerves.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure rheumatism because they make rich, red blood and no man or woman can have healthy blood and rheumatism at the same time. They have also cured many cases of anæmia, neuralgia, sciatica, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia and other diseases that have not yielded to ordinary treatment.

All druggists sell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills or they will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, six boxes for $2.50, by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 & $3.00 SHOES FOR MEN

W. L. Douglas $4.00 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price.



W. L. DOUGLAS MAKES & SELLS MORE MEN'S $3.50 SHOES THAN ANY OTHER MANUFACTURER IN THE WORLD.

$10,000 REWARD to anyone who can disprove this statement.

If I could take you into my three large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you the infinite care with which every pair of shoes is made, you would realize why W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other $3.50 shoe.

W. L. Douglas Strong Made Shoes for Men, $2.50, $2.00. Boys' School & Dress Shoes, $2.50, $2, $1.75, $1.50

CAUTION.—Insist upon having W.L.Douglas shoes. Take no substitute. None genuine without his name and price stamped on bottom.

Fast Color Eyelets used; they will not wear brassy.

Write for Illustrated Catalog.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

$20. AND LESS

From St. Louis and Kansas City to all points Southwest via M. K. & T. R'y, June 15th and 19th. Tickets good 30 days returning with stopovers in both directions.

To Dallas, Ft. Worth, Waco, Houston, Galveston, San Antonio, Corpus Christi, Brownsville, Laredo and intermediate points $20

To Elpaso and intermediate points $26.50

To Kansas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma and northern Texas points, one fare plus $2.00, but no rate higher than $20

Correspondingly low rates from all points: From Chicago, $25; from St. Paul, $27.50; from Omaha and Council Bluffs, $22.50.

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YOU CANNOT

CURE

all inflamed, ulcerated and catarrhal conditions of the mucous membrane such as **nasal catarrh, uterine catarrh caused by feminine ills, sore throat, sore mouth or inflamed eyes** by simply dosing the stomach.

But you surely **can cure** these stubborn affections by local treatment with

Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic

which destroys the disease germs, checks discharges, stops pain, and heals the inflammation and soreness.

Paxtine represents the most successful local treatment for **feminine ills** ever produced. Thousands of women testify to this fact. 50 cents at druggists.

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W. N. U., DETROIT, NO. 21, 1906.

From the State Capital

Information and Gossip Furnished by Special Correspondent at Lansing.

Lansing.—The semi-annual apportionment of primary school money resulted in the distribution of $741,722 among the primary schools of the state the apportionment being made at the rate of $1 per capita. The amounts to which the several counties of the state are entitled are as follows: Alcona, $2,047; Alger, $1,817; Allegan, $11,758; Alpena, $6,846; Antrim, $4,941; Arenac, $3,765; Baraga, $1,821; Barry, $5,845; Bay, $22,366; Benzie, $3,239; Berrien, $14,455; Branch, $6,412; Calhoun, $12,352; Cass, $4,997; Charlevoix, $5,353; Cheboygan, $5,854; Chippewa, $6,956; Clare, $3,039; Clinton, $6,666; Crawford, $1,094; Delta, $8,486; Dickinson, $6,494; Eaton, $7,147; Emmet, $5,147; Genesee, $10,833; Gladwin, $3,017; Gogebic, $5,667; Grand Traverse, $6,324; Gratiot, $8,450; Hillsdale, $7,393; Houghton, $24,142; Huron, $12,704; Ingham, $10,541; Ionia, $8,777; Iosco, $3,585; Iron $2,865; Isabella, $7,405; Jackson, $11,122; Kalamazoo, $12,241; Kalkaska, $2,228; Kent, $39,228; Keweenaw, $1,343; Lawe, $1,508; Lapeer, $7,465; Leelanau, $3,712; Lenawee, $12,218; Livingston, $4,705; Luce, $870; Mackinac, $2,499; Macomb, $10,485; Manistee, $9,419; Marquette, $13,229; Mason, $6,607; Mecosta, $6,585; Menominee, $9,524; Monroe, $9,915; Montcalm, $10,203; Montmorency, $1,124; Muskegon, $12,370; Newaygo, $6,137; Oakland, $10,835; Oceana, $5,577; Ogemaw, $3,068; Ontonagon, $2,185; Osceola, $6,089; Oscoda, $570; Otsego, $2,165; Ottawa, $13,596; Presque Isle, $3,499; Roscommon, $476; Saginaw, $26,910; St. Clair, $16,574; St. Joseph, $5,966; Sanilac, $11,835; Schoolcraft, $2,574; Shiawassee, $8,512; Tuscola, $10,806; Van Buren, $9,727; Washtenaw, $11,698; Wayne, $109,751; Wexford, $5,559; total, $741,722.

Michigan's Insane Asylums.

When Michigan established her first asylum for the insane, in 1859, her state prison at Jackson had been in existence 20 years; and the second prison, located at Ionia, was only established in the same year that saw the second asylum founded, at Pontiac, 1877. The demand for the victims of mental derangement outran that for the victims of moral derangement. And the institution at Ionia was perhaps not so much demanded for increased accommodation, as for classification—for separation of those young in crime from those more hardened; and so the law provided for a place of confinement for persons under first conviction of crimes below treason and murder, and those sentenced for misdemeanors for not less than six months. The institution was called the Michigan reformatory, and it shelters at the present time about 540 inmates, of less average age, less experience in crime, and supposed greatner amenability to reformatory influences, than those of the other prisons.

Want Encampment in August.

August 5 to 15 will be suggested to the war department as the time when it would be most convenient for the Michigan national guard to go into camp with a portion of the regular army at Indianapolis. It will be ascertained whether these dates are acceptable to the war department before the state military board meets to take final action on the sending of the brigade.

Considering Vernon's Successor.

The state military board is considering the names of three men to select a successor to Maj. Vernon, who resigned as United States inspector of the M. N. G. They are Lieut. Col. Irvine, U. S. A., who mustered the Michigan troops for the Spanish war; Capt. Swaine, First infantry, U. S. A., who commanded the regulars at the state camp two years ago, and Capt. Smith, Twentieth infantry, U. S. A.

Court Reduces Verdict.

In the circuit court for Benzie county Elfa H. King, administratrix, recovered a judgment of $8,000 for the killing of her husband, Sheridan J. King on the Ann Arbor railroad. On the railroad company's appeal the supreme court decided that $3,000 of the judgment should be remitted or a new trial would be ordered.

Civil Service Decision.

Can an employe of the state circulate nomination papers? This is a question which has been asked the civil service commission by an employe, and their reply is very significant. The commission points out that no state officer has a right to ask this favor of any employe.

Lansing's Indebtedness.

The books of the Lansing city auditor show that the bonded indebtedness of the city has been increased $123,485 during the past year and has now reached the large amount of $444,485.

Vital Statistics of the State.

The death rate in Michigan during April was low, while the birth rate was high, and still the births exceed the number of deaths and the population of the state is increasing. The secretary of state reports 2,097 deaths and 2,239 births for the month. Nine hundre and eighty-four deaths were of persons 65 years of age and over. There was some increase in the number of deaths from tuberculosis, typhoid fever, measles, influenza and violence. One death from smallpox resulted.

State Map of Highways.

State Highway Commissioner Earle has engaged a number of Agricultural college students to prepare maps of the roads in every township in the state. The work is to be finished by June 20 and the following students have been appointed: H. C. Salsbury, of Hart; G. P. Boomsliter, of Grand Haven; F. A. Markham, of Howell; L. B. Westerman, of Adrian; L. Liverance, of Lansing; J. M. Spencer, of Beaver Island, and J. R. Lamburg, of Niles.

Senatorial Statistics.

Some geographical expert figures it this way to prove a statement that Detroit and its immediate vicinity has had twice the time in senatorial service as the rest of the state. Zach Chandler, Detroit, 19 years; Jacob M. Howard, Detroit, ten years; Henry P. Baldwin, Detroit, two years; James McMillan, Detroit, 13 years; Thomas W. Palmer, Detroit, six years; Russell A. Alger, Detroit, four years; Amar D. Conger, Port Huron, six years; total 60 years. T. W. Ferry, Grand Haven, 12 years; Julius Caesar Buurows, Kalamazoo, ten years; Frank B. Stockbridge, Kalamazoo, seven years; John Patton, Grand Rapids, one year; total, 30 years. All these since 1857. Isaac P. Christiancy, who lived at Lansing, the center of the state, is not included.

Abandoned Acreage in State.

The crop reporting board of the federal department of agriculture finds the area under winter wheat remaining in cultivation May 1 to be 29,623,000 acres. This is six per cent., or about 1,718,000 acres less than the area reported as sown last fall. There is seven per cent. abandoned acreage in Michigan, and the present condition is 78 per cent. as compared with an average of 80 per cent. for the past ten years.

Planted Thousands of Trees.

Land Commissioner William H. Rose, ex-officio secretary of the state forestry commission, has returned from the state forestry reserve in Crawford and Roscommon counties where, with President C. W. Garfield, of the commission, and Forest Warden Prof. Roth, of Ann Arbor, he supervised the setting out of about 500,000 trees. White and Norway pine are the varieties that are being raised.

Various Senatorial Terms.

Pere Marquette Settles Taxes.

The Pere Marquette Railroad company, the last of the big railroad companies of Michigan to settle with the state for back taxes, has cashed in its final payments. The Pere Marquette paid a total of $1,215,688.87, of which $148,618 was penalty. With the exception of a few of the smaller roads, the delinquent and current taxes of the railroads have now been paid.

Month's Earnings of Railroads.

The earnings of Michigan railroads for the month of March were $4,136,607, an increase of $106,923 over the corresponding month of last year. The earnings of the roads for the three months ending March 31 were $12,282,521, an increase for the three months as compared to the corresponding period last year, of $1,277,124, or over eleven per cent.

Peach and Cherry Crops Hurt.

The peach and sweet cherry crops will be found to have been seriously damaged by the continued cold weather, says Prof. S. W. Fletcher, of the Agricultural college. Those trees are now in blossom and are very susceptible to injury. It is also said that pears have been damaged, though generally the pear and apple blossoms have not yet appeared.

For Memorial Day Observance.

Arrangements for the observance of Memorial day, May 30, at Lansing, have been practically completed by the committee of Charles T. Foster post, G. A. R., having them in charge. Hon. Charles A. Blair, one of the justices of the supreme court, and the son of Michigan's famous war governor, will deliver the address ot the day.

Convicted of Stealing Timber.

Assistant Attorney General Charles H. McGill has returned from Roscommon, where he secured the conviction of Isaac Sweet for removing timber from the state forest reserve. Sweet was fined $100, in default of which he must serve six months in the Ionia reformatory.

Labor Report Appreciated.

From all parts of the state responses are being received from those to whom Labor Commissioner McLeod sent his last annual report, a compendium of labor and industrial conditions in Michigan which has met with universal appreciation. Not only is praise bestowed for the arrangement and completeness of the work, but the general purposes of the department, showing the wisdom in its creation, are commended. The compilation of the volume was in direct charge of the chief clerk of the bureau, L. S. Russell.

Adds to Capital and Surplus.

The Michigan Commercial Insurance company, one of those that had no risks at San Francisco, has increased its capital to $300,000 and its surplus to $150,000.

Artillery Platoon for Lansing.

Lansing's importance in the Michigan national guard is increased by an order just issued from the state military department disbanding the platoon of artillery located at Pontiac and ordering the recruiting of a platoon to replace it in Lansing. This platoon will be in addition to the section that was originally established in Lansing, and thus the city will have three sections which, with the section at Mason, will comprise the first battery. Pontiac is to have, instead, a company of infantry.

General News of the Capital.

James R. Esselstyn, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Lansing, died, aged 72. He had resided in Lansing for over 40 years, being engaged for many years in the manufacture of confectionery on a large scale.

Marquette, Ishpeming and Norway are being considered for the location of a military company to take the place of the Ironwood company recently mustered out. Ironwood, however, may make a showing and get back into the ranks.

FULFILL PROPHECY.

PREDICTIONS OF DISASTER THAT HAVE BEEN MADE GOOD.

Forces of Nature and Man at Work Have Wrought Havoc and Ruin—The End Is Not Yet.

Almost incredible are two prophecies of the California earthquake and a possible catastrophe to New York. One was made as far back as 1845, by a Prussian architect. The other was made by Lee Spangler, a prophet living in York, Pa., and was published in the New York World December 18, 1905.

The Prussian's prophecy was made while on a visit to New York to inspect her public buildings in an official capacity. He had a way of going into trances, and in one of these he said, speaking to a friend:

"I want you to write. Say that instead of four stories now being agitated by the city authorities as the proper limit for the height of buildings in this city, before the close of the nineteenth century New York city will have constructed numerous buildings 15 to 35 stories high.

"During the nineteenth century there will be presidents assassinated, and in the early part of the twentieth century another president will be assassinated.

"Finally, between the years 1900 and 1950 there will be an earthquake which will demolish everything below a large and beautiful park (Central park), which will be in the center of New York city, and there will be nothing left of all her lofty buildings. All will be covered by 60 feet of water below this park.

"New York is founded on a rock bed, but all beneath is subject to a molten condition so intense that this rock is being burned and continually broken away and dropped below. Opposite Blackwell's island this intense heat is continually eating its way up, and at a certain time when the North and East rivers pour their contents into this enormous caldron, what is to become of the lower part of the beautiful city?"

This ominous prediction, now fraught with such interest to New York, is made believable by the already fulfilled assassinations of three of our presidents. But the most remarkable prophecy ever published is that of Mr. Spangler. Here are his predictions. A glance at those already come true will almost convince you that the others are sure to be fulfilled:

The dissolution of Russia.

The overthrow of Turkey.

The assassination of the czar of Russia.

The assassination of the sultan of Turkey.

The prevention of three wars by President Roosevelt.

A protracted race war in the south.

Destructive spring floods in the United States.

A destructive eruption of Mount Vesuvius.

The activity of Mont Pelee and Popocatepetl.

Volcanic eruptions in all parts of the world.

The eruption of many volcanoes now supposed to be extinct.

Great loss of life at sea by storms.

Destruction of two western cities by cyclones.

Earthquakes in all parts of the world.

Destructive earthquakes in California and the Philippines.

Rebellion in Spain.

Great disturbances all over Europe.

Spangler says further that the summer of 1906 will be hot and sultry throughout the temperate zone, with extensive death rate.

That Christ will make His spirit felt among the peoples of the United States and England, in which countries there are to be fervent religious and potent political movements which are to overcome in a great degree the present spirit of graft and commercialism.

That the United States will continue as a world power and the leader of other nations.

That Pennsylvania is to have an administration of the people, and that discoveries of corruption will be made which will drive some of the guilty to suicide.

That God will wreak vengeance upon the Russians for the massacre of the Jews.

Walking a Lost Art.

Time was when everybody walked and thought it no disgrace. For then walking was only a degree slower than the quickest means of locomotion, and by that token respectable. But who thinks of walking now? If you go into a shoeshop where 50 styles of fine footgear are offered, you won't find a shoe you could walk a mile in without being crippled, and though you call for the best grade of stockings, they are worn through the first time you put them on if you go afoot. Nobody who is anybody is expected to walk any more. The trolleys and the devil wagons have made walking intolerably slow, and the airships, when they come, will doubtless abolish it for good and all. And that is progress. The voice which clamors for stockings that will wear or shoes that are easy is a voice out of the past, the echo of dead traditions.—Life.

The Best.

She (indignantly)—Stop, sir! You shall not kiss me again! How rude you are! Don't you know any better?

He (cheerily)—I haven't kissed every girl in town, it is true, but as far as I have gone I certainly don't know any better.—Watson's Magazine.

Learning the Business.

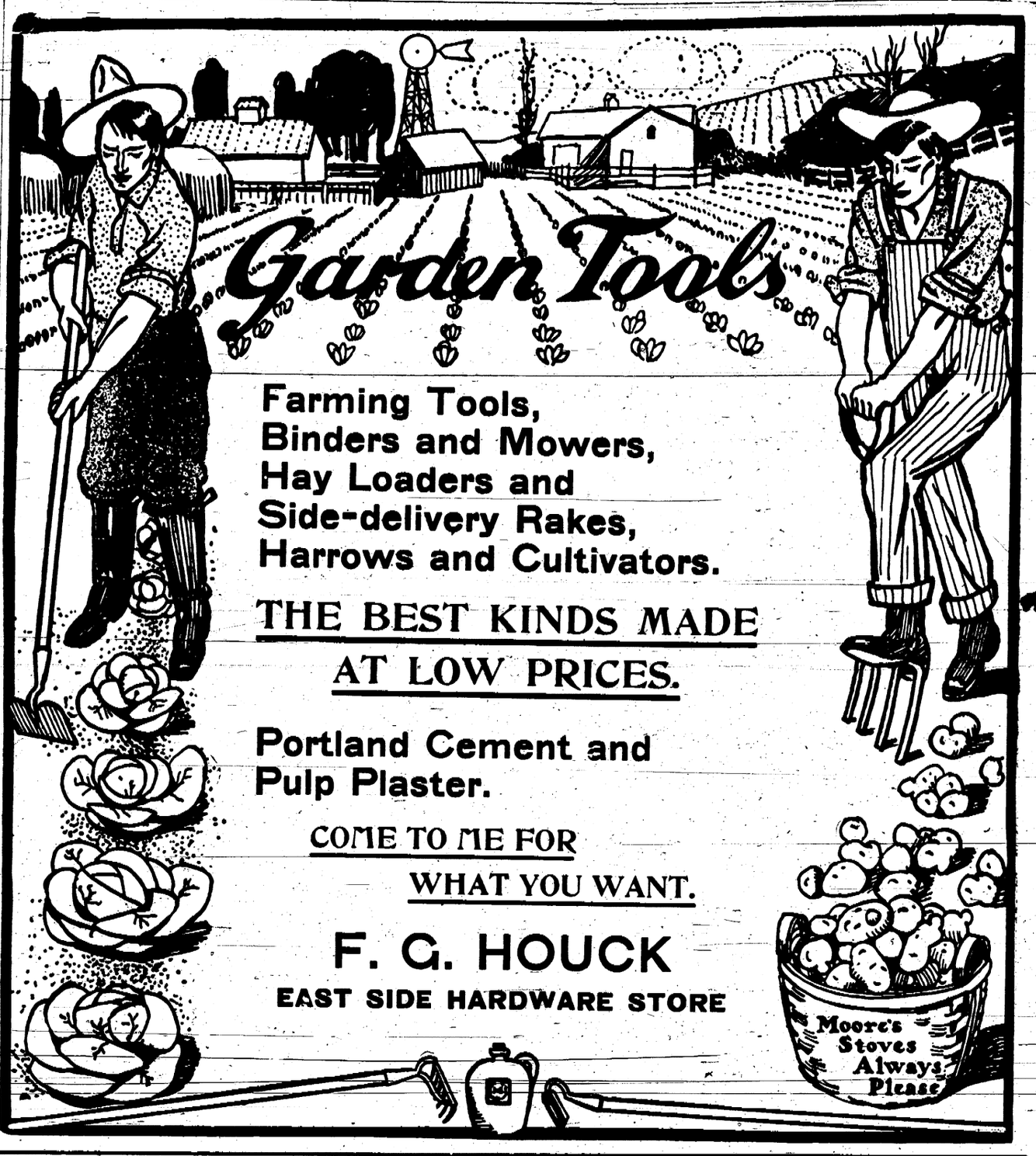
Algy—I see you at your father's office quite frequently—are you working?

Freddy—Oh, no; dad's taken me in to learn the business—that's all.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

As Well Save the Money.

"I don't know whether to get rid of that big creditor of mine by killing him or by paying him."

"Kill him. He'll die of the shock anyhow, if you pay him."—Cleveland Leader.



Ideal Summer Outfit a Black Taffeta Suit with Touch of White Chiffon in Entre Donx.

It was the wife of a millionaire who went to one of Chicago's great dressmakers. She was a meek little woman of the gentle, parted hair type, of whom all is told sartorially in saying that she was and had been for many years in the habit of topping off her coiffure with a quiet, though altogether beautiful and costly, bonnet, which she tied on with "strings."

The great man dressmaker looked at her with an all seeing eye and disapproved, although he had had her gay daughters among his patrons. If you will have such a gown as I would make for your daughter, madam, I will make you something," said the mighty man, "but if you want an old lady's gown, I can't supply you."

The idea of the matron's gown of the dinner type has recently been expressed prettily by Miss Fanny Brough, in the "Indecision of Mr. Kingsbury," in a mole colored chiffon, elaborately trimmed in mole colored velvet. Dark chiffon is particularly used now by those who make a specialty of the elderly matron's gown. Either as the top and waist part of the cloth gown or suit or as the complete evening or dinner dress there is no prettier idea when trying to get away from black. All the shades of plum and subdued violets, or the darker blue grays, the mole color, dark blue, and certain shades of pale tan are likely to be becoming to the elderly woman. As for make, the long lines and semi-fitting which is the present way of manipulating the princess style, are something which the most conservative dresser need not be afraid of, the up and down effect being especially becoming to the older figure.

Grays, always recommended indiscriminately to the white haired woman, are the last thing that should be chosen, especially in light shades by the anemic; and that elderly people are to a certain extent anemic if is only necessary to notice the general pallor of skin attached to white hair to believe. Light gray emphasizes this pallor, and it is this type whose salvation is in the mounting of black laces and chiffons over white. The matron who has this style of dress has a "dress like her daughter's," and one which is at present the envy of every woman, young or old, and yet she is distinctly within her own preserves. White lace, with a finishing of light blue, is the fitting adjunct to this costume, and especially becoming to the delicately refined and pale type with white hair. Lavenders, shading to a faint touch of cerise in the figures of black net or organdie, if mounted on black and relieved by white lace and muslin de soie for collar, vests, and undersleeves, are equally pretty with dark chiffons for the thin evening or dinner dresses. Gay Londoners of uncertain age are now affecting pinks.

Black taffeta, in the new soft kinds is, however, the standby for this summer at least, and in it the matron may find a suit complete, including skirt and plan morning shirt waist, with an open and cut out waist for dress made with a few black silk entredoux, and mounted over white chiffon. With a coat of becoming length such an outfit of taffeta needs only to be supplemented by a few wash things to make an ideal summer outfit.—Chicago Tribune.

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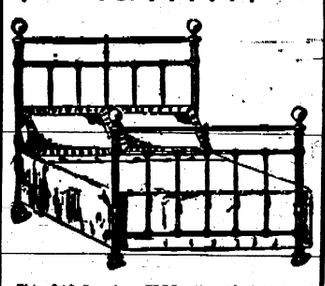

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THE HANDKERCHIEF TO GO

Some Day the Medical Folk May Impose a Kerchief Burned as Soon as Used.

Is the linen handkerchief doomed? In a recent issue of the New York Medical Record, Dr. L. A. Barkan urges the use of paper handkerchiefs, which shall be burned up. The handkerchief, he says, "is quite a dangerous bacteria carrier and preserver, chiefly on account of being stored in the depth of a pocket where a mild temperature, humidity and seclusion of air and light contribute to the increase and spread of bacteria." He specifies the bacteria of pneumonia, tuberculosis, "their frequent precursor, influenza," and cerebro spinal meningitis. The handkerchief, he asserts, deposits the bacteria in clothes and pockets and spreads them broadcast. The moral seems to be that the man who would preserve his own health and that of the people about him, should begin the day with a few dozen paper handkerchiefs, which are destroyed as fast as they are used.—N. Y. Evening Post.

Another Theory Established.

He—I see that a French physician says yawning is beneficial to the health.

She—Indeed! I've wondered a number of times why I have been so unusually well since you took to coming here to spend the evenings.—Royal Magazine.

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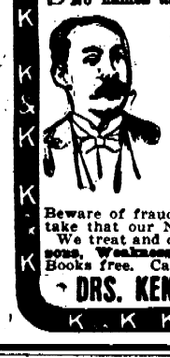

Thousands of young and middle-aged men are annually swept to a premature grave through excesses. Chas. Anderson was one of the victims, but was rescued in time. He says: "I sowed my 'wild oats' when young. A change came over me. I could feel it; my friends noticed it. I became nervous, despondent, gloomy, had no ambition, easily tired, evil forebodings, poor circulation, pimples on face, back weak, restless at night, tired and weak mornings, burning sensation. To make matters worse, I became reckless and contracted other diseases. I tried many doctors and medical firms—all failed till Drs. Kennedy & Kergan took my case. In one week I felt better, and in a few weeks was entirely cured. They are the only reliable and honest Specialists in the country."

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DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN, Cor. Michigan Ave. and Shelby St. Detroit, Mich.

Three large tart apples, three whites of eggs, half cup powdered sugar, half cup jelly. Stew or steam the apples, cored and quartered but not pared, and then rub them through a hair sieve. Beat the whites of the eggs stiff, add the sugar, beat again; add the apples and beat till like snow. Pile light in a glass dish; garnish with jelly or holly leaves; serve with boiled custard.

To Avoid a Draught.

If one fears a draught from the open window in the bedroom have the opening at the top covered with a strip of muslin, and keep the window open the year around.

Fresh Air for Baby.

Never shut out fresh air and sunshine from baby's living and sleeping rooms. Sleep is more refreshing at night for the flood of sunshine and air let into the room during the day.

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