# IN THE PUBLIC EYE

## BLIND MAN FOR SENATE

Judge T. P. Gore, the Democratic nominee for United States senator from Oklahoma, who is practically certain of election, will be the first blind man to occupy a seat in congress. "Oklahoma's Blind Orator," as he is known, is one of the most interesting characters in the new state. He has been sightless from boyhood, yet none of his fellow citizens have a higher intellect or better education. From the age of 11 until he was 16 his mother and sister instructed him by reading to him.

At 21 Gore was an enthusiastic populist. He started to stump the state of Mississippi, challenging congressmen, senators or whoever he met, to debates. His first speech of this kind is described by one who was a resident of the same county, Webster, at that time.

The relator says: "Gore was rather green, so to speak, in appearance at that time; his trousers struck him half way between his ankles and knees, and his coat sleeves were midway between his hands and elbows. He had lived the greater portion of his life in a county through which until recent years no railroad had traversed, yet he was brilliant even at this age. The Democratic speaker who opposed Gore made the first talk, glorifying the party and ending with a quotation from the old hymn, 'We Have Landed Many Thousands and We Will Land Many More.' It was Gore's turn next and he took advantage of this last sentence of the Democrat to catch his audience. In a singing voice, imitating the tune by which the hymn is sung and by which it was known by every person in the immense audience, he repeated: 'We have landed many thousands and we will land many more.' 'Yes,' he said, 'but where have you landed them?' and then came the answer from the blind boy: 'In hell.' The words caught the crowd and he was cheered enthusiastically. He launched forth into a speech, skinning his opponents, and holding every man in his audience until the last words were uttered. Henceforward there were calls for Gore all over the state, and his popularity was a wonder."

Gore still retains his powers as an orator and during the recent campaign was considered the most eloquent man on the Oklahoma stump. He was elected to the territorial senate by a big majority. He is a learned lawyer, knows Latin and Greek like his alphabet, never lacks for classics to use in his peeches, and always is interesting.

## LITTLE KNOWN MILLIONAIRE

Emigrant, coachman, multimillionaire! These are the three grades in the life of C. A. Smith, a Swede who lives at Minneapolis, Minn. Smith is only 54, and the next stage in his life will be given up to placing his descendants on a rock of fortune that will endure for centuries, perhaps.

The story of this sturdy, thrifty Swede is one of the many stories of fortune which the northwest loves to tell. Smith tumbled off an emigrant train in Minneapolis on June 28, 1867, at the age of 14. He was a strong boy, without a word of English, but in a day or two he went to work as a chore boy at the home of ex-Gov. Pillsbury. His native name was unpronounceable, so he became Smith.

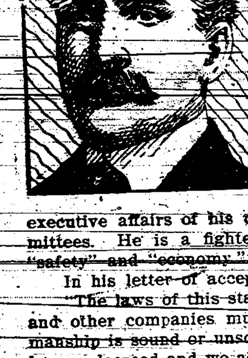
Soon he was good enough to drive the coach. He went to school a little, and then entered Pillsbury's hardware store.

Finally Smith went into the store business himself, with Pillsbury as his partner. It was at Herman, Minn., and they sold grain, lumber and farm implements. Every year the young man was gaining business wisdom, putting more money away, and becoming Americanized.

In a few years the country store was too small for his activities. He went back to Minneapolis, and the first of the C. A. Smith lumber mills started to cut logs in 1884. The business grew, and the mills with it, until they soon were the largest in the world.

In 1899 Mr. Smith bought out the Pillsbury interests in the business. Since then the big company has been composed of but one man, C. A. Smith, who says he believes he owns more standing timber to-day than any other man. Either Mr. Smith or James B. Walker of Minneapolis owns most. It is a question of which is entitled to the title of "largest" owner in the world.

## NEW INSURANCE CHIEF



Darwin P. Kingsley, the new president of the New York Life Insurance company, to succeed Alexander E. Orr, has attracted no little attention in the business and financial world during the past ten years.

Mr. Kinsley is 50 years old. Following his graduation from the University of Vermont, he went to Colorado, where he worked as a teacher and a journalist. In 1886 he was made auditor of the state of Colorado. In 1889 he became identified with the New York Life Insurance company and was made inspector of agencies for New England. He was soon transferred to the home office. After filling the chairs of superintendent and third vice president he was elected vice president in 1903.

Mr. Kinsley has taken a prominent part in the executive affairs of his company and has served on all the important committees. He is a fighter for business and he takes for his watchwords "safety" and "economy."

In his letter of acceptance he made this characteristic remark:

"The laws of this state have in effect declared that the activities of this and other companies must diminish. Whether that as a theory of states manship is sound or unsound is a question which time will settle. The state has so decreed and we accept the decree in a good faith. But I believe that such restrictive legislation applied to life insurance is economically unsound."

## A FACTORY HEROINE

Miss Mary Guinan, a resident of Middletown, N. Y., the first woman to receive the Roosevelt prize for bravery, is not at all confused by the great honor bestowed upon her. She is a modest little woman, and works every day at her machine in the shirt factory where she has been employed for 18 years.

On December 19 last, when Miss Guinan was returning from her work, she saw John C. Runyon, an aged merchant of Middletown, N. Y., standing on the Erie railroad tracks at Montgomery street, waiting for a train to pass. The train was going west, and Mr. Runyon did not see an east-bound train approaching.

Miss Guinan saw the old man's danger and, stooping under the gates, pushed the aged merchant off the east-bound track as the train rushed past. The two were for a moment in a space of less than three feet, with a train rushing past at high speed on each side. Miss Guinan held the old man until one of the trains passed and then assisted him to the sidewalk.

Miss Guinan then went home without giving her name and told no one of the incident. One of the spectators followed her, and on learning her identity made the story public.

In talking about the incident, Miss Guinan said:

"I did not think I would get a medal. I did not think anything about it. I saw Mr. Runyon standing on the track and it worried me. I saw that he was going to be struck by the train, and I knew that I could not reach him in time to pull him back, so I thought I would push him in between the two trains and hold him fast until one of them went by. I was terribly frightened when the trains were rushing past on each side, and expected every minute we would be struck."

### Three-Wheeled Autos.

Three-wheeled motor vehicles have a number of advantages, but it has been found very difficult to introduce them, mainly because of the radical departure in the appearance, which suggests an old-fashioned baby coach or a wheelbarrow more than anything else. A very determined effort was made to popularize this style of automobile in this country some time ago, and later, with more success, in England. A fire apparatus built on these lines has recently been put into service as part of the fire department of Nuremburg, Germany, and is said to be a great success. It is a steam pump, and the same source of power is used in propelling the engine and driving the pump.

### Freedom's Charge.

"This magazine article says that bachelors should be taxed," remarked Mrs. Grouch.

"That's the way!" exclaimed Mr. Grouch, vigorously. "A man can't enjoy anything these days without paying for it."—Judge.

## NEW KNIGHTS TEMPLAR GRAND MASTER

Sir Knight and Rev. Henry W. Rugg of Providence, R. I., is the successor to Sir Knight George M. Moulton of Chicago as Grand Master of the Grand Encampment Knights Templar of U. S. A. He was chosen at the thirteenth triennial conclave at Saratoga, N. Y., during the week of July 7 to 14.

### WAS AN OLD CUSTOMER.

Darky Had Reason to Know Amount He Ought to Pay.

The appearance of the aged negro before the county clerk in a southern city recently occasioned no little merriment when it was learned that he was after his third marriage license in as many years. He stood idly by, a happy smile on his face until the clerk said: "One fifty, please," then sobered instantly.

"No, sah—no sah!" he cried, indignantly. "You're over-chawgin'—hit ain't but a dollah."

"Where did you ever get a marriage license for a dollar?" asked the clerk.

"Right yere in dis office," was the emphatic reply. "I's done been spliced two times 'fore dis, an' I didn't pay but er dollah ary time."

"But one-fifty is the regular price."

"No, sah—hit's an outrage—hits de limit, an' I quits right 'yere!" and he shuffled slowly toward the door.

"Say, what's the matter with you?" asked the clerk. "Isn't the lady worth the price?"

"No, sah, no, sah—er—er—yas'r, I reckon she am, but hit ain't justice—hit ain't justice!"

The old man's companion, who was there for the same purpose, got his license and paid the fee without a murmur, then turned his powers of persuasion on his friend. Finally the old darky walked slowly up to the desk and laid down the required amount, but he did it with bad grace, protesting with every breath that he was being "done."

"I'll pay hit all right—I'll pay hit!"

### DON'T SAY "OLD ENGLAND."

Great Britain Dates from 1801, and We Are 25 Years Older.

The ages of most countries are recorded as exactly as that of any individual, and many of the nations usually considered old, even ancient, were really born long after those we call the younger ones of the new world.

The Father of Nations, as we know them, is Turkey, with the sultan seated at Constantinople since 1453, the country being thus 454 years old.

Then comes Denmark, born 1523, and 384 years of age; followed by Russia, who is 185, being born October 22, 1721, when Peter the Great became the first emperor.

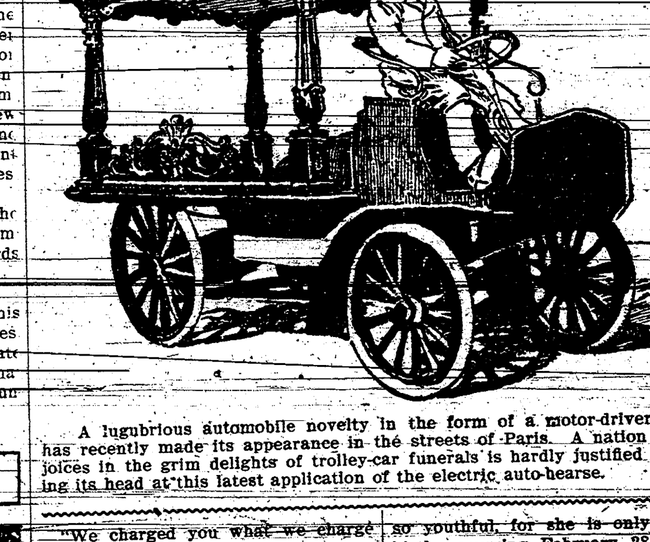
The United States of America, that most readers probably thought very young, is in her one hundred and thirty-first year, having been born July 4, 1776, and France, possibly imagined to be much older, is not yet 118, for her birth counts from July 14, 1789.

Younger than either is Great Britain, born January 1, 1801. Chili is 96, being born September 18, 1810; Colombia 95, her birthday being July 5, 1811; Holland, still well under the century, is 93, her birthday December 6, 1813, and Sweden starts from February 5, 1818, so that she is just over 89.

Brazil is getting on for 85, dating from September 7, 1822; Mexico, born October 4, 1823, is nearing 84, and Bolivia will soon be 83, born August 6, 1824. Belgium is younger, only 75, being born July 19, 1831, the same year as Ecuador and Venezuela.

It may be a surprise to find Italy so youthful, for she is only 46, her birth occurring February 28, 1861.—London Tit-Bits.

## AUTOMOBILE HEARSE



A lugubrious automobile novelty in the form of a motor-driven hearse has recently made its appearance in the streets of Paris. A nation that rejoices in the grim delights of trolley-car funerals is hardly justified in shaking its head at this latest application of the electric auto-hearse.

"We charged you what we charge every one else," said the clerk.

"No, sah, you didn't, an' you knows hit. I's bought 'em right yere fo' er dollah mahself—right yere in dis orfice—right yere, sah! An' de nex' time I's goin' som'eres else. You don't git no more o' my trade."

### Little Pitchers.

Tommy—Why, Mr. Smith, you didn't go in the ocean steamer, after all, did you?

Guest—What makes you ask that, Tommy? I had no idea of going in the steamer.

Tommy—Well, all the same mamma said when papa told her he had asked you to dinner why did he do that, because she was sure you was half seas over.

### A Keen Scent.

"What's baby so pleased about, Katie?" asked the grandmother.

"Oh, his mamma and papa are coming," replied Katie, the nurse.

"I don't see them, Katie."

"Nor I, ma'am. But the baby's nose is very keen. He smells the automobile, ma'am."

### A Consideration.

"A woman should not be valued alone for her beauty," said the sentimentalist.

"Certainly not," answered the French count; "sometimes she is to be valued by the amount of alimony she can pay."—Washington Star.

### Sure Enough.

Hicks—It costs more to live than it did a hundred years ago.

Wicks—And yet few of us would like to be the people who lived then.—Somerville Journal.

### Strange Incident.

The ambitious young humorist had received from the editor his offering of jokes.

"I wonder why he didn't take them," said the young humorist, sadly.

"I shouldn't be surprised," said his wife, "if the editor isn't one of these men who don't understand a joke until it has been explained to them. If I were you I should send them back to him, with a kind little note telling him what the point is in each one."

The humorist did so.

To his great surprise, the editor accepted his explanations.—Judge.

### Quite Appropriate.

"I understand that the De Styles are to have a real novelty at their next function."

"What is it?"

"A society minstrel show."

"That's nothing new."

"Oh, but they're going to have skeletons from family closets to rattle their bones."—Baltimore American.

### All Alike.

Burglar (to the elderly maiden)—I do not want your life, lady, only your money.

Maiden—Get out, you are just like the rest of them!—Fliegende Blaetter.

### Lest He Attract.

"Her husband is rather handsome. Is she jealous of him?" said the first woman.

"Jealous!" said the second. "Why, she is so jealous that she only allows him to shave once a week."

## IRISH CHURCH BELLS

THE EARLIEST ONES WEIGHED ONLY A FEW OUNCES.

First Adopted About the Time of St Patrick in the Fifth Century—Were Made of Ham-

It was about the time of St. Patrick, in the fifth century, that bells began to be adopted in the Christian church, though their use in other directions was long anterior to Christianity, as Mr. Layard records having found some in the palace of Nimrod. The first Christian bells, like St. Patrick's, weighed only a few ounces, and from that they gradually increased till the greatest weight was reached at Moscow with 198 tons of beautifully enriched work, a strange contrast to humble "Clog-an-eadhaehta Petraic," or "bell of Patrick's well," sometimes referred to as the bell of Armagh, with its diminutive dimensions of six inches deep, made of thin sheets of hammered iron, bent into a four-sided form, fastened with rivets and brazed or bronzed. This bell is at once the most authentic and the oldest Irish relic of Christian metal work that has descended to us, and is mentioned in the "Annals" under the date of 552.

Such as this were the bells of the early apostles of Ireland, but the age was a progressive one, and advancing art soon claimed the bells to work on, and the hammered iron gave way to bronze castings, more skillful workmanship and to more perfect resonance. We are fortunate enough to have on loan the finest example in the Bangor bell of what the craft of bell making had advanced to by the time the tenth century had dawned. For 500 years the iron bell of Patrick had done its duty, and now it had to be laid by.

The same story applies to many other famous bells of Ireland and their shrines, but the church loved these ancient bells, and their associations rendered them most precious relics. They must be preserved, and the far famous gold workers of Ireland came to the rescue and brought the national art, then in the zenith of its perfection, to bear on the "cases" to hold them called "shrines" and by far the most beautiful of all was that for the bell of the great patron saint of Ireland.

The early church builders and artificers of Ireland were skillful and bold and fearless in their creations; with an independence of thought, they struck out original lines to work on. We see it in the stone-roofed churches, the stately round towers, the great crosses—a model of one, the finest cross on earth, stands near the case containing the bells—and by the preservation of the bells themselves we see in the reliquaries or shrines another master thought, repeated nowhere else, and these remain a purely Irish characteristic. A few found a resting place in Scotland, but a great authority says "they are attributed to Irish saints, and we naturally turn to Ireland in search of the parent group."

The "shrine" was made to inclose the rude iron bell. This fine example of the goldsmith's work must have been executed between the years 1091 and 1105, when Donell McAuley whose name is given in the inscription, filled the see of Armagh. The shrine is made of brass, on which the ornamented parts are fastened down with rivets. The front is adorned with silver gilt plaited, and knot work in golden filigree. The silver work is partly covered with scrolls, some in alto-relievo and some in bas-relief. It is also decorated with gems and crystals, and on the sides are animal forms, elongated and twisted into interlaced scrolls. Since the original shrine was made, in 1091, it has never been lost sight of, but has been handed down from custodian to custodian generally of the same family.

### A PHILADELPHIA IDEA.

How an Ingenious Student Avoided a Tardy Mark.

A certain student at the Central high school hit upon a brilliant idea to escape punishment for lateness. It is an established rule at the institution to detain all pupils one hour after regular dismissal for each case of lateness, and if the same student is late three times in one month he is liable to suspension for one day, unless he is able to furnish a reasonable excuse. A suspension carries with it a forfeiture of exemptions in four and sometimes five studies. The student in question, through some unavoidable delay, was late twice in one month. While going to school one morning, the car in which he rode was held up for about 15 minutes at Washington avenue by the freight trains. Fearing suspension through his chronic lateness the student tore a leaf from his notebook and asked his fellow passengers to affix their signatures to a note which declared that he was detained by the railroad cars. He arrived at school several minutes late, but on presentation of his note, signed with 20 names, he was excused by the professors.—Philadelphia Record.

### Made a Hit With Women.

Two men who had been friends for years went into the restaurant business about the same time. Both ran clean, unpretentious, moderate-priced houses. One made a success, the other didn't.

"I succeeded," said the lucky one, "because I made a special appeal to women. I always prepared dishes and set my table in such a way that they could get points on good housekeeping. At every meal I got up some fancy dish that women would be sure to like, and if they wished it I gave them the recipe. In a little while I got the name of being a good fellow.

"'You ought to eat at Blank's,' said one woman to another. 'They'll make you a present of a first-class cook book if you eat there often enough.'

"And that settled it. With the women on my side success was assured."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### ONE OF WOMEN'S CHARMS.

Sense of Reserve Said to Add Much to Attractiveness.

A woman, especially to be attractive, must preserve a sense of reserve; she must, so to speak, keep up a certain amount of mystery about herself. There is a folklore tale of a woman who, finding her married life unhappy, went to a white witch for a charm against the trouble. She received a flask filled with a colorless liquid, which she was directed to take and hold in her mouth whenever she was disposed to quarrel with her husband. She obeyed directions, and, delighted with the effect of the charm, went back to the witch for a fresh supply when that was exhausted. "The liquid was merely water," said the wise woman. "The virtue of the remedy consists simply in keeping your tongue in keeping back angry answers." To adopt the rule, says Woman's Life, once given to a gushing girl by a friend who knew the world, "Never speak of yourself, and never say anything which is uncalled for," would at first seem likely to make Trappists of all the world; yet it is to be questioned whether, after all, the advice was not wise. There always are people who like to talk, whose favor is to be won by interested listening, and good listeners are rare.


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### CHANCE FOR A HOME-RUN.

Schoolboy's Comment on Absence of Attraction of Gravitation.

A clever teacher, who has the power of calling out originality in her pupils, says that she would have no use for text books if she took time to answer all the startling questions asked in the class-room. One day the attraction of gravitation was under discussion, when one of the boys said that he didn't see any need of it, anyway. "It seems to me," said he, "there's no particular use in having the earth attract things. Now, when the apple fell, and made Newton think out the reason for it, that apple might just as well have stayed where it was until somebody gathered it." "You play ball, don't you?" asked the teacher. "Well, suppose you knock the ball very high, what happens?" "It falls." "But if there were no attraction towards the earth, it wouldn't fall. Don't you think that might prove inconvenient?" "My!" cried the boy; "what a bully chance for a home-run!"

### Joined the Dead at Their Meal.

In the medical press is a story of a man who believed that he was dead and who for that reason refused to take any nourishment. "How can the dead eat and drink?" he asked, when food was pressed upon him. It was obvious that unless something were done to bring him to his senses the delusion must soon become actuality; he would die of starvation. The strangest ruse was tried. Half a dozen attendants, draped in ghostly white, crept silently in single file into the room adjoining his, and, with the door open, sat down where he could see them to a hearty meal. "Here, who are these people?" inquired the patient. "Dead men," answered the doctor. "What!" said the other. "Do dead men eat?" "To be sure they do, as you see for yourself," was the answer. "Well," said the corpse, "if that is so, I'll join them, for I'm starving." The spell was broken, and he sat down and ate like 40 famished men.

### Eating Stew Through Straws.

Doing as my Indian friends did, I seized in my turn a chunk of mutton from the kettle and proceeded to eat it. How I was to get my share of the stew, however, I could not conceive, as licking one's fingers is a slow process and inadequately nourishing. On the floor table, however, was a pile of what looked like dark blue lead pencils. The governor took one, stuck it into the kettle and peacefully sucked until he was satisfied. It was simply sucking—not lemonade—but mutton stew, through a straw. Then he carefully proceeded to eat the straw. Sucking the stew through it had softened and flavored it for eating. I mastered the game at the first trial, writes Frederick Monsen in the Craftsman, and from that time was a devoted adherent to piki bread, as well as to many other dishes and customs of my good friends, the Hopi.

### The Old Question.

"Say, if you put all your money into building a house?" "Yes?" "And an earthquake came along and shook the house down?" "Yes?" "Wouldn't that jar you?"


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### Yes, But Will She?

Wedderly—"Can the girl you are engaged to swim?" Singleton—"I don't know. But why do you ask?" Wedderly—"Because, if she can, you ought to be happy. A girl who can swim can keep her mouth shut."—Stray Stories.


# MANCHESTER ENTERPRISE.

VOL. 41.—NO. 47. (Entered as Manchester Postoffice as Second-class Mail Matter.) MANCHESTER, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1907. WHOLE NUMBER 2127.

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. JULIA CONKLIN, 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. CHRISTINE WURSTER, Com. MRS. JOHANNA SCHMID, Recorder.

COMSTOCK POST NO. 352, G. A. R. meet first and third Tuesday evening of each month, at hall over Bowler's meat market Comrades invited. JAMES KELLY, Com. SAM SHERWOOD, Adjutant.

COMSTOCK W. R. C. NO. 230, meets first and third Tuesday afternoon of month at hall over Bowler's meat market. Visiting members invited. NELLIE STRINGHAM, Pres. ELIZA WHITNOR, Secretary.

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Corp. Percy Patterson Best Marksman of Michigan National Guard—$10,000 Each for Two Tekonsha Farmers.

The supreme court required but three hours to reach the conclusion that members of the legislature are not eligible as members of the constitutional convention. The arguments were made in behalf of Senator Andrew J. Fyfe, of Kent, who desired to be a delegate and made a hurried application for a mandamus to compel the clerk of Kent county to receive and file his petition for the nomination. The clerk refused on the strength of the opinion of Attorney General Bird that legislators are ineligible, which opinion is fully upheld by the court.

The court quotes Sec. 18 of Article 4 of the state constitution, which reads, "No person elected a member of the legislature shall receive any civil appointment within this state, or to the senate of the United States, from the governor, the governor and the senate from the legislature or any other state authority during the term for which he was elected, etc."

The court comments thus:

The duties of delegates to the constitutional convention relate exclusively to affairs of state. They have no further function to perform than a state function. The only question, therefore, is, Does such an officer receive his appointment or election from any other state authority than the three just previously mentioned? If the framers of the state constitution meant to exclude members of the legislature from eligibility to other state offices, no language could be more comprehensive than that or "any other state authority."

These are state officers elected by state authority. They receive a civic appointment from state authority. There are other provisions of the constitution which show the intention to prevent members of the legislature from holding other positions during their term of office.

The purpose of these provisions is to preserve a pure public policy, or to prevent officers from using their official positions in the creation of offices for themselves or for the appointment of themselves to pla...

**Best M. N. G. Marksmen.**

Corp. Percy Patterson, Third regiment, of the Soo, heads the list of M. N. G. marksmen who competed at the shoot at Port Huron. Maj. George B. McCaughna, Third regiment, Owosso, is a close second.

The team that will represent the state at the national shoot at Camp Perry, O., in August, will be as follows:

Corp. Percy Patterson, Third, Soo, 571; Maj. George B. McCaughna, Third, Owosso, 523; Private Fred Hauser, First, Ann Arbor, 516; Corp. Wm. H. Conboy, Third, Cheboygan, 504; Maj. Harry B. Britton, First, Ypsilanti, 501; Lieut. A. W. Wilson, First, Ann Arbor, 49?; Sergt. A. B. Newton, Second, Grand Rapids, 495; Lieut. M. J. Phillips, battalion adjutant, Third, Owosso, 492; Lieut. C. E. Wilson, battalion adjutant, First, Ann Arbor, 485; Corp. Bert Dutcher, Third, Owosso, 47; Lieut. Charles Howard, Second, Grand Rapids, 476; Private G. Parmley, Second, Kalamazoo, 473; Sergt. Edward Meads, engineer corps, Calumet, 466; Sergt. N. P. Geedy, Second, Big Rapids, 461; Sergt. Conrad Lucas, First, Ann Arbor, 461.

**$10,000 Each for Brothers.**

Jerome, Alonzo and Chauncey Mackey, farmers, of Tekonsha township, have been informed that they are heirs to $10,000 each by the will of a bachelor brother, who died in Denver. The brother left there several years ago to make his fortune in the west and amassed about $250,000, most of which he willed to charitable institutions of Denver. His brothers never anticipated receiving anything.

**Made 22,000 Autos.**

Compilations based on the report of the state factory inspector's office for the year 1906 show that the output of Michigan automobile factories numbered about 22,000 machines, with a value in excess of $32,000,000.

The output of the Detroit factories alone amounted to nearly 60 per cent of the entire output of the state, with a valuation of $17,000,000. The smaller cities also enjoy a great share of the prosperity incidental to the growth of the automobile industry, seven factories scattered through the state producing 9,500 cars with a value of more than $14,000,000.

In the entire state there are 23 companies manufacturing and assembling autos, employing 3,682 hands. There are also 45 companies manufacturing automobile accessories, employing 3,550 hands. The greater part of these numbers are skilled mechanics, many of whom draw considerably in advance of $2 per day.

**Quiet Hours the Proper Time for Intellectual Labor.**

Prof. Victor Hallopeau of the Paris Academy of Medicine declares that the best intellectual work can be accomplished between midnight and dawn. "The true secret of long continued, valuable brain work," he says, "is to cut the night in two. The scholar, the inventor, the financier, the literary creator should be asleep every night at ten o'clock, to wake again at, say two, in the morning. Three hours' work, from two to five, in the absolute tranquillity of the silent hours, should mean the revealing of new powers, new possibilities, a wealth of ideas undreamed of under the prevailing system. From eight to eight or 8:30 sleep again. Take up again the day's work; the brain will still be saturated with the mental fruits of the night vigil; there will be no effort in putting into practice or carrying further what was planned or begun these few hours before. The habit may be hard to acquire, but mechanical means of waking at first will induce the predisposition."

**At Three A. M.**

His Wife—You needn't make any excuses, John. It's all right; you're just in time to walk the baby for an hour or two.—Puck.

**May Save the School.**

Bradley is so thoroughly convinced that it would be a serious mistake to close the Central Normal school in Mt. Pleasant because the legislature blunderingly failed to pass the appropriation that he will bring the matter before the board of state auditors at the next meeting and try to secure an allowance sufficient for maintenance. The attorney-general's department is of the opinion that no money could be legally voted to the normal by the board, but Mr. Bradley contends that this is an extraordinary situation and requires extraordinary action.

A state teachers' institute for Hillsdale county will be held in Hillsdale July 22 to August 3.

Over 2,000 invitations have been issued for the Plainwell home-coming on August 2, 3 and 4. Gov. Warner has promised to attend and 200 Chicagoans have organized a Plainwell club.

A storage reservoir in Mt. Pleasant with a capacity of 500,000 gallons and with an artesian well at the bottom was prematurely filled Thursday night by water breaking through bedpan. It delays the construction work indefinitely.

ANOTHER GATE FOR THE MAYOR OF THE GOLDEN GATE.

# ATTEMPT TO KILL FRENCH PRESIDENT

NAVAL RESERVIST FIRES TWO SHOTS POINT BLANK AT M. FALLIERES.

Neither Takes Effect—Assassin, Who Seeks Chief Magistrate's Life as He Returns from Longchamps Review, Is Thought Crazy.

Paris, July 15.—The national fete Sunday was marred by a dastardly attempt on the life of President Fallieres by Leon Maille, a naval reservist of Havre, who, it is believed, is suffering from the mania of persecution. Maille fired two shots at the president, but did not hit him. He was at once placed under arrest.

On account of the activity of the anti-militarists, who tried to organize a demonstration against the army throughout France Sunday, exceptional precautions were taken to safeguard President Fallieres. The attempt on his life occurred on the Avenue des Champs-Elysees while the president was returning to the palace from Longchamps, where he had reviewed the garrison of Paris in the presence of 250,000 enthusiastic people.

**Assassin Fires Twice.**

Premier Clemenceau and M. Lanes, the president's secretary, were with the president in his landau, which was escorted by a squadron of cuirassiers. The carriage had safely emerged from the Bois de Boulogne, where the anti-militarists had stationed themselves with the intention of hooting the soldiers and was descending the broad Champs-Elysees amid the acclamations of the crowds thronging the sidewalks, who were shouting "vive Fallieres," "vive L'Armee," when at the corner of Lesueur street Maille from the curb fired two shots point blank at the president in quick succession.

Miraculously no one was hit. President Fallieres was cool and collected when the cortege stopped. The diplomats who were following the president's landau alighted from their carriages and hurried to the side of M. Fallieres. Finding that nobody had been injured, by the president's orders the cortege passed on.

Meantime two policemen seized Maille, who made no resistence, but the police with difficulty prevented the irate crowd from lynching the prisoner until a cordon of reserves came up and conducted him to the station. There Maille refused to give any reason for his act, saying:

"The revelations I have are so grave and serious that I will only make them before a magistrate for transmission to the chief of state. It is a matter between the government and me. I am the victim of many villainies."

**Thought to Be Crazy.**

Some of the witnesses of the shooting said that Maille fired in the air. It is believed that the man participated in the recent seamen's strike and that his mind has been unhinged by fancied grievances. It is believed also that he aided in the revolutionary agitation of the General Federation of Labor and the anti-militarists. There is no reason to suspect a plot, as Maille arrived here from Rouen only Saturday night.

**Feudist Killed in Card Game.**

Jackson, Ky., July 13.—Curt Smith, brother of John Smith, the noted feudist, was shot and killed by Sigel Turner in a duel over a card game. Smith is alleged to have fired twice at Turner before the latter killed him. Smith was an important witness for the commonwealth against Judge James Hargis and his associates in the mountain feud cases. Turner surrendered Friday to the officers here.

**Burning Steamer Torpedoed.**

Oran, Algeria, July 15.—Fire broke out Sunday with such violence aboard the British steamer Canada, lying in the harbor, that a destroyer towed her out into the roadstead and torpedoed her as the only means of saving her from destruction. The Canada can be raised without difficulty, as she lies in shallow water.

# WATERSPOUT VISITS KANSAS

HALF MILLION DOLLARS DAMAGE NEAR LEAVENWORTH.

Many Cattle Drowned and Wheat Fields Ruined—Railway Traffic Demoralized in Nebraska.

Leavenworth, Kan., July 16.—A waterspout Sunday night caused damage within a radius of 15 miles of Leavenworth estimated at half a million dollars. Nearly six inches of rain fell.

At Iatan, Mo., several hundred head of cattle were drowned and hundreds of acres of wheat were washed into the Missouri river.

All railroads report tracks out and traffic demoralized. The Missouri river is rising rapidly and persons living in the bottoms are taking their stock and other belongings to the hills.

Omaha, Neb., July 16.—Heavy rains, in many counties aggregating eight inches, fell over southern Nebraska Sunday night and as a result railroad traffic is partially suspended. The Rock Island railroad is using Burlington tracks between Omaha and Lincoln because of washouts along the Platte river. The Missouri Pacific's Kansas City-Omaha line is washed out in a dozen places in southeast Nebraska and no trains are running. The Union Pacific is washed out on its Kansas-Nebraska line. The Burlington is washed out on many branches, but the main line trains are running.

Kansas City, Mo., July 16.—The Missouri river at Kansas City and in this vicinity has passed the flood stage and more or less damage in the wholesale districts in the west and east bottoms here may be expected very soon, according to Weather Observer Conner.

The damage probably will be confined to the flooding of basements of the business houses in the bottoms here and the driving out of squatters.

Des Moines, Ia., July 16.—Late Monday evening the official measurements of the Des Moines river showed that the flood tide had reached its height and was slowly receding. There was much damage, and of the 30 or 40 families forced out of their homes, two or three had narrow escapes.

### UTAH FUEL COMPANY SUED.

Government Seeks to Recover Land Obtained by Alleged Fraud.

Denver, Col., July 16.—Charged with having fraudulently acquired valuable coal lands in Gunnison county, Col., by means of dummy entries, the Utah Fuel company, owned and controlled by the Denver and Rio Grande Railway company, and its officers, are made defendants to a suit filed in the federal court by United States District Attorney Earl M. Cranston, seeking the recovery of the land and a reasonable price for all coal mined in it. The complaint avers that the government greatly fears other lands may be taken by the fuel company's agents and asks for an injunction to prevent such seizures.

### FOUR ARE FATALLY INJURED.

Erie Passenger Train Jumps Track, Turning Over In Ditch.

Toledo, O., July 16.—Four persons were fatally hurt and a number of other passengers badly injured at 6:30 o'clock Monday night when Erie passenger train No. 11, running between Marion, O., and Huntington, Ind., jumped the track near Foraker, O., the entire train turning over in the ditch.

The fatally injured are: Baggagemaster McDowell, Marion, O.; the fireman; Pearl Goff, Kenton, O., and Frank Everhart, 18, Kenton, O. It is thought that a split rail caused the wreck.

**Head of Newspaper Syndicate Dies.**

Ottumwa, Ia., July 16.—A. W. Lee, president of the Lee syndicate of newspapers including the Ottumwa Courier, the Davenport Times, the Muscatine Journal, the La Crosse Tribune and the Hannibal Courier Post, died of heart disease Monday at Nottingham, England, at the home of his brother-in-law, Frank Mahin, United States consul at that place.

# PERJURY CHARGE AGAINST ALLER

ANOTHER WITNESS IN DEFENSE OF HAYWOOD IS ACCUSED BY THE STATE.

Result of Rebuttal—Orchard Admits His Uncle Was Insane—Explosion at Bradley Residence Again Under Consideration.

Boise, Idaho, July 16.—Another warrant charging perjury against a witness who has testified for the defense in the case of the state of Idaho against William D. Haywood was issued Monday evening. C. W. Aller, formerly a telegraph operator and ticket agent at the Florence and Cripple Creek railroad at Cripple Creek, Col., is charged with the offense by the prosecuting attorney of Ada county.

Both Aller and McGee, who was arrested on the same charge, will be given an opportunity to furnish bonds and the preliminary hearing will be set to take place within the next few days.

**Orchard's Uncle Was Insane.**

Eleven witnesses in rebuttal were examined Monday in the Haywood trial. Harry Orchard reappeared on the stand and was asked a few questions as to his acquaintance with some of the witnesses for the defense who have testified as to his movements. On being turned over for cross-examination he admitted that his uncle, Peter McKinley, committed suicide by hanging 13 or 14 years ago.

Counsel for the defense asked Orchard if his uncle was not insane before he killed himself and also tried to show by the witness that his maternal grandfather was insane, his monomania being imaginary crimes committed a long time ago in Ireland. Orchard denied al knowledge of the grandfather, but admitted that his uncle was demented.

**Gives the Lie to Aller.**

The entire afternoon session was taken up with the examination of witnesses who contradicted the evidence given by C. W. Aller, who testified for the defense in support of the charge of a conspiracy against the Western Federation of Miners in which it is alleged the Mine Owners' association, the Citizens' alliance and the Pinkerton detective agency were concerned. Aller swore that he saw Orchard and D. C. Scott together at the depot of the Florence and Cripple Creek railway on a Sunday about three weeks prior to the explosion at the Independence depot on the sixth day of June, 1904. Scott Monday afternoon swore that he was not in Cripple Creek at the time, and a number of witnesses corroborated this. As a result of this rebuttal testimony information was sworn out after court adjourned charging Aller with perjury.

The explosion at the residence of Fred Bradley in San Francisco was again under consideration, the state undertaking to show that the effect of an explosion of illuminating gas could not have been that described in the depositions taken for the defense in San Francisco. The manager of the Boise Gas company, C. D. Lampson, who was at one time a resident of New York, qualified as an expert. He discredited the proposition that gas could be ignited by the glow at the end of a cigar. He was cross-examined at considerable length by Mr. Richardson.

The general effect of his evidence was that the explosion at the Bradley home could not have been caused by gas.

**End of Trial in Sight.**

Boise, Idaho, July 15.—The end of the trial of William D. Haywood, secretary and treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, charged with conspiracy to murder and with murder, is now within measurable distance. The case enters its tenth week of hearing Monday before Judge Fremont Wood in the district court of Ada county. Both sides have rested and the rebuttal has commenced.

**Haywood Witness Arrested.**

The rebuttal for the state so far is being directed against the witnesses produced by the defense to discredit Orchard. At the end of the first day of rebuttal a warrant was issued for Dr. I. L. McGee, who swore that he saw Orchard in North Idaho at a time when Orchard swore he was in Denver. McGee is a prominent man living in the northern part of the state. Counsel for the defense, as soon as they heard of the warrant having been issued, sent a telegram to McGee, in which, according to Clarence Darrow, one of Haywood's counsel, they urged him to come to Boise at once. He was arrested at Spokane.

**Another Crime Confessor.**

The most novel feature of the case is the confession of the witness, William Dewey, who Saturday swore that he participated in the riots in the Coeur d'Alenes when two men were killed. In making this confession Dewey laid himself open to arrest. Counsel for the state express the opinion that Dewey will not be prosecuted.

Among the men now in Boise as witnesses for the defense is W. A. Davis, who was indicted by the grand jury of Shoshone county as a leader in the same riot. He has been in the state of Idaho for 30 days and no effort has been made to act on the indictment.

# FREED BY UNWRITTEN LAW

MRS. BOWIE AND SON HENRY ACQUITTED OF MURDER.

Held Guiltless In Slaying Hubert Posey, Who Had Wronged Miss Priscilla Bowie.

La Plata, Md., July 13.—It took the jury in the Bowie murder trial Friday but five minutes to decide that, in southern Maryland, at least, the "unwritten law" is the law to which the seducer must hold himself answerable. And while there was no marked demonstration when the verdict became known, there was sufficient evidence that the verdict of the jury was the verdict of the people of this section of the country.

Both jury and people acquit Mrs. Mary E. Bowie and her son, Henry, of all blame for their acknowledged slaying last January of Hubert Posey, the seducer of their daughter and sister, Priscilla Bowie, who, with her fatherless child, made a most pathetic picture in the courtroom during the progress of the trial. That there was no demonstration was doubtless due to the fact that the verdict of the jury was announced to the judges while they were at dinner during a recess.

State's Attorney Wilmer's request to the jury that they bring in a verdict of manslaughter, not of murder, made Thursday evening, was not more noteworthy than the frankness with which Congressman Sidney E. Mudd, of counsel for the defense, appealed to the "unwritten law" in behalf of his clients. Throughout his address, which evidently voiced the sentiments of most of his hearers, Mrs. Bowie and her son sat in stolid composure, while Priscilla Bowie, seated outside the rail among the spectators, wept continuously.

### HARRIMAN RAILWAY DICTATOR.

Interstate Commerce Commission Report Reveals His Vast Powers.

Washington, July 15.—That E. H. Harriman is practically the absolute dictator of the railroad situation in the western half of the United States is shown by the long expected report of the interstate commerce commission, made public Saturday.

The report shows that Harriman has grasped the control of all but one of the great transcontinental railroads, and how he is reaching out to secure a hold in lines reaching to the Atlantic seaboard and to the gulf. It shows how his mastery extends to every Pacific ocean steamship line and to the coastwise traffic on the Atlantic and Pacific from Panama north. It criticises his methods and denounces his policy.

But after showing these things the report stops short of radical recommendations. It does not, as was expected it would, urge an attack in the courts against the merger of the Union and Southern Pacifics. It does not recommend legal or criminal proceedings of any kind.

The report recommends that railroads should not be permitted to invest in the securities of other railroad and steamship lines, and that some restriction be placed on the issuance of securities by railroads.

Mr. Harriman has been spurred into a quick and heated reply. In an interview telegraphed here from New York, he declares the report is a piece of politics and full of glaring inaccuracies.

### YAMAMOTO VISITS PRESIDENT.

Japanese Admiral Entertained at Luncheon by Mr. Roosevelt.

New York, July 13.—Admiral Baron Yamamoto Friday met for the first time President Roosevelt, the man who, more than any other man, was responsible for the conclusion of peace between Japan and Russia after a prolonged war, during which Admiral Yamamoto was Japan's minister of marine.

In a private conversation the representatives of the two countries discussed the cloud which has been hovering over the long lasting friendship between Japan and America, and each one expressed the opinion that it was merely a passing shadow and one which could in no way reach a climax that would shake the confidence each country has had in the other since the day Commodore Perry induced the Tokogawa shogun to open the island empire to communication with the outside world.

### ESCAPES AT PRISON'S DOOR.

Albert Peverette, Convicted Bank Robber, Regains His Freedom.

Marquette, Mich., July 13.—Within 50 feet of the prison here and about to be turned over to that institution, Albert Peverette, bank robber and convict—one of the Richland bank robbers and a member of the notorious Lake Shore gang—escaped from two guards Thursday at midnight while the trio were entering the prison driveway. Peverette leaped from the carriage they were in, having slipped the shackles from both hands and feet.

**Robbers Fatally Beat a Clerk.**

Indianapolis, Ind., July 12.—Two men entered the pawnshop of Emil Mantel and Charles Medias on Massachusetts avenue, in the downtown district, Thursday night and after striking the clerk down with a piece of hose and rendering him unconscious, escaped with plunder valued at $3,000. The clerk, Simon Gold, was fatally hurt.

# EIGHT PERISH IN WARSHIP BLAST

TERRIBLE DISASTER ON THE BATTLESHIP GEORGIA IN CAPE COD BAY.

Thirteen Men Are Severely Injured—Two Bags of Powder Explode In Turret, Horribly Burning the Entire Gun Crew.

Boston, July 16.—With six of her officers and crew dead and a score either dying or suffering from terrible burns received in an explosion of powder in the after superimposed turret, the battleship Georgia steamed slowly up Boston harbor from the target practice grounds in Cape Cod bay late Monday and landed the dead and injured men at the Charlestown navy yard. Two of the injured died in the hospital.

With the arrival of the Georgia there became known the details of the most terrible naval catastrophe that has ever taken place along the coast of New England.

The accident occurred shortly before noon, while the Georgia's crew were at target practice off Barnstable, in Cape Cod bay. In some manner, as yet unexplained, two bags of powder became ignited and in the terrific flash that followed the entire turret crew, consisting of three officers and 18 men, were enveloped in fire and received horrible burns, one officer and six men dying before the ship reached port.

**Names of the Dead.**

The names of the dead are: Lieut. Casper Goodrich, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Faulkner Goldthwaite, midshipman, Kentucky; William J. Thatcher, chief turret captain, Wilmington, Del.; William Joseph Burke, seaman, Quincy, Mass.; George G. Hamilton, ordinary seaman, South Framingham, Mass.; George E. Miller, ordinary seaman, Brooklyn, N. Y.; William M. Thomas, seaman, Newport, R. I.; William F. Pair, ordinary seaman, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**Blast Was Terrible.**

The explosion occurred in the after superimposed turret, where the men, under command of Lieut. Casper Goodrich, son of Rear Admiral Goodrich, commandant of the New York navy yard, and Midshipmen Faulkner Goldthwaite and John T. Cruse, were operating the eight-inch guns.

Two cases, as the big 100-pound bags of powder are called, had just been sent up through the ammunition hoist and were in the arms of the loader. The loader stood at the breach of one of the eight-inch guns, all ready to insert the charge. At this instant the turrent was seen to be smoky and two men who stood near the loader saw a black spot on the bag, indicating that the charge had ignited and was smouldering. The loader discovered the spot at the same instant and threw himself forward on his face, at the same time shouting a warning to his turret mates. The other men who had seen the spot were Eich and Hansell, and they also threw themselves on the floor of the turret.

**Flames and Gases Fill Turret.**

Before the other men in the turret could understand what caused the loader's cry of warning there was a blinding flash as the burning powder exploded. Flames, smoke and gases filled the little superstructure, in which more than a score of men were confined. As the powder was not confined there was no report, nor did the vessel suffer any injury, but every nook and cranny of the turret was filled with flame.

Blinded by the smoke and flames, choked by the acrid, penetrating gaseous fumes, and maddened with pain, the men screamed in agony. Some staggered blindly up the ladder to the hatchway in the top of the turret, while others crept along the turret floor, begging piteously for assistance.

Lieut. Goodrich and Seaman Maleck became crazed, staggered up the iron ladder to the top of the turret and then threw themselves headlong into the sea, in a despairing effort to choose a death by drowning in preference to death by slow fire.

**Probably From Floating Spark.**

Immediately upon learning the details of the accident Capt. Henry McCrea, commander of the Georgia, notified Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas, commander of the squadron, of what had occurred. Admiral Thomas ordered an investigating board to examine into the causes of the accident. Until this board makes its report the real cause of the explosion will be in doubt.

Two theories are entertained. One belief is that a spark from the discharge of the guns floated back into the turret through a gun port and settled on the powder cases. Another theory is that the spark that caused the trouble came from the smokestacks of the ship and floated through the gun ports.

**Lipton May Challenge Again.**

London, July 13.—It is probable, although Sir Thomas Lipton will not admit it, that the New York Yacht club will receive a challenge for the America's cup for 1908. The time for challenging does not expire until October and it is not likely that the challenge will be sent until the last moment.

**Judge Waite, of Toledo, Dead.**

Toledo, O., July 13.—Judge Richard Waite, pioneer lawyer of this city, died at his home here Friday of paralysis, aged 75 years. The deceased was a brother of Morrison R. Waite, at one time chief justice of the United States.

# THE HOUSE OF THOUSAND CANDLES

By Meredith Nicholson

Illustrations by Frank Craig

CHAPTER XVIII.—Continued.

"Mr. Glenarm; Mr. Glenarm," he exclaimed in broken whispers. "It is Bates, sir."

"What have you done; what has happened?" I demanded.

He put his hand to his head uncertainly and gasped as though trying to gather his wits.

He was evidently dazed by whatever had occurred, and I sprang round and helped him to a couch. He would not lie down but sat up, starting and rubbing his hand over his head. It was rapidly growing lighter, and I saw a purple and black streak across his temple where a bludgeon of some sort had struck him.

"What does this mean, Bates? Who has been in the house?"

"It was early this morning," he faltered; "about two o'clock, I heard noises in the lower part of the house. I came down, thinking likely it was you, and remembering that you had seen jaks yesterday—"

"Yes, go on."

The thought of my irrange was no balm to my conscience just then.

"And I came into the hall, saw lights in the library. As you weren't down I didn't think the room hadn't been lighted at all. I heard steps, and some one tapping with a hammer—"

"Yes, a hammer. Go on."

It was, then, the same old story: the war had been carried openly into the house, but Bates—just why should any one connected with the conspiracy injure Bates, who stood so near to Pickering, its leader? The fellow was undoubtedly hurt—there was a bump as large as the wound on his head. He spoke with a painful difficulty that was not assumed, I felt increasingly sure. He went on:

"I saw a man pulling out the books and tapping the inside of the shelves. He was working very fast. And the next thing I knew he let in another man through one of the casements—the one there that still stands a little open."

He finished as he turned slightly to indicate it, and his face twitched with pain.

"Never mind that; tell the rest of your story."

"Then I ran in, grabbed one of the big candlesticks from the table, and went for the rascal man. They were about to begin on the chimney-piece—it was a Mr. Glenarm's pride in all the house—and that accounts for my being there in front of the fireplace. They rather got the best of me, sir."

"Clearly: I see they did. You had a hand-to-hand fight with them, and be the two of you."

"No—there were two of us—don't you understand, two of us? There was another man, a very quiet man, from nowhere, and he took sides with me. I thought at first it was you, sir. The cabinet was broken, and one of them yelled, 'Great God! Glenarm's come back!' just like that. But it wasn't you, sir, but quite another man."

"That's a good story so far; and then what happened?"

"I don't remember much more, except that the one spoke me with water that helped my head considerably, and the next thing I knew I was staring daylight in the table, there at you."

"Who were these men, Bates? Speak up, my lad."

"I wouldn't know them again. Here was, I felt, a crucial moment in our relations.

"Well," he began, deliberately, "I dislike to make charges against a fellow man, but I strongly suspect one of the men of being Morgan."

"Yes. Tell the whole truth or it will be the worse for you."

"I very much fear, sir, that Ferguson, the gardener over the way, I'm disappointed in him, sir."

"Very good; and now for the other one."

"I didn't get my eyes on him. I had closed with Ferguson and my attention was likely to be taken off of him the other one came in; then the man who came to my help mixed us up so I couldn't tell the second person—and he was the spare of Ferguson and the rest of it I don't know."

There was little for thought in what he said. He had taken punishment in defense of my property—the crack on his head was undeniable—and I could see absolutely no question his veracity with any grace; not, at least, without time for investigation and sifting. However, I restained to ask him one question:

"If you were guessing, shouldn't you think it more likely that Morgan was the other man?"

He met my gaze squarely.

"I think it—wholly possible, Mr. Glenarm," he replied at once.

"And the man who helped you—who in the devil was he?"

"Begin me, I don't know, sir. He disappeared—like mickilly to see him again."

"Humph! Now you'd better do something for your head. I'll summon the village doctor if you say so."

"No; thank you, sir. I'll take care of it myself."

"Very well. Now we'll keep quiet about this. Don't mention it or discuss it with any one."

"Certainly not, sir." He rose, stagging a little from the stress, but crossed to the broad mantel shelf in the great chimney-piece, rested his arm upon it for a moment, and then stood facing the dark wood with a sort of caress, then bent his eyes upon the floor littered with books, drawings and papers torn from cabinets and all splashed with tallow and wax from the candles. The daylight had increased and the door brought by Bates's slip quipped as he viewed the wreck.

"It would have been a blow to Mr. Glenarm; the room was his pride, sir." He went out toward the kitchen and I ran upstairs to my own room, cursed the folly that half led me to leave my window open, for undoubtedly Morgan and his new ally, St. Agatha's gardener, had taken advantage of it to enter the house. Quite likely, too, they had observed my departure for Chicago, and had felt sure I was for Cincinnati, and that would undoubtedly be communicated to Pickering. I threw open my door and started back with an exclamation of amazement.

A stranger stood at my chiffonier, between two windows, calmly shaving himself. He was a tall man in his very prime. I saw with furs—and he hummed softly to himself as he seized the brush and applied lather deftly to his upper lip.

Without turning he addressed me, quite coolly and casually, as though his being there was the most natural thing in the world.

"Good morning Mr. Glenarm. Rain or damaging evidence, that footmark on the piazza; the custom in the country for gentlemen in evening clothes to descent by the window and return by the door. You might think the other way round preferable."

"Larry!" I shouted.

"Jack!"

"Kick that door shut and lock it." He commanded in a sharp, severe tone that I remembered well, and just now welcomed with rapture.

"Now, why and when—"

"Never mind about the rest. I'm here, and I'm going to stay that few days; throw the enemy off of a few days. Shut up; may confess your own sins first, while I climb into my armor. Pray pardon the informality."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

# FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

## IN LATEST MODELS

### BLOUSES OF LINEN AND OTHER LIGHT MATERIALS.

### Little Touches of Hand Work Give Distinction to the Garments—In White Handkerchief Linen Hand Embroidered.

The four bodices shown in the accompanying cut are all excellent models for the new linens or other summer materials of the unfigured variety, each of these designs showing a touch of hand work which gives it decided distinction. It must be admitted that even the simplest cotton frock ornamented with some effective hand embroidery or braiding has more style and refinement than has usually a more elaborate material, fussily trimmed with machine-made laces, medallions, etc.; and so charming are the new hand-embroidered summer materials that it is well worth the extra time required to do the work.

Of course, if one has the time and inclination to decorate one's own gowns this use of hand embroidery is really a great saving, as with such ornamentation a very little other trimming in the form of lace and so forth is necessary.

As to a description of the waists pictured the first sketch was taken from a frock of soft blue pongee, the stitched bands used as trimming on the bodice being embroidered with lozenges or large dots in a darker shade of blue silk. The little vest was embroidered in two shades, the whole blouse being a sort of jumper worn over a guimpe of openwork batiste.

The second blouse was in white handkerchief linen, hand-embroidered in dots and scallops in pale blue wash cotton.

The third design shows a little cape bolero cut in one with the sleeve. Pink linen was used for the model, the little coat and revers being trimmed with white soutache braid and white linen buttons. Eyelet embroidery was used for the sailor collar and the plain color-band, trimmed with rows of eyelet and tiny stud buttons up center front.

Blue straw hat, trimmed with white and blue ring-spotted silk.

Materials required: Two and three-quarters yards 30 inches wide, one yard spotted material, and one-half yard muslin.

### BLOUSE IN "SAILOR" STYLE.

### Garment Especially Suitable for a Young Girl.

The "sailor" style of blouse is ever a favorite, and is becoming to a young girl. Our model is in a pretty pale blue sepbyr, with collar and lower part of sleeve of white cotton, printed with rings of rale blue; a blue ribbon tie is passed round under the collar and knotted in front.

The vest is of tucked white muslin; the sailor collar is trimmed with rows of eyelet and brought down in a point at the back, and the lower part of the sleeve is finished with a deep cuff of eyelet embroidery inserted. The vest is buttoned down the front with tiny fancy buttons; opens at the top of the neck, and ends at the top of the rather wide girdle which is worn with the sailor. A rather odd effect is given by the two buttons similar in design to those on the vest. The sides of the coat skirt are tucked and the fullness at the back is slashed, the former to the hips, and the latter nearly to the top, and embroidery like that of the vest ornaments the latter. The two sides are then strapped across with loops of narrow blue soutache, with tiny buttons like those on the vest. This is extremely graceful, with a very slight suggestion of the empire in its cut, the suggestion being given by the slope of the larger buttons at either side.

### LONG COATS IN FAVOR.

### Directoire and Redingote Styles Are Seen Everywhere.

Perhaps suggested by the cold spring, long coats in directoire and redingote styles are sold in many of the smartest models, and it is a foregone conclusion that they will be one of the chief features of the season's outfitting.

In the heavy grass linens, these designs are wonderfully distinctive, and details that show clever combinations of materials and have many odd notes introduced. For instance, one model of a coarse, uneven weave has a long plain skirt, which just touches the ground all around, and over it is worn a coat of the same coarse linen in a very dressy fashion and over this a three-quarter-length coat in directoire lines. The fronts do not quite meet and are faced back their entire length with panels of a contrasting French incongruity, since coarse linen is not a

# 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, JULY 18, 1907.**

There is a great scarcity of farm hands and farmers are obliged to purchase labor saving implements to get their crops in.

We must have the news every week. Send in your items, let us know what you are doing every week. Don't wait, thinking that we will find it out, tell us.

Oh no, of course there is no cause for war between Japan and the United States, at least not when Uncle Sam is preparing to send his fleet of battleships to the Pacific.

Had short sleeves never come into fashion, many men might have gone through life in the belief that there were such things as dimpled elbows.—Adrian Times. Now you've been looking.

Hon. A. J. Waters refused to be a delegate to the constitutional convention. He thought that being a representative he was technically barred. J. H. Kingsley would like to fill the place and is circulating a petition.

Gov. Warner is contemplating calling a special session of the legislature to fix up some things that were overlooked in the busy (?) moments of the session, which was apparently hardly long enough to suit most of the fellows.

The telescope at the U. of M. observatory is so small that one can scarcely see the spots on Mars by looking through it. They ought to have a larger one and there ought to be a wealthy man in Michigan with love for his state institution that would give enough to pay for it.

Many bogus silver dollars are in circulation in Ypsilanti. This is the statement of the receiving teller of a local bank. He says that he has never had so many presented to him in a similar period of time as in the last few days. He offers no explanation as he says he knows of none.—Daily Press.

A few weeks ago the village of Dundee voted to pave its business streets and bonded itself for the amount necessary to do so. Now, over 100 property owners have petitioned for an election to bond the township for $20,000 to construct five stretches of stone road, each one mile long and radiating from the village.

When in Detroit last week, B. F. Burtless was shown where the workmen were engaged in building the great double tube Michigan Central tunnel under the river. They are building a partition wall about eight feet wide between the steel tubes which are to carry electric wires to light and operate trains, etc. The tunnel is to be completed in two years.

The farmers, we know, are very busy now, but those who neglected to cut the weeds along the highways and in the fence corners on their farms will be sorry if they should go to seed. The weeds, we mean. There are great clusters and patches of burdocks, thistles, etc., now that ought by law and common decency to be cut and exterminated. The pathmasters in the various districts should get after them, it would be a benefit to the farmers.

When we see our friends rushing the can this hot weather, we don't blame them a bit, especially when it is a gasoline can. And this reminds us that a new law reads that all barrels, cans or packages containing gasoline must be painted vermilion red. Now don't get hot about it, you have until Nov. 1st to do it. The name gasoline must also be stenciled on the can and as no package containing kerosene shall be painted red, it will be easy to distinguish them and accidents will be averted.

EDITOR ENTERPRISE:—My attention has been called to several cases of extreme carelessness on the part of boys and young men in the use of rifles while shooting sparrows about this village. In two instances a serious injury to citizens was narrowly averted. The carelessness that has been displayed by some is absolutely unexcusable and must be stopped at once or the council will be required to take steps resulting in the prosecution of all offenders, regardless of circumstances. I feel that the safety of our citizens is of superior importance to the extermination of sparrows and trust that all parents of boys, and young men of mature years, will govern themselves accordingly so that it will not become necessary to adopt ordinances or institute prosecutions.

Very respectfully,
F. M. FREEMAN,
Village President.

## PERSONAL ITEMS.

Walter Lehn spent Sunday in Detroit.

J. H. Kingsley was in Detroit Monday on business.

Miss Rossmond Anthony has returned from Clare.

Wm. Hanham of Tecumseh was in town Monday.

Edward Traub of Chicago is visiting at Mart Traub's.

George Haeussler was in Tecumseh Tuesday on business.

Miss Bertha Schaible visited friends in Ann Arbor, Sunday.

Reuben Kiebler went to Owosso Sunday to visit relatives.

Dr. & Mrs. E. M. Conklin spent the day in Detroit today.

Carl Essery has been spending the past week here with his parents.

Mrs. Ward Gregg and sister visited friends in Norvell, Saturday.

Miss Maude Goodell went to Ypsilanti yesterday to visit a few days.

Merrick Burch was in Detroit and Jackson last week on business.

Dr. Berger came from Wampler's lake Monday night to see his parents.

Mr. & Mrs. Frank Leeson visited Fred Tag and family in Clinton, Sunday.

Postmaster and Mrs. T. B. Bailey spent part of the week at Wampler's lake.

Myron Hughes of Tecumseh visited Mr. & Mrs. Geo. Hamm on Sunday.

Mr. & Mrs. W. Kimble visited Mr. & Mrs. Nisle at Wampler's lake Sunday.

Mrs. Miller of Norvell is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Geo. Haschle a few weeks.

Mr. & Mrs. Wm. Burtless and daughter went to Toledo Sunday to visit relatives.

Misses Anna and Bertha Neyer went to Ann Arbor last Sunday to visit their sisters.

Miss Ruth Norcross of Clinton has been visiting her grandmother, Mrs. John Logan.

Wm. Horning and Miss Dena Frey of Scio visited at J. W. Rauschenberger's Sunday.

Mr. & Mrs. Wm. F. Kern visited their son Julius at Detroit from Friday until Tuesday.

Florence Essery and Louise Goodyear visited Mrs. Bruce Tompkins at Cement City, Saturday.

T. J. Farrell and family drove out to Wampler's lake Sunday to spend the day at "the farm."

Mrs. Emma Wagoner and three children from Ann Arbor visited at A. M. Kiebler's over Sunday.

Mr. & Mrs. George Waltz of Jackson came here Saturday night to visit Mrs. C. Vogelbacher and family.

Mr. & Mrs. T. B. Blosser returned to Lansing last Saturday. Tom will have some big fish stories to relate.

Art Freeman has been working at Wampler's lake the past week. Mrs. Freeman was there a few days.

Mr. & Mrs. St. Johns and son and Miss Kittie Oslander of Jackson visited at Geo. Miller's over Sunday.

Miss Cora Uphaus of Manchester is visiting Mrs. L. Dresselhouse of West William street.—Ann Arbor Times.

Mr. & Mrs. Earl Hayes, who have been visiting friends at West Branch and other places, returned home Monday.

Hon. A. J. Waters and family and Miss Sophia Vogelbacher spent Tuesday at Iron Creek, fishing and picnicking.

Dell Taylor left yesterday for Berrien Springs, where he will work for the Berrien Springs Power & Electric Co.

Miss Lellah Wuerthner of Adrian has been visiting her parents here this week. She went to Ann Arbor Monday to visit friends.

Fred J. Schaible and daughters Hilma and Lillian of Ann Arbor are spending the week with Mr. & Mrs. Michael Schaible.

James Hay and daughter, Miss Edith, of Norvell were visiting Wm. Pease last Saturday and favored the ENTERPRISE with a call.

Mrs. O. F. Blum and children of Adrian visited her parents, Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Kramer, from Saturday until Wednesday.

Ed. Sauer, who has been tending bar in Ann Arbor, after spending a week at home, will go to Detroit Monday to take a like position.

Miss Pamele Taylor, who spent the past winter and spring with her brother in Iowa City, Iowa, returned here Saturday for the summer.

Miss Ethel Deubel of Ypsilanti is a guest of Miss Elora Root. They are spending the day in Norvell, guests of Miss Agnes Spokes.

Charles Lewis, who is working for the Owosso sugar company, was at home over Sunday. He operates in Jackson and Oakland counties.

Wallace Case of Pt. Huron visited his parents here over Sunday. He is not able to resume his position with Grinnell Brothers but is improving.

Jasper Graham of Chelsea drove here Saturday afternoon and his sister, Mrs. S. W. Lockwood, went home with him Sunday for a few days visit.

Mr. & Mrs. Lewis Scheffler and Miss Isbell of Jackson, Chas. Paul and family and Albert Paul and family were guests Sunday, at Will and Herman Paul's.

Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Goodyear spent Sunday in Brooklyn.

Charles Burtless left this afternoon for his ranche in Iosco county and will go to Idaho and Oregon next week.

Mrs. H. L. Rose has recovered from a serious illness which kept her confined to the house for several months. She is able to walk up town and to the neighbors.

Nathaniel Schmid and family, accompanied by Miss Wanda Vogel of Toledo, went to Sand Lake today where they will spend a month or more at their cottage.

Miss Flossie Quigley of Napoleon has accepted a position with the Washtenaw Home Telephone Co. and is rooming at the home of W. G. Ashley.—Ann Arbor News.

Miss Caroline Cane, Frederic Schaible, Milton and Lester Vanderbilt of Chicago are spending a few weeks with their grandparents, Mr. & Mrs. Michael Schaible.

Mr. & Mrs. Charles Heimerdinger of Manchester, Edward Uphaus and sister Clara of Sharon and Bertha Uphaus of Ann Arbor spent Sunday at J. Hummel's in Chelsea.

Mrs. Robert Mahrle and daughters went to Chelsea last Friday to visit her sister, Mrs. Louis Klein, and Clarence, who had been visiting there, returned home with them.

Mrs. Henry Jacquemain and sister, Mrs. Wm. Jacquemain of Detroit, and Mrs. John Hauenstein of the village spent a pleasant afternoon at Dan Bivins last Friday.

### Lenawee County.

There is a mad dog scare on at Adrian and three dogs are dead.

As J. L. Kirk of Spring street was going to his barn this morning he discovered in his vines a small wren hanging by the neck. In repairing the nest a bit of horse hair had become looped about the bird's neck and had choked it to death.—Adrian Times.

Deputy Sheriff E. C. Brown accompanied Deputy Harley C. Holt to Twin lake, Washtenaw county, Thursday, where they arrested Jason Kirk, aged 39 years. On confession of John Jewell, who was recently sentenced to the Ionia reformatory for grand larceny in the stealing of a copper sap basin in Cambridge township, Kirk is charged with being implicated in that deal with him. Kirk says he knows nothing about the deal.—Tecumseh News.

While working in a three and one half foot trench on College avenue, near the Ideal Fence plant, George Blum of 74 Maple avenue east was caught by some sliding dirt this afternoon at one-thirty so that his left leg was broken just above the ankle. A rig happened to be at hand and his fellow workmen placed him in this and at once drove to his home where Dr. Chase put the leg in splints.—Adrian Times, Tuesday. If this is George Blum who lately moved to Adrian from Bridgewater, his friends here will be sorry.

### Jackson County.

The oat crop in this vicinity is declared to be so near a failure that some farmers will not harvest the grain and are turning their fields into pasturage. The hay crop also will be light. But corn looks very well and with favorable weather will be a bumper crop. There is a big acreage of corn and if the crop turns out as well as it should, the farmers will have little to complain of.—Jackson Patriot.

Rev. A. Kinney Hall arrived from Port Huron on Tuesday to take up his work as rector of All Saints church of this place and St. Michael and All Angels church at Cambridge. Mrs. Hall and daughter are expected to arrive on Saturday. The Brooklyn rectory is being wired for electric lights, one of which will be a beautiful reading lamp, the gift of a class of young men at Port Huron presented on the eve of Rev. Hall's departure.—Brooklyn Exponent.

### Washtenaw County.

County teachers examinations at the Ann Arbor high school, Thursday and Friday, August 8 and 9.

Saline pays $3,708.75 for school teachers and other expenses make a total of $6,773.09.

Saline expects to have the juice turned on to light the streets, stores and residences with electricity very soon now.

Real estate transfers;

Toledo Portland Cement Co. by receiver to Annie M. Stentz, Manchester; $11,925.

Lester B. Brooks, Manchester, to Chester B. Brooks, parcels on sec. 30—39 acres—Manchester, $1,500.

### BRIDGEWATER.

Mr. & Mrs. Ed Halladay of Napoleon visited at George Rawson's last week.

Mr. & Mrs. Wm. Gadd and E. M. Robison spent Sunday at Wampler's lake.

Mr. & Mrs. August Linde visited Mr. & Mrs. C. W. Case of Manchester at Wampler's lake Wednesday.

Pay 12 months in Advance for the **Manchester Enterprise** And save 25 cents.

Five Sows and Pigs for sale. ROY CONKLIN.

A car of shelled corn on the track. C. L. CRANE, Clinton.

We make Suits to order and guarantee a fit or no sale. J. WUERTHNER & SONS.

During my absence Ed. Dietle will have charge of my coal business. JAMES KELLY.

Page and Lyon fence and Carey's roofing on hand. 'Phone 151 J. LLOYD CONKLIN.

Only one complaint, 14 months handling Crossett Shoes, is a good record. J. WUERTHNER & SONS.

I am now ready to deliver ice to private customers. Call at the market and buy your tickets. A. L. KIEBLER.

**For Sale.**
House and lot in this village, first class condition. Easy payment, G. H. MACOMBER.

**Cattle for Sale.**
We have an assortment of cattle which we will sell at from 3½ cents to 4½ cents per pound. REHFUSS & KIEBLER.

**Dance at Willow Grove.**
Saturday evening, July 20 and Wednesday evening, July 24 and every Saturday and Wednesday evening during the season.

I have a big stock on hand, which I want to reduce and will make a discount of 15 per cent on it to move it quickly. MANCHESTER GRANITE WORKS. JACQUEMAIN & CO.

WANTED—For a thoroughly competent girl for housework (no washing or ironing required) a good price will be paid by MRS L. H. FIELD, Jackson, Michigan.

**Taxes.**
The assessment roll of the village of Manchester is now in my hands and I am ready to receive taxes. Please call at the mill. LOUIS LONIER, Treasurer.

**Farmers, Dairymen.**
We are in the market for any quantity of good hand separator cream, we pay the price and give quick returns. We will pay 24 cents per pound for butterfat delivered in Hillsdale until August 1st. HILLSDALE ELGIN CREAMERY CO.

We wish that people would get in the habit of writing items and reports of meetings, etc., at the time they occur and hand or send them to the ENTERPRISE at once instead of waiting as is too often the case. A better report can be made when all is fresh in your mind.

The Manchester creamery is going to pay, twice a month, 1½ cents below Elgin prices for butter fat from all cream separated with any good centrifugal separator and delivered at any station within 40 miles of Manchester. Cans returned free. MANCHESTER CREAMERY CO.

**Monuments & Markers**
Cut by Improved Machinery.
See **Geo. Miller** About it.
Phone 86.

FOR SALE — And other Card Signs printed and for sale at — TO RENT
ENTERPRISE office, Manchester

**Mounting Board**
Different Color on each side,
at the ENTERPRISE OFFICE.

**ENVELOPES!** ALL SIZES
Thousands of them, sold by box or package printed or plain, at the... *Enterprise Office*

**Make Your Selection Now**
Commencement is near at hand and I have a fine line of
**Gold and Silver**
Ware in various patterns to select from. My stock of
**Watches and Clocks**
Was never better and prices are low for the times.
Repairing and Engraving Done Promptly.
**H. L. ROOT.**

## ANOTHER VISIT!

The Noted Specialist
**DR. M. F. STEIN,**
will be here again.

This Expert Optician who has testimonials from the leading physicians in every town or city he has visited, tests eyes by means of the latest appliances.

His examinations will assure you of the nature of your ailments.

His treatments of you will be that of a Scientist in his line, and the effects of his treatments will be lasting.

**He will be at the office of Dr. Conklin**
Where all examinations will be made FREE OF CHARGE
**FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1907.**

## SPECIALS on the East Side
### One Week Only

| | |
|---|---|
| All Ladies' $2.00 Oxfords | $1.60 |
| " " $1.50 " | 1.20 |
| " " White Canvas Oxfords, only a few left, while they last | .99 |
| All Men's $3.50 Low Shoes | 2.75 |
| " " $3.00 Fine Shoes | 2.80 |
| " " $3.00 " " | 2.30 |
| " " $2.50 " " | 1.99 |

**20 Per Cent Discount**

On all Men's Heavy Shoes. Remember you will have to pay more money for shoes as they are continually going up, so it will pay you to lay in a good supply. This sale only lasts until July 31st.

**Jaeger & Dietle**

## Paint and Putty

Is used to brighten and improve rough surfaces. I have everything you may need in that line for house and carriage use.

## Farm and Garden Tools

Of every description and a big line of wood, coal and gasoline stoves, besides a full line of Hardware. Come and get my prices.

**Fred Widmayer**

## FOR PICNICS, SOCIALS, ETC

Where refreshments are served, and for various other purposes the paper or

## ..Japanese Napkins..

Table Cloths, Doilies, etc., are the handiest proper thing and therefore popular.

**AT THE ENTERPRISE OFFICE**

Will always be found a large assortment of them to fit any occasion, or for decorative use, and they are sold

**BELOW CITY PRICES**

To Get Customers, Advertise in the ENTERPRISE.

**TOILET PAPER**
In Rolls, At The
ENTERPRISE OFFICE

**TAGS**
SHIPPING TAGS, various sizes,
DUPLICATE TAGS, with strings,
for checking garments packages etc
MERCHANT TAGS, with strings, with pins,
MILK TICKETS,
Card Signs of all kinds
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 Sophia Kuhl 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 the Office of A. J. Waters in the Village of Manchester in said County, on the 24th day of August and on the 24th day of October next, at ten o'clock A. M. of each of said days to receive, examine and adjust said claims. Dated June 24, 1907.
HENRY STEINEGEWEG,
SAMUEL JEDELE,
Commissioners.

**Wanted! Farmers**
To bring in their
**Harness**
To be repaired before the rush.
We are doing
**Repairing**
Cheap and in best workmanlike Manner Yours for Business
**G. H. Putnam**

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 9th day of July in the year one thousand nine hundred and seven.

Present, EMORY E. LELAND, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Gustave Weiss deceased. On reading and filing the duly verified petition of Feronika Weiss, widow praying that administration of said estate may be granted to Feronika Weiss or some other suitable person, and that appraisers and commissioners be appointed.

It is ordered, that the 2nd day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate Office be appointed for hearing said 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.

**Real Estate For Sale.**

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw ss. In the Probate Court for said County. In the matter of the Estate of John Moehn, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned administrator C. T. A. of said estate by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, on the 24th day of May A. D. 1907, there will be sold at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front of the dwelling house upon the premises hereinafter described, in the township of Sharon, in said County and State, on Saturday, the 20th day of July A. D. 1907 at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day (subject to all encumbrance by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of the said deceased) the following described Real Estate, to wit:

The southeast quarter of section number twenty seven, township number three south, range number three east, State of Michigan, being the township of Sharon, Washtenaw County, Michigan and containing one hundred sixty acres of land more or less.

And also subject to the dower and lawful rights of Christina Moehn, the widow of said deceased. Dated May 27, 1907.
FREDERICK STEINKOHL,
Administrator aforesaid.

The largest Stock of
**Gold Watches**
You have seen in Manchester in years
Also a nice line of Sterling
**Silver Spoons**
At
**Gosmer's**

**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

# MANCHESTER ENTERPRISE

*By MAT D. BLOSSER*

**THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1907.**

### Lake Shore Time Table.

| STATIONS | Trains Going South A M | A M | A M | P M | P M |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Grand Rapids | | 7 00 | 11 10 | 5 25 | |
| Jackson | 6 05 | 10 05 | 2 00 | 8 10 | 12 30 |
| Manchester | 6 47 | 10 42 | 2 34 | 8 43 | 1 58 |
| Lenawee Junc | 7 25 | 11 25 | 3 15 | 9 30 | 4 15 |
| Adrian | 7 33 | | | | 4 35 |
| Toledo | 9 50 | 12 10 | 4 15 | 10 15 | |

Sunday Train, Manchester 8 06 A M

| STATIONS | Trains Going North A M | P M | P M | P M | A M |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Toledo lve | 7 40 | 12 30 | 5 15 | 7 00 | |
| Adrian | | | | 7 40 | 6 00 |
| Lenawee Junc | 8 35 | 1 15 | 6 00 | 8 00 | 6 15 |
| Manchester | 9 24 | 1 58 | 6 42 | 8 43 | 8 45 |
| Jackson arrive | 10 05 | 2 33 | 7 25 | 9 33 Daily | 9 32 |
| Grand Rapids | 1 00 | 5 15 | 10 45 | | |

YPSILANTI BRANCH

| EAST A M | P M | | WEST A M | P M |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 50 | 2 25 | Hillsdale | 10 35 | 7 12 |
| 9 01 | 3 42 | Manchester | 9 24 | 6 00 |
| 9 50 | 4 35 | Ypsilanti | 8 20 | 5 12 |
| 10 25 | 6 00 | Detroit | 7 10 | 4 30 |

Sunday, East 9 01 A M; West 7 35 P M.

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Raspberries are ripe.

The school board met last evening.

The W. R. C. met Tuesday afternoon.

That liner ad found the owner of the fob.

The weather has been very hot this week.

Corn has made wonderful growth the past week.

John Jackson has bought a colt of Henry Leeson.

Our celery growers say that the crop is coming along finely.

Mort Hendershott is painting Fred Kensler's residence.

New potatoes and green peas, home grown, are in market now.

George Heimerdinger has bought Wm. Yocum's horse and carriage.

Fred Dowling has wired Dr. Klopfenstein's barn for electric lights.

Most of the boys and girls are employed on the onion and celery marshes.

J. S. Townsend of Clinton advertises a July clearing sale in our columns this week.

Warren Kimble has had the stairs and platform on the west side of his building repaired.

Geo. J. Haeussler has a new advertisement this week to which we call your attention.

Jaeger & Dietle have a new advertisement this week about a special sale on shoes.

The rain on Monday wet a considerable amount of hay but it was needed just the same.

Liner advertising in the ENTERPRISE is popular because it brings results. Have you tried one?

Dr. Stein, the oculist, has an advertisement in this paper, announcing his next visit, Friday, July 26.

The ladies' aid society of Emanuel's church will assist in paying for a furnace to be placed in the parsonage.

We notice that the ladies spend as much time on the porches and in shady places out of doors, as they can.

Fred Widmayer has had the steps in front of the Gwinner block repaired. They are a resting place for a good many people, especially evenings.

Clarence Case hooked and landed a five pound pickerel at Wampler's lake yesterday morning, the largest fish caught there this season and the largest one he ever caught.

Moses Stalarsky receives carloads of rags, scrap iron etc. from other places, which he sorts here and reships. He has a number of hands at work and is conducting quite a business.

The school board has one more teacher to hire to complete the list. If there is a full board present next week it may be done. The same officers were elected last night as served last year.

One of our prominent church women, probably affected by the heat, sighed heavily and expressed disappointment when she learned that the minister did not intend to take a vacation.

Some people neglect to give persons or other items to us and then complain because their names are not in the paper. Don't tell things to some one else, thinking we will get it from them, tell us.

James Hogan of Bridgewater was in town yesterday and told the ENTERPRISE that corn in his section was doing finely. Oats looked rusty and bad before the rain but are looking much better now. The hay crop is also good.

We trust that our citizens will favor our plan to have a home coming day next year. Tell us what you think about it, write us if you wish or phone to us your ideas about it. Let's have a good one and invite all the wanderers to come back for a visit.

We have often wondered why the fishermen do not have a fishing match on the same plan carried out by the hunters every fall. It would be great sport and we could have a big fish dinner at the Freeman house. Let's have one. It would be something original.

If tired humanity can get away from work and spend a few weeks at some quiet resort where there is plenty of fresh air and an abundance of shade, now is the time to go. This weather is just the kind that prompts one to abstain from hard work, especially those who have been employed indoors.

Hon. A. F. Freeman of Ann Arbor is in town on important law business.

Mrs. Daniel Cree and son of St. Louis, Mo., are visiting at Frank Logan's.

We learn that Frank Freeman has gone to Albuquerque, New Mexico to spend his vacation.

Martha Breitenwischer has been assisting in the postoffice this week during Mr. Bailey's absence.

A party of 11 girls from the north part of the village enjoyed a picnic up the river in Torrey's woods Wednesday.

Dr. & Mrs. W. A. Klopfenstein went to Detroit today and she will remain a week to take treatment for her eyes.

G. A. Faulhaber of Detroit and F. A. Faulhaber of Adrian are spending their summer vacation with their parents here.

Mrs. Hay of Kalamazoo visited her parents, Mr. & Mrs. George Grossman, last week. Her husband is now in Seattle.

We understand that J. H. Kingsley will probably ask the council for another franchise at the adjourned meeting Friday night.

Herbert Rushton is taking a vacation and working in his hay field. Fred Tracy is taking his place on the rural mail route.

Mrs. George Hamm and Mrs. Charles Younghans went to Jackson Tuesday. Mrs. Younghans spent Wednesday with friends in Grass Lake.

When you have anything for the ENTERPRISE don't look in the directory for Mat D. Blosser's name, but look for the MANCHESTER ENTERPRISE, No. 44.

Ed Moehn of Adrian came here Tuesday afternoon with Mr. Smith of Straus Bros. & Co. of South Bend, Ind., dealers in farm lands. Mr. Smith has a large touring car.

We have no news to give out this week in regard to the cement plant, not having seen or heard from the lady proprietor. We shall keep our readers posted if any change takes place.

Miss Roper of Clinton, who comes here regularly to give music lessons says that she has 17 pupils here and 22 in Clinton. She is expecting to take a vacation soon and will probably go to Duluth.

County Commissioner of Schools Essery and family left yesterday for their new home in Ann Arbor. Their many friends here wish them health, happiness and prosperity in their new home.

Mrs. Bruce Tompkins of Cement City visited her brother, Myron Silkworth and family, Monday. Her father, Philo Silkworth, who had been visiting her for a few weeks, returned home with her.

The ENTERPRISE job office has received a large assortment of white and tinted Bristol Board and those in need of something extra fine at a moderate price, are invited to call and examine our stock.

Mrs. Minnie Todd and daughters Laura and Kittie of Oakland, Cal., visited at Geo. Sherwood's and other friends last Friday and Saturday. Mrs. Todd is a daughter of Mrs. Rosamond Anthony-Beebe.

Mr. & Mrs. Breitmeyer and Mrs. Starks of Jackson visited at J. F. Kern's Sunday and Frank Brooks of Illinois visited there Monday. Miss Olga Kern has been spending part of her vacation in Freedom.

B. F. Burtless of the state tax commission had been to Detroit seeking information in relation to the various car companies that do business in this state and came here Saturday to spend Sunday with his wife.

Mrs. Michael Luckhardt, accompanied by Mrs. Sam Voegeding went to Ann Arbor Sunday to see her sister-in-law, Mrs. Emanuel Luckhardt, who is in the hospital and is recovering from an operation which she underwent a couple of weeks ago.

John D. Allison of Detroit came here to see his father and was present when he died. The Mesdames Hicks of Strowbridge came Wednesday. W. H. Allison remained in Detroit to arrange for the burial. The funeral was held at the residence of Jacob Beutler this morning at eight o'clock and the remains were taken to Detroit.

G. Wm. Kramer, who was called home from Ada, Ohio, about the last of May, returned last Saturday to be in time to hear the baccalaureate address. He is a member of the senior class and received the degree of bachelor of music from the conservatory. Mr. Kramer has many friends here who congratulate him upon the completion of his course and wish him a successful future.

Mr. & Mrs. Louis Lonier left home today for Detroit where they will board one of the palatial lake steamers for a trip to Duluth, stopping en route at Sault Ste. Marie, Marquette and one or two other places. They will visit Mr. Lonier's parents in Laona, Wis., and hope to be able to arrange to return home by way of Petoskey and other Lake Michigan ports. They will be absent about three weeks.

Henry Calhoun and Harry went fishing the other day and while they were gone the bees swarmed. Mrs. Calhoun asked neighbor Hough to come over and hive them. He found them high up in a tree and was unable to get all of them, so went home. In a short time he discovered the bees coming his way and he soon made ready an empty hive, but the bees had evidently come visiting and joined one of his colonies. Some folks might say that he persuaded the bees to come his way, but he doesn't claim any undue influence and would sooner Mr. Calhoun should have the whole swarm, his and all, if he wants them.

# News of the Week

Gleaned by Our Active Country Correspondents.

### IRON CREEK

John Eddy has purchased a new hay loader.

A number of farmers just commenced haying Saturday.

Prof. & Mrs. Albert Dorr have returned to Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

B. G. Sutton and two sons of Twining are visiting relatives here.

Geo. and Clara Frey of Sharon spent Sunday at Geo. Grossman's.

Miss Hazel Sutton is slowly improving from an attack of malarial fever.

Miss Pearl Gove spent the latter part of last week in Tecumseh on business.

Wm. Rushton has been annoyed by owls in his chicken yard and has shot seven.

Mr. & Mrs. Norman Furgason visited Mr. & Mrs. Dick Alvord in Sharon Sunday.

Miss Starlie Weaver was the guest of Ruth Rawson in Bridgewater over Sunday.

Everybody is trying their luck at fishing this week as there is too much rain for haying.

Mrs. John Scully of Battle Creek is visiting relatives here. They are moving their goods to Toledo, where they are going to reside soon.

J. C. Hawley painted George Grossman's barn last week instead of John Grossman's. Carl Huber did the painting on John Grossman's.

Mr. & Mrs. Ernest Wolff and daughter Gertrude, Miss Martha Meyer and Otto Bruns of Lima, Miss Pearl Gove, Clifford Martin, Fred Bellmore and Herbert Gove spent Sunday with August Ahrens and children. All had a pleasant time listening to Mr. Wolff's phonograph and eating ice cream.

### SHARON.

Webster Mount of Norvell visited relatives in town Monday.

Mrs. Gillett, who has been visiting in Three Rivers, has returned home.

Mr. & Mrs. Walter Ford of Brooklyn are visiting at the Gillett home today.

Mrs. Moon and Miss Torrey of Manchester were calling on friends in town last Friday.

Miss Alice McNany of Battle Creek is visiting her parents, Mr. & Mrs. Barney McNany.

Mr. & Mrs. W. L. Jones of Battle Creek are visiting Mrs. Jones parents, Mr. & Mrs. E. Bowers.

Miss Louise Mount, who is attending the summer school at Ypsilanti, was at home over Sunday.

Mr. & Mrs. Daniel Burch, while out trolling on the river last week, succeeded in capturing a seven pound pickerel.

Hebron Fellows and Wm. Winton have returned from Jackson where they have been doing an extensive job of ditching.

Last Friday relatives and friends surprised Wm. Meyers on his 55th birthday. A very pleasant time was experienced by all.

At the annual school meeting in district No. 6, the following officers were elected:
Director—E. Pierce
Moderator—E. Bowers
Treasurer—A. F. Gillett

### BRIDGEWATER STATION.

Melvin Alber of Saline is visiting with George Rheinfrank and family.

The Misses Bertha and Amanda Rheinfrank spent Friday with Saline friends.

Will Ciessler of Bucyrus, Ohio, is the guest of his sister, Mrs. Michael Klaeger.

The ladies' aid society of St. John's church met at the parsonage last week Thursday.

Mr. & Mrs. F. W. Schoen, Mrs. Anton Schoen and son Jacob attended the funeral of Jacob Beutler in Saline township last Saturday.

There will be no services at St. John's church Sunday as Rev. Vollmar goes to Napoleon, Ohio, to take part in a missionary meeting.

Mr. & Mrs. W. B. Ewing and daughter Miss Mina and little granddaughter, Latona Ewing left last Sunday for a trip to Marquette by boat.

Station Agent A. L. Van Fossen is at Saline on relief for the past two weeks while George Sanford of Saline has charge of the office here.

Mat. Bentchler of Saline and his gang of men are busy at work on Michael Klaeger's new gambrel roof barn. The raising took place Wednesday.

### NORTH SHARON.

L'Dean Alber has an attack of whooping cough.

George Lehman of Chelsea spent Sunday at home.

Mahlon Ellis and Mrs. George Askew are on the sick list.

Miss Ida Lehman is spending several weeks at Bay View.

Miss Gertrude Fisk of Grass Lake spent Sunday at J. R. Lemm's.

Mr. & Mrs. C. D. McMahon of Iron Creek spent Sunday at C. O. Hewes'.

Mesdames Lewis and Herman Hayes of Sylvan spent Tuesday at H. J. Reno's.

Mr. & Mrs. Wm. Krause entertained a number of relatives from Detroit and Jackson last week.

We guarantee all Hard Pan Shoes. J. WUERTHNER & SONS.

### GRASS LAKE.

Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Boland have gone to Duluth, Minn.

The Lakeside creamery makes 1,000 pounds of butter each day.

Miss Ella Preston will go to El Paso, Texas, to teach the coming year.

Prof. George Van Houten and family of Rockwood are visiting relatives here.

The union services at the congregational church Sunday evening were well attended.

Mrs. John Bunker of Chicago is visiting her parents, Mr. & Mrs. Harrison Haynes.

Mesdames Jennie Raymond, Ellen Masten and John Close have gone to Lake Orion.

Miss Matie Welch and Lem Dougherty of Detroit were married here last Saturday by Justice Curtis.

Mr. & Mrs. Alfred Brower are contemplating spending the coming winter in California, leaving here about September.

Mrs. Albert Goodhand claims that her husband drenched her clothing with kerosene and threatened to set fire to it. Goodhand is a painter and there has been trouble in the family.

### NORVELL.

Dr. & Mrs. F. H. Austin of Brooklyn visited in town Sunday.

Mr. & Mrs. C. Risbridger of Pontiac were callers in town Tuesday.

Mrs. Clara Mount and son of Ashtabula, Ohio, are at Mrs. David Sell's.

The ice cream social at the town hall Saturday night was well attended.

Charles Hitchcock's soda water fountain has a great attraction for young people.

Mrs. Henry Horning of Niles, who has been visiting at John Horning's, has returned home.

Mrs. George Cobb returned to Vicksburg last Friday, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. S. W. Wheaton.

Pearl Austin of Brooklyn, Winnifred Quigley of Napoleon and Gertrude Hooton of Detroit visited at A. J. Austin's Wednesday.

Prof. & Mrs. Stevens and daughter of Metamora visited at Mrs. Hannah Bancroft's over Sunday. Mrs. Stevens was formerly Miss Nellie Yarrington.

### CLINTON.

Two new boilers are being placed in the woolen mill.

Mr. & Mrs. E. L. Parker have gone to Vermont to visit relatives.

The methodist society has purchased a piano for use in the church parlors.

Clayton Johnson came over from Ypsilanti to spend Sunday with his parents.

Mr. & Mrs. Charles Parker and daughter Ruth of Hillsdale are visiting E. F. Muir and other relatives.

Charles J. Robison and family visited C. W. Case and family at Wampler's lake Tuesday. Blanche and Lillian remained for the week.

D. J. O'Keefe, boss finisher in the woolen mills, has resigned on account of poor health and with his wife and daughter has gone to Chatham, Ont.

### FREEDOM.

Mrs. W. Irion of St. Louis, Mo., is a guest of her son, Rev. Irion.

Mrs. Caroline Dettling of Ann Arbor has been visiting her son Frank and family.

Mrs. John Buechner and little daughter Evalyn have returned to their home at the Washtenaw garden, after a six weeks' visit with relatives in Columbus, Ohio.

Rev. Paul Irion, who has been pastor of Bethel church for the last 25 years, on Sunday tendered his resignation to the congregation. He has received a call from St. John's church, Michigan City, Ind., and will remove there in October. Rev. Irion came here June 21st, 1882, as assistant to Rev. G. Kuenzler and after that pastor's death took charge of Bethel church. St. John's church at Michigan City is one of the largest in the synod, having an enrollment of 500 families.

### BROOKLYN.

There will be races on the Brooklyn track, Saturday, the 27th.

Rev. & Mrs. Sidebotham have gone to Lake Orion to the bible conference.

Mr. & Mrs. Leo Stacey of Honor are visiting relatives and friends here this week.

The episcopalians have engaged Rev. A. Kinney Hall as rector and he is expected this week with his family.

Blanchard Brothers, who have operated mills at Jefferson and this village, are uniting the two and will operate only the Brooklyn mill hereafter. Competition has compelled them to cut out unnecessary expenses.

### WAMPLER'S LAKE.

Many of the inhabitants in this section were frightened on account of the wind storm Monday, which unroofed a barn for Herbert Watkins and did considerable damage west of here. It unroofed the large barn on what is known as the "Demming farm," blew over trees and did other damage.

It is noticed that more houses than ever are being painted with Bradley & Vrooman Paint. Fred G. Houck reports that there is a great demand for it.

Ice Cream Soda at the City Bakery.

Meeting of the masonic blue lodge next Monday evening.

The regular monthly meeting of the star chapter occurs Friday night.

You will not be allowed to pick huckleberries on John H. Feldkamp's marsh in Sharon.

Dr. Guy Katner, who purchased Dr. Kuhl's dental office, has located here and is ready to do business.

Teachers are informed that the ENTERPRISE press has printed some beautiful "cards of honor" in three colors for their use.

The ladies' aid society will give an ice cream social at J. W. Rauschenberger's Saturday evening for the benefit of Emanuel's church. Everybody invited.

The best thing that can happen to your house is to paint it with Bradley & Vrooman Paint. It will last longer and be worth more. Order from Fred G. Houck.

To particular people we would say that the ENTERPRISE writing tablets, ruled and plain are made at this office and those who use them say they are the best. You try one.

If you are contemplating having an auction, please remember that the ENTERPRISE can make dates for an auction print your bills on paper or cardboard and give notice in the paper.

The ENTERPRISE is constantly adding type borders and other material to its equipment, keeping not only the paper but the job department and bindery as well, in first class condition, and we solicit your orders.

### Born.

SCHOETTLE.—In Kingsley, on Friday, July 12, 1907, to Rev. & Mrs. George Schoettle, a son.

### Died.

ALLISON.—In this village, at midnight, Monday, July 15, 1907, of diabetes, James D. Allison, aged 82 years.

Deceased lived in Detroit and Pittsfield before coming here to live with his daughter, Mrs. Jacob Beutler, and husband. He leaves a widow, three sons and three daughters, John D. and W. H. Allison of Detroit, Charles, whose address is unknown, the Mesdames Hicks of Strowbridge and Mrs. Jacob Beutler of this village.

The funeral was held Thursday morning and the remains were taken to Detroit for burial.

### Home Market.

BEANS.—Pea beans, hand picked, $1.25; yellow eyed, $1.35 ⅌ bu.
BUTTER—Good demand at 17c lb. Good table butter 17c
BEEF.—Good demand, $4.75 @ $5.25; light and coarse steers, $4.25 @ 4.75; fat cows, $3.00@4.25; heifers, $4.00@$4.50; canners, $1.50@$2.00; calves, good demand, $5.50@$6.00; feeding cattle, $3.50 @$4.50.
CORN—Good demand 28c@30c ⅌ bu.
EGGS.—Weak, at 13c a doz.
HOGS.—Good demand $5 50@5.65.
HAY.—No. 1 Timothy $12.00; No. 1 mixed, $10.00@$11; Clover, $8.50@$9.50; Marsh hay, $4.50 ⅌ ton.
OATS.—Good demand at 41c@43c per bushel.
POTATOES.—Good demand 30c ⅌ bu; new potatoes, $1.00 ⅌ bu.
POULTRY.—Live weight. Hens and chickens, 8c; ducks, 9c; geese 8c per lb. broilers, 15c.
RYE—New, good demand, 67c@70c per bu.
STRAW.—Rye $3.00 a ton.
SHEEP.—Steady. Fat clipped weathers, $5.00@$5.25; ewes, $4.50@$5.00; yearlings 5.25@$5.75; common, $5.00@$5.25; aged breeding ewes, $5.25@$5.50; yearling breeding ewes, $6.00@$6.25.
WHEAT—87c@90c; low grade, 70c@75c ⅌ bu.
WOOL—Clothing, 22c@24c; Delain, 25c; coarse and medium, 26c@27c ⅌ lb.

## LEARN To Do Banking

No matter how small your business may be, have a bank account. You are invited to open an account in our
**SAVINGS DEPARTMENT**
We issue
**Savings Books**
Also Certificates of Deposit bearing 3 per cent. Come and get one of our Blue Savings Books.
Interest compounded semi-annually.
**THE PEOPLES BANK**
Capital $25,000. Surplus $8,000.

## July Clearance Sale

Every yard and item of hot weather merchandise must go.

Prices cut to the **1-4** and **1-2** on lots of Good New Merchandise.

All standard Prints, 6c per yard.

3,800 yards elegant new lawns, 4½c per yard.

All Millinery, One Half price.

Elegant Values in Muslin Underwear.

During our July Clearance Sale at

**TOWNSEND'S Department Store,**
**Clinton, Mich.**

## Are You Constipated?

Does your head ache?
Do you feel tired and worn out?
Is your appetite poor and your digestion bad?
Have you a bad breath or impure blood?

Your Stomach isn't acting right.

**"Nature's Remedy" Tablets**

Will purify the blood, restore the appetite and digestion, regulate stomach, liver and bowels, in fact they will clean out your whole system and make you feel like a new person.

**Money Refunded if they don't do the work**

GET A SAMPLE.

**HAEUSSLER**

## Bound To Get Out Of Business

And want to dispose of the stock as soon as possible so have concluded to give

**Discount of TWELVE Per Cent**

Beginning on

**Saturday, July 6th,**

On all

**Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Crockery, and all Wooden Ware**

Pingree and Smith Shoes at 59 cents.

**Come Early if You Want a Bargain.**

Groceries are not included in this Discount Sale, but will be sold as before.

**Granulated Sugar, 5 1-2 Cents Per Pound**

**Everything For Cash, No Goods Sold on Approval.**

Butter and Eggs taken same as Cash

**FRED KENSLER**

Manchester Enterprise

By MAT D. BLOSSER.

THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1907.

### The Underpaid Professor.

I am as ready as anyone to prescribe temperately for the scholar in the republic the recipe of plain living and high thinking; but without further approach to high living, it is timely for the scholar and the public to indulge in some plain thinking, says a writer in Scribners. The simple life is a very worthy ideal, which it required no genius to enunciate. But I know of nothing that simplifies life so effectively as the possession of a little ready money. I know of nothing that so complicates matters as the everlasting balancing of accounts that will not balance and the insistent intrusion of petty dimes and cents. All this distracts and devitalizes, and in very truth interferes with the rational ordering of one's life by accepted standards. The unanimity with which it is conceded that the professor is woefully underpaid is almost alarming, as the failure of the magnanimous admission to lead to any practical measures for relief is pathetic. If I am to maintain both my household and my self-respect, I have indeed a hard row to hoe; and while gardening as an avocation may be a very beneficial exercise, I cannot be a laborer in the fields and a professor at the same time.

Perhaps the largest and most valuable of literary treasures the world has lost was the Alexandrian library. This collection, the most remarkable of the ancient world, is said to have contained in its most flourishing period 400,000 or, according to others, 700,000 manuscripts. Its royal founder collected from all nations their choicest composition. We are told that one of his successors went so far as to refuse to supply the Athenians with wheat until they had given him the original manuscripts of Aeschylus, Sophocles and Euripides. When Julius Caesar laid siege to the city the greater portion of this library was destroyed by fire. It was later replaced by the collection presented to Queen Cleopatra by Marc Antony. But it was not destined to endure long. When the Emperor Theodosius the Great in 391 A. D. ordered the destruction of all heathen temples within the Roman empire, the Christians, led by the archbishop Theophilus, did not spare that of Jupiter, in which were kept the literary treasures. From this general destruction about 4,000 manuscripts escaped, only to be burned in 640 by Saracens under the Caliph Omar.

Polar exploration has made more progress within the past 25 years than in any other similar period. This was well illustrated last month, when Commander Robert E. Peary, of the American navy, Col. David L. Brainard, of the American army, and the duke of the Abruzzi, of the Italian navy, met at a dinner in New York in honor of the duke. Each of the three men has held the record for penetrating farthest north. Col. Brainard, with the party in search of the Greely expedition, reached 83 degrees, 24½ minutes north latitude in 1882. He held this record till Nansen passed it in 1895, reaching 86 degrees, 13 6-100 minutes. The duke of the Abruzzi in 1900, or the party sent out by him, beat this by about 20 minutes, and Peary last year surpassed them all, touching 87 degrees and six minutes. In the 25 years since Col. Brainard's achievement the explorers have gone almost three and one-half degrees nearer to the pole, or at the rate of about ten miles a year. There remain about 200 miles to go.

Few things are more difficult to assess, in terms of money, than a work of art. America puts a tariff tax on the products of the genius of Velasquez, Rembrandt and others, and the appraisers have often been troubled to know how to price the priceless works of the masters. Conversely, lovers of art have been unable to make a just artistic assessment of pictures with a recorded money value, and dealers have taken a curious advantage of the tariff, says Youth's Companion. They have invoiced imported paintings at fictitiously high prices, and have then shown the customs receipt as proof of the high value of the pictures. Action has been taken by the customs authorities to stop this kind of fraud. The case presents a legal difficulty, for the law is directed against undervaluation, not overvaluation.

Quit trying to exploit your old families. A Mexican grandmother has celebrated her hundred and thirty-first birthday. She has a daughter crowding the century mark and her granddaughter has the scriptural allotment beaten by a score. And Texas is right next to Mexico.

Queen Alexandra's purchase of some teddybears at a charity fete should make the British lion sit up and take notice. If he isn't careful, the lion will be out of a job.

The Pittsburg high school teacher whose resignation is demanded because he kissed girl pupils insists that his kisses were harmless; but there is no evidence that he used the antiseptic gargle.

Almost every girl in the Vassar class of 1907 was engaged before graduation; that is to say, engaged to be married. After all, the real apple of wisdom hangs on the matrimonial

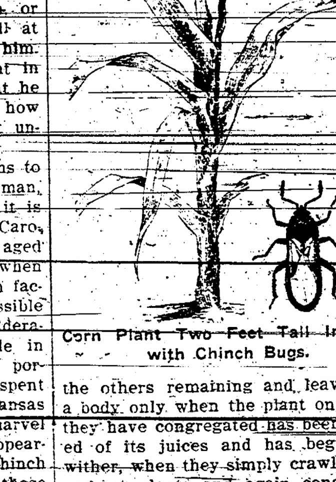
# The CHINCH BUG'S BUSY SEASON

Few insects, and certainly no other species of the natural order to which this one belongs, have caused such enormous pecuniary losses as has the chinch bug. No other insect native to the western hemisphere has spread its devastating hordes over a wider area of the country with more fatal effects to the staple grains of North America than has this one. But for the extreme susceptibility of the very young to destruction by drenching rains and to the less though not insignificant destructiveness during rainy seasons of the parasitic fungus, on both the adults and the young, the practice of raising grain year after year on the same areas, as followed in the United States, would become altogether unprofitable. Some of this insect's own habits, emphasizing as they do the effects of meteorological conditions, are the most potent influences that serve to hold it within bounds, by giving its tendency to excessive increase a decidedly spasmodic character. The shaded portion of the map shows the extent of territory affected by chinch bugs.

For the farmer engaged in attempts to check the ravages of the insect in his fields the question of origin or how it came to reach him, will at the time have little interest for him. It will suffice that it is present in overwhelming numbers, and what he will most desire will be to learn how to rid his premises of its most unwelcome presence.

If, however, the farmer happens to be a thoughtful and observing man, he will sometimes wonder how it is that, except in Virginia and the Carolinas, a person need not be very aged in order to remember a time when the chinch bug was an unknown factor in his profession, with a possible value far too small to merit consideration. If he happens to reside in northeastern Ohio, or in some portions of New York, and has spent some time in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas or Minnesota, he will probably marvel at the striking difference in appearance between many of the chinch bugs of his own locality, and those found in any of the last-mentioned states, and will probably be able to satisfy himself of their identity only by the similarity of their vile odor. Again, he will probably be equally at a loss to understand why it is that his own timothy meadows are overrun by these pestiferous insects and destroyed, while in other localities, perhaps less than 100 miles away, similar meadows are left untouched.

It is not the excessive numbers, but the persistency with which they will congregate en masse on limited areas, that renders the attack of chinch bugs so fruitful of injury. With an ample supply of food the young develop and leisurely diffuse themselves over the adjacent fields, and there are neither swarming flights nor migration. In 1884, in northern Indiana, a small field of wheat was severely attacked by chinch bugs. At harvest there was every prospect of a migration from the field of wheat to an adjacent one of corn, and the bugs were present in sufficient numbers to have worked serious injury to the latter; but the wheat had grown up thinly on the ground, and there had sprung up among the grain a great deal of meadow foxtail grass and panic grass, and to these grasses the bugs transferred their attention, finishing their development thereon, and later, so far as could be determined, they scattered by flight out over the adjacent fields, working no further injury. Pedestrian migration may continue for a fourth of a mile or even more, but on reaching a suitable food supply the tendency of the bugs is to congregate upon their food plants until these are literally covered with individuals varying in color from the black and white of the adults to the bright vermilion of the more advanced larvae. Whatever tendency there is exhibited toward a wider diffusion is confined to the adults



Corn Plant Two Feet Tall Infested with Chinch Bugs.

the others remaining and leaving in a body only when the plant on which they have congregated has been drained of its juices and has begun to wither, when they simply crawl to the nearest plants and again congregate upon these as before. In case the migration has been to a field of corn, if this is badly overgrown with either of the two grasses previously named, the bugs will collect upon the latter, and unless the corn plants are very small they will not as a rule attack them until the grass has been killed. Some farmers have gone so far as to claim that a benefit is derived from a certain abundance of chinch bugs, the statement being made that the bugs will kill out these grasses to an extent that nothing else will. It is clear that the acquisition of wings is not the signal for the adults to abandon the companionship of the larvae and pupae, yet they do gradually disappear from among them. It is possible that the disposition to pair does not exist until the individual has reached a certain age beyond seeming maturity, and that it is not until the passion for mating has overcome their gregarious inclination that they are disposed to migrate.

F. M. WEBSTER,
U. S. Bureau of Etomology.

# PREACHER AND THE PYRAMIDS

A Concordia clergyman who is making a tour of Egypt writes home that, although one of the pyramids occupies 13 acres, it doesn't matter, for no crops would grow on the land anyhow. "It is wonderfully impressive, and as I rode around it I wished an unavailing wish that I could be alone. But this was impossible. The camel driver and all of his neighbors and relatives and friends were attending me, not because they cared at all for the stranger from a far country, but because they wanted a share of his money. I wished to enter the temple to see the few rooms there, but when I started in that direction a mighty host of Bedouins started, too. They had been lying in the sand, but now they came rushing up to be on hand at the very start. I gave it up, for I could not see or learn anything with such a rabble at my heels."

### More Water for Egypt.

Sir William Garston has recom-

souan, Egypt, be raised nearly 23 feet, which would more than double the present water supply. The dam now supplies about a quarter of the water which eventually will be needed in Egypt. With the proposed enlargement about 950,000 acres of land would be brought under cultivation. The change would cost about $7,500,000.

### How He Felt.

"How do you feel," asked the tenderfoot of Piute Pete, of Grizzly Gulch, "when you wake up and find a rattler in bed with you?"

"Three feet for my gun," replied Piute Pete as he measured out five fingers.

### Bad on Hubby.

"I told her her bulldog was the most hideous animal I had ever seen."

"What did she say?"

"She said I wouldn't say that if her husband was present."

# OUR WEALTH-MAKERS

## AMERICAN FARMERS LEADERS IN ENRICHMENT OF NATION.

## DOLLARS BY THE BILLIONS

### Annual Value of Farm Products in the United States Greater Than the Output of the World's Mines.

Statistics gathered by the United States census bureau afford interesting studies to those who care to delve into economic subjects. According to the government reports issued covering the years up to 1905 the total amount of capital invested in manufacturing in the United States is $12,686,265,673. During the year 1905 there was produced of manufactured products $14,802,147,087.

The same authority gives the information that the farm values of the United States reached the enormous sum of $20,514,001,836, and to this, which is the land value, must be added $13,114,492,056, which represents farm improvements. It is needless to give the value of miscellaneous stocks, etc., but it is sufficient to say that during the years 1905 and 1906 that the annual production of the farms of the United States amounted to $6,500,000,000. It will be seen from this that while the value of farms and improvements is very nearly three times the amount invested in manufactures, that the production of the farms annually is only about one-half of the value of the manufactured products; but when it is taken into consideration that the farm supplies more than 50 per cent. of the articles that enter into the manufactures, it shows how important is the American farmer.

Last year the wealth produced by American farms was five times greater than the value of gold and silver produced in the United States for the year. It is estimated that the gold produced in the world since the discovery of America by Columbus up to the present time is approximately $11,368,000,000. During the same period the production of the silver of the world was $12,420,000,000. Thus it can be seen that about every four years American farms bring wealth into the world greater than all the gold and silver that has been produced since Columbus' time. The wealth of the United States is now estimated at $112,000,000,000. American farmers are adding to this wealth at the rate of between $6,000,000,000 and 7,000,000,000 yearly. The total wealth of Great Britain and Ireland is placed at $60,200,000,000. At the present wealth producing capacity of the American farmer, in less than ten years the wealth he produces would aggregate more than the total wealth of the great kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The total wealth of all of Italy is estimated at $13,000,000,000. Every two years the American farmers produce enough to buy the kingdom of Italy, and every year American farms produce wealth sufficient to purchase all of Belgium.

Outside of the 13 original states in adding to its possessions expended $87,659,768. This includes the Louisiana purchase, the Mexican purchase, Alaska, the Philippines and all United States possessions, covering 2,037,612 square miles of territory. The corn crop of the American farmers each year is valued at 104 times the amount that was necessary for the United States to pay for all its great possessions. The cotton crop alone for 1906 was seven times enough to reimburse the United States for its expenditures on account of the acquirement of the vast territories purchased. It is needless to further make comparisons, the American farmer is the great wealth producer of the union. Upon his work is based nearly all the manufacturing, and it may be said nearly all the commerce.

While the farmer is a great wealth producer and is one of the most independent of American laborers, he has perhaps just reason for complaint as to compensation received for his efforts. While the results of his labor has given employment to an army of millions of workers, the American farmer has also been subject to the operations of combinations that directly oppose his best interests. These are the great trusts that control the marketing of what the farms produce. None will deny but that distributing agencies are necessary, but when these agencies become oppressive and make extortionate charges for the handling of the produce of farms, they become institutions that are oppressive. But the American farmer to a great extent appears to be responsible for the building up of such combinations. In his prosperity he has ignored simple principles recognized in business and which are important to him. President McKinley in one of his addresses made the statement that to locate the factory near the farm means the greatest economy and the highest prices for farm produce; in other words, the factory makes the home market. For years farmers in the agricultural sections of the United States have not alone contributed toward the support of the stock gamblers and the managers of the trusts, but have assisted in making possible the building up of mammoth aggregations of capital in great financial centers, and this capital has been used in the furtherance of combinations that have made it possible to dictate to the farmer what prices he must take for all that he has to sell.

The farmers should understand that money sent from districts to the large cities means the concentration of wealth in these cities and greater support for the trust builders. They should also understand that their farm values to a great extent depend upon the activity and importance of the home town. Should the farmer relieve himself of the burden that is placed upon him by the trusts and combinations, he can do it by assisting to the greatest extent the building up of industries in his own town, his county and state. The question is worthy of the most careful consideration of every resident of a rural district. The greatest utilization of all home resources can only be brought about by a cooperation of the people. Every land owner and every person employed in the tilling of the soil, should give greater study to economic questions and discover, if possible, how much better all conditions under which he labors can be made by a practice of the old-time home patronage rule.

D. M. CARR.

## DEVELOPING THE COUNTRY.

### Progress of Agricultural Districts and Cities and Towns Go Hand in Hand.

The building up process of a country commences with the cultivation of the soil generally. First the pioneers, the settlers on the land, begin the building of homes, and closely in the wake of the agriculturists follow the towns.

Town building is an interesting study. It is the highest development of communism. As far back as we can reach in the history of the world we find the spirit of community of interests. When Columbus reached America he found the Indians had their villages. Even among the most barbarous races the communal spirit is found. In our state of civilization cities and towns represent most perfect communal development.

Where there are people engaged in any industry, it is necessary that there be tradesmen to supply necessary wants. These tradesmen generally seek the most convenient location in the settlement and form the nucleus of the town and city. With the settling up of the contiguous territory, new industries are brought into existence and gradually there is a growth of the hamlet to the proportions of a village. The village soon becomes a small city, and its importance is gauged entirely by the trade that it can command to give employment to the people residing within it. Geographical location is always an important factor in town and city building. The average agricultural town has a limited territory for its support. From this territory must come the trade to maintain it. The large cities are small towns "grown up." While the small town may receive its support from the immediate territory surrounding it, the city is maintained by the trade given it by a multitude of small towns, and by certain conditions that perhaps may make it a place where manufacturing and jobbing may be carried on advantageously. While the geographical position is important to the small town, it is more important to the large city, as there are numerous conditions to be met, and such things as transportation facilities and freight rates are highly important.

It may be said that the majority of American cities and towns are dependent to a great extent upon the agricultural sections of the country. The farms supply the major portion of the articles of commerce and manufacture, and as well the trade that supports the towns and cities.

The community should take pride in the progress of the town which it has been instrumental in building up. The town is all important to the residents of rural districts as it affords educational and social advantages that would otherwise not exist. In many localities there is an erroneous impression that the interests of the residents of towns are different from the interests of the people of the contiguous territory. A little thought will show how the interests of both classes, the residents of the country and the citizens of the town, are equal; how the town depends upon the country for its support, and the country looks to the town as a market place and as a convenience in general. Thus we have plainly illustrated how much to the interest of all residents of rural districts that the home town be a progressive place and that all its interests be protected.

### Try for Factories.

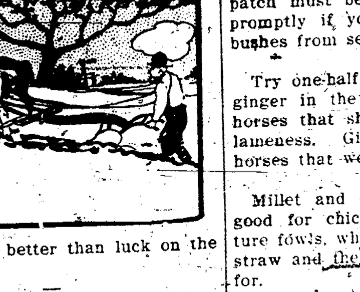
Small manufacturing plants are desirable factors in the business of any town. There must be employment for the residents of a city or town, and any means of supplying this need is commendable. But there is one thing that many citizens do not take into consideration, and that is, it is better for the citizens of a town to build up industries already established than to strive to gain new industries. A manufacturing plant is beneficial to a place in accordance with its payroll and its output of goods that bring a revenue to the town. Some small concerns that will employ a dozen hands will have a payroll of perhaps $35 or $40 a day. The value of its products may amount to $15,000 or $20,000 annually, all dependent upon the character of the business. But what is most considered is the payroll. From the average small town it is estimated that trade lost, and which goes to large cities through the mails, is more than $100 a day. If citizens of a community would retain this $100 a day and do their trading in the home town, it is evident that it would be twice as beneficial as the small factory that has a payroll of $40 or $50 daily.

### Schemes to Defraud.

One of the latest plans of traveling agents to defraud the people residing in the country is the wire fence deal. Lately a number of traveling agents have been working in different western states. They represent to the farmer that they will install an eight strand wire fence with iron posts for only eight cents a foot. No money is asked in advance, but a promisory note is given that upon the completion of the fence the same will be paid for at the agreed price per foot. After the fence is put in position the farmer finds that his note has been placed in the local bank for collection, and that instead of he securing his fence for eight cents per foot, it is eight cents "per wire foot," which makes it 64 cents per foot. This is purely a modification of the old lightning rod swindle. It hardly ever pays the farmer to have dealings with traveling agents who make extraordinary promises as to the goods they have to dispose of.

# NOTES FROM MEADOWBROOK FARM

By William Pitt



Brains are better than luck on the farm.

Be accurate if you would be successful.

Cull out the unprofitable hens from your flock.

The rye-heads should be cut out of the wheat.

Garden work is good for man and garden, too.

Be honest yourself and expect your neighbors to be honest, too.

The fence corners should be cleaned out in the hay and grain fields.

The successful poultryman has an every-day joy with no vacations.

Neglect in the poutry yard means smaller profits on market day.

The milk pails should be scalded as soon as possible after being emptied.

Drafts, dust and moisture should be kept out of the hog's sleeping quarters.

Old hens that have contracted the over-fat habit are good only to kill and eat.

Milk, shorts and bran make an excellent feed for the sow that is nursing her pigs.

My, how prices do keep up. Fortunate is the man who now days has things to sell.

Give the poison ivy no quarter. Wage warfare upon it to its most secret haunts.

Black flea beetles can be kept from potato vines with Bordeaux mixture and tobacco tea.

Confine the berry bushes to rows, cutting off every sprout which comes up in the wrong place.

Sunlight should be one of the welcome visitors to the farm stables where the stock is kept.

Feed sow light after farrowing. Milk and bran make a good first feed. The milk should be sweet.

Don't go too fast in the training of the colt. Teach him one thing at a time and do it thoroughly.

In buying a horse look for a broad forehead. Such animal is more apt to be intelligent and gentle.

As a rule the farmer will find the egg producing business more profitable than that of raising broilers.

In a test in Alabama, oats drilled in in the fall gave better results than the same varieties sown broadcast.

It pays to thin the fruit. Not so much to handle and better quality and higher prices for the marketed crop.

Remember either the standard of quality of your flock is improving or lowering. Keep breeding up instead of down.

The high-headed tree is not only less accessible at fruit-picking time, but is more subject to the violence of storms.

See that the hogs have plenty of chance for exercise. Only those being finished for market should be restricted as to exercise.

Don't lay plans for fall raising of pigs unless your housing arrangements are such as to give room and shelter for sows and pigs.

Again we repeat, never feed the brood sow corn except a little in the winter time. Shorts and oats provide about the right kind of feed.

Potatoes require a great deal of water in their growth; oats, it is said, come next, then wheat, then corn, then sugar beets, and old alfalfa, red clover, timothy and English rye grass follow in the order named.

A dilly-dally method with the lambs will not put them in condition to bring a good price in the fall. Remember that.

Be sure the cows have plenty of water during the hot days of summer. A fruitful source of falling off in the milk is lack of good water supply.

Is it not a mistake on the part of farmers to seek to escape trouble of raising calves and have to depend upon the cow seller to keep up their herds? The practice of years ago of raising all the calves possible to replenish and increase the herd seems to be gradually dying out. To be sure, it is some trouble to raise the calves, yet the farmer should remember that when buying matured animals, that he is paying some one for that trouble, and a good big profit besides. The farmer who keeps only a few cows should raise his heifer calves; and, on the large stock farms, we must get back to the system of having a good crop of calves coming on every spring. Every farmer will be better off by growing young things, and feeding them up to maturity.

More cuttings can be made from a good stand of alfalfa than from clover, hence this is one reason why it is better.

Animals must relish their food in order to get the most good out of it. Try a little variety in the feed to act as an appetizer.

The red rust in the blackberry patch must be dug out and burned promptly if you would save your bushes from serious injury.

Try one-half ounce daily of ground ginger in the feed of the young horses that show signs of muscular lameness. Give a larger dose for horses that weigh over 1,000 pounds.

Millet and other small seeds are good for chicks, and even for mature fowls, where they are fed in the straw and they have to be scratched for.

The use of scales and the Babcock tester detect the unprofitable cow, and no cow owner is willing to keep the animal when he learns her real status.

Give the work horses good care these hot, trying days. Take the harness off at noons and at night and always give them a little rub off. They will be fresher in the morning if you do.

Notice the conformation of the horse's legs below the knees before you buy. If they are light in proportion to the rest of the leg there is apt to be a weak point there which will lessen the stability of the animal.

The good prices for produce of all kinds which are prevailing ought to fill the farmer's days with sunshine and his nights with pleasant dreams of the profits he is to realize when crops are in.

Watch the potato vines. Don't let the bugs get ahead of you. By a little timely work you can strip off the bugs, but all the kins' horses and all the kings' men together with all your sighing cannot put the destroyed foliage back on again.

It is said that farmers in the United States annually lose $800,000,000 through the ravages of insects. There is no doubt that much of this tremendous loss might be prevented by wise and faithful warfare on the pests. What are you doing to help?

It certainly does not improve one's temper after a hard day's work to have the cow give you a slap in the face every little while, but try and not give way to your ill feelings. If necessary, fasten her tail, but never strike her because she has sought to rid herself of the pestering flies.

If you have any care for the future, practice rotation of crops. Prof. Hopkins says that no profitable and permanent system of agriculture can be adopted which does not include a rotation of crops with a liberal use of legumes and as much manure as possible.

The real test of the horse is not in his appearance but in the amount of work you can get out of him on the smallest amount of feed. Some horses are poor workers but heavy feeders, while others who are moderate eaters give a good return for every pound of food consumed.

A sprout starting from the stump of an old tree can be grafted and will produce fruit much sooner than a planted tree. It cannot be expected to live so long and may fail in its later years, but will render good service while a newly planted tree is getting the growth needed to bring it into bearing.

Perhaps the "poor stand" of corn you are complaining of is the result of unfavorable weather conditions, but ten chances to one it is only the inevitable folly of lack of thorough cultivation or care in the matter of seed selection. Haphazard methods never yet improved the quality or quantity of the corn crop.

The agricultural department of the University of Wisconsin has imported from Germany a new variety of potato for the purpose of testing its availability in the production of denatured alcohol. These potatoes, which are too coarse grained for domestic purposes, are said to yield from 300 to 500 bushels per acre. The Germans make alcohol from these tubers.

That boy of yours would enjoy a patch of ground all his own. Let him raise all he can on it and sell either to you or the neighbors, after you have exacted a fair compensation for the land and the use of the tools. Thus you will not only be holding his interest upon the farm but you will be instilling business principles in him which will prove valuable in the years to come.

Don't be satisfied to run the ordinary dairy, where the ordinary cow—untested and unquestioned—is fed in the ordinary way, on the ordinary feed. It don't pay. But it does pay to run a good, up-to-date dairy, where the good cow is handled in the best manner possible to produce the greatest quantity of milk at the least possible expense. The scrub cow never did anything but cheat its owner.

A cow ought to grow better every year until her prime is passed, which varies with different cows. I know one cow that is seven years old which with her last calf has shown a marked increase in her milk yield and promises to grow still better. But she has had the right kind of treatment, and it is only such cows that are apt to prove profitable.

The muley has come to stay. Do you still retain the old-fashioned horns in your herd?

It is said that the American hen ranks fifth in value in the agricultural products of the country.

## AN HISTORIC BUILDING

From stereograph, copyright, by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

Oldest house in the United States at St. Augustine, Fla. It was built about 1564 by the Spanish.

# THE VACATION OUTLAY

## MONEY SPENT BY CHICAGOANS EACH YEAR.

### Total Estimated at $37,500,000—Expense of Preparation for Outing Adds Much to Disbursements of Pleasure Seekers.

Chicago.—How much does the vacation season cost Chicago?

This question was put to several downtown merchants, and their answers, reduced to an average, make interesting facts.

Estimating the population of the city at 2,000,000, it is fair to assume that 500,000 of the inhabitants are either wage-earners or in business for themselves. Practically all these have vacations during the summer, from two weeks to a month in length. To estimate the average cost of these vacations would be something of a guess, but perhaps $50 would be somewhere near the truth. Many persons spend much less than this sum, but the majority spend more.

The result of a simple multiplication problem shows a total of $25,000,000, but this is by no means all. There remain to be added the vacation expenses of women and children who are not producers.

How many persons of this class go away from the city during the summer is another hard guess, but a conservative estimate would place the number on a par with the first estimate—500,000.

Fifty dollars a head may be too high a figure for this class of vacation travelers, for many of them are children, but if an average of $25 is taken it will give a total of $12,500,000.

Thus the total outside vacation expenses of Chicago people may be guessed at $37,500,000.

These figures, however, do not include money spent in anticipation of the trips to be taken. They do not include vacation clothing, trunks, satchels, fishing tackle and all the hundreds of articles commonly laid in by the prospective vacation-maker. It is a conservative guess to say that these advance expenses will aggregate $12,500,000.

The grand total, therefore, is $50,000,000—all spent for pleasure and health during three or four months.

These figures, of course, do not pertain to the rich, but to the common people. If the summer expenses of the wealthy class were to be added, the total would be vastly larger. It is estimated that there are 5,000 families in Chicago which spend an average of $2,000 for their summer outings.

Fifty million dollars, if distributed in lots of $600, would support 62,500 families for a year, allowing each family $50 a month, a sum about equal to the average wage.

When these figures are considered, it is easy to understand what merchants mean when they talk about the "dull months." With all these people out of town, and with $37,500,000 turned into channels outside of the city, it naturally follows that merchants cut down expenses and sail close to the wind until Chicago money is once more turned into its natural channel.

## PLAGUE SWEPT INDIA.

### In Ten Years There Have Been 4,411,212 Deaths—Mortality Increasing.

London.—During the first three and a half months of 1907 the deaths from the plague in India totalled 494,000, the heaviest monthly mortality yet reported during the epidemic. According to the Indian World this would appear to show that the present year will exhibit a record number of deaths.

The plague records for the ten years October, 1896, to December, 1906, show that there was a large annual increase from 1901 to 1904, the deaths numbering 274,000 in 1901, 577,000 in 1902, 570,000 in 1903 and 1,022,000 in 1904, the worst year in ten years.

There was a small decrease in 1905, the deaths falling to 951,000, and a large decrease in 1906, when there were only 332,000. The total deaths for the whole ten years numbered 4,411,212. The improvement which was shown in the two years 1903 and 1906 has not, unfortunately, been maintained.

From the first appearance of the disease up to the year 1901 the mortality was greatest in the Bombay presidency, but from 1902 onward, with one exception, the worst area has been the Punjab, and in 1905 the deaths in the latter province alone numbered 364,625.

## PAYS $3,600 FOR A DOLLAR.

### Collector Gets a Silver Coin Stamped 103 Years Ago.

Philadelphia.—A single United States silver dollar of the coinage of 1804 brought $3,600 here the other day at the sale of the collection of the late M. A. Stickney, the best price during the sale except $6,200, which a dealer paid for a famous Brasher's New York doubloon, the face value of which is only $16.

There are but six specimens of the 1804 dollar known to be extant, one of which is now at the mint in this city. Stickney received the rare coin on May 9, 1843, from the local mint in exchange for other coin.

It weighs a trifle less than 415 grains, and, having been kept in a chamoise bag, it is extremely fine and brilliant.

Before it changed hands again today at the end of 64 years, dealers and collectors vied with one another in raising its value with their spirited bidding. Mr. Chapman, who finally carried it off, opened the bidding with $1,000. His competitors run the price up in jumps of $250 at a time, until the price had soared to $3,000. Then Mr. Chapman's bid of $3,600 got the treasure.

Equally interesting was the bidding for an 1815 United States half eagle, which was finally captured by S. H. Chapman for $2,000. This coin is of great rarity, there being only six extant.

### Plans Post Offices for Liners.

Washington.—If Second Assistant Postmaster General McCleary succeeds in some plans he has in mind sea post offices will be established on the ships of the Cunard and the French Steamship companies' lines, the only transatlantic liners which are equipped with postal facilities. Overtures have been made to these two companies looking to the equipment of post offices on their ships. Mr. McCleary will go to Europe soon to investigate certain postal affairs. While abroad he will confer with the officers of the two steamship lines and endeavor to complete arrangements by which American and foreign employes will be placed on each one of the vessels of these two lines.

## LOOKING DOWN ON A SEA OF CLOUD

Marvelous sunrise effect from the summit of Mount Fujiyama, Japan; Fujiyama is the loftiest mountain in the island, and rises 12,365 feet above the level of the sea; the crater is 500 feet deep.

## NEW YORK LEADS WORLD.

### Surpasses Even London in Wealth and Variety of Business.

New York.—This city, which ranks second among the world's cities in population, largely surpasses London in wealth and in the volume and variety of its business activities. The United States passed England in extent of manufactures in 1880, in iron and steel production in 1895 and in coal output in 1900, and its leadership in each of these fields is rapidly lengthening.

New York city is the business capital of a country which produces 20 per cent. of the world's wheat, 25 per cent. of its gold, 33 per cent. of its coal, 35 per cent. of its manufactures, 40 per cent. of its iron, 42 per cent. of its steel, 52 per cent. of its petroleum, 55 per cent. of its copper, 70 per cent. of its cotton and 80 per cent. of its corn.

The wealth of the United States in 1907 is $118,000,000,000, or as much as that of its two nearest rivals—Great Britain and France—in the aggregate. As the United States' natural resources are only in the early stage of their development and as its supremacy over the rest of its old time rivals is steadily increasing, its social and business leadership in the world is assured.

### Is Not Real Man's Work.

Muskegon, Mich.—Sieman Berghuis, of Muskegon, in a signed declaration states that he does not think making beds, washing dishes and cooking meals is the duty of a husband. For that reason he commenced divorce proceedings against his wife, Louise C. Berghuis, to whom he has been married seven years.

# A Fortune for the O'Lynns.

### Dying Hermit of California Said Sons Lived in Baltimore.

Baltimore, Md.—There is a fortune of $300,000 in cash and $50,000 in Washington real estate, according to a letter received by Marshal Farnan, waiting for the fortunate sons of W. H. O'Lynn, a hermit, of Fresno, Cal., who died there recently, from the infirmities of old age and hunger.

While breathing his last O'Lynn told of his fortune and declared that his sons were now living in Baltimore, Cincinnati or New Orleans. The Baltimore city directory shows no O'Lynn or Olyn, or any name similar to that of the dead hermit. In one account of the old man's death it is reported that he twice mentioned Baltimore as the home of his sons.

The story of the old man's immense wealth was told only by himself. Mrs. Emma Wilson, who wrote the letter to the marshal, claimed she repeated his statements only. Among his dilapidated effects, according to a newspaper clipping which Mrs. Wilson inclosed, there was found $117.60.

The old man had been in the little town of Fresno about seven years. During most of the time he lived in one room, where he mended umbrellas and parasols during the day and slept at night. He had few friends and talked little. When he did speak it was generally of his wealth. He said that he preferred the isolation of the little room to a life of luxury, which he had enjoyed, and which he was still able to pay for.

### Texas Hotels Get Longer Sheets.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Although the Griggs law providing that bed sheets in Texas hotels and lodging houses be of a certain length does not go into effect until July 12, the hotels of this city are making preparations to comply with the law. The hotel men are laying in a new supply of sheets of required length, nine feet. The measure was passed by the legislature in response to a demand from the Travelers' Protective association.

## BEY TO SELL 17,000,000 STAMPS

### Turkish Minister Seeks Cash for Damascus Railroad Here.

Washington.—Chekib Bey, the Turkish minister, has announced that his government has a collection of 17,000,000 postage stamps, which will be sold at auction in August and the proceeds donated to the Higaz railway, which is being constructed from Damascus to Beirut. The funds for building this railroad are being subscribed by the national government, the various municipalities and by citizens who desire to contribute. When completed the road will be operated by a commission designated by the government.

The collection of stamps which the Turkish government has contributed consists of more than 100 denominations, which have been issued by the Turkish government during 43 years. Minister Bey will receive bids for the collections and forward them to Constantinople.

Many a married man is a silent

## WANTS A PRIVATE DENTIST.

### And When This Man Gets Real Rich He'll Have One.

"If ever I get really rich," said the man with a toothache, "I shall have a private dentist. What do I want with a private dentist? Well, I'll tell you.

"It's bad enough anyway to suffer from your teeth, but to me this suffering is made doubly distressing by the circumstances attendant upon my visit to the dentist's office.

"I arrived there to find the dentist working away upon the teeth of some patient in his chair, and that always sort of disturbs me—to find somebody else being worked over and cared for while I wait in distress. I think I am entitled to all the care and sympathy. And maybe I find somebody else waiting, perhaps a friend of the person in the chair, or somebody waiting his turn, some ahead of time; and that disturbs me, for I like to wait with my pain in solitude.

"But the dentist gets through with the patient in the chair on time for me and I take my place under his hands. And I don't doubt that I get his concentrated and complete attention and skill while he is operating upon me, but I can't get away from the idea that he is working as rapidly as he can so as to be ready for the next patient.

"And then with all my pain, I can't forget either that person in the waiting room waiting for his turn after me, and waiting without a particle of sympathy for me, and in fact rather impatient of my presence and thinking of himself alone; this is rather wounding to my self-esteem.

"In fact, however I regard it, a visit to the dentist's office is always a jarring experience. My dentist is a man of the highest professional skill and, as I said, I am sure I get his best care; but still all these familiar things that I have mentioned to you jar me; and I would avoid them all if I could. So when I get real rich I shall certainly have a private dentist."

## JUDGED BY THE PULSE.

### Bicycle Cop with Medical Training Brings Speeders to Terms.

Out in—well, it is best not to say where. To tell all would break the spell. But—out in Blank county, a young doctor got tired of his profession and became a bicycle policeman, riding a "spitting devil" capable of making 63 miles an hour.

He learned years ago at the "quiz" that great speed makes the pulse beat faster. He now applies that little atom of knowledge practically.

You know as a rule the automobilist casts cold water on the statement of a policeman that he was arrested for speeding. If the officer says "60 miles an hour" the owner and chauffeur confess to eight miles an hour, and "prove" it. A lecture from the magistrate, a nominal fine and an honorable discharge.

Our young doctor now tries the pulse test, and is meeting with much success.

A few days ago a speeder was placed under arrest. When his machine was stopped the doctor-cop grasped his wrist and proceeded to test his pulse. The beats were 114 to the minute. To court. Statement to magistrate:

"Your honor, the normal pulse beat is 72 to the minute. I have known it to drop as low as 54 and go as high as 140. The usual limits are 60 and 130.

"When I arrested this prisoner his pulse was 114. He is a healthy man. He was not excited. There was nothing to increase his pulse except the high rate of speed at which he was going. By careful study I have figured out that a pulse of 114 indicates positively nothing less than 55 miles an hour."

The chauffeur (owner) replied: "Your honor, this officer is fooling you. It is true that my pulse was 114 when he tested it, but it was due to the excitement of the chase he was giving me."

"Ah," quoth the judge. "So it was a hard chase, eh? The officer's wheel is geared to 63 miles an hour. And you didn't quite succeed in getting away? Fifty dollars, and next time it will be $100."—N. Y. Press.

# MONO-RAIL SYSTEM TO REVOLUTIONIZE RAILROAD TRAVEL

## May Relegate Steam Locomotives and Heavy Coaches to the Scrap Heap.

New York.—A young mechanical engineer, for a little more than three years, has been mystifying and amusing persons living near his father's home at Windsor Hill, just outside of Baltimore, by his experiments with a single rail railroad that he has constructed.

Recently all the newspapers in the city contained the authoritative announcement that John H. Starin, who has made millions in transportation enterprises; Charles Stewart Smith and Woodbury Langdon, all members of the Rapid Transit commission, were to back a company which will build this young engineer's single rail railroad from Jersey City to Newark.

Formal announcement of the incorporation of the new "mono-road" company is expected soon to be made in Trenton, and this, it is announced, is to be followed in the next four or five weeks by the announcement of a deal by which the new company has acquired a franchise and terminal sites in the two cities—rights presumably owned by some existing company. Inside of a year, it is promised, monorail trains will be skimming across the marshes from Jersey City to Newark, realizing the newest slogan in modern rapid transit:

"To Newark in ten minutes."

### Idea Is Revolutionary.

If what the young Baltimore engineer confidently claims for his "mono-road" be true—and he has convinced such hard-headed business men as Starin, Langdon and Smith that it is true—modern railroading will be revolutionized by his invention. It will relegate to the scrap heap the two-track railroad, the ponderous, coal-eating locomotive and the big, heavy eight-wheeled cars along with the stage coach and the paddle-wheeled steamboat. His new invention, if his claims are well founded, is as far ahead of the locomotive-drawn train, running on two tracks, as the flying machine is ahead of the balloon.

That trains will run easily at a speed of 150 miles an hour on a single rail in perfect safety, without vibration and the swinging side-wise motion of the present day railroad trains, and that tracks and cars can be built and operated at less than half the cost of the present equipment—this, in brief, is the young engineer's claim.

That he can do what he says is not only believed by a practical transportation man of 40 years' experience like John H. Starin but by a big firm in Wall street which has agreed to underwrite all the bonds required to put through the Jersey City to Newark "mono-road," and by scores of others who have investigated the new plant and are anxious to become financially interested in it.

### First Practical Test.

Starting on a short half-mile stretch of track inside the exposition grounds at Jamestown, the first practical test of the new road was made in public, although for three years the young inventor, Howard Hansel Tunis, has been experimenting in the suburbs of Baltimore.

More than a dozen noted engineers, among them Chief Engineer George S. Rice, of the Rapid Transit commission, have investigated the new invention, and have pronounced it practical. Some of them assert that it will revolutionize modern railroading because of the tremendous speed which it makes possible and because of the vastly diminished cost of building and operation.

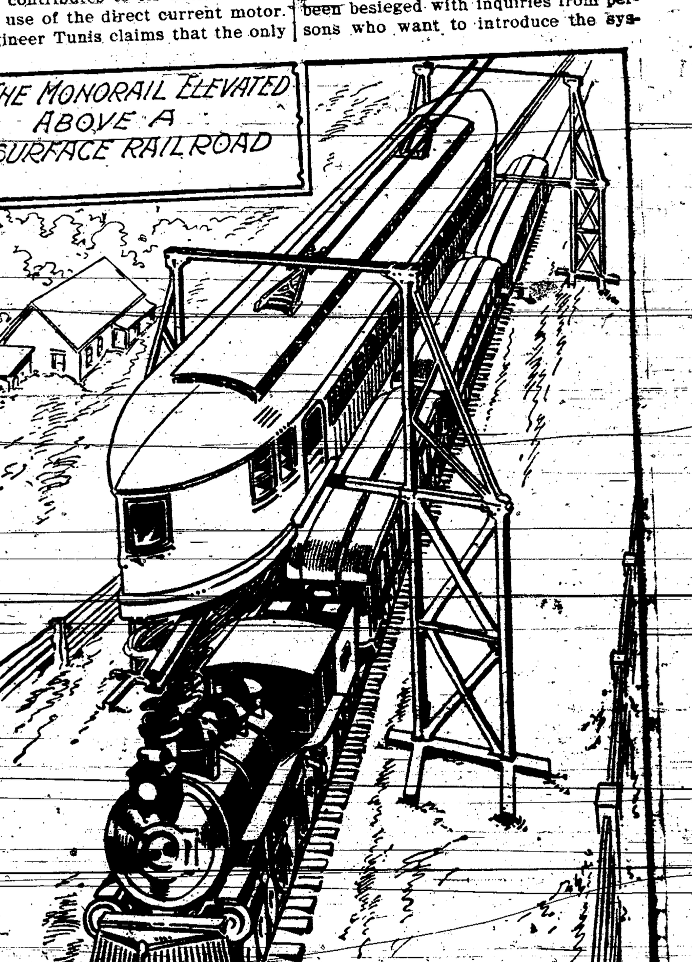
Negotiations are under way to obtain the rights needed before building of the track can be begun and although secrecy is maintained on this point and the precise route selected is closely guarded, it is understood that the backers of the company are negotiating for franchise rights and terminal sites already possessed by an existing corporation.

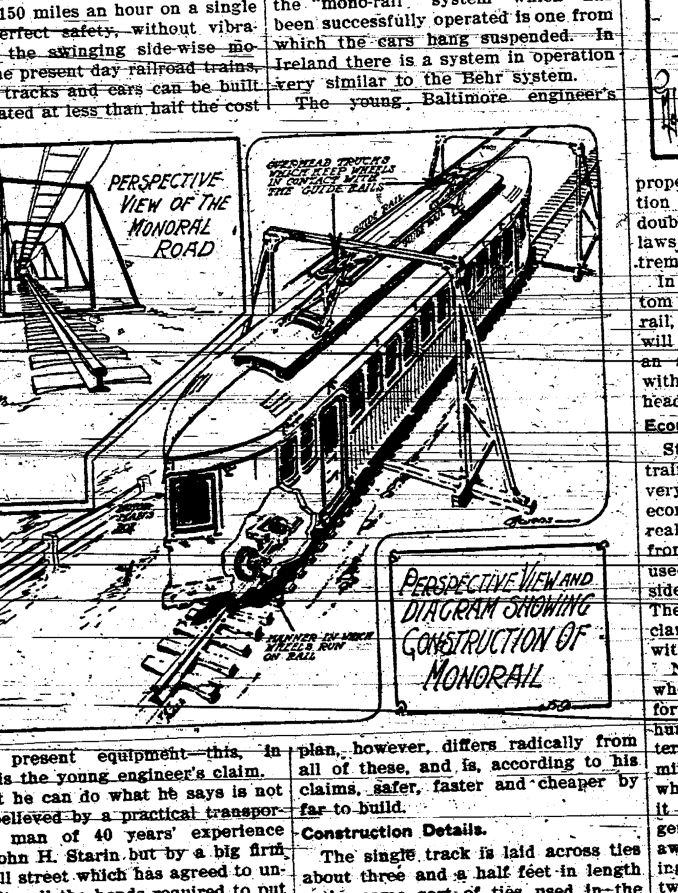
### Easy to Lay Tracks.

According to an interview printed in the Newark newspapers, the linking of the new "mono-rail" line with the McAdoo tunnel is a possibility. Bion L. Burrows says that it would be a matter of the greatest ease to run the trains from the "mono-rail" road right into and through the McAdoo tunnel without interfering with the operation of trains over the two rail line. All that would be necessary would be the laying of a single rail between the two rails, and the installation of the necessary overhead rails to preserve the equilibrium of the "mono-rail" trains.

If this is done, it is asserted, passengers can be carried from Newark to the heart of Manhattan in ten minutes. That he is willing to enter into an operating agreement with the "mono-rail" company, William McAdoo, head of the tunnel company, is quoted as saying.

This new "mono-rail" system, invented by the young Baltimorian, is totally different from the various other "mono-rail" systems, some of which are in practical operation in England, Ireland, Germany and Austria-Hungary, and others of which are seeking a foothold. It is entirely unlike the system, for instance, for which F. B. Behr, an Englishman, has been seeking a franchise between Atlantic Ferry, Brooklyn and Coney Island. On Mr. Behr's road the cars "straddle" a single triangular rail. In Germany the "mono-rail" system which has been successfully operated is one from which the cars hang suspended. In Ireland there is a system in operation very similar to the Behr system.




The young Baltimore engineer's plan, however, differs radically from all of these, and is, according to his claims, safer, faster and cheaper by far to build.

### Construction Details.

The single track is laid across ties about three and a half feet in length—the same sort of ties used in the construction of the present day two-rail tracks, except that they are shorter. Sixty-pound rails instead of the standard 100-pound rails are used. Overhead, 30 inches apart, are suspended two parallel rails, L-shaped on the inside. These overhead rails are supported by steel pillars placed at intervals along the side of the road and connected by steel beams stretched across the track.

On top of each car at both ends is attached an inverted truck. This is raised from the car by a strong steel arm, corresponding to a trolley pole, and the four wheels attached to the inverted truck fit into the "L" shaped inner surfaces of the overhead tracks. The trucks are in the form of an X, with a wheel at each of the four points of the "X." The "X" is flexible, opening and closing to accommodate itself to the curves.

It is this overhead truck arrangement which constitutes the distinctive feature of the invention of the young Baltimore man, and marks its greatest difference from the other "mono-rail" inventions. The overhead truck arrangement, with the four wheels, horizontally set and working on the inside of the overhead tracks, steadies the car and gives it its equilibrium. Power is also transmitted from these overhead wires for the operation of the cars.

One of the claims made for the Tunis "mono-rail" is that trains running on it will be practically noiseless. One reason given for this is that the guide wheels on top, which run in the overhead rails, are of cast iron, oak and leather and are so constructed as to make but little noise. They also have ball-bearings and this makes tremendous speed possible. The guide wheels are only eight inches in diameter and less than two inches thick. Another feature of the car which contributes to its noiselessness is the use of the direct current motor. Engineer Tunis claims that the only proper system of railroad construction is the single track, because the double tracks are in opposition to the laws of gravity, and make necessary tremendously heavy cars.

In his cars, Tunis explains, the bottom will be but 20 inches above the rail, and thus the center of gravity will be very low. The cars will have an almost perfect equilibrium, even without being steadied by the overhead arrangement.

### Economy in Operation.

Still another claim for the mono-rail trains is that they can be operated very much cheaper because of the economy in power it is possible to realize. According to railroad men, from 15 to 30 per cent. of the power used to operate trains is lost in the sidewise, swinging motion of cars. The Tunis mono-rail trains, it is declared, have a straight ahead motion, without any side-swing.

Nothing which ever moved on wheels can equal the speed claimed for the Tunis "mono-rail" trains. One hundred miles an hour is an easy matter, and the cars can be pushed to 150 miles without any difficulty. And, while the cars are going at this speed, it is claimed that the motion is so gentle that passengers are barely aware of the fact that they are moving. The jerky, swinging motion of two-rail trains is declared to be entirely absent.

As if all this were not enough to complete the eclipse of the present system of railroad construction and establish the "mono-rail" as pre-eminent, still another tremendous advantage is claimed, and this is the most important of all—the matter of cost.

It is the cheapness of the cost of the system, which, if it is what is claimed for it, threatens to revolutionize railroad construction.

### Means Immense Saving.

According to the estimates made for the New York backers of the project, a four-track, elevated line, such as it is proposed to build between Jersey City and Newark, can be constructed for $75,000 per mile. To build a four-track elevated road, similar to the present elevated system in this city, would cost $900,000 per mile. This does not include the cost of power or equipment—only the structure and tracks.

The projectors of the new enterprise figure upon building the eight miles of elevated track between Jersey City and Newark for $2,000,000. To build the ordinary type of elevated road, with four tracks, would cost between $7,000,000 and $8,000,000. It is this cheapness of cost which inspires the backers of the enterprise to hope that they will reap tremendous profits, and that the success of this initial road between the two Jersey cities will be followed quickly by the building of similar roads all over the United States. The overhead truck system used in the Tunis system is patented.

### Much Interest Aroused.

How active interest in "mono-rail" railroads is, is shown by the fact that following the announcement of the plans to build the New Jersey line, the promoters of the company have been besieged with inquiries from persons who want to introduce the system in other places. One inquirer was a capitalist who holds the concession for a 400-mile railroad in South America, much of the route of which runs through inaccessible country. The Tunis "mono-rail" is especially adapted for use in a rough country because of the fact that the lightness of the cars makes it possible to operate the trains up almost any reasonable grade.

To all these inquirers the promoters say they have replied that they are not in the field for the exploitation of the new system, or even for money making. Mr. Starin, the leader in the enterprise, has announced that his object is not to make money so much as to put into practical use an invention which he believes to be the coming railroad system of the future.

### No Stock to Be Sold.

His hope to have a railroad which will carry people from this city to Newark in almost an inappreciable space of time, and to give an example to other railroad companies in the good treatment of employes. It is announced that no stock of the new company is to be put on the market, and that all the money that is wanted to push the enterprise will be realized by an issue of bonds at the right time.

### Expert System to Be Popular.

That they ultimately expect their system to be widely introduced the promoters of the new road do not attempt to conceal. This, they expect, will speedily follow a practical demonstration of its success.

Howard Hansel Tunis, the young inventor of the system, is at Jamestown, where he is superintending the running of trains over the experimental half-mile track. Tunis wanted a much longer track, but it is said that the trolley companies of Norfolk were too influential with the exposition management and he was restricted.

### Knows When He's Said Enough.

The New York judge who holds that the oyster is a wild beast is careful not to say how it kills deer or whether it can outrun the caribou.

# The President's Vacation

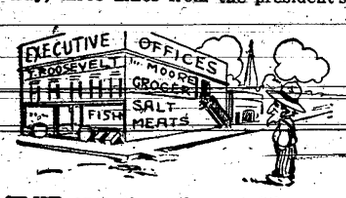
## Roosevelt Always in Touch with Affairs of the Nation

### DEVOTES PART OF EVERY DAY TO PUBLIC AFFAIRS

OYSTER BAY.—Although President Roosevelt is settled down at Oyster Bay for a four months' vacation he will not be able to escape from a good deal of the labors and duties of his job. The public business at Washington goes on just the same. There are officials to appoint, questions of policy to decide, commissions in the army and navy to sign, many other things that no one but the president can attend to, and which President Roosevelt would let no other man attend to even if he had the power.

While he spends the summer in his modest and comfortable country house at Sagamore Hill he is obliged to devote a few hours a day—often more than a few—to the nation's business. When the president went down to Oyster Bay recently he was accompanied by Secretary Loeb, Assistant Secretary Latta, and four clerks from the executive staff at Washington. They began work next day in the executive offices in the village of Oyster Bay, three miles from the president's house. These offices are connected by direct wire with the executive offices adjoining the White House at Washington. The clerks at the capital are therefore in as close touch with their immediate chief, Mr. Loeb, as if he were in his own office there. Mr. Loeb, in turn, is in constant touch with the president. The whole arrangement works out in the same manner as if the capital and all the departments had been moved from Washington to Oyster Bay.

One difference is that the president never visits the executive offices in Oyster Bay. Whatever business requires to be brought to his attention is taken up by Secretary Loeb to Sagamore Hill. Mr. Loeb goes to the president in the forenoon about 11 o'clock, after he has gone through the mail and sorted out from it the letters and official papers which need to pass under the executive eye or hand. Some days Mr. Loeb gets back to the village in time to put in an hour's work before luncheon. More often his luncheon has to wait an hour for him.




### EXECUTIVE OFFICES THE PRIDE OF VILLAGERS

THE executive offices at "the summer capital," as Oyster Bay folk take pride in calling their village, never fail to impress visitors by their unpretentiousness. They consist of seven office rooms and a storeroom, into which a loft above a corner grocery has been divided. Mr. Moore, the enterprising purveyor of pure food to the villagers and surrounding gentry, is a famous man every summer. The whole country hears each summer in the press dispatches of "the executive offices over Moore's grocery." Mr. Moore's pride would be greater if the president should come down some day and transact some important piece of business there.

Secretary Loeb has a large, sunny room in the front overlooking the business center of the village. His door is always open; any one can walk in upon him, get a pleasant greeting and see as much of the government wheels going round as he could in Mr. Loeb's Washington office. All he will see is Mr. Loeb busy at a big flat-topped desk, with another desk close by covered with the newspapers which the secretary to the president reads diligently. He will see the rest of the staff in the five other rooms. One room is occupied by one of two telegraph operators who are on duty by turns from nine a. m. to 11 p. m. They are kept busy most of the time. Much of the matter is summaries of correspondence, to which Secretary Loeb directs routine formal answers to be returned.

### LOEB DECIDES WHO CAN SEE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

A LARGE part of Mr. Loeb's business in summer is deciding "who's who" in the matter of requests for personal interviews with the president. Few persons are allowed to go up to Sagamore Hill and ring the door bell. Of course, cabinet officers, senators and a few representatives would be permitted, if they chose to arrive in Oyster Bay unannounced, to drive up to the presidential door and send their cards to Mr. Roosevelt. But these privileged men are the very ones who would never think of doing so. All visiting statesmen write or telegraph beforehand, asking whether it will be convenient for the president to see them on a given day. The query and the answer pass through Loeb's hands. He writes these gentlemen that "the president will be glad to see them at such and such an hour on the day mentioned."

The president has a telephone in his house, but if you, Mr. Citizen, had something in your mind that you thought the nation's chief ought to know about at once, you couldn't go into the nearest pay booth and call him up. The telephone exchange girls at Oyster Bay have a strict rule on that. All persons, from cabinet rank down who call for Mr. Roosevelt's number are switched over to Mr. Loeb. If it's all right, Mr. Loeb says so, and you "get" the president. If Mr. Loeb doesn't know you he asks you your business and probably advises you to put it into writing, for Mr. Loeb is a methodical and careful secretary.

### CABINET OFFICERS OFTEN VISIT SAGAMORE HILL

THE cabinet is rarely called together in the president's vacation, and then only to consider matters regarded as of the highest importance. Nevertheless, in the course of a summer most of the members of the cabinet pay a visit, either of business or friendship to Sagamore Hill. They often dine and sleep there. Some of the president's closest friends in the senate, members of the "tennis" cabinet, or literary cronies, are overnight guests. But most of Mr. Roosevelt's visitors who call by appointment are asked to arrive in the forenoon and to stay for luncheon.

It is the impression at Oyster Bay that there will be many such visits by the closest political friends of the administration from next week on. The master of Sagamore Hill is watching with the closest scrutiny the development of the campaign for the nomination of his successor, and it is likely that he will have frequent consultations with the leading statesmen who are devoted to him and his policies. Any incident tending to show a recrudesence of the "reactionary conspiracy" would almost inevitably be followed by a procession of party chieftains eager to proffer advice and swear allegiance anew, both to Mr. Roosevelt and to the public through the press.

There is no barrier up to prevent persons who can give a reasonable account of themselves and betray no signs of the crank, from driving up to Sagamore Hill, on the understanding that they are not to halt their horses, but drive around the house and out again. If any person should gain entrance by giving this assurance to the secret service men at the outpost and then try to break faith and seek entrance to the house, he would be stopped by other secret service men on guard near the porch.

These men, chosen for discretion as well as for valor, would politely inquire of the visitors whether they had an appointment with the president. If not they would be quietly advised to keep moving. The guards know who has and who has not the "open sesame" to the summer White House. No one can bluff his way past them. Some have tried.

The president's bodyguard is commanded by "Jim" Sloan, who has had the chief responsibility for his safety since Secret Service Agent Tyree was made a United States marshal. Sloan now has eight men to help him. Guards at the house and at the entrance from the highroad a quarter mile away are changed with the regularity of military discipline, night and day. The guards are all picked men, who have shown not merely zeal and devotion, which are essential, but horse-sense, alertness and quick judgment.

#### Laughter at Meals.

Worry at mealtimes and hurry directly after are two great factors in weakening the digestion. One of the most important meals of the day is breakfast, yet how often one hurries over food or scrambles through it in stony, frigid silence, scanning the columns of a favorite newspaper. An old physician, writing 70 years ago, said: "Laughter is one of the greatest helps to digestion with which I am acquainted and the custom prevalent among our forefathers of exciting it at table by jesters was founded upon true medical principles. Therefore, endeavor to have cheerful and merry companions at your meals."

#### Gave Up Unequal Fight.

A man's suit of clothes and boots have been found on the towing-path of the river Lea, in England, near Clapton. In one of the boots was a piece of paper, containing the following: "To anybody or everybody: Hitherto I have been a wanderer with no fixed abode, but henceforth it will be fixed and permanent, 'the river Lea.'—One of the Submerged."

### TAUGHT FOR HALF A CENTURY.

#### Long Record of Usefulness for Massachusetts School Teacher.

A headmaster for half a century in the Cambridge schools is the remarkable record of Ruel H. Fletcher, of the Thorndike school, East Cambridge. He has recently graduated his fiftieth class from that school.

For fifty-eight years he has taught school, beginning in 1849. He came to Massachusetts in 1852, taught school two years in Abington, two years in Quincy and then began his long service in Cambridge. That service was started in the Otis school, for which a new building was erected a few years after and the name changed to the Thorndike school, so that his service has been practically in the one school.

When the city of Cambridge erected two new school buildings four years ago, unknown to him the pupils of his school circulated a petition that one of the new schools be named in honor of the headmaster to whom they were so devoted. The decision of the committee to comply with their request was prompt and unanimous. The Fletcher school graduates its first class on Tuesday, and Mr. Fletcher will be a guest of honor on that occasion.—Boston Herald.

#### Measuring Eye-Strings.

Physical skill, endurance and prowess—these were the things that commanded respect in the wild west. And what mills of violence and torture the old melees were! To maul and batter a victim till he was jelly, to leave a life-mark of victory upon the vanquished, and then to celebrate the Olympian event by getting gloriously drunk with your friends on new whisky—this was fame and sport. It was a tame fight in which one of the contestants did not lose a part of his ear, or have his nose bitten off, but the acme of skill and power lay in plucking out your opponent's eye. Indeed, "eye-gouging," as it was called, was a road to glory, and the threat "I'll measure your eyestrings" was the highest taunt.—From "Simon Kenton, Scalp Hunter."

#### Profited by Error.

"When I opened the door," said the flat dweller, "my ice man stood there. He looked very meek and humble, to my surprise.

"'I will fix that ice bill you thought was too exorbitant,' he told me. 'Perhaps it was. I will cut it down.'

"He had gotten me mixed up with somebody else. I hadn't complained, but that didn't keep me from getting out the bill and letting him cut it down all right enough."

### EVIL IN THE TELEPHONE.

#### Does Harm in Keeping Women Too Much in the House.

A physician remarked lately that the telephone was the means of more sickness especially headaches, than almost anything else. He explained that women who could do all of their ordering over the telephone seldom left the house to buy anything, and if they would only get out and take a walk early in the morning they would return to the house with brighter spirits and more animation for work. Undoubtedly it is an inspiration to get out and see that one is not alone in the day's work. A woman here cleaning her windows; another is sweeping her rooms; a bevy hurry by with packages under their arms after a visit to the stores and groceries. To see people busy and full of life and animation is an inspiration to any one, and this seems to be exactly what the physician meant by his remark. The most dejected, despondent and headachy women in the world are those who live back of locked doors and keep up the eternal grind of kitchen work from one day to another.

#### Sevigne in Versailles.

The chateau at Versailles can now boast of possessing a portrait of the celebrated Mme. de Sevigne, who was one of the brightest stars of the court of Louis XIV., and who, strange to say, was not represented by her portrait there. M. de Nolhac, the curator, has just supplied this deficiency, having found a fine portrait of the marquise at the age of 35 years. The portrait, which is of great beauty, presents the famous letter writer with the long curls she brought into fashion, and which bore her name, and she wears the pearl necklace she described in her letters to her daughter.

#### Korean Student's Hard Lines.

Koreans evidently want education. Recently one of them came up from the country and after all his money was gone he found it impossible to stay longer, so he cut his finger and with the blood wrote to the minister of education about his woes. We think he had better taken a jiggy and got to work and earn some money, rather than go about cutting his fingers to gain sympathy. If any attention were paid to this sort of stage play you would find Korean fingers covered with scars of combat.—Korean Daily News.

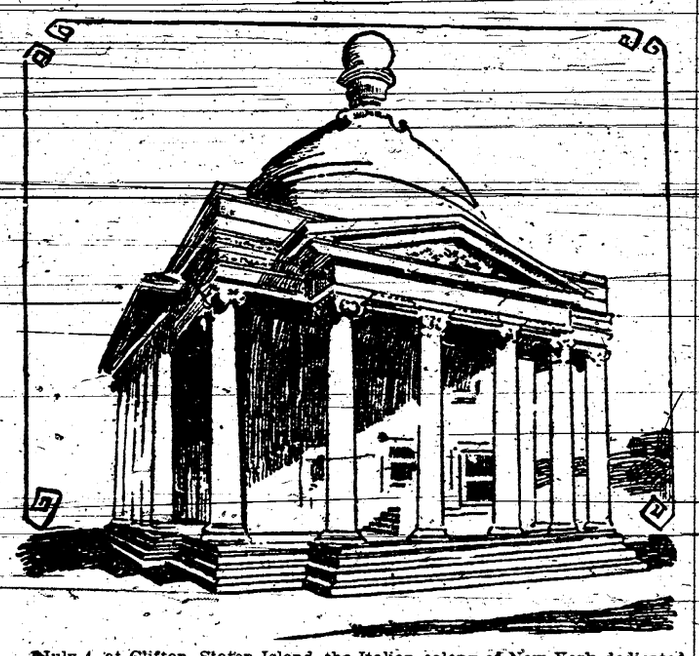
Benny—Do figures ever lie?

Dict—Women's figures sometimes do.

### BLIND NOMINEE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR

Thomas P. Gore, Democratic nominee for United States Senator from Oklahoma, although blind, is a man of remarkable force of character and ability. As an orator he is renowned throughout the territory. Mr. Gore is 36 years of age and was born in what is now Webster county, Mississippi. He lost his sight as the result of accidents at the ages of 8 and 11. He will be the first blind man to occupy a seat in Congress.

### THE GARIBALDI "PANTHEON"



July 4, at Clifton, Staten Island, the Italian colony of New York dedicated the "Pantheon" they have built to inclose the little frame cottage in which Garibaldi, the Italian hero, lived between the years 1851 and 1853.

#### Duck Raising an Industry.

In Iceland, on certain islands, near Ryckavik, the eider duck is raised in a systematic manner. It is really more of a small goose than a duck, being so independent of fish and animal food as to be able to support itself by grazing on the seaweed at the bottom of the sea, at a considerable depth. It is a splendid diver, being as much at home under the water as on the surface. The great value of the eider duck's down is well known, and, owing to the bird's tendency to pull out such large quantities for lining its nest that it leaves its lower breast almost bare when it is setting, there is no difficulty in getting a good supply of these feathers without destroying the birds. In Iceland it is strictly guarded against intrusion. The inhabitants consider it a crime worse than stealing deer in Scotland for any person to shoot an eider duck.

#### All of One Mold.

We should remember that man differs little from man, except that he turns out best who is trained in the sharpest school.—Thucydides.

### LINGERS IN MEMORY

#### MARK TWAIN RECALLS "STUNTS" OF BICYCLE DAYS.

#### His Efforts to Tame the Wild and Unruly "Ordinary"—Deserved Compliment Paid Him by His Teacher.

Susy's next date is Nov. 29, 1885, the eve of my fiftieth birthday. It seems a good while ago. I must have been rather young for my age then, for I was trying to tame an old-fashioned bicycle nine feet high. It is to me almost unbelievable, at my present stage of life, that there have really been people willing to trust themselves upon a dizzy and unstable altitude like that, and that I was one of them. Twichell and I took lessons every day. He succeeded, and became master of the art of riding that wild vehicle, but I had no gift in that direction and was never able to stay on mine long enough to get any satisfactory view of the planet. Every time I tried to steal a look at a pretty girl, or any other kind of scenery, that single moment of inattention gave the bicycle the chance it had been waiting for, and I went over the front of it and struck the ground on my head or my back before I had time to realize that something was happening. I didn't always go over the front way; I had other ways, and practiced them all; but no matter which way was chosen for me there was always one monotonous result—the bicycle skinned my leg and leaped up into the air and came down on top of me.

Sometimes its wires were so sprung by this violent performance that it had the collapsed look of an umbrella that had had a misunderstanding with a cyclone. After each day's practice I arrived home with my skin hanging in ribbons, from my knees down. I plastered the ribbons on where they belonged, and bound them there with handkerchiefs steeped in liniment and was ready for more adventures next day. It was always a surprise to me that I had so much skin, and that it held out so well. There was always plenty, and I soon came to understand that the supply was going to remain sufficient for all my needs. It turned out that I had nine skins, in layers, one on top of the other, like the leaves of a book, and some of the doctors said it was quite remarkable.

I was full of enthusiasm over this insane amusement. My teacher was a young German from the bicycle factory, a gentle, kindly, patient creature, with a pathetically grave face. He never smiled; he never made a remark; he always gathered me tenderly up when I plunged off, and helped me on again without a word. When he had been teaching me twice a day for three weeks I introduced a new gymnastic—one that he had never seen before—and so at last a compliment was wrung from him, a thing which I had been risking my life for days to achieve. He gathered me up and said mournfully: "Mr. Clemens, you can fall off a bicycle in more different ways than any person I ever saw before."—Mark Twain, in North American Review.

#### Praise for Native Scouts.

In the Manila Times appears this extract from a letter written by Lieut. J. M. Merrill, telling of engagements between Moros and native constabulary: "We had an hour's fight, from one a. m. to two a. m., March 1, and a running fight from five a. m. to nine a. m. March 2, burned 21 houses, killed 1 Moros and wounded two others who managed to escape. I cannot say too much about the steadiness of the constabulary soldiers under very trying conditions, fighting in the dark, and, worse yet, blinded by the smoke of their old Springfields against an enemy using the smokeless Mausers and Krags. It was simply grand the way the little men behaved; they went along as skirmishers with as correct a distance between men as if they were at drill on their home parade ground. I have heard yarns about their flightiness under fire, but I will never believe it any more. In the morning they were so anxious to go ahead that we went on with the scrap until eight o'clock before we stopped for breakfast.

#### Family Reunion in China.

No people on earth observe family ties so closely and hold so many family reunions as the Chinese. The Scottish clans have no closer bonds of union than the families in China. In America it is the individual, but in China it is the family. No important step is taken without a family caucus. If one member goes wrong, the disgrace rests upon the whole family to the remotest degree of relationship. The disgrace often is felt so keenly in case of a heinous crime that the offender is taken away by permission of the courts and the death penalty inflicted by members of the family. That's the way the family purges itself.

The feature in the family life in China is the big reunion once every two years. One member of the family acts as secretary and enters in a big book the new additions to the family. In this way is kept a complete biography of every person in China.—Kansas City Star.

#### Going Them Several Better.

An Englishman, an Irishman and a Scotchman were one day arguing as to which of the three countries possessed the fastest trains.

"Well," said the Englishman, "I've been in one of our trains, and the telegraph poles have been like a hedge."

"I've seen the milestones appear like the tombstones," said the Scot.

"Be jabbers!" said Pat, "I was one day in a train in my country, and we passed a field of turnips and a field of carrots, also a field of cabbage and parsley, then a pond of water, and we were going that quick I thought it was broth!"

#### Dying to Be Famous.

Wright—I've tried everything, and my novels don't seem to sell.

Penman—Excuse me, but you have not tried everything. You know it is said that Dickens' novels sell four times better than during his life.

### RELIC OF SCOTTISH QUEEN.

#### Englishman Owns Handbag Once Property of Unfortunate Mary.

In the possession of Dr. A. F. Germain of Brighton, England, is a beautiful embroidered little handbag. It is an interesting relic of a bygone time, and figured in a famous scene. When the unfortunate Mary, queen of Scots, was led to execution this little satchel of violet velvet formed part of the costume she wore. It contained a rare and costly handkerchief. As she passed to the block, Mary took the dainty handkerchief out and handed the bag to her favorite attendant, Lady Jane Douglas. She cherished it ever after as a memento of her lamented queen. The little bag is made more interesting and valuable by the fact that Queen Mary herself embroidered and made it. The needlework is very beautiful and rare, being peculiar to the time of the beautiful young queen. Until recently the bag has been in the possession of the Douglas family in Scotland, being kept at Castle Dumfries among the family heirlooms. A late Lady Douglas presented it to a favorite brother-in-law, Sir William Watkins Wynn, and this gentleman, realizing the appreciation of Dr. A. F. Germain for this interesting relic of the unfortunate Queen Mary, gave it to him, and it is still in his possession. The bag is prized very highly by Dr. Germain, and he keeps it in a glass case, with a descriptive historical note attached to it.

#### By Proxy.

He was a man with a large rotund personality, and he stood at the head of a large line of impatient men, women and children who were waiting for a chance to pay their fares and get past the turnstile of the elevated railway at Madison and Wabash, says the Chicago Tribune.

He was searching leisurely in his pockets for the necessary nickel, and it wasn't in any of them. Finally he produced a five-dollar bill, which he slowly and methodically unfolded and passed over to the monopolist inside the ticket office. "Dom his bastely hide!" fervently exclaimed a man with a strong Tipperary accent, half way down the line. "O, you mustn't talk that way!" said a sweet feminine voice directly behind him; "but thank you very much!"

#### Tobacco Smoke Poisonous.

It is often said that tobacco smoke is a powerful germicide. The composition of tobacco smoke is complex, the principal constituents being oils of a tarry nature. Nicotine itself is a strong germicide, but the quantity of this poison in tobacco smoke is minute. The oil matter which accumulates in a tobacco pipe is highly poisonous, but does not contain any appreciable quantity of nicotine, the chief constituent of residue being a very poisonous oil known as pyridine. Tobacco smoke contains a decided quantity of carbon monoxide, which is a preservative and which must possess germicidal properties. Recently it has been observed that one of the principal constituents accounting for the germicidal properties of tobacco smoke is the powerful antiseptic formaldehyde.

#### At the Literary Club.

"How did everything come off at the literary last night?" "Well, the barbecued beef was tiptop, an' the Brunswick stew couldn't be beat, while the corn licker had enough beads on it to make a pearl necklace look sick." "But—was there no literary discussion?" "Lemme see, now—I believe the president did hit the vice president 'side the head with a copy of Bunyan's 'Pilgrim's Progress.'"—Atlanta Constitution.

#### Love and the Man.

Men are delighted to be told that they are never absent from the thoughts of their sweethearts, but the husband finds this consciousness a trifle wearing. As bad as the clinging vine is the woman who makes her devotion too incessant. She is never tactful, never conscious that he wants to be alone occasionally, never capable of making herself and her affections a novelty to him. And this is a fatal error on the part of any woman.—Exchange.

#### Asking a Good Deal.

First Tramp—It's pretty cold today; I'd hate to live at the north pole.

Second Tramp—So would I; I wouldn't have the nerve to ask for a night's lodging, if the nights were six months long.—Smart Set.

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#### Yes, But Will She?

Wedderly—"Can the girl you are engaged to swim?" Singleton—"I don't know. But why do you ask?" Wedderly—"Because, if she can, you ought to be happy. A girl who can swim can keep her mouth shut."—Stray Stories.