LIST OF HOMECOMERS

At Manchester on Aug. 24, 1910.

Following are the names of those who registered and received souvenir badges. There were many who neglected to register or were prevented from doing so on account of the rush:

L. H. Weir, La Porte, Ind.
George Kay and wife, Tecumseh, Mich.
F. J. Schaible, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Mrs. Chris Spielman, Adrian, Mich.
Dr. B. C. Thomas and wife, Detroit, Mich.
T. C. Gleason, Jackson, Mich.
Mrs. Emma Hanke, Jackson, Mich.
Mrs. Wm. Hanke, Los Angeles, Cal.
Mrs. F. L. Howard, Jackson, Mich.
Mrs. C. Spirnagle, Chelsea, Mich.
Mrs. Mary Ann Case, Jackson, Mich.
R. W. Near and wife, Adrian, Mich.
Mrs. P. W. Rogers, Jackson, Mich.
Mrs. C. P. Layher, Marshall, Mich.
Mrs. G. A. Fausel, Jackson, Mich.
F. O. Martty, Detroit, Mich.
Chris P. Layher, Marshall, Mich.
M. A. Kline, Owosso, Mich.
Wm. F. Fausel, Jackson, Mich.
Othmar H. Fausel, Lansing, Mich.
L. M. Baldwin and wife, Litchfield, Mich.
John Faber, Grass Lake, Mich.
W. E. Sheeler, Jackson, Mich.
H. D. Reed, Brooklyn, Mich.
Ed L. Logan, Albion, Mich.
Frank Schaffer, Cement City, Mich.
Anna E. Shekell, Brooklyn, Mich.
Philip G. Marquardt, Marshall, Mich.
Hugo Kirchofer and wife, Hollywood, Cal.
H. D. Witherell and wife, Chelsea, Mich.
Frederick Steinkohl and wife, Lansing, Mich.
John Hildinger, Caro, Mich.
Mabel A. Wallace, New York, N. Y.
Geo. M. Wallace, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mae Green, Ypsilanti, Mich.
A. C. Wright and wife, Trenton, Mich.
Grace Stearns, Battle Creek, Mich.
C. E. Kayser and wife, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Fred Besimer, Jr., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Mrs. M. Kern, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Addie Leeson, Mt. Clemens, Mich.
G. J. Dieterle, Detroit, Mich.
Edith M. Rogers, Saline, Mich.
Helen M. Pack, Ann Arbor, Mich.
R. R. Paul, Detroit, Mich.
Amelia E. Paul, Detroit, Mich.
Alfred Brower, Grass Lake, Mich.
John Kennedy and wife, Jonesville, Mich.
Alma T. Smith, Addison, Mich.
Alma Hildinger, Chicago, Ill.
Georgia Larkin, Chicago, Ill.
Mary Coulson, Brooklyn, Mich.
Rhoe Conklin and wife, Brooklyn, Mich.
Geo. Fliehman, Jackson, Mich.
Eliza Kirk, Toledo, Ohio.
J. L. Myers, Caro, Mich.
C. R. Bullard, Jr., Jackson, Mich.
Gertrude Braun, Jackson, Mich.
Mrs. J. F. Braun, Jackson, Mich.
Mr. Emanuel Braun, Jackson, Mich.
Lee S. Conklin and wife, Detroit, Mich.
N. Townsend, Klingers, Mich.
A. F. Freeman and wife, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Emma L. Freeman, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Mrs. Flora Watkins, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Donna L. Watkins, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Ella E. Rose, Grass Lake, Mich.
Fannie Case-Lewis, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Minnie Lehn-Vogel, Marion, Ind.
Louise Schmid-Ager, Tecumseh, Mich.
Phoebe L. Stark, Ypsilanti, Mich.
Virginia M. Orttenbrieger, Detroit, Mich.
Marguerite A. Orttenbrieger, Detroit, Mich.
Clara Fausel-Mahrle, Jackson, Mich.
Mrs. A. O. Van Zandt, Toledo, Ohio.
Mrs. Cora Allen-Green, Toledo, Ohio.
Miss Laura Wurster, Jackson, Mich.
Sophia Neiss-Blatt, Toledo, Ohio.
Evan Essery and wife, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Edna Snyder, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Mrs. E. H. Stringham, Lansing, Mich.
Mrs. Libbie Curtiss, Litchfield, Mich.
Miss Laura K. Moehn, Adrian, Mich.
Mrs. Chas. Orwick, Jackson, Mich.
Mrs. W. B. Osborn, Jackson, Mich.
Jennie Moore-Keech, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Mrs. Alice Spencer-Amsden, Toledo, Ohio.
Lewis H. Bush, Ypsilanti, Mich.
Mrs. Mary Reynolds, Clinton, Mich.
Mrs. Bertha Erlenbush, Tecumseh, Mich.
Mrs. Kittie Valentine-Aters, Tecumseh, Mich.
Miss Annetta Moehn, Adrian, Mich.
Miss Marie Pfeiffle, Jackson, Mich.
Mrs. Wm. Pfeiffle, Jackson, Mich.
Mrs. J. G. Walz, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Mrs. J. H. Walz, Francisco, Mich.
Adolph Hanke, San Francisco, Cal.
Fred Reece, Jackson, Mich.
Doris Reece, Jackson, Mich.
Horace E. Bowen and wife, Clinton, Mich.
Clarence Braun, Jackson, Mich.
Irwin Braun, Jackson, Mich.
Mrs. Frank Miller, Brooklyn, Mich.
Edith M. VanDuyn, Brooklyn, Mich.
Julia Weber Smith, Toledo, Ohio.
Mrs. Katheryn Vogel, Toledo, Ohio.
Carrie Bohnet, Lansing, Mich.
L. Sophia Glover, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Starlie Weaver, Clinton, Mich.
E. T. Green and wife, Ypsilanti, Mich.
Mary Green, Ypsilanti, Mich.
Johannah Oleslage, Jackson, Mich.
Seba Schuler, Clinton, Mich.
Ella Sproull, Clinton, Mich.
Emma Hunt, Clinton, Mich.
Mrs. G. Dieterich, Dieterich, Mich.
Mrs. E. F. VanDuyn-Roberts, Rochester, Minn.
Carrie Horning, Clayton, Mich.
Jacob Horning, Clayton, Mich.
James Weir, Three Rivers, Mich.
Minnie St. John, Jackson, Mich.
Mrs. G. Poronto, Bridgeport, Conn.
Mrs. Fred Briegel, Tecumseh, Mich.
Lillian J. Robison, Clinton, Mich.
Vera Schoof, Detroit, Mich.
J. F. Braun, Jackson, Mich.
Blanche H. Robison, Clinton, Mich.
Mrs. Wm. White, Morenci, Mich.
Mrs. Sam'l Calhoun, Somerset Center, Mich.
Mrs. M. C. Graham, Muncie, Ind.
L. M. Graham, Chelsea, Mich.
William G. Doty, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Kate W. Doty, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Elmer S. Cushman, Ann Arbor, Mich.
S. W. Clarkson and wife, Ann Arbor, Mich.
John Volland, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Magdaline Volland, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Robert A. Kraft, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Sophia Kraft, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Anna Faulhaber, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Josephine M. O'Neill, Adrian, Mich.
Mrs. Jennie O'Neill, Adrian, Mich.
P. J. O'Neill, Adrian, Mich.
P. J. O'Neill, Jr., Adrian, Mich.
W. D. Reed, Tecumseh, Mich.
H. W. Schmidt and wife, Chelsea, Mich.
John Wisner, Ann Arbor, Mich.
W. C. Witherell, Tecumseh, Mich.
Linn C. Weaver, Clinton, Mich.
Clifford C. Glover, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Lynn Glover, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Emma Koernig Boettger, Saline, Mich.
Luella M. Bullard, Jackson, Mich.
Edward O'Neill and wife, Toledo, O.
R. W. O'Neill, Toledo, Ohio.
Dr. T. L. Iddings and wife, Lansing, Mich.
Leslie G. Iddings, Lansing, Mich.
George W. Clark, Brooklyn, Mich.
Chas. Miller, Brooklyn, Mich.
Frank Miller, Brooklyn, Mich.
Morris Bartlett, Brooklyn, Mich.
Geo. A. Hammon and wife, Perry, Mich.
Bessie H. Clark, Morrice, Mich.
Mr. Jacob Keck and wife, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Fred A. Kotts and wife, Toledo, Ohio.
Mrs. L. W. Benson, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Bertha Younghans, Toledo, Ohio.
Charles A. Bullard and wife, Jackson, Mich.
Jasper W. Graham, Chelsea, Mich.
Charles Hildinger, Napoleon, Mich.
Marion Hildinger, Napoleon, Mich.
Maye Hildinger, Napoleon, Mich.
Mrs. Alice Nordman, Chelsea, Mich.
L. M. Weiss, LaPorte, Ind.
C. J. Robison and wife, Clinton, Mich.
Mrs. B. C. Tompkins, Jackson, Mich.
Caroline Filher, Jackson, Mich.
Mabel Blaisdell, Jackson, Mich.
Emily Uphans, Jackson, Mich.
Emma Wahler, Jackson, Mich.
Mrs. Ben Sodt, Jackson, Mich.
Ben Sodt, Jackson, Mich.
Martin Brown and wife, Jackson, Mich.
Georgia Brown, Jackson, Mich.
Helen Brown, Jackson, Mich.
Lura Sheeler, Jackson, Mich.
Mrs. Will Sheeler, Jackson, Mich.
W. J. Noyes, Nashville, Mich.
A. L. Noyes, Nashville, Mich.
W. B. Osborn, Jackson, Mich.
Chas. Braun and wife, Jackson, Mich.
Hilda Braun, Jackson, Mich.
Josie Pattison, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Geo. Farley, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Clarence A. Berger, Toledo, Ohio.
Mrs. E. T. Lawrenz, Fargo, N. D.
Marguerite Lawrenz, Fargo, N. D.
Mr. John M. Huber and wife, Jackson, Mich.
Miss Emma Sauer, Jackson, Mich.
Mrs. Mary Sauer, Jackson, Mich.
Miss Marie Sauer, Jackson, Mich.
Miss Florence Huber, Jackson, Mich.
M. E. Kennedy and wife, Jonesville, Mich.
Wm. Heath and wife, Jonesville, Mich.
Walter A. Briegel, Tecumseh, Mich.
Mrs. Poline Fliehman, Jackson, Mich.
Mm. B. Lindbert, Jackson, Mich.
F. B. Merriman, Marion, Ind.
Miss Mathilda Boettger, Saline, Mich.
Mrs. Mary Fahey, Jackson, Mich.
Miss Lizzie Wackenhut, Bridgewater, Mich.
Mrs. J. J. Vanderbilt, Chicago, Illinois.
Mrs. Hattie Rose-Bergeron, South Bend, Ind.
Mrs. R. C. Witherill, Jackson, Mich.
F. Marr, Chicago, Mich.
W. C. Drury, Brooklyn, Mich.
Joseph Oversmith, Nashville, Mich.
Mrs. Mary Egan, Jackson, Mich.
Mrs. Eliza Behan, Jackson, Mich.
Mary Flinn, Jackson, Mich.
Mrs. Patric Brown, Jackson, Mich.
Edward Braunck, Jackson, Mich.
Mrs. M. J. Griffin, Jackson, Mich.
Mrs. Jno. Egan, Jackson, Mich.
Miss Anna K. Barron, Jackson, Mich.
B. G. Sutton, Adrian, Mich.
Ellan Rhuston Clark, Brooklyn, Mich.
F. F. Aylesworth, Tecumseh, Mich.
Loretta O'Meara, Jackson, Mich.
Michael Behan, Jackson, Mich.
Mary Behan, Jackson, Mich.
A. F. Clark, Saline, Mich.
F. H. Curran, Jackson, Mich.
Clara Curran, Jackson, Mich.
Lawrence Kirk, Jackson, Mich.
Mrs. H. Oversmith, Napoleon, Mich.
W. H. Sanger, Chicago, Ill.
C. I. Baader and wife, Albion, Mich.
Matilda Schaible, Jackson, Mich.
Earnest J. Brighton, Toledo, Ohio.
Thomas Donley, Grass Lake, Mich.
John O'Leary, Jackson, Mich.
Clarence Wright, Trenton, Mich.
John F. Kammeyer, Marshall, Mich.
James Goodyear, Wichita, Kan.
John Brannick, Jackson, Mich.
Willson Cossl, Tecumseh, Mich.
Henry Allabach, Adrian, Mich.
W. A. Broon, Adrian, Mich.
Milo T. Carpenter and wife, Horton, Mich.
H. H. Gieske, Chelsea, Mich.
F. H. Cash and wife, Saginaw, Mich.
Frank Steinway, Jackson, Mich.
Lillian Sproull, Clinton, Mich.
Hazel Sproull, Clinton, Mich.
Mary Cole, Clinton, Mich.
Harry Mason, Union City, Mich.
Mary Wisner, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Chas. B. Fargo, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. W. J. Christie, Chicago, Ill.
Belle O'Neil, Grass Lake, Mich.
Ivy Ellis, Grass Lake, Mich.
Michael Sculley, Jackson, Mich.
Arthur McCullen, Mason, Mich.
Wm. G. Fargo, Jackson, Mich.
Kate F. Noon, Jackson, Mich.
Mrs. Doherty, Jackson, Mich.
Leila M. Grossman, Jackson, Mich.
A. H. Ahling, Grass Lake, Mich.
Lydia Platt, Elgin, Ill.
Louisa Kramer Blum family, Addison, Mich.
Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Palmer, Bridgewater, Mich.
Mrs. L. D. Watkins, Norvell, Mich.
Col. B. F. Wheeler and wife, Grass Lake, Mich.
F. L. Weaver and wife, Clinton, Mich.
Miss Anna Elizabeth Williams, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs. L. B. Van Deusen, Jackson, Mich.
Mr. H. Gumfper, Jackson, Mich.
Miss E. M. Carpenter, Holloway, Mich.
Mrs. A. T. Carpenter, Holloway, Mich.
Mr. and Mrs. K. G. Holloway, Holloway, Mich.
Mr. Oscar Hildinger, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Mrs. E. B. Tilden, Geneva, N. Y.
Mrs. C. F. Wurster, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. H. M. Carney, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Miss Othilia Kern, Adrian, Mich.
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Nisle, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Ella Calley Lowe, Jackson, Mich.
Sam B. Remington, Adrian, Mich.
Mrs. Frank Steinway, Jackson, Mich.
Mrs. T. Y. Chanse,
J. S. Spencer and wife, Jackson, Mich.
Bert Hall, Lodi, Cal.
C. F. Wurster, Detroit, Mich.
Benj. E. Chase, Jackson, Mich.
Mrs. Ella Case Cary, Jackson, Mich.
Wm. F. Engel,
E. S. Tate, Clinton, Mich.
Mrs. C. J. Van Valkenburg and family, Tecumseh, Mich.
John Baacher, Jackson, Mich.
Mrs. John Wurster, Saline, Mich.
Mrs. T. Scheible, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Mrs. F. Burkhart, Saline, Mich.
Miss Jannita Staib, Ypsilanti, Mich.
Mr. B. R. Tracy, Napoleon, Mich.
Mrs. J. G. Tracy, Jackson, Mich.
Henry Cash, Brooklyn, Mich.
Mrs. B. R. Tracy, Napoleon, Mich.
Anna Kauffman, Jackson, Mich.
E. H. Wint, Ann Arbor, Mich.
L. T. Freeman and wife, Chelsea, Mich.
Alta E. Larzelere, Los Angeles, Cal.
C. E. O'Neil, Adrian, Mich.
Elizabeth Maurer, Jackson, Mich.
Bertha Wahr, Jackson, Mich.
Mrs. John Horning, Jackson, Mich.
Anna Wahr, Jackson, Mich.
Anna Fahrner, Pittsburg, Pa.
Ottilie Wahr, Jackson, Mich.
Bertha Lehn Schroeder, Toledo, Ohio.
Fred Moehn, Saline, Mich.
Mrs. L. T. Freeman, Chelsea, Mich.
Mrs. Caroline Fogell, Jackson, Mich.
H. J. Gauss, Jackson, Mich.
Fred A. Graham, Muncie, Ind.
Raynor Fogell, Jackson, Mich.
Helen Heath, Chicago, Ill.
Frances La Reine Cary, Jackson, Mich.
C. L. Larzelere, Washington, D. C.
Will Wilke and wife, Grey Eagle, Minn.
Nellie M. Burtless, Lansing, Mich.
B. F. Burtless and wife, Lansing, Mich.
H. M. Teeter, Union City, Mich.

IF YOU WOULD KEEP YOUNG

Throw Off Mental Anxiety and Be Careful to Avoid Excesses of All Kinds.

Good sound advice is given evidently by one who knows. You see, the effects of one's mental attitude are emphasized. The physical will take care of itself. Keep in the sunlight; nothing beautiful or sweet grows or ripens in the darkness.

Avoid fear in all its varied forms of expression; it is the greatest enemy of the human race. Avoid excesses of all kinds; they are injurious. The long life must be a temperate, regular life.

Don't live to eat, but eat to live. Many of our ills are due to over-eating, to eating the wrong things and to irregular eating.

Don't allow yourself to think on your birthday that you are a year older and so much nearer the end.

Never look on the dark side; take sunny views of everything; a sunny thought drives away the shadows.

Be a child; live simply and naturally, and keep clear of entangling alliances and complications of all kinds.

Cultivate the spirit of contentment; all discontent and dissatisfaction bring age furrows prematurely to the face.

Form a habit of throwing off before going to bed at night all the cares and anxieties of the day—everything which can possibly cause mental wear and tear or deprive you of rest.

CHILDISH LACK OF LOGIC

C... the Little Folk Succeed in Ating Conclusions by Processes of Pure Reason.

A great deal is said, not always justly, about childish lack of logic. As a matter of fact, children often are highly logical, though not quite in the adult manner. They attain conclusions by those processes of "pure reason," which, being quite unbiased by the opinions of others, sometimes result in startling truths.

Almost everybody, for instance, has heard of the little lad who, listening to the question of an irreligious friend of the family as to what would happen supposing that one good Christian should pray for an east, another for a west wind at sea, innocently answered that of course there'd be an awful tempest; but not everyone has heard of the equally pertinent and naive solution recently offered by a thoughtful youngster for the ever-perplexing problem of "Are prayers answered?"

The child was talking with another, who asked the vexed and puzzling question, explaining at the same time that he didn't believe that prayers were answered, because he never got anything he asked for.

"You don't pray for the right things," answered little Mr. Wiseman. "Of course, all prayers are answered, but sometimes the answer is 'Yes' and sometimes it's 'No.'"

The Infallible Lady.

John Corbin, author and playwright, said recently that he had resigned the post of literary director of the New theater because he disliked the superior air that such offices carry with them.

"You decline play after play," he said. "You make enemy after enemy. You pretend to be infallible, and the pose of infallibility is an ugly and unpopular one.

"Nobody, you know, wants to be like Blynn's wife.

"'That wife of yours,' said a friend of Blynn's sympathetically, 'never admits making a mistake, does she?'

"'Oh,' said Blynn, with a bitter smile, 'she occasionally allows that she made one mistake when she married me, but she won't admit even that outside the family circle.'"

African Boy Servants.

The "boy" servants at Nairobi in Central Africa, seem to have reached the limit of incompetence. "I used to impress thoroughly on my own personal servant," writes an English resident, "that he must never hand me anything except on a tray. I hardly expected him, however, to bring my boots in on one, and carefully covered with an afternoon tea cloth! But, after all, these boys were raw natives, perhaps a year before running about with a spear attending to their cattle." A good many of them had not the faintest notion of what soap was, or how to use it. One very busy European mother told a boy to wash the child's face. He simply covered the child's face with soap and left it!

Lending His Face.

The old professor was very tired. He explained why.

"I have been sitting for four hours this afternoon," said he, "for my portrait. I'll never do it again. I am tired to death."

"I wondered from the first," said his friend, "why you should lend your countenance to a thing like that."

More Than He Dare.

"Oh, love," sighed the sentimental lover, "I would these were the knightly days of old, that I might go forth and perform some brave deed to prove my love."

"But so you may, George," interrupted the girl. "Go forth and speak to father."—Stray Stories.

Old Fire Horse Dead.

"Old Major," the favorite horse of the Hull (Eng.) fire brigade, who was able to find his way from any part of the town to the fire station, has just died after 20 years' service in the brigade.

IN THE MASTER'S STEPS

By REV. JOHN H. KERR
Pastor Arlington Presbyterian Church New York

Text: For even hereunto were ye called: because Christ also suffered for us, leaving us an example that ye should follow his steps.—Peter II, 21.

When the apostle Paul wrote those words he referred specifically to the example of our Lord under suffering. Furthermore, it is worthy to note that his words were primarily addressed to those who were slaves.

It is not at all my purpose to use only this one side of the Master's example. I want rather to gather together from a wider range than this one text some of the leading characteristics of the example set us by our Lord. His is an ideal character of the ages, and we cannot too often bring before our minds its salient features.

The word "example" here is the translation of a word which is used only in this place in the New Testament. It means a "writing copy," such as might be found in a child's exercise book and designated as an aid in learning how to write correctly. The word "follow" is emphatic and implies close and diligent following. If we catch the full meaning of the text, it is necessary to bear in mind these facts with reference to the two most important words in it.

"In the Master's steps." He has left us an example that we should follow his steps. The Master himself on several occasions cited his own acts as the only ones to be imitated by his followers. Thus he said concerning an act he had just performed: "I have given you an example, that ye should do as I have done to you." Or, again: "This is my commandment, that ye love one another, even as I have loved you." So the apostle Paul cites our Lord's example, saying: "Have this mind in you, which was also in Christ Jesus." And in another place we read: "Let each one of us please his neighbor for that which is good, unto edifying. For Christ also pleased not himself." The apostle's aim in life was to reproduce as far as he could the life of his Lord. "For to me to live is Christ."

One of the reasons why "it behooved him in all things to be made like unto his brethren" was that he might show us the possibilities of which our natures are capable. Man needed to see how an ideal person acts. In addition to that which our Redeemer must do to make atonement for our sins, he must also set us an example in his own life, so that we might have a model after which we should attempt to conform our lives.

Of course there were many things about our Lord's life that we could not imitate, but there are other aspects of it which we must imitate. If we are to be able successfully to lay claim to his discipleship. We must walk in the Master's steps.

In obeying the Father's will. The psalmist has said: "Lo, I am come; in the roll of the book it is written of me; I delight to do thy will, O my God." The writer of the epistle to the Hebrews applies those words to Jesus, whilst he himself said: "My meat is to do the will of him that sent me and to accomplish his will." Later in his ministry in the presence of a great multitude, Jesus affirmed: "I am come down from heaven, not to do mine own will, but the will of him that sent me." And in his last prayer with his disciples he said: "I glorified thee on the earth, having accomplished the work which thou hast given me to do." "Though he was a Son, yet learned his obedience by the things which he suffered."

Obedience is about the first thing the follower of Christ has to learn. Obedience is the Master's test. "Ye are my friends, if ye do the things which I command you." No amount of protestation that we are his followers will take the place of obedience.

We should follow in the Master's steps in resisting temptation. Our Lord hath been in all points tempted like we are, yet without sin. Nor were the temptations of our Lord matters of little moment. He "suffered being tempted." The conflict with Satan at the beginning of our Lord's ministry was a tremendous reality. Temptation once came to him in the words of Peter, so that Jesus said to him: "Get thee behind me, Satan; thou art a stumbling block unto me." So again and again our Lord was tempted. It is to be wondered at that he should say so solemnly to his disciples, just as he was about to leave them: "Watch and pray, that ye enter not into temptation." We follow in the Master's steps when we resist temptation. What an encouragement it is to be assured that "the Lord knoweth how to deliver the godly out of temptation."

In prayer is another way to follow in his steps. Our Lord repeatedly prayer. And this was not merely for its effect on his disciples. The Master prayed because he needed thus to hold communion with the Father. Remember the transfiguration scene on Mount Hermon, when, as he prayed his countenance was changed, and his whole person became radiant with glory. Our Lord said: "Watch and pray." If he needed to pray, much more do we.

If we follow in his steps, we will be regular attendants on divine worship. The record tells us that it was his custom to go to the synagogue on the Sabbath day. That simply means that he was himself an habitual attendant on divine worship.

Unfulfilled Prophecy.

Life holds no disappointments like the breaking of plans. At best the most fruitful life and the most prosperous career represents an unfulfilled prophecy. No matter what your victories in retrospect, you have achieved only one thing, where you planned a thousand.—Rev. N. D. Hillis, Congregationalist, Brooklyn.

The Cost of Crime.

The cost of crime to the United States is enough, if our people were righteous for two years, to pay the whole national debt.—Rev. John Flagg, Presbyterian, New York city.

MICHIGAN'S Greatest State Fair

DETROIT, SEPTEMBER, 19-24th

All roads lead to Detroit to see the wonderful display of Live Stock, Machinery, Farm Products, Automobiles and the most amazing list of entertaining features ever gathered together.

Wright Brothers Aeroplanes In Four Daily Flights
$45,000 In Harness Purses During The Week
Nightly Horseshow, Presenting Wonderful Animals
Live Stock Department, Largest In The West
Six Hundred Dogs In Immense Dog Show
Band Concerts by Liberati and 91st Highlanders Bands
Big Free Acts Which Furnish Thrills Every Minute
Automobile Races Saturday, Including Oldfield and De Palma—And "Oh, That Midway"

Plan to stay the whole week--you'll have to to see it all.

"Remember-Be There, Michigan State Fair"

DETROIT, SEPTEMBER, 19-24th.

WEAK MEN
A $5 RECEIPT FREE

I have two prescriptions, one for men under 50 and one for men over 50 years old, that I believe is A POSITIVE CURE FOR WEAK MEN SUFFERING FROM ANY FORM OF OLD CHRONIC DISEASES, ESPECIALLY ALL FORMS OF NERVOUS DIFFICULTIES, which is a QUICK-ACTING, SPOT-TOUCHING, UPBUILDING RESTORATIVE REMEDY, that you can use at your own home.

Every man wanting to regain his manly power and vitality, quickly and quietly, should have a copy of this prescription. This formula is the result of my lifetime work. I have spent 52 years in active practice, 40 years of that time in treating chronic and nervous diseases. So great is my faith in my formula's curing, where others fail, that I will furnish you with a scientific opinion and a free diagnosis of your case as well as a prescription, in a plain sealed envelope, free of all charges to you.

I WILL BE HONEST WITH YOU.

I want to cure all men who are suffering from WEAKENED MANHOOD, NERVOUS DEBILITY, LACK OF VIGOR, FAILING MEMORY AND LAME BACK, brought on by excesses, unnatural drains or the follies of youth or middle age.

If you are discouraged with repeated failures and much drugging, send your name, age and address and take advantage of this free offer. Write me today.

DR. ANDREW B. SPINNEY,
4 W. Adams Ave., Detroit Mich.

Bridge and Conversation.

"Bridge whist spoils conversation," said the woman who doesn't care for cards. "Only temporarily," replied Miss Cayenne. "You ought to hear the remarks it inspires after the game breaks up."

Bank's Cautious Business Methods.

Before discounting any paper the Bank of England requires at least two good British names, one of which must be the acceptor. It seldom holds over $150,000,000 in bills discounted and securities of all kinds.

Charm in Beauty.

Never lose an opportunity of seeing anything beautiful * * * Welcome it in every fair face, every fair sky, every fair flower; it is a charmed draught, a cup of blessing.—Charles Kingsley.

One Writer's View of Life.

The art of life consists in putting ourselves into the place of those we do not understand, as well as of those who do not understand us.—Ivan Panin.

Machine to Deal Cards.

To deal cards from a pack without danger of misdeals or turning them over is the idea of a machine recently patented by a New York man.

And He Resigned.

"Who was it who said: 'You may fire when you are ready?'" "Somebody who knew he was going to get discharged, anyway."

Not an Improvement.

Gerald—"People like to walk over me." Geraldine—"I don't see why they should; you hardly come under the head of improved pavement."

Good Work of Art Museums.

The art museums of Boston and New York are doing much valuable work in teaching the multitudes to appreciate art.

THE OLIVER PLOWS

have a reputation earned by long service on all kinds of soil and under all conditions. The Walking Plows are standard everywhere and the

Oliver Riding Plow

is forcing its way into more general use. It is THE Plow and you will admit it after using it. I have them on hand as well as all Farm Implements, Wire Fence, Posts, etc. Whatever you want in the hardware line, give me a call.

FRED WIDMAYER

FOR BEST BAKING
Use State Seal Flour
WHITEST AND BEST



Get Your Feed Ground at the
Manchester Roller Mills
LONIER & HOFFER
Wholesale Dealers in Hay, Grain & Straw

Perhaps Both.

"Russia has ordered Oscar Hammerstein not to come there."

"Is that because she has it in for Hammerstein or for the United States?"

Short Stay.

"Did you hear about Twiller?"

"No; what about Twiller?"

"He dropped in to see a friend, sat in a window to cool off and dropped out."

MANCHESTER ENTERPRISE.

VOL. 45.—NO. 3 (Entered at Manchester Postoffice as Second-class Mail Matter.)

MANCHESTER, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1910.

WHOLE NUMBER 2218

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ENTERPRISE

TOWNSEND AND OSBORN BOTH FAR IN THE LEAD

THESE ARE RESULTS AS INDICATED BY THE RETURNS AT 6 O'CLOCK WEDNESDAY MORNING.

TOWNSEND SHOWS SURPRISING STRENGTH IN ALL SECTIONS OF THE STATE.

Osborn Leads Opponents by Large Pluralities—Dickinson and Ross Close Together for Lieutenant-Governor.

Townsend victor in the senatorial contest.

Osborn far in the lead for governor, and undoubtedly a winner, with Kelley and Musselman running close together.

One congressman, Gardner, defeated for renomination, and two others, Loud and Young, closely pushed by their opponents. Wedemeyer nominated over Smith in the second district, where the present incumbent, Townsend, is not a candidate for renomination.

These are the results indicated by the returns up to 6 o'clock Wednesday morning of the primary election in Michigan. These returns comprise about two-thirds of the precincts in the state, and give these totals on the three gubernatorial and two senatorial candidates: Kelly, 28,161; Osborn, 46,499; Musselman, 26,940; Burrows, 36,168; Townsend, 56,087. On these figures Osborn's plurality is 18,338 and Townsend's 19,919.

The most surprising thing about the result is the manner in which Townsend ran. In practically every county he has a majority over Senator Burrows. In some counties, notably those of his own congressional district, it was expected he would run ahead, but it was not only those which gave him majorities. Nearly everywhere, on the returns received, the Jackson man shows well in the lead. Of course there were practically no returns in last night from Wayne county, but Wayne will have to go overwhelmingly to Burrows to overcome his rival's lead. In the upper peninsula, where it was claimed by the Burrows managers that the senior senator would poll from 75 to 90 per cent of the total vote cast, he ran far behind, Townsend carrying nearly every county.

For the governorship Osborn is almost as far in the lead as is Townsend for the senatorial nomination. He is running away from his two opponents, who are neck-and-neck.

Osborn made good his campaign claims that he would sweep the upper peninsula, every county coming through with a big majority for the Soo man.

Not less surprising than the result on the senatorship is the outcome in the third congressional district, where Washington Gardner, a standpatter and Cannon man, is defeated by over 2,000 majority by J. M. C. Smith, of Charlotte.

In the tenth district Col. George A. Loud is being hard pressed by Frank Buell, and in the twelfth, the upper peninsula district, on the few returns received it looks as if H. O. Young was having the race of his life with Angus W. Kerr, of Calumet, an out-and-out Cannon man.

In the fifth Diekema is renominated over Deacon Ellis, of Grand Rapids, and in the eighth Fordney had a comparatively easy time of it with Emory Townsend, beating him out by probably 2,000.

In the second district, where W. W. Wedemeyer and 'Hank' Smith were contesting for the seat to be vacated by Townsend, Wedemeyer has, apparently, won, carrying every county in the district except Smith's own county of Lenawee.

In the seventh district Henry McMorran is probably renominated over Louis C. Cramton by a small majority.

Returns on lieutenant-governor are very incomplete, but they show L. D. Dickinson of Eaton and John Q. Ross of Muskegon running very close together, with Nelson C. Rice of Berrien considerably behind.

On the legislative candidates there are practically no figures, but one item of interest comes from the upper peninsula, to the effect that J. S. Monroe of Ironwood, who has held his seat in the lower house for terms innumerable, has been defeated for renomination by A. D. Johnston of Bessemer.

Fourteen workmen were injured, but none fatally, when a scaffold in the new terminal of the Pennsylvania railroad at Thirty-second street and Eighth avenue, New York, fell and threw all the men working on it to the platform below. The men dropped a distance of 15 feet.

Afraid to attempt to wade ashore, although the water was only three feet deep, on account of the quicksand, Conrad Schiavle and Charles Bopp, well known North Lansing residents, were forced to cling three hours, until rescued, to the side of their canoe in Park lake.

One death and five new cases of diphtheria in one day has caused a panic in the summer colony at South Haven. To prevent the disease from spreading the school board has decided to not open the schools on schedule time. Kalamazoo doctors have been asked to assist the local physicians in fighting the epidemic.

The Vote by Counties.

	Kelley	Osborn	Musselman	Burrows	Townsend
Alcona	138	158	54	137	192
Alger	25	49	31	47	63
Allegan	543	477	1133	1209	1960
Alpena	203	87	69	162	171
Antrim	....	....	....	....	....
Arenac	103	230	55	133	230
Baraga	96	314	120	125	351
Barry	265	397	504	396	823
Bay	237	197	41	184	264
Benzie	107	256	253	208	322
Berrien	886	901	167	796	1149
Branch	224	345	275	....	....
Calhoun	262	607	278	483	705
Cass	....	....	....	....	....
Charlevoix	305	211	280	288	576
Cheboygan	260	446	118	309	411
Chippewa	82	2080	110	143	1349
Clare	....	....	....	....	....
Clinton	412	603	537	635	1017
Crawford	12	38	11	21	27
Delta	128	482	170	252	428
Dickinson	209	839	206	730	632
Eaton	801	1224	867	946	1698
Emmett	301	361	310	348	549
Genesee	715	1117	410	1089	1675
Gladwin	....	....	....	....	....
Gogebic	289	687	191	495	659
Grand Traverse	338	223	603	472	795
Gratiot	403	506	422	527	579
Hillsdale	465	792	690	756	1349
Houghton	411	2757	861	1225	2327
Huron	....	....	....	....	....
Ingham	1032	633	338	600	1305
Ionia	714	709	1102	911	1593
Iosco	....	....	....	....	....
Iron	118	657	72	255	414
Isabella	444	514	249	504	929
Jackson	1464	941	505	140	1702
Kalamazoo	540	553	670	1286	489
Kalkaska	....	....	....	....	....
Kent	453	484	1168	764	1291
Keweenaw	68	569	122	....	....
Lake	166	107	101	140	228
Lapeer	945	986	188	805	851
Leelanan	72	271	182	135	400
Lenawee	539	909	849	382	1986
Livingston	181	224	240	254	375
Luce	37	262	15	105	183
Mackinac	24	423	47	217	227
Macomb	645	532	1066	845	505
Manistee	250	620	415	450	850
Marquette	430	3200	454	1522	1617
Mason	479	465	473	457	854
Mecosta	379	520	846	683	1024
Menominee	421	977	183	753	1004
Midland	438	841	205	663	903
Monroe	76	284	73	115	428
Montcalm	489	630	773	423	732
Muskegon	222	821	589	522	1045
Newaygo	308	221	313	279	645
Oakland	1150	555	426	1014	1081
Oceana	171	251	679	251	732
Ogemaw	269	472	113	327	488
Osceola	370	326	595	380	650
Otsego	217	191	119	238	296
Ottawa	78	60	240	149	210
Presque Isle	355	550	192	374	621
Roscommon	36	44	16	41	44
Saginaw	371	2531	305	1560	1632
Sanilac	494	565	201	511	624
Schoolcraft	166	722	66	....	....
Shiawassee	528	1077	742	1071	1266
St. Clair	1852	1730	267	1385	1342
St. Joseph	331	294	189	467	370
Tuscola	217	494	194	403	492
Van Buren	445	459	222	664	650
Washtenaw	487	800	599	867	1479
Wayne	1222	677	487	931	1648
Wexford	257	339	437	443	645
Totals	28161	46499	26940	36168	56087
Pluralities		18338			19919

WIRE BULLETINS.

The submarines and torpedo destroyers authorized by the last session of congress are not to be constructed under the provisions of the eight-hour law.

More than 600 Confederate pensioners have been added to the Texas pension roll during the last three months, making a total of 12,000 veterans and their widows, who are receiving pensions.

Another natural gas area became extinct in Indiana when after 22 years' use the mains bringing gas to Richmond, Ind., were cut off from further use. Householders must now use the hard fuel or pay $1 for artificial gas.

Nick Thompson, a negro, accused of attacking a 17-year-old white girl at Jackson Crossing, near Amory, Miss., was taken to the scene of the crime by a mob and lynched. Fully 2,000 persons participated in the lynching.

Real estate in Chicago increased in value $50,000,000 during the last year, according to figures given out by the board of review. The assessed valuation for 1910 as fixed by the board of review is $648,636,354, representing an actual valuation of $1,945,900,062.

Congressman Jas. C. McLaughlin, just returned from Arcadia, Mich., after a visit there with Major Stricke and Senator William Alden Smith, believes that the rivers and harbors committee will report favorably on the proposed harbor improvement there next spring.

Unprecedented heavy rain fell in Nashville, N. C., and did much damage to crops, bridges and streets. Several inches of water and mud surrounded the passenger station, and with the utmost difficulty the few departing trains were reached. The city was without lights and car service.

The degree of doctor of laws has been conferred on Miss Helen M. Gould by the American College for Girls at Constantinople. This institution, which is under the control of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, has for years been befriended by Miss Gould.

The 1910 convention of the American Numismatic association is in session in New York this week. Nearly a hundred out-of-town members from all over the United States and Canada are in attendance. In connection with the convention an elaborate exhibition of coins, medals and tokens is displayed in the society's building.

WHEN THE SUMMER WIDOWER DINES OUT



TELLS OF 'JACK-POT'

CLARENCE H. POLLEY IN ILLINOIS CENTRAL GRAFT HEARING CAUSES STIR.

BIG SUMS DIVIDED MONTHLY

Asserts $25,000 to $50,000 Was Used to "Fix" Road's Employes—Judge Suggests That Charges Be Preferred Against Witness.

Chicago, Sept. 3.—Spectators and others in the court room during the trial of John M. Taylor, Charles L. Ewing and Frank B. Harriman, charged with grafting from the Illinois Central railroad in connection with car-repair bills, gasped with surprise when Clarence H. Polley, a witness, told of a monthly "jack-pot," which he declared existed in the office of the Ostermann Manufacturing company for the purpose of "fixing" employes of the Illinois Central.

This "jack-pot" amounted to from $25,000 to $50,000, he said, and this amount was charged by the Ostermann company to management and the general expense account.

Hoover Accuses Polley.

Following the testimony of Polley concerning the "jack-pot," the witness was released by the defense. Attorney Hoover then turned to the court and said he believed that if there was crime committed by any one in connection with the bills rendered from the Ostermann company to the Illinois Central, it was committed by Polley himself.

Judge Bruggemeyer suggested that it was his opinion that the defense should prepare a complaint and charge against the witness.

Labor Charge Is Subject.

Methods of computing charges for labor by the Ostermann company in its bills for car repairing against the Illinois Central was the subject taken up at the opening of the cross-examination of Polley by Attorney Hoover. The cross-examination by Mr. Hoover was a part of an effort by the defense to show that no definite percentage of the cost of material was used by the Ostermann company in computing the cost of labor, as Polley testified during the direct examination.

Startling admissions were made by the witness as to the rapidity with which his salary was raised by the Ostermann company. Polley testified that he first went to work for the company October 1, 1906, at a salary of $50 a month and that in December, 1909, he was being paid at the rate of $300 a month.

Polley admitted further that at times he received money from Ostermann in denominations of $10 and $20 aside from his salary.

BABY FALLS 25 FEET, UNHURT

Child of Three Drops Off Roof and Strikes Pavement Without Being Injured.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 6.—Louis Kellerman, three years old, was standing on the flat roof on top of his home watching an older brother and some friends flying a kite. He was leaning against the railing, when suddenly the railing broke and the little fellow tumbled 25 feet to the pavement below. His mother picked him up and took him to a hospital, but was surprised when the doctors told her that her baby was unhurt.

MEXICAN WAR VETS GATHER

Convention at Indianapolis May Be Their Last Reunion—Parade Is Feature of Opening Day.

Indianapolis, Sept. 6.—Mexican war veterans met here today for the thirty-sixth and probably the last reunion of the national association. A parade headed by mounted police and United States regulars and including veterans of the last three wars, was the opening feature of the reunion.

Boat Explodes; Two Drown.

New York, Sept. 3.—Miss Maids Carroll, a sixteen-year-old girl, and David Bolton were drowned and five others nearly lost their lives when a motorboat in which they were cruising on the Hackensack sunk after the gasoline tank had exploded.

COL. ROOSEVELT'S WORD IS PUBLICLY QUESTIONED

Dramatic Incident Occurs at Close of Former President's Fargo Labor Day Speech.

Fargo, N. D., Sept. 6.—Colonel Roosevelt was called a liar here to his face. The dramatic incident occurred at the close of his Labor day address, which was heard by 15,000 people despite heavy intermittent showers.

As the colonel ended his speech a man on the platform confronted him and asked: "Who is paying for this trip of yours?" Mr. Roosevelt's face flushed and he replied: "I do not know that it is any of your business, but I don't mind telling you that it is paid for by the Outlook Publishing company."

"You are a liar," retorted the man. "People of the United States are paying for it."

Instantly he was seized, hustled from the platform and turned over to the police, who refused to tell his name. Not many heard the exchange of words, so there was little excitement. Colonel Roosevelt maintained his composure admirably, and did not discuss the incident.

200-MILE RACE TO AITKEN

Wins Big Auto Event at Indianapolis Speedway—Hearne Victor in Free-For-All.

Indianapolis, Sept. 6.—Aitken, in a National, won the 200-mile race, two laps ahead of the field. His time was 2:47:54.74.

Dawson's time in the last 200-mile race for the Cobe trophy at the speedway in July was 2:43:20.13. Dawson dropped out because of a broken coupling. Livingston in a National was second; Barndollar, in a McFarlan, was third, and Greiner, in a National, fourth. Twelve cars started.

Aitken, Clemens and Harroun were fighting for the lead at 30 miles, with Aitken two car lengths in front. Harroun was ahead of the world's record at 75 miles, his time being 1:03:31.9.

Aitken had established a new American track record at 150 miles. His time was 2:04:24.3. The best previous time was 2:05:00.6, made by Robertson at Atlanta.

The latter part of the race was run in a drizzle, which made the going dangerous.

Eddie Hearne, driving a big German Benz car of 120 horse-power, ran away from a field of eight starters in the 50-mile free-for-all open race, finishing in front of his nearest competitor, Harroun, in a Marmon, by more than half a lap. Al. Livingston, in a National, finished third, and DePalma, in a 200 horse-power Fiat, fourth. The time was 38:02.85, a fraction of a minute short of the national speedway record of 37:55.53, set by DePalma on the Los Angeles track.

FARMERS' FOE IS DISCOVERED

Microbe Which Destroys Bacteria Essential to Soil Fertility Is Found by British Scientists.

Sheffield, England, Sept. 6.—At the meeting of the British association Doctor Russell and Doctor Hutchinson, who have long been experimenting in soil fertility, announced the discovery of the micro-organism which destroys the bacteria essential to the fertility of the soil.

A subsequent speaker declared that it was the most important agricultural discovery made in 50 years.

POSTAL CLERKS ARE PRAISED

Assistant Postmaster General Declares Co-Operation of Employes Saves $11,000,000 This Year.

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 6.—Through the energy and co-operation of postoffice employes throughout the country a saving of $11,000,000 became possible in the postoffice department this year, according to a statement made by P. V. DeGraw, fourth assistant postmaster general, in an address before the United National Association of Postoffice Clerks, which began its eleventh annual convention here.

Salt Lake Stand Burned.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Sept. 3.—The grand stand and a section of the stables at the Buena Vista racetrack were destroyed by fire last night. The loss is about $10,000. The track is owned by the Utah Jockey club.

CONVICTS ESCAPE FROM JACKSON

"SLIPPERY JIM" CUSHWAY ESCAPES FOR FIFTH TIME FROM JACKSON PRISON.

CUSHWAY KNEW OF A WEAK SPOT IN THE PRISON UNDER THE EAVES OF THE EAST WING.

Negro Companion Escapes; Cushway Is Captured by the Police at Ypsilanti.

"Slippery Jim" Cushway, accompanied by Walter Smith, a negro lifer, for the fifth time in his six years in Jackson prison escaped and was recaptured in Ypsilanti.

The convicts assaulted a hired man known as "Davy," employed in W. M. Thompson's stable, stole his clothes and made good their escape. Cushway was captured at Ypsilanti by Patrolman Walter Pierce, but the negro escaped.

Monday was a holiday at the prison, and in the morning all the convicts who were not in punishment had the liberty of the yards. Early in the day Cushway and Smith slipped into the tailor shop, and their absence from the crowd was not discovered. Their "trail" showed that the men climbed into the attic over the tailor shop; here they cut a hole in the wall, letting them into an attic adjoining over the east wing.

Cushway's previous experience had taught him that under the eaves of the east wing, the oldest part of the prison, is a weak spot. In days past some economical builders substituted inch pine boards for stone between the top of the wall and the eaves of the roof. Many escapes have been made at this place. Cushway himself traveled almost the same route last summer. After the convicts gained the attic over the east wing nothing but the inch pine boards blocked their way to liberty. They had made a rope of shirting, and with this they lowered themselves to the ground.

Riga Bank Wrecked.

The Farmers' and Merchants' bank of Riga, a small village two miles east of Blissfield, was wrecked by yeggmen who "blew" the bank safe. Pieces of the one-story cement block building, blown high in the air, descended on the roof of a residence across the street, and crashed through into that structure. None of the inmates was injured.

The force of the explosion may have foiled the robbers in their efforts to get the bank's money, for the safe was utterly wrecked, and from a view of the ruins it looks as though everything was blown out into the debris.

The gang, the number not known, evidently reached the village on a handcar stolen from the railroad yards in Blissfield, and it is supposed that they escaped on the same vehicle. The explosion naturally aroused the whole town, but by the time the inhabitants got out into the street the robbers were gone.

Michigan Men Fight Higher Rates.

Representatives of the lumber dealers' associations of Michigan, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri and Illinois met to formulate a protest to the interstate commerce commission against an increase in the lumber rates on railroads.

In the past the trunk lines in the southwest have paid a portion of their through rates to the originating lines, but recently filed notice of cancellation to become effective Sept. 24. The lumber dealers believe that the cancellation should not be sanctioned unless the trunk lines reduce their through rates.

Pocketing of the division hitherto made with the originating lines will, it is asserted, be equivalent to an increase in the average rates.

The lumber dealers say that the present rates on lumber are higher than on other commodities, and that any increase would be an unjust burden on the consuming public.

Calumet Has Close to 40,000.

With the population of the county of Houghton announced as 88,098, it is estimated that the population of Calumet has increased from 28,200 to close to 40,000. The population of Calumet, at the last census, was .405 of the total for the county. If the increase in Calumet has been as great proportionately as that for the entire county, and there is every reason to believe it has, it has passed the 40,000 mark. By the same deduction the population of Laurium village has grown from 7,653 to 9,541 and that Red Jacket village has grown from 3,784 to 4,712.

The state public service commission has assumed jurisdiction over the operations of all telephone and telegraph companies operating in New York state.

The 8-year-old daughter of William Lambkin, of Keystone, was shot in the right lung by her little sister, and physicians say the wounded girl will die. The child picked up a 22-caliber rifle and fired it before her mother could interfere.

Atty.-Gen. Wickersham and Secretary Nagel, who have been in Alaska all summer, will land at Seattle, Wash., September 6. It is generally assumed that they have been in Alaska making a special investigation of conditions there for President Taft. The attorney-general will probably go to Beverly at once on his return.

The total imports and exports for July were $5,000,000 in excess of those for the corresponding month last year, according to the bureau of statistics compilations of the trade of the United States with the principal grand divisions and countries of the world.

MICHIGAN ITEMS.

More than 12,000 men marched in the Labor day parade at Grand Rapids and participated in the labor unions' field day at Reed lake.

The annual report of Game and Forest Warden Pierce, filed with the public domain commission, shows that Michigan's loss from forest fires this year, was less than in any other state.

Isaac Lewis, Henry Crothers and Floyd Griffin, painters, were working on a scaffolding, at Lansing, when it broke, letting them fall 30 feet. All were seriously injured and Lewis is not expected to live.

The first annual reunion of the Eastern Michigan district of the reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints was held in Port Huron, and more than 1,000 persons were in attendance.

Word was received from Chairman Glasgow, of the state railway commission, that the hearing on the electric light situation in Saginaw which was to have started Sept. 8, has been postponed for two months.

Simon H. Heath, Richmond's veteran postmaster, is seriously ill of heart trouble, which is rapidly reducing his strength, and his friends have grave doubts concerning his recovery. He is 70 years old.

Two bottles of nitro-glycerine, several dynamite caps and a number of fuses, believed to have been "planted" by yeggmen, were found in a Saginaw lumber yard by a high school student, and turned over to the police.

Wallace & Orr, lessees of Bayport, a summer resort on Saginaw bay, are contemplating extensive improvements to the place for next season. It is planned to make the resort one of the finest in the Thumb section.

The offices of probate clerk and probate judge, in Marshall, will hereafter net annual salaries of $800 and $2,900, respectively, an increase of $100 and $300, due to the increase of the population of Calhoun county.

Lloyd Jones, aged 10, was playing around a grain elevator in Vernon when he fell into a big wheat bin and nearly suffocated. He was sucked 10 feet into the bin. Edwin Whelan jumped in after him and rescued him.

Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane, of Kalamazoo, is on the program for the annual conference of Indiana charities and corrections, to be held at Marion, Ind., Sept. 10-12. Her subject will be, "The County Poor Asylum."

The monthly report of State Treasurer Sleeper shows that there was $901,788.90 in the general fund at the close of business Aug. 31. This makes it unnecessary to borrow money before taxes are paid, the first of next year.

Henry Zordel, a fruit raiser, was struck by a Big Four train and killed with his team while driving over a crossing south of Benton Harbor. His body was found stretched along the pilot of the engine. The wagon was demolished.

The Southern Michigan and Northern Indiana Interstate Agricultural fair opened Monday at Kalamazoo. Visitors from Battle Creek, Muskegon and Grand Rapids marched in the Labor day parade which preceded the opening of the event.

James Dimmon, a Kalamazoo stable hand, was stabbed in the head with a pitchfork by Harry McAllister, another employe, in a dispute over the care of a horse. A wound six inches long is in Dimmons' scalp. He says he will refuse to prosecute.

Chief of Police Kamferbeek, of Holland, incensed by the escape of two burglars, has ordered his policemen to shoot to kill if necessary when they spot any burglars. The two thieves were rifling a gum machine when an officer spied them, but lets them get away.

Francesco Spadafore, an Italian, keeper of a confectionery store, in Pontiac, has received a black hand letter from Madriz, Spain, threatening his life if he does not send 1,200 francs at once to a given address. The letter was turned over to the Italian consul in Detroit.

In a joke, R. E. Walter, county clerk, locked Estelle Wade, a newspaper reporter, in one of the large vaults of the county building, at Traverse City. No sooner had the door been closed on her than she jumped out of a window, 15 feet to the ground, and sprained her ankle.

Alonzo Kinear, aged 35, Battle Creek, a fireman on the Michigan Central railroad, thrust his head out of the engine cab window and was struck by a post projecting from a car attached to a train passing on the other track. His head was badly injured and one eye was gouged out.

Lee Lewis and James Smith, Lansing firemen, were injured at Northville when the department auto, driven by Smith, was struck by an interurban car. Chief Delfs had driven the machine to the firemen's convention at Rochester, N. Y., and back to Detroit, where he turned it over to his firemen to drive to Lansing.

Arrangements have been made by the board of health with Mr. Ivan C. Wild, of the dairy division of the United States department of agriculture, for a milk exhibit and contest in Detroit this fall to raise the standard of the milk sold in Detroit. The board of commerce, through its executive board, has agreed to take general charge of the milk show and to conduct it with the aid and co-operation of the United States dairy department and the Detroit board of health.

The state dairy and food department has been collecting evidence in Lansing the last few days against dealers in milk and cream that formaldehyde was being placed in cream sold to restaurants. Inspectors have been stopping milk wagons in all parts of the city and county to analyze the contents of the cans. The inspectors think they have enough evidence to convict several persons.

The Young Men's Business association has announced that a stationery and portable gas concern, coming from Texas, and employing about 400 men, will be added to Port Huron's industries.

Manchester Enterprise
BY MAT D. BLOSSER.
THURSDAY, SEPT. 8, 1910.

Just at present that sectarian insurrection in Spain looks like a fizzer.

It seems that the tussock moth scorns to put its eggs in cold storage.

For an agreeable summer job how would you like to demonstrate hammocks?

The Germans are using heavy artillery to shoot at airships. Why not try air guns?

No matter how the weather and temperature change, the humidity never fails to come back.

But even old Rome before it fell never had to contend with cold-storage eggs all the year round.

Are you giving proper appreciation to the class of summer weather the man in charge is handing out?

France wants an inspiring song for its soldiers to sing as they march. They are welcome to sing "Kelly."

And still the patient hen goes on without asking whether she is working for an incubator or a cold storage plant.

"Apple crop outlook good." Seems to us that we heard something about its certain failure just after those April frosts.

Plymouth has the rock, Provincetown the tall tower, and the country generally the rest of the monument in men and women.

The rubber acreage in India is said to be increasing, but then it is to be naturally expected that such a product would stretch out.

At some of the eastern hotels, we are told, they serve reed birds that can scarcely be distinguished from genuine English sparrows.

Singing songs while fishing will make the fish bite, a dispatch says, and, in most instances, small blame can be attached to the fish.

An instrument which is being used in London hospitals enables a doctor to see the interior of a patient's stomach. Being a London doctor must be disagreeable.

It is estimated that Americans have been swindled out of $9,000,000 in Mexican rubber schemes. Think of the automobiles or duck trousers that money would have bought.

In Newport a fashionable woman wearing a hobble skirt was tripped in alighting from her runabout and fell upon her face, cutting it. She should now cut the hobble.

Scientists announce that people can become energetic by eating raisins. The trouble is that most of the energy produced by eating raisins has to be expended in removing the seeds.

A Missouri convict mathematically inclined hopes for pardon because he has discovered how to reduce equations of the tenth degree. A study of English might show him how to shorten his sentence.

Fears for the leaning tower of Pisa are shared only by admirers of the antique. If the worst should happen, a modern skyscraper would undertake to fit Pisa out with an even more remarkable structure.

A minister in New England has the audacity to suggest that there will be baseball in heaven. Probably thinks that if the streets are gold the fields may be diamonds. But what will they do for umpires? They have all been told to go to the other place.

A rich California lawyer has hired a $2,000 private car to transport his pet dog across the continent. And probably the dog, gazing from his luxurious quarters, envies the freedom and privileges of the street cur he sees exercising his muscles in a free-for-all fight or luxuriously lunching on a ragged bone picked out of a casual garbage can. For dogs are much like humans in the way of non-appreciation of luxuries forced upon them or procured without a struggle.

The census returns now coming in steadily leave no doubt that the country is growing in population at a rapid rate. The gains in some of the cities are very notable, several of the little places having made remarkable advancement in the last ten years. This growth is really more significant in various ways than the increases in the larger cities, for it shows local thrift and prosperity. Study of the latest census returns must help to dissipate any pessimistic ideas as to the condition of the country.

An English lad was sentenced to jail for picking a flower from a railroad right of way, that he might decorate his father's grave. And comparing conditions in America and England—

Rhode Island is "little, but Oh, my!" She is the first to come to the front with a complete census showing this year, and she reports the very substantial gain of 26.6 per cent. in population since 1900. That is setting a swift pace, and if the rest of the country does as well there is no doubt that the 90,000,000 mark will be reached.

An Indiana judge has decided that writing poetry is not necessarily a sign of insanity. He probably holds that it is merely poor judgment.

Anybody can see that the aviation school to be started in Italy is in the interests of higher education.

Now the board of health of New York tells mothers to boil pasteurized milk to make it safe food for babies. This looks like traveling in a circle back to nature's heart in the original article.

Advertising Talks

WHEN YOU BUY ADVERTISING

Remember, It Is the Newspaper That Creates the Tangible Centers of Trade.

(By G. M. EVENSON.)

When our parents were satisfied to "deal around the corner" there was no need for newspaper advertising. At that time the newspaper was simply a gossip distributer. But with the coming of the five-cent street-car rides and rapid modes of delivery we find newspapers becoming a real factor in commercial advancement.

There never has been and never will be any means for advertising devised superior to the newspaper. It is the newspapers that create centers of trade, because they are the force that controls public opinion.

When you buy advertising space you buy circulation, and circulation can be measured just as potatoes can. But it's the quality of circulation that counts, not the quantity. It therefore follows that a newspaper that has a circulation of 10,000 delivered to the homes of people is more valuable as an advertising medium than the papers having a circulation of 20,000, the larger part of which papers are sold on the street, because people who buy papers on the street rarely, if ever, read the advertisements.

See the list of subscribers of a newspaper and you can then judge its pulling strength.

You want to know where your story is being read. It does you no good to advertise in a paper that circulates largely among the poorer classes of a city, because no matter how alluring your statements, the readers have no money with which to buy your goods. It's the amount of circulation that reaches buyers that concerns you.

There is no magic about preparing copy for a good ad.—its contents consist of plain, honest talk. If you promise silks and deliver cotton, if you promise diamonds and deliver glass, if you promise hardwood and deliver soft, that ad. is an injury to you because it teaches the public that you are to be avoided.

To charge advertising with failure under these conditions would be as unjust as to make you pay another man's bill.

You must give the ad. time to germinate. Don't expect everybody to see your ad. the first time it appears. More will see it the second time and if continued you will soon have every reader of the paper watching your announcements.

The time necessary for the germination of the seed can be cut short by using large space and carefully prepared copy.

I have heard men say that advertising took lots of faith. Nothing of the kind; it just takes common sense. If you begin your advertising campaign in doubt and desert before you have a right to look for results, do not find fault with the newspapers. The failure is entirely of your own making.

You might have a dozen dinky ads. scattered through a half dozen daily papers, but you will not get the result that you would had you spent the same sum for one big ad. in one good newspaper.

All advertising can do is to tell your story to the man and woman at the breakfast table or after the evening meal. If the woman comes downtown in response to that ad. it is then up to you and your clerks to see that every promise of that ad. is fulfilled.

The reason your rival can afford to advertise more than you do is because he is doing more business.

Fairbanks on Advertising.

Speaking of advertising, ex-Vice-President Fairbanks said resently: "Does advertising pay? has been the theme of numerous and labored utterances and there are, no doubt, remote and obscure corners of the country where it is still a vital, living question, but, as a rule, it has become academic, and many of the successes we witness in the market place have been achieved by the fullest recognition in practise of the affirmative of the proposition. The best advertiser and the best merchant are synonymous, and the poorest advertiser is usually the one who finds himself in a court of bankruptcy. Of course, all advertisers do not succeed, but I think it will be generally admitted that there are fewer failures among them than among those who do not possess the faculty of bringing their business fairly and favorably before the public."

Popular Misconception Walloped.

A New York manufacturer is sending circulars to consumers informing them that $800,000,000 is being spent for advertising in the United States each year, and that this amounts to $10 per capita. 'How would you like to save for yourself the $10 apiece which advertising is costing your family in the increased cost of commodities?' he asks. The saving, of course, is to be in part accomplished by using his unadvertised goods. "It would be just as logical," says the Philadelphia Record, "for a manufacturer to solicit trade on the ground that his rivals used up-to-date machinery in the production of their wares, while his was antiquated; that they employed a host of salesmen, while he got along with one or two; that they had to pay freight on carload lots, while he had to pay by the hundred pounds; that their business was more costly to conduct because it was a hundred times larger than his. Nobody saves money by buying wares in the cost of selling which there is great waste, any more than by buying wares in the cost of producing which there is exclusive and unnecessary waste. Good advertising is a guarantee that selling cost is reduced to the irreducible minimum. Every effort of short-sighted or tricky venders to prove the contrary is a boomerang."

PERSONALITY IN ADVERTISING.

Have something to say and say it. That's the gist of the whole philosophy of modern advertising.

Details of form, display, type, white and illustrations are simply side issues.

Teddy Roosevelt didn't have to know all the tricks of the printer's trade in order to become one of the greatest advertisers in history. He simply thought something and spat it out. What he said and wrote simply served to express his ideas, his policies, his personality.

And that's what every business man can get into his own advertising.

Your ideas are good or you wouldn't be a success in business.

The dishonest dealer is fast becoming a boneyard fossil. Most dealers are square dealers, and they can afford to say exactly what they mean in their advertising, and say it short, frank, quick and to the point.

AD FACTS BY JOHN LEE MAHIN

Terse Sayings Taken From a Speech by Man Who Originated the Gold Dust Twins.

A trade mark at its best is an anchor for all creative sales work that a merchant or manufacturer puts out in connection with the goods he is selling.

Salesmanship is essentially an appeal to the mind of the buyer. The sale always takes place in the buyer's mind before he tells the salesman, either by word or letter, to book his order. It follows then that salesmanship should concern itself in discovering the present mental attitude of prospective buyers, both as individuals and as they may be grouped together, and then influencing them by the best means available to accept the seller's viewpoint of the merchandise he is offering to them.

Advertising rests on the fact that buyers can be influenced in groups.

Millions of dollars are being spent today in house to house canvassing, store demonstrating and particularly sampling, that could be more efficiently spent if retail dealers were educated to comprehend the true value of advertising space.

Many retail dealers have bought space from the publisher of a daily newspaper under the assumption that the space itself comprehended the real sales service. In doing this they were naturally disappointed and condemned the value of newspaper space in its entirety.

I am one of those men who believe that truth is stronger than error; that a man gains strength by doing things right, and that it is not necessary for him to organize and agree with this competitors in order to institute a reform.

Real reforms are accomplished by the individual comprehending the truth and successfully living up to it. And it is not necessary for a man to wait until other people do what they ought to do before he does what he should.

MIGHTY FACTOR IN BUSINESS

Advertising a Strong Creative Force—Multiplies Human Wants and Intensifies Desires.

Advertising is today the mightiest factor in the business world. It is a business builder. It is something more than a drummer knocking at the door of the consumer, something more than mere salesmanship on paper. It is a positive creative force in business. It multiplies human wants and intensifies human desires. It furnishes excuse for timorous ones to possess the things which under former conditions they could get along without. Such service as is required of advertising men today demands broad preparation and equipment. There is a call for men who can exploit a city or a state, men who can market the output of manufacturers, men who can plan and conduct a world-wide selling campaign. The man who succeeds uses every help that comes his way. He seeks the advice of experienced men. The club is to him a source of instruction and inspiration. That is what we are trying to make it. Co-operation is the keynote of club success. We have placed our ideals high, now let us work toward them.

Advertising, as a branch of our commercial life, is new. No other group of men, except advertising men, has ever developed a business of such magnitude in so short a period of time. Mistakes were inevitable. Reasonable and clear-headed men hastened to correct mistakes as soon as they were discovered. We built, and altered to meet conditions as we built, so that the structure we present today meets the demands of today.

The Architect of Memory.

A business must be seen and known. Advertising is the architect of memory. Its sole first aim is to fix some proposition in the mind, whether a trade mark, a bargain, a name, an idea. It is the polished steel rails over which salesmanship rides to success. A business must be seen and known. Put a business in a cellar, without windows; and say nothing about it and you might light it ever so brilliantly and carry the finest goods and the only result would be a stack of rent receipts and light bills. There is no business without advertising, as there is no advertising without business.

Let your advertising sell your goods, instead of the sheriff.

SUCCESS IN DEVELOPING PROFITABLE SHEEP FLOCK

Farmers Must First Get Away From Belief That Animals May Be Kept as Scavengers—Start With Well-Bred Ewes.

If we make a success of keeping a flock of sheep on our farms we must get away from the common belief that sheep may be kept as scavengers. While it is a fact that sheep will clean up weeds and briars, and manage to exist on poor pasture, yet this is only incidental.

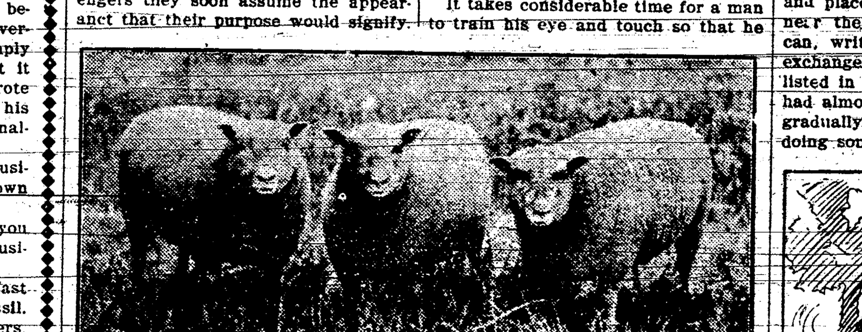
If we keep a flock of sheep as scavengers they soon assume the appearance that their purpose would signify. Their fleeces appear seedy and full of burrs and briars, and they show the effects of mismanagement and neglect.

It is best to start with a few well-bred ewes and the best ram that can be found at a reasonable price, and gradually build up a herd of fine ewes.

In this way the new breeder can make a closer study of the individuality of his sheep than he could if he was working with a larger number. A more intelligent selection could be made of the rams that were brought to mate with his ewes, and he could be all of the time increasing his knowledge of the business as the size of the flock increased, until he would be capable of wrestling with many of the more intricate problems that would come when the flock was nearing perfection. A great many fail with sheep because they undertake to work with too large a number.

Every sheep looks alike and they cannot make an intelligent study of the individuals that they are selecting and mating.

It takes considerable time for a man to train his eye and touch so that he can make intelligent selections even from his own flock.



A Pen of Southdowns.

When we observe the quality and study the conditions which surround the average farm flock we do not wonder that the majority of farmers make a failure of the sheep business.

It is really astonishing to note the waste of opportunities in the sheep business. Any intelligent farmer who is a student of the present economic conditions cannot fail to see that the future of the mutton growing and fattening business affords an attractive outlook for the farmer who is in a position to handle a farm flock of from one to two hundred well-bred ewes.

IMPROVING THE POULTRY FLOCKS

Better Results Could Be Had if Farmers in Given Locality Would All Keep One Breed of Chickens.

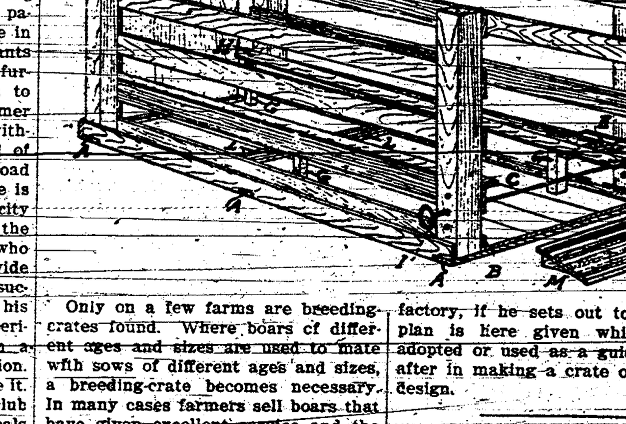
The community idea might be worked a great deal more than it is in the pure-bred poultry business. Better results could be had if the farmers in a given locality would all keep one breed of poultry. If they would unite on some good, popular, easy selling breed, they would find buyers much more easily than where each man keeps a different kind of stock, says the American Cultivator.

With dairy cattle this plan has worked wonderfully well for certain groups of farmers in various parts of the country. In Wisconsin there is a dairy center, where almost everybody keeps Guernseys. In New York state there is a region where dozens of farmers keep Holsteins. In northern New Jersey there is another Guernsey center, and in various parts of the country there are Jersey and Ayrshire dairy centers. In all these localities there are hundreds of pure-bred animals, which can be seen in a few hours. Such a condition becomes known all over the country, and buyers travel hundreds of miles, knowing that if they do not find just what they want at the first farm they visit they are likely to find it further on in the same neighborhood.

In southern Rhode Island breeders in an accidental way kept a native class of fowls which later were known as Rhode Island Reds. When this breed began to attract notice the region was visited by scores of buyers, who picked up every decent colored bird at fancy prices, putting thousands of dollars into the hands of the farmers that they could never have had expected for the demand at more than market prices.

If fifty farmers in a neighborhood would unite on almost any poultry breed there would be no difficulty in finding a market. A great many breeders with a reputation and a host of regular customers would be glad to know of a locality where they could buy what extra stock they need to fill their orders. The farmers could easily sell the stock themselves through one of their number or through one of the New York or Boston concerns which make a specialty of pure-bred stock in large quantities. It is not a very difficult matter for the farmer to learn to sell his stock on his own account. Fancy birds will almost sell themselves.

PLAN OF BREEDING CRATE



Only on a few farms are breeding-crates found. Where boars of different ages and sizes are used to mate with sows of different ages and sizes, a breeding-crate becomes necessary. In many cases farmers sell boars that have given excellent service and the best of pigs, simply because they were too large. This is a great mistake, and should be overcome by making breeding-crates. Nearly anyone can make a breeding-crate that is satisfactory, if he sets out to do so. A plan is here given which may be adopted or used as a guide to model after in making a crate of one's own design.

Money in Sows.

Fifty dollars invested in two good sows will earn five times as much as the money would in interest on a mortgage.

LESSONS IN MILKING COW

Some Men Have Pleasing Way and Animal Clearly Shows Satisfaction by Giving Down Every Drop of Fluid.

Every milker thinks he knows how to milk, but if the cows could speak they would probably intimate that a few lessons in the gentle art would not be out of order. It is not fair treatment to sit down to a cow and tug and haul on her until she steps around in the stall and acts as if she was badly hurt. Sometimes a cow will stop eating and wait until the ordeal is over before she will resume her meal. The cow that does that is usually not comfortable, and an uncomfortable cow will not do her best. Some men have a way of milking that so pleases the cow that she clearly shows her satisfaction. These are the men whose methods should be studied. They never shout at, strike or otherwise illtreat their cows. They sit down quietly, take hold of their teats gently, no matter how much of a hurry they may be.

Relic of Barbarism.

A Texas paper views it this way: "Mud roads are a relic of barbarism and always indicate a people of slow and unprogressive habits. If a stranger should ride over all the roads of any county and find them all macadamized, he would be ready to bet on the superior intelligence and enlightenment of the people, whether he met a single one or not. The roads of this county can be greatly improved by the road drag and now is the time to do it."

Progress and Improvement.

It is a well-known fact that in all dairy regions where dairying has been carried on for a number of years the farms are all in a high state of fertility, and the farmers prosperous, with means for progress and improvement.



TOLD OF LEE'S SURRENDER

Characteristic Story of Confederate Soldier of Scenes in Army on Historical Day.

The following story of how a member of a North Carolina regiment of cavalry felt at Lee's surrender was told to me some time ago. I will try and place it before my readers in as near the narrator's own words as I can, writes G. B. Sutherland, in an exchange. He says: "After I had enlisted in the army, the first battle we had almost scared me to death, but I gradually took courage and soon was doing some of my best shooting. We were in a skirt of woods, and we would lie flat on our backs and load our guns, then rise up, fire, and drop on our backs again. It was not long before my comrade next me was lying dead; shot through the head. I became more alarmed than I had previously been, and stretched myself flat on the ground and was trying to stick my head under the sod, when a shell cut some bark off a tree near me, and it flew and struck me on the back and I gave an awful groan, thinking my time had come, for I thought I had been shot in the shoulder, but greatly relieved was I when I discovered I was not hurt. I passed through the latter part of the war without being hurt badly, and I never was scared any more as badly as I was at the first battle I engaged in.



I Thought I Had Been Shot.

"Thus the war passed, with much suffering from myself and comrades, until the ninth day of April, 1865, when we were engaged in battle at Appomattox. We saw the flag of truce, and heard the command to cease firing, then we awaited with bated breath for long hours. All at once we caught sight of a man riding along the line, white flag in hand, and the cry was echoed, 'Lee has surrendered!' The shout was taken up and passed along the lines, 'Lee has surrendered! Lee has surrendered!' Never before was seen such a waving of hats, such shouting and hallooing as was seen upon the field of Lee's surrender on that historical day.

"I don't know how my comrades felt, but as for myself I felt as if I had nothing to live for if Lee surrendered. I was not sorry that the war was at a close, but I was thinking of Grant, the man who had us in his power, and I felt sure we would all be lodged in prison for the rest of our lives. You can imagine my feelings of horror at the thought of being shut up in a dreary prison for life.

"But we were ordered to stack arms and march to the courthouse, and there, when the treaty of peace was signed, that noble man, General Grant, gave each of us a pass, told us to take our horses, and go home to our families.

"I felt then, as I do now, that there never was a more kind and generous man ever lived than General Grant.

"We took our passes and reached home without much difficulty, subsisting sometimes on corn, parched, that we dug from out the frozen ground where our horses had been fed. On our way home we came to an old mill where a small boy was grinding his last bushel of corn for his old parents, but we took half of it, in spite of his supplications to the contrary, ground it into hominy, and poured water in it, and baked it on a flat rock; but I thought I never before or since tasted anything so delicious.

"If I live to be as old as Methuselah, I will never forget the day, and how I felt at Lee's surrender, and I also can never forget the kindness and generosity of General Grant to the poor soldiers who had caused him so much trouble."

The Weary Explainer.

"Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "why does the umpire wear a chest protector in this warm weather?"

"Well," he replied, slowly, as a what's-the-use expression crept into his eye, "you see, an umpire has to take care of his health. Every once in awhile he gives a decision, the catcher comes down and helps the pitcher say something and a lot of the other players join in. When all this conversation starts the draft the umpire stands in is something dreadful."

Gun Ahead of Armor.

Rear Admiral Bacon of the British navy believes that the race between the gun and the armor of a battleship, which has been going on for over half a century, has been decided, for the moment, in favor of the gun.

Munyon's Witch Hazel Soap
is more soothing than Cold Cream; more healing than any lotion, liniment or salve; more beautifying than any cosmetic.
Cures dandruff and stops hair from falling out.

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

W. L. DOUGLAS HAND-SEWED PROCESS SHOES
MEN'S $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $5.00
WOMEN'S $2.50, $3, $3.50, $4
BOYS' $2.00, $2.50 & $3.00
THE STANDARD FOR 30 YEARS
They are absolutely the most popular and best shoes for the price in America. They are the leaders everywhere because they hold their shape, fit better, look better and wear longer than other makes. They are certainly the most economical shoes for you to buy. W. L. Douglas name and retail price are stamped on the bottom—value guaranteed. Fast Color Eyelets.
TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE! If your dealer cannot supply you write for Mail Order Catalog. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

TRY MURINE EYE REMEDY
For Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes and GRANULATED EYELIDS
Murine Doesn't Smart—Soothes Eye Pain
Druggists Sell Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 25c, 50c, $1.00
Murine Eye Salve, in Aseptic Tubes, 25c, $1.00
EYE BOOKS AND ADVICE FREE BY MAIL
Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

PATENT YOUR IDEAS. They may bring you wealth. 64-page Book Free. Est. 1880. Fitzgerald & Co., Pat. Attys., Box K, Washington, D.C.

Opportunity of Suffragist.

Baroness Aletta Korff tells in one of the magazines how the women of Finland came to vote. The fact is that women had to show that they could meet an emergency before the vote came to them. They have not had many opportunities to take the initiative in the world's history and they have not always responded when the opportunity came, but when a crisis, such as that in 1904, when the strike and the revolutionary outbreak in Russia took place at the same time, occurred, they proved they could make peace by doing it. Not until England and the United States find the women helping them to bear some great trouble will they give them the right to vote.

Try to Come Back.

Not long ago Lord Kinnard, who is always actively interested in religious work, paid a surprise visit to a mission school in the east end of London and told a class of boys the story of Samson. Introducing his narrative, his lordship added:

"He was strong, became weak, and then regained his strength, enabling him to destroy his enemies. Now, boys, if I had an enemy, what would you advise me to do?"

A little boy, after meditating on the secret of that great giant's strength, shot up his hand and exclaimed: "Get a bottle of hair restorer."

Slightly Confused.

All of us become confused and all of us mix our language sometimes, but the preparation of an old negro preacher's sermon was the greatest confusion of metaphors I ever heard, says a traveler. When the lengthy discourse was nearing its close and he had reached his "Twenty-third and lastly, brethren," he wound up by the following elaborate figure:

"Everywha, bredren, we see de almighty—all down de untrodden paths of time, we see de footprints of de Almighty hand."—Human Life.

Partly Made Over.

"Weren't we engaged last summer?" inquired the girl.

"Your face is familiar," faltered the man.

"Well, I'll forgive you for not recognizing me. My hair and figure are new."

This Is a Good Breakfast!
Instead of preparing a hot meal, have some fruit;
Post Toasties with cream;
A soft boiled egg;
Slice of crisp toast;
A cup of Postum.
Such a breakfast is pretty sure to win you.
"The Memory Lingers"
Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.
Battle Creek, Mich.

CATCHING the OULACHAN

By JOHN BRAND



"OULACHAN?"

The old Indian turned his face from the camp fire and fixed his bead-black eyes on mine.

"Oulachan," I repeated. "Why do men call you Oulachan?"

He turned his wrinkled face to the fire again and we sat awhile in silence. Then, in the deep gutturals and short, broken words of his native tongue, he told me.

"Many summers ago," he said, "the teepees of my father's tribe stood where we sit tonight. The white man was not here then"—he pointed up the river toward Kelso—"the woods and the open were the Indian's. The Indian hunted and fished and was happy. But white men came up the big river in canoes and they brought with them the black death. Warriors, klootchmen, pappooses, all alike sickened. Many died. When the rain and the winter came, no deer meat, no fish hung beside the teepees. For when the frost drove the black death away, the hunters were weak. They could not go to the woods for deer, and the salmon had passed on up the little river. The Indian was very hungry. The klootchmen and the pappooses cried for meat. And when the Indian was ready to fold his blanket around him and lie down to the long sleep, the Great Spirit saw and sent food. From the north it came, from under the frozen water. Swimming together. A long rope—big—many suns long. Many little fish swimming at the bottom of the big water—'the Pacific'—along the bottom of the big river"—the Columbia. "They came here to the mouth of the little river"—he pointed to the Cowlitz flowing past us in the darkness to the Columbia—"and here they came to the top of the water. My father saw them and shouted, 'Oulachan.' Hunters and klootchmen went into the water and caught the oulachan with their hands. 'Oulachan,' they shouted. They made potlach and were filled. In that hour was I born. My name is Oulachan."



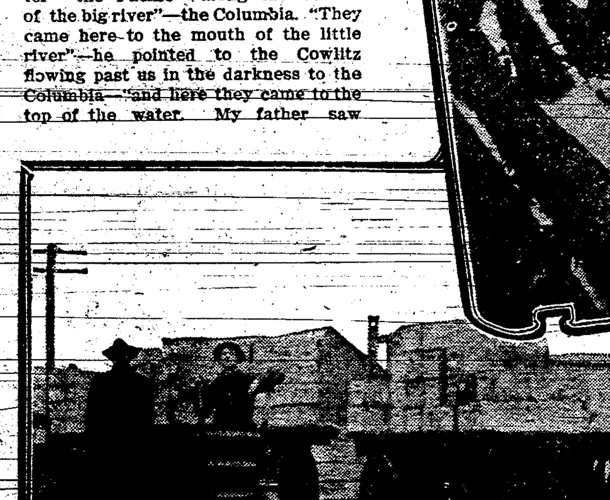
PACKING THE FISH



THE DAYS CATCH



CATCHING THE OULACHAN



READY FOR SHIPMENT

The oulachan still runs in the Cowlitz and every year there is a feast, but it is a feast for white men; the Indian tribes have vanished from the river. During the early months of winter Portland and all the cities and towns within reach of the fishing grounds look forward to the feast. In the old days when Portland was the only market fishermen scrambled for the first of the run. A wild race of the deep-laden boats up the Columbia followed, and the first boatload to reach the market sold, smelt for silver, weight for weight. But since railroads and refrigerator cars have put smelt fishing on the basis of a practical industry, the first run of the oulachan does not bring more than 20 cents the pound in the northwestern retail markets, though the very first to arrive are eagerly sought at prices somewhat higher.

Known commercially as the Columbia river smelt, the king of pan fish has several names. Ichthyologists classify it as thleichthys pacificus, of the smelt family. The Indians of the Columbia river region knew it as oulachan and the pioneer fishermen called it the Eskimo candle fish. In shape it resembles the smelt of the eastern states and Europe, but its rich yet delicate and sweet flavor places it far above them in the estimation of the epicures. Indeed, enthusiasts insist that as a pan fish it is superior to trout of any kind.

For unnumbered years the oulachan has made the Cowlitz river its spawning ground and of course the Columbia river Indians were the first to use it for food. During the runs they caught the fish in vast quantities, drying and smoking them, and dried, actually used them for light in their teepees. For so much is the oulachan in oil that, with a strip of bark run through it, the dried fish will burn with a clear flame from nose to tail.

In the early months of the northwestern winter the oulachan gather in uncountable millions at some unknown spot in Bering sea and begin their southward swim. Always close to the ocean bed, traveling in the form of a monster rope miles in length, they pass all the river and fiord openings along the coast until the mouth of the Columbia is reached. Then, so closely hugging the river bottom that kill nets are all but useless, to reach them, they make for the Cowlitz. A few miles up from the mouth of that river they strike the shallower water, and come within easy reach of the waiting fishermen.

From Indian times until the great catch of last season the method of fishing has been the same. A boat or a canoe to fish from, and a dip net with a long handle for fishing tackle, are all that is necessary. One does not even need the dip net to catch a "mess," for the river is literally alive with oulachan and children often bail them out of the water with tin cans, getting half fish and half water. Where the water is shallow enough they can even be caught with the bare hands, as their skin is not slimy when in the water.

The run is always heralded far down the Columbia by flocks of eagles, gulls and hawks, following in the wake of the living rope of fish and picking up the dead as they come to the surface. Then the fishermen gather by hundreds in their boats along the fishing grounds and feel along the bottom with the pole ends of their dip nets. When the pole strikes the small, wriggling bodies swimming along the river bottom in solid phalanx, it is simply dip and fill, empty the net into the boat, dip and fill again, until the boat can hold no more. There is not much sport about it. It is just about as exciting as clam digging and requires no more skill. Quantity caught, and quickness in dipping one's boat full to the gunwales of flapping little fish are the smelt fisherman's ideals of sport. And during the runs fishermen, fish eaters and even the eternally gobbling seagulls alike become sated. When the gulls are at all hungry the fishermen amuse themselves by tossing up smelt for the gulls to catch in the air. A seagull on the wing will grab a fish by the middle or tail, toss and reverse it in air, and gulp it down head first in the wink of an eye.

Most of the fishing is done at night. Daylight seems to scatter the fish, but even in daytime during the height of the season the fishermen keep at their work with good results. As a rule, there are two men to each boat and the craft are filled in an incredibly short time. One night last season two Kelso men filled a power launch to its capacity of 2,250 pounds in 45 minutes, or at the rate of 50 pounds a minute, and catches of 10,000 pounds in one day and night were frequent.

While the Cowlitz river is the only constant spawning ground, the oulachan has been known to run up the Lewis and the Sandy. At the time of the run up the Lewis, 14 years ago, there was only a small run of male fish in the Cowlitz, and the fishermen made their season's catch in the Lewis. About once in eight years there is a run up the Sandy, apparently independent of the Cowlitz run, as the number in that river is not lessened. At the time of the last run in the Sandy a party of Portland men went out with dip nets. One man lost his dip net but found an old, rusty, discarded bird cage. He tied it to the end of a pole and scored an equal catch with the others. During the same run farmers drove their wagons into the stream, dipped them full of fish and hauled load after load to their orchards to use as fertilizer. Pork sold in the Portland market some months later had a distinctly fishy flavor and revealed the fact that some of the thrifty agriculturists had fed smelt to their hogs.

Last season the Cowlitz river was the spawning ground of the greatest run of smelt ever known by fishermen who have been in the business over twenty years. At the season's close the river had yielded over 10,000,000 pounds, or 5,000 tons of oulachan, and as the fish average about eight to the pound 80,000,000 of them went the way of the market and the frying pan.

The fishing grounds of the Cowlitz are practically the only ones where the oulachan can be caught in paying quantities. On the Columbia some few are caught by gill netters. But the river is deep and for the most part the fish swim beyond the reach of the widest net. Even when caught they have to be picked one by one out of the meshes, so putting the gill netter out of competition with the Cowlitz man and his greedy, long-handled dipper. The grounds extend but eight or ten miles in the Cowlitz. Before Kelso was on the map the best location is said to have been directly opposite where the Northern Pacific depot now stands, but the growth of the town has driven the fish farther up and the best catches are now made two miles above this point. Between the small floating docks of the town and the fishing grounds boats ply day and night during the runs, going upstream empty and returning laden with fish. Over 500 boats are employed in the industry, about 75 of them power boats.

It seems strange that the oulachan, so far superior to the eastern smelt, has never reached the eastern markets. The fish are packed in 50-pound boxes for shipment and the earlier catches sell in the wholesale market at from $2.50 to $5.00 the box; but in the height of the season the ordinary fisherman gets only about $50 for 200 boxes—10,000 pounds. On the river are several men who buy at these prices from other fishermen, maintain boats of their own and ship direct to retail markets. Portland has wholesale buyers on the ground, and probably the greater part of the retail trade is supplied through them. At Kelso smelt have been shipped as far east as Wisconsin. The fishermen say that with cold storage facilities the output could be greatly increased. Canning in the form of sardines has never been tried, though in the opinion of experts the fish so treated would discount the imported sardine. The market is usually demoralized early in the five months' season by schoolboys, who go out, load up a few boats with fish and become an easy mark for buyers. Often, too, Greeks and Italians come up the river in boats, stay a day or two and sell their fish for whatever they can get, and the men regularly engaged in the trade want to make it a licensed one, on this account.

The growing output of the oulachan would seem, on the face of it, to demand a Gifford Pinchot on the fish commission. But the supply increases year after year with the demand and apparently knows no limit. Last year's run broke all records and the Cowlitz smelt fisher is looking forward in happy confidence to the coming winter, when the deeps and shallows of the streams will again be filled with oulachan.

Sad Blow.

"Was she overcome by her husband's sudden death?"

"Oh, yes. She had just bought half a dozen new ball gowns."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Soaring.

"She married an old man who is very rich."

"I went one better on that. I married a young aviator who is a millionaire."—Pele Mele.

Hard to Convince.

Little Tommy (eldest of the family, at dinner)—Mamma, why don't you help me before Ethel?

Mamma—Ladies must always come first.

Tommy (triumphantly)—Then why was I born before Ethel?—Tit-Bits.

DUTIES OF JUST ONE DAY

Some of the Numerous Burdens Which the President Is Called Upon to Bear.

The private burdens that are unloaded on the president's broad shoulders are enormous, writes William Bayard Hale. An army lieutenant who has had a fall from his horse and who contracted fever in the Philippines has come to a moment when he must be examined for promotion. He could never pass an examination. Personal friends of every friend of President Taft bring in the officer's mother and make a plea for action in his behalf. A youth prospering at West Point has developed suspicious heart symptoms. His father, son of a former president of the United States, speeds to the White House and lays the case before the commander-in-chief. A letter is written directing the army department to take no action until a Johns Hopkins specialist has reported. A modest colonel, ranking first in seniority and third in rank in his grade, with recommendations from every brigadier under whom he has served, has not been recommended for promotion. The son of an old crony of Mr. Taft turns up with a plea. The widow of a civil servant who committed suicide, leaving his family in poverty, must be looked after. But there is not a single vacancy outside of the classified service.

Of course these things ought never to come to the president at all. But what is to be done when a senator or a near friend brings them up? A president's day is thus loaded with a multitude of private sorrows and needs.

Perversity of Finny Things.

"Rivers, did you find the fish biting well?"

"Not well, Brooks, but too wisely."

THE KING'S MARRIAGE FEAST

Sunday School Lesson for Sept. 11, 1910

Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Matthew 22:1-14. Memory verses 8, 9.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Many are called, but few are chosen."—Matthew 22:14.

TIME.—Tuesday, April 4, A. D. 30. Three days before the Crucifixion.

PLACE.—The Temple court at Jerusalem.

Suggestion and Practical Thought.

The Kingdom of Heaven Like a Wedding Feast.—Vs. 1, 2. And Jesus answered the unspoken needs, desires, and questions of the people. By parables, the most picturesque method, compelling attention, but not antagonistic. The enemy could not easily attack it, while to those who wished to know it was full of light.

The kingdom of heaven, the new order which he came to establish on earth, in which each citizen lived according to the laws of heaven. The king represented God. The son was Jesus Christ.

This feast represents all the blessings which God has provided in his gospel, enjoyed in large measure here, and perfected in heaven. The emphasis is on the marriage, the union between Christ and his people. It is the highest ideal of love and friendship. It expresses intimate fellowship with God, the mutual love and delight in one another, the protecting care on the one hand and perfect trust on the other, the unity of purpose, of character, of hope, the abiding forever in one perfect home, all of which belong to the union of Christ with believers.

The Invitation.—Vs. 3, 4. And sent forth his servants to call them that were bidden. Literally, "to call the called," to summon those who had previously been invited; because they had no timepieces, and the hour when the feast could be ready was very uncertain. This custom is not now observed "very strictly among the common people, nor in cities where western manners have greatly modified the Oriental; but in Lebanon it still prevails. If a sheik begs, or emeer invites, he always sends a servant to call you at the proper time. These having refused to come, he sent forth other servants, who were "not merely to invite to, but to command the feast, with a view to create a desire." Behold, I have prepared my dinner: my oxen and my fatlings, i. e., smaller animals, as lambs, calves, specially fed for the occasion. All things are ready; come. There was no threatening, but only a loving, earnest invitation, as if they might have misunderstood the first invitation, or not realized its value.

How the Invitation Was Received.—Vs. 3-6. They refused without giving any reason, they would not come. They simply did not regard the invitation as worth attending to. They treated it with indifference. They plead other interests. Their farm duties, their business gains, weighed more than their king's service and good will. Others displayed active opposition. They did not like the king. They hated his rule, his commands, his enforcement of law. These interfered with their unjust gains.

Their excuses were like the one "which Mark Twain's oriental made for himself when, having declined to lend an ax, saying he needed it himself to use in eating soup, and being reminded that one does not eat soup with an ax, he replied: 'When one is determined not to do a thing, any excuse is good enough.'

The king . . . was wroth. Any ordinary earthly king would be angry at the insult, and indignant at the folly of those that refused, and would feel the necessity of punishing those who openly rebelled in the act of refusing. There was no other way of preserving his kingdom. God's "anger" is never passion, never desire to harm even the worst of beings, but a burning indignation against wrong, against the ruin of his children and of the hope of the world, and also a feeling of the necessity of punishing wrong-doing in order to save all.

God's plans never fail, but if one instrumentality refuses to carry them out, others are chosen to take its place.

They which were bidden were not worthy, as they had shown by their treatment of their opportunities.

Go ye therefore into the highways. Or, "the partings of the highways," the cross-road the places where great numbers meet, "the broad, well-trodden ways of the world."

Gather together all . . . both bad and good, whoever was willing to come and by that very act showed that they wanted to be good.

The fullness of the time had come. The preparations were complete. Everything was prepared for the redemption of man—heaven, love, the atonement, the strongest motives, the power of the Holy Spirit. The world was in the best condition for the coming of Christ. Never before or since has there been so fitting a time—one government, one language, peace, roads, synagogues of the Jews everywhere. The slaying of the animals is an allusion to sacrifice. Only when the Lamb was slain on Calvary were all things ready for the marriage. The long preparations for the Gospel were completed; the forerunner had done his work; Jesus himself had come from Heaven, and had taught the Jews the divine message, and even now he was uttering his last words. The time had come when the Jews must decide whether they would accept the Messiah or not.

The leading Jews had very much at stake—their country, their holy city, their temple, their synagogues, their rank and wealth, their leadership of the people. They were so busy with these, they were so afraid they would lose them if they accepted the humble Nazarene as their teacher, and obeyed his precepts, that they were unwilling even to consider his claims.

The kingdom of God was transferred from the Jewish nation to the Gentiles. The Jews henceforth, instead of being the people and kingdom of God, would be a mere Semitic nationality. Many of them then and since belong to the kingdom of the Messiah. The Messianic kingdom is today the mightiest power on earth.

The Pulpit's Message for Today

THE needed message for any day will be unwelcome, because it will necessarily be uncompromisingly hostile to and destructive of most widely cherished and fatal errors. Those who profit by the propagation of those errors will appeal to every popular superstition and passion against the truth which threatens their destruction. But few will endure patiently the sound teaching in the matters concerned. The needed message for any day will be unwelcome, because it will condemn sinful and degrading indulgences, and seek to divorce men from them. Just in the measure that widespread errors are fatal, and their influence degrading, will the message of the reformer be needed, and while men are human the need of and desire for it will vary inversely. Paul's adjuration to Timothy to "preach the word" was chiefly prompted by the fact that it was distasteful to the hearers of that day, and the young preacher might prefer to speak smooth things. As in the case of spoiled children, of dyspeptics, of pleasure-seekers, of mischief-makers, of wrong-doers and wrong-thinkers of every sort, what they most needed they least wanted. He who has a message worth while will need to pray for courage that he may open his mouth boldly and speak as he ought to speak.

The Real Message.

The pulpit message for all days, "even unto the end of the world," is the gospel of Christ, "for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth." "To every one"—a personal message of salvation to every man that has lived or ever shall live till "the end of the world." The man steeped in and stupefied by sensual indulgence is prone to be oblivious to his need of salvation, and to resent any effective measures for attaining it, but (and this fact will suggest where the emphasis should be put upon the "pulpit message for today") the man steeped in and spiritually stupefied by intellectual indulgence is apt to be even more oblivious to his need of the salvation offered in the gospel. The carnal mind is not only enmity against God, but against man. While its servants are not so offensive and pitiable as the slaves of carnal appetite, they work more social ruin in our day. Philosophic cynicism, intellectual pride and avaricious cunning are robbing this generation of its best ideals, of its faith in God the father, and of its "inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Carey called the attention of the camp of God's spiritual Israel to the long-neglected marching orders of the captain of the world's salvation. He and a few heroes of his kind gave Protestant Christendom the pulpit message for the last half of the nineteenth century—the message of foreign missions. Are there not indications at present that the heat of controversy and zeal of advocacy have caused this to be magnified to the neglect of some other things of vital, perhaps equal, importance? Has not the zeal of some of its propagandists become so little according to knowledge that they are ready to make the observance of Christ's other explicit orders, and even the question of his deity, subordinate to the furthering of missions? Are there not those who in their zeal to go and teach all nations, are ready to modify, and compromise upon, what Christ commanded to be taught? The special message for any day, in science, in politics, in religion, is in danger of becoming like the farmer's mettlesome horse whose "natural gait was running away."

Essential Teachings.

As already intimated, the "pulpit message for today"—the essential teaching of the Scriptures which needs special emphasis and repetition, is that concerning the deity of Jesus Christ, his superhuman origin and divine, superhuman, miraculous power. In our day the carnal mind, self-conscious intellectuality, denies and derides this teaching, in the name of science. It is a strange sort of "science" which bases a dogma not upon what it knows, but upon what it does not know. It makes in effect the absurd declaration that there can be no truth which cannot be discovered and demonstrated by the human mind by physical means. Whatever it, by search, with physical senses and appliances, cannot find out, or verify, is non-existent. It is strange that not a few of those who profess to be ministers of the gospel have taken a leaf, many leaves, and even whole chapters, from this non-scientific, agnostic teaching.

Logically enough this agnostic cult, based upon a denial of all things which so transcend human experience as to depend upon revelation, flourishes most in our great educational centers, and hurtfully affects many ministerial students who are subjected to its influence—those having most intellectual vanity being notoriously most susceptible. While the chief priests of this "modern" cult talk charmingly of "divinity" and "spirituality," there is nothing more of either of them in it than there was in the paganism which expressed itself in exquisite Greek architecture and statuary.—Christian Standard.

Heroism.

Some of the sublime acts of heroism in the world may be found in the daily grind of life. To be faithful when no reward is promised counts for much in the race of life.

Thrift.

The young man should deny himself in the present and cultivate thrift, and thus acquire a competence for the years that lie beyond the first half century of his life.

Lasting Influence.

The home evenings present a field rich with possibilities of lasting influence. It is one of the misfortunes of these times that neither men nor women spend many evenings at ho…

A MARVELOUS RECOVERY.
How a Chronic Invalid Regained Perfect Health.



Mrs. Ray Trusner, 30 West Third St., New Albany, Ind., says: "Kidney disease had rendered me a chronic invalid. I lay in bed unable to move hand or foot. My right limb was swollen to twice normal size. I looked the picture of death and my case puzzled the doctors. The kidney secretions were highly colored and scalded terribly. Marked improvement followed the use of Doan's Kidney Pills. In six weeks I was a well woman. My friends and relatives marvel at my recovery."
Remember the name—Doan's.
For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

THE WAY HE FIGURED IT.



Mr. Wise—It's a fine machine, but I have to employ a man who does nothing else but keep it in the repair.

Auto Agent—Well, if it furnishes steady employment for one man, it's a great deal better auto than those that don't.

Talking to the Child.

"Mrs. X—— talks to little Madge just as Mr. X—— talks to their dog," said a little girl of a neighboring family. And it was indeed true. Mrs. X—— is a very well-meaning woman and would be greatly surprised if she should hear the foregoing statement. She has simply unconsciously acquired a harsh tone of voice in dealing with her children. This is altogether unnecessary and is not, as many mothers seem to think, a mark of good discipline. The mother whose manner is quiet but firm is generally a much more successful disciplinarian than the harsh-voiced mother who issues her commands in a dictatorial manner. Kindness never spoils children. It is flabby indecision, sometimes mistaken for kindness, which spoils them.

When the Fish Exploded.

Somebody discovered that fish are fond of gasoline, and this led to the idea of soaking worms in gasoline in order to make them more alluring when used for bait.

Mark the result.

Two of those gasoline-tempted fish exploded in the frying-pan, and broke the kitchen window, and blew the cook's face full of mashed potato, and hurled the teakettle into the flour barrel, and painted the kitchen ceiling with stewed tomatoes.

Call it a lying world and let it go at that.

Even the Children.

Ex-Governor Pennypacker, condemning in his witty way the American divorce evil, told, at a Philadelphia luncheon, an appropriate story.

"Even our children," he said, "are becoming infected. A Kensington school teacher, examining a little girl in grammar, said:

"'What is the future of "I love?"'

"'A divorce,' the child answered promptly."

Where Size Counts.

Edna thoughtfully considered a cow that was calmly grazing in a meadow across the way. "Mamma, how old is that cow?" she finally inquired. "She is four years old," answered Edna's mother. Edna considered the answer and from time to time appeared to be comparing herself with the cow. "Well," was her parting comment on the question, "I'm five and that cow is big enough to be fifty."

"NO FRILLS"
Just Sensible Food Cured Him.
Sometimes a good, healthy commercial traveler suffers from poorly selected food and is lucky if he learns that Grape-Nuts food will put him right.
A Cincinnati traveler says: "About a year ago my stomach got in a bad way. I had a headache most of the time and suffered misery. For several months I ran down until I lost about 10 pounds in weight and finally had to give up a good position and go home. Any food that I might use seemed to nauseate me.
"My wife, hardly knowing what to do, one day brought home a package of Grape-Nuts food and coaxed me to try it. I told her it was no use but finally to humor her I tried a little, and they just struck my taste. It was the first food I had eaten in nearly a year that did not cause any suffering.
"Well, to make a long story short, I began to improve and stuck to Grape-Nuts. I went up from 135 pounds in December to 194 pounds the following October.
"My brain is clear, blood all right and appetite too much for any man's pocketbook. In fact, I am thoroughly made over, and owe it all to Grape-Nuts. I talk so much about what Grape-Nuts will do that some of the men on the road have nicknamed me 'Grape-Nuts,' but I stand today a healthy, rosy-cheeked man—a pretty good example of what the right kind of food will do.
"You can publish this if you want to. It is a true statement without any frills."
Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."
Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

The Enterprise

By MAT D. BLOSSER

For nearly 43 years the news giver for Manchester and surrounding towns. We invite everybody to call at the ENTERPRISE building and see us. We want to know you and you to know us. We want to know what you know, if it's worth telling to the public. If you can't call, write us, signing your name. We want your advertisement, your job printing and order for stationery.

Phone 44

We want you to take the ENTERPRISE and keep posted on what is doing in Manchester and vicinity.

$1.25 a Year; Single Copy 5c and must be paid in advance.

Notices of any event where a fee is collected must be paid for; also obituary notices, card of thanks, etc., 5 cents a line, but other notices of social events may be inserted free.

We want to do your probate advertising. Ask Judge Leland to send notices to the ENTERPRISE and he will.

When you write or 'phone, don't ask for anybody just say:

THE ENTERPRISE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1910

Notice to Subscribers

Please note the data following your address on wrapper or margin of paper, which gives exact time of expiration of subscription. If your subscription has expired or is about to expire, please send in your renewal at once so that we may comply with postoffice regulations and you will not miss a copy of the paper.

THE ENTERPRISE.

The resort season is practically over for 1910. People leave the lakes before school begins.

Most every voter is disgusted with the primary election nuisance and the old political workers long for a return to the old methods.

The Clinton Courier of last week said: "We feel that our efforts to give Clinton a Clinton paper are bearing fruit." The Courier is four years old and Editor VanDeMark ought to begin to feel the weight of dollars on the right side of the ledger by this time.

We acknowledge the receipt of a ticket to the Lenawee county fair which will be held at Adrian Sept. 26-30 and if possible will take pleasure in using it as the Adrian fair has come to be the great event in Lenawee and besides being a great exhibition is the meeting place of all friends of the good old county.

Instead of installing a municipal electrical lighting plant as Manchester did, our neighboring village of Saline bought juice of the Washtenaw Power Co. Occasionally we see in the Observer such items as this one from last week's issue: "What's the matter with our street lights of late, can it be the result of 'election fog' that destroys their brilliancy?"

Homecoming Day proved to a good many of the old residents who have gone away from Manchester to seek employment, that the people of the old town still think of them and are glad to welcome them back for only a day or two or as long as they can find it convenient to stay. There is no sham about it. We are all glad to know those who have gone out into world have made good. When we take inventory we are proud of the record made by Manchester boys and girls. But few have made a failure.

Washtenaw county has hats in the air and is shouting the good news of Wedemeyer's nomination. The vote in the county was 1960 for Wede and 619 for Hank Smith giving Wede a majority of 1341 and in the district about 2600. For governor, Osborn's vote was 1011, Kelly 743, Musselman 522. For U. S. senator, Townsend 2069, Burrows 521. For sheriff, Canfield 1589, Bacon 1003. For state legislature, Rankin 783, Tubbs 339. For register of deeds, Sweet, 1288, Foster 1098. For prosecuting attorney, Fred M. Freeman of Manchester, 1515, Fahrner 574, Van Ameringen 393. Freeman's majority over Fahrner 941. Whoop—e.



Charles E. Townsend's popularity, so often expressed by the ENTERPRISE, was abundantly proven at the primaries Tuesday. The reports are not all in but his majority over Senator Burrows will be upwards of 25,000. In view of the fact that two Detroit papers were fighting him hard and upholding a wealthy and influential office holder, he has won a splendid victory and his friends everywhere are rejoicing with him over it. Mr. Burrows gracefully says, "I bow to the will of the Michigan voters."

PERSONAL MENTION

Miss Helen Faulhaber is visiting relatives at Adrian.

George J. Nisle was in from Wampler's lake, yesterday.

Mrs. Helen Pack of Ann Arbor is visiting at C. W. Case's.

Will Sloat and family returned from Wampler's lake last Friday.

Frank Leeson and family visited at Fred Tag's in Clinton Sunday.

Mrs. Wm. Springer has been visiting her son in Ann Arbor this week.

F. M. Freeman went to Ann Arbor yesterday afternoon on business.

Rev. Shaw and family of Tecumseh visited Rev. & Mrs. Smith, Monday.

Mr. Pister and family of Cincinnati have been visiting at Rev. Wulfmann's.

Miss Alma Schmid visited her sister, Mrs. Floyd Ager, in Tecumseh last week.

Mrs. Nellie Brugh of Detroit visited her sister, Mrs. Myron Silkworth, over Labor day.

Mr. & Mrs. Frank Hall visited friends at St. Joseph and Benton Harbor last week.

Wm. Shea and family of Jackson came Saturday to visit a few days at George Miller's.

Miss Lena Kuenzler and Mr. Collins of Ann Arbor visited at Dr. Kapp's Monday.

Irving Diess, who has been visiting at John Gumpper's Sr., returned to Chicago Monday.

Mrs. Mary Welch and Ed. Case have moved to Seymour Hammon's where they will live.

Miss Frances Goodyear has accepted a position in the Clinton schools and went there Monday.

Mrs. Fred Widmayer accompanied her mother, Mrs. G. A. Fausell to her home in Jackson Tuesday.

Thos. B. Blosser of Lansing came Friday night to visit his brother and family until Monday night.

William Stodard of Toledo has been visiting his old neighbors and friends here the past week.

Mrs. Will Jedele spent Sunday with her husband who is assistant foreman on the railroad at Jonesville.

George Nisle of "The Farm" at Wampler's lake says that he has had a good business the past season.

Bennett Root has gone to Brooklyn to take charge of the Farmers Bank while Cashier Horning takes a vacation.

Mrs. George Hamm is home from the Battle Creek sanitarium this week. Her mother from Morenci is visiting her.

Miss Edith Kapp finished her vacation here Monday and returned to Detroit to resume her duties in the city schools.

Charles Brooks drove over from Ann Arbor Saturday afternoon in his auto. Alvin Breitenwischer accompanied him.

Will Traub of Chicago, one of our old Manchester boys, was here a few days ago visiting his brother and other friends.

John Rueb of Russia has come to visit Mr. & Mrs. George Merz and other relatives a few weeks. He says he had a fine trip here.

Our sterling friend, James Weir, called this morning. He has gone to Detroit to visit his daughter, Mrs. Lawrence.

A shower was given Mr. & Mrs. Carl Wuerthner at the home of their parents Tuesday evening by a large company of young people.

Prof. & Mrs. Frank Howard are visiting Mr. & Mrs. Bert Lowery and other friends this week and will then leave for Worcester, Mass.

Miss Mary A. Dunn, Miss Mamie Maley and John Dunn of Adrian and Mr. & Mrs. Eugene Kirchgessner spent Sunday at Michael Fahey's.

J. H. Delker has been laid up with rheumatism, for several weeks so has done nothing on his residence but will soon have it ready to move into.

Charles Hildinger of Napoleon was a pleasant caller at the ENTERPRISE office to renew his subscription while in town Saturday, visiting at John A. Miller's.

Dr. & Mrs. Graham and mother of Muncie, Ind., who have been visiting here, left Tuesday for Chelsea and Ann Arbor to visit friends before returning home.

Miss Blanch Coulson came down from Brooklyn to spend Sunday at J. A. Goodyear's and went to Detroit Monday to resume teaching in the Higgins school.

George Walz of Ann Arbor came here Sunday and his family, who have been visiting at Mrs. Vogelbrcher's, returned home with him Monday night. Miss Addie Vogelbacher accompanied them.

C. W. Case received a telegram a few days ago announcing the serious injury of his brother, Almeron Case, at Redlands, Cal. He is a tinsmith and while working alone on a building, fell to the ground where he lay unconscious for some hours before discovered. This was a week ago and Monday a telegram came announcing his death. Mr. Case was born in Manchester but had lived in Missouri and Osseo, this state, many years before going to California. He was greatly respected wherever known, was a prominent odd fellow and mason. He leaves a wife, two sons and two brothers in Redlands, besides his brother here, to mourn his loss.

Poucher Family Reunion.

On Wednesday, Aug. 31, occurred the 13th annual reunion of the Poucher family at the home of Mr. & Mrs. Wm. Gadd in Bridgewater. Tables were arranged on the lawn but on account of the rain dinner had to be served in the house. Covers were laid for 53 guests. After the dinner a long table heavily laden with fruits and melons was placed on the lawn and seemed to be the center of attraction.

At three o'clock a business meeting was called to order on the lawn by President C. A. Wilson of Adrian. The secretary being absent, Miss Lillian Robison of Clinton was appointed secretary. The committee reported no deaths and one birth during the year. The election of officers resulted as follows:

President—C. A. Wilson, Adrian
Vice President—C. J. Robison, Clinton
Secretary and Treasurer—Mrs. C. A. Wilson, Adrian

After the business meeting all adjourned to the house for the program which was as follows:

Piano Solo - Vera Poucher, Adrian
Vocal Solo - Blanche Robison, Clinton
Recitation - Ruth Martin, Clinton
Piano Solo - Estella Case, Manchester
Vocal Solo - Mrs. Robison, Ann Arbor

The treat of the program was a song entitled "In That Land" by Charles Gadd, aged 93 years, father of Wm. Gadd. He was heartily applauded and responded by singing "I Am Redeemed."

At five o'clock tables were laid on the lawn and ice cream and cake were served.

This gathering was particularly interesting owing to the fact that it was held at the old home of Sally Poucher and on what would have been her one hundred and second birthday.

Among the out of town guests were: Anthony and Elma Poucher of Onsted, Elmer Poucher and family, Irve Poucher and C. A. Wilson of Adrian, Mr. Williams of Seneca, Mrs. Mary Snyder, Mr. & Mrs. Fred Snyder, Wm. Milham and Mrs. Mary Beckwith of Kalamazoo, Mrs. Barrett A. Robison and daughter Doris of Ann Arbor and the members of the family from Clinton, Tipton, Manchester and surrounding country.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION —OF THE— UNION SAVINGS BANK

At Manchester, Michigan, at the close of business, September 1, 1910, as called for by the Commissioner of the Banking Department.

RESOURCES		
Loans and discounts, viz.,		
Commercial department	$62,907 40	
Savings department	62,284 50	$125,191 90
Bonds, mortgages and securities viz.,		
Savings department	346,882 39	346,882 39
Banking house		11,000 00
Furniture and fixtures		1,700 00
Items in transit		300 00
RESERVE		
Commercial		
Due from banks in reserve cities	$ 19,563 59	
Exchanges for clearing house	1,669 97	
U S and National bank Currency	3,000 00	
	24,233 56	
Savings		
Due from banks in reserve cities	47,825 27	
U. S. and National bank currency	10,268 60	
Gold coin	10,655 00	
Silver coin	1,390 45	
Nickels and cents	110 01	
	70,249 46	94,483 02
Total		$579,557 31
LIABILITIES		
Capital stock paid in		$ 25,000 00
Surplus fund		25,000 00
Undivided profits, net		8,236 83
Commercial deposits subject to check	$35 213 51	
Commercial certificates of deposit	4,130 87	
Savings deposits (book accounts)	350,501 74	
Savings certificates of deposits	131,474 36	521,320 48
Total		$579,557 31

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss
I, Ed. E. Root, cashier of the above named bank do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ED. E. ROOT, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of September, 1910.
WILLIAM J. HOFFER, Notary Public
My commission expires Oct. 8th, 1912.

Correct attest:
JOHN WUERTHNER,
J. M. HORNING
A. D. ENGLISH,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK.

At Manchester, Michigan, at the close of business, September 1, 1910, as called for by the Commissioner of the Banking Department.

RESOURCES:		
Loans and discounts viz.,		
Commercial department	$ 60,267 82	
Savings department	49,018 45	109,286 27
Bonds, mortgages, and securities viz.,		
Commercial Department	10,000 00	
Savings department	117,535 21	127,535 21
Overdrafts		283 59
Banking house		5,000 00
Furniture and fixtures		1,600 00
RESERVE		
Commercial		
Due from banks in reserve cities	$7,289 38	
Exchanges for clearing house	884 30	
U. S. and National bank currency	2,650 00	
Gold coin	2 50	
Silver coin	1,205 00	
Nickels and cents	103 33	
	12,134 51	
Savings		
Due from banks in reserve cities	$14,293 25	
U. S. and National bank currency	2,700 00	
Gold coin	10,300 00	
	27,293 25	39,427 76
Checks and other cash items		161 10
Total		$283,293 93
LIABILITIES		
Capital stock paid in		$25,000 00
Surplus fund		9,000 00
Undivided profits, net		1,558 79
Commercial deposits subject to check	$53,350 26	
Savings deposits (book accounts)	72,416 70	
Savings certificates of deposit	121,968 18	247,735 14
Total		$283,293 93

State of Michigan, County of Washtenaw, ss.
I, C. W. Case, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. W. CASE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of September, 1910.
JAMES KELLY, Notary Public.
My commission expires Feb. 7, 1912

Correct attest:
E. M. CONKLIN
FRED KENSLER
J. D. TORREY
Directors.

Upstairs living rooms to rent cheap enquire of A J Wurster.

We have returned home and are ready for work. Please call.
FORD, THE PHOTOGRAPHER.

Pure Cider Vinegar for sale, 15c a gallon. Discount on 10 gallons or more.
J. C. HAWLEY.

Two good second hand Truck Wagon and one Surrey for sale cheap.
A. J. WURSTER

Live poultry wanted every Wednesday at the Central Market.
LUCKHARDT & KIEBLER.

FOR SALE, a good span of work Horses, sold cheap if sold soon.
E E STARK.

For Sale or Rent, the late home of S. O. Ruckman, containing six acres. Enquire of MAT D. BLOSSER.

WANTED.—A good, reliable girl or woman for general housework. Good wages to competent help. Address Mrs. Frank Miller, 112 S. Bowen St., Jackson.

Thoroughbred American Duroc Jersey Boars for sale, weighing about 100 pounds. Phone No. 817. Also a few choice sows. M. Sipe, Tecumseh, Mich.

Attention Farmers.
We have several cars of Good Soft Coal on hand for threshing. Near L. S. yards. DAVIDTER & CALHOUN.

List your farm with us. Have several outside customers who want to buy in this vicinity.
F. D. MERITHEW & SON.

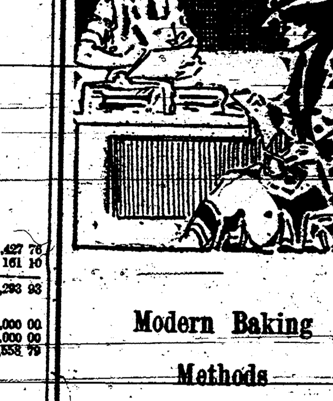
FOR SALE—Cement Post Machine. Makes 10 posts at once. Just the thing for the farmer. Will sell cheap.
J. C. HAWLEY

Must Have Money
I respectfully ask those owing me to pay what they can at once on the account as I need money to buy new goods.
MARY SWIFT.

Pay Your Village Taxes.
The annual Assessment Roll of the Village of Manchester is now in my hands and I am ready to receive taxes. All taxes paid on or before July 20, 2 per cent, thereafter 4 per cent added. Please call at Seckinger Bros.' store.
CHARLES H. SECKINGER, Treasurer.

Girls Wanted
between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five, to work making muslin underwear and lawn waists. Operators make good wages when they become experienced. Apply
Standard Mfg. Co.,
Cor. Clinton and Jackson Sts., Jackson, Mich.

Parker Fountain Pens
The Largest Assortment in town.
An Accident Policy with each Pen
E. H. Gosmer



Modern Baking Methods

There was a time when the house wife sneered at bakery goods. One could tell a loaf from the bakery at the first taste. We have lived down that reputation in this town by giving our customers goods that are even better than the home-made.
If you are not a customer let us convince you today.
The Manchester City Bakery

Closing Out Prices
on all Shirt Waists and Summer Wash Dresses
($1.00 Wrappers and House Dresses not included)

All $ .50	Shirt Waists	$ .38
" .75	" "	.56
" 1.00	" "	.75
" 1.25	" "	.95
" 1.50	" "	1.13
" 3.00	Silk Waists	2.25
" 3.50	" "	2.63
" 4.00	" "	3.00

Another new lot of those All Linen Laces just received
5c per yard
Hundreds of yards of All Silk Ribbons up to 5½ inches wide at
10c and 15c per yard
Yocum, Marx & Co.

You Can Save Money
By placing your order for Monumental Work with us this month for delivery in April or May.
We will allow a discount of 10 per cent from our regular prices on all cemetery work purchased this month for delivery next spring, we want to be just as busy all winter as we have been all summer and as we have a large number of orders on hand now for spring delivery we know that this discount will bring enough orders to do this.
When you consider that our prices are already about 15 per cent lower than others this extra discount means a good sum on the price of a monument.
We guarantee satisfaction in every way and if the work is not first class and satisfactory
DO NOT PAY FOR IT.
THE CAREY-MORAN GRANITE CO.
MANCHESTER, MICH.

Notice To The Trade
We are now sharing our profits with our Customers by issuing CHECKS with each CASH Purchase, redeemable in
Useful Articles
as Displayed in our Store. BESURE You get your Check with Each Cash Purchase.
JAEGER & DIETLE

SCHOOL SUPPLIES
Blanks for use of the officers of school districts
Orders on Assessor
Orders on Township Treasurer
Notices of School Meeting
Teacher's Contracts, Etc.
Printed and in Stock At the
Enterprise Office

Highest of High Grade
Monuments & Markers
See GEO. MILLER
Manchester

LADY WANTED
To introduce our very complete Fall line of beautiful wool suitings, wash fabrics, fancy waistings, silks, hdkfs, petticoats, etc. Up to date N. Y. City Patterns. Finest line on the market. Dealing direct with the mills you will find our prices low. If others can make $10.00 to $30.00 weekly you can also. Samples, full instructions in neat sample case, shipped express prepaid. No money required. Exclusive territory. Write for particulars. Be first to apply. Standard Dress Company, dep't. 500 Binghamton, N. Y.

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 Henry Breitenwischer 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 19th day of September and on the 19th day of November next, at ten o'clock A. M., of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims.

Dated July 18th 1910.

JOHN WUERTHNER
FREDERICK KENSLER
Commissioners.

Your Income Is Sure
If you invest your money in our Prepaid Installment Stock. Dividend checks are mailed on the first of each Jany and July. It is one of the safest investments obtainable, the funds being loaned only on first real estate mortgages at a limited percentage of actual value. An institution of twenty years' standing with assets of over half a million dollars.
Before selecting a place for your funds write for our book and get full particulars.
Capitol Savings and Loan Ass'n
Lansing, Mich.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw. ss. At a session of the Probate Court of said county of Washtenaw, held at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor on the 2nd day of September, in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten.

Present, EMORY E. LELAND, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Albert Kolkloesch, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of L. M. Odell, administrator of said estate, praying that he may be licensed to sell certain real estate described therein at private sale for the purpose of paying debts.

It is ordered that the 30th day of September 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,
(A true copy) Judge of Probate
DORCAS C. DONEGAN, Register.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw ss. At a session of the Probate Court of said county of Washtenaw held at the Probate Office, in the city of Ann Arbor, on the 17th day of August in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten.

Present, EMORY E. LELAND, Judge of Probate.

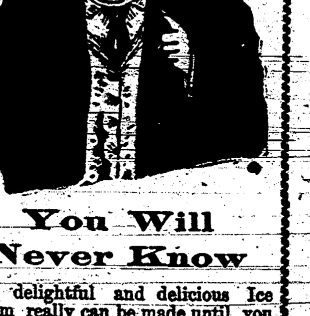
In the Matter of the Estate of Charles Frederick Mahrle, deceased.

On reading and filing the duly verified petition of Caroline Mahrle, widow, praying that a certain paper in writing and now on file in this court, purporting to be the last will and testament of Charles Frederick Mahrle, be admitted to probate, and that Caroline Mahrle, the executor named in said will, or some other suitable person be appointed executor thereof, and that appraisers and commissioners be appointed.

It is ordered, That the 19th day of September 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,
[A true copy] Judge of Probate.
DORCAS C. DONEGAN, Register.



You Will Never Know
how delightful and delicious Ice Cream really can be made until you have tried our Pure Ice Cream. It is made only from the purest and sweetest cream and pure fruit flavors. Our Ice Cream is always uniform in quality and is just a little smoother and better than any other cream in this town.
This is ice cream weather and we would be pleased to serve you.
Manchester City Bakery

When In Town
if you have a moment's time to spare, visit my store and look over my stock of
Furniture
Crockery
Carpets
You certainly need something in that line, or will very soon and it's better to look before you buy.
E. C. JENTER
Undertaker, Manchester.

The Enterprise

Published weekly at Manchester, Mich.

By MAT D. BLOSSER

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1910

BRIEF LOCAL ITEMS

Haeussler & Son have a new advertisement.

Vegetation has improved wonderfully since the rains.

The two banks have reports in another column this week.

G. H. Breitenwischer advertises a gift for every customer.

It is pleasant to see the school children going to and from school again.

Friday afternoon and evening the star chapter entertains Grass Lake chapter.

Harvey Anthony is putting a heater in Mrs. Kirchgessner's new residence.

Labor day was passed by some of our citizens in fishing in the river or neighboring lakes.

The street commissioner has been putting gravel on the streets where chuck-holes had formed.

The Methodist banquet was a grand success last year and next week Friday evening they expect to have one that will outdo it.

Saturday afternoon, if the weather is fine, there will be a game on our ball park between Jackson traveling men and our ball team.

We have had some copious showers the past week but Monday night the rain came in proper shape, at least it seemed to come in one prolonged splosh.

They have built the foundation for a new house for Wm. Walker to take the place of the one which was burned on what was the Tracy farm, west of town.

The saloonkeepers had to keep their places closed three days in succession, Sunday, Monday, which was Labor Day, and Tuesday, which was primary election day.

Republican delegates to the county convention are: Geo. M. Sutton, T. J. Farrell, Arthur Jaeger, J. F. Spafard, Geo. Servis, Fred Kensler, Frank Merithew, A. J. Waters, F. M. Freeman.

Monday was a dismal day with the saloons, the banks, the postoffice, the barber shops and some of the stores closed. Really, the only satisfactory thing about the day was the rain in the morning.

Joseph Anderson, claiming to have come from Norvell, was picked up by our vigilant police officers and taken before Justice Watkins who assessed him $5 and costs for being drunk. In lieu of the fine he was given 10 days at Ann Arbor.

The Ginnivan & Good Dramatic Co. gave six fine entertainments here last week, then quietly folded their tents and silently stole away to Burr Oak where they are showing this week. Because they are good people and play well, we shall be glad to see them again.

Wm. Dornbrook of Reading came before Justice Watkins charged with being intoxicated but was released upon taking the pledge. He straightway proceeded to indulge again and was pinched the second time when Esquire Watkins sent him to Ann Arbor for 10 days.

Primary election was quiet here Tuesday and it is safe to say most people are disgusted. It does not appear to draw out many more voters than the old caucus plan. There were 186 republican, 35 democratic and 1 prohibition votes cast. For senator, Burrows received 55, Townsend 109. For governor, Kelly 37, Musselman 58, Osborn 68. For congress, H. C. Smith 72, Wedemeyer 97. State senator, Newton 130. State legislature, Rankin 99, Tubbs 51. Sheriff, Bacon 61, Canfield 103. Clerk, Miller 140. Treasurer, Crippen 135. Register of deeds, Foster 72, Sweet 67. Prosecuting attorney, Fahrner 16, Freeman 147, VanAmeringen 13.

The democratic primary election here Tuesday showed the little heed voters give to this system. In a democratic town only 35 votes cast is about equal to a midsummer caucus. For governor Hemans received 31 votes. For congress Sheehan 27. State senator Taylor 26. State legislature Johnson 24, McLaughlin 6. Sheriff Gauntlett 11, Ranschenberger 6, Stark 15. Treasurer Henry Paul of Bridgewater 29. Register of deeds Abbott 26. Prosecuting attorney Burke 23. Clerk Gunn 28. C. C. commissioners Joslyn 25, Smith 19. Coroners Clark 19, C. F. Kapp of Manchester 21. Drain commissioner Barry 13, Runciman 14. For U. S. senator there were 6 votes for Winship and 2 for Burrows.

Between five and six o'clock yesterday afternoon a tall colored man passed through here walking west on the Ypsi branch. Visions of an escaped convict, a lifer, from the Jackson prison came in the minds of the trackmen and the officers were notified and at once pursued the man, overtaking him at Watkins Station. The Saline officers were also on scent of the same darky who had passed through there earlier in the day. Well, the darky was arrested and taken to Ypsilanti where he said he had been at work. They stopped here and a large crowd viewed the colored man and some said that he did not correspond with the description of the escaped convict, Walter Smith, and they were right as while they were waiting here the Jackson officers passed through here with Smith whom they had caught at Toledo.



Fred M. Freeman of Manchester, who was nominated by the republicans for prosecuting attorney by a majority of 941. He carried every township and ward with but three exceptions.

Short School Notes.

School starts off in good shape. Parents should see that their children attend regularly.

Mrs. Fred Spafard and Dr. George Servis attended the opening exercises at school Monday morning.

Walter Springer '10 visited the high school Monday. He expects to enter the Detroit business university this fall.

Miss Darling of Adrian has been engaged to fill the vacancy in the high school and will teach chemistry and english.

The senior class had a meeting Tuesday evening and elected the following officers: President, Leone Blum; vice president, Ruth Martin; secretary, Wava Frye; treasurer, Edith White.

Many improvements have been made at the central and ward school buildings during the summer and the school is proud of the desks and seats. The stairway from the first floor on the west side has been changed and it meets the approval of all.

In spite of the rain the pupils were at school Monday and the enrollment is as follows: Ward school 20, first primary 31, second primary 33, intermediate room 37, grammar room 33, high school 84. A number of foreign pupils will enroll next week.

Norvell Farmers' Club.

The August meeting of the Norvell farmers' club was held with Mr. & Mrs. Daniel Fuller at "Faygrove Farm" with about 26 in attendance. President O. P. Holmes called to order and Rev. Smith of Manchester led in prayer. Roll call was responded to by the name of some prominent woman. Some of the gentlemen present did not know of any more prominent than their own wives.

A paper, "Do the women of today work as hard as their grandmothers' did," by Mrs. Howland was enjoyed by all. In part it said:

What a question to ask when each one of us thinks her lot harder than any one's else, we work all the time and how could our grandmothers do more. There is such a difference between the work they had to do and what we have to do. It is hard to make a comparison, that difference is in quality rather than quantity. It is thought that not one woman in ten could stand the hard work which our grandmothers did and also that the women of today have a great deal more work to do than is really necessary. If we would live a far simpler life and do away with much unnecessary fussing and worry, we would be happier and healthier and pleasanter to live with. If we could go back to our grandmothers' time with our conveniences we would enjoy ourselves just as much without the nervous strain under which we are living. If the mental burdens increase in the same proportion in the next generation as they have in the last two, what will become of the coming woman?

This brought out a few remarks. Mrs. O'Leary thinks if each one would lay aside all strife and live and be content with what is truly within their means and strength, a great burden would be lightened.

Mrs. L. D. Watkins idea is that we are living at a very rapid pace. In times gone by, if a woman got a new hat in the spring she was well fitted out for several months but now when she purchases her spring hat she has to hurry and wear it before it goes out of style and another is in order.

Vocal music by the Misses Roberts was much appreciated.

Next the discussion on how to restore a worn out farm, led by Peter O'Leary, brought out many points of help and interest. The question seemed to arise how could such a thing be done and at the same time a comfortable living be made thereon.

Mr. Roberts says with a small amount of means a little at a time must be done and done well. The use of commercial fertilizer was considerably talked of. While some seemed to favor its use others could not see any benefit from it.

The program closed with more music by the Misses Roberts and the meeting was adjourned after which supper was served.

The club will meet with Mr. & Mrs. Harry Ladd at Brooklyn the last Saturday in September. Roll call will be answered to by quotations and James Pierce will lead in a discussion "As a rule, is there any saving in holding farm produce for higher prices past the time of maturity and readiness for market?"

IRON CREEK.

The Watkins peach orchard is a pretty sight.

Miss Cora Grossman is attending Manchester high school.

Miss Anna Dresselhouse began school in district No. 8 Monday.

Miss Nellie Sutton is visiting Miss Ruth Rose in Saline this week.

S. B. Decker is painting the Kirk house now owned by Lester Brooks.

If frost holds off corn and potatoes will be bettered by the late rains.

Harmon Clark of Detroit visited at George Sutton's over Sunday.

Mr. & Mrs. Philip Blum of Bridgewater spent Sunday at Henry Herman's.

Albert Grossman of Jackson has been spending his vacation at his old home.

School began in the Creek district Monday with Miss Anna Dresselhouse as teacher.

The Woman's missionary society met with Mrs. Lottie Bowins this Thursday afternoon.

We understand the Martin family have settled their property interests without any further contest.

Miss Matilda Grossman, who has been spending several weeks at Wampler's lake, returned home Saturday.

Charles Kirk's new barn is completed and adds much to the improvements he is making on the old Alvord farm.

L. B. Brooks is making quite a good many improvements on the place he recently purchased, the John Kirk farm.

Mrs. Henry Redke, who was so seriously injured a few days ago by being thrown from a buggy, is getting along nicely.

George P. McMahon and sons Maurice and George of Detroit have been spending a few days with his brother, Chas. McMahon.

Mrs. Agnes Donegan—Gakle and son of Ann Arbor visited at George Grossman's, Emanuel Gause's and other friends this week.

Mrs. George Gibson of Fowlerville is visiting her brothers George and Grant Sutton and sister Mrs. A. E. Bowins, this week.

Our mail carrier, T. J. Thorn, after taking a vacation of one week, resumed his duties Monday. Roy Blythe was substitute carrier in his absence.

Oliver Muil's new house on his farm is about completed. It is on the Chicago turnpike at the junction of the Evan's lake and Wampler's lake roads.

The October session of the Hillsdale quarterly meeting will be held at the church here the 7th, 8th, and 9th. A program has been prepared for the occasion.

Rev. Jenkins and family are nicely settled in the parsonage ready to begin their year's work. They were given a reception last Wednesday evening.

Mr. & Mrs. Vern Gripton and children, Mrs. George Gripton and Mrs. Exelby of Britton came up in their automobile and visited at George Grossman's Sunday.

The annual meeting of the Cradle Roll Society was held at the home of Mr. & Mrs. Frank Herman with their little daughters, Alice and Helen. There were 40 children present, also about 30 older people who seemed to all enjoy the program of music and speaking, and partook of the picnic supper. The collection from the children's mite boxes amounted to $5.37.

SOUTH-WEST MANCHESTER

Howard and Irene Skeese will attend school in Clinton this year.

Thurlo Gray of Ann Arbor has been spending the week with Elmo Hoxsie.

Charles and Earl Schmedlen of Wabash, Ind., visited at Charles Hoxsie's over Sunday.

School began in the Nichols district Monday, Miss Catherine Keelan of Chelsea, teacher.

Frequent rains have helped to give us a large crop of corn and potatoes. Pastures also look improved.

George Kern went to Rives Junction the first of the week and bought a fine hog to replace the one he lost last week.

Mrs. Kate Brooks has returned to her home in Onsted after being at her father's, James Moore's, the past two months.

The Misses McGuire of Clinton, the Misses Hensie and Mary Cash of Manchester were guests at James Wallace's and Fred Schmedlen's last week.

Mrs. Bessie Braham of Jackson, who has been staying with her father and brother, Henry and Charles Shuart, the past two weeks, has returned home.

NORTH SHARON.

Albert Bahnmiller is in Chelsea working this week.

C. C. Dorr was in Ypsilanti Wednesday on business.

Rex Dorr was a guest at the parental home over Sunday.

Ray Haeselschwerdt is spending a few days with his brother John near Chelsea.

Albert Lemm and little daughters left Tuesday for their home in Reverside, Cal.

School commenced Tuesday in the Dorr district with Miss Ines Havens of Grass Lake as teacher.

Susie Dorr went to Ypsilanti Monday where she will attend Cleary's business college this winter.

Mr. & Mrs. Joe Goodrich of near Chelsea were guests of the latter's sister, Mrs. C. J. Haeselschwerdt, and family Thursday.

Several from this vicinity attended a shower given at the home of Mrs. Delilah Davis at Fishville for Miss Lula Hayes.

Mrs. Florence Young and sons, who have been visiting here for several weeks, left Monday for their home in St. Paul, Minn.

NORVELL.

Mrs. S. Wheaton is visiting relatives in Brooklyn.

T. H. Burton is so much improved as to be able to be out.

C. E. Beckwith made a business trip to Brooklyn Thursday.

Merle and Roy Kinney returned home from Clinton Saturday.

The ladies' aid society received $4.61 from their supper last week.

Charles Yarrington returned from Ann Arbor Sunday evening.

James McKinney of Tecumseh visited at T. H. Burton's Saturday.

Miss Florence Hildebrand was in Jackson a couple of days last week.

Minnie Kliiley of Napoleon is spending a few days at A. J. Austin's.

Miss Edna Bacon is home after a week's visit with Brooklyn relatives.

Harvey Ahrens and Ida Foor commenced school at Manchester Monday.

Wm. Spokes and Dr. Hyndman were in Jackson Saturday on business.

Miss Ida Yarrington entertained Miss Anna Pickett of Toledo last week.

Mr. & Mrs. Fred Sauer left for their home in Fostoria, Ohio, Saturday.

Mr. & Mrs. M. C. Ogden of Milwaukee, Wis., are visiting at F. C. Beckwith's.

The Plains school opened Monday with Miss Merle Clark of Jackson as teacher.

Miss Agnes Spokes entertained her friend, Miss Mary Brewer, of Romeo last week.

Mrs. Hildebrand entertained Mr. & Mrs. Hasley of Sylvan Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Lena Case of Clinton visited Lewis Kimble and family the last of the week.

Mrs. Frank Winfield spent a couple of days last week with her daughter in Toledo.

Miss Bessie Fay of Detroit was an over Sunday visitor with H. F. Schafield and family.

Mr. & Mrs. Earl Huffman were over Sunday guests of the latter's parents in Morenci.

Mrs. George Harris, Ida Foor and Harvey Ahrens were Manchester visitors Saturday.

James Basom and family came Saturday from Fowler, Kansas, to visit relatives and friends here.

Mr. & Mrs. John Aten visited their daughter, Mrs. H. Hitchens, in Dundee over Sunday.

Miss Ida Yarrington returned to Toledo Monday to take up her duties for another year as teacher.

George Hurlbutt returned Saturday evening from an extended visit in the northern part of the state.

Miss Nina Dean returned from Litchfield Saturday where she attended the wedding of Miss Lulu Sprague.

On account of the illness of the teacher, Miss Palmer of Clinton, school will not commence here this week.

The three months old baby of Mr. & Mrs. Jay Lawrence died very suddenly of acute indigestion Thursday, Sept. 1.

Those who spent Labor Day at Jackson were Mr. & Mrs. Ernest Dean, A. J. Austin, G. Kader and Wm. Dresselhouse.

Mr. & Mrs. Charles Yarrington were called to Ann Arbor Saturday by the serious illness of the latter's brother, Homer Bancroft.

There will be an important business meeting of the Baptist society at the church next Sunday immediately following the morning service.

Mrs. A. J. Austin, Miss Lucile Austin, Harry Austin, Miss Agnes Sokes and Mr. & Mrs. Charles Cobb attended Eastern Star lodge last Tuesday evening a Napoleon.

The primary election was a quiet affair. For senator, Townsend received 46 votes and Burrows 2. For governor, Kelly 10, Musselman 17, Osborn 15. For congress, Wedemeyer 41, Smith 5.

Wm. Beuerle Sr., Mr. & Mrs. Wm Schiller and family of Freedom, Mr. & Mrs. George Beuerle and family of Ann Arbor, Mr. & Mrs. Andrew Braun and family of Manchester visited Robert Beuerle and family in Norvell township Sunday.

NAPOLEON.

Bliss Charles is a new member of the N. C. B.

Cyril Ullman of Detroit is visiting at the home of Mrs. Giles.

Mr. & Mrs. Fred Easler entertained relatives from Lansing this week.

Mrs. Morse has been enjoying a visit from her nephew, whose home is in Dakota.

Jasper Cullen of Clinton was a Sunday visitor at the home of Willard Weeks.

Mrs. Day and daughter Ethlyn of Cleveland were recent guests of Mrs. L. Ward.

Announcement.

The Cider Mill will be open Tuesday, Sept. 13, and will be open every Tuesday and Friday thereafter until further notice. I shall still continue to run same as a custom mill charging 1½c per gallon. J. C. HAWLEY.

Card of Thanks.

To the friends and neighbors who assisted when our house burned, and those who contributed towards a new stove for us, we extend our grateful thanks.

MR. & MRS. WM. WALKER.

For Sale.

15 Black Top Rams, 15 Black Top Ewes. All registered. Manchester phone 112 4 S.

GODFREY FITZMIER, Freedom.

For Sale.

I will be in Manchester Saturday with a load of Thoroughbred Black Top Lambs. JOHN W. HAESELSCHWERDT.

SHARON.

Ashley Parks is building a new carriage house.

Mr. Lester of Mason is visiting at James Pierce's.

The W. H. M. S. met with Miss Libbie Rice Wednesday.

Mrs. Murch spent last week with her sister, Mrs. Melvin Raymond, at Reading.

Elmer Bowers went to Kalamazoo Saturday with his sheep for exhibition at the fair.

James Pierce went to Marengo Saturday and stayed over Sunday with his parents, Mr. & Mrs. Myron Pierce.

Floyd Frye of Detroit, who has been seriously ill with typhoid fever at the home of his parents, is recovering.

Miss Florence Bowers, who has been visiting her grandparents, Mr. & Mrs. Raymond, at Reading, returned home Monday.

Mr. & Mrs. John Curtis and Mr. & Mrs. James Pierce drove to Grass Lake Wednesday to attend the Hayes—Bahnmiller wedding.

FREEDOM.

Michael Alber has started his cider mill.

Farmers are preparing a considerable acreage for wheat.

Frank Dettling lost a horse and two cows from overeating grain.

Mr. Voegeding is having his residence remodeled and enlarged.

Some fine strings of blue gills have been taken from Silver lake the past week.

Mrs. Fred Wheaton of Jackson visited her sister, Mrs. Lambert Reno, and family last week.

Robert Kuebler and Armine Mayer have returned to Elmhurst, Ill., and Edwin Mayer to St. Louis, Mo., to continue their studies.

The second annual banquet of the Methodist Episcopal church will be held Friday evening, Sept. 16th. Hon. Wm. Wedemeyer, Senator Burrows and Dr. Fall of Albion college have promised to be present and give addresses. The fourth speaker has not yet been secured. Tickets may be purchased at either bank after Monday, Sept. 12th. L. Whitney Watkins will act as toastmaster.

There will be no services at the universalist church next Sunday as Rev. Dayo left Monday for Petoskey. He expects to return in time to preach Sept. 25th.

Good Work Team for sale or exchange for single driver at "The Farm," Wampler's lake. Geo. Nisle, Route 1, Norvell, Mich.

Born.

HAEUSSLER.—In Freedom on Monday, Sept. 5, 1910, to Mr. & Mrs. Fred Haeussler, a daughter.

Home Market.

BUTTER—22c ℔ pound.
BEEF—Lower. Best steers, $5.00@$5.50; common, $4.00@$4.50; heifers, $3.50@$4.50; cows, $2.50@$3.50; canners, $1.50@$2.50; calves, $7.50@$8.00.
CORN—32c@35c ℔ bushel.
EGGS.—18c ℔ doz.
HAY.—No. 1 new Timothy $12.00@$13.00; No. 1 mixed, $11.00@$12.00; Clover $10.00; Marsh hay, $6.00 ℔ ton.
HOGS.—Higher. $8.50@$9.00.
OATS.—Good demand. 31c@32c ℔ bu.
POTATOES.—New 75c ℔ bu.
POULTRY—Live weight. Old roosters 8c; springers, 13c; hens, 11c; ducks, 11c. geese, 9c; turkeys, 15c.
RYE.—Old. 64c@65c per bu.
RYE STRAW—$3.00 ℔ ton.
WHEAT—Strong. Red 94@95; white 93@94.

BASE BALL

Game today between Brooklyn and Manchester at the ball park.

Game Saturday afternoon at the ball park between Jackson and Manchester teams.

They have been doing some grading on Mrs. Kirchgessner's lot on Clinton street.

Bundles of newspapers for general use about the house, 5 cents at ENTERPRISE office.

Found, on the show grounds, spectacles and case. Owner call at ENTERPRISE office.

Rev. Decker of Blissfield will preach at the Evangelical church Sunday in exchange with Rev. Smith.

Lost, on the show grounds a small purse and sum of money. Finder rewarded if left at ENTERPRISE office.

The Clough & Warren piano and organ company, whose factory is at Adrian, has gone into the hands of a receiver and also asks for dissolution of the corporation.

Communion service will be observed at the Methodist church Sunday morning. Subscriptions to the Michigan Christian Advocate and all benevolences for the year should be handed to the pastor at once.

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I have just purchased a limited quantity of the cleverest
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you ever saw. We are not going to sell them.
We Are Going to Give Them Away
one to each customer with every $1.00 Cash Purchase. You had better come early as we are going to give them away for seven days only beginning Saturday, Sept. 10.
G. H. BREITENWISCHER

Set Your Watch
by my regulator. Use either standard or any old time to suit yourself. If your watch is not keeping
Correct Time
I would gladly sell you one that will. My assortment of Clocks and Jewelry is worth inspecting. Remember I do repair work and engraving promptly.
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STANDS STRONGLY FOR CONSERVATION

President Taft's Address Before Congress at St. Paul.

DANGER IN CONTINUED WASTE

Chief Executive Outlines Plans Which He Believes Should Be Adopted—Statistics Make Speech Comprehensive to Hearers.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept 5.—President Taft delivered his long-expected speech before the National Conservation congress here today. Substantially it was as follows:

Gentlemen of the National Conservation Congress:

Conservation as an economic and political term has come to mean the preservation of our natural resources for economical use, so as to secure the greatest good to the greatest number.

The danger to the state and to the people at large from the waste and dissipation of our national wealth is not one which quickly impresses itself on the people of the older communities, because its most obvious instances do not occur in their neighborhood, while in the newer part of the country the sympathy with expansion and development is so strong that the danger is scoffed at or ignored. Among scientific men and thoughtful observers, however, the danger has always been present, but it needed some one to bring home the crying need for a remedy of this evil so as to impress itself on the public mind and lead to the formation of public opinion and action by the representatives of the people. Theodore Roosevelt took up this task in the last two years of his second administration, and well did he perform it.

As president of the United States I have, as it were, inherited this policy, and I rejoice in my heritage. I prize my high opportunity to do all that an executive can do to help a great people realize a great national ambition. For conservation is national. It affects every man of us, every woman, every child. What I can do in the cause I shall do, not as president of a party, but as president of the whole people. Conservation is not a question of politics, or of factions, or of persons. It is a question that affects the vital welfare of all of us—of our children and our children's children. I urge that no good can come from meetings of this sort unless we ascribe to those who take part in them, and who are apparently striving worthily in the cause, all proper motives, and unless we judicially consider every measure or method proposed with a view to its effectiveness in achieving our common purpose, and wholly without regard to who proposes it or who will claim the credit for its adoption. The problems are of very great difficulty and call for the calmest consideration and clearest foresight. Many of the questions presented have phases that are new in this country, and it is possible that in their solution we may have to attempt first one way and then another. What I wish to emphasize, however, is that a satisfactory conclusion can only be reached promptly if we avoid acrimony, imputations of bad faith, and political controversy.

The public domain of the government of the United States, including all the cessions from those of the thirteen states that made cessions to the United States and including Alaska, amounted in all to about 1,800,000,000 acres. Of this there is left as purely government property outside of Alaska something like 700,000,000 of acres. Of this the national forest reserves in the United States proper embrace 144,000,000 acres. The rest is largely mountain or arid country, offering some opportunity for agriculture by dry farming and by reclamation, and containing metals as well as coal, phosphates, oils, and natural gas. Then the government owns many tracts of land lying along the margins of streams that have water power, the use of which is necessary in the conversion of the power into electricity and its transmission.

I shall divide my discussion under the heads of (1) agricultural lands; (2) mineral lands—that is, lands containing metalliferous minerals; (3) forest lands; (4) coal lands; (5) oil and gas lands; and (6) phosphate lands.

Agricultural Lands.

Our land laws for the entry of agricultural lands are now as follows:

The original homestead law, with the requirements of residence and cultivation for five years, much more strictly enforced than ever before.

The enlarged homestead act, applying to nonirrigable lands only, requiring five years' residence and continuous cultivation of one-fourth of the area.

The desert-land act, which requires on the part of the purchaser the ownership of a water right and thorough reclamation of the land by irrigation, and the payment of $1.25 per acre.

The donation or Carey act, under which the state selects the land and provides for its reclamation, and the title vests in the settler who resides upon the land and cultivates it and pays the cost of the reclamation.

The national reclamation homestead law, requiring five years' residence and cultivation by the settler on the land irrigated by the government, and payment by him to the government of the cost of the reclamation.

The present congress passed a bill of great importance, severing the ownership of coal by the government in the ground from the surface and permitting homestead entries upon the surface of the land, which, when perfected, give the settler the right to farm the surface, while the coal beneath the surface is retained in ownership by the government and may be disposed of by it under other laws.

There is no crying need for radical reform in the methods of disposing of what are really agricultural lands. The present laws have worked well. The enlarged homestead law has encouraged the successful farming of lands in the semi-arid regions. Of course the teachings of the agricultural department as to how these subarid lands may be treated and the soil preserved for useful culture are of the very essence of conservation. Then conservation of agricultural lands is shown in the reclamation of arid lands by irrigation and I should devote a few words to what the government has done and is doing in this regard.

Reclamation.

By the reclamation act a fund has been created of the proceeds of the public lands of the United States with which to construct works for storing great bodies of water at proper altitudes from which, by a suitable system of canals and ditches, the water is to be distributed over the arid and subarid lands of the government to be sold to settlers at a price sufficient to pay for the improvements. Primarily, the projects are and must be for the improvement of public lands. Incidentally, where private land is also within reach of the water supply, the furnishing at cost or profit of this water to private owners by the government is held by the federal court of appeals not to be a usurpation of power. But certainly this ought not to be done except from surplus water, not needed for government land. The total sum already accumulated in the reclamation fund is $60,273,275.22, and of that all but $9,491,955.34 has been expended. It became very clear to congress at its last session, from the statements made by experts, that these 30 projects could not be promptly completed with the balance remaining on hand or with the funds likely to accrue in the near future. It was found, moreover, that there are many settlers who have been led into taking up lands with the hope and understanding of having water furnished in a short time, who are left in a most distressing situation. I recommended to congress that authority be given to the secretary of the interior to issue bonds in anticipation of the assured earnings by the projects, so that the projects, worthy and feasible, might be promptly completed, and the settlers might be relieved from their present inconvenience and hardship. In authorizing the issue of these projects, congress limited the application of their proceeds to those projects which a board of army engineers, to be appointed by the president, should examine and determine to be feasible and worthy of completion. The board has been appointed and soon will make its report.

Suggestions have been made that the United States ought to aid in the drainage of swamp lands belonging to the states or private owners, because, if drained, they would be exceedingly valuable for agriculture and contribute to the general welfare by extending the area of cultivation. I deprecate the agitation in favor of such legislation. It is inviting the general government into contribution from its treasury toward enterprises that should be conducted either by private capital or at the instance of the state. In these days there is a disposition to look too much to the federal government for everything. I am liberal in the construction of the Constitution with reference to federal power; but I am firmly convinced that the only safe course for us to pursue is to hold fast to the limitations of the Constitution and to regard as sacred the powers of the states. We have made wonderful progress and at the same time have preserved with judicial exactness the restrictions of the Constitution. There is an easy way in which the Constitution can be violated by congress without judicial inhibition, to-wit, by appropriations from the national treasury for unconstitutional purposes. It will be a sorry day for this country if the time ever comes when our fundamental compact shall be habitually disregarded in this manner.

Mineral Lands.

By mineral lands I mean those lands bearing metals, or what are called metalliferous minerals. The rules of ownership and disposition of these lands were first fixed by custom in the west, and then were embodied in the law, and they have worked, on the whole, so fairly and well that I do not think it is wise to attempt to change or better them.

Forest Lands.

Nothing can be more important in the matter of conservation than the treatment of our forest lands. It was probably the ruthless destruction of forests in the older states that first called attention to a halt in the waste of our resources. This was recognized by congress by an act authorizing the executive to reserve from entry and set aside public timber lands as national forests. Speaking generally, there has been reserved of the existing forests about seventy per cent. of all the timber lands of the government. Within these forests (including 26,000,000 acres in two forests in Alaska) are 192,000,000 of acres, of which 166,000,000 of acres are in the United States proper and include within their boundaries something like 22,000,000 of acres that belong to the state or to private individuals. We have then, excluding Alaska forests, a total of about 144,000,000 acres of forests belonging to the government which is being treated in accord with the principles of scientific forestry.

The government timber in this country amounts to only one-fourth of all the timber, the rest being in private ownership. Only three per cent. of that which is in private ownership is looked after properly and treated according to modern rules of forestry. The usual destructive waste and neglect continues in the remainder of the forests owned by private persons and corporations. It is estimated that fire alone destroys $50,000,000 worth of timber a year. The management of forests not on public land is beyond the jurisdiction of the federal government. If anything can be done by law it must be done by the state legislatures. I believe that it is within their constitutional power to require the enforcement of regulations in the general public interest, as to fire and other causes of waste in the management of forests owned by private individuals and corporations.

I have shown sufficiently the conditions as to federal forestry to indicate that no further legislation is needed at the moment except an increase in the fire protection to national forests and an act vesting the executive with full power to make forest reservations in every state where government land is timber-covered, or where the land is needed for forestry purposes.

Coal Lands.

The next subject, and one most important for our consideration, is the disposition of the coal lands in the United States and in Alaska. First, as to those in the United States. At the beginning of this administration they were classified coal lands amounting to 5,476,000 acres, and there were withdrawn from entry for purposes of classification 17,867,000 acres. Since that time there have been withdrawn by my order from entry for classification 77,648,000 acres, making a total withdrawal of 95,515,000 acres. Meantime, of the acres thus withdrawn, 11,371,000 have been classified and found not to contain coal, and have been restored to agricultural entry, and 4,356,000 acres have been classified as coal lands; while 79,788,000 acres remain withdrawn from entry and await classification. In addition 336,000 acres have been classified as coal lands without prior withdrawal, thus increasing the classified coal lands to 10,168,000 acres.

Under the laws providing for the disposition of coal lands, the minimum price at which lands are permitted to be sold is $10 an acre; but the secretary of the interior has the power to fix a maximum price and sell at that price. By the first regulations governing appraisal, approved April 8, 1907, the minimum was $10, as provided by law, and the maximum was $100, and the highest price actually placed upon any land sold was $75. Under the new regulations, adopted April 10, 1909, the maximum price was increased to $300, except in regions where there are large mines, where no maximum limit is fixed and the price is determined by the estimated tons of coal to the acre. The highest price fixed for any land under the new regulations is $106 per acre. The appraisal value of the lands classified as coal lands and valued under the new and old regulations is shown to be as follows: 4,303,921 acres, valued under the old regulations at $77,644,329, an average of $18 an acre; and 5,864,702 acres classified and valued under the new regulation at $394,203,242, or a total of 10,168,623 acres, valued at $471,847,571.

For the year ending March 31, 1909, 227 coal entries were made, embracing an area of 35,331 acres, which sold for $663,020.40. For the year ending March 31, 1910, there were 176 entries, embracing an area of 23,413 acres, which sold for $608,313; and down to August, 1910, there were but 17 entries, with an area of 1,720 acres, which sold for $33,910.60, making a disposition of the coal lands in the last two years of about 60,000 acres for $1,305,000.

The present congress, as already said, has separated the surface of coal lands, either classified or withdrawn for classification, from the coal beneath, so as to permit at all times homestead entries upon the surface of lands useful for agriculture, and to reserve the ownership in the coal to the government. The question which remains to be considered is whether the existing law for the sale of the coal in the ground should continue in force or be repealed and a new method of disposition adopted. Under the present law the absolute title in the coal beneath the surface passes to the grantee of the government. The price fixed is upon an estimated amount of the tons of coal per acre beneath the surface, and the prices are fixed so that the earnings will only be a reasonable profit upon the amount paid and the investment necessary. But, of course, this is more or less guesswork, and the government parts with the ownership of the coal in the ground absolutely. Authorities of the geological survey estimate that in the United States today there is a supply of about three thousand billions of tons of coal, and that of this one thousand billions are in the public domain. Of course, the other two thousand billions are within private ownership and under no more control as to the use or the prices at which the coal may be sold than any other private property. If the government leases the coal lands and acts as any landlord would, and imposes conditions in its leases like those which are now imposed by the owners in fee of coal mines in the anthracite coal regions of the east, then it would retain over the disposition of the coal deposits a choice as to the assignee of the lease, or of resuming possession at the end of the term of the lease, which might easily be framed to enable it to exercise a limited but effective control in the disposition and sale of the coal to the public. It has been urged that the leasing system has never been adopted in this country, and that its adoption would largely interfere with the investment of capital and the proper development and opening up of the coal resources. I venture to differ entirely from this view.

The question as to how great an area ought to be included in a lease to one individual or corporation, is not free from difficulty; but in view of the fact that the government retains control as owner, I think there might be some liberality in the amount leased, and that 2,500 acres would not be too great a maximum.

By the opportunity to readjust the terms upon which the coal shall be held by the tenant, either at the end of each lease or at periods during the term, the government may secure the benefit of sharing in the increased price of coal and the additional profit made by the tenant. By imposing conditions in respect to the character of work to be done in the mines, the government may control the character of the development of the mines and the treatment of employes with reference to safety. By denying the right to transfer the lease except by the written permission of the governmental authorities, it may withhold the needed consent when it is proposed to transfer the leasehold to persons interested in establishing a monopoly of coal production in any state or neighborhood. The change from the absolute grant to the leasing system will involve a good deal of trouble in the outset, and the training of experts in the matter of making proper leases; but the change will be a good one and can be made. The change is in the interest of conservation, and I am glad to approve it.

Alaska Coal Lands.

The investigation of the geological survey show that the coal properties in Alaska cover about 1,200 square miles, and that there are known to be available about 15,000,000,000 tons. This is, however, an underestimate of the coal in Alaska, because further developments will probably increase this amount many times, but we can say with considerable certainty that there are two fields on the Pacific slope which can be reached by railways at a reasonable cost from deep water—in one case about fifty miles and in the other case of about 150 miles—which will afford certainly 6,000,000,000 tons of coal, more than half of which is of a very high grade of bituminous and of anthracite. It is estimated to be worth, in the ground, one-half a cent a ton, which makes its value per acre from $50 to $500. The coking coal lands of Pennsylvania are worth from $800 to $2,000 an acre, while other Appalachian fields are worth from $10 to $356 an acre, and the fields in the central states from $10 to $2,000 an acre, and in the Rocky mountains $10 to $500 an acre. The demand for coal on the Pacific coast is for about 4,500,000 tons a year. It would encounter the competition of cheap fuel oil, of which the equivalent of 12,000,000 tons of coal a year is used there. It is estimated that the coal could be laid down at Seattle or San Francisco, a high-grade bituminous, at $4 a ton and anthracite at $5 or $6 a ton. The price of coal on the Pacific slope varies greatly from time to time in the year and from year to year—from $4 to $12 a ton. With a regular coal supply established, the expert of the geological survey, Mr. Brooks, who has made a report on the subject, does not think there would be an excessive profit in the Alaska coal mining because the price at which the coal could be sold would be considerably lowered by competition from these fields and by the presence of crude fuel oil. The history of the laws affecting the disposition of Alaska coal lands shows them to need amendment badly.

On November 12, 1906, President Roosevelt issued an executive order withdrawing all coal lands from location and entry in Alaska. On May 16, 1907, he modified the order so as to permit valid locations made prior to the withdrawal on November 12, 1906, to proceed to entry and patent. Prior to that date some 900 claims had been filed, most of them said to be illegal because either made fraudulently by dummy entrymen in the interest of one individual or corporation, or because of agreements made prior to location between the applicants to co-operate in developing the lands. There are 33 claims for 160 acres each, known as the "Cunningham claims," which are claimed to be valid on the ground that they were made by an attorney for 33 different and bona fide claimants who, as alleged, paid their money and took the proper steps to locate their entries and protect them. The representatives of the government in the hearings before the land office have attacked the validity of these Cunningham claims on the ground that prior to their location there was an understanding between the claimants to pool their claims after they had been perfected and unite them in one company. The trend of decision seems to show that such an agreement would invalidate the claims, although under the subsequent law of May 28, 1908, the consolidation of such claims was permitted, after location and entry, in tracts of 2,560 acres. It would not be proper for me to intimate what the result of the issue as to the Cunningham and other Alaska claims is likely to be, but it ought to be distinctly understood that no private claims for Alaska coal lands have as yet been allowed or perfected, and also that whatever the result as to pending claims, the existing coal-land laws of Alaska are most unsatisfactory, and should be radically amended. To begin with, the purchase price of the land is a flat rate of $10 per acre, although, as we have seen, the estimate of the agent of the geological survey would carry up the maximum of value to $500 an acre. In my judgment it is essential in the proper development of Alaska that these coal lands should be opened, and that the Pacific slope should be given the benefit of the comparatively cheap coal of fine quality which can be furnished at a reasonable price from these fields; but the public, through the government, ought certainly to retain a wise control and interest in these coal deposits, and I think it may do so safely if congress will authorize the granting of leases, as already suggested for government coal lands in the United States, with provisions forbidding the transfer of the leases except with the consent of the government, thus preventing their acquisition by a combination or monopoly and upon limitations as to the area to be included in any one lease to one individual, and at a certain moderate rental, with royalties upon the coal mined proportioned to the market value of the coal either at Seattle or at San Francisco. Of course such leases should contain conditions requiring the erection of proper plants, the proper development by modern mining methods of the properties leased, and the use of every known and practical means and device for saving the life of the miners.

Oil and Gas Lands.

In the last administration there were withdrawn from agricultural entry 2,820,000 acres of supposed oil land in California; about a million and a half acres in Louisiana, of which only 6,500 acres were known to be vacant unappropriated land; 75,000 acres in Oregon and 174,000 acres in Wyoming, making a total of nearly 4,000,000 acres. In September, 1909, I directed that all public oil lands, whether then withdrawn or not, should be withheld from disposition pending congressional action, for the reason that the existing placer mining law, although made applicable to deposits of this character, is not suitable to such lands, and for the further reason that it seemed desirable to reserve certain fuel-oil deposits for the use of the American navy. Accordingly the form of all existing withdrawals was changed, and new withdrawals aggregating 2,750,000 acres were made in Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming. Field examinations during the year showed that of the original withdrawals, 2,170,000 acres were not valuable for oil, and they were restored for agricultural entry. Meantime, other withdrawals of public oil lands in these states were made, so that July 1, 1910, the outstanding withdrawals then amounted to 4,550,000 acres.

The needed oil and gas law is essentially a leasing law. In their natural occurrence, oil and gas cannot be measured in terms of acres, like coal, and it follows that exclusive title to these products can normally be secured only after they reach the surface. Oil should be disposed of as a commodity in terms of barrels of transportable product rather than in acres of real estate. This is, of course, the reason for the practically universal adoption of the leasing system wherever oil land is in private ownership. The government thus would not be entering on an experiment, but simply putting into effect a plan successfully operated in private contracts. Why should not the government as a landowner deal directly with the oil producer rather than through the intervention of a middleman to whom the government gives title to the land?

The principal underlying feature of such legislation should be the exercise of beneficial control rather than the collection of revenue. As not only the largest owner of oil lands, but as a prospective large consumer of oil by reason of the increasing use of fuel oil by the navy, the federal government is directly concerned both in encouraging rational development and at the same time insuring the longest possible life to the oil supply.

One of the difficulties presented, especially in the California fields, is that the Southern Pacific railroad owns every other section of land in the oil field, and in these fields the oil seems to be in a common reservoir, or series of reservoirs, communicating through the oil sands, so that the excessive draining of oil at one well, or on the railroad territory generally, would exhaust the oil in the government land. Hence it is important that if the government is to have its share of the oil it should begin the opening of wells on its own property.

It has been suggested, and I believe the suggestion to be a sound one, that permits be issued to a prospector for oil giving him the right to prospect for two years over a certain tract of government land for the discovery of oil, the right to be evidenced by a license for which he pays a small sum. When the oil is discovered, then he acquires title to a certain tract, much in the same way as he would acquire title under a mining law. Of course if the system of leasing is adopted, then he would be given the benefit of a lease upon terms like that above suggested. What has been said in respect to oil applies also to government gas lands.

Phosphate Lands.

Phosphorus is one of the three essentials to plant growth, the other elements being nitrogen and potash. Of these three, phosphorus is by all odds the scarcest element in nature. It is easily extracted in useful form from the phosphate rock, and the United States contains the greatest known deposits of this rock in the world. They are found in Wyoming, Utah and Florida, as well as in South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee. The government phosphate lands are confined to Wyoming, Utah and Florida. Prior to March 4, 1909, there were 4,000,000 acres withdrawn from agricultural entry in the ground that the land covered phosphate rock. Since that time, 2,322,000 acres of the land thus withdrawn was found not to contain phosphate in profitable quantities, while 1,678,000 acres was classified properly as phosphate lands. During this administration there has been withdrawn and classified 437,000 acres, so that today there is classified as phosphate rock land 2,115,000 acres. This rock is most important in the composition of fertilizers to improve the soil, and as the future is certain to create an enormous demand throughout this country for fertilization, the value to the public of such deposits as these can hardly be exaggerated. Certainly with respect to these deposits a careful policy of conservation should be followed. A law that would provide a leasing system for the phosphate deposits, together with a provision for the separation of the surface and mineral rights as is already provided for in the case of coal, would seem to meet the need of promoting the development of these deposits and their utilization in the agricultural lands of the west. If it is thought desirable to discourage the exportation of phosphate rock and the saving of it for our own lands, this purpose could be accomplished by conditions in the lease granted by the government to its lessees. Of course, under the constitution the government could not tax and could not prohibit the exportation of phosphate, but as proprietor and owner of the lands in which the phosphate is deposited it could impose conditions upon the kind of sales, whether foreign or domestic, which the lessees might make of the phosphate mined.

Water-Power Sites.

Prior to March 4, 1909, there had been, on the recommendation of the reclamation service, withdrawn from agricultural entry, because they were regarded as useful for water-power sites which ought not to be disposed of as agricultural lands, tracts amounting to about four million acres. The withdrawals were hastily made and included a great deal of land that was not useful for power sites. They were intended to include the power sites on 29 rivers in nine states. Since that time 3,475,442 acres have been restored for settlement of the original four million, because they do not contain power sites; and meantime there have been newly withdrawn 1,245,892 acres on vacant public land and 211,007 acres on entered public land, or a total of 1,456,899 acres. These withdrawals made from time to time cover all the power sites included in the first withdrawals, and many more, on 135 rivers and in 11 states. The disposition of these power sites involves one of the most difficult questions presented in carrying out practical conservation.

The statute of 1891 with its amendments permits the secretary of the interior to grant perpetual easements or rights of way from water sources over public lands for the primary purpose of irrigation and such electrical current as may be incidentally developed, but no grant can be made under this statute to concerns whose primary purpose is generating and handling electricity. The statute of 1901 authorizes the secretary of the interior to issue revocable permits over the public lands to electrical power companies, but this statute is woefully inadequate because it does not authorize the collection of a charge or fix a term of years. Capital is slow to invest in an enterprise founded on a permit revocable at will.

It is the plain duty of the government to see to it that in the utilization and development of all this immense amount of water power, conditions shall be imposed that will prevent monopoly and will prevent extortionate charges, which are the accompaniment of monopoly. The difficulty of adjusting the matter is accentuated by the relation of the power sites to the water, the fall and flow of which create the power. In the states where these sites are, the riparian owner does not control or own the power in the water which flows past his land. That power is under the control and within the grant of the state, and generally the rule is that the first water user is entitled to the enjoyment. Now, the possession of the bank or water-power site over which the water is to be conveyed in order to make the power useful, gives to its owner an advantage and a certain kind of control over the use of the water power, and it is proposed that the government in dealing with its own lands should use this advantage and lease lands for power sites to those who would develop the power, and impose conditions on the leasehold with reference to the reasonableness of the rates at which the power, when transmuted, is to be furnished to the public, and forbidding the union of the particular power with a combination of others made for the purpose of monopoly by forbidding assignment of the lease save by consent of the government. Serious difficulties are anticipated by some in such an attempt on the part of the general government, because of the sovereign control of the state over the water power in its natural condition, and the mere proprietorship of the government in the riparian lands. It is contended that through its mere proprietary right in the site, the central government has no power to attempt to exercise police jurisdiction with reference to how the water power in a river owned and controlled by the state shall be used, and that it is a violation of the state's rights. I question the validity of this objection. The government may impose any conditions that it chooses in its lease of its own property, even though it may have the same purpose, and in effect accomplish just what the state would accomplish by the exercise of its sovereignty. There are those (and the director of the geological survey, Mr. Smith, who has given a great deal of attention to this matter, is one of them) who insist that this matter of transmuting water power into electricity, which can be conveyed all over the country and across state lines, is a matter that ought to be retained by the general government, and that it should avail itself of the ownership of these power sites for the very purpose of co-ordinating in one general plan the power generated from these government owned sites.

Arguments Against Idea.

On the other hand, it is contended that it would relieve a complicated situation if the control of the water-power site and the control of the water were vested in the same sovereignty and ownership, viz., the states, and then were disposed of for development to private lessees under the restrictions needed to preserve the interests of the public from the extortions and abuses of monopoly. Therefore, bills have been introduced in congress providing that whenever the state authorities deem a water power useful they may apply to the government of the United States for a grant to the state of the adjacent land for a water-power site, and that this grant from the federal government to the state shall contain a condition that the state shall never part with the title to the water-power site or the water power, but shall lease it only for a term of years not exceeding fifty, with provisions in the lease by which the rental and the rates for which the power is furnished to the public shall be readjusted at periods less than the term of the lease, say, every ten years. The argument is urged against this disposition of power sites that legislators and state authorities are more subject to corporate influence and control than would be the central government; in reply it is claimed that a readjustment of the terms of leasehold every ten years would secure to the public and the state just and equitable terms.

I do not express an opinion upon the controversy thus made or a preference as to the two methods of treating water-power sites. I shall submit the matter to congress and urge that one or the other of the two plans be adopted.

I have referred to the course of the last administration and of the present one in making withdrawals of government lands from entry under homestead and other laws and of congress in removing all doubt as to the validity of these withdrawals as a great step in the direction of practical conservation. But it is only one of two necessary steps to effect what should be our purpose. It has produced a status quo and prevented waste and irrevocable disposition of the lands until the method for their proper disposition can be formulated. But it is of the utmost importance that such withdrawals should not be regarded as the final step in the course of conservation, and that the idea should not be allowed to spread that conservation is the tying up of the natural resources of the government for indefinite withholding from use and the remission to remote generations to decide what ought to be done with these means of promoting present general human comfort and progress. For, if so, it is certain to arouse the greatest opposition to conservation as a cause, and if it were a correct expression of the purpose of conservationists it ought to arouse this opposition. As I have said elsewhere, the problem is how to save and how to utilize, how to conserve and still develop; for no sane person can contend that it is for the common good that nature's blessings should be stored only for unborn generations.

I beg of you, therefore, in your deliberations and in your informal discussions, when men come forward to suggest evils that the promotion of conservation is to remedy, that you invite them to point out the specific evils and the specific remedies; that you invite them to come down to details in order that their discussions may flow into channels that shall be useful rather than into periods that shall be eloquent and entertaining, without shedding real light on the subject. The people should be shown exactly what is needed in order that they make their representatives in congress and the state legislature do their intelligent bidding.

INDEPENDENCE ON THE FARM

SPLENDID RESULTS FOLLOW FARMING IN THE CANADIAN WEST.

Americans in Canada Not Asked to Forget That They Were Born Americans.

Farm produce today is remunerative, and this helps to make farm life agreeable. Those who are studying the economics of the day tell us that the strength of the nation lies in the cultivation of the soil. Farming is no longer a hand-to-mouth existence. It means independence, often affluence, but certainly independence.

Calling at a farm house, near one of the numerous thriving towns of Alberta, in Western Canada, the writer was given a definition of "independence" that was accepted as quite original. The broad acres of the farmer's land had a crop—and a splendid one, too, by the way—ripening for the reapers' work. The evenness of the crop, covering field after field, attracted attention, as did also the neatness of the surroundings, the well-built substantial story-and-a-half log house, and the well-rounded sides of the cattle. His broken English—he was a French Canadian—was easily understandable and pleasant to listen to. He had come there from Montreal a year ago, had paid $20 an acre for the 320-acre farm, with the little improvement it had. He had never farmed before, yet his crop was excellent, giving evidence as to the quality of the soil, and the good judgment that had been used in its preparation. And brains count in farming as well as "braw." Asked how he liked it there, he straightened his broad shoulders, and with hand outstretched towards the waving fields of grain, this young French Canadian, model of symmetrical build, replied: "Be gosh, yes, we like him—the farmin'—well, don't we, Jeannette?" as he smilingly turned to the young wife standing near. She had accompanied him from Montreal to his farwest home, to assist him by her wifely help and companionship, in making a new home in this new land. "Yes, we come here wan year ago, and we never farm before. Near Montreal, me father, he kep de gris' mill, an' de cardin' mill, an' be gosh! he run de cheese factor' too. He work, an' me work, an' us work tarn har', be gosh! Us work for de farmer; well 'den, sometin' go not always w'at you call

RANG THE BELL, ALL RIGHT



Estimates of Yield of Wheat in Western Canada for 1910 More Than One Hundred Million Bushels.

de' right, an' de farmer he say de' mean t'ing, be gosh! and tell us go to —well, anyway he tarn mad. Now," and then he waved his hand again towards the fields, "I 'ave no bodder, no cardin' mill, no gris' mill, no cheese factor'. I am now de farmer man an' when me want to, me can say to de oder fellow! you go——! Well, we like him—the farmin'." And that was a good definition of independence.

Throughout a trip of several hundred miles in the agricultural district of Western Canada, the writer found the farmers in excellent spirits, an optimistic feeling being prevalent everywhere. It will be interesting to the thousands on the American side of the line to know that their relatives and friends are doing well there, that they have made their home in a country that stands up so splendidly under what has been trying conditions in most of the northwestern part of the farming districts of the continent. With the exception of some portions of Southern Alberta, and also a portion of Manitoba and Southern Saskatchewan the grain crops could be described as fair, good and excellent. The same drought that affected North and South Dakota, Montana, Minnesota, Wisconsin and other of the northern central states extended over into a portion of Canada just mentioned. But in these portions the crops for the past four or five years were splendid and the yields good.

The great province of Saskatchewan has suffered less from drought in proportion to her area under cultivation than either of the other provinces. On the other hand, instead of the drought being confined very largely to the south of the main line of the C. P. R. it is to be found in patches right through the center of northern Saskatchewan also. In spite of this, however, Saskatchewan has a splendid crop. A careful checking of the averages of yield, with the acreages in the different districts, gives an average yield of 15½ bushels to the acre.

In Southern Alberta one-fifth of the winter wheat will not be cut, or has been re-sown to feed. There are individual crops which will run as high as 45 bushels on acres of 500 and 1,000 acres, but there are others which will crop as low as 15. A safe average for winter wheat will be 19 bushels. The sample is exceptionally fine, excepting in a few cases where it has been wrinkled by extreme heat.

The northern section of Alberta has been naturally anxious to impress the world with the fact that it has not suffered from drought, and this is quite true. Wheat crops run from 20 to 30 bushels to an acre, but in a report such as this it is really only possible to deal with the province as a whole and while the estimate may seem very low to the people of Alberta, it is fair to the province throughout.

When the very light rainfall and other eccentricities of the past season are taken into account, it seems nothing short of a miracle that the Canadian West should have produced 102 million bushels of wheat, which is less than 18 million bushels short of the crop of 1909. It is for the West generally a paying crop and perhaps the best advertisement the country has ever had, as it shows that no matter how dry the ye., with thorough tillage, good seed and proper methods of conserving the moisture, a crop can always be produced.

As some evidence of the feeling of the farmers, are submitted letters written by farmers but a few days ago, and they offer the best proof that can be given.

Maidstone, Sask., Aug. 4, '10.

I came to Maidstone from Menominee, Wis., four years ago, with my parents and two brothers. We all located homesteads at that time and now have our patents. The soil is a rich black loam as good as I have ever seen. We have had good crops each year and in 1909 they were exceedingly good. Wheat yielding from 22 to 40 bushels per acre and oats from 40 to 80. We are well pleased with the country and do not care to return to our native state. I certainly believe that Saskatchewan is just the place for a hustler to get a start and make himself a home. Wages here for farm labor range from $35 to $45 per month. - Lee Dow.

Tofield, Alberta, July 10, 1910.

I am a native of Texas, the largest and one of the very best states of the Union. I have been here three years and have not one desire to return to the States to live. There is no place I know of that offers such splendid inducements for capital, brain and brawn. I would like to say to all who are not satisfied where you are, make a trip to Western Canada; if you do not like it you will feel well repaid for your trip. Take this from one who's on the ground. We enjoy splendid government, laws, school, railway facilities, health, and last, but not least, an ideal climate, and this from a Texan. O. L. Pughs.

James Normur of Porter, Wisconsin, after visiting Dauphin, Manitoba, says: "I have been in Wisconsin 25 years, coming out from Norway. Never have I seen better land and the crops in East Dauphin are better than I have ever seen, especially the oats. There is more straw and it has heavier heads than ours in Wisconsin.

"This is just the kind of land we are looking for. We are all used to mixed farming and the land we have seen is finely adapted to that sort of work. Cattle, hogs, horses and grain will be my products, and for the live stock, prospects could not be better. I have never seen such cattle as are raised here on the wild prairie grasses and the vetch that stands three or four feet high in the groves and on the open prairie.

Sir Wilfred Laurier Talks to Americans.

Sir Wilfred Laurier, Premier of Canada, is now making a tour of Western Canada and in the course of his tour he has visited many of the districts in which Americans have settled. He expresses himself as highly pleased with them. At Craig, Saskatchewan, the American settlers joined with the others in an address of welcome. In replying Sir Wilfred said in part:

"I understand that many of you have come from the great Republic to the south of us—a land which is akin to us by blood and tradition. I hope that in coming from a free country you realize that you come also to another free country, and that although you came from a republic you have come to what is a crowned democracy. The King, our sovereign, has perhaps not so many powers as the President of the United States, but whether we are on the one side of the line or the other, we are all brothers by blood, by kinship, by ties of relationship. In coming here as you have come and becoming naturalized citizens of this country no one desires you to forget the land of your ancestors. It would be a poor man who would not always have in his heart a fond affection for the land which he came from. The two greatest countries today are certainly the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Republic of the United States. Let them be united together and the peace of the world will be forever assured.

"I hope that in coming here as you have, you have found liberty, justice and equality of rights. In this country, as in your own, you know nothing of separation of creed and race, for you are all Canadians here. And if I may express a wish it is that you would become as good Canadians as you have been good Americans and that you may yet remain good Americans. We do not want you to forget what you have been; but we want you to look more to the future than to the past. Let me, before we part, tender you the sincere expression of my warmest gratitude for your reception."

He Was Mistaken.

"This country would be all right," said the traveler in a heathen land, "but it isn't civilized."

"That's where you go lame, stranger," rejoined the native. "Two per cent. of the population owns 90 per cent. of the land. What more civilization do you want?"

A Pull Somewhere.

He—So you finished the novel I brought you. How did it come out?

She—The author must have had a pull; I can't see any other way.

She Was Settled.

Mrs Uppson—I don't want another giddy girl. Can't you get me a settled woman?

Employment Agent—I think I can, ma'am. I know of one who has had five husbands, and doesn't want any more.

A Pleasant Memory.

The veteran pulled at his pipe and stared thoughtfully into the glowing embers. "Yes," he said, "we made the enemy run that day. But, thank heaven, they didn't catch us."

Different Matter.

Pretty Daughter—But, papa, I don't see why you should be so down on Harold. He is willing to die for me.

Papa—Oh, well, I don't object to his doing that—I thought he wanted to marry you.

Yellow.

Friend—I suppose there is a great deal of money in contributing to the leading magazine?

Author—Yes, but there's a great deal more in contributing to the misleading ones.—Puck.

No Comparison.

The portly dame in the back seat of the hotel hack waxed impatient.

"He's the slowest driver I ever saw!" she exclaimed.

"That only shows, ma'am," said the imperturbable jehu, speaking in his own behalf, "that you've never seen a pile driver at work."

Never Can Live It Down.

"They say she is a woman with a past."

"Yes. Once in a game of bridge she failed to play the heart convention."

Behind the Times.

Lettice Denby—But this is so sudden!

Uppen Dewing—Sudden! It's nearly two weeks! Young lady, don't you know that the modern, up-to-date, Robert W. Chalmers period of courtship is only two minutes?

Sign of Quality.

"I'm sure that there is some wonderful quality in my daughter's voice."

"What makes you think so?"

"None of the neighbors have objected to her practising."

Serving Two Masters.

"Can a man serve two masters?" exclaimed John M. Callahan, candidate for the Democratic nomination for secretary of state, at a meeting in Eagles' hall the other night. "I say he cannot, and that reminds me of the answer I got from an Irish friend of mine when I asked him the same question.

"'Kin a man serve two masters, is it,' says my Irish friend. 'Oi only knowed wan man that could do it, and in the ind they sent him to jail for bigamy!'"—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

The Right Way.

William Muldoon, the noted trainer, was talkin about the Jeffries-Johnson fight, of training.

"In training," he said, "the strictest obedience is required. Whenever I think of the theory of training I think of Dash, who, after 18 years of married life, is one of the best and happiest husbands in the world.

"'Dash,' I once said to him, 'well, Dash, old man, how do you take married life?'

"'According to directions,' he replied."

The LITTLE BROWN JUG at KILDARE



By MEREDITH NICHOLSON

ILLUSTRATIONS BY RAY WALTERS

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SYNOPSIS.

Thomas Ardmore and Henry Maine Griswold stumble upon intrigue when the governors of North and South Carolina are reported to have quarreled. Griswold allies himself with Barbara Osborne, daughter of the governor of South Carolina, while Ardmore espouses the cause of Jerry Dangerfield, daughter of the governor of North Carolina. These two ladies are trying to fill the shoes of their fathers, while the latter are missing. Both states are in a turmoil over one Appleweight, an outlaw with great political influence. Unaware of each other's position, both Griswold and Ardmore set out to make the other prosecute. Both have forces scouting the border. Griswold captures Appleweight, but Jerry finds him and takes him to Ardsley, her own prisoner. Ardmore arrests a man on his property who says he is Gov. Osborne. Meanwhile another man is arrested as Appleweight by the South Carolina militia. The North Carolina militia is called into action. When Col. Gillingwater, Jerry's fiance, finds that real war is afoot, he flees. Appleweight is taken secretly by Ardmore and lodged in a jail in South Carolina. Returning to Ardsley, Ardmore finds that Billings, the banker, and Foster, treasurer of North Carolina, have been arrested. Barbara Osborne arrives at Ardsley. Dispute as to who has the real Appleweight results in the identification of the man jailed by Ardmore in South Carolina as the outlaw and that Griswold's prisoner is Gov. Dangerfield of North Carolina. It develops that the two governors are on the most friendly terms, and had retired together to the wilds of the border, for a rest from the cares of state.

CHAPTER XIX.—Continued.

"No!" cried Jerry. "We shall do nothing of the kind! I met Mr. Appleweight under peculiar circumstances, but I must say that I formed a high opinion of his chivalry and I beg that we allow him to take a little trip somewhere until the Woman's Civic League of Raleigh and the carping Massachusetts press have found other business, and he can return in peace to his home."

"That," said Gov. Osborne, "meets my approval."

Two more prisoners were now brought in.

"Gov. Dangerfield," continued Ardmore, "here is your state treasurer, who had sought to injure you by defaulting the state bonds due to-day, which is the first of June. And that frowsy person with Mr. Foster is Secretary Billings of the Bronx Loan & Trust Company, who has treated me at times with the greatest injustice and condescension. Whether Treasurer Foster has the money with which to meet those bonds I do not know; but I do know that I have to-day paid them in full through the Buckhaw National bank of Raleigh."

Col. Daubenspeck leaped to his feet and swung his cap. He proposed three cheers for Jerry Dangerfield; and three more for Barbara Osborne; and then the two governors were cheered three times three; and when the bungalow had ceased to ring, it was seen that Ardmore and Griswold were in each other's arms.

"Surely, by this time," said Mrs. Atchison, "you have adjusted enough of these weighty matters for one day, and I beg that you will all dine with us at Ardsley to-night at eight o'clock, where my brother and I will endeavor to mark in appropriate fashion the signing of peace between your neighboring kingdoms."

"For Gov. Osborne and myself I accept, madam," replied Gov. Dangerfield, "providing the flowing frock-coats, which are the vesture and symbol of our respective offices, are still in the log house on the Raccoon where I became a prisoner."

CHAPTER XX.

Good-By to Jerry Dangerfield.

The next morning Ardmore knocked at Griswold's door as early as he dared, and went in and talked to his friend in their old intimate fashion. The associate professor of admiralty was shaving himself with care.

"You won't have any hard feelings about that scarlet fever business, will you, Grissy? It was downright selfish of me to want to keep the thing to myself, but I thought it would be fun to go ahead and carry it through and then show you how well I pulled it off."

"Don't ever refer to it again, if you love me," spluttered Griswold, amiably, as he washed off the lather. "I, too, have ruled over a kingdom, and I have seen history in the making, quorum pars magna fui."

"But I say, Grissy, there is such a thing as fate and destiny and all that after all; don't you believe it?"

"Don't I believe it! I know it!" thundered Griswold, reaching for a towel. He lifted a white rose from a glass of water where it had spent the night and regarded it tenderly. "The right rose under the right star, and the thing's done; the rose, the star and the girl—the combination simply can't be beat, Ardy."

Ardmore seized and wrung his friend's hand for the twentieth time; but he was preoccupied, and Griswold, fastening his collar at the mirror, hummed softly the couplet:

With the winking eye
For my battle-cry.

"Grissy!" shouted Ardmore, "she never did it!"

"Oh—bless my soul, what was I saying! Why, of course she wasn't the one! Not Miss Dangerfield—never!"

"Well, you like her, don't you?" demanded Ardmore, petulantly.

"Of course I like her, you idiot! She's wonderful. She's—"

He frowned upon the scarf he had chosen with much care, snapped it to shake the wrinkles out, humming softly, while Ardmore glared at him.

"She's wise," Griswold resumed, "with the wisdom of laughter—accept that, with my compliments. It's not often I do so well before breakfast. And now if you're to be congratulated before I go back to the groves of Academe pray bestir yourself. At this very moment I have an engagement to walk with a lady before breakfast—thanks, yes, that's my coat. Good-by!"

Breakfast was a lingering affair at Ardsley that morning. The two governors and the National Guard officers who had spent the night in the house were not in the slightest hurry to break up the party, for such a company, they all knew, could hardly be assembled again. The governors were a trifle nervous as to the attitude of the press, in spite of Collins' efforts to dictate what history should say of the affair on the Raccoon; but before they left the table the Raleigh morning papers were brought in and it was clear that the newspaper men were keeping their contract.

Both governors had decided upon an inspection of such portions of their militia as were assembled on the Raccoon, and a joint dress parade was appointed for six o'clock.

Ardmore, anxious to make every one at home, saw the morning pass without a chance to speak to Jerry; and when he was free shortly before noon he was chagrined to find that she had gone for a ride over the estate with her father, Gov. Osborne, Barbara and Griswold. He went in pursuit, and to his delight found her presently sitting alone on a log by the Raccoon, having dismounted, it appeared, to rescue a fledgling robin whose cries had led her away from her companions. She pointed out the nest and directed him to climb the tree and restore the bird. This done he sat down beside her at a point where the Raccoon curved sweepingly and swung off abruptly into a new course.

"I hope your father didn't scold you for anything we did," he began, meekly.

"No, he took it all pretty well, and promised that if I wouldn't tell mamma what he had been doing—about coming down here with Gov. Osborne just to settle an old score at poker—mamma doesn't approve of cards, you know—that he would make me a present of a better riding horse than the one I now have, and he might even consider a trip abroad next summer."

"Oh, you mustn't go abroad! It's—it's so lonesome abroad!"

"How perfectly ridiculous! Has it never occurred to you that I am never lonesome, not even when I'm alone."

"Well," said Ardmore, who saw that he was headed for a blind alley, "I'm glad your father was not displeased with our work. It's a good thing all this fuss about the Appleweight people is over or I should be worse than silly. My mind was not intended for such heavy work."

"I think you have a good mind, Mr. Ardmore," said Jerry, with the air of one who makes concessions. "You really did well in all these troubles, and you did much better than I thought you would the day I hired you for private secretary. I think I could safely recommend you to any governor in need of assistance."

"You talk as though you were getting ready to discharge me," said Ardmore, plaintively, "and I don't want to lose my job."

"You ought to have something to do," said Jerry, thoughtfully. "As near as I can make out you have never done anything but study about pirates and collect pernicious books on the sinful life of Capt. Kidd. You should have some larger aim in life than that and I think I know of a good position that is now open, or will be as soon as papa has cleared out the peanut shells we left in his desk. I think you would make an excellent adjutant general with full charge of the state militia."

"But you have to get rid of Gillingwater first," suggested Ardmore, his heart beating fast.

"If you mean that he has to be removed from office, I will tell you now, Mr. Ardmore, that Rutherford Gillingwater will no longer sign himself adjutant general of North Carolina. I removed him myself in a general order I wrote yesterday afternoon just before I told papa that you and I could not act as governor any longer, but that he must resume the yoke."

"But that must have been a matter of considerable delicacy, Miss Dangerfield, when you consider that you are engaged to marry Mr. Gillingwater."

"Not in the least," said Jerry. "I broke our engagement the moment I saw that he came here the other night all dressed up to eat and not to fight, and he is now free to engage himself to that thin blonde at Goldsboro whom he thinks so highly intellectual."

Jerry held up her left hand and regarded its ringless fingers judicially, while Ardmore, his heart racing hotly against all records, watched her, and with a particular covetousness his eyes studied that trifle of a hand.

Then with a quick gesture he seized her hand and raised her gently to her feet.

"Jerry!" he cried. "From the moment you winked at me I have loved you. I should have followed you round the world until I found you. If you can marry a worthless wretch like me, if—oh, Jerry!"

She gently freed her hand and stepped to one side, bending her head like a bird that pauses alarmed, or uncertain of its whereabouts, glancing cautiously up and down the creek.

"Mr. Ardmore," she said, "you may not be aware that when you asked me to be your wife—and that, I take it, was your intention—you were standing in South Carolina, while I stood with both feet on the sacred soil of the Old North State. Under the circumstances I do not think your proposal is legal. Moreover, unless your are quite positive which eye it was that so far forgot itself as to wink, I do not think the matter can go further."

The slightest suggestion of a smile played about her lips, but he was very deeply troubled, and, seeing this, her eyes grew grave with kindness.

"Mr. Ardmore, if your muscles of locomotion have not been utterly paralyzed, and if you will leave that particular state of the union which, next to Massachusetts, I most deeply abhor, I will do what I can in my poor weak way—as father says in beginning his best speeches—to assist you to the answer."



Studied That Trifle of a Hand.

Then for many aeons, when he had his arms about her, a kiss, which he had intended for the lips that were so near, somehow failed of its destination, and fell upon what seemed to him a rose-leaf gone to Heaven, but which was, in fact, Jerry Dangerfield's left eye. His being tingled with the most delicious of intoxications, to which the clasp of her arms about his neck added unnecessary though not unwelcome delight. Then she drew back and held him away with her finger-tips for an instant.

"Mr. Thomas Ardmore," she said, with maddening deliberation, "it might not be important, but I must tell you in all candor that it was the other eye."

THE END.

Light, More Light.

If what Nikola Tesla says is true, there is booked for 1910 even a greater triumph in the physical world than the aerial flight of 1909. He says that he has practically perfected his invention of a "wireless electric light," with which, he says, it will be possible to light the whole United States, the current passing into the air and spreading in all directions, producing the effect of a strong aurora borealis. He declares that he can light isolated dwellings, though they be located 12,000 miles from his central plant. His lamps, he adds, are indestructible, and once provided, will never need to be repaired or renewed. If Mr. Tesla were only half as good in performance as he is in promises, what a benefactor of the human race he would be.

Drew the Line at That.

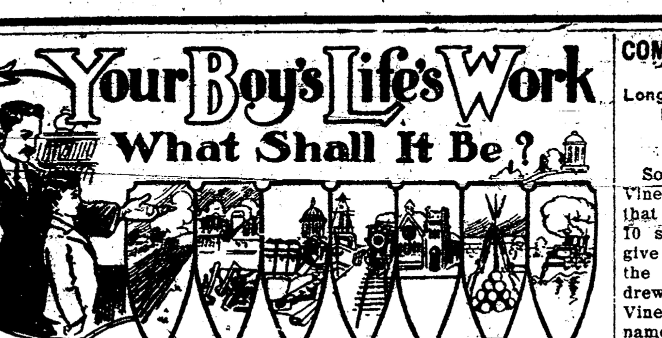
Stretcher—Yes, it's cold, but nothing like what it was at Christmas three years ago, when the steam from the engines froze hard and fell on to the line in sheets.

Cuffer—That wasn't so cold as in '87, when it froze the electricity in the telephone wires, and when the thaw came all the bally machines were talking as hard as they could for over five hours.

Bowlong—The coldest year that I can remember was in '84, when the policemen had to run to keep themselves warm.

But this was too much, and, with silent looks of indignation, the other two left the romancer to his own reflections.

Your Boy's Life's Work — What Shall It Be?



MOTORMAN?

No, siree?—And yet an ambitious boy, by learning the street car business from the ground up, can become a power in his locality and reap satisfactory monetary reward—Easy to get a motorman's job, and easy to advance above it—The various positions on the way up to general manager or president of a street railway system—Most big street railway men of today are graduate motormen and conductors.

By C. W. JENNINGS.

WHO wants to be a motorman or a street car conductor? Of all occupations on earth they would seem, to the average father or mother helping a son to choose his life calling, to be the least promising, least remunerative, and most arduous. Indeed, there are few parents that would consider that line of employment for a moment, as is shown by the fact that most motormen and conductors are recruited from those who are in urgent need of a job or else those who have no particular aims and don't care particularly at what they work, so long as they can earn a little money.

That is the ordinary, usual notion about the thing. But, to get down to facts—and these are facts, despite the emphatic protests by nearly everybody that reads this—there are few callings in the entire range of occupations that offer speedier, more remunerative, more permanent advancement than is to be found in the humble, maligned, persecuted, downtrodden motorman or conductor of trolley cars.

The beauty of it is, from the viewpoint of the young fellow that hasn't been able to go to school much and hasn't antecedents that lure him to the so-called higher callings, that absolutely no preparation is needed, except the native spirit of industry, good health and ability to read and write that every average boy in this land possesses.

First, to get the job. The boy must be about nineteen (eighteen will do, if he is particularly well developed physically), have a constitution that will stand hard work, be able to write well enough to fill out a very simple application, and possess $20 for a summer uniform. If he seeks the job in the fall he will have to pay $30 for the winter uniform. These are average figures for the large cities of the country. It doesn't require much time for the boss to pass upon the application (these bosses are adept in sizing up fellows that ask for work), and before the applicant has had time to think much about it he is told to "Get on that car!" and go to work.

But "that car" doesn't mean that the pay has begun; for there is a week or ten days of experience that has to be got before the neophyte is a full-fledged employee. He has to learn the business; but the company looks out for that, asking only that he pay his own board for this time. They have men of experience whose sole duty is to show newcomers how to twist the lever that controls the current of the motor; how to slow down at crossings or when somebody wants to get off or on; what to do if there's a little explosion and the car stops, and explain the street regulations of the particular city the experience is being gained in.

Or, if the beginner is to be a conductor (motormen and conductors are on a par, as far as beginning is concerned, and get the same pay, and are promoted in the same direction), the instructor shows him how to make change; cautions against starting too quickly when old ladies or neurotic old men are getting aboard; explains the necessity of civility in answering questions about routes, transfers, and the avalanche of queries that come from the public; what to do when somebody is hurt by falling from the car, or there is a collision with a truck or a farm wagon or somebody that lost his nerve when he saw the car bearing down on him and couldn't get out of the way—in short, all the simple things that are not peculiar to trolleying at all, but are merely problems, generally speaking, that might confront anybody.

Well, the boy has gone through this course of sprouts and starts out with his car. Of course, he gets on averagely well, as the average boy will, and if he has ambition it is not long before he begins to think seriously of the next step. In the meantime he is earning $2 a day.

That is the pay generally for the first year, and after that there is a gradual increase—if the employee has not sufficient ambition to work out of his rut—until, at the end of five years he earns from $2.80 to $2.60 a day. Most companies pay by the hour, or the trip, and the figures given show the average for ten hours a day, the average time on duty. Conductors are obliged to have bonds—they have to handle money, you know—but these are generally furnished by the company; so it is no hardship to the workmen.

But—and here comes the crux of the matter—street railway companies are continually looking out for men among the motor or the cash register that show a little more ability than their associates, and the minute they discover such a one he is sure to be promoted to inspector or starter. The former spends most of his time on the line, looking after motormen and conductors, assisting in getting through delays or difficulties, and looking after the traffic of individual cars generally. The starter is stationed at the car barns, getting the cars out on time, assigning conductors and motormen to their cars, etc. The pay of these is generally by the week, $18 to $21, and the job is not infrequently attained by motormen or conductors within a year or so from the time they started their first work.

After that, according to the ambition and ability of the man, he is made assistant superintendent and superintendent, at $1,800 to $2,500 a year, and from there—well, to be general manager—and, yes, president himself—at any salary that the road can pay, in many cases running into five figures. It requires about five years as inspector or starter before the young man is ready for the assistant superintendency.

Of course, all this advancement is possible only to the young man that is determined to make his way in the world. He does not need any particular talent, and no preparation, as has been said. But he must (and this much might well be printed in capitals) have good health and a physique that can stand hard work for seven days in the week; he must train his judgment so that he can think correctly in emergencies; he must not worry, and, besides, he must make street railroading his principal, almost sole, aim in life. If he does, the reward is sure; for practically every big man in street railroading today on the operating side is one that began at the bottom and worked up through the grades as indicated in this article.

It is not easy to have no evenings to oneself in his early manhood (newcomers are generally given the most unattractive runs, and often night work), and to have to work Sundays. Neither is it easy to be patient and tactful when pestered by the public. Unfortunately, it is true that people generally are prone to blame the motorman or conductor for all the imaginary grievances they have against the "street railway trust," and to be even insulting when asking the most trivial questions.

But that is part of the game, and if the conductor or motorman has the stuff in him to see that nothing personal is meant by it all, and that, anyhow, he is attending to his business and will soon be out of it, his reward will not be far distant. Despite the general opinion of the cold-bloodedness of street railway employers, they are constantly watching for good men among the conductors and motormen whom they can promote; for it is easier to get men for these positions than the ones higher up. And don't worry over the responsibilities.

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BRAVE SHOW OF NINE KINGS

But Pomp at the Funeral of Edward VII. Emphasized the Loss of Royal Power.

If kings and kinglets are enough like the human race in general to think and ponder—and some of them are—there must have been sober reflections among the monarchs that rode behind Edward VII.'s remains.

Nine kings in line; as assemblages of kings go it was a likely lot of kings. Two or three of them were known to the world as men of force and influence. The others were gentlemen, well brought up, who have never made any trouble to speak of, and with the help of official programs and insignia of identification they were recognized by the curious multitudes that had never before heard of them, and will have forgotten them before the days of ceremonial mourning are over.

It was their day and their occasion. They were the show; and as a show they were au fait. In fact, as the American traveler in civilian garb who brought up the rear is supposed to have ejaculated, they were a "perfectly bully" show.

But therein lay their grief. Sadder than the death of their finest was the passing of their royal substance. In all the mighty throng that filled the streets and open places there was none so poor as not to do them reverence! As the world now and then observes Twelfth Night, or marches behind the banners of Knights Templar, so it gazed on the glory of kings, and for the hour gave itself up to the swelling emotions of solemn pomp and ancient ceremony, knowing that all was show!

A hundred years ago—so strange as it may seem—the world yet stood in awe of kings. It feared the king, and in a measure hated him, for the glare of revolutionary fires had not faded from eyes that had beheld their fury. That a century would see the dethronement of kings, great and small, was the belief alike of publicists who desired and those who deplored such consummation. The most reckless imagination did not picture a time when the world would cherish its kings as it cherishes castles and abbeys; old armor, old silver and laces; as treasures come down from a world that is no more, and that can never again exist.

Alas and alack! The king is dead! Long live the king!—New York Independent.

Decidedly Indolent.

Seymour—Almey is certainly the personification of laziness.

Ashley—That's what he is; why, he wouldn't take his twin babies out riding until he had their gocart equipped with a motor

COMING MAN OF BUSINESS

Long-Headed Youngster Who Bids Fair to Graduate Into Rockefeller Class.

So many panes of glass in old Mr. Viner's greenhouse had been broken that he had at last offered a reward of 10 shillings to anyone who should give information as to the identity of the latest offender. The bait soon drew. A youngster called on Mr. Viner and informed him that a lad named Archie Thompson was the guilty party. He received his reward, went away rejoicing and the old gentleman forthwith wrote to the local schoolmaster, demanding the production of the said Archie Thompson, to make good the damage he had done to his windows.

Next day the informer called again. "The schoolmaster sent me," he said briskly. "I've seen a glazier and he'll put your glass right for three shillings. Here it is, and—"

"Not so fast, my lad," said Mr. Viner. "Have you come on behalf of Archie Thompson?"

"Well, yes, sir, in a way," said the boy. "Fact is," he continued, confidentially, "I'm him!"—London Tit-Bits.

HOW A DOCTOR CURED SCALP DISEASE

"When I was ten or twelve years old I had a scalp disease, something like scald head, though it wasn't that. I suffered for several months, and most of my hair came out. Finally they had a doctor to see me and he recommended the Cuticura Remedies. They cured me in a few weeks. I have used the Cuticura Remedies, also, for a breaking out on my hands and was benefited a great deal. I haven't had any more trouble with the scalp disease. Miss Jessie F. Buchanan, R. F. D. 3, Hamilton, Ga., Jan. 7, 1909."

Kept with Barnum's Circus.

P. T. Barnum, the famous circus man, once wrote: "I have had the Cuticura Remedies among the contents of my medicine chest with my shows for the last three seasons, and I can cheerfully certify that they were very effective in every case which called for their use."

Scandal.

Mrs. Simmonds glanced at the scare headline: "Bank Robbed! Police at Sea!" and laid down the sheet.

"Naow, look at that, Ez!" she ejaculated, repeating the headline aloud. "Here's a big city bank broke into by burglars, and th' city police force all off fishin' somewhere! What a scandal!"—Judge.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only Constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Telling a Lie.

Mrs. Jollyboy—Where on earth have you been?

Mr. J.—I cannot tell a lie; I've been at my office.

Mrs. J.—That's where we differ. I can tell a lie—when I hear one.

Important to Mothers

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

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over 30 Years.
The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Very, Very, Easy.

Patience—You can't do anything without money?

Patrice—Oh, yes, you can. You can run in debt.

If You Are a Trifle Sensitive

About the size of your shoes, many people wear smaller shoes by using Allen's Foot-Ease, the Antiseptic Powder to shake into the shoes. It cures Tired, Swollen, Aching Feet and gives rest and comfort. Just the thing for breaking in new shoes. Sold everywhere, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

The man whose bluff is not sometimes called never existed.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

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

The busy man wonders how the loafer manages to live.

WOMEN OF MIDDLE AGE

Need Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound



Brookfield, Mo.—"Two years ago I was unable to do any kind of work and only weighed 118 pounds. My trouble dates back to the time that women may expect nature to bring on them the Change of Life. I got a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it made me feel much better, and I have continued its use. I am very grateful to you for the good health I am now enjoying."—Mrs. SARAH LOUSIGNONT, 414 S. Livingston Street, Brookfield, Mo.

The Change of Life is the most critical period of a woman's existence, and neglect of health at this time invites disease and pain.

Women everywhere should remember that there is no other remedy known to medicine that will so successfully carry women through this trying period as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs.

For 30 years it has been curing women from the worst forms of female ills—inflammation, ulceration, displacements, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, and nervous prostration.

If you would like special advice about your case write a confidential letter to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free, and always helpful.

Quick Relief

for an upset stomach, hiccoughs, a sick headache, constipated bowels, or a bilious attack is secured by using

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Sold Everywhere. In boxes 10c. and 25c.

Farm Wanted--Special

I have been manufacturing very profitable standard goods, used extensively in homes, business stores, banks, factories, railroads, schools, farmhouses, barns, mines, etc., for 12 years, still increasing. Netted $15,000 last year. Failing health compels me to lead a rural life. Will exchange for one or two good farms or half interest to good man for one good farm, at once. Describe fully your property with price. Address S. M. Booth, 230 W. Huron St., 5th Floor, Chicago

PILES

"I have suffered with piles for thirty-six years. One year ago last April I began taking Cascarets for constipation. In the course of a week I noticed the piles began to disappear and at the end of six weeks they did not trouble me at all. Cascarets have done wonders for me. I am entirely cured and feel like a new man." George Kryder, Napoleon, O.

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. 929

DR. J. D. KELLOGG'S ASTHMA

Remedy for the prompt relief of Asthma and Hay Fever. Ask your druggist for it. Write for FREE SAMPLE. NORTHROP & LYMAN CO. Ltd., BUFFALO, N.Y.

KNOWN SINCE 1836 AS RELIABLE
PLANTEN'S TRADE MARK C & C OR BLACK CAPSULES
SUPERIOR REMEDY FOR MEN
AT DRUGGISTS TRIAL BOX BY MAIL 50c
PLANTEN 93 HENRY ST BROOKLYN N.Y.

MICHIGAN FARMS $5 to $100 per acre; rich soil, fruit, grain or stock. Write for list. REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE

W. N. U., DETROIT, NO. 37-1910.

WESTERN CANADA'S 1910 CROPS

FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Wheat Yield in Many Districts Will Be From 25 to 35 Bushels Per Acre

Land sales and homestead entries increasing. No cessation in numbers going from United States. Wonderful opportunities remain for those who intend making Canada their home. New districts being opened up for settlement. Many farmers will net, this year, $10 to $15 per acre from their wheat crop. All the advantages of old settled countries are there. Good schools, churches, splendid markets, excellent railway facilities. See the grain exhibit at the different State and some of the County fairs.

Letters similar to the following are received every day, testifying to satisfactory conditions; other districts are as favorably spoken of:

THEY SENT FOR THEIR SON.
Maidstone, Sask., Canada, Aug. 5th, 1910.
"My parents came here from Cedar Falls, Iowa, four years ago, and were so well pleased with this country they sent to Coeur d'Alene for me. I have taken up a homestead near them, and am perfectly satisfied to stop here." Leonard Douglas.

WANTS SETTLER'S RATE FOR HIS STOCK.
Stettler, Alberta, July 31st, 1910.
"Well I got up here from Forest City, Iowa, last Spring in good shape with the stock and everything. Now, I have got two boys back in Iowa yet, and I am going back there now soon to get them and another car up here this fall. What I would like to know is, if there is any chance to get a cheap rate back again, and when we return to Canada I will call at your office for our certificate." Yours truly, H. A. Wik.

WILL MAKE HIS HOME IN CANADA.
Brainerd, Minn., Aug. 1st, 1910.
"I am going to Canada a week from today and intend to make my home there. My husband has been there six weeks and is well pleased with the country; so he wants me to come as soon as possible. He filed on a claim near Landis, Sask., and by his description of it it must be a pretty place. My mother-in-law, Mr. Frank J. Zimmer lives there and it was through him that we decided to locate in Canada." Yours truly, Mrs. Richard Henry Ebinger.

TAKES HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW'S WORD FOR IT.
Taylors Falls, Minn., Aug. 7, 1910.
"I shall go to Camrose this Fall with my cattle and household goods. I got a poor crop here this year and my brother-in-law, Axel Nordstrom in Camrose, wants me to come there. He formerly lived in Wilton, North Dakota. I am going to buy or take homestead when I get there, but I do not want to travel two times there, for I take my brother-in-law's word about the country, and want to get your low rate." Yours truly, Peter A. Nelson.

WANTS TO RETURN TO CANADA.
Vesta, Minn., July 24th, 1910
"I went to Canada nine years ago and took up a quarter section of railroad land and a homestead, but my boys have never taken up any land yet. I still hold the railroad land. I had to come back to the states on account of my health. Please let me know at once if I can get the cheap rates to Ponoka, Alberta." Yours truly, Geo. Paskewitz, Vesta, Minn.

Send for literature and ask the local Canadian Government Agents for Excursion Rates, best districts in which to locate, and when to go.

M. V. McINNES, 176 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, or C. A. LAURIER, Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan

MICA AXLE GREASE

Keeps the spindle bright and free from grit. Try a box. Sold by dealers everywhere. STANDARD OIL CO. (Incorporated)

His Peculiar Predicament

By STACY E. BAKER

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"Lukesd-a-a-ale!" shouted the conductor.

The fussy, little old gentleman with the numerous packages, and the tall, broadshouldered youth occupying the seat in front of him, hastily seized their belongings and bolted for the door. Lukesdale is a small stop.

Hardly were the two safe on the rough boards bounding the station before the older man's parcels began to slip and slide in an awkward way, and, but for the hasty assistance of the other, the majority of them would have fallen.

"Thank you," wheezed the suburbanite. "You are a stranger hereabout, are you not?"

"This is my first trip to Lukesdale," smiled the young man. He reached for his card case, then realizing that it would be a physical impossibility for the old gentleman to accept it and retain possession of his purchases, he said:

"My name is Hampton. I have an aunt living here whom I shall visit. Can you direct me to the residence of Miss Cornelia Wade?"

The other eyed his companion curiously. A half smile flashed on his lips.

"I go right by the house," he answered. "My name is Warren. Pleased to make your acquaintance, Hampton. I hope we shall know each other better before you leave town."

It was now about nine o'clock in the evening and beginning to get dark. Hampton was thankful for the company of the other, and having nothing but his own light suit case to carry, attempted to relieve his guide of some of his load.

To this the old man strenuously objected. "I'm used to it," he protested. "Do this stunt almost every night."

Thereafter he was strangely reticent, breaking out into an occasional chuckle, but essaying few words.



"A Most Eccentric Old Chap," Thought the Youth.

"A most eccentric old chap," thought the youth, but after one or two attempts to start a conversation he humored the old man's mood.

The streets of Lukesdale were a credit to the town, and this helped a great deal, because the lights were conspicuously inadequate. The little burg seemed to have been laid out all on one street.

At last the two drew near a large domicile, aristocratic in appearance, and towering majestically above its neighbors.

"Your destination," said Warren, pointing.

It was now dark. The windows of the house were ablaze.

Up the broad path leading to the spacious veranda the two strode. A burst of girlish laughter came suddenly out to them, and Warren again chuckled.

"I had understood that my aunt lives alone," remarked Hampton, uneasily.

"Then she must have company," suggested the old gentleman dryly. "That certainly isn't her voice."

A mind picture of his glum relative, sharp featured, suspicious eyed, flashed for an instant before the mind's eye of Hampton. Warren was right. Miss Wade must be entertaining.

Warren surprised the youth by stepping up to the door, and in a perfectly at home manner, flinging it wide open.

"Enter," he wheezed, dramatically, and as Hampton, dazzled by the light, obeyed the voice of the old gentleman followed him across the threshold. "This is Mr. Hampton of New York, come to visit his aunt, Miss Cornelia Wade."

The door slammed shut, and the sound of hasty feet descending the steps on the other side caused Hampton to turn in surprise. He was alone. His guide had gone.

The blindness now partially left the youth. He turned to confront two young girls, evidently sisters, and a smiling elderly woman.

"Uncle Oscar is so eccentric," said one of the girls, advancing toward Hampton, and relieving him of his suit case. His eyes caught the ruddy gleam of her hair, the cloud-blue of her eyes. A spot of red dotted, for a passing second, the white of her cheeks.

"I am Virginia," said the girl simply. "Let me introduce my mother and my sister, Louise."

The two women came forward. Louise was a young maid, in looks and actions the double of the fair Virginia. She had the same graceful carriage; the same rich voice.

"Oscar is a tease," contributed the matron. "One—especially a stranger—never knows how to take him." Her laughing eyes peered out at Hampton and a roguish twinkle told of a kindred love for humor.

"But," ventured Hampton, ill at ease, "I am sure there has been a mistake. I—"

"Oh, we all understand," laughed Virginia. "We all know Uncle Oscar."

"But—"

"Positively no explanations. They are not needed."

"I only wish you understood," half whispered Hampton, gazing wistfully at the girl. She had made a great impression on the youth from the city. With a social footing in New York second to none, and an income that had allowed him to travel extensively, he had imagined that the gentler sex had palled upon him. Hence this early-spring flitting to Lukesdale. He was cloyed with society—and women.

This girl was a revelation. Confident of poise, cool, wholly at ease, under what must be to her, to say the least, singular circumstances, she was, withal, prettily natural and simple.

"Probably Mr. Hampton wishes to bathe his hands after his long ride on that hateful accommodation."

It was the elderly woman who spoke. "Show him to his room, Virginia. He can join us at his convenience."

With a resigned sigh, Hampton followed the maid. Some one had been expected by these good people. In a short time the proper guest would arrive, and then—well, Hampton, impostor, would be kicked out. This would end his acquaintance with this rare maid.

Timidly, Hampton again entered the parlor.

A wheezy voice greeted him. "How d'ye do, Hampton? Feeling refreshed?"

The young New Yorker glared at the returned joker. Uncle Oscar shifted about uneasily under the prolonged and eloquent stare.

"Um-m-m," ventured Uncle Oscar. "I guess I'll have to speak with Hampton alone for a moment."

Unceremoniously he dragged the youth into the library.

"It's all right," he interrupted, rising a pudgy hand to the young man's wrathy vociferations. "It's all right, Hampton. Don't get excited. I met your aunt on my trip to the city—personally acquainted with her, you know. She was called away suddenly to the bedside of a sick friend, and she asked me to find you and bring you here to my sister's home, where she had made arrangements for you to stay until her return. Satisfied?"

"Surely," beamed the youth. "More than satified. I like—"

"Yes, I see you do," said the old man. "Virginia likes you, too. See how she flushed when you came back—eh? Well, good luck to you, Hampton. As for me, I'm going home." The old man disappeared down the hall leading to the street door. Hampton hurried back to the parlor.

A Real Humorist.

"I believe that man is a real humorist."

"What makes you think so?"

"He refrained from making a pun on my name, and it's so easy to do."

Just as Good.

Chollie Spooner—Jimmy, can you get me a lock of your sister's hair?

Jimmy—Nope, she locks her door nights. But I c'n tell you where she buys it.

PARIS HAS TREASURE TROVE

Workman Employed by Contractor to Excavate Property Uncovers Pot Containing Gold.

In a plot of ground in a suburb near Vincennes, Paris, France, has been found a quantity of gold, which will probably give rise to some litigation as to ownership. A workman employed by a contractor was digging up the ground and came upon an earthen pot with a cover. When he opened it he discovered that it was filled with small five and ten-franc gold pieces. He told the contractor, who removed the pot with its contents to his house. A few days later the same workman unearthed two more pots like the first, containing ten and twenty-franc gold coins. The employer again took charge of the treasure and removed it to his house. The total amount of gold in the three pots is said to be about $40,000. According to French law, part of a treasure trove belongs to the actual finder, and another part to the owner of the ground. The workman naturally expected to get his share of the treasure, but his employer, it is alleged, has refused to look at the matter in that light. The result is that the actual finder, who is too poor to retain a lawyer, has applied for leave to sue in forma pauperis. As to the original owner of the gold, he or she is supposed to have been some person who hid it in the ground during the war of 1870, and probably perished in those troubled times. At any rate, the rightful heirs to the pots of gold would not easily be traced.

Bargain Rates.

"We are thinking of spending the summer at Drearyhurst."

"But why go to that lonely place?"

"The tickets seemed attractive. We can get them for $4.98 each."

Will Receive One Million Immigrants.

Records of the port of New York since the beginning of the year show that the nation will receive one million immigrants before 1911 comes.

STATE COLLEGE TO OPEN THIS MONTH

Established by an Act o State Legislature in 1885.

PROF. W. F. McNAIN HEARD

There Is Seen in Attendance at the College Every Year an Increase in Number of Students Enrolld.

Lansing.—The twenty-fifth term of the Michigan College of Mines in Houghton will open on September 30. The year is divided into four terms as follows: Fall term, September 30 to December 23; winter term, January 10 to March 25; spring term, March 27 to June 10; summer term, June 13 to September 2.

There is seen in attendance at the college every year an increase in th numbr of students enrolled. Last year the total enrollment was 263.

The college was established here by an act of the Michigan state legislature passed in 1885.

It is governed by a board of control appointed by the governor, with the consent of the senate. This board now consists of M. M. Duncan of Ishpeming, L. L. Hubbard and W. D. Calverly of Houghton, James McNaughton of Calumet, J. M. Longyear of Marquette and William Kelly of Vulcan. William Kelly is preseident of the board.

Prof. Frederick Walter McNair, who received a degree of bachelor of science at the University of Wisconsin, and a degree of doctor of science from Lafayette college, for years has been president of the college and is still at its head. There are 38 members of the staff of instruction.

The college is the only state educational institution in this section of the state. It is in the heart of the great est copper mining camp and offers to students unequaled practical demonstrations of the workings of mines, mining, milling and smelting.

A most thorough course in mining engineering is given and this is unundoubtedly accountable for the fact that of the 522 graduates only 12 have left the field of mining engineering.

Investigation to Be Thorough.

Lansing.—Railroad Commissioner James Scully arrived at his office and took up the matter of investigating the Durand wreck. The attempt of Grand Trunk officials to prevent the commission ascertaining all the facts by refusing them admission to the hearing has but heightened the determination of state officers to probe the wreck to the bottom, and already they are in possession of information which indicates the railroad officers are not to be depended upon to assist in this plan.

The commission has been informed that witnesses may be secured who will swear that there were no tail lights on the sleeper when the ill-fated car pulled out of Durand the night of the wreck. It is said that witnesses will also swear that the fuse, torpedoes and tail lights were all left in the diner which was taken off the rear end of the train at Durand.

It is expected the commission will formulate definite plans for the hearing. Trainmaster Acker may be given an opportunity to explain why he treated the commissioners in such a shabby manner when they came to Battle Creek to attend the railroad investigation.

As fast as possible the commission is obtaining the names of all witnesses of the wreck, as well as of all trainmen who were on board either train. Investigations have been started which promise to lead to sensations before the inquiry is completed, and the commission members announce that it will receive a large share of their attention until every phase of the wreck has been investigated and the people of the state are satisfied that everything possible has been done to bring home the responsibility for the loss of lives.

Will Put Blame Where It Belongs.

Determined that the person or persons responsible for the wreck at Durand shall be brought to justice, the state railroad commission has asked the attorney general to assist in the investigation.

If it can be proven that the train men were unqualified for the positions they held, the blame for the wreck will rest to a large extent upon the officials, and under the statute they could be charged with manslaughter.

The members of the commission state that the Grand Trunk is attempting to fasten the blame on one of its competent men in order that the officials may be relieved of any responsibility, and in this case, it is Engineer Spencer, generally recognized as one of the best men in the employ of the road.

There is a law relative to the operation of trains on every railroad in the state under which it is set forth that it is the duty of train officials, when a passenger or freight is delayed, to place a torpedo on the rails 800 yards from the rear end of the last car, and that a member of the train crew shall be stationed at that point with a lantern or flag to stop any oncoming trains.

This rule, according to the statements of the railroad commissioners who visited the scene of the wreck, was most fragrantly violated by the train crew of the wrecked passenger. They carefully measured the distance from the point where the wreck occurred to the place on the track where the torpedo was fastened on the rail, and by actual measurement the distance was only 465 feet.

State Take Charge of Wreck Inquest.

Attorney General Kuhn and members of the state railroad commission will go to Durand to the coroner's inquest on the Durand wreck victims. The attorney general will take charge of the investigation, it is stated, with a view to pushing the inquiry in order to avoid necessity for a later state investigation. Speaking of the inquest, Chairman Glasgow of the railroad commission said:

"If the inquest develops information sufficient to satisfy the attorney general and the commission that all facts regarding the wreck have all been brought out, a separate investigation will not be held. We are concerned only in determining whether negligence or carelessness caused the wreck."

James Bice, mechanical expert of the commission, is in the upper peninsula inspecting railroads, but he has been wired to hurry home to assist in this investigation. James Thompson of this city, state tax commissioner, who was in the last sleeper of train No. 14, declares that he saw only four people removed from the wreck. Another passenger, in a letter to the commission, says that he is prepared to swear that the tail lights of the wrecked train were left in Durand.

Morrice Has Not Withdrawn.

According to advices received at the office of the secretary of state some one is making a determined effort to oust James L. Morrice of Harbor Springs from the race for the state senatorship. A telegram was received by the state department to the effect that Morrice wished to have his name withdrawn, and the message stated that it would not be necessary for the secretary of state to certify to it, as Morrice was about to withdraw.

Before taking any steps Deputy Mills wired Mr. Morrice in an effort to confirm this report and a message was received stating that Morrice did not intend to withdraw, and that he was not the author of the original telegram. It is thought that some one opposed to the candidacy of Mr. Morrice wired the message to the secretary of state. His name has been certified to and will not be taken from the original ballot.

"Fighting Fifth" Reunion.

The forty-first annual reunion of the "Fighting Fifth" Michigan regiment was held at Lapeer and was attended by 30 of the 150 members of the regiment who are still living.

The address of welcome which opened the reunion was given by ex-Senator W. C. Smith of Lapeer. Other speakers of the day were John Loughmane of Detroit, A. K. Flet of Detroit, George W. Smith of Pontiac, Rev. Father P. W. Bennigan of Lapeer, chaplain of the Michigan National Guard, and Francis Elory of Detroit, who acted as chairman.

Big Band at Fair.

The band of Sig. A. Liberati will appear at the state fair. The work of Liberati's band before hundreds of crowds at fairs, expositions and in all the big parks in the country, has been generally approved.

In addition to the attractive band itself there will be a double quartet of grand opera stars who are being featured in all Liberati's entertainments this year. Grand opera selections with full band accompaniment; solos, duets and trios of the more popular works and sacred songs will be mixed and this feature of presenting noted singers with a noted band at a state fair is one which is unique and which is assured of success.

Wants Labor Law.

Sam T. Penna, secretary and treasurer of the Michigan Federation of Labor, and for years chairman of the legislative committee of the Detroit Federation of Labor, says that the most effective way to fight prison labor is through legislation. To this end he urged the election, to the legislature, of men who understand the needs of the union men and manufacturers who suffer from the competition of prison labor. He spoke enthusiastically of the Wayne delegation in the legislature and complimented them on their efforts in behalf of legislation directed against the evils of prison labor.

Special Aviation Program for Fair.

Secretary I. E. Hannon of the Michigan state fair has received a letter from Wilbur Wright regarding the coming aeroplane exhibitions to be put on at the state fair. Four flights daily have been arranged for, and according to Wright, the Michigan fair will receive more of an aeroplane feature than any other state fair in the Union. He says:

"We are furnishing you very much more than any other state fair with which we have a contract.

Relieved of Cash While They Pray.

The state camp meeting of the Apostolic Holiness society at Gute's Hill, a grove south of Owosso, was broken up by the industry of a clever pickpocket, who, after laying out two of the stalwarts of the society who tried to arrest him, succeeded in getting away with his booty. Nearly 6,000 people are in attendance at the camp meeting and it is the custom to hold a sanctified meeting, in which the participants get the "power."

"Pass the Cream," or No Effect.

As a result of the inspection made here by four state dairy and food inspectors, who appeared suddenly among the various restaurants of the city, a number of proprietors were unable to serve their guests with cream.

The cream, according to the inspectors, in some instances did not contain even as much fat and other food value as the best of common milk. The tests were conducted in each restaurant and the results made known to the proprietors.

Fire Insurance Agents' Meeting.

The twelfth annual convention of the Michigan Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents in the Masonic temple opened. Time was given over to registration of delegates, distribution of badges and reading the minutes of the last convention. The first session consisted of the presentation of the president's address and listening to various reports and communications. All the delegates took a ride on the ferry steamer Conger, finishing up with dinner at the Harrington at 7:30

CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP

By REV. STEPHEN PAULSON
Pittsburg, Pa.

Text: Our citizenship is in heaven.—Phil. 3:20.

In founding this republic our fathers established five institutions that seemed necessary to the development of a high order of manhood. Since here the common people were to be rulers it was plainly necessary to educate the multitude. No inventor commits his invention into the hands of an ignorant man, and our fathers feared to trust those powerful political tools, the ballot and free speech, into the hands of ignorant and untrained men. So they established the free school.

They also founded the free press; believing that the citizen should be made acquainted with all that goes on in God's great world, that our people should not be ignorant peasants but citizens of the world. The result is the intelligent unity of a hundred million people and the breaking down of all sectional differences.

They also established liberty and political equality. Not that all men are equal in strength of body or quality of intellect or power of personality, but that each man has an equal right to justice and self-development. The grass, the lily, and the oak are not equal in station, and, perhaps, not equal in usefulness, but are equal in their right to claim from soil and rain and sun what they need for growth and sustenance.

Our fathers emphasized the family, recognizing that all subsequent relationships are made or marred in the family circle. They looked upon this home as a miniature republic and they looked to earnest mothers for the sturdy and honest citizenship of the future.

The founders of the republic also believed most emphatically in a free church. They decreed that the Lord's day should be a training day for the soul and conscience that men might grow fine and strong, and that great and true convictions might be developed. For the measure of power of a republic is not in its resources and wealth, but in the quality of manhood produced.

We have today many problems before us, as there always will be great problems before a growing and progressing nation; but our greatest need is a Christian citizenship. We need men who live and act the principles of Jesus Christ in our high offices, in places of responsibility, in the great marts of business. That it will be so, it is not an idealist's dream, but will be a realization of the future to which present indications point.

In a despotism where one family rules, the task of educating the ruler is simple. It means the teaching of the members of a single family. In a monarchy it means the education of a few thousand of the upper classes. In a republic the great peril is moral ignorance among millions, many of them newly come to our shores. We have established our public schools for the training of the intellect, but unfortunately we have eliminated morals and spiritual knowledge from the class room. Five or six hours every week are given to mathematics for years, because we must count money, and weigh sugar and salt, compute coal and measure land. Years for the study of mathematics; not one minute for the training of a child's morals and character. The president of the National Educational association affirmed in his annual address that there are ten millions of young people under 17 who never cross the threshold of a church.

We teach children that two and two make four, but not that it is wrong to falsify accounts. We teach them that fire burns in science, but not that the boy who tries to satisfy his desire for pleasure with sin, is like one who eats red-hot coals. We teach the girl that hot water scalds, but we do not tell her that there are passions which indulged in will blight her very soul. Look at the jails filled with boys whom we allow to grow up like vandals. Consider the prisons crowded with young criminals. Look at the moral insensibility among our rich men and legislators, to whom truth and justice should be sacred.

We breed our own dangers through neglect. We spend vast energy in the discussion of the tariff on pig iron, as if with it the republic would survive or perish; but we neglect the souls of men. We spend hundreds of millions digging mud out of the rivers, while the mouths of our children spout mud, and the tenement houses ooze disease and crime. Surely there never was a time in the history of the republic when the influence and work of the church was needed more than it is today. We have well known examples of how gladly people flock to the standard of any man who shows himself a sturdy, uncompromising Christian citizen. And on the other hand we see that a man who is not a Christian, though he may be exalted to a high place, is soon weighted and found wanting.

Our fathers laid well the foundations, but their work cannot be perfected without the fidelity of the sons. We have a marvelous heritage; we reap what we did not sow. But God forbid that we should prove faithless to the principles of our fathers. So let us on this day call the roll of conviction which lie deep-rooted in true citizenship; and the first truth that meets us is that a man must be a citizen of the kingdom of God before he can be a true citizen of a Christian nation.

No man's acts die utterly; and though his body may resolve into thin air, his good or bad deeds will still be bringing forth fruit after their kind, and influencing future generations for all time to come. It is in this momentous and solemn fact that the great peril and responsibility of human existence lies.—Samuel Smiles.

The Sinner's Friend.

Christ is the sinner's truest friend. God sent not his son into the world to condemn the world; but that the world should be saved through him.—Rev. R. M. Little, Presbyterian, Pittsburg.

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If you are discouraged with repeated failures and much drugging, send your name, age and address and take advantage of this free offer. Write me today.

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4 W. Adams Ave., Detroit Mich.

Dislike Term "Japs."

In a letter to the London Morning Post John Hyde, a member of the Royal Societies club, pleads that the Japanese be not called Japs. He says that the mikado's little people "very much dislike the application to them of the epithet, and it is only their extreme politeness that prevents them from openly resenting it." He adds: "During four years' residence in Japan I have not on so much as a single occasion heard Japanese addressed, or even referred to, as Japs by any English or American resident of that country, and until my recent return to England I had supposed that the use of the objectionable term was confined to a certain class of people in the United States and some of the less influential of American newspapers."

Dream That Saved Life.

"Hints conveyed by dreams are occasionally worth heeding," says the London Chronicle. "The late Lord Dufferin when in Paris dreamed that he was in a hearse on the way to the cemetery. A few days later, as he was about to enter the elevator of a certain hotel, he was startled to find that the attendant was a double of the driver of the hearse in his dream. He thereupon promptly left the elevator and walked upstairs. The car ascended without him, but as it neared the top something in the mechanism gave way, and the passengers met their death. Had they also, one wonders, been forewarned in a dream?"

Value of Confidence.

The proverb has it that a man's character is no better than his creed; the dwarf is without a creed and longs for none. It is the pushing man who boasts of a creed and convictions along with it. The man who has full confidence in himself seldom comes out at the short end of the horn in the battle of life.

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$$$$$$$$

An ad. in this paper for any business whatever is a moneygram to the buying public from you. They appreciate your belief in their financial standing.

They buy your goods.

A moneygram never was marked "collect."

The currency pours into your cash box of its own free will.

If your bargains are advertised "big," your sales are big.

People appreciate big, strong, forceful trade announcements.

Such ads. inspire commercial confidence.

GET WISE; ADVERTISING TIME IS TO-DAY

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Ads. as Reputation Props

Let us build you an inch ad. in this paper, a column ad., a page ad., or any old size ad.

Let it tell in forceful terms:

What you've got to sell
What it's worth
Why it's best at that price

Such an advertisement in this paper will bring buyers who hardly knew you existed before you advertised.

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MANCHESTER ENTERPRISE.

VOL. 45.—NO. 4 (Entered at Manchester Postoffice as Second-class Mail Matter.)

MANCHESTER, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1910.

WHOLE NUMBER 2219

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ADONIRAM COUNCIL NO. 24 R. & S. M. assembles 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. meets at Masonic Hall, Friday Evening on or before full moon. Visiting members are invited. ELIZABETH FARRELL, W. M. BERTHA BREITENWISCHER, Secretary.

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ENTERPRISE.

FRUIT WILL BE ONLY HALF CROP

PROF. TAFT, OF M. A. C., FINDS ORCHARDS DEPLETED; AFFECTED BY YELLOWS.

SEVENTY-FOUR CARS OF SISAL ON THE WAY FOR THE BINDER TWINE PLANT IN JACKSON.

Coroner's Jury Finds Brakeman Graham Guilty of Gross Negligence in the Durand Wreck.

Fruit Only Half Crop.

"The fruit harvest of Michigan will be less than half a full crop," said Prof. L. R. Taft, expert horticulturist at M. A. C., who has thoroughly looked into the conditions of the orchards in practically all parts of the state. "A strange feature of this year's condition is that in the counties where the largest numbers of trees are located, the fewest peaches are grown, while in counties where there are fewer orchards, very good crops will in many cases be harvested. The grape harvest will be far below average and not more than half a crop will be obtained. The apple harvest will be scarcely more than a quarter of a crop."

Prof. Taft stated that peach yellows had given considerable trouble this year. There is no remedy for this disease except as it can be checked by a concerted action in destroying infected trees. Some orchards, previously free from the dreaded disease, were found this year to be badly infected. Some of the best orchards around Grand Rapids and in Oakland county have lost half of their trees because of the ravages of this disease.

Sisal for Jackson Prison.

The Michigan state prison at Jackson is receiving a shipment of $104,000 worth of sisal to be used for the manufacture of twine. Forty-six carloads, enough to make a fair-size train, are on the way from Merida, Yucatan, Mexico, to the prison. There were 15 cars hauled into the prison yards Monday. Notice was received that two more shipments of 14 cars each had just started from the southern clime en route to Jackson, making 74 cars of sisal in all that are on the way here.

Some new machinery, a special breaker and spreader, to be used in the twine plant has arrived. In order to supply the demand for the product of the factory it has been necessary to crowd or overwork some of the machinery, and it is to afford relief and also to provide for a greater capacity that these new machines were ordered.

Brakeman Blamed for Wreck.

That Brakeman George M. Graham of the wrecked train on the Grand Trunk, was guilty of gross negligence in not taking the proper precautions and going back the proper distance to flag the on-coming train on the night of August 24, was the verdict the coroner's jury, returned at Durand.

The jury also censured Engineer Spencer for not seeing the lights of the train ahead of him. The direct responsibility for the wreck, however, is laid to Graham.

Both Prosecutor Hicks and Sheriff Watson said this morning that they would not take the initiative in the prosecution of Graham for manslaughter. Watson said that he would act in co-operation with the state railway commission if it decides to issue a warrant for the brakeman's arrest.

Gas Lets Go; Eight Men Hurt.

Eight men were trapped by an explosion of gas in the basement of the office building of the Grand Rapids Gas Co.'s Market street plant, Grand Rapids, and everyone was seriously burned, the foreman probably fatally. The injured are: Thomas Hallaran, foreman; Martin Collins, pipe fitter; Samuel E. Hilborn, laborer; John Hogan, John Radloff, Joseph Welton, Gottfried Saestrom, Frank Minbock, laborers.

The company's officials lay the explosion to a leaky pipe, forming a part of the washing and purifying device.

The men were installing a quantity of new machinery at the time of the explosion. The force of the explosion almost totally destroyed the building under which it took place. The loss will aggregate $10,000.

Cheboygan Merchant Shoots Himself.

Leaving the Battle Creek sanitarium, ostensibly to take a walk for exercise, Henry Cueny, a patient at the institution, went into a clump of bushes, about half a mile away, and shot himself through the head with a 44-caliber revolver. Some small boys who were hunting came upon the body and notified the authorities.

Cueny was a prominent hardware merchant of Cheboygan, where he was associated with a brother in business.

The Adrian Veneer & Heading company has decided to locate in Saginaw. It employs 75 men and operates the year around.

Charles Hickey, an insurance agent, wanted in Hart and in several other Michigan towns, on a charge of forgery, has been arrested in Michigan City, Ind.

Fire started by a gasoline stove explosion in Algonac, destroyed the summer home of J. J. Ryan, Cincinnati's millionaire theater man. The loss was $20,000.

Two dead horses found in a burned church shed at Benton Harbor with their skulls crushed have caused the authorities to renew their investigation into the horse butcheries that have aroused the farmers in Berrien county during the past three years.

MICHIGAN ITEMS.

The supreme court will meet Sept. 27 and hand down a number of opinions. The regular October term will open Oct. 4.

More than half the electors of Benzie county have signed petitions for the submission of the local option question. The county went "dry" two years ago.

The Pere Marquette freight house, at Ionia, now used to store school furniture, suffered a loss of $1,000 by fire started, it is supposed, by sparks from a passing locomotive.

The dead body of James R. Kilpatrick, 64 years old, a recluse, was found in his home in Greilickville. He had been dead a week. Heart trouble was the cause of death.

Burglars, number unknown, raided five stores at Brighton, securing small amounts. Efforts were made to gain entrance to other places. In one store $40 was taken from the cash register.

What promises to be one of the most exciting circuit court terms in the history of Benzie county, opened at Honor. The trial of two ex-county treasurers on criminal charges makes the docket unique.

Fire, supposed to have been of incendiary origin, destroyed the saw mill of the Foster Lumber Co., at Munising, caused a loss of $20,000, partly covered by insurance. The mill will not be rebuilt.

The skeleton of an unidentified man was found hanging from a tree near the Northwestern railroad tracks, near Bessemer. The flesh had entirely disintegrated. Only the tattered clothing and bones were left.

Floyd Rinke, 2-year-old son of George Rinke, of Dimondale, was stung more than 100 times by bees, before he could be rescued. Physicians worked over the child several hours to save his life.

The body of an unknown woman, believed to have drowned herself, was taken from the lake below Holland harbor by the life saving patrol. She was about 35 years old and was seen earlier in the day acting strangely near the piers.

The authorities believe that George Locke, of Warsaw, Ind., who was found dead, half a block from the business section of Benton Harbor, his face buried in the sand, was the victim of foul play, and have started an investigation.

Fire which swept through the saddlery department of Morley Bros.' wholesale house at Saginaw, did $15,000 damage. Six hours of hard work by the fire department saved the entire building, occupying two blocks, from destruction.

One hundred of Jackson's representative business and professional men were tendered a banquet at the local Y. M. C. A. A discussion of the educational work of the institution was held and plans were laid for the work of the coming season.

Grand Trunk passenger train No. 1, known as the Chicago Express, was derailed at Vicksburg, 24 miles west of Battle Creek. Five cars went into the ditch, but no one is reported injured. A broken wheel of a tourist car caused the accident.

Lightning struck the home of Fr. Wiley, Catholic priest, at Maple Valley parish, two miles east of Coral, and destroyed it, causing a loss of $3,500. Both ends of a barn owned by Frank Johnson were knocked out by lightning. The building did not catch fire.

Dr. Carrie Classen, of Ann Arbor, was elected president of the state board of osteopaths, after resigning the secretaryship. Dr. Classen replaced Dr. William Jones, of Adrian, who resigned the presidency and was elected to the position left vacant by the resignation of Dr. Classen.

While her husband slept Mrs. J. J. Burpee, 51 years old, of Kalamazoo, and mother of three children, one a girl 11 years old, secured his revolver and going into the kitchen blew out her brains. For some time she had been insane to the extent of believing that her friends were endeavoring to do her harm.

For the second time within a few months William McLaughlin, firebug, escaped from the Traverse City asylum. McLaughlin was sent there after he had burned several buildings and threatened Prosecutor Weimer. Later he escaped and was recaptured in Chicago by Sheriff Campbell. He is considered a dangerous person.

At the closing session of the annual convention of the Michigan Retail Shoe Dealers' association, at Ann Arbor, the following officers were elected: President, O. D. Allen, Detroit; first vice-president, Fred B. Elliott, Flint; second vice-president, Leo Gruner, Ann Arbor; third vice-president, Rolla Chase, Owosso; fourth vice-president, Joseph H. Bresset, Bay City; secretary, Fred G. Clark, Detroit; treasurer, Edward Stocker, Detroit.

Harrison E. Parker, formerly business manager of the Chicago Tribune, has just purchased 927 acres of land in Blue Lake township, near Muskegon, with the plan of making the great tract an immense cattle ranch, closely resembling those of the western states. A. M. Lawrence, connected with the Chicago Examiner, has also become owner of 2,700 acres in Otto township, Oceana county, it being his plan to develop the fruit growing possibilities of this tract within a few years, several men being already in charge of the land. Hundreds of trees are being shipped to the property for immediate planting.

The disappearance of Prof. Miles Irish, instructor in sciences and athletics in the Gand Haven school, was explained when his father, who lives in Mason, received a letter from him. The letter was mailed in Chicago and stated that Prof. Irish had become tired of the school and intended to go west.

The attempt of the city of Saginaw to secure certain street car line extensions in exchange for extending the time of the present franchises has been given a severe blow by the declaration of Mayor George W. Stewart that he would not be in favor of extending the franchises 30 years.



G. O. P. LOSES MAINE

DEMOCRATS SWEEP STATE AND ELECT COL. F. W. PLAISTED GOVERNOR.

PROBABLY WIN LEGISLATURE

Four Republican Congressmen Are Defeated—State Issues Are Given as Cause for Change in Political Complexion of State.

Augusta, Me., Sept. 13.—The Democrats of Maine are wild with delight, for they have elected their candidate for governor. Col. Frederick W. Plaisted, mayor of this city, and perhaps four congressmen and quite likely also a majority of the legislature.

Plaisted's majority over his Republican opponent, the present governor, Bert M. Fernald, will probably reach 5,000, though it will be several days before the vote of many remote rural communities is received. The Fourth congressional district, which includes numerous polling places of this sort, is thought to have gone Republican.

Parliamentarian Hinds Defeated.

Asher C. Hinds, the parliamentarian of congress, is defeated in the Portland district. Swazey in the Second and Burleigh in the Third.

That state issues, notably the drastic enforcement of the prohibitory law by the party in power, have been chiefly responsible for the election of Plaisted is freely admitted on both sides, and this result is not much of a surprise to close observers, but that the political complexion of Maine representation in congress should be changed is regarded as the verdict of the voters on the questions which are uppermost in the Insurgent west.

Democrat May Succeed Hale.

Should the legislature prove to be Democratic it is altogether likely that the question of maintaining the prohibitory law will be submitted to the people, and of course a Democrat will succeed Eugene Hale in the United States senate.

Arizona Goes Democratic.

Phoenix, Ariz., Sept. 13.—Conservative estimates, based on returns received, show that the Democrats have elected a majority of the constitutional convention and that the initiative and referendum has carried overwhelmingly. Democratic National Committeeman Michelson claims a sweeping victory for the Democrats throughout Arizona.

WILL PUT SOLDIERS TO TEST

Gen. Woods to Ascertain How Much Army Men Know of Actual Warfare.

Washington, Sept. 13.—General Wood, chief of staff of the army, has determined to ascertain just what the American soldier knows about fighting. They have been gorged with theory. He wants to see how much of this theoretical knowledge they can apply practically.

Orders were issued to inspectors generals and department commanders to put the men through practical tests. The infantrymen will be required to know how they can handle the rifle and bayonet, the cavalrymen will be put to sword tests, the officers will be required to prepare field maps and surveys.

All these tests will be under conditions approximating as closely as possible actual conditions arising in times of conflict and war.

Governor Carroll's Trial Postponed.

Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 13.—Owing to the absence of important witnesses the trial of Gov. B. F. Carroll, indicted for criminally libeling John Cownie, has been postponed until September 26.

Eight U. S. Soldiers Drown.

Manila, Sept. 13.—Lieutenant Whitmore of the constabulary, two corporals, and five privates were drowned while crossing the Rio Agno Grande.

BEEF PACKERS INDICTED BY U. S. GRAND JURORS

Ten Are Charged With Having Violated the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

Chicago, Sept. 13.—Ten men, five of them presidents of the most extensive packing companies in the world and all of them directors of the National Packing company, which has been the special object of recent governmental investigation, were indicted by the federal grand jury on a charge of having violated the Sherman anti-trust act.

Three indictments, the first one containing five counts and the others one each, were returned before Judge Kenesaw M. Landis, who empaneled the grand jury two months ago.

The men indicted are:

J. Ogden Armour, president of Armour & Co.

Louis F. Swift, president of Swift & Co.

Edward A. Tilden, president of the National Packing company and of the firm of Libby, McNeil & Libby.

Francis A. Fowler, head of Fowler Bros.

Edward F. Swift, vice-president of Swift & Co.

Charles A. Swift, director of Swift & Co.

Arthur Meeker, general manager for Armour & Co.

Thomas J. Conners, superintendent of Armour & Co.

Louis H. Heyman, manager of Morris & Co.

The maximum penalty for each violation of the Sherman act is a fine of $5,000 or imprisonment for one year, or both.

The indictments charge that all of the defendants have engaged in a combination in restraint of interstate trade in fresh meats, that they have engaged in a conspiracy in restraint of trade and that they have monopolized the trade in fresh meats by unlawful means.

The indictments cover 125 pages of typewritten matter. They go into every angle of the packing industry in this country and contain the allegation that 85 per cent. of the fresh meat consumed in the eastern, western and middle southern states comes directly from the companies controlled by the defendants. The proportion of each concern in this trade is given as follows: Swift group of houses, 47 per cent.; Armour group, 40 per cent.; Morris group, 13 per cent.

J. Ogden Armour, who stands at the head of what is generally considered the largest meat concern in this or any other country, issued a statement through Attorney Levy Mayer bearing on the indictments.

He declared that he regretted that the indictments had been returned at this time and said that the packers had suffered a great deal through misrepresentation. This, he declared, will be largely remedied when the present case comes to trial, as it will be shown that the meat business has been conducted along legitimate lines, and that the average profit has been not more than 2½ per cent. on the total investment. Mr. Armour's statement was the only one of any length that was issued by any of the indicted men.

No bench warrants were asked and immediately after the grand jury had handed in the indictments it adjourned for the day. It is expected that the indicted men will appear in court and give bond, but if not, warrants for their arrest will be given to the United States marshal. The amount of their bond has not been fixed, but it will probably be about $10,000.

Oppose Burials at Sea.

Philadelphia, Sept. 13.—A movement has been started to have steamship companies discontinue the practise of burying at sea the bodies of persons who die on shipboard.

Two Sisters Are Drowned.

Aurora, Ill., Sept. 12.—Two girls, sisters, were drowned here when a sailboat capsized in the middle of Fox river. Ida Vorie, sixteen years old, died a heroine trying to save her sister, Clara, eight years old.

29 PERISH IN LAKE

CAR FERRY PERE MARQUETTE SINKS TO BOTTOM OFF LUDINGTON.

THIRTY-THREE ARE SAVED

Believed That 28 Freight Cars Became Loose and That Water Rolled Into Vessel's Stern During Heavy Sea.

Milwaukee, Sept. 10.—Twenty-nine lives were lost in Lake Michigan when the Pere Marquette's car ferry, No. 18, sank from unknown cause twenty miles off Sheboygan, Wis.

It is declared one of the worst marine disasters in the history of Lake Michigan navigation. The boat was valued at $400,000, and the cargo, which included thirty-two loaded cars, estimated to be worth $150,000.

Survivors Reach Milwaukee.

At the sacrifice of two of her own seamen, and after terrible hours of struggle the steel car ferry Pere Marquette No. 17, which went to the assistance of No. 18, reached this port with three dead, and twenty-nine survivors of the crew of her sister ship.

Twelve of the rescued were in one of the ship's boats, the remainder were clinging to the wreckage or floating about buffeted by the debris.

See No. 18 Sink.

The catastrophe occurred approximately thirty miles off from Port Washington. No. 17, bound from Milwaukee for Ludington, reached the wreck just as the No. 18 sunk out of sight. Several miles away a lone boat was floundering in the surge and swell of the waves, and on all sides were the shrieks and screams of the poor wretches soaked through and through with the almost ice-cold water and gripped by the strong winds. Only a few had time to dress.

The Pere Marquette No. 20, out from Ludington bound for Milwaukee and manned by a crew most of whom come from the same city as those on the sunken vessel was the third craft to reach there. Just prior to its arrival the fishing tug Tesler, out from Port Washington, had picked up six dead, among them Capt. Kilty, which were transferred to the No. 17 and taken back to Ludington.

Cause of Disaster Unknown.

In marine circles it is believed that the string of twenty-eight cars became loose as the ferry was buffeted about and that the water rolled into the vessel's stern, which is wide open. This seems plausible in view of the fact that the sea was rolling from the north, the most dangerous on Lake Michigan, while the steamer was heading southwest by south.

The ill-fated car ferry, which has contributed the first fall disaster on the lakes this year, was built in Cleveland twelve years ago at a cost of $450,000. It was fully insured, as were the cars and contents.

Aid Was Refused.

Thomas Shields, a coal passer, and Stanley Chubb, a porter, two of the survivors, declared that had steamer No. 17 come alongside the sunken boat when signaled every person on the Pere Marquette would have been saved. Instead, they declare, No. 17 stayed away until the boat was submerged.

The Pere Marquette officials say that Captain Kilty did not indicate to the 17 that he feared his ship was in grave danger. The officials gave out the barest possible theories as to why No. 18 sank. They say they can prove that the pumps could have taken care of any water that might have dashed through a dead light. The only other plausible theory advanced is that the water came through the crank boxing or from a loosened plate.

GOV. PATTERSON QUITS RACE

Tennessee Democratic Gubernatorial Candidate Says He Hopes to Save His Party Intact.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 12.—Explaining his action in a scorching statement, Gov. Malcolm R. Patterson withdrew his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for governor of Tennessee, furnishing a sensational climax to a long and bitter preliminary campaign.

The governor has already served two terms in office and had announced his candidacy for a third term in compliance with the wishes of the state committee, which declared him the Democratic nominee without opposition. Those opposed to the governor declined to enter a primary, preferring to submit the matter to a convention, and the governor, in order to avert the threatening split, withdrew in the interest of harmony.

LORIMER PROBE TO BEGIN

Chairman Burrows Sets September 20 As Date When Investigation Into Charges Shall Commence.

Kalamazoo, Mich., Sept. 13.—Senator J. C. Burrows announces that he will begin the investigation into the election of Senator William Lorimer of Chicago to the United States senate, in which fraud has been alleged, Tuesday, September 20.

Members of the committee have been summoned by Senator Burrows to be in Chicago on that date ready to serve until the matter has been probed to the bottom.

The investigation to be conducted by Senator Burrows will be one of the most sweeping ones ever made into the election of a legislator.

LORIMER SNUBBED.

Roosevelt Refuses to Sit at the Same Table at Banquet.

Theodore Roosevelt barred Senator William Lorimer from the Hamilton club banquet at the Congress hotel in Chicago by refusing to sit at the same table. The incident came unheralded. The program of the event has for days announced that Mr. Lorimer and others would sit at the speakers' stand with Col. Roosevelt.

The occurrence startled politicians. The unprecedented demand that the Hamilton club deny to one of its own members the privilege of attending the banquet came with characteristic abruptness from Col. Roosevelt.

The Hamilton club delegation, headed by former Judge John H. Batten, joined Col. Roosevelt at the fair grounds in Freeport. The colonel shook hands heartily with each member of the delegation and at once began questioning them concerning the banquet.

"Is Speaker Cannon to be there?" he asked.

"Yes," Mr. Batten replied; "he has accepted the invitation."

"How about Senator Lorimer?"

"Senator Lorimer is a member of the club," he was told, "and he has accepted an invitation to the dinner."

"Then I must decline to go," said Col. Roosevelt, adding that he would feel the same about the presence of Mr. Lorimer as he would sitting down with members of the Illinois legislature who are under indictment in the graft investigation.

August Crop Report.

Michigan's monthly crop report, issued by the department of state, estimates the wheat yield in the central counties of Michigan at 22 bushels per acre; in the southern counties 18 bushels, and in the upper peninsula 18 bushels an acre.

The quality as compared with an average per cent in the state and southern counties is 93, in the central counties 94, in the northern counties and in the upper peninsula 84. The total number of bushels of wheat marketed by farmers in August is 592,407. The estimated total number of bushels of wheat marketed in August is 1,500,000.

The estimated average yield of oats is 31, rye 16, corn 81, beans 81, potatoes 69.

Live stock is reported as being in good condition.

Mrs. Hicks, Philanthropist, Dies.

Mrs. Helen B. Hicks, Allegan's wealthiest woman, widow of Joseph W. Hicks, and noted as a public benefactress, died at her home in Plainwell, aged 73 years.

She was born in Galesburg and as the wife of Mr. Hicks, joined with him in many acts of philanthropy which won for the couple the friendship of the entire community.

Her health began to fail about two years ago and since that time she has not contributed to the educational and church centers of Plainwell. A member of the Baptist church all her life, she enabled the local parish to contribute large amounts to the foreign missionary movement.

Flint Schools Crowded.

So crowded are the public schools of Flint that 1,500 pupils are unable to obtain seats in even the new school buildings erected last year, and the board of education will hold a special meeting to provide temporary quarters for the children who are now enjoying a prolonged vacation.

The lack of room is said to be due to the recent annexation of the outlying districts, which were notorious locally for poor school accommodations, and the city's rapid growth.

THE MARKETS.

Detroit.—Cattle: Market steady. We quote best steers and heifers, $5.75@6; good to choice butcher steers and heifers, 1,000 to 1,200 pounds, $5@5.50; light to good butcher steers and heifers, 700 to 900 pounds, $4.25@5; mixed butchers' fat cows, $3@4.50; canners, $2.50; common bulls, $3@3.75; good shippers, $4.25; common feeders, $3.50@4; good well-bred feeders, $4.50@4.65; stockers, $3@4.

Veal Calves—Market 25c higher; choice calves, $9.50@10; fair to good, $8@9; others, $4.50@7.50; milch cows and springers, $25@55.

Sheep and Lambs—Market steady; best lambs, $6.25@6.50; fair to good lambs, $5.50@6; light to common lambs, $4.50@5; fair to good butcher sheep, $2.50@4.25; culls and common, $2.50@3.

Hogs—Market 15c lower. Range of prices: Light to good butchers, $9.50@9.75; pigs, $9.50@9.75; yorkers, $9.50@9.75; stags, one-third off.

East Buffalo.—Cattle, steady. Hogs, lower; heavy, $9.70@9.80; yorkers, $9.90@10.10; pigs, $9.90@9.90. Sheep, steady; best lambs, $7.15@7.25; yearlings, $5@5.50; wethers, $4.75@5; ewes, $4@4.25. Calves, $5@10.50.

Grain, Etc.

Wheat—Cash No. 2 red, $1.00½ asked; September, $1.00½; December opened unchanged at $1.04¾, gained ½c, declined to $1.04 and closed at $1.04¼; May opened at $1.09½, advanced to $1.10; declined to $1.09 and closed at $1.09¼; No. 1 white, 98c.

Corn—Cash No. 2, 59½c; No. 3 yellow, 61½c; No. 3 yellow, 61c.

Oats—Standard, cash and September, 35c; No. 3 white, 34½c.

Rye—Cash No. 1, 72c; No. 2, 68c.

Beans—Cash, $2.10; October, $2.18; December, $2.12.

Cloverseed—Prime spot, October and November, $9.75 bid; sample, 10 bags at $9.60, 45 at $9.25, 28 at $9, 15 at $8.75, 12 at $8.50, 27 at $7.75; prime alsike, $9.25; sample alsike, 18 bags at $8.50, 15 at $8.25, 23 at $7.75, 9 at $6.50.

Timothy Seed—Prime spot, 100 bags at $4.25.

Feed—In 100-pound sacks, jobbing lots: Bran, $22; coarse middlings, $24; fine middlings, $27; cracked corn and coarse cornmeal, $27; corn and oat chop, $24 per ton.

Flour—Best Michigan patent, $5.10; ordinary patent, $4.90; straight, $4.80; clear, $4.60; pure rye, $4.50; spring patent, $5.30 per bbl. in wood, jobbing lots.

With 12,000 cigar workers who have been on a strike for nine weeks still out and an increasing disposition on the part of the strikers to create disorders, the clear Havana cigar industry of Tampa, Fla., is paralyzed and is further from settlement than it has been at any time since the strike commenced.

Within an hour after convening, at Sacramento, Cal., the senate passed the two amendments to the state constitution that will mean $10,000,000 in additional funds to the Panama-Pacific international exposition that San Francisco plans to give in 1915.