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Dread of Outdoor Air.

Why is there such a dread of outdoor air in the sleeping room? Science has made great advances in hygiene. In many hospitals children suffering from diseases of the respiratory system are taken up to cots on roofs and there attended by nurses in ulsters. Open air and tent life are part of the recognised treatment of tuberculosis nowadays.

A Parting Injunction.

Some years ago, when going west was more of an undertaking than at present, a young man was leaving his home in Vermont for Illinois. The family was gathered to say farewell, and not without tears. The grandfather took the young man by the hand and said: "Now, John, remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy; and look out for rattlesnakes, and be careful that nobody steals your watch."

Adjustment.

Divorce is increasing, insanity is increasing, parental authority is declared to be prostrate, the boy is not what he was! Surely we must be heading for the bow-wows, and progressing fast. Not at all. We are merely getting adjusted to the greatest changes in the conditions of human existence that any one generation of men has seen in centuries. And possibly it is true that high prices of food are helping our adjustment by driving some city dwellers back into the country.—Harper's Weekly.

HER FIRST GREAT EFFORT

Mr. Newlywed Did Not Complain When Cough Sirup Was Used for Pudding Sauce.

The newly-weds had just completed their bridal tour of Canada, and as the blissful honeymoon had ended without a hitch, all that remained for the happy pair was to begin life in their little suburban home.

This they did, and Edwin and Angeline were about to dine together one evening. The sweet young wife had prepared a dinner with a supreme effort to make it one to be remembered all their lives. Surely he would not forget this, mused the wife, as she timidly rearranged several knives and forks which her husband had disarranged with his sleeve.

Like a brave man and a good husband he bravely stuck to his task, declaring that he had never tasted anything like it, and he praised his wife for her expert cooking."

"Really, darling," she cooed, "on your word of honor, do you like what wifie provided and cooked for you?"

"Like it?" he answered. "Why, I never tasted anything like it in my life," suppressing a shudder.

"Everything from soup to pudding?" she persisted.

"Yes, sweetest, every mouthful."

"O, darling, how relieved I am," she added. "I was afraid lest you would complain. You see I quite forgot to order the sirup for the pudding sauce. I had to get something, so I took your cough sirup. But I was afraid you'd taste it."

THE THINGS DONE AT STATE CAPITOL

A SPECIAL COMMITTEE IS NOW INVESTIGATING THE KALAMAZOO INSANE ASYLUM.

IT IS CHARGED THAT MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL HAVE BEEN SELLING SUPPLIES.

The Tonnage Tax Bill Is Apparently Dead Once More. Senator Moriarity Led Fight Against It.

By Toby Candor.

Kalamazoo insane asylum is the latest institution to be placed under fire. Charges have been made to the effect that the members of the board of this institution have been either directly or indirectly selling supplies and material to the institution contrary to the law. It is charged that exorbitant prices have been placed upon these materials and that the conduct of the institution has been extravagant in general. It is charged that one department's expenses have increased from $50 a month to $172 and that funds have been juggled and used for purposes other than those for which they were appropriated.

As a result of these charges on motion of Rep. Yaple of Kalamazoo, a special committee of investigation has been named consisting of Reps. Reynolds, Dusenbury, Leonard, Dunn and Glasner has been appointed to make a thorough probe of the situation.

Once more is the tonnage tax bill apparetnly dead. It came from the committee of the Senate where it was supposed to have been definitely buried after its passing the House but with a recommendation that it do not pass. On the floor of the Senate it was fought hard with Senators Moriarty, Fowle, James and Collins speaking against it. Senator Moriarty moved that further consideration of the bill be indefinitely postponed and this carried by a vote of 19 to 13. Of course under this motion it may be taken up again but this is hardly likely in view of the heavy vote against it and the bill will probably not be heard of again this session.

Veterans of the Mexican and Civil wars and their widows will be exempted from taxation to the amount of $1,000 on their assessed valuation provided their property is not valued at more than $3,000 if the amended Holcomb bill which has passed the House also passes the Senate. This bill had a somewhat checkered career in the House and as originally introduced provided that veterans should not be exempt at all. Attempts were made to defeat it with amendments but they all failed except this one which does make the exemption and which passed the House.

The Ashley fraternal insurance bill in which every Maccabee, Woodman and other member of fraternal insurance societies are interested has been made a joke. The bill as presented provided for the raising of the rates of all such societies to a uniform standard approved by the National Fraternal Congress. It was fought bitterly by the membership of the Woodmen in particular, although the head camp approved it. Attempts to kill the bill failed but when it came up on third reading an amendment was tacked on which provides that the various societies must within six months by referendum decide whether they will accept its provisions or not. As they may do that now without the bill at all it is manifest what a farce the whole thing is. The referendum in this case reduced the bill to 29 pages of words meaning nothing.

Whether it is that the people of the state do not appreciate the work of the firemen or merely that Michigan is too penurious to recognize their worth by caring for them after they have been injured or worn out in the service is a question but the Kerns' bill providing for pensions for firemen, after being once killed and then revived in the form of a joint resolution by which with it was expected to place the proposition before the people of the state for a referendum vote, is killed again. The joint resolution came from the committee without recommendation and an attempt to place it in the general order where the House might give it careful consideration was voted down.

Senator Walter is making a hard fight against one provision of the Watkins game law bill which provides that all persons using a gun shall pay an annual hunter's license of one dollar and must go to the county seat to secure the license. He holds that the farmer boy or the farmer who wishes to hunt on his own property or in the immediate vicinity should be permitted to do so without the expense of traveling to the county seat to say nothing of the license fee charged. The bill has passed the Senate but Senator Walter proposes fighting it out in the House and has a considerable number of persons lined up to help him knock out this provision there.

Rep. Haviland has introduced a bill to protect the health, lives and interests of the salt miners.

High schools, the pupils of which in Centennial year sent exhibits of their handiwork to the Philadelphia exposition are to receive the bound volumes of these exhibits back again. For 35 years they have been stored in the State library but now the librarian has called attention to them and also to the fact that she has no chance to display them properly while the boards of education of the cities which sent exhibits are asking they be returned. A resolution to this effect has passed.

A bill has been introduced in the Senate to give the insurance commissioner power to reach some of the companies which are now beyond his control.

Whether the constitution of Michigan shall be amended so as to permit the initiative, referendum and recall is a matter now before the legislature. A bill some time ago was presented to place the questions before the people. The committee reported it out without recommendation but after a stiff fight it was agreed to place the matter on the general order and it is now up for consideration.

The Rankin bill which prohibits secret societies in the public schools which passed the House and up to now has been pigeonholed in the committee on the Senate is to be acted upon by the Senate. Senator Frank Newton declares if the committee will not report the bill out he will introduce a similar one himself and force action upon it. With some of the strongest men in the Senate back of the bill it seems to have a good chance of passing.

The old law which was supposed to make life in the woods safer by making it a felony and the crime of manslaughter to shoot a man for a deer while in the woods will be repealed. The bill introduced by Rep. Amerson to this effect has passed the House and will without doubt pass the Senate. In favor of repealing the act it is shown that many a man slightly wounded is left to bleed to death or die of exposure because the man who shot him is afraid and runs away.

Rep. Ogg has introduced his resolution providing for the annulment of the present prison contracts regardless of the result of the action as to throwing the state into a law suit with the contractors. Every person who has inspected the prisons for any reason declares the contract system is wrong and a detriment to the welfare of the prisoners. It is through these contracts that much of the dope is smuggled into the prisons and that raises havoc with the discipline of the institutions. The present contracts have several years yet to run but Rep. Ogg and the governor both believe it is time to knock them out regardless of the suit that may follow.

Rep. Dusenbury desires that the boy arraigned in juvenile court shall have the same opportunities as the man arraigned in a police or justices court. He has therefore introduced a bill which gives to the boy the right of appeal from the decision of the juvenile court to the circuit court. As the law now stands the youngster has no appeal and the decision of the juvenile court is final.

Rep. Verdier's bill which provides that all fruits, vegetables and berries must be sold in standard measures and plainly stamped as to what they profess to hold is being bitterly fought by the commission men who declare it is impossible for them to do business with other states and other nations who send their product to Michigan in packets not claiming to be any particular measure but merely a package. The bill was fought hard on the floor of the House in committee of the whole but passed with a big vote back of it.

With the date of adjournment drawing very near the House and Senate are both showing great signs of animation. They begin work in the morning and keep it up until late at night taking but an hour or so for meals. The committees of the House are working overtime and each day a big raft of bills are reported out and go up in the general order. As a result of this the general order of the House has been carrying from 40 to 100 bills almost every day and several times within the last week the legislature has been in session for a full 13 hours. Even this sudden burst of energy, however, seems unlikely to bring about a result by which adjournment will be possible on April 19. The appropriation bills have not yet been touched.

Rep. Copley has introduced a bill which should be of great benefit in cases of automobile accidents or accidents due to the smash up of other vehicles. It provides that in cases of accident assistance must be rendered and a penalty is provided for the person who does not give whatever aid is possible. This will do away to some extent at least with the present situation when an automobile injures anybody it is quite often the case that the driver will speed up and go away as fast as he can.

Senator Taylor has introduced a bill asking for an appropriation of $3,460 for the publication of 400 copies of the forty-six volume sets of military records of Michigan's veterans of the civil war, and providing for their distribution among the public school and other libraries of the state. The governor, the state librarian and the board of regents of the University of Michigan are given charge of the distribution.

Senators Moriarity and James want to regulate long distance telephone and telegraph toll by state laws. Moriarity has introduced a bill making the following maximum rates for long distance telephone service in the state: For three-minute conversations, one-half cent a minute for each mile, and one-quarter of a cent per mile for each minute over the three-minute mark; messages covering a distance of 25 miles or less shall not exceed 10 cents for three minutes; messages covering between 25 and 50 miles shall not cost more than 20 cents for a three-minute talkfest.

A bill introduced by Senator James makes the following rates for telegraph service in the state: 25 cents for every 10 words, and two cents for every word over 10 in a message transmitted during the day time; for night messages, 25 cents for 50 words, and five cents for every 10 extra words.

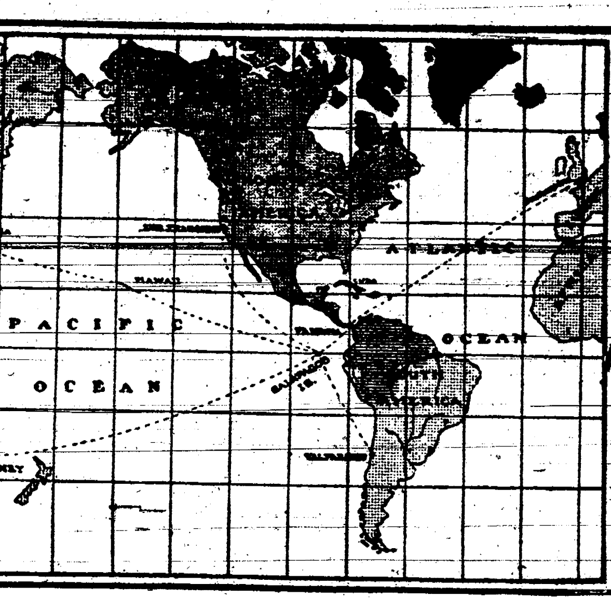
Senator Mapes backed by the Grand Rapids board of trade is seeking to knock out the trading stamp practice in Michigan. He has introduced a bill in the senate prohibiting the use of trading stamps and the bill seems likely to pass both houses without opposition.

Senator Foster wants the trees lining the public highways in cities looked after by a commission. A bill he introduced provides for the appointment of a shade tree commission in cities. In larger municipalities, the park and boulevard department can be named as the commission, if it is so desired.

Senator Cartier wants to preserve public wagon roads, by prohibiting heavy trucks from driving over them when it thaws. He introduced a bill amending the highway laws, for this purpose.

Another bunch of soft jobs have within the last week been swept away. The state board of mediation and arbitration has been abolished, the state weather bureau has gone by the board and bills have been introduced to knock out the land commissioner's office, the livestock sanitary commission and several other similar soft jobs meaning only fat salaries and no work.

The GALAPAGOS ISLANDS



AT THE CROSSROADS OF COMMERCE

IT HAS been admitted by the state department in Washington that negotiations for the acquisition of the Galapagos islands, off the coast of Ecuador on the west coast of South America, by the United States as a naval base have been under way for some time between the United States and Ecuador. The islands, which are sparsely settled, cannot be bought outright, because of a clause in the constitution of Ecuador which prevents their sale.

It is said in Ecuador that the United States offers to pay $35,000,000 in rent. That would be $353,000 a year.

From a commercial or an industrial point of view they would be of little value to the United States. Their total area is only about 2,400 square miles. But they would serve, thrust out into the Pacific as they are, as an advance post of the Panama canal. And, which is the main point, they would not be the menace to it they would be under certain circumstances for the next 100 years.

So, the completion of the Panama canal will bring the Galapagos islands into the limelight of the world stage. In almost a straight line and half way from Southampton to Sidney, their future maritime importance cannot be exaggerated. The islands, about two days' run from Panama, stand in the same relation to the Pacific entrance of the canal that the West Indies does to its Atlantic gateway. It will also be noticed that they are a little more than half way on the trade route from San Francisco to Valparaiso.

This group is remarkable in many ways, and the story of the isles from the prehistoric period when nature in the throes of some great agony threw them up from the bed of the Pacific, to the time of their discovery and occupation by man, holds much of interest.

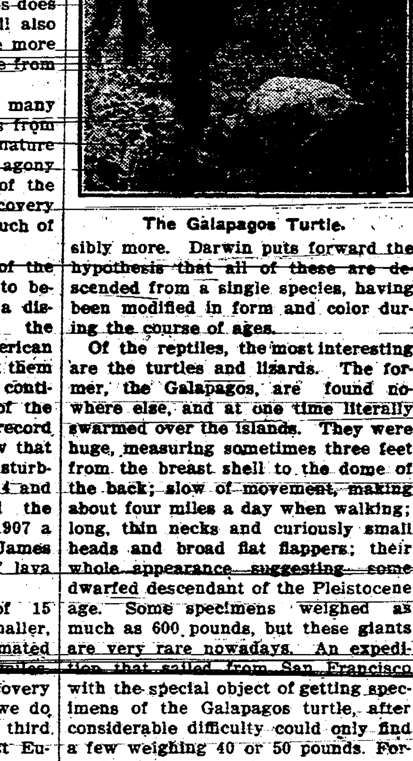
Nothing is known definitely of the date when the islands came into being, except that they were of a distinctly later appearance than the mountains of the South American mainland. Some scientists think them the remains of a now-sunken continent. Owing to the isolation of the islands, there is no authentic record of active eruptions, but we know that as far back as 1735 volcanic disturbances were noticed, while in 1814 and 1825 English skippers reported the craters active, and as late as 1907 a new opening appeared on James island, from which a torrent of lava flowed to the sea.

The archipelago consists of 15 larger islands and about 40 smaller, with a total area variously estimated at from 2,400 to 3,000 square miles.

Leaving the question of discovery perhaps forever undetermined, we do know that Thomas de Berlanga, third bishop of Panama, was the first European to sight the Galapagos, on the 10th of March, 1535. This exploring prelate is also credited with being responsible for the introduction of bananas into the western continent.

His discovery of the Galapagos islands was quite accidental and came about during a voyage from Panama to Peru, whither he had been sent to report on the doings of Pizarro, for the worthy bishop enjoyed the confidence of his king. The good bishop was a scientist as well as a churchman, and he determined the exact latitude and longitude of the archipelago; but he gave no name to the group, and after a stay of ten days turned the prow of his ship toward Peru. The archipelago now was well known to the Spanish mariners, and for reasons already suggested were called the Enchanted Isles. During the period of revolution against Spanish authority in South America the islands were much used by the privateers that preyed on Spanish commerce. With the fall of Spanish power the isles were in a measure forgotten and these desolate shores were only touched by an occasional whaler or some circumnavigating sailor, the archipelago actually remaining no man's land until February 12, 1832, when the Ecuadorean government formally took possession of the group. It is curious to note that this act of occupation was inspired by a North American, a Louisianian named Villamil, who left his native territory when it came under the jurisdiction of the United States.

As already stated, the indigenous animal life of the archipelago is in its way perhaps the most interesting in the world. When Darwin first visited the islands he determined 26 distinct species of land birds, 25 of which were found nowhere else in the world, and since that time other naturalists, who have studied this feature, claim that there are 58 peculiar species, and possibly more. Darwin puts forward the hypothesis that all of these are descended from a single species, having been modified in form and color during the course of ages.



The Galapagos Turtle.

Of the reptiles, the most interesting are the turtles and lizards. The former, the Galapagos, are found nowhere else, and at one time literally swarmed over the islands. They were huge, measuring sometimes three feet from the breast shell to the dome of the back; slow of movement, making about four miles a day when walking; long, thin necks and curiously small heads and broad flat flappers; their whole appearance suggesting some dwarfed descendant of the Pleistocene age. Some specimens weighed as much as 600 pounds, but these giants are very rare nowadays. An expedition that sailed from San Francisco with the special object of getting specimens of the Galapagos turtle, after considerable difficulty could only find a few weighing 40 or 50 pounds. Formerly, cruisers or ships that stopped at the island had no difficulty in killing great numbers of these reptiles, but latterly a combination of circumstances are working for their complete extinction.

CAPTIVE TURTLES

The turtles yield a peculiar quality of oil that can be used in place of lard. The medium-sized ones contain from five to six gallons of this product, worth about 75 cents, gold, per gallon, and as it is a very simple matter to extract the oil, it is easily seen how the turtle hunters would pursue their calling until they had completely exterminated this remarkable reptile. The dogs that roam the islands have also contributed to the destruction of the turtles.

The Ecuadorean government has several times begun negotiations for the disposition of the islands, and as far back as 1851 the preliminaries of transfer were arranged with the United States, the sum offered being $3,000,000 for the right of collecting the guano that could be found on the islands. For various reasons the deal fell through, and while since that time tentative negotiations have been commenced during different administrations, no definite agreement has ever been reached.

GRANVILLE FORTESCUE.

CHOICE APPLE DISHES

RECIPES FOR FIVE DESSERTS THAT ARE DELICIOUS.

Gateau, Buttered and a la Paysanne Are Simple—Apple Cream and Souffle Require Somewhat More Elaborate Cookery.

Gateau of Apples.—Stew five or six large apples, peeled and cored, with one cup sugar, juice and grated rind of a lemon; stir until they are a thick, dry marmalade; turn into mold and leave till cold. Serve with boiled custard and whipped cream.

Buttered Apples.—Pare and core some apples without breaking them; put half a pint of water and a cup sugar on to boil; let boil up once or twice, then simmer the apples carefully until tender; lift out gently and arrange on a dish; place a small piece of butter on each and a little apricot jam on top; pour the sirup round.

Apples a la Paysanne.—Butter a pie dish, peel as many apples as will go in the dish, core them, and put a little butter in each; pour one-half pint water and one glass cherry brandy. Bake one-half hour and serve with powdered sugar.

Apple Cream.—Peel and core six large apples, stew with a little water ounces of raisins and the grated rind of a lemon till quite soft. When cold add a glass of sherry and put in a pie dish; beat the whites of three eggs very stiff, add a little sugar, spread it over the apples, and bake in a slow oven.

Apple Souffle.—For this pare and slice six or seven good juicy apples and stew in a closely covered jar without a drop of water, then beat to a pulp and add two tablespoonfuls of fresh butter and one cup sugar. When cool whip in the yolks of three eggs; whip up the whites (an extra white is an improvement) very stiff and whip into the pulp along with one cup of fine bread crumbs; flavor with nutmeg, cloves, or grated lemon rind; beat all lightly until it looks like frothed cream; bake in a buttered dish in a moderate oven for nearly an hour; keep dish covered until within ten minutes of serving to prevent crust forming. Serve hot in dish it was baked in. Serve with lemon or custard sauce.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN A CAKE

Read Over These General Directions Carefully and Your Chances of Success Will Be Much Increased.

Thin cakes require a hotter oven than those baked in thick loaves. If the oven be not hot enough at first or be cooled too suddenly during the baking the cake will not be light. Mix cake in an earthen bowl and never in a tin pan. Use a wooden spoon, as iron spoons discolor the hand and the mixture. Coarse granulated sugar makes heavy cake, with a hard and sticky crust. Line your cake tins with paper to prevent burning the bottom and edges and to aid in removing the cake from the pans. Lay the paper over the outside of the pan and crease it around the edge of the bottom. Allow it large enough to come above the edge of the pan. Break each egg on the edge of the cup just enough to crack the middle of the shell, so the white will flow out, but not hard enough enough to break into the yolk. Let the white run into the cup and keep the yolk in the half shell until all the white is drained off. Be careful not to break the yolk, as the smallest portion of it in the whites will prevent them from frothing. Never stop beating the whites until they are stiff and dry, as it is impossible to have them light if they become liquid again.

Peas, French Style.

Put a good piece of butter in saucepan. Drop peas in dry; add two or three green onions, a few chives cut up small; salt and pepper to taste, one teaspoon of sugar, one head of lettuce chopped fine, one cup of water. Put back on stove, cook till done.

Dried Celery.

Dry the leaves from celery. Put them in a jar for seasoning soups, salads, etc., when celery is out of season; gives the same results as fresh celery.

Unusual Salad.

One-half dozen bananas diced, one cucumber diced or celery may be used, one cupful seeded white grapes, halves, one-half cupful English walnut meats, chopped fine. When just ready to use your mayonaise dressing over all and serve. It is very pretty and may be made to look nice by placing the grapes on top.

To Keep Cheese.

Cut and put in glass fruit jars, screw tops on tightly and it will never get hard or mouldy.

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From a physician of 52 years' experience in colleges, sanatoriums and general practice. Weak, nervous men, regain your strength and vigor.

So great was my sympathy for weak men in the early years of my experience that I have made it a special study, and formulated two prescriptions, one for men under 50 and one for men over 50 years of age. In my declining years, I want every man to have the benefit of my long years of careful study, research and long experience.

I am now 73 years old and as strong and vigorous as at 40 and the rest of my life will be spent in aiding suffering manhood. I realize that my time is short, but will do all in my power to aid men and women who are helpless and seeking relief. I know there has been a great many disappointed when they thought relief in their grasp, but let me send you my free prescription and booklet of private lectures to men which is the result of study since I began lecturing to student classes, way back in '71. Since that time I have cured many cases that are now pleased to recommend me.

YOU NEED AID. Let me help you to regain your former standing among men. In short, let me assist you to be yourself once more.

If you are suffering from failing memory, lame back or weakened manhood or nervous difficulties, LET ME SEND YOU A RECIPE in a plain sealed envelope that you can use in your own home. I am confident that you will thank me every day in your life after you have tested it for yourself.

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MANCHESTER ENTERPRISE.

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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, C. W. Case, Recorder. T. I. M.

MANCHESTER CHAPTER No. 101, O. E. S., meets at Masonic Hall, Friday Evening on or before full moon. Visiting members are invited. Mrs. Edith Lowery, W. M. Mrs. Blanche Lowery, Secretary.

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MINORITY REPORT ARRAIGNS RUSSELL

REMOVAL OF WARDEN RUSSELL IS ONE OF THE THINGS RECOMMNEDED.

DEMANDS SUMMARY REMOVAL OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL OF MARQUETTE PRISON.

Says "Will and James Russell Are Biggest Falsifiers That Ever Made a Defense."

Demanding the summary removal of the members of the board of control of Marquette prison, the resignation of Warden James Russell within 30 days and the abolishment of corporal punishment, Reps. John Kalmbach and Harry E. Straight, the minority members of the legislative prison investigating committee, submitted their report to the House.

The report goes at some length into the matter of corporal punishment, citing instances where insane and epileptic convicts were flogged for trivial offenses, and declare hopeless the feat of picturing to the legislators in a writtten report the real cruelties practiced at Marquette prison.

The report shows Warden Russell no mercy, accusing him and his brother, Will Russell, resigned foreman of the overall shop, of being falsifiers on the witness stand. He is characterized as a brute who should be serving a sentence in his own prison for the violations and clever circumventions of the law he has committed.

The report also attacks the methods of bookkeeping in vogue at the prison and vigorously denounces the contract labor system.

May Hold Sunday Session.

In its mad desire to get through with the tremendous mass of legislation under way in both houses, it is probable that the legislature will hold a Sunday session next week.

On Saturday the house worked the entire day, although a call of the house was necessary to keep the members in their seats during the afternoon. Nothing of importance was done except to give a number of the boys something to brag about at home. But they are all determined now to nearly clean up the slate before adjournment.

Gov. Osborn is expected to take a hand in the affair this week by sending a special message which will rake the members over the coals and place on the shoulders of the solons the responsibility for lack of accomplishment. The message was prepared last week, but has been held in abeyance. The house is likely to discount this, however, by requesting the governor at once to make any communication which he may have in reserve.

New Cell Block Trade Accepted.

J. L. Hudson and the Detroit business men who are interested in gaining a new cell block for Jackson prison have accepted the tentative offer of the governor to sign the appropriation bill for that purpose, providing a fair employes' compensation bill is passed and the civil service measure goes through.

Mr. Hudson has already begun the work of urging through the measures specified by the governor. Rev. Myron E. Adams, the reform preacher of Detroit, is at Lansing in the interests of the cell block and administration bills mentioned, and Mr. Hudson has sent word that no trouble nor expense should be spared to carry out the wishes of the governor, to the end that he will sign the cell block appropriation bill.

Appropriations of $6,124,901.80 Pass.

The House passed appropriation bills on third reading amounting to $6,124,901.80. Most of them went through without a dissenting vote, but when the Yaple bill providing for the erection and maintenance of armories came up there 12 voted against the measure: Baldwin, Bricker, Field, Fick, Baker, Cartier, Glasner, Hale, Holcomb, Holland, Kappler and Wolcott. Mr. Bricker is the representative from Ionia and that city was recently granted an appropriation for the erection of an armory and afterwards the legislature appropriated $2,500 as a special appropriation.

Make More Money Under 2-Cent Rate.

Some interesting data gathered from the offices of the state railroad commission give an idea of the magnitude of business done by railroads of the lower peninsula under the last year of the three-cent passenger rate, and the year 1908, when the two-cent rate was in effect. While the figures show a majority of the railroads made more money under the two-cent rate, despite the fact that more passengers were carried, it is shown some roads had less passenger earnings under the two-cent rate than under the three-cent rate.

Written charges of gross irregularities in the management of the Michigan Soldiers' home at Grand Rapids have been forwarded to Gov. Osborn by Edward Rosler, an aged inmate.

After an examination of the eyesight of the men on the Ann Arbor railroad the physician has ordered all firemen to wear amber-colored glasses to protect their eyes from the glare of the open firebox.

Attorney Barkworth has returned from Washington, D. C., where he made an argument for the state of Michigan before the United States supreme court in the Dailey prison bribery case in which the binder twine machinery deal is concerned. A decision of the court is expected in May as to whether Dailey can be extradited on the indictment returned against him by the Jackson county grand jury.

STATE BRIEFS.

Frank P. Jones, of Petoskey, has been appointed deputy dairy and food commissioner.

At the annual meeting of the Grand Rapids Equal Franchise club Mrs. Huntley Russell was elected president.

President H. B. Hutchins, of the University of Michigan, was the guest of the Flint alumni of the university at a banquet at Dryden hall.

Having selected his flying ground, Ray Wilcox, formerly of Detroit, started operations on his plant at Albion for manufacturing aeroplanes.

An official canvass shows that Battle Creek voted to revise its charter. This will enable the city to vote on the commission form of government.

The G. R. & I. is cutting down its force of engineers, and many firemen, who were promoted to the position of engineer, will have to go back to their old jobs.

For the first time in the history of Grand Rapids, two women will occupy positions on the board of education. They are Mrs. George P. Wanty and Miss Agnes Chalmers.

Damage amounting to about $6,000 was caused in Ewell by a fire which destroyed the Edward Matherton meat market, the William C. Pugsley hardware store and two other buildings.

Jackson, when saloons are re-established May 1, will have not to exceed 32 bars, one for each 1,000 of population. The license fee is to be $1,000. The ordinance was adopted unanimously.

Leaders in the prohibition movement say that if it is found that Calhoun has been put back in the license column by only 17 votes, a recount will be asked. Fraud will be charged.

Bloodhounds are being used to trail an unidentified man who poisoned two horses and cut several harnesses to pieces at Petoskey, besides, it is suspected, sending threatening letters to the mayor.

The convention of the Swedish Mission churches in lower Michigan will be held in Cadillac May 26. The convention will be in charge of E. G. Hierpo, who is head of the Swedish Mission Covenant.

George H. Lincoln, 72, war veteran and resident of Big Rapids 45 years, is dead. He left his wife on their wedding day to go to the front, and did not see her again until after the close of the war.

It will probably be 20 saloons for Battle Creek instead of 51, and a license of $750. A star chamber session of the common council in Mayor-elect Thomas Zelinsky's office expressed this sentiment.

Fred Shaw, a farmer living near Lansing, was sentenced to 90 days in the Detroit House of Correction for threatening the life of a constable with a revolver when the officer came to serve some papers on him.

Saginaw has started suit against the Michigan Central railroad to collect special taxes growing out of the company's refusal to pay for cement work done by the city at the railroad street crossings, which amount to $4,000.

At the final session of the Muskegon Master Plumbers' association of Michigan, Thomas J. Shields, of Muskegon, was elected president; George McCullum, Muskegon, vice-president; W. A. Decker, Grand Rapids, secretary and treasurer.

Assistant Inspector General Chas. E. Morton, of the war department, who is now at Fort Brady, has recommended the abandonment of the post by the United States, according to a statement made by Maj. Durfee, commanding officer.

The city of Saginaw has notified the Saginaw Valley Traction Co. to repair the Bristol street bridge over Saginaw river or cease operating its cars inside the city limits. The bridge has been closed to traffic three months.

Supervisor Edward Parrot, of Chesaning, Saginaw county, re-elected at the last election, says that he is going to ask for a grand jury investigation of the recent poor farm probe and the alleged election frauds of a year ago this April.

Mystery enshrouds the sudden disappearance of Miss Helen Barrett, a Kalamazoo school teacher, who for the past year has been teaching in Richland township. The young woman left the district about a week ago and no trace of her has been obtained.

Mrs. Louis Grosenbaugh of Petoskey left on a tour of the Holy Land. She will leave New York April 14, with a party of ten other Petoskey people. Members from Boyne City and Grand Rapids will join them at Liverpool. In the party are Rev. L. H. Manning, of the Methodist church, and Rev. C. E. Pickett, of the Christian church. The party will be gone three months.

Mrs. Amelia Mix, 84 years old and a widow of General Mix, who lives with her daughter, Mrs. H. C. Weeks, on going to her own home in Allegan, for the first time in over a week, found that a number of persons had entered the house through the glass in the front door and made off with several hundred dollars worth of silverware and other valuable goods. The thieves tramped food into the carpets and rugs and took several glasses of jelly and smeared them over oil paintings.

Charges that Grand Rapids union men are being persecuted by the furniture employers are made by International Organizer McFarlane, of the carpenters' union, which action, he declared, may result in a rupture of the peace negotiations.

The city of Saginaw has started suit against the Michigan Central railroad for $4,000 damages. The city claims that amount is due for pavement and other street and bridge work where the railroad tracks cross city streets and that although other roads have paid for work around their tracks, the Michigan Central refuses to do so.

PROSPECTIN'

60 MINERS TRAPPED

MEET DEATH IN COAL COLLIERY FIRE NEAR THROOP, PA.

SMOKE SHUTS OFF ESCAPE

Flames Break Out in Engine House at Foot of Shaft and Men and Boys Are Imprisoned in Tunnel Where They Suffocate.

Scranton, Pa., April 8.—Trapped like rats 750 feet below the surface 60 miners were suffocated in the Dunmore vein of the Pancoast mine of the Ontario & Western railroad at Throop, four miles from this city.

Owing to the presence of volumes of smoke and deadly gases, the rescuers were unable to recover the bodies until several hours after the fire broke out.

Smoke Shuts Off All Escape.

The cause of the disaster was a fire which broke out in the engine house at the foot of the shaft. An alarm was sent to the miners and all the men except those working in the Dunmore vein were able to make their way out. Heavy, thick smoke arising from the burning engine house was swept back into the workings toward the tunnel, where 60 men were at work. They were caught behind this heavy wall of smoke, with no means of escape left them.

As the smoke drifted further back into the lower vein the men are believed to have been driven back to the end of the workings. Several times rescue parties made efforts to penetrate the wall of smoke close to the engine house after the flames had been extinguished, but the task was too dangerous and difficult. The men who tried to make progress through the smoke came back choking and with their eyes running water. The carpenter force was hurriedly called out and they, with a small army of volunteers, started to work sending all the available air into the lower veins.

Big Crowd Around Pit.

When the news of the disaster had spread to the city and surrounding boroughs the crowd at the mouth of the shaft multiplied many times and the Throop police found it necessary to swear in special deputies to aid them in keeping order. When a move was made to clear a passage from the shaft to the mine office there was considerable difficulty, on account of the determination of the crowd to stay close to the shaft.

Rescue parties from the government relief station at Wilkesbarre and from the Lackawanna and Lehigh Valley Coal companies were dispatched to the Pancoast mine and only for the use of perfected safety devices by these parties, the fate of the entombed men would not yet be known.

FOUND GUILTY OF FORGERY

Defeated Wisconsin Candidate for Congress Gets Eighteen Months in Prison.

Milwaukee, April 8.—William A. Stuart, defeated candidate for the Democratic nomination for congress in the Fifth Wisconsin district last fall, was found guilty of "uttering a false document" and was sentenced to 18 months in the house of correction. He fainted, falling at the feet of his wife, as he was being led from the courtroom. Stuart was arrested in Cincinnati about two months ago. He was charged with securing $300 from Eli Secor by forging the signature of the secretary of a mining company.

WOMAN MAYORESS IS VICTOR

Mrs. Ella Wilson Will Become Chief Executive of Hunnewell, Kan.—City Council Yields.

Hunnewell, Kan., April 10.—It now appears that Mrs. Ella Wilson will be given her certificate of election, and this evening, it is promised, she will be sworn into office. The city council yielded to the city attorney and acknowledged Mrs. Wilson victor.

300 GEISHA GIRLS DIE IN TOKIO'S CONFLAGRATION

Five Thousand Houses in District, Where Young Women Are Sold Into Slavery, Wiped Out.

Tokio, April 10.—Three hundred have been killed and 800 injured in a fire which destroyed the famous Yoshiwara district. Five thousand houses surrounding the district were burned.

A strong wind fanned the flames and to add to the indescribable horror of the conflagration which seemed that no human agency could stay, the water supply became exhausted a few hours after the fire broke out.

The firemen battled on against fearful odds, but seemed to make little or no headway against the flames.

Regiments of soldiers were called out to aid the police in guarding the terrible scene of disaster. Relatives, friends and the morbidly curious fought to get past the fire lines until the soldiers were forced to fix bayonets to drive them back.

The buildings in the Yoshiwara district are not high, but many of the girls jumped from a height of three stories and lost their lives. The fire, fanned as it was by a high wind, swept the district with almost incredible rapidity. It jumped from one flimsy structure to another in a manner such as to remind one of the flashing progress of electricity.

The Yoshiwara district, which is inclosed by a wall, is famous as the home of the Geisha girl. It is known to every tourist of the Orient. It is here that young Japanese girls are sold into slavery by their parents.

ROOSEVELT NOT A CANDIDATE

Colonel Declares He Is Not Aspirant for Presidency or Any Other Office.

Spokane, Wash., April 10.—Theodore Roosevelt made his first public declaration regarding his possible candidacy for the presidency at a luncheon given in his honor by the Commercial club.

"I am not an aspirant for anything because I have had everything," he said. "No other man alive has had—I don't know whether I ought to use this simile in the presence of the chaplain, but I am going to take chances—no other man alive has had such a good run for his money."

The colonel declared he was making his western tour for no other purpose than that which he already has assigned—to thank the people who elected him to the presidency.

MARTIN NAMED CAUCUS HEAD

Virginia Senator Chosen Minority Leader in U. S. Senate—Defeats Shively.

Washington, April 8.—Senator Martin of Virginia was elected Democratic leader of the upper chamber by a vote of 21 to 16.

Senator Shively of Indiana was voted for by the opposition to Martin. Senator O'Gorman, the new senator from New York, voted for Shively.

As chairman of the Democratic caucus and leader of the minority Senator Martin will name a steering committee which will fill committee vacancies, assign new members to places and report its action to a future caucus for approval or dissent.

This was the first time within the past 16 years at least that a ballot was required to determine the chairmanship of the caucus and Senator Bacon expressed the hope it would be the last.

MURDER VERDICT REVERSED

Pardoned Woman Wins Civil Suit for $3,000 Insurance on Husband She Was Convicted of Slaying.

Lincoln, Neb., April 10.—Mrs. Lena M. Lillie, convicted of the murder of her husband, Harvey Lillie, and later pardoned out of the penitentiary, won a suit in the supreme court against the Modern Woodmen of America on a $3,000 policy of insurance on the life of her husband. The district court of Lancaster county decided that she did not kill her husband and was entitled to the insurance money. The supreme court affirms that decision.

50 MINERS DIE IN FIRE.

Men Trapped in Burning Pancoast Mine Near Scranton, Pa.

One of the most serious mine disasters which has ever visited Scranton, Pa., section of the mining country occurred at the little village of Throop, a short distance from Scranton, when the lives of between 50 and 60 men and boys were snuffed out.

Among those known to have perished are Joseph Evans, who was in charge of the United States mine rescue car; Isaac Dawe, a fire boss, and Walter Knight, a foreman.

Evans's death was the result of a defective oxygen charged armor. Charles Enzian, the noted expert, in general charge of mine rescue work for the federal government, was also overcome and is said to be in a critical condition.

U. S.-Jap. Treaty is Ratified.

Ratifications of the American-Japanese commercial treaty were exchanged following a luncheon given at the palace by Emperor Mutsuhito, in honor of American Ambassador O'Brien, of Grand Rapids, Mich.

During the audience his majesty congratulated the diplomat on the share he had in the negotiations, which made closer the relations between the two countries, and entrusted him with a verbal message for President Taft, in which the American executive is complimented on the conclusion of a treaty on which Japan places the highest possible value.

Harrison is Victor.

Carter H. Harrison was elected mayor of Chicago for the fifth time by a plurality of over 17,000. His opponent, Charles E. Merriam, was knifed by the Republican machine men, while the expected defections of Dunne Democrats from the party did not materialize.

THE MARKETS

Detroit.—Cattle: Better grades of steers and heifers slightly lower; other cattle steady. We quote best steers and heifers, 1,000 to 1,200 pounds, $5.50@5.75; light to good butchers steers and heifers, 700 to 900 pounds, $2.75@5.50; mixed butchers' fat cows, $4@5.25; canners, $2.75@3.25; common bulls, $4@4.75; good shippers' bulls, $5@5.25.

Veal calves—Market active; best grades, $7@7.75; others, $3.50@6.50; milch cows and springers, $25@50.

Sheep and lambs—Market steady; best lambs, $6.70@6.75; fair to good lambs, $6@6.50; light to common lambs, $5@5.55; good lambs, $4.50@5.50; spring lambs, $8.50; fair to good butcher sheep, $4.50@5; culls and common, $2.50@4.

Hogs—Light to good butchers, $6.85@6.90; pigs, $7; light yorkers, $6.85@6.90; stags, one-third off; heavy hogs, $6.40@6.50.

East Buffalo, N. Y.—Cattle: Steady; heavy, $6.50@6.70; yorkers, $7.25@7.35; pigs, $7.40@7.50. Sheep—Strong; top lambs, $7@7.10; yearlings, $5@6; wethers, $5.25@5.40; ewes, $4.50@5. Calves, $5@8.75; best 1,350@1,500-lb steers, $6.40@6.75; good prime 1,200 to 1,300-lb steers, $6@6.40; best 1,100 to 1,200-lb shipping steers, $5.85@6.15; medium butcher steers, $4.85@5.35; best fat cows, $4.50@5.15; fair to good do, $3.75@4.40; common to medium do, $3@3.50; trimmers, $2.75@3.15; best fat heifers, $5.40@5.75; good fat heifers, $4.90@5.35; fair to good do, $4@4.60; stock heifers, $4.35@4.50; best feeding steers, dehorned, $5.25@5.40; medium to good feeding steers, $4.50@4.75; stockers, all grades, $4.25@4.75; best bulls, $5@5.40; bologna bulls, $4.25@4.75; stock bulls, fair to god, $3.75@4.25; best milkers and springers, $45@55; good to best milkers and springers, $30@45; common to good do, $25@30.

Grain, Etc.

Wheat—Cash No 2 red, 84¾c, May opened with a decline of ¼c at 86c, advanced to 86¾c, declined to 85¾c and closed at 86c; July opened at 86¾c, touched 87c, declined to 86¼c and closed at 86¾c; September opened at 87c, gained ¼c, declined to 86½c and closed at 87c; No 1 white, 83c.

Corn—Cash No 3, 47¾c; No 3 yellow, 2 cars at 48½c, 1 at 48¾c.

Oats—Standard, 33½c; No 2 White, 33c.

Rye—Cash No 1, 92c; No 2, 92c.

Beans—Cash, $1.96; May, $2 bid.

Cloverseed—Prime spot, 30 bags at $8.75; April, $8.60; sample, 27 bags at $8.25, 19 at $8, 12 at $7.50; 6 at $7, 5 at 6; prime alsike, $8.75; sample alsike, 6 bags at $7.75.

Timothy seed—Prime spot, 40 bags at $5.25.

Feed—In 100-lb. sacks, jobbing lots: Bran, $27 coarse middlings, $26; fine middlings, $28; cracked corn and coarse oatmeal, $22; corn and oat chop, $20 per ton.

Flour—Best Michigan patent, $4.90; ordinarry patent, $4.90; straight, $4.65; clear, $4.25; pure rye, $4.45; spring patent, $5.65 per bbl in wood.

Farm Produce.

Cabbage—New, $1.75 per bbl.

Tomatoes—$2.25@2.50 for 6-basket crates.

Cocoanuts—60@75c per doz, $4.25 per sack.

Honey—Choice to fancy comb, 15@17c per lb.

Onions—$1.25@1.35 per bu; Spanish, $2.50 per crate.

Potatoes—Michigan, car lots, 50c; store lots, 55@58c per bu.

New Maple Sugar—Pure, 11@12c per lb; syrup, 75@80c per gal.

Dressed Calves—Fancy, 10@10½c; choice, 9@9½c; ordinary, 7@8c per lb.

Nuts—Walnuts, 60@65c per bu; butternuts, 50@60c per bu.

Live Poultry—Spring chickens, 15@15½c; hens, 16@16½c; old roosters, 10@11c; turkeys, 15@18c; geese, 12@13c; ducks, 15@16c per lb.

Dressed Poultry—Turkeys, 16@20c; chickens, 16@17c; hens, 16@17c; old rosters and stags, 11@12c; ducks, 17@18c; geese, 13@14c per lb.

Cheese—Michigan, old, 15@16c; late made, 13@14c; York state old, 16@18c; late made, 14@15c; September, 16@17c; domestic Swiss, 18@20c; imported Swiss, 28@30c; cream brick, 15@16c.

Eggs—Current receipts, cases included, 16c per doz. Butter: Extra creamery, 21c; first creamery, 19c; dairy, 16c; packing, 13c per lb.

Vegetables.

Beets, 50c per bu; carrots, 50c per bu; cauliflower, $1.50 per hamper; cucumbers, hothouse, $1.50@1.75 per doz; celery, 30@35c per doz; Florida celery, $2.25@2.50 per case; eggplant, $1.25@2 per doz; green onions, 15@20c per doz; green peppers, 50c per basket; head lettuce, $2.50@2.75 per case; mint, 25c per doz; parsley, 20@25c per doz; radishes, hothouse, 25@30c per doz; turnips, 60c per bu; watercress, 25@30c per doz.

Mayor Reyburn's annual message to Philadelphia's city council shows that the city government spent during the municipal year more money than it received. Total receipts were $31,914,029 and the expenditures $[illegible]049. The assessed valuation of taxable property is $1,517,851,880.

For the second time in the history of Columbia university a negro student has won the Curtis medal for excellence in public speaking, one of the highest scholastic honors in the gift of the faculty. This year's victor is George W. A. Scott, whose subject was "Child Slavery."

A STRIKING CAREER

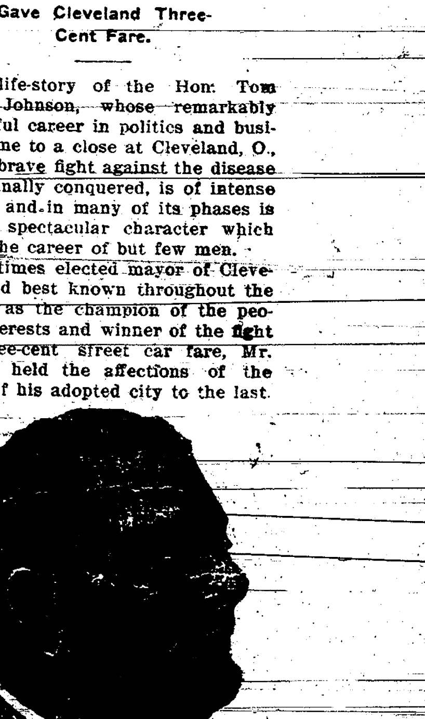
REMARKABLE RECORD OF THE LATE TOM L. JOHNSON IN POLITICS AND BUSINESS.

WAS FOUR TIMES MAYOR OF CLEVELAND

Successful as an Organizer of Traction Companies in Brooklyn and Buffalo, N. Y., and Detroit—Gave Cleveland Three-Cent Fare.

The life-story of the Hon. Tom Loftin Johnson, whose remarkably successful career in politics and business came to a close at Cleveland, O., after a brave fight against the disease which finally conquered, is of intense interest and in many of its phases is of that spectacular character which marks the career of but few men.

Four times elected mayor of Cleveland, and best known throughout the country as the champion of the people's interests and winner of the fight for three-cent street car fare, Mr. Johnson held the affections of the people of his adopted city to the last.



TOM L. JOHNSON.

In addition to the public services which he rendered Cleveland, and for which he will be best remembered, Mr. Johnson served two terms in congress, defeating Theodore E. Burton in 1890, and Col. O. J. Hodge in 1892. While mayor of Cleveland he accepted the Democratic nomination for governor of Ohio, but was defeated by Myron T. Herrick.

Tom Loftin Johnson was born July 18, 1854, at Georgetown, Ky., and when still a boy began his struggle with the world in which he was to prove himself master of men and things. He began in the rolling mill and the street railway offices at Louisville, Ky., and the foundations there laid in his grasp of traction matters ultimately led to his being a commanding figure in traction affairs in many cities. When still a young man he went to Indianapolis and engaged in traction activities, and in 1872, at the age of 18, invented the Johnson street railway rail, which he afterward manufactured.

It was in 1881 that he first came to Cleveland. At that time he purchased the old Brooklyn horse car line, and subsequently built the Scoville avenue line. Still later, he acquired the South Side lines, and eventually organized the Cleveland Electric railway.

Mr. Johnson's advent into the political arena was in the year 1888, when he ran for congress against Theodore E. Burton in the Twenty-first district, the campaign ending in his defeat. Two years later he was again a candidate for congress against Burton and succeeded in wresting from him the victory. He was reelected in 1892, but was defeated in 1894, when he again ran against Burton.

Immediately after this defeat he disposed of his interests in Cleveland and left that city and began that remarkable career in traction organization which took him successively to Brooklyn, N. Y., Buffalo, N. Y., and Detroit, Mich., in which enterprises he amassed a considerable fortune.

His first advocacy of three-cent fare marked his advent in the traction interests of Detroit, and the first steps taken there in that direction later developed into his greatest political asset. The story of his fight for the establishment of a three-cent fare in Cleveland is too long for review in a short biography, but it was marked by many spectacular and striking incidents, among them being the establishment of a bank of his own, the Depositors Savings & Banking Co., and the inauguration of his newspaper stock subscription device for financing his lines. But the financial difficulties of the enterprise multiplied and the first real reverse came when the Cleveland city council ordered a referendum election to be held October 22, 1908, and in spite of Mr. Johnson's splendid political machine, and his vigorous and spectacular campaign, his policies were defeated by a small majority. His street railway enterprise toppled and fell and a receivership was appointed for his lines.

Mr. Johnson's defeat November 2, 1909, by a plurality of 3,733 votes by the present mayor, Herman C. Baehr, really marks the finish of his public career in Cleveland, though he continued to hold office until January 1, 1910. After his defeat he was never the same man. On the occasion of his retirement Mr. Johnson's physical debilities were particularly marked. As he had done once before under like circumstances, he left Cleveland and from that time until shortly before his last sickness spent little time in the city.

Manchester Enterprise
BY MAT D. BLOSSER
THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1911.

France is flying well to the front.

Fashion is willing to be hobbled but not harem-ed.

The harem-scarem skirt has certainly been well advertised.

"Man wants but little here below." The poet didn't mention women.

There are 411,522 federal offices and still not enough to go around.

"It has been found that radium will kill a cat." But drowning is cheaper.

The harem skirt may be something to wear besides being something to talk about.

New York's highest building is carrying the elevator business to a limit and almost to the stars.

These government statistics will convince even the farmers before long that agriculture is profitable.

Our idea of no place to start an umbrella factory is on Mars. Prof. Lowell says it never rains there.

"Don't eat when you're tired," says a magazine writer. That's the kind of advice that makes us tired.

And if they put pockets in the pantaloon skirt it's our bet that she'll stand with her hands in 'em, too.

That Chicago lawgiver who wants to legislate against the harem skirt must never have tripped over a fair woman's train.

Now that a high-browed professor has ascertained that colds cost only $44.34 this spring, look out for a bargain-counter rush.

Profanity is not to be legislated from the New York stage. In other words, in some of the plays all of the jokes are not to be cut out.

Are there not small, rocky islands where powder mills might go away by themselves and explode without interfering with the neighbors?

The proposed law to prevent loveless marriages recalls the ancient question: "What is love?" Likewise, how can it be made permanent?

Twenty-one professors at the University of Moscow have been forced to resign by striking students. Russia must be a gladsome place for a student.

American heiresses are waiting for an advance list of King George's appointments of 500 new radical peers. Some of them will be laborites, no doubt.

An eastern savant tells us fat men rarely are criminals. Julius Caesar had the same idea—at least according to Shakespeare, or Bacon, or whoever it was.

A skeleton found in England is said to be 100,000 years old. This may be remarkable, but is there any limit to the age that a skeleton may eventually attain?

The Chicago girl who got into print on the assumption that she wanted to marry an Indian has gone on the vaudeville stage. Might have known it from the start.

A New Jersey dog catcher proposes to get 'em with an aeroplane. Then to the other triumphs of aeronautics will be added that of a bark sailing through the air.

The coronation of King George will introduce special styles in hats, says an exchange, which is tough luck for the man who was planning to wear last year's straw again.

A woman who was described by her artist husband as a "modern Venus" has just been awarded $25 a month alimony. Well, all Venuses are supposed to be more or less broke.

If the day of the harem skirt has arrived it will come in regardless of jeers and friendly or unfriendly legislation. If it has not come then all the advanced women in the world cannot force it.

A Massachusetts chief of police wants the ducking-stool revived for feminine scolds. He will want it still more when the tongues he would thus restrain have finished their assaults upon him.

A Chicago matron avers that a breach of promise suit against her husband merely amuses her. However, that form of amusement is not likely to become generally popular among the matrons.

A New Jersey woman in an alienation-of-affections suit recently recovered $2,000 for the loss of her husband's love. And many of her sisters will probably consider her a lucky woman, more to be envied than pitied.

Now a woman speaker comes forward to say that it is the icebox, not the ballot box, which should interest women. To the average woman who wants to enlarge her sphere, encouraged by warm enthusiasm, this will seem but cold advice.

A bull fighter in Seville ran away with a popular dancer, literally snatching her from the stage, as her dancing costume was covered with a cloak. This shows that the bold Lochinvar was accustomed to taking the bull by the horns in any dilemma.

By her husband's will a Pennsylvania widow is to have $100,000 as long as she stays unmarried. She is in a fine position, if she does want to marry again, to be assured past contradiction or doubt that she is loved for herself alone.

FOR PUBLIC CONTROL

VAIL FOR REGULATION AS WELL AS PUBLICITY.

SAYS BOTH HERE TO STAY

Frank Recognition of Public Rights by the President of Western Union and Telephone Companies.

Public regulation of public service corporations has come to stay. It ought to have come and it ought to stay. That is the flat and unequivocal assertion of Theodore N. Vail, president of both the American Telephone and Telegraph company and the Western Union Telegraph company. It came in the form of his annual report to the seventy thousand stockholders of the two great corporations. Although Mr. Vail's advocacy of full publicity in connection with the affairs of such concerns was well understood, nobody in financial circles had anticipated so frank an avowal of full public rights in the shaping of their general conduct. It came consequently as a surprise, not only because of its novelty and squareness, but also on account of the unqualified acquiescence of a board of directors comprising such eminent and conservative financiers as Robert Winsor of Kidder, Peabody & Co., and Henry L. Higginson of Boston, Henry P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co.; Senator W. Murray Crane, George F. Baer, T. Jefferson Coolidge Jr., Norman W. Harris, John I. Waterbury and others.

President Vail's declaration is heralded as the first recognition by those in high corporate authority of the justice of the demand that the public be regarded as virtual partners in all matters that pertain to the common welfare. He goes directly to the point.

"Public control or regulation of public service corporations by permanent commissions," he says, "has come and come to stay. Control, or regulation, to be effective means publicity; it means semi-public discussion and consideration before action. It means everything which is the opposite of and inconsistent with effective competition. Competition—aggressive, effective competition—means strife, industrial warfare; it means contention; it oftentimes means taking advantage of or resorting to any means that the conscience of the contestants or the degree of the enforcement of the laws will permit.

"Aggressive competition means duplication of plant and investment. The ultimate object of such competition is the possession of the field wholly or partially; therefore it means either ultimate combination on such basis and with such prices as will cover past losses, or it means loss of return on investment, and eventual loss of capital. However it results, all costs of aggressive, uncontrolled competition are eventually borne, directly or indirectly, by the public. Competition which is not aggressive, presupposes co-operative action, understandings, agreements, which result in general uniformity or harmony of action, which, in fact, is not competition but is combination, unstable, but for the time effective. When thoroughly understood it will be found that "control" will give more of the benefits and public advantages, which are expected to be obtained through such ownership, and will obtain them without the public burden of either the public officeholder or public debt or operating deficit.

"When through a wise and judicious state control and regulation all the advantages without any of the disadvantages of state ownership are secured, state ownership is doomed."

"If Mr. Vail is right," says Harper's Weekly, in a concise summing-up, "then it seems pretty plain that we are entered upon a new era in both economics and politics. And it is high time we did if evolution is to supplant revolution as an efficient force in the development of civilization."

Unreliable Physiognomy.

I am a profound disbeliever in physiognomy. Features are false witnesses. Stupidity frequently wears a mask of intelligence. I know business men who look like poets and poets who look like business men. Men of genius invariably look like idiots, and if you pick out the man who looks most eminent in a party you are sure to find he is a nobody. I always distrust men who look magnificent. Nature is a stingy creature. She seldom gives a man the double gift of being great and looking great. She took care to lame Byron and deform Pope and disfigure Johnson. But the crowning example of her jealous parsimony is Shakespeare. I have always been disappointed with Shakespeare's face. It does not live up to his poetry. It is dull, heavy and commonplace.—Adventures in London.

Vegetable Fancy Work.

Little Mrs. Bride had almost everything to learn about housekeeping, but she was so enthusiastic in her interest that every one was glad to help her.

"I have some particularly fine asparagus," the marketman told her one day, and he displayed a bunch for her admiration. "Picked not three hours ago," he added.

Mrs. Bride looked at it with unaffected amazement.

"Does it grow like that?" she asked. "I always supposed the cook braided the ends of it."—Youth's Companion.

Poor Green.

"Green's wife is a suffragette, isn't she?"

"Yes, and Green says he wouldn't mind that so much if she didn't always act as though it is his fault she can't vote."

Neighborly Comment.

"What do you think of Mrs. Gammon's idea of keeping Lent conditions?

"Judging from my experience of her, I think it is in never returning anything she borrows."

SAFE WAS APACHE PROOF

Even When the Indians Pushed It Off a Cliff It Protected the Government Funds.

Years ago in the west, when the government sent out safes for the use of its army paymasters in remote districts, it was the custom for the paymaster in cavalry service to ride in an ambulance with the safe, escorted by a guard of six mounted men.

On one occasion such a guard was attacked by a large force of Apache Indians. Two men were killed, and the Indians captured the ambulance with the safe. The safe contained about $8,000 in greenbacks. It weighed some four hundred pounds, and had a combination lock. Now the Indians had never seen a safe at close quarters, but they knew that it contained money. Also, they wanted that money.

They first pounded off the knob with stones, under the impression that the door could then be pried open. Their attempt was, of course, a failure. The next step was to try their tomahawks on the chilled steel, in the hope that a hole might be cut in it. This means, too, proved of no avail, so they determined to try fire. Accordingly, they gave the safe a three-hour roasting. Luckily for the government, it was fireproof. They threw big rocks upon it while it was hot, but they were as far from the money as ever.

Next the Apaches dragged the safe up the side of a mountain and tumbled it over a precipice two hundred feet high. They expected, of course, to see it burst open, but the only damage was a slight injury to one of the wheels. The safe was left soaking in the river for three or four days, and great was the Indians' disappointment at finding themselves still baffled.

Then they tried gunpowder, but knowing nothing of the art of blasting, they brought about an explosion that burned half a dozen warriors and left the safe none the worse. The Indians worked over that safe, off and on, for a month or more, but failed to get at the inside. Finally, in disgust, they left it in a deep ravine.

Fourteen months later, when peace came, the army found the safe. It was lying in the bed of a creek with a great pile of driftwood around it. It was a sad-looking safe, but when opened showed its contents intact.—Harper's Weekly.

After a Privilege.

The lawyer noticed that his visitor was a keen-looking man but waited to hear from him. The caller laid down a $5 bill and said:

"I want to ask you two or three questions."

"Very well."

"I want to start a coal yard at this end of the Panama canal when it is completed."

"The government will have charge of that."

"Then I want to establish a big ice house."

"You will have to see the government."

"How about a butcher shop to supply the vessels with fresh meat?"

"I think you will have to deal with the government."

"But I can open a saloon, can't I?"

"I don't think so."

"Look here," said the caller, as he bristled up a bit, "I want to be in on a privilege down there. There'll be millions in it. Can't you think of anything?"

"Uh? Um?" mused the lawyer. "Let me see? Yes, I can. You can furnish roasted peanuts to all passing vessels, and I don't believe the government can interfere."

"You've struck it! You've struck it!" shouted the man. "By the living jingo, you've hit it! No law anywhere in the living world against selling roasted peanuts and I'll be there with a hundred thousand bushels and a hundred roasters! When you don't know what's good for you go and see a lawyer."

A Queen at Home.

Queen Mary of Britain is no public speaker, though a widely read woman, without being in any sense a bluestocking and is proficient in Italian, German and French, playing the harp and piano well and being a great knitter and the most expert needlewoman in the royal family. She is rarely without a needle in her hand when at leisure and when she stayed at country houses before her accession the lady in waiting would bring her as a matter of course her needlework bag after dinner and she worked while talking.

She is quite accustomed to the sewing machine and thinks so highly of knitting and crocheting that her sons have been taught to make mittens, simple lace and stockings, while she and her daughter have knitted many stockings for the royal children.

This Irish Wit?

An Irishman, celebrated for his good humor, was dining one Friday with a friend, and fish was served. The Irishman was particularly fond of haddock and seated himself near a fine specimen. His olfactory nerves, however, soon made him aware that the fish was not too fresh. He first lowered his mouth toward the head of the fish and then his ear, as if conversing with it. The woman of the house, perceiving his peculiar motions, asked him if he wished anything.

"Nothing," the Irishman replied, "nothing at all, madam; I was merely asking this haddock whether he could give me any news from my friend, Captain Seasalt, who was drowned last Monday; but he tells me that he knows nothing of the matter, for he himself hasn't been to sea for about three weeks."

How Fielding Spelled His Name.

The Fieldings are an ancient race, and the Denbigh earldom dates from 1622. By the way, there is a funny story as regards the family name and its spelling. The author of "Tom Jones" was one of the race, and the then Lord Denbigh said to his relative: "Why don't you spell your name 'Feilding,' as the rest of us do, and not 'Fielding?'" The writer made answer: "Because I am the first of the family who learned to spell."—Gentlewoman.

The KITCHEN CABINET

HOME'S not merely four square walls,
Though with pictures hung and gilded.
Home is where affection calls,
Home's a shrine the heart has builded.

Skim Milk.

Many people have an idea that skimmed milk is only fit for the chickens or pigs, when even after the average milk is skimmed it still contains nearly ten per cent. of solids or nutritive ingredients.

Taken by itself, skim milk is rather thin, and one has to drink a large quantity to get the necessary nourishment. A pound of round steak contains 0.18 pound of protein and has a fuel value of 870 calories. Five pounds of milk, or two and a half quarts, will furnish nearly the same amount of protein, and has the same amount of fuel value as a pound of round steak.

A lunch of bread and skim milk is very nutritious.

The cooking of milk makes the proteids somewhat more difficult of digestion for most persons, but there are exceptions. There are some who cannot take fresh milk with comfort, but with whom boiled milk agrees very well.

When milk is taken into the stomach it is curdled at once by the action of the pepsin and the gastric juice. When milk is drunk as a beverage in large quantities the casein gathers in large lumps, which cause indigestion in some.

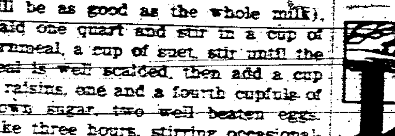
Milk ranks among the most digestible of the animal foods in respect to all its ingredients.

Many delicious puddings, like suet and bread and custards of all kinds, may be made of skim milk. Bread is made more nourishing by the addition of milk instead of using all water.

Indian Pudding.

Take two quarts of milk (skim milk will be as good as the whole milk), scald one quart and stir in a cup of cornmeal, a cup of suet, stir until the meal is well scalded, then add a cup of raisins, one and a fourth cupfuls of brown sugar, two well beaten eggs. Bake three hours, stirring occasionally the first hour. Sprinkle a little flour over the top the last half of the baking, which makes a nice brown crust with the suet which stays at the top.

This pudding is served hot and will warm up as good the last day as it was at the first.



AND see how everywhere
Love comforts, strengthens, helps and saves us all;
What opportunities of good befall
To make life sweet and fair.
—Celia Thaxter.

A Few Unusual Recipes.

Here are some recipes that the cooks will like to try:

Norwegian Potato Sausage.

Put nine peeled potatoes through a meat chopper with one and a half pounds of round beef and one small onion; season with salt and pepper. Fill large sausage casings with the mixture, tie securely and keep in a heavy brine until needed. When wanted to serve, boil an hour, and serve sliced on a platter well garnished.

When a little ham is left over from dinner, chop it and use it in an omelet for another meal. This will prove sufficiently nutritive and will save the meat bill.

German Rice.

Cook a cup of rice in boiling water to cover, stirring occasionally with a fork to keep from scorching. Add a teaspoonful each of salt and butter, and when nearly done add a cup of milk. Serve with browned butter, sugar and cinnamon sprinkled on top.

Peanut Soup.

Put a pint of freshly-roasted peanuts through a meat chopper several times. Heat one pint of milk with a pint of water; thicken with a tablespoonful each of flour and butter cooked together. Season with salt and pepper. Add the peanuts and cook ten minutes.

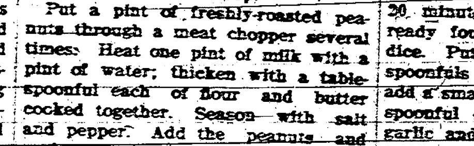
Rice Muffins.

Take a cupful of boiled rice, one cup of sweet milk, two eggs, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, one teaspoonful of sugar and two teaspoons of baking powder sifted with two cups of flour, and a teaspoonful of salt. Bake half an hour.

When making custard pie, add a few diced slices of well sugared pineapple to the custard.

Date and Nut Salad.

Prepare lettuce and serve with dates cut in strips and sprinkled with walnuts. Served with French dressing. Melted butter may be used in the place of olive oil.



SOME souls there are like the cactus blossom, surrounded by a prickling mass of ugliness, themselves a marvel of sweetness.

More About Fish.

Fish should be perfectly fresh, although it may be kept well if frozen and cooked as soon as it is thawed.

Another thing to be remembered in serving fish is to have it thoroughly cooked, or it will be indigestible. Very serious poisoning has resulted from fish that has begun to decompose.

All varieties of fish need an accompaniment of starchy food to make a well balanced meal.

As the juices of fish have a tendency to alkalinity, the use of acids, lemon and vinegar, is desirable to neutralize the food.

The flesh of fresh fish is firm and hard and will rise when pressed with the fingers.

See that the eyes are bright and stand out well in the head and the gills bright. When fish lose their firmness they are not considered good food.

Frozen fish should be thawed in cold water. Salt fish should be soaked skin side up, to draw out the salt.

When scaling fish that are difficult, dip them quickly into boiling water an instant and the scales will come off much better.

If fish must be kept, wrap it in a cloth wrung out of cold water and well sprinkled with salt. Keep in a cool place, away from butter and milk.

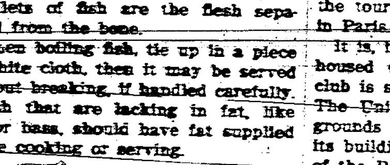
To Bone a Fish.—Clean and strip off the skin, lay on a board, begin at the tail. Run a knife under the flesh close to the bone, and scrape away clean from the bone, holding the fish carefully, not to break the flakes.

When the flesh is removed on one side, slip the knife under the bone and remove it. Then pull out all the small bones left. Only fish with large bones should be used for boning.

Fillets of fish are the flesh separated from the bone.

When boiling fish, tie up in a piece of white cloth, then it may be served without breaking, if handled carefully.

Fish that are lacking in fat, like cod or bass, should have fat supplied in the cooking or serving.



LEISURE misused, an idle hour waiting to be employed, idle hands with no occupation, idle and empty minds with nothing to think of—these are the main temptations to evil. Fill up that empty void, employ those vacant hours, occupy those listless hands, and evil will depart because it has no place to enter in, because it is conquered by good. —Dean Stanley.

Ways of Serving Meats.

An economical dish which is both appetizing and may be made attractive, is mutton with peas. Buy a cheap cut of mutton and stew it in simmering water until tender, or nearly so, then add a cupful of peas and serve the stew garnished with peas.

Mutton Stew for Two.

Take two mutton chops cut from near the shoulder. Put them in a shallow pan having a tight cover. Pour over boiling water and simmer, adding water as it boils away, using just enough to keep the meat from burning. Add two slices of turnip, two small onions and a half an hour before serving two common-sized potatoes. Add salt and pepper, remove the meat and vegetables and thicken the gravy with flour. Season with catsup and serve.

Sheep's Tongue, Braised.

Wash the tongues, dredge with flour and salt and brown in salt pork fat with two onions chopped fine.

Cover with stock or water, add a sprig of parsley and cook until tender. Remove the skin, and trim neatly at the roots. Place on a mound of spinach in the center of a dish and arrange the tongues around the spinach.

Cold Boiled Ham.

Melt half a glass of currant jelly, add a teaspoonful of butter, a little pepper, and when hot add several thin slices of boiled ham. Serve when hot.

Brains, Spanish Style.

Skin and wash the brains and boil 20 minutes in salted water. Have ready four boiled potatoes cut into dice. Put in a frying pan two tablespoonfuls of butter; when it is hot add a small finely-minced onion, a teaspoonful of minced red pepper and garlic and four tomatoes sliced thin. Season with salt and pepper and stir until well cooked. Add the potatoes and brains and season.

When nice sweet cider is obtainable try cooking a slice of ham until brown on both sides, then add a half cup of cider and simmer, using the cider as a sauce when it is served.

Nellie Maxwell.

Good Word for the Departed.

Here is the kind of an obituary a Georgia editor put up for a man: "Poor Jim Jones slung his earthly garments on a limb and swam the river yesterday. He did not stand back because the water was cold, but plunged right in and struck out for the other shore and met the angels smiling. Jim was a poor man, but had his subscription to his home paper paid up and got there in good shape. Peace to his memory."

The Reason.

"Do you think the boy will say what he sees put in the sausages?"

"No, he's only thankful he isn't put into them himself."

Lucky.

"I am afraid," said the doctor, after he had thumped the gentleman on the chest and again and again tried his pulse, "that there is something radically wrong with your heart. I don't want to scare you, but be careful about running to catch trains and don't hurry when you go upstairs. If you are careful you may live for years. Still, if you have not made your will and arranged your affairs so that they would be in good condition if you were suddenly taken off it might be well for you to attend to those matters. I would not tell you this if I did not feel that it was—"

"Thank heaven!"

"What do you mean?"

"Now, I'll have an effective excuse when life insurance agents come to see me and I wish to get rid of them in a hurry. Just put it all in writing, will you, doc?"

Size is not the only thing that makes a home run in the great game of success.

MECCA FOR LONELY

Rich Tourists Have Unique Club in Paris.

Fabulous Travelers' Club Where Rich Americans May Meet "Desirable" French, and Avoid "Undesirable" Americans at Paiva Palace.

Paris.—When very rich and prominent Americans like J. Pierpont Morgan, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Frank Gould, Pierre Lorillard-Reynolds, Jefferson de Mont Thompson—and others too numerous to mention—arrive in Paris it is with two natural social requirements: to meet desirable French and avoid undesirable Americans.

A unique Paris club, the Travelers', aids them in both ambitions. Nor does it prevent them, in spare moments, meeting and avoiding each other.

We all do it. All Americans of Paris, except simple tourists, are under a strain of meeting and avoiding. It might seem snobbish were the cause less painful; Paris is so lonely for Americans.

Hundreds of all kinds of depressed fellow countrymen approach us in cafes or public squares and plead: "Do let me hear you talk; I'm dying for the sound of the dear home tongue!" The craving is so genuine, and the thing has been done so often, that we all "avoid" a little.

Otherwise we would be loaded up with bores and helpless parties, battening on us for amusement and society. And so it is exactly with Mr. Sharpless of Philadelphia, Mr. Macy of New York, Mr. Keep of Chicago, Mr. Lambert of St. Louis, and all the other American members of the Travelers' club. Only more so.

It is a unique club in Paris. It is not English, French or American, but all three in one. Americans above the tourist class cannot get on alone in Paris.

It is, by far, the most magnificently housed club in Paris. The Jockey club is situated above the Grand cafe. The Union Artistique has valuable grounds of the Champs Eylsses; but its building is ramshackle. The Club of the Rue Royale has a slice of Gabriel's noble old columned palace on the Place de la Concorde—shared, however, with the Automobile club and a hotel. The great building of the Agricole looks like an apartment house.

The Travelers' Club.

The Travelers' is installed in a bijou palace that cost Napoleon III. some 15,000,000 francs. Situated in the best part of the Avenue des Champs Elysees, its interior decorations render it unique even among the noble buildings of Paris. During the last brilliant years of the second empire it was the home of the meteoric Marquis le Paiva—whose souvenir imparts a piquant flavor to the reverie of club members.

The fabulous silver Bathroom of Le Paiva, with its onyx fittings, ruby decorations and Oriental mirrors, still exists for good Americans to reflect on the vanity of pomp and self-indulgence. Le Paiva died in Silesia in 1884, her last ten years having been spent in piety and charity.

She was a Russian beauty of the humblest origin. Her husband was a little tailor. He disappeared. She came to Paris to seek work and turned out to be musical. Introduced to the literary and artistic set by the musician Henri Hery, she fascinated Napoleon the Third. A Spanish nobleman, the Marquis le Paiva, married her—at Napoleon's request—to give her respectability. She lived with the marquis in this palace gloriously—until one day, the marquis gave a great dinner party, and at dessert blew his brains out. Which gave him back respectability. Later, she fled Paris under suspicion as a Russian spy, leaving all her treasures behind to end her life in peace and charity. She married Bismarck's cousin, the Count de Donnesmarck, first governor of Alsace-Lorraine. There was a woman.

Now, her Paris palace, unique for its heavy splendor, is this club house. Arsene Houssaye, in his "Confessions," tells how the reputation of its marvels fired French imaginations of his day. The famous architect, Pierre Manquin, called in the leading artists of the second empire to execute his plans. Paul Baudry, De Launay and Carrier decorated its salons. Belleuse sculptured its marbles and painted its allegorical figures. There are panels of wood carving that took six years to execute. In all ten years were occupied. The kitchens in the basement extend under the entire building. Dinners of 110 covers have been cooked in them without straining their resources.

Weston Plans Another Trip.

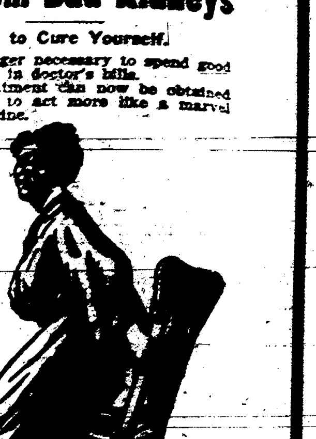
New York.—Edward Payson Weston, the walker, who observed the seventy-third anniversary of his birth the other day, is looking for fresh fields to conquer.

"I feel as strong today as I did when I started my jaunt from the Atlantic to the Pacific," he said, "and am now looking about for some attractive route a couple of thousand miles long suitable for a similar trip."

Rheumatism Comes From Bad Kidneys

How to Cure Yourself.

It is no longer necessary to spend good many dollars in doctor's bills. A new treatment can now be obtained which seems to act more like a marvel than a medicine.



Rheumatism means nothing more nor less than that your kidneys do not work properly. When the kidneys are weak, the poisons are not taken out of the blood as they should be. This leads to various diseases, such as rheumatism, terrible Bright's disease, diabetes, dropsy and bladder trouble.

The new guaranteed treatment is Dr. Derby's Kidney Pills. One day's use of them will prove their remarkable effect. Dr. Derby's Kidney Pills are sold at all drug stores—25 and 50 cents, or we will send them direct from the laboratory of Derby Medicine Co., Eaton Rapids, Mich., pre-paid if you wish. If you want to try them first, just tell your druggist to give you a free sample package.

PUT YOUTH ON HIS GUARD

Evidently Recital of Romances Long Passed Made No Appeal to His Feelings.

"Charles," said a sharp-voiced woman to her husband in a railway carriage "do you know that you and I once had a romance in a railway carriage?"

"Never heard of it," replied Charles in a subdued tone.

"I thought you hadn't; but don't you remember, it was that pair of slippers I presented to you the Christmas before we were married that led to our union? You remember how nicely they fitted, don't you? Well, Charles, one day when we were going to a picnic you had your feet upon a seat, and when you were not looking I took your measure. But for that pair of slippers I don't believe we'd have ever been married."

A young unmarried man sitting by immediately took down his feet from the seat.—Ideas Magazine.

TRAIN LOAD AFTER TRAIN LOAD OF SETTLERS

ARE GOING TO CENTRAL CANADA.

The question of reciprocal trade relations between the United States and Canada has provoked considerable discussion and interest. Whatever else the discussion may have done, it has brought out the fact that on the Canadian side of the line the agricultural situation is one that forces attention, and it has also brought forth the fact which it is well to face, that on the American side of the border, there is a vastly increasing population to be fed with a somewhat decreasing proportion of food products. This article is intended to point out to those who may wish to become of those who can raise wheat, oats, barley, flax, cattle and hogs at the least cost that the opportunities in Central Canada are what they are seeking. During the past year the official figures show that upwards of 130,000 Americans located in Canada, and the greatest majority of these have settled on farms, and when the time comes, which it will within a few years, they will be ready to help serve their parent country with the food stuffs that its increasing population will require. The immigration for the spring has now set in in great earnest, and train load after train load of a splendid class of settlers leave weekly from Kansas City, Omaha, Chicago, Detroit, St. Paul and other points. Most of these are destined through to points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The reports that come from the different farming districts there are that the spring is opening up well, and the prospects for a splendid crop this year are very good. In some districts good homesteads are yet available. The price of all farm lands has naturally had an increase, but it is still away below its earning capacity. The immigration branch of the Dominion Government has just published its 1911 illustrated pamphlet, which may be secured on application to the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada, or any of the agents of the Dominion Government, whose advertisement may appear elsewhere in this paper.

Classification.

"Sir," said a little blustering man to a religious opponent; "I say, sir, do you know to what sect I belong?"

"Well, I don't exactly know," was the answer; "but to judge by your make, shape, and size, I should say you belonged to a class called the insect."

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.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Getting the Worst of It.

"Biggins isn't very lucky in driving bargains."

"No. He says he can't even change his own mind without getting the worst of the deal."

"SPOHN'S."

This is the name of the greatest of all remedies for Distemper, Pink Eye, Heaves, and the like among all ages of horses. Sold by Druggists, Harness Makers, or send to the manufacturers. $.50 and $1.00 a bottle. Agents wanted. Send for free book. Spohn Medical Co., Spec. Contagious Diseases, Goshen, Ind.

Good breeding is benevolence in trifles, or the preference of others to ourselves in the little daily occurrences of life.—Chatham.

54-40 OR FIGHT

BY EMERSON HOUGH
AUTHOR OF THE MISSISSIPPI BUBBLE
ILLUSTRATIONS by MAGNUS G. KETTNER

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SYNOPSIS.

Senator John Calhoun is invited to become secretary of state in Tyler's cabinet. He declares that if he accepts Texas and Oregon must be added to the Union. He sends his secretary, Nicholas Trist, to ask the Baroness von Ritz, spy of the British ambassador, Pakenham, to call at his apartments. While searching for the baroness' home, a carriage drives up and Nicholas is invited to enter. The occupant is the baroness, and she asks Nicholas to assist in evading pursuers. Nicholas notes that the baroness has lost a slipper. She gives him the remaining slipper as a pledge that she will tell Calhoun what he wants to know regarding England's intentions toward Mexico. As security Nicholas gives her a trinket he intended for his sweetheart, Elizabeth Churchill. Calhoun becomes secretary of state. He orders Nicholas to Montreal on state business, and the latter plans to be married that night. The baroness says she will try to prevent the marriage. A drunken congressman whom Nicholas asks to assist in the wedding arrangements sends the baroness' slipper to Elizabeth, by mistake, and the wedding is declared off. Nicholas finds the baroness in Montreal, she having succeeded, where he failed, in discovering England's intentions regarding Oregon. She tells him that the slipper he had in his possession contained a note from the attache of Texas to the British ambassador, saying that if the United States did not annex Texas within 30 days, she would lose both Texas and Oregon. Nicholas meets a naturalist, Von Rittenhofen, who gives him information about Oregon. The baroness and a British warship disappear from Montreal simultaneously. Calhoun orders Nicholas to head a party of settlers bound for Oregon. Calhoun excites the jealousy of Senora Yturrio and thereby secures the signature of the Texas attache to a treaty of annexation. Nicholas starts for Oregon. He wins the race over the British party. A British warship arrives with the baroness as a passenger. She tells Nicholas that she placed a note in the slipper which caused the breaking off of his marriage, and that she intends to return to Washington to repair the damage she has done. Nicholas decides to follow her. The baroness beats him to Washington. He learns Polk is elected and Texas annexed, and that there is to be war with Mexico. The baroness tells Nicholas that in return for a compromise of the Oregon boundary on the line of the forty-ninth degree, she has sold herself to Pakenham. Nicholas tears up the agreement.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

The Story of Helena von Ritz.

There is in every true woman's heart a spark of heavenly fire, which beams and blazes in the dark hours of adversity.—Washington Irving.

"But madam; but madam—" I tried to begin. At last, after moments which seemed to me ages long, I broke out: "But once, at least, you promised to tell me who and what you are. Will you do that now?"

"Yes! yes!" she said. "Now I shall finish the clearing of my soul. You, after all, shall be my confessor."

We heard again a faltering footfall in the hallway. I raised an eyebrow in query.

"It is my father. Yes, but let him come. He also must hear. He is indeed the author of my story, such as it is.

"Father," she added, "come, sit you here. I have something to say to Mr. Trist."

She seated herself now on one of the low couches, her hands clasped across its arm, her eyes looking far away out of the little window, beyond which could be seen the hills across the wide Potomac.

"We are foreigners," she went on, "as you can tell. I speak your language better than my father does, because I was younger when I learned. It is quite true he is my father. He is an Austrian nobleman, of one of the old families. He was educated in Germany, and of late has lived there."

"I could have told most of that of you both," I said.

She bowed and resumed:

"My father was always a student. As a young man in the university, he was devoted to certain theories of his own. N'est-ce pas vrai, mon drole?" she asked, turning to put her arm on her father's shoulder as he dropped weakly on the couch beside her.

He nodded. "Yes, I wass student," he said. "I wass not content with the ways of my people."

"So, my father, you will see," said she, smiling at him, "being much determined on anything which he attempted, decided, with five others, to make a certain experiment. It was the strangest experiment, I presume, ever made in the interest of what is called science. It was wholly the most curious and the most cruel thing ever done."

She hesitated now. All I could do was to look from one to the other, wonderingly.

"This dear old dreamer, my father, then, and five others—"

"I name them!" he interrupted. "There were Karl von Goertz, Albrecht Hardman, Adolph zu Sternbern, Karl von Starnack, and Rudolph von Wardberg. We were all friends—"

"Yes," she said softly, "all friends, and all fools. Sometimes I think of my mother."

"My dear, your mother!"

"But I must tell this as it was! Then, sir, these six, all Heidelberg men, all well born, men of fortune, all men devoted to science, and interested in the study of the hopelessness of the average human being in central Europe—these fools, or heroes, I say not which—they decided to do something in the interest of science. They were of the belief that human beings were becoming poor in type. So they determined to marry—"

"Naturally," said I, seeking to relieve a delicate situation—"they scorned the marriage of convenience—they came to our American way of thinking, that they would marry for love."

"You do them too much credit!" said she slowly. "That would have meant no sacrifice on either side. They married with the deliberate intention of improving individuals of the human species! Father, is it not so?"

Some speech stumbled on his tongue; but she raised her hand. "Listen to me. I will be fair to you, father, fairer than you were either to yourself or to my mother.

"Yes, these six concluded to improve the grade of human animals! resolved to marry among the peasantry—because thus they could select finer specimens of womankind, younger, stronger, more fit to bring children into the world. Is not that the truth, my father?"

"Yes; It Was My Father," She Said at Length.

"It wass the way we thought," he whispered. "It wass the way we thought wass wise."

"And perhaps it was wise. It was selection. So now they selected. Two of them married German working girls, and those two are dead, but there is no child of them alive. Two married in Austria, and of these one died, and the other is in a madhouse. One married a young Galician girl, and so fond of her did he become that she took him down from his station to hers, and he was lost. The other—"

"Yes; it was my father," she said, at length. "There he sits, my father. Yes, I love him. I would forfeit my life for him now—I would lay it down gladly for him. Better had I done so. But in my time I have hated him.

"He, the last one, searched long for this fitting animal to lead to the altar. He was tall and young and handsome and rich, do you see? He could have chosen among his own people any woman he liked. Instead, he searched among the Galicians, the lower Austrians, the Prussians. He examined Bavaria and Saxony. Many he found, but still none to suit his scientific ideas. He bethought him then of searching among the Hungarians, where, it is said, the most beautiful women of the world are found. So at last he found her, that peasant, my mother!"

The silence in the room was broken at last by her low, even, hopeless voice as she went on:

"Now, the Hungarians are slaves to Austria. They do as they are bid, those who live on the great estates. They have no hope. If they rebel, they are cut down. They are not a people. They belong to no one, not even to themselves."

"My God!" said I, a sigh breaking from me in spite of myself. I raised my hand as though to beseech her not to go on. But she persisted.

"Yes, we, too, called upon our gods! So, now, my father came among that people and found there a young girl, one much younger than himself. She was the most beautiful, so they say, of all those people, many of whom are very beautiful."

"Yes—proof of that!" said I. She knew I meant no idle flattery.

"Yes, she was beautiful. But at first she did not fancy to marry this Austrian student nobleman. She said no to him, even when she found who he was and what his station—even when she found that he meant her no dishonor. But our ruler heard of it, and, being displeased at this mockery of the traditions of the court, and wishing in his sardonic mind to teach these fanatical young nobles to rue well their bargain, he sent word to the girl that she must marry this man—my father. It was made an imperial order!

"And so now, at last, since he was half crazed by her beauty, as men are sometimes by the beauty of women, and since at last this had its effect with her, as sometimes it does with women, and since it was—perhaps death or some severe punishment if she did not obey, she married him—my father."

"And loved me all her life!" the old man broke out. "Nefer had man love like hers, I will haf it said. I will haf it said that she loved me, always and always; and I loved her always, with all my heart!"

"Yes," said Helena von Ritz, "they two loved each other, even as they were. So here am I, born of that love."

Now we all sat silent for a time. "That birth was at my father's estates," resumed the same even, merciless voice. "After some short time of travels, they returned to the estates; and, yes, there I was born, half noble, half peasant; and then there began the most cruel thing the world has ever known.

"The nobles of the court and of the country all around began to make existence hideous for my mother. The aristocracy, insulted by the republicanism of these young noblemen, made life a hell for the most gentle woman of Hungary. Ah, they found new ways to make her suffer. They allowed her to share in my father's estates, allowed her to appear with him when he could prevail upon her to do so. Then they twitted and taunted her and mocked her in all the devilish ways of their class. She was more beautiful than any court beauty of them all, and they hated her for that. She had a good mind, and they hated her for that. She had a faithful, loyal heart, and they hated her for that."

"But your father resented this?"

She nodded. "Duel after duel he fought, man after man he killed, thanks to his love for her and his manhood. He would not release what he loved. He would not allow his class to separate him from his choice. But the women! Ah, he could not fight them! So I have hated women, and made war on them all my life. My father could not placate his emperor. So, in short, that scientific experiment ended in misery—and me!"

The room had grown dimmer. The sun was sinking as she talked. There was silence, I know, for a long time before she spoke again.

"In time, then, my father left his estates and went out to a small place in the country; but my mother—her heart was broken. Malice pursued her. Those who were called her superiors would not let her alone. See, he weeps, my father, as he thinks of these things.

"There was cause, then, to weep. For two years, they tell me, my mother wept. Then she died. She gave me, a baby, to her friend, a woman of her village—Threlka Mazoff. You have seen her. She has been my mother ever since. She has been the sole guardian I have known all my life. She has not been able to do with me as she would have liked."

"You did not live at your own home with your father?" I asked.

"For a time. I grew up. But my father, I think, was permanently shocked by the loss of the woman he had loved and whom he had brought into all this cruelty. She had been so lovable, so beautiful—she was so beautiful, my mother! So they sent me away to France, to the schools. I grew up, I presume, good in part of the excellence of my father's theory. They told me that I was a beautiful animal."

The contempt, the scorn, the pathos of the whole tragedy of her voice and bearing—were such as I cannot set down on paper, and such as I scarce could endure to hear. Never in my life before have I felt such a pity for a human being, never so much desire to do what I might in sheer compassion.

But now, how clear it all became to me! I could understand many strange things about the character of this singular woman, her whims, her unaccountable moods, her seeming carelessness, yet withal her dignity and sweetness and air of breeding—above all her mysteriousness. Let others judge her for themselves. There was only longing in my heart that I might find some word of comfort. What could comfort her? Was not life, indeed, for her to remain a perpetual tragedy?

"But, madam," said I, at length, "you must not wrong your father and your mother and yourself. These two loved each other devotedly. Well, what more? You are the result of a happy marriage. You are beautiful; you are splendid, by that reason."

"Perhaps. Even when I was 16 I was beautiful," she mused. "I have heard rumors of that. But I say to you that then I was only a beautiful animal. Also, I was a vicious animal. I had in my heart all the malice which my mother never spoke. I felt in my soul the wish to injure women, to punish men, to torment them, to make them pay! To set even those balances of torture!—ah, that was my ambition! I had not forgotten that, when I first met you, when I first heard of—her, the woman whom you love, whom already in your savage, strong way you have wedded—the woman whose vows I spoke with her—I—I, Helena von Ritz, with history such as mine!

"Father, father"—she turned to him swiftly; "rise—go! I cannot now speak before you. Leave us alone until I call!"

Obedient as though he had been the child and she the parent, the old man rose and tottered feebly from the room.

"There are things a woman cannot say in the presence of a parent," she said, turning to me. Her face twitched. "It takes all my bravery to talk to you."

"Why should you? There is not need. Do not!"

"Ah, I must, because it is fair," said she. "I have lost, lost! I have told you I would pay my wager."

After a time she turned her face straight toward mine and went on with her old splendid bravery.

"So, now, you see, when I was young and beautiful I had rank and money. I had brains. I had hatred of men. I had contempt for the aristocracy. My heart was peasant after all. My principles were those of the republican. Revolution was in my soul, I say. Thwarted, distorted, wretched, unscrupulous, I did what I could to make hell for those who had made hell for us. I have set dozens of men by the ears. I have been promised in marriage to I know not how many. A dozen men have fought to the death in duels over me. For each such death I had not even a thought. The more troubles I made, the happier I was. Oh, yes, in time I became known—I had a reputation; there is no doubt of that.

"But still the organized aristocracy had its revenge—it had its will of me, after all. There came to me, as there had to my mother, an imperial order. In punishment for my fancies and vagaries, I was condemned to marry a certain nobleman. That was the whim of the new emperor, Ferdinand, the degenerate. He took the throne when I was but 16 years of age. He chose for me a degenerate mate from his own sort." She choked now.

"You did marry him?"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

True to Master's Teaching

Generous Deed of Dr. Marcus Whitman, Missionary Physician of the Pacific Coast.

For some things there can be no adequate payment in money. Dr. Marcus Whitman, the missionary physician of the Pacific coast, knew that very well, says his biographer, Rev. Myron Eells. Once on the Wallawalla river a poor, sick immigrant, weak from eating "blue mass," was taken to see the doctor. The story is best told in his own words.

Mother Whitman came and raised the wagon cover and said: "What is the matter with you, my brother?"

"I am sick, and I don't want to be pestered much, either."

"Bub, bub, my young friend, my husband is a doctor, and can probably cure your ailment. I'll go and call him."

So off she clattered, and pretty soon Doc came, and they packed me in the cabin, and soon he had me on my feet again.

I eat up a whole band of cattle for him, as I had to winter with him. I told him I'd like to work for him to kinder pay part of my bill.

Well, Doc set me to making rails, but I only made 200 before spring, and I got to worrying 'cause I had only $50 and a saddle horse, and I reckoned I owed the doctor $400 or $500 for my life.

Now, maybe I wasn't knocked out when I went and told the doctor I wanted to go on to Webfoot, and asked him how we stood; and doctor p'inted to a cayuse pony, and says: "Money I have not, but you can take that horse and call it even, if you will."—Youth's Companion.

When you sling mud, sling it at the fence.

SELECT MOST POPULAR BREED IN COMMUNITY

So Much Depends Upon Tastes of Individual, Environment and Requirements of Neighborhood, Useless to Name One Breed.

Many communications are received by this paper during the year asking for information on the best breeds of live stock. Sometimes these inquiries relate to draft horses, at other times to beef cattle, frequently concerning the breeds of dairy cattle and the last one received asks for information concerning the best breed of hogs.

We have repeatedly stated in these columns that it is strictly impossible to give advice on the question of breeds as applied to any class of live stock, says the Homestead. So much depends upon the tastes of the individual, upon the environment and upon the requirements of neighboring farmers that it would be time wasted to mention specifically one breed and then undertake to prove that it was better than any or all others.

Yearling Poland-China Boar.

We take it for granted that in this case it is the intention of the subscriber to handle pure-bred hogs and we presume he is a beginner in the business and under these circumstances something may be said on the topic that will throw a little light on the subject for those just starting. The average man will do a little better right from the start if he takes up the breed that is popular in his community. The reason for this is that he will have less difficulty in disposing of his surplus males early in the season than if he starts in with a breed with which his neighbors are unfamiliar. We mean by this that if the bulk of the hogs in a particular locality were grade Poland Chinas we would by no means take up that breed and likewise if they were Durocs we would start up business as a breeder of the red hog, and the same might be said of the Chester Whites or Berkshires. As a rule the beginner in the pure-bred hog business has his hardest sledding the first two years and many a man becomes disgusted when he finds that he has kept over a big bunch of males that he cannot dispose of, thus making it necessary for him to dispose of them later on as stags and thereby incur an actual loss.

It must be admitted that there are exceptional cases and sometimes the best profits are realized in handling a new breed. A good example of this could be found in popularity of the Hampshire hog. On account of the growthiness of this breed, their prolific character and their general constitutional hardiness these hogs have rapidly grown in popularity and in every instance that has been called to our attention where a beginner has started in with the right foundation and handled them properly he has had a brisk demand for his surplus hogs that were good enough to go into the breeding pen.

Salt for the Calves.

Salt should be kept before the calves all the time, the same as before the older stock.

GUINEA HENS ARE PROFITABLE

Bakers Always Glad to Get Their Eggs Because They Can be Used to Good Advantage in Cake Baking.

By WALTER B. LEUTZ.

There is no doubt that if the guinea hen is properly cared for at all times that it will prove almost as profitable as any of the ordinary breeds of chickens.

Guinea eggs are not always salable to country merchants because many people say they are not palatable and their color is against them, but bakers are always glad to get guinea eggs because it is claimed they can be used to better advantage in cake baking than any other, except duck eggs.

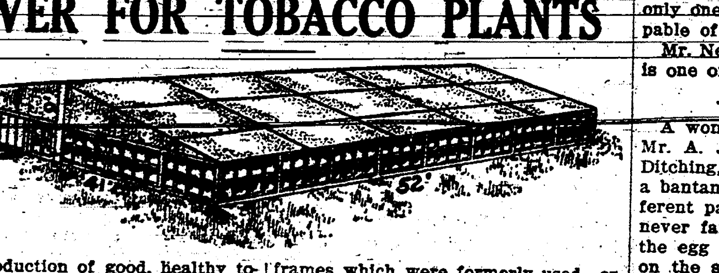
If the eggs can be obtained from guinea hens that have been confined for a season or whose ancestors have been treated as domestic fowls, the birds will, in time, become almost as tame as chickens.

When the hens are left out in the open they make their nests in brush heaps or out-of-the-way places, and when their nest is once located they rarely leave the vicinity, and it is, therefore, easy to find the nests. It is always better to place the eggs under a chicken hen for hatching unless the guinea hen has been confined.

Unless the guinea hen is confined she will take her brood on long journeys through the damp grass, and many are likely to die from this cause.

One difficulty about raising guineas is that the young birds are very easily killed by mites and lice. They are apparently more tender than the chickens and many will quickly die, particularly if the big head louse attacks them.

COVER FOR TOBACCO PLANTS



The production of good, healthy tobacco plants fit for transplanting in the field is one of the most important operations of tobacco growing, says the Orange Judd Farmer. It is the well-known policy of most tobacco growers to plant more seed and have larger beds than necessary when the weather and everything are favorable to production of good, strong, healthy plants. W. S. Belmer of Connecticut, after losing several years in succession his crop of small plants by freezing, decided to make a bed this spring in which he was sure to grow as many and healthy plants as he wished. The cost of this bed, he claims, is about one and one-half day's extra labor, or three dollars more than what his old beds cost him. This seed bed, as illustrated above, is 41 feet wide, 52 feet long and four and one-half feet high to the eaves and about nine feet high in the center. On the west and south sides are placed the glass frames which were formerly used on the old beds. When placed in this manner, the sun shines into the tent from some direction at all times of day. The ridge wire is stretched from one center post to the other; then extending from one side to the other across this ridge wire every four feet is a rope, and every ten feet a wire. Mr. Belmer says if he were to build it over, he would place ropes every two or three feet. In dry weather the tent tends to sag, but when it rains or in damp weather the ropes tighten and hold the top of the tent well in position.

Making Butter.

Butter should come in 20 minutes of churning, and never longer than in half an hour. Good salt should be used, and great care taken that it is well worked in. When butter is gathered in the cream in granular form it is never overworked.

DODDER KILLS CLOVER DROP

Chilean Seed Has Fine Appearance and Therefore Finds Ready Sale—Farmers Warned Against It.

Since July 1, 1910, 23 lots of clover seed of probable Chilean origin aggregating 370,000 pounds have been imported into the United States. In all of these shipments two kinds of dodder seed characteristic of Chilean red clover seed are present, says a United States department of agriculture bulletin. At a normal rate of seeding, these shipments are sufficient to seed approximately 46,000 acres, and at this rate of seeding an average of approximately 450 dodder seeds would be sown on each square rod. The sowing of this Chilean seed this spring means that the clover crop on a considerable proportion of the area on which it is seeded will be destroyed by dodder, and farmers should be on their guard against purchasing this seed. Unfortunately most of these importations have gone into the southern part of the clover-producing region where this dodder will undoubtedly prove disastrous. This Chilean clover seed is itself especially fine looking seed, being dark colored and approximately 50 per cent. larger in size than ordinary red clover seed produced in the United States. It will, therefore, doubtless receive a ready sale on account of its fine appearance.

Progress in Oregon.

Oregon has accomplished a great deal during the past ten years, for in that time the state has placed its fruits on the markets of the entire world. Much of this brings the very highest prices.

Care of Pigs.

Feed and water regularly and see that every pig comes to his feed. If any of the little fellows seem to be sick, put them out and give a small ration for a while, and the chances are that they will come out all right, without any further treatment.

FREE

MUNYON'S PAW-PAW PILLS
TRADE MARK

A trial package of Munyon's Paw Paw Pills will be sent free to anyone on request. Address Professor Munyon, 53d & Jefferson Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. If you are in need of medical advice, do not fail to write Professor Munyon. Your communication will be treated in strict confidence, and your case will be diagnosed as carefully as though you had a personal interview.

Munyon's Paw Paw Pills are unlike all other laxatives or cathartics. They coax the liver into activity by gentle methods. They do not scour, they do not gripe, they do not weaken, but they do start all the secretions of the liver and stomach in a way that soon puts these organs in a healthy condition and corrects constipation. In my opinion constipation is responsible for most ailments. There are 26 feet of human bowels, which is really a sewer pipe. When this pipe becomes clogged the whole system becomes poisoned, causing biliousness, indigestion and impure blood, which often produce rheumatism and kidney ailments. No woman who suffers with constipation or any liver ailment can expect to have a clear complexion or enjoy good health. If I had my way I would prohibit the sale of nine-tenths of the cathartics that are now being sold for the reason that they soon destroy the lining of the stomach, setting up serious forms of indigestion, and so paralyze the bowels that they refuse to act unless forced by strong purgatives.

Munyon's Paw Paw Pills are a tonic to the stomach, liver and nerves. They invigorate instead of weaken; they enrich the blood instead of impoverish it; they enable the stomach to get all the nourishment from food that is put into it.

These pills contain no calomel, no dope; they are soothing, healing and stimulating. They school the bowels to act without physic.

Regular size bottle, containing 45 pills, 25 cents. Munyon's Laboratory, 53d & Jefferson Sts., Philadelphia.

A GOOD BET.

Mrs. Newpop—Mrs. Jones says that only one woman in a thousand is capable of bringing up children.

Mr. Newpop—I'll bet she thinks she is one of the ones.

Truly Wonderful Cat.

A wonderful cat is that owned by Mr. A. J. Gorringe, a tradesman of Ditching, England. Mr. Gorringe has a bantam which lays her eggs in different parts of the yard, but his cat never fails to find them. She takes the egg between her teeth, places it on the step, and rattles the door handle with her paws until her mistress arrives to take in the egg. Not one of the eggs has yet been broken.

REASONED IT OUT

And Found a Change in Food Put Him Right.

A man does not count as wasted the time he spends in thinking over his business, but he seems loth to give the same sort of careful attention to himself and to his health. And yet his business would be worth little without good health to care for it. A business man tells how he did himself good by carefully thinking over his physical condition, investigating to find out what was needed, and then changing to the right food.

"For some years I had been bothered a great deal after meals. My food seemed to lay like lead in my stomach, producing heaviness and dullness and sometimes positive pain. Of course this rendered me more or less unfit for business, and I made up my mind that something would have to be done.

"Reflection led me to the conclusion that over-eating, filling the stomach with indigestible food, was responsible for many of the ills that human flesh endures, and that I was punishing myself in that way—that was what was making me so dull, heavy and uncomfortable, and unfit for business after meals. I concluded to try Grape-Nuts food to see what it could do for me.

"I have been using it for some months now, and am glad to say that I do not suffer any longer after meals; my food seems to assimilate easily and perfectly, and to do the work for which it was intended.

"I have regained my normal weight, and find that business is a pleasure once more—can take more interest in it, and my mind is clearer and more alert."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read "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, APRIL 13, 1911.

The officers think that they have the men who robbed the Chelsea postoffice. Nine men were arrested in Toledo.

Portions of Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma were swept by a tornado yesterday, causing death and destruction.

Senator Watkins's bill to permit the catching of dogfish, carp, garfish and billfish with seines for the purpose of destroying them passed the house on third reading and is up to the governor.

We learn that O. F. Sheldon, an attorney who married Miss Sarah Priest of this village, and has since lived in Tecumseh, Adrian and Mt. Pleasant, died at Rockyford, Colo., on Friday March 31.

The Jackson county board of supervisors postponed further action on the canvass of the local option vote until next Monday to give an opportunity to investigate the claim of illegality at the polls

Farmers along the Chesapeake bay claim that the firing of the big 12-inch guns on the battleships when they sank the old Texas, has killed many unhatched chickens and hundreds of hardshell crabs, but they fail to state what effect it had on mosquitoes.

A few weeks ago the work chiropractic occurred in our columns and several people have inquired what the word meant. Webster's new international dictionary gives the following definition: "Chiropractic, a system of healing that treats disease by the manipulation of the spinal column." A bill was before the legislature providing that those who practiced it secure a license.

Under the Warner Crampton law, no saloon may be located within three hundred feet of any property, in the residence districts, without the consent of the owner. Any property owner who objects to a saloon being located within three hundred feet of his property, therefore, should get his protest into the hands of the recorder while the committee has this matter of granting licenses under consideration.

George Stacey, an old resident of Brooklyn died Tuesday night, aged 72 years. He was a veteran of the 4th Michigan volunteers. In battle he was wounded in the head and left for dead but recovered and was taken prisoner. He was also wounded in the foot but lived to serve out his time. Then he enlisted in the navy and was on the flagship where Farragut was "lashed to the mast."

Homer Fish who formerly lived at Saline, went there to attend the 50th anniversary of the organization of Saline Lodge F. & A. M last week. Only members of the lodge and star chapter were invited on account of lack of room. Alfred Miller is the only surviving charter member of the lodge. At the banquet, for which Glenn Howard who has been clerk of both our Manchester hotels, was caterer. Toasts were replied to by both men and women, Dr. Katner formerly of Manchester being among the members.

Fifty years ago Wednesday when the first gun was fired upon Fort Sumter, Manchester was a scene of considerable activity. In those days we had a local military organization called the Manchester Guards and the company at state encampment had proved to be one of the best drilled in the state. We do not now recall the names of the officers who are still living, except Lieut L. D Watkins and Sergeant James Kelly, but it is claimed that the company was ready to march in defense of the union at any moment when called upon, and many of the officers and men did join the 1st regiment sent out from Michigan.

For many years there has been talk of extending the cement sidewalk from the corporation line to Oak Grove cemetery, but nothing has been done. The township board has never taken any action to assist the plan. We understand that they now are willing to do something and subscription papers are being circulated among our citizens to see how much money can be raised to pay the expense. It certainly would be a great convenience to have a walk built, and we presume every person will be willing to give something towards it. If the walk is built there must be considerable grading done and while they are at it the road should be graded too.

PERSONAL MENTION

W. J. Hoffer went to Detroit Tuesday on business.

Mary A. Swift was in Jackson Monday on business.

Walter Springer was home from Ypsilanti over Sunday.

Mr. & Mrs. Fred Lehman visited his parents in Sharon Sunday.

Miss Blanche Robison of Clinton visited at C. W. Case's Saturday.

Elbert Lewis of Ann Arbor visited relatives here the first of the week.

Alvin Breitenwischer has been over from Ann Arbor with his automobile visiting friends.

Julius Wuerthner and Ezra Frye of the U. of M. are spending the spring vacation at home.

Aaron Norcross and family of Tecumseh were in town last Friday visiting Mrs. John Logan.

Wm. Koebbe, who has been suffering greatly from an abscess, is resting more comfortably today.

Denison Swift went to Whitmore Lake Monday to visit his daughter Mrs. Adolph Rauschenberger.

Mrs. J. J. Hauser has returned from an extended visit with Dr. & Mrs. Haythorn at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Miss Nettie Taylor and nephew, Laurence Taylor, went to Grass Lake Wednesday to visit a few days.

Jacob Armbruster has moved from Bridgewater and occupies Charles Moehn's residence on city road.

Supervisor Renau went to Detroit Monday to serve on U. S. court jury. He had been excused up to that time.

Mr. & Mrs. Fred Steinkohl of Lansing are in town and Fred is in the store as Mr. & Mrs. Snowman are out of town.

Ice Cream at the Manchester City Bakery.

Gust Faulhaber of Adrian visited his parents here over Sunday.

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

If you want to buy a good, well located residence in this village, call on E. H. GOSMER

When looking for Easter or other post cards don't neglect to call at the ENTERPRISE OFFICE.

Mrs. Wm. Kirchgessner who recently had a cataract removed from one of her eyes is recovering.

Those wanting Cement Work done promptly and in good shape, call on Coleman & Gumpper.

Miss Edith Kapp, teacher in the Detroit schools, is spending her vacation here this week with her parents.

For Sale, $385 Kimball Piano for $325 won by St. Mary's church in News—Tribune contest. Apply to Joseph E. Seckinger.

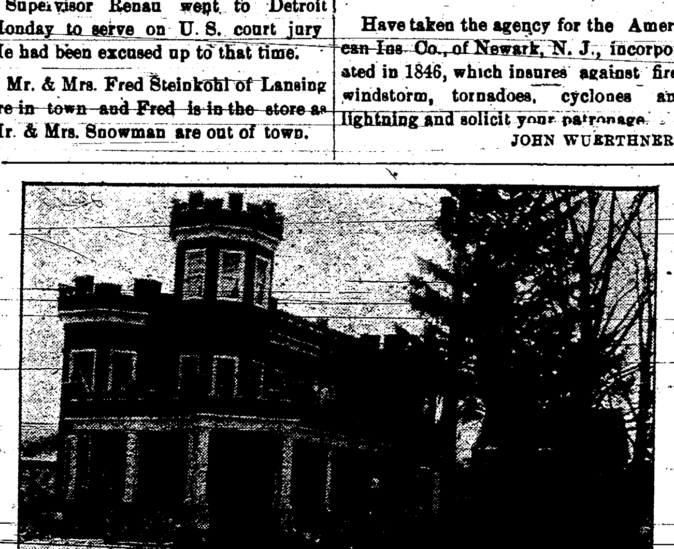
Merrel Estabrook of Franklin, well known here, died last Thursday aged 90 years. He leaves a widow with whom he had lived about 68 years, also one son.

Chancey Webster, an old resident of Brooklyn and ex-sheriff of Jackson county, is visiting at Will Johnson's. He has been at Denver, Colo., for some time past.

Lonier & Hoffer have just received a car of fertilizer of different grades, namely for wheat, oats and corn also for onions, beets, potatoes, etc. Anyone wishing the best commerical fertilizer made can get it of the above firm.

Have taken the agency for the American Ins. Co., of Newark, N. J., incorporated in 1846, which insures against fire, windstorm, tornadoes, cyclones and lightning and solicit your patronage.

JOHN WUERTHNER



RESIDENCE OF HON. A. J. WATERS
Corner Washington and Boyne streets

J. H. Kress left here last Thursday afternoon for Detroit. He has not decided where he will locate. May go west.

Mr. & Mrs. Wm. Pfeiffle of Ann Arbor and Mrs. Schneider of Brooklyn came to attend confirmation and visited at Henry Pfeiffle's.

Mrs. Conrad Schneider of Somerset Center came here to attend confirmation at Emanuel's church and was a guest of Mrs. Moehn.

Mrs. Fred Frye and daughter Mrs Carl Heimedinger of Ann Arbor came here Saturday to visit at Will Schaible's and other friends until Tuesday.

Mr. & Mrs. Wm. Markham of Coldwater visited Mrs. Markham's grand parents, Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Teeter, and other relatives about here this week.

Miss Rose Pister, who has been staying with her sister, Mrs. Wulfman, for some time, returned to Cincinnati last Thursday accompanied by Mrs. Wulfmann.

Misses Alma Schmid, Julia Kirchhofer and Maude Goodell, teachers in the Ann Arbor schools, are spending their vacation with their parents here.

Mr. & Mrs. Fisher of Lansing came here to witness the confirmation of her brother and sister and to visit her parents, Mr. & Mrs. George Dietle, over Sunday.

Fred Kapp, city salesman for the Burnham, Stoepel Dry Goods Co., Detroit, visited his parents here on Saturday and was a pleasant caller at the ENTERPRISE office.

Ted Schaible and Emanuel Wiedman of Saline were in town bright and early Monday morning looking after customers who had horses they wished to trade towards a car.

Miss Ada Swingham returned to Clare Saturday where she will resume her work as teacher in the schools there after taking a needed rest since the holidays on account of ill health.

Rev. George Koehler, presiding elder for this district of the Evangelical church, left Monday for Nashville to attend the annual conference of his church and Rev. P Scheurer left Tuesday.

Fred Kapp wanted Howard Clark to go to Detroit and build a new house for him, but Mr Clark had already contracted all the work he could do the early part of the season at least.

James Kelly who was home again over Sunday, says that he has had another week of it serving on U. S. court jury at Detroit. They evidently know a good juror when they find him out.

One of those snap shots taken on the streets of Detroit by the Evening News photographer and published in the paper shows Will Steinkohl and Miss ELora Root of this village, in the group.

Card of Thanks

We wish to express our sincere thanks to the neighbors and friends who gave us such valuable assistance and sympathy during the sickness and at the funeral of our husband and father. Also to those who contributed flowers, especially the K. P. Lodge.

MRS. GEORGE HUBER
AND CHILDREN

Why Not?

If your money is lying idle;
If you are not getting over 3 or 4 per cent;
If your taxes, insurance, expenses, etc. are reducing it to even less than that;
Or, if for any reason your money is not netting at least 4½ per cent.

Why Not Place It Where It Will Do Better?

We receive any sum and pay dividends semi-annually.
Write for financial statement and booklet giving full particulars

Capitol Savings & Loan Ass'n
Lansing, Mich.

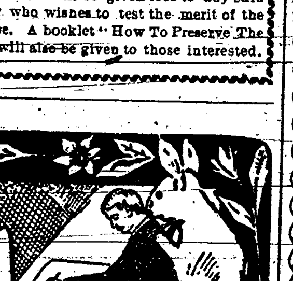
Local Firm Will Continue Valuable Agency

G. J. Haeussler & Son of this city have just closed a deal whereby they will continue to be agents for ZEMO—the well known remedy for Eczema, Dandruff and all diseases of the skin and scalp.

The extraordinary leap that this clear liquid external treatment for skin affection has made into public favor in the last few years proves its wonderful curative properties and makes it indeed a valuable addition to the fine stock of remedial agents carried by

G. J. Haeussler & Son

They have a limited supply of samples one of which will be given free to any skin sufferer who wishes to test the merit of the medicine. A booklet "How To Preserve The Skin," will also be given to those interested.



EASTER TIME

is an excellent time to start a bank account because it comes at the time of the year when business is good and money is plenty. Think what the gain will be if you start now, and add each week a little until the next Easter. We will thank you to start now, but you will thank us a year hence for the suggestion.

The Peoples Bank,
Manchester, Michigan

Howard Clark was laid up a few days with the grippe but is better now.

Live poultry wanted every Wednesday at the Central Market.

LUCKHARDT & KIEBLER.

Washtenaw County

Jacob Lutz of Saline, who was elected supervisor by a majority of one, gained three votes on the re count.

Lenawee County

The township of Franklin has voted to construct a mile of state reward road under the instruction of the state highway commissioner.

Notice to Subscribers

Please note the date 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.

Bicycles

$6, $8, $10
and
Guaranteed
others at
$12 to $25

Easter Post Cards
2c to 10c

E. H. Gosmer

A Few More

of those beautiful Fancy Dishes. You can see them in the show window. Come in and pick out one or two, they make fine gifts to friends.

Everything in Furniture, Carpets, Shades, etc.

E. C. Jenter

Come,
See What
I Have
In
Jewelry

H. L. ROOT

IT IS
Not What You Pay
THAT MAKES A BARGAIN
But What You Get

Suppose you buy a Monument from one of the many outside agents and it fails to give satisfaction, you pay your good money for a stone that looks all right when erected, but later on, after six months or a year, it fades and checks, who will pay for your disappointment, when you have found out too late what you have bought, will the agent make good your loss?

We Have Never Heard of One Doing So.

We stand back of every piece of work we sell and will gladly replace any work that proves unsatisfactory just as long as we are in business. We cannot afford to sell you an inferior article as we depend on our reputation for straight dealing and honest value. Your good opinion and recommend of us is worth a lot more than the extra profit we would make by using inferior material.

Anyone Can Cut Prices, But It Takes Brains To Make a Better Monument.

The CAREY-MORAN GRANITE CO.
MANCHESTER, MICHIGAN.

BARGAINS in Wall Paper

We have just received a large shipment of new patterns of Wall Paper which we will sell at the following remarkably low prices, none over 12 cents.

Regular Price	Our Price
10c	7c
11c	8c
12c	9c
14c	11c
16c	12c

Haeussler & Son
Rexall Drug Store

Trade Opens Good

WE HAVE NEVER HAD such a line of goods to select from as we have now and our customers are watching the paper for spring announcements. We are in splendid snape to sell you

New Spring Goods

Dress Goods, Wash Goods, Ribbons, Linens, Shoes, etc.

Please come and see what we have before buying or going out of town.

G. H. BREITENWISCHER

GREAT SACRIFICE
Sale on Shoes
50 and 75 cents on the Dollar

In order to make room for my new stock of Spring Shoes I will have to sell my entire stock of Shoes and will sell at sacrifice prices

Men's Work Shoes
Ladies' Dress Shoes
Misses' School Shoes
Boys' Dress Shoes
Men's Dress Shoes
Misses and Children's Shoes
Boys' School Shoes
Little Gents' Shoes

Remember we carry a full line of
Overalls, Shirts, Ball Band Rubber Goods,, Fresh Groceries
and for a short time I will give
25 lbs. Granulated Sugar for $1
with each $5.00 order for goods.

R. C. ORDWAY
at the Sharon Stoer

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

Gummed Paper
White and Colored.
3c to 5c a Sheet by mail.
Manchester Enterprise

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

Blotting Paper.
WHITE and COLORED...
at the ENTERPRISE Office.

Photograph Envelopes
And Business Envelopes of various sizes, as you want them, at the
ENTERPRISE OFFICE

WAXED PAPER
Saves its cost every time it is used.
So handy for Wrapping Bread, Cake, Sandwiches, Lunch, Candy, Etc.
5 Cents a Quire
12X18. By mail anywhere for 7 Cents.
Enterprise
Manchester, Mich.

Notice to Creditors.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW ss.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, made on the 10th day of March A. D. 1911, four months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of John George Widmayer, late of said County, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, for examination and allowance, on or before the 10th day of July next, and that such claims will be heard before said Court on the 10th day of May and on the 10th day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days.

Dated Ann Arbor March 10th, A. D 1911.
EMORY E. LELAND, Judge of Probate.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for said County held at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor on the 23rd day of March, A. D 1911.

Present, HONORABLE EMORY E LELAND, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Fred Unterkircher, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Charles F. Unterkircher praying, among other things, that the legal death of said Fred Unterkircher may be established, and that the title to the real estate of which he died seized may be assigned to his heirs or their assignees.

Thereupon, it is ordered, that Friday, the 21st day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted; and it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the MANCHESTER ENTERPRISE, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

EMORY E. LELAND, Judge of Probate
DORCAS C. DONEGAN
[A true copy]

Dr. BURNHAM'S
San - Jak
Kidney, Liver and Catarrh Cure

This remedy is absolutely original and contains sufficient merits to obtain quick and lasting results to the reproductive system. It is truly harmless, and can be taken by young or old, male or female, for any length of time.

It is the indicated remedy for all Kidney and Catarrhal troubles, cures Coughs and approaching Cold with hoarseness in 24 hours, and is positively the most scientific discovery for diseases of the genito-urinary organs of male or female. It is the only known and safe remedy for Proscatic Troubles of old Men, Painful or Difficult Micturition and all Urethral Inflammation and is truly a vitalizing tonic. It is valuable in curing Tuberculosis of nose, throat and glands.

San - Jak

can be used favorably and safely in all irritations of the throat and larynx, as Catarrh, Asthma, Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Hay Fever, Lung Hemorrhages, etc, Acidity of the Urine, Rheumatism, Nephritic Colic, Albuminaria, Chronic Cystitis, Leucorrhoea, Prostatis.

San - Jak

is a re-constructive tonic, it vitalizes the accommodative muscles of the entire body, lessens the abnormal size of the abdomen of male or female and is the speedy cure for bed wetting young or old.

Sold in A. A. Snowman's Drug Store only, who are reliable and will return the price of one bottle ($1 00) if San-Jak fails to do good. Made by Jan-Jak Co., Chicago, Ill.

San - Jak is sold only by
A. A. SNOWMAN,
Manchester, Mich.
Made by
San-Jak Co., Chicago

The Enterprise

Published weekly at Manchester, Mich.

By MAT D. BLOSSER

THURSDAY, APRIL 13 1911

BRIEF LOCAL ITEMS

The officers of the People's bank held a meeting last night.

Grinnell Brothers have vacated the Wuerthner building.

The warm rain has started the grass which begins to look quite green.

Fred Houck has an attractive advertisement about plows and harnesses.

People have begun raking their lawns and sowing seeds for flowers and vegetables.

George Niale brought his automobile here to have it painted and the engine overhauled.

Some farmers that have sandy soil, have done some plowing but most are just starting in.

Sunday was one of the pleasantest days of spring thus far and people enjoyed being out of doors.

Warren Kimble began clearing and painting his store Monday morning, to have it ready for Mr. Gauntlett.

The street commissioner began work with the road scraper Monday, smoothing up some of the rough places in the streets, but no refuse was removed from them.

Farmers, and likewise other people are hoping that the freezing weather is over for this spring as the freezing and thawing has injured the wheat and clover badly, especially on clay soils.

Albert Quirk was circulating a paper about town Monday to see how much he could get subscribed for sprinkling the streets. Strange to say, some are unwilling to pay anything for the service.

Get busy everybody and say a good word and contribute something towards a cement sidewalk to the cemetary. Remember we must all go that way sooner or later and let's make the walking as good as possible.

Mrs. J. Bareis has been dangerously ill the past week. Her daughter Mrs VanWinkle of Tecumseh came last Saturday to nurse her. Mrs. Harkness another daughter and Carrie Bender of Jackson have also been here.

Jacob Graff has moved onto his farm—the old George Root farm—south of town and R. G. Sortor has moved into the house he vacated, the one where the late Jacob Filber used to live, and which he bought of Dan FitzGerald.

Nothing has been done as yet to start the ball games of the season here. The weather has not been favorable the boys say, but it will soon be time and we hope that a good team can be secured so that we may have some good games.

With favorable weather next Wednesday the Schaible-Wiedman Auto Co. will bring eight Ford cars from Detroit for delivery to customers at Saline, Ann Arbor and Manchester. They will arrive here with the whole string about 2 o'clock.

There ought to be something done pretty soon towards getting ready for the proper observation of Decoration Day. Why not change about this year and the citizens take up the matter and have such exercises as will suit them as well as the G. A. R.

Mr. & Mrs. J. Fred Schaible, Mr. & Mrs. Adam Wurster, Mrs. J. W. Rauschenberger and Mrs. Magdalena Kurfess went to Jackson to witness the confirmation of Marie, daughter of Mr. & Mrs. John Bolter, late of Manchester, and were their guests on Sunday.

The Saturday club held a very pleasant meeting at the home of Mrs. Alleda Tracy last Saturday afternoon. It being "Guests' Day," 15 ladies were invited to attend. The program was pleasing and after the contest, "English Literary Lights," refreshments were served.

The school board met Tuesday evening and engaged a superintendent, Prof McCollum, of Ypsilanti, who has had many years experience and comes well recommended. He is a married man, something over 40 years of age. Other teachers have not yet been engaged but it is probable that several of them will remain.

The Manchester House has again changed hands, Arthur Smith of Wellsville, N Y., having bought it of Beagle on contract for $15,000. He will take possession as soon as Mr Johnson can arrange to vacate, probably before the end of the month. Mr. Johnson has not decided whether he will return to the state of New York or not.

The council met Monday evening and received applications for saloon licenses. W. H. Lehr, who has been at the Manchester house wishes to return to the Wuerthner building. Several applications for the position of night watch were received but were not acted upon as some of the councilmen were absent, but will be at the adjourned meeting next Monday night.

Mr. Flinn of Detroit came here Tuesday and laid out work for the foundation for the new Catholic church. His son will be here during the summer to superintend the work and he will come once a week to inspect it. Manchester people will be employed throughout if enough apply. All work will be done by the day in order to give them an advantage says Rev. Fr. Fisher.

Short School Notes.

Elbert Lewis '07 visited the high school Monday morning.

The class of 1912 has arranged for a lecture course for the coming year.

Vance Ogden and Miss Marie Benzler of Clinton visited the high school last Friday.

Miss Estella, Elizabeth and Russell Case were visitors at the ward school last Friday.

We are sorry to have Fred Hauenstein leave the high school but hope he may enter the Ann Arbor high school.

The eighth grade examination will take place in the class room of the high school building Thursday and Friday, May 4th and 5th.

Miss Julia Kirchhofer and Miss Alma Schmid, teachers in the Ann Arbor schools, visited the high school and grades Tuesday morning.

Hazel Smalley entered the second grade and George Smalley the chart class Monday morning. This makes the enrollment of the first primary 35

With this week the first half of the second semester closes. Certificates will be given out in the high school and parents are requested to examine them.

Myrtle Hartbeck celebrated her sixth birthday in the first primary Friday afternoon. She treated the children to popcorn and candy. Mrs. Hartbeck was the visitor for the afternoon.

The grades are preparing a cantata which will be presented the last of May or the first of June. The school has a number of good singers and it will give the public an opportunity to hear them.

The school board is considering the advisability of hiring another male teacher to strengthen the faculty. There are certain studies which progressive school boards find are better taught by men.

Prof. Jackson of Ann Arbor, who lately visited the school, speaks in high praise of the work done by Misses Kirchhofer and Hickox. He made some suggestions regarding the school which the board will undoubtedly act upon. The state wide reputation of our Manchester high school must be sustained.

The following pupils in Spafard school No 4 May E Cash teacher, were neither absent nor tardy during the month of March: Anna, John and Fred Buss, Lloyd Fellows, Heral Gardinier, Verena, Anna and Roy Koehler, Ruth Wolff, Lydia, Ruth and Reuben Steinigeweg, Clarence Miller, Katherine Spafard.

The Alpha Sigma Monday evening was well attended. It was a pleasure to have so many former members of the society present. Miss Alma Schmid was appointed critic for the evening. The debate, "Resolved, that steam has been a greater benefit to mankind than electricity," was decided in favor of the affirmative by the judges Miss Julia Kirchhofer, Miss Bertha Neyer and Elbert Lewis.

Election 50 Years Back.

EDITOR ENTERPRISE:—In reading the Manchester election returns last week it was very noticeable the wide range of the votes on the same ticket. The writer has a complete list of the names of the candidates and the vote each received at all the elections in Manchester township since parties competed for the offices. In earlier days usually the whole ticket was elected though the majority was small. Perhaps the older readers of the ENTERPRISE would be interested in the tickets at the election 50 years ago, or 1861. The democratic was: supervisor, Philetus Coon; clerk, Arthur Case; treasurer, William Chase; justice of the peace, Hull Goodyear; highway commissioner, Adam VanTuyle; school inspector, Jeremiah D Corey; constables, William Chase, Charles Baxter, Albert Case and James Kelly.

The republican ticket was: supervisor, Volney Chapman; clerk, Simeon R. Spencer; treasurer, William Freeman; justice of the peace, Obadiah Priest; highway commissioner, George Root; school inspector, Orville Curtiss; constables, William Freeman, Fred Kurfess, Eli Fisk and Frank Hay. The democratic ticket was elected except the last three named, the majorities ranging from three to ten except on justice. It will be noticed that nearly all the candidates were farmers. From 1861 until 1878 the democrats carried everything except in 1873 when they lost their man for justice, but regained the place the next year, the republican winner being disqualified.

Of the men above named nearly all have gone from these earthly scenes. William Chase and James Kelly are still honored residents of Manchester and only recently retired from the office of justice which each had held for a long time.

Soon after the election of 1861 many young men of the township started south to take part in the terrible theater of war. There are about a dozen of the voters of 1861 still living in the township.

A. D. E.

Glad He Likes It.

HILLSDALE, PA.

Mat D. Blosser:—Well, just a few lines to let you know how things are in the hilly country. Am getting along fine. The church is crowded every Sunday, and am well pleased with my change. If one should come here from Manchester, it would seem more like a Senic railway trip than anything else. The people are very fine, and we are hoping for great things in the Master's work.

Your Brother,
H. L. Smith

You Will Like Manchester

Read About It In The Enterprise.

John Werner, who has boarded with Mr. & Mrs Hauenstein the past six years, is now boarding with Mr. & Mrs Senger.

John Hauenstein and family leave tomorrow for their new home, Ann Arbor. They found it difficult to tear themselves away from friends and associates and we are sure our people disliked to see them go. But it is natural for all to wish to improve their condition if possible and we don't blame them for going. Success to them.

The funeral of George Huber was held at Emanuel's church last Saturday and was attended by a large congregation of relatives and friends. Among the out of town relatives were: John Huber of Goodison, Herman Huber of Detroit, Rev John Gauss of Geneva, Ohio, John and Carl Huber of Racine, Wis., Mr. & Mrs. John Huber, Mr. & Mrs. Jake Schaible, and John Schaible of Lodi, Mr. & Mrs. Fred Frey of Ann Arbor, and Mr. & Mrs. Otto Stierle of Lima.

There were 19 ladies of the party who went to Clinton last Thursday to surprise Mrs. C. J. Robison. They went armed with an abundant supply of good humor and congratulations, beside the boxes and baskets of dainty morsels to tickle the palates. It was arranged so that the good lady was at a neighbor's and they were comfortably in possession of the premises when her daughter Blanche phoned her to come home. It was with some reluctance that she complied and when she was persuaded to come the crowd had stored up a sufficient number of screams to drown a steam calliope the moment she entered the room and it is reported that her voice was heard above all others. It may be truthfully said that the surprise was a screaming success.

The following will be pleasant news to his many school mates and friends at Manchester: For the second time in two years Lyman S. Hulbert won first place in the preliminary oratorical contest and will represent Ann Arbor high school in the peninsular oratorical contest to be held this year at Battle Creek, May 12th. The subject of his oration is: "The Government and the Voter." The preliminary contest was held in the high school auditorium at Ann Arbor last Friday night. Mr. Hulbert won first place in the peninsular contest last year and the school confidently expects him to bring home the honors this year. The judges on thought and composition were Rev. A. W. Stalker, Prof. George Jackson and Prof. T. E. Rankin. The judges on delivery were H. G. Prettyman, Rev. Mr. Miller and Carl Smith.

With the opening of spring the east side of the river will show some improvment as a business center. The Kimble block will again be occupied, the Wurster store will be used for E. H. Gosmer's jewelry and repair shop and the Fausel block, lately purchased by John Deiker may be opened up again for trade. Years ago the latter corner was the location of perhaps the leading store in town, owned by Comstock & Wheeler. Afterwards Wm. Brown, Elijah Carr, Frank Freeman had a store there. Then "the Banner store" was started by Mack & Schmid of Ann Arbor who did a flourishing business there for a few years. Nathaniel Schmid came here as manager, Henry Kirchhofer was one of the clerks. The late G. A Fausel had a jewelry store there for years and found it a good location. We trust that the east side of the river may again claim its own and become a busy section of our charming village.

BRIDGEWATER.

Mrs. Ed Knapp is still very sick.

Fred Martiny of Clinton spent Sunday at Adam Horning's.

Mrs. George Boettner who has been very sick is improving.

Boettner—Renchler shipped several cars of stock from here Saturday.

Mr. & Mrs. Sumner Briggs of Saline spent Sunday at Frank Reidel's.

Charles Uhl spent last week with his daughter Mrs John Staib at Clinton.

Miss Viva Holzhauer of Adrian is spending a few weeks here with her parents.

Miss Olga Schroen of Saline is teaching school here owing to the illness of Miss Eva Sellen.

Miss Hilda Riedel of Manchester spent Sunday here with her mother Mrs. John Riedel.

Jacob Blum of Detroit spent a few days of last week here with his mother and brother.

Miss Ruth Herman of Manchester spent a few days last week with her aunt Mrs. Philip Blum.

Mr. & Mrs. Matt Seeger, Mr. & Mrs. Herman Wackenhut of Saline and Mr. & Mrs Martin Wackenhut of Clinton spent Sunday here with their mother.

The following were neither absent nor tardy in the Short District for the month of March, Anna Dowling, teacher: Sheldon Linde, Bentley Gallaway, Joseph, Basil and Florence Schwab, Paul and Theodore Feldkamp, Herman and Minnie Schanfele, Lawrence Bross, Peter Ambs.

SHARON.

Wm Husman is suffering from a sprained ankle

Fred Keeler spent the first part of the week here on business.

The family of Edward Pierce are sick with the measles.

Mrs. Nancy Murch has returned from visiting her sister, Mrs. M. D. Raymond at Reading.

Mr. & Mrs George Smyth spent Sunday with their parents Mr. & Mrs. Noah Zimmerman at Manchester.

As Rev. Scheurer has gone to Nashville to the annual conference, there will be no preaching at the Rowe's Corner church Sunday. It is hoped Rev. Scheurer will return here another year.

NORTH SHARON.

Carl Scouten of North Lake is visiting at C. O. Hewes'.

Miss Florence Reno of Delhi spent Sunday at home.

Mrs. George Klump of Francisco visited relatives in this vicinity Sunday.

Miss Lorena Lemm has returned from a visit with friends and relatives in Jackson and Sandstone.

A good sized audience attended the german church last Sunday to witness the confirmation of: Louis Fry, Albert Ziegler, Walter Romelhart, Floyd Jacobs, Lawrence Walker, Paul Ziegler, Emma Walker, Lydia Beutler, Clara Romelhart. All did well giving credit to their pastor Rev. Oscar Laubengayer.

IRON CREEK

Jacob Graf has had a telephone put in his farm residence, where he is now living.

Christian Ziegler and family of Jackson visited his mother Mrs. Ed. Uphaus over Sunday.

Call at Broom Factory in the old Kirchgessner building for fence, roofing, silos and farm implements.

L. CONKLIN & SON

NORVELL.

Merritt Aten is sick with measles.

Mrs. Clara Mount was in Jackson Saturday.

T. B. Halladay was in Jackson on business Thursday.

Mr. Hashley of Jackson was in town on business Tuesday.

Mrs. Eva Greene was in Jackson on business Thursday.

G Kader is moving his family into the rooms over his store.

G Roehon of Bridgewater called on friends here Sunday.

Mr & Mrs. Hawley of Napoleon visited D. Beckwith Sunday.

C. P. Holmes and son Frank were in Jackson on business Tuesday.

Chas. Cameron spent Sunday at home, returning to Concord Monday.

Earl Beckwith made a business trip to Brooklyn and Manchester Monday.

Mr. & Mrs. Ira Fish of Cement City spent Sunday with relatives here Sunday.

Mr. & Mrs. Atkinson attended the Ladies Aid Meeting at Napoleon Wednesday.

Mr. & Mrs. M. Aten of Jackson visited the former's brother John Aten Thursday.

The regular covenant and business meeting of the church is to be held Saturday.

Warren Kimble of Manchester was a guest at the home of Z. T. Kimble Sunday.

Easter service with special music will be held at the church next Sunday morning.

Mr. & Mrs. Drake and family of Brooklyn spent Sunday at the home of G. Houck.

Hon. L. W. Watkins returned to Lansing Monday after spending some time at home.

Mr. & Mrs. F. E. Greene and Mrs. H. F. Schofield were in Jackson Monday on business.

W. Mount was called to Mt. Pleasant Wednesday by the serious illness of his son Webster.

Clarence Foor was called to West Detroit to take a position as operator with the L. S. & M. S. Ry.

Mrs. Babcock returned to her home Saturday after spending the winter with relatives in Mason.

Mr. & Mrs. Chas. Yarrington returned Saturday from a weeks visit with their daughter in Detroit.

A township Sunday school institute will be held at the church Friday April 21 afternoon and evening.

Jackson partners are trying to secure a building in which start a hotel with the idea of having a saloon in connection.

Miss Lucile Austin accompanied Miss Murl Clark to her home in Jackson, Friday, Mrs. Austin spent the day in Jackson, Monday and they returned together.

Fred Eckhart has bought the building of C. Atkinson that was located on the Kress property and used as a barber shop. He has moved it to his home and has placed it as an addition to his house.

NAPOLEON.

Bertha Ward was a Jackson shopper Saturday.

R. Francisco is able to be out again after his recent illness.

Elmer Foster recently sold his house and lot to S. B. Woodward.

Mr. & Mrs. Milton Henderson of Nineveh, spent Sunday at Frank Twist's.

Hazel Smith resumed her school duties near Grass Lake, Monday after a week's vacation.

Three or four tons of Choice Mixed Hay for sale.

ALBERT WIEDMAN.

We had a good rain yesterday just what was needed for wheat and grass.

Warren Kimble went to Clinton Tuesday and took an order for some of his new patent wheelbarrows.

Clarence Huesman, who bought the Michael Gause place on Ann Arbor street, has built a new barn.

The boys intend to put their electric launch on the river in a few days. It has been overhauled and painted.

It appears to us that people are beginning to think reciprocity with Canada would not be such a dreadful thing after all.

Mrs. Anton Schwab and daughter of Adrian came yesterday to visit her parents, Mr. & Mrs. Faulhaber, a few days.

Mrs. A. J. Austin of Norvell visited her sister, Mrs. Mat D. Blosser, on Wednesday and found her improving slowly.

Put a mark on your calendar for August 24 which will be Homecomer's Day in Manchester. Begin making arrangements for it, and write your friends to come.

Married.

WILSON—SMITH—At the residence of John Smith brother of the bride, in Waterloo township, on Sunday, April 2, 1911, by Rev. L. S. Slaybough of Grass Lake, Claud H. Wilson of Jackson and Candace O. Smith of Hartford.

The bride was formerly a resident of Manchester but has been at Hartford where her parents reside, employed in a bank. Her husband is guard at the prison.

Home Market.

BUTTER.—weaker 16c@20c ℔ pound.
BEEF—Steady. Best steers, $5 00@$5 50 common, $4 00@$4 50; heifers, $3 50@$5.00; cows, $2 50@$4 00; canners, $1.50@2.50; calves, $6.00@$6 50.
CABBAGE—3c@5c per head.
CORN—25c ℔ bu.
EGGS.—14c ℔ doz.
HAY—No. 1 Timothy $13.00@$14 00; No. 1 mixed, $10.00; clover, $9 00; Marsh hay, $5.00 ℔ ton.
HOGS—$6 25@6 50
OATS.—Good demand. 29c@30c ℔ bu.
ONIONS.—75c@85c ℔ bushel.
POTATOES.—25c@30c ℔ bu.
POULTRY—Live weight. Old roosters 6c; chicks and fowls, 12c; ducks, 11c; geese, 12c; turkeys, 15c.
RYE—76c@78c per bu.
RYE STRAW—$4 00 ℔ ton.
SHEEP.—Wethers, $3 50@$4 00; yearlings, $4.50@$4.75; lambs, $5.50@$6 00; clipped lambs; $5 00@$5.25; ewes, $2 50@$3 50.
WHEAT—Steady. Red 80; white, 78c

People Often Say

"I did not know you kept it." That is why we wish everybody, when in need of anything in Paper or Cardboard, to call or 'phone us. Often we can save you the trouble of going or sending out of town.

The Enterprise Office
Manchester

Clothes That Furnish Their Own Argument

The story of the Creation of the World was told in six hundred words. We couldn't begin to tell all the good points about the W. G. & B. Clothes we sell, in so short a space.

But, on the other hand, we can sell you one of their suits without saying a word.

Just come in and look over tee line; see the the different models. That you will walk out with one is what we are banking on.

You know your style. We have the BEST suit in that style.

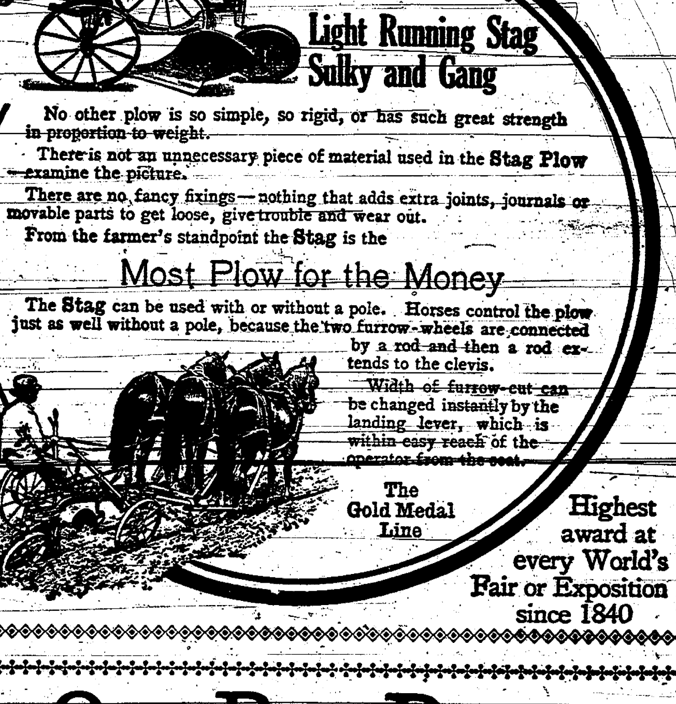
The superiority and quality of our $12 to $18 models will appeal to you.

YOCUM, MARX & CO.

It's Easy
when you have the
Deere Plow
Come and examine them and get prices.

If you need a
New Harness
come and see my assortment.

F. G. HOUCK
Manchester



JOHN DEERE IMPLEMENTS
Light Running Stag Sulky and Gang

No other plow is so simple, so rigid, or has such great strength in proportion to weight.

There is not an unnecessary piece of material used in the Stag Plow —examine the picture.

There are no fancy fixings—nothing that adds extra joints, journals or movable parts to get loose, give trouble and wear out.

From the farmer's standpoint the Stag is the

Most Plow for the Money

The Stag can be used with or without a pole. Horses control the plow just as well without a pole, because the two furrow-wheels are connected by a rod and then a rod extends to the clevis.

Width of furrow-cut can be changed instantly by the landing lever, which is within easy reach of the operator from the seat.

The Gold Medal Line

Highest award at every World's Fair or Exposition since 1840

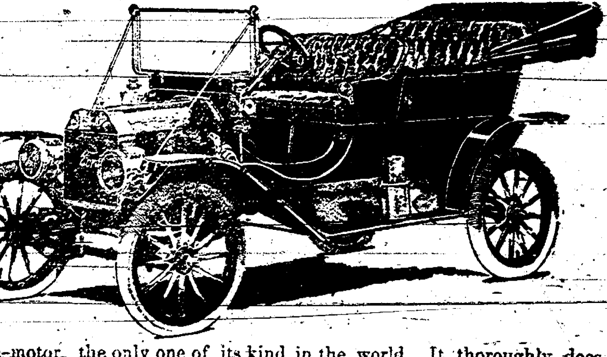
F—O—R—D

EVERY FIFTH CAR SOLD in this country is a FORD Model T. The car the great majority has proven reliable must appeal to you.

One of the reasons why FORD Model T cars are so extremely popular, so extremely satisfactory, not only as pleasure cars, but as a business car, lies in the extreme simplicity of control. You know simplicity of control is not possible without simplicity in design. This is one of the marked tributes to the marvelous mechanical genius of Henry Ford in designing a car so perfect for the purpose, and yet so simple, that anybody of ordinary sense can quickly understand every part of it.

There is nothing intricate, there is not much to it, a few parts, and every part specifically designed for a purpose, and that purpose plainly observable, plainly understandable. The owner of a FORD Model T is never "stuck" by any mysteries in the construction and operation of his car. He has no puzzling problems to face. The motor is as easy to understand as an old fashioned dasher churn, and it produces a power in excess of any other motor of the same size.

FORD Model T Touring Car
4 Cylinders—5 Passengers
$780



With Full Equipment—Extension Top, Automatic Brass Winshield, Speedometer, Two 6-inch Gas Lamps, Generator, Ford Magneto, built in the motor; Three Oil Lamps, Horn and Tools for $780.

This same Car with Three Oil Lamps, Horn and Tools, $700.

The FORD Magneto is built-into-the-motor, the only one of its kind in the world. It thoroughly does away with all ignition troubles, insures combustion under all circumstances, requires no attention. When the Motor runs the Magneto runs, and when the Magneto runs the Motor runs—rain or shine, night or day, up hill or down hill, rough roads or asphalt boulevards.

Any man or woman, or boy, or girl, can drive FORD Model T, because there is never any necessity to remove the hands from the steering wheel. The control of the car is regulated by the feet. You can fly like the wind or creep like the snail, changing the power instantly, and the FORD Model T is always under the perfect control of the driver.

Call in and let us show you these and other exclusive advantageous features in the FORD Model T, allow us to take you for a ride and give you a practical demonstration of the simplicity of FORD control and the luxury in FORD riding.

The Schaible-Wiedman Auto Co.
Saline, Mich.
Agents for Washtenaw County
Phone No. 230

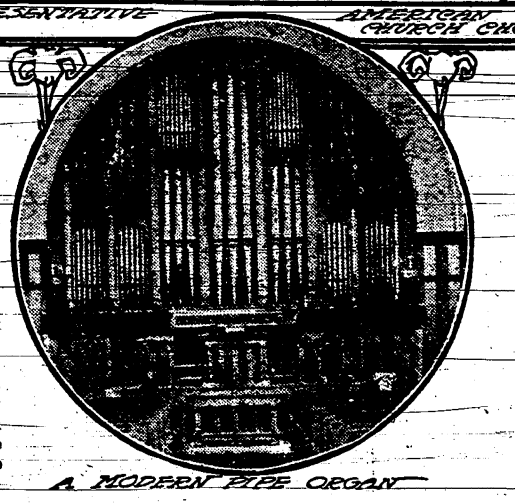
Easter Music

GREATEST COLLECTION of CHURCH MUSIC in AMERICA AT THE LIBRARY of CONGRESS

PRACTICING AN EASTER SOLO

AN EASTER CATHOLIC PROCESSION

REPRESENTATIVE AMERICAN CHURCH CHOIR


A MODERN PIPE ORGAN

SOME churchgoers in the United States—they are declared to be a bit old-fashioned, by their opponents—have been protesting of late years against the growing disposition to give greater prominence to music in our church services. It is not, say these good people, who cling to the ideas of our grandmothers' time, that they would have church services without music. On the contrary they recognize that music is an important, not to say essential, feature of devotional exercises. What they complain about, though, is the seeming disposition in some churches, particularly the fashionable ones, to have the musical numbers completely overshadow the sermon and the prayers and everything else.

But for all that there exists this wide difference of opinion as to the part music should play in church services there is one occasion during the year when practically all churchgoers are agreed that it is fitting and appropriate that melody should dominate the whole interval of worship. This exceptional occasion is, of course, Easter. As the anniversary of glad tidings—the most joyous holiday in the whole church calendar—it is but natural that the keynote of every observance should be one of rejoicing and praise in song. Consequently the pastors and musical directors and choir masters of all churches up and down the land devote more attention to their Easter musical programs than to those of any other Sunday in the fifty-two, and, with all due respect, it is the musical programs rather than the pastor's tests which are objects of the keenest interest when the churches announce their Easter programs.

Church music, which finds its best exemplification on Easter morning, has undergone marked development during the past dozen years. It is well within the memory of the present generation when almost the only music in our churches was congregational singing. This chorus singing by the assembled worshipers is still in vogue in many of the smaller churches, particularly those in small towns and rural districts, and just here be it confessed that there are a good many people who to this day declare that it is more devotional and inspiring than the solos of the highest salaried singers. But, be that as it may, the soloists have supplanted the congregation as singers in practically every city church and in many of those in the smaller towns.

The first entry of the soloists into this field came when one, two, or a quartette of singers in each congregation who possessed the best voices were induced to specialize to the extent of preparing one anthem for rendition each Sunday, as well as, in effect, leading the congregational singing. Or, in some churches where the congregation was not strong vocally or the members were diffident about engaging in the chorus singing, there was organized a choir of anywhere from eight to sixteen members that bore the whole burden of the musical responsibility just as do the vested choirs in many of the Episcopal churches. Under this plan the singers have almost invariably been members of the church where they sing and as a rule they have given their services free or have received very modest sums for their services.

While the above mentioned plan or one in which choir and congregational singing is combined is still in vogue in thousands of churches all over the country, a further step in musical development has been taken by most of the prominent and wealthy city churches. In these places of worship one may hear on Easter morning music of as fine a quality as can be listened to in any grand opera house. The secret lies in the fact that in those fashionable churches the music is provided by high-salaried musicians who are engaged solely for their musical ability and without reference to anything else. Indeed, since good voices have come to be demanded above all else we find that not once in a dozen cases is a highly-paid choir singer a member of the church in which she sings. Mayhap she is not a member of any church. There are also well-known instances in which Catholic singers appear regularly in Protestant churches and vice versa.

Similarly the pipe organist of the twentieth century fashionable city church is chosen solely because of his musical ability and not because he is a fellow-churchman, which he probably is not. Even more odd in the eyes of some folk with old-time ideas is the system of recruiting the orchestras of the leading churches. But, perhaps, to pause for a moment, the reader had not realized that an orchestra is now considered essential in every fashionable church. Such is the case, however, and in a majority of cases the musicians who comprise a church orchestra are employed during the week in the orchestra of some local theater. And these orchestras have to hold rehearsals for their church work, just as they do for their theater work. Just before Easter the rehearsals are unusually exacting, for the orchestra in each church is called upon to play the accompaniments for vocal selections that are unusually numerous and exceptionally elaborate in character. Like as not, too, there will be flute obligatos and violin obligatos. Indeed, in some churches a violin solo is now a feature of every Sunday program, and even cornet solos are not unknown in such environment.

The Easter music in a fashionable church is likely to cost a pretty penny—almost as much as the special floral decorations, mayhap, and that is saying a good deal. For one thing the orchestra is a pretty expensive luxury, which can be appreciated when we figure that there are presumably seven or nine men who receive, say, $4 or $5 per Sunday. The organist, if he is an accomplished artist, receives perhaps twice as much as any member of the orchestra. After all, however, it is the vocal soloists who run up the expense bills in these churches which are always crowded—partly, let us suspect, because the music is so fine.

The cost of church singing of the professional class has advanced in recent years even more rapidly than the cost of living. There are yet to be found professional singers of some ability who are singing in churches for $5 per Sunday, but all the more prominent soloists have advanced far beyond that figure for their services. Indeed, there are church soloists in New York and other large cities who receive salaries of $5,000 a year, and in some instances such salaries are paid by churches that have never been heard of by the average citizen outside of the city in which they are located. For her $100 a week a choir "star" is required to sing once and more likely twice on Sunday and is supposed to attend at least one rehearsal—say on Friday. However, she has plenty of leisure for teaching music if she cares to do so, or for accepting outside concert engagements if the condition of her voice will permit. Indeed, she can make of her church singing simply a "side line."

The Easter season sees the culmination of an ever-existing rivalry between churches for soloists of marked ability, for, be it known, choir singers of the first rank are not much more numerous than operatic stars of the first eminence. Of late regular "booking" or employment bureaus have been established specially to carry on negotiations looking to the engagement of choir singers. Some singers are so much in demand that they sing in two or even three churches each Sunday, and an amusing illustration of the lengths to which churches will go to secure coveted soloists was afforded recently when a rich church in a leading Eastern city had a special door constructed so that a vocalist after singing her solos might slip out unobserved in time to fill a similar engagement in another church down the street.

In the average church the greatest factor, next to the vocalists, in making the Easter music is the pipe organ. These monster instruments with their rich deep tones in tremendous volume seem to provide the ideal background for the soaring melody of the Easter anthems. Nowadays every church that is very ambitious aspires to a pipe organ, but here again we find it possible for churches to be decidedly extravagant, for $10,000 is by no means an unusual price for pipe organs of the largest size in this day and age. The demand for these instruments may be imagined, however, from the fact that America, which leads the world in such manufacture, now has seventy-five pipe organ manufacturers.

Church organs, except in the small sizes, are not built in accordance with stock designs, as are pianos or other musical instruments, but each is designed and built specially with reference to the conditions and requirements presented by the particular church in which it is to be installed. Accordingly, before beginning work upon a large pipe organ for a church the builder must study not only the architecture of the church, but also the colors presented in the frescos on walls and ceiling and other features of the decorative scheme. A pipe organ is made up of several thousand different parts and the great pipes from which peal forth sonorous sound on Easter morning are, in the case of the largest organs, each thirty-two feet in length.

The Easter season always brings into especial prominence the "song service," another comparatively recent development of church activities. Such a service, as its name would imply, presents a program that is almost wholly musical in one form or another and that in most churches embraces both vocal and instrumental solos. Of course, song services are held in churches all through the year, but those at Easter have especial significance and present more than ordinarily pretentious programs. The most popular hour for the song service is at four o'clock in the afternoon, which time prevents it from interfering or rather conflicting with any of the other church services. In the southern cities where Easter usually is characterized by a balmy atmosphere the outdoor Easter song service is gaining popularity in the same measure that open-air church services are gaining vogue in all parts of the country during the summer.

The First Easter Day

BY STANLEY WATERLOO.

Never so sweet a hush
 In all Judean nights,
Never so fair a sun
 Rose o'er Judean Heights,
Never so hovering close
 Did all of heaven lean
As when approached the tomb
 The weeping Magdalene.

What marvel greets her eyes!
 Too tear-bedimmed are they?
Behold no portal barred;
 The stone is rolled away!
Vacant the sheltering depth
 Where he was laid to rest,
Vacant the narrow space
 Whereon his body pres't.

Only the cerements white
 Where He, the Son, had lain
Only at head and foot
 The guarding angels twain,
The guarding angels twain,
 Of gentle mien and grave,
To speak of word fulfilled
 Of him who died to save.

How spread the mighty truth,
 How all the earth divined!
What glorious promise kept
 The saviour of mankind!
And, so, the world is glad
 And men, rejoicing, pray,
As did his servants when
 Came the first Easter day.

Gold of the Ship Florencia

Many Thousands of Dollars Have Been Vainly Spent in Trying for the Treasure.

It was in the summer of 1588 that there sailed one day into Tobermory bay, Island of Mull, a great galleon of Spain, belonging to that mighty armada which had been shattered and driven in frantic flight by English seamen with hearts of oak [illegible] Drake, Hawkins, Howard, Seymour and Martin Frobisher—names to make the blood beat faster even now.

This fugitive galleon, aforetime so tall and stately and ornate, was racked and leaking, her painted sails in tatters, her Spanish sailors sick, weary, starved, after escaping from the English channel and staggering far northward around the stormy Orkneys.

Many of her sister ships had crashed ashore on the Irish coast, while the surviving remnant of this magnificent flotilla wallowed forlornly home. Seeking provisions, repairs, respite from the terrors of the implacable ocean, the galleon Florencia dropped anchor in Tobermory bay, and their she laid her bones.

With her was lost a great store of treasure in gold and plate, and ever since 1641 the search for these lost riches has been carried on at intervals. More than likely if you go through the sound of Mull next summer—and a delightful excursion it is—you will find an up-to-date suction dredge and a corps of divers, employed by the latest syndicate to finance the treasure hunt, ransacking the bottom of Tobermory bay.

Many thousands have been vainly spent in the quest, but the lure of lost treasure has a fascination of its own, and after all the failures of Scotch and English seekers, American enterprise and capital has now taken hold of this romantic task.

JOASH CROWNED IN JUDAH

Sunday School Lesson for April 16, 1911

Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT—2 Kings 11:1-20. Memory Verse 12.

GOLDEN TEXT—"Blessed are they that keep His testimonies, and that seek Him with a whole heart."—Psa. 119:2.

TIME—Athaliah came to the throne in 849 B. C. (Hastings) or 893 B. C. (Beecher); Joash, 843 B. C. (Hastings) or 887 B. C. (Beecher).

PLACE—Jerusalem, the capital of Judah.

KINGS—Joash's contemporaries were Jehu in Israel, Hazael in Syria, Shalmanezer II in Assyria.

God always finds ways to frustrate the evil. John Wilkes Booth did not reckon on the flag which tangled his feet when he tried to escape. He killed a Lincoln, but up started a host of others to undo his evil deed. The kingdom of God is not a pillar which can be thrown prostrate in the dust, but a cube that always falls upon a base as broad as that from which it has been dislodged. In fact, it is rather like the Irishman's stone fence, which he built three feet high and four feet wide, so that if it was tipped over it would be higher than it was before.

How can we apply this incident to our modern boys and girls? For every one of them a kingdom is waiting, the kingdom of a noble, happy and useful manhood or womanhood. This is the real kingdom, for Joash, and for every boy and girl. Every young king and queen is surrounded by perils, as terrible as those that threatened Joash; and the only safety now is the safety that he found then—the protection of the church and of a godly home.

A noble woman has done her part in saving the young king—the part that mothers play in the preservation of the young kings of our modern homes. Now a man steps in, as the father comes to have the chief influence over the life of the growing boy. Jehoiada, the high priest, was a man of ability and fine character. Probably it was becoming increasingly difficult to hide the growing lad, and longer confinement would be most injurious for him physically and mentally. The first step toward placing him on his rightful throne was to gather a sufficient force of loyal adherents. After obtaining the assurances, in addition to their own weapons, which of course they would bear, they were furnished by Jehoiada with the spears and shields that, as relics of David's time, hung somewhere within the sacred precincts, just as his predecessor Abimelech had furnished to David himself the sword of Goliath. These would remind them that it was for David's heir they were contending.

Wise steps were taken, under the leadership of Jehoiada, in the opening of the young king's reign. A covenant was made between the Lord and the king and the people. This was a renewal of the original compact, in which Jehovah and his people bound themselves together—a compact broken by the Baal-worship of Athaliah's reign. What was the second step? The immediate and thorough destruction of the temple of Baal, with its altars and licentious images, and the execution of its high priest Mattan. It seems to be implied that the "house of Baal" stood on the temple mount, in ostentatious rivalry with the sanctuary of Jehovah. And the third step? Jehoiada appointed officers over the house of the Lord, re-establishing the courses of the Levites, and proceeding at once to assign the custody of the temple to a particular course. And the final step? Leaving the Levites to keep order in the temple, Jehoiada and the soldiers conducted the boy king to the palace through the gate of the guard, doubtless that through which the king regularly passed from the temple to the palace and back again, accompanied by his bodyguard. What a change for the lad who had been a prisoner so long!

When young Solomon started out in his reign he was offered his choice of blessings, and chose not long life or riches or power, but wisdom; and in that choice he gained the other blessings also. When Christ started out in his great reign he was found in the temple, seeking wisdom. When the girl Victoria learned that she was to become queen of earth's mightiest empire she quietly said: "I will be good." If our young kings and queens would be well furnished for their sovereignty they must go to the Bible and to the Bible school, and there they will learn what true royalty is, and what are the secrets of power and success.

It is appropriate that we have for Easter Sunday the story of a coronation, for Easter is the anniversary of the greatest of all coronations, the day when all mankind received the possibility, at least, of the crown of life.

This is the crown to which all our young kings and queens should look forward as the blessed reward of noble reigning over the kingdoms that God has given them. St. James wrote. "Blessed is the man that endureth temptation; for when he hath been approved, he shall receive the crown of life, which the Lord promised to them that love him."

St. John was bidden to write to the church in Syria: "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee the crown of life."

The crown of life means the achievement of the best and most beautiful character. It means the development of all the powers that God has given us. It means love and friends in most satifying abundance. It means the honor of all whose good opinion is worth the most. It means Christ's "Well done, thou good and faithful servant!" It means an eternity of happiness in heaven. All are signified by that open grave.

Christian Nurture.

The helplessness of a little child is the hope of the race. The long infancy of a baby, the long adolescence of the boy is a long series of open doors, a long appeal to love, a long plastic opportunity. The gains of the race are registered in our children.—Rev. Gaius Glenn Atkins, Congregationalist, Detroit.

Spring Debility

Felt by so many upon the return of warm weather is due to the impure, impoverished, devitalized condition of the blood which causes that tired feeling and loss of appetite as well as the pimples, boils and other eruptions so common at this season.

It is cured by the great constitutional remedy

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which effects its wonderful cures, not simply because it contains sarsaparilla, but because it combines the utmost remedial values of more than twenty different ingredients. There is no real substitute for Hood's Sarsaparilla. If urged to buy any preparation said to be "just as good," you may be sure it is inferior, costs less to make, and yields the dealer a larger profit.

MADE HIS ESCAPE IN TIME

Metaphors of Millionaire Found No Response in the Breast of the Farmer.

The millionaire accepted the farmer's cordial invitation to ride, and with much scrambling gained a seat on top of the hay.

"My good man," said the millionaire, patronizingly, "this swaying, rolling, sweet-scented divan is a couch upon which I could win slumber and be irresistible to the arms of Morpheus whenever I courted sweet sleep."

The farmer stiffened. "I'll hear no more of your talk; I'm a respectable married man, an' I'll ask you where you're goin' so I can avoid the place."

Dreamily the millionaire smiled. "I'm getting back to Mother Nature, who has been outraged and abused by me for years; I am a broken man, and she will forgive me and bring me back to health."

The farmer stopped the team and pulled a three-tined pitchfork from the brace socket—but his passenger was gone.—Success Magazine.

ITCHED SO COULD NOT SLEEP

"I suffered from the early part of December until nearly the beginning of March with severe skin eruptions on my face and scalp. At first I treated it as a trivial matter. But after having used castile soap, medicated washrags, cold cream, vanishing cream, etc., I found no relief whatever. After that I diagnosed my case as eczema, because of its dry, scaly appearance. The itching and burning of my scalp became so intense that I thought I should go mad, having not slept regularly for months past, only at intervals, waking up now and then because of the burning and itching of my skin. Having read different testimonials of cures by the Cuticura Remedies, I decided to purchase a box of Cuticura Ointment and a cake of Cuticura Soap. After using them for a few days I recognized a marked change in my condition. I bought about two boxes of Cuticura Ointment and five cakes of Cuticura Soap in all, and after a few days I was entirely free from the itching and burning. My eczema was entirely cured, all due to using Cuticura Soap and Ointment daily. Hereafter I will never be without a cake of Cuticura Soap on my washstand. I highly recommend the Cuticura Remedies to anyone suffering from similar skin eruptions and hope you will publish my letter so that others may learn of Cuticura Remedies and be cured." (Signed) David M. Shaw, care Paymaster, Pier 55, N. R., New York City, June 2, 1910.

Cuticura Remedies sold everywhere. Send to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, for free book on skin and scalp troubles.

He Might Have Earned a Vote.

Little Johnnie stood gazing solemnly on the decrepit form of an old countryman. Noticing the boy's attention the old man asked: "Well, what is it, son?"

"Say," the inquisitive youngster asked, "did the politicians kiss you when you was a baby?"—Success Magazine.

An institution must be propped up by precedent when it is no more uplifted by sap.

Garfield Tea will win your approval. It is pleasant to take, mild in action and very health-giving. It overcomes constipation.

A woman who has a nose for news usually has a chin for telling it.

An Ambassador's Nose.

An ambassador to Russia, formerly a leather merchant in this country, discovered certain secret processes regarding a special kind of leather manufactured there. He would have been looked on with suspicion had it been suspected that he could learn anything of these methods. But during his sojourn he got near enough to certain factories to register, through his sense of smell, some impressions with which he was able to work out the formulas when he returned home.—Atlantic Magazine.

Sure.

"What is a co-worker?"

"One who helps you work somebody, of course."

Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes

Prevents Infection—Murine Eye Salve In Tubes for all Eye Ills. No Morphine. Ask Druggists for New Size 25c. Valuable Eye Book in Each Package.

Substitution.

Customer—Have you got the latest thriller?

Clerk—No; but here's something just as bad.

The better you behave the better you'll get along. Now, try it.

Take Garfield Tea in the spring to purify the blood and cleanse the system.

The proper time to do a thing is when it should be done.

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.

Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress after Eating.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind or Choke-down, can be removed with

ABSORBINE

also any Bunch or Swelling. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. $2 per bottle, delivered. Book 3 E free.

ABSORBINE, JR., liniment for mankind. Reduces Goitre, Tumors, Wens, Painful, Knotted Varicose Veins, Ulcers. $1.00 and $2.00 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book with testimonials free.

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 310 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

A COUNTRY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

in New York City. Best features of country and city life. Out-of-door sports on school park of 35 acres near the Hudson River. Academic Course Primary Class to Graduation. Upper class for Advanced Special Students. Music and Art. Write for catalogue and terms.

Miss Bangs and Miss Whiton, Riverdale Avenue, near 253rd St., West, N. Y.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists.

Pettits Eye Salve

INFALLIBLE FOR WEAK SORE EYES

DEFIANCE Cold Water Starch

makes laundry work a pleasure. 16 oz. pkg. 10c.

W. N. U., DETROIT, NO. 15-1911.

A Poor Weak Woman

As she is termed, will endure bravely and patiently agonies which a strong man would give way under. The fact is women are more patient than they ought to be under such troubles.

Every woman ought to know that she may obtain the most experienced medical advice *free of charge* and in *absolute confidence* and privacy by writing to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, R. V. Pierce, M. D., President, Buffalo, N. Y. Dr. Pierce has been chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y., for many years and has had a wider practical experience in the treatment of women's diseases than any other physician in this country. His medicines are world-famous for their astonishing efficacy.

The most perfect remedy ever devised for weak and delicate women is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

IT MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG,
SICK WOMEN WELL.

The many and varied symptoms of woman's peculiar ailments are fully set forth in Plain English in the People's Medical Adviser (1008 pages), a newly revised and up-to-date Edition, cloth-bound, will be sent on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to pay cost of wrapping and mailing *only*. Address as above.

My Lady Beautiful

Health is true beauty. The charm of bright eyes, rosy cheeks, rounded figure, buoyant and elastic step is within the reach of every woman.

Reasonable care in diet, regular exercise and due amount of sleep with an occasional dose of

Beecham's Pills

will keep most women in health. The timely use of these pills will strengthen the system, renew the supply of blood and relieve nausea and depression. The beneficial effects of Beecham's Pills on the bowels, liver, stomach, blood and complexion, make them women's greatest aid to health and in a true sense

Nature's Cosmetic

In boxes with full directions, 10c. and 25c.

Always Makes Good

You'll be delighted with the results of Calumet Baking Powder. No disappoints—no flat, heavy, soggy biscuits, cake, or pastry.

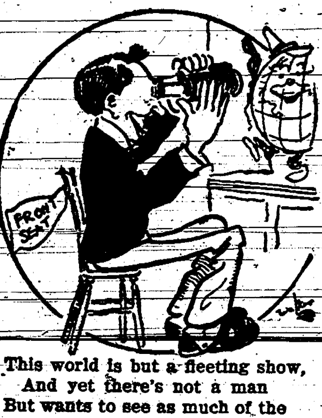
Just the lightest, daintiest, most uniformly raised and most delicious food you ever ate.

Received highest reward World's Pure Food Exposition, Chicago, 1907.

How Sea Birds Drink.

Under the headline, Where Do They Get Water? a writer in the Young Folks' Catholic Weekly says: "When I was a cabin boy I often used to wonder, seeing birds thousands of miles out to sea, what they did for fresh water when they were thirsty. One day a squall answered that question for me. It was a hot and glittering day in the tropics, and in the clear sky overhead a black rain cloud appeared all of a sudden. Then out of empty space over a hundred sea birds came darting from every direction. They got under the rain cloud, and waited there for about ten minutes, circling round and round, and when the rain began to fall they drank their fill. In the tropics, where the great sea birds sail thousands of miles away from shore, they get their drinking water in that way. They smell out a storm a long way off; they travel a hundred miles maybe to get under it, and they swallow enough raindrops to keep them going."—New York Tribune.

NATURALLY.



This world is but a fleeting show,
And yet there's not a man
But wants to see as much of the
Performance as he can.

No Excuse at All.

N. C. Goodwin, the comedian, was condemning a new comedy at a dinner in New York.

"Its climax," he said, "is false and unsatisfactory—as false and unsatisfactory as Rowndar's excuse.

"On Rowndar's return at a very late hour, his wife said reproachfully:

"'You used to vow I was the sunshine of your life, but now you stay out night after night.'

"'Well, my love,' said Rowndar, 'I don't ask for sunshine after dark.'"

Full life exists in three dimensions, art in two, and science in one; like a solid, a superficies, and a line.

It Does
The Heart
Good
To see how the little folks enjoy

Post Toasties
with cream

Sweet, crisp bits of pearly white corn, rolled and toasted to an appetizing brown.

"The Memory Lingers"

POSTUM CEREAL CO., Ltd.,
Battle Creek, Mich.

WHEN A MAN MARRIES

BY MARY ROBERTS RINEHART
AUTHOR of THE CIRCULAR STAIRCASE
"THE MAN IN LOWER TEN," ETC.

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SYNOPSIS.

James Wilson or Jimmy as he is called by his friends. Jimmy was rotund and looked shorter than he really was. His ambition in life was to be taken seriously, but people steadily refused to do so, his art is considered a huge joke, except to himself, if he asked people to dinner everyone expected a frolic. Jimmy marries Bella Knowles; they live together a year and are divorced. Jimmy's friends arrange to celebrate the first anniversary of his divorce. The party is in full swing when Jimmy receives a telegram from his Aunt Selina, who will arrive in four hours to visit him and his wife. He neglects to tell her of his divorce. Jimmy takes Kit into his confidence, he tries to devise some way so that his aunt will not learn that he has no longer a wife. He suggests that Kit play the hostess for one night, be Mrs. Wilson pro tem. Aunt Selina arrives and the deception works out as planned. Jim's Jap servant is taken ill. Bella, Jimmy's divorced wife, enters the house and asks Kit who is being taken away in the ambulance? Bella insists it is Jim. Kit tells her Jim is well and is in the house. Harbison steps out on the porch and discovers a man tacking a card on the door. He demands an explanation. The man points to the placard and Harbison sees the word "Smallpox" printed on it. He tells him the guests cannot leave the house until the quarantine is lifted. The guests suddenly realize their predicament, the women shed tears, the men consider it a good joke. The all important question arises as to who is to prepare the meals and perform the other household duties. Harbison finally solves the matter. After the lifting of the quarantine several letters are found in the mail box undelivered, one is addressed to Henry Llewellyn, Iquique, Chile, which was written by Harbison. He describes minutely of their incarceration, also of his infatuation for Mrs. Wilson. Aunt Selina is taken ill with la grippe. Betty acts as nurse. Harbison finds Kit sulking on the roof. She tells him that Jim has been treating her outrageously. Harbison fully believing that she is Mrs. Wilson, tells her that she doesn't mean the things she is saying about her husband. Kit starts downstairs, when suddenly she is grasped in the arms of a man who kisses her several times. She believes that Harbison did it and is humiliated. Aunt Selina tells Jimmy that her cameo breastpin and other articles of jewelry have been stolen. She accuses Betty of the theft.

CHAPTER XI. (Continued.)

"I saw you kiss her in the dining room, remember that!" Aunt Selina went on, giving the screw another turn.

It was Bella's turn to be excited. She gave me an awful stare, then she fixed her eyes on Jim.

"Besides," Aunt Selina went on, "you told me today that you loved her. Don't deny it, James."

Bella couldn't keep quiet another instant. She came over and stood at the foot of the bed.

"Please don't excite yourself, dear Miss Caruthers," she said, in a voice like ice. "Every one knows that he loves her; he simply overflows with it. It is quite a by-word among their friends. They have been sitting together in a corner all evening."

Yes, that was what she said; when I had not spoken to Jimmy the whole time in the den. Bella was cattish, and she was jealous, too. I turned on my heel and went to the door; then I turned to her, with my hand on the knob.

"You have been misinformed," I said coldly. "You can not possibly know, having spent three hours in a corner yourself—with Mr. Harbison." I abhor jealousy in a woman.

At midnight the house was fairly quiet, except for Jim, who kept walking around the halls because he couldn't sleep. I got up at last and ordered him to bed, and he had the audacity to have a grievance with me.

"Look at my situation now!" he said, sitting pensively on a steam radiator. "Aunt Selina is crazy. I only kissed your hand, anyhow, and I don't know why you sat in the den all evening; you might have known that Bella would notice it. Why couldn't you leave me alone to my misery?"

"Very well," I said, much offended. "After this I shall sit with Flannigan in the kitchen. He is the only gentleman in the house."

I left him babbling apologies and went to bed, but I had an uncomfortable feeling that Bella had been a witness to our conversation, for the door into Aunt Selina's room closed softly as I passed.

I knew beforehand that I was not going to sleep. The instant I turned out the light the nightmare events of the evening ranged themselves in a procession, or a series of tableaux, one after the other: Flannigan on the roof, with the bracelet on his palm, looking accusingly at me; Mr. Harbison and the scene on the roof, with my flippancy; and the result of that flippancy—the man on the stairs, the arms that held me, the terrible kisses that had scorched my lips—it was awful! And then the absurd situation across Aunt Selina's bed, and Bella's face! Oh, it was all so ridiculous—my having thought that the Harbison man was a gentleman, and finding him a cad, and worse. It was excruciatingly funny. I quite got a headache from laughing; indeed I laughed until I found I was crying, and then I knew I was going to have an attack of strangulated emotion, called hysteria. So I got up and turned on all the lights, and bathed my face with cologne, and felt better.

But I did not go to sleep. When the hall clock chimed two, I discovered I was hungry. I had had nothing since luncheon, and even the thirst following the South American goulash was gone. There was probably something to eat in the pantry, and if there was not, I was quite equal to going to the basement.

I ate bread and butter and drank milk, and was fast becoming a rational person again; I had pulled out one of the drawers part way, and with a tray across the corner I had improvised a comfortable seat. And then I noticed that the drawer was full of soiled napkins, and I remembered the bracelet. I hardly know why I decided to go through the drawer again after Flannigan had already done it, but I did. I finished my milk and then, getting down on my knees, I proceeded systematically to empty the drawer. I took out perhaps a dozen napkins and as many doilies without finding anything. Then I took out a large tray cloth, and there was something on it that made me look farther. One corner of it had been scorched, the clear and well-defined imprint of a lighted cigarette or cigar, a blackened streak that trailed off into a brown and yellow. I had a queer, trembly feeling, as if I were on the brink of a discovery—perhaps Anne's pearls, or the cuff buttons with storks painted on china in the center. But the only thing I found, down in the corner of the drawer, was a half-burned cigarette.

CHAPTER XII.

The Roof Garden.

I was quite ill the next morning—from excitement, I suppose. Anyhow, I did not get up, and there wasn't any breakfast. Jim said he roused Flannigan at eight o'clock, to go down and get the fire started, and then went back to bed. But Flannigan did not get up. He appeared, sheepishly, at half-past ten, and by that time Bella was down, in a towering rage, and had burned her hand and got the fire started, and had taken up a tray for Aunt Selina and herself.

As the others straggled down they boiled themselves eggs or ate fruit, and nobody put anything away. Lollie Mercer made me some tea and scorched toast, and brought it, about 11 o'clock.

"I never saw such a house," she declared. "A dozen housemaids couldn't put it in order. Why should every man that smokes drop ashes wherever he happens to be?"

"That's the question of the ages," I replied languidly. "What was Max talking so horribly about a little while ago?" Lollie looked up aggrieved.

"About nothing at all," she declared. "Anne told me to clean the bathtubs with oil, and I did it, that's all. Now Max says he couldn't get it off, and his clothes stick to him, and if he should forget and strike a match in the—in the usual way, he would explode. He can clean his own tub tomorrow," she finished vindictively.

At noon Jim came in to see me, bringing Anne as a concession to

I Was Quite Equal to Going to the Basement.

Bella. He was in a rage, and he carried the morning paper like a club in his hand.

"What sort of a newspaper he would you call this?" he demanded irritably. "It makes me crazy; everybody with a mental image of me leaning over the parapet of the roof, waving a board, with the rest of you sitting on my legs to keep me from overbalancing."

"Maybe there's a picture!" Anne said hopefully.

Jim looked.

"No picture," he announced. "I wonder why they restrained themselves! I wish Bella would keep off the roof," he added, with fresh access of rage, "or wear a mask or veil. One of those fellows is going to recognize her, and there'll be the dence to pay."

"When you are all through discussing this thing, perhaps you will tell me what is the matter," I remarked, from my couch. "Why did you lean over the parapet, Jim, and who sat on your legs?"

"I didn't; nobody did," he retorted, waving the newspaper. "It's a lie cut out of the whole cloth, that's what it is. I asked you girls to be decent to those reporters; it never pays to offend a newspaper man. Listen to this, Kit."

He read the article rapidly, furiously, pausing every now and then to make an exasperated comment.

THE ROOF GARDEN.

Attempt at Escape Frustrated—Members of the Four Hundred
Defy the Law.

"'Special Officer McCloud, on duty at the quarantined house of James Wilson, artist and clubman, on Ninety-fifth street, reported this morning a daring attempt at escape, made at 3 a. m. It is in this house that some eight or nine members of the smart set were imprisoned during the course of a dinner party, when the Japanese butler developed smallpox. The party shut in the house includes Miss Katherine McNair, the daughter of Theodore McNair of the Inter-Ocean system; Mr. and Mrs. Dallas Brown, the Misses Mercer, Maxwell Reed, the well-known clubman and whip, and a Mr. Thomas Harbison, guest of the Dallas Browns and a South American.

"'Officer McCloud's story, told to a Chronicle reporter this morning, is as follows: The occupants of the house had been uneasy all day. From the air of subdued bustle, and from a careful inspection of the roof, made by the entire party during the afternoon, his suspicion had been aroused. Nothing unusual, however, occurred during the early part of the night. From eight o'clock to twelve McCloud was relieved from duty, his place being taken by Michael Shane of the Eighty-sixth street station.

"'When McCloud came on duty at midnight, Shane reported that about 11 o'clock the searchlight of a steamer on the river, flashing over the house, had shown a man crouching on the parapet, evidently surveying the roof across, which at this point is only 12 feet distant, with a view of making his escape. On seeing Shane below, however, he had beat a retreat, but not before the officer had seen him distinctly. He was dressed in evening clothes and wore a light tan overcoat.

"'Officer McCloud relieved Shane at midnight, and sent for a plain-clothes man from the station house. This man was stationed on the roof of the Bevington residence next door, with strict injunctions to prevent an escape from the quarantined mansion. Nothing suspicious having occurred, the man on the roof left about 3 a. m., reporting to McCloud below that everything was quiet. At that moment, glancing skyward, one of the officers was astounded to see a long narrow board project itself from the coping of the Wilson house, waver uncertainly, for a moment, and then advance stealthily toward the parapet across. When it was within a foot or two of a resting place, McCloud called sharply to the invisible refugee above, at the same time firing his revolver in the ground.

"'The result was surprising. The board stopped, trembled, swayed a little, and dropped, missing the vigilant officer by a hair's breadth, and crashing to the cement with a terrific force. An inspection of the roof from the Bevington house, later, revealed nothing unusual. It is evident, however, that the quarantine is proving irksome to the inhabitants of the sequestered residence, most of whom are typical society folk, without resources in themselves. Their condition, without valets and maids, is certainly pitiable. It has been rumored that the ladies are doing their own hair, and that the gentlemen have been reduced to putting their own buttons in their shirts. This deplorable situation, however, is unavoidable.

"'The vigilance of the board of health has been most commendable in this case. Beginning with a wager over the telephone that they would break quarantine in 24 hours, and ending with the attempt to span a 12-foot gulf with a board, over which to cross to freedom, these shut-in society folk have shown characteristic disregard of the laws of the state. It is quite time to extend to the millionaire the same strictness that keeps the commuter at home for three weeks with the measles; that makes him get the milk bottles and groceries from the gate-post and smell like dog-soap for a month afterward, as a result of disinfection.'"

We sat in dead silence for a minute. Then:

"Perhaps it is true," I said. "Not of you, Jim—but some one may have tried to get out that way. In fact, I think it extremely likely."

"Who? Flannigan? You couldn't drive him out. He's having the time of his life. Do you suspect me?"

"Come away and don't fight," Anne broke in pacifically. "You will have to have luncheon sent in, Jimmy; nobody has ordered anything from the shops, and I feel like old Mother Hubbard."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Sin and Righteousness

THROUGH all the Scriptures runs a conception of sin as of something dreadful, beyond the power of words to express; and, strange to tell the righteous men who wrote the various histories, prophecies, psalms and epistles that fill the sacred volume were themselves one and all conscious of sin, and that, too, apparently, in proportion to their righteousness. He who does not know that Paul was the chief of the apostles knows but little of the history of Christianity, and he that does not know that Paul regarded himself as the chief of sinners knows but little about Paul. There is nothing lighthearted in Paul's confession of sin. It comes from the soul. He had looked down upon himself from the third heaven. He knew his sins for what they were. Neither could he speak of his sins as if they were altogether things of the past or, indeed, in any proper sense of the past at all. He never said, "By the device of the Devil I used to be a sinner," but "By the grace of God I am what I am." I deserve death and, indeed, I was dead; yet I live, or rather Christ liveth in me. If for a moment he contemplated himself as apart from the living power and presence of Christ, he was filled with dismay and horror that wrung from him the cry: "O wretched man that I am! who shall deliver me from the body of this death?"

Those Who Have Seen Christ.

This hunting out of sin seems strange to many Bible students. Our evangelists confess their long-past transgressions very light-heartedly and jauntily; our scholars never confess anything; our theologians discuss sin in the impersonal way in which an evolutionist would discuss a fossil in which he might recognize the remains of a possible ancestor. There are exceptions, no doubt. There always must be. And the exceptions are those who, like Paul, have seen Christ.

No age has ever been altogether without the heaven vision. Job saw and heard more clearly than many others, perhaps because he had come into the Divine Presence through a great fight of afflictions. When the vision burst upon him, he said: "I have heard of thee by the hearing of the ear; but now mine eye seeth thee. Whereupon I abhor myself, and repent in dust and ashes." As long as he compared himself with other men he could maintain that he was righteous, but God had placed before him a higher standard.

Realization of Sin.

If by some magical power a beast could become a man, he would at once find himself a sinner, for his beast heart would not be suited to human relations. Not only would his habits need reforming, but new ideas, new motives and even new instincts would be necessary. If a peasant could become a prince, he would need a similar change of heart. If a man hears the call of Christ, and, following him, passes out of the world into the kingdom of God, he feels as he never felt before that he is a sinner. He feels the need of a mentor that may teach him the rules of the new social plane on which he essays to live. He cannot keep in right paths unless he hears the voice: "This is the way, walk ye in it." He needs more than a guide and mentor. He needs a thorough transformation.

Somewhere in the far-distant future the past may be forgotten. The "old man" may die. He that sitteth upon the throne will say: "Behold, I make all things new." But until that time, at least, the man who has been made a partaker of the powers of that new world must look into his former life and self as into the depths of a pit, and his song will be: "Unto him that hath loved us and washed us in His own blood."—Nashville Christian Advocate.

The Love of Christ.

"Thou shalt be a witness for him unto all men." (Acts 22:15.) The love of Christ is the real motive for all true missionary endeavor. It so fills the soul with its joy and peace that we cannot but tell to others the story of this marvelous and matchless love. We become willing to endure any trial and to incur any risk in order that we may be the bearers of this message to those who sit in darkness. It is this love alone which interprets the sacrifices which men and women thus gladly make. It has made the dungeon, otherwise loathsome, resplendent and glorious. It has made the wheel and rack softer than coaches of down. It has made the fagot and flame a triumphant chariot to bear noble souls to glory and to God.

Oh, yield your hearts today to this mighty motive! In life amid its trials, in death amid its coldness and darkness, and in heaven amid its triumphant songs and peerless glories, Christians can still exultingly say, "The love of Christ contraineth us."—Robert Stuart MacArthur, in Watchman.

Pray for All.

The prayer test determines one's real interest in missions. If we love the world with any measure of the passion with which Christ loved it, we shall pray for it, even as we almost involuntarily pray for those most dear to us. Except a Christian find himself praying for all the world, he may question the depth and sincerity of his devotion to that cause which was dearest to the heart of his Lord.

Every Christian is under commission to be a missionary to the first person who may need him, and this lays upon every one the obligation to know how to handle aright the Word of Truth. We cannot be soul-winners until we have learned how to use the Scriptures in the presentation of God's plan of salvation. There is no more practical use of the Bible than its use to make plain the way of life.

Before Allowing an Operation

Please Read These Two Letters.

The following letter from Mrs. Orville Rock will prove how unwise it is for women to submit to the dangers of a surgical operation when it may be avoided by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. She was four weeks in the hospital and came home suffering worse than before. Then after all that suffering Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound restored her health.

HERE IS HER OWN STATEMENT.

Paw Paw, Mich.—"Two years ago I suffered very severely with a displacement—I could not be on my feet for a long time. My physician treated me for several months without much relief, and at last sent me to Ann Arbor for an operation. I was there four weeks and came home suffering worse than before. My mother advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I did. To-day I am well and strong and do all my own housework. I owe my health to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and advise every woman who is afflicted with any female complaint to try it."—Mrs. Orville Rock, R. R. No. 5, Paw Paw, Mich.

"There never was a worse case."

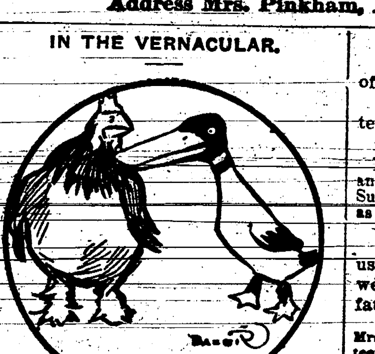
Rockport, Ind.—"There never was a worse case of woman's ills than mine, and I cannot begin to tell you what I suffered. For over two years I was not able to do anything. I was in bed for a month and the doctor said nothing but an operation would cure me. My father suggested Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; so to please him I took it, and I improved wonderfully, so I am able to travel, ride horseback, take long rides and never feel any ill effects from it. I can only ask other suffering women to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial before submitting to an operation."—Mrs. Margaret Meredith, R. F. D. No. 3, Rockport, Ind.

We will pay a handsome reward to any person who will prove to us that these letters are not genuine and truthful—or that either of these women were paid in any way for their testimonials, or that the letters are published without their permission, or that the original letter from each did not come to us entirely unsolicited.

For 30 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills. No sick woman does justice to herself who will not try this famous medicine. Made exclusively from roots and herbs, and has thousands of cures to its credit.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health free of charge. Address Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.

IN THE VERNACULAR.



Rooster—Your wife's laying for you!
Drake—Gee! I guess I'll duck.

You Never Can Tell.

A certain 'cellist was once snowbound for three hours at a small railroad station. He unpacked his 'cello and played his dozen fellow sufferers a request program with the result that one of them took him to Europe for a year. You never can tell as you bear your precious fiddle-case through the streets what magic casement may not open on the foam (of steins), and what fairy hand may not beckon you within to do the one thing needful to opus fifty-nine, or draw a valiant bow in the battle of Schumann quintet.—Robert H. Schauffler, in the Atlantic.

A Card.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a 50-cent bottle of Greene's Warranted Syrup of Tar if it fails to cure your cough or cold. We also guarantee a 25-cent bottle to prove satisfactory or money refunded. Your Druggist, My Druggist, Any Druggist in Michigan.

Covered.

Mother—Did you paint the table?

Father—Yes, I gave it a coat and two pairs of trousers.—Harper's Bazar.

LADIES CAN WEAR SHOES one size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, the Antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy. Gives rest and comfort. *Refuse substitutes.* For FREE trial package, address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

There is an ancient saying, famous among men, that thou shouldst not judge fully of a man's life before he dieth, whether it should be called blest or wretched.—Sophocles.

You are not treating yourself or your family fairly if you don't keep Hamlins Wizard Oil in the house. It's the best substitute for family doctor and a mighty good friend in case of emergency.

Set yourself earnestly to see what you were made to do, and then set yourself earnestly to do it.—Phillips Brooks.

Garfield Tea assists overworked digestive organs, corrects constipation, cleanses the system and rids the blood of impurities.

Plants have movement without will, animals have the will to live, human beings have the will to live divinely.

Indication of Wisdom.

"Why do they call the owl the bird of wisdom?"

"It stays out all night and doesn't tell what it sees or does."—Judge.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules. Easy to take as candy.

We always like those who admire us; we do not always like those whom we admire.—Francis Duc de Rochefaucauld.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

Away with these cemeteries of stone; they are indecent; let me fade into the anonymous grass!

Take Garfield Tea to overcome constipation, cleanse system and maintain health.

Why quarrel over religions when all men agree—all men, that is, at the same grade of intellect?

Sickly Smile

Wipe it off your otherwise *good looking* face—put on that *good* health smile that *CASCARETS* will give you—as a result from the *cure* of Constipation—or a torpid liver. It's *so easy*—do it—you'll see.

CASCARETS 10c a box for a week's treatment, all druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month.

The Farmer's Son's Great Opportunity

Why wait for the old farm to become your inheritance? Begin now to prepare for your future prosperity and independence. A great opportunity awaits you in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, where you can secure a Free Homestead or buy land at reasonable prices.

Now's the Time

—not a year from now, when land will be higher. The profits secured from the abundant crops of Wheat, Oats and Barley, as well as cattle raising, are causing a steady advance in price. Government returns show that the number of settlers in Western Canada from the U. S. was 60 per cent larger in 1910 than the previous year.

Many farmers have paid for their land out of the proceeds of one crop.

Free Homesteads of 160 acres and pre-emptions of 160 acres at $3.00 an acre. Fine climate, good schools, excellent railway facilities, low freight rates; wood, water and lumber easily obtained.

For pamphlet "Last Best West," particulars as to suitable location and low settlers' rate, apply to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to Canadian Gov't Agent.

M. V. McInnes, 176 Jefferson Ave., Detroit; or C. A. Laurier, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

Use address nearest you. 37

If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

FREE SAMPLE CURED OLD PERSON'S BOWEL TROUBLE

One of the most remarkable proofs of the unusual laxative merit contained in Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is that it is effective not only in people in the prime of life, but at the extremes of ages. As many letters are received from mothers regarding the cures of children, as from men and women of sixty, seventy and eighty years of age. It must be truly a wonderful laxative.

In the cure of constipation and bowel trouble in old people it has no equal. It corrects the constipation, dispels the headache, biliousness, gas, drowsiness after eating, etc. People advancing in years should see to it that their bowels move freely, and if they do not to take Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. You can prolong your life by healthy bowel action. Clogged bowels invite disease. Women about to pass the menstrual period cannot do better than use Syrup Pepsin several times a week until the system has settled to its future condition.

Among the strongest supporters of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin are Mr. W. G. Zorn of New Decatur, Ala., and Mr. George S. Spaulding of the National Soldiers' Home, Kansas, both elderly men. The regular size bottles can be bought of any druggist at fifty cents and one dollar, but a free sample bottle can be had by sending your address to the doctor.

For the free sample address Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 201 Caldwell building, Monticello, Ill.

WHEN THE STATE OF TEXAS REVOLTED

THE ALAMO

FORT SAM HOUSTON, in San Antonio, Tex., to which 20,000 troops were hurriedly dispatched, is located close to the historic spot where the battle of the Alamo was fought. There a small force of American pioneers of the southwest fought against overwhelming odds until death gave the Mexican army a temporary victory. The stronghold whither they are bound bears the name of the general who brought independence to the Lone Star state.

"Thermopylae had its messenger of defeat. Alamo had none."

This inscription, ascribed to Lord Macauly, is engraved on a monument in the grounds of the Texas capitol at Austin in commemoration of the garrison, all of which died fighting against overwhelming odds in the battle of the Alamo, which ended March 6, 1836.

Americans in Texas rose in rebellion against the government of Mexico in 1835. Early in 1836 the rebellion grew into warfare. The Texans were under the leadership of the bluff Gen. Sam Houston as president of the new republic of Texas and as commander-in-chief of their little army of volunteers. It was a daring undertaking for a scant 2,000 men to attempt to wrest the state from Mexico with its 15,000 drilled troops. But the Texans, headed by Sam Houston, Davy Crockett, William Travis and John Haydon, feared no failure. The Mexican general, Santa Ana, set out from the Rio Grande northward to quickly conquer and punish rebellious Texans. His army of 6,000 men, after a march of nearly 600 miles across a desolate country, reached San Antonio, confident of capturing that town and moving on to the new capitol at Washington, Tex.

Unprepared for Battle.

The garrison at San Antonio was unprepared for Santa Ana's coming. The first tidings of his approach were given by the sentinels posted on the roof of the Alamo, which was an abandoned Franciscan mission, built in 1723. It numbered about 185 men under command of Col. William Travis. When the news of Santa Ana's approach reached Travis he determined to make good its defense until reenforcements could arrive. With him was Col. James Bowie, whose name was always associated with his famous knife, and Davy Crockett, the frontiersman and hunter of history and romance. They had a few pieces of artillery, little ammunition, 90 bushels of corn and 30 beef cattle, which were hurried within the inclosure.

Santa Ana demanded immediate surrender. Travis returned a defiant refusal, emphasized by a cannon shot. A blood red flag, signifying no quarter, immediately was raised above the Mexican camp and their batteries opened upon the garrison. Meanwhile Travis had dispatched messengers to Houston and Washington, Tex., 95 miles away, appealing for assistance. The Mexican batteries attempted a breach in the stone walls of the mission at dawn February 26. For hours every day the Mexicans continued the siege. In a hot fire which was opened upon the garrison on the last morning in February some of the bombs fell close to the spot where Davy Crockett lay. He sprang up and made his way to the ramparts just as the Mexican gunner was reloading and before he could fire again shot him. A comrade caught up the match and ran to the touchhole. But already a fresh rifle had been handed the Tennesseean and he picked off the second gunner as he had the first. Three more Mexicans made the attempt and met a like fate and for a time the gun was silenced.

Colonel Travis called the garrison about him March 3. He made a brief talk, telling his comrades that longer hope for assistance was useless. He said that the Alamo should be surrendered or it should be defended until the last man was dead. He drew a line with his sword on the adobe floor and said:

"I propose to stay here until I am killed. All who will be with me will come to this side of the line; all who wish to surrender remain on that side."

Davy Crockett leaped across with a triumphant wave of his cap. Every man in the file joined him. It was a grim decision; the garrison lessening in number every day, the food supply was almost exhausted and only a few rounds of ammunition was left for the survivors. Bowie, almost from the beginning of the siege, was ill with typhoid. In a little adjoining room he lay on a rude bed attended by a Mexican woman. Hearing the speech of Colonel Travis, he feebly called to his companions and begged them to pick up his cot and carry him over the line. A few hours later he became delirious and never recovered consciousness.

Dawn of the Morning of Death.

The morning of the final attack was a warm, bright Sunday. Colonel Bowie died about three o'clock. Death had become so common that no one paid any attention to the dying pioneer. They were blackened with gunpowder; they looked wild from lack of sleep and food; they seldom spoke and all their words and acts were those of men terribly in earnest. The sole idea of each was to sell his life as dearly as possible. Santa Ana determined to take the Alamo by assault. The band struck up "Duguelo" (assassin) and amid a boom of cannon ladders were brought, the walls of the building were scaled by 2,000 cavalrymen, while battering rams beat in the doors. The Texans ran to the roof, where several cannon had been stationed. As fast as the Mexicans mounted they were stabbed and the ladders overturned. Meanwhile the Mexican riflemen on the ground shot down the Texans on the roof and the battle raged with the few Texans who stayed on guard behind the barricade.

After an hour the Mexicans had overpowered the Texans and were swarming to the roof. The defenders retreated down the stairs, fighting every inch of the way. Then the doors below were beaten down with huge timbers and with a yell the frenzied soldiers poured in the opening. The little band of Texans was pitifully insignificant against the horde of Mexicans. There were yells and gunshots and groans in one long, hideous chorus. Not one of the Texans sank to death till he had exhausted all his strength. Coloned Crockett stood in the corner of the main room and with a cutlass slashed all who attacked him. His shirt was soaked with blood and a bullet had pierced his cheek. Shot by a man in front of him, he lunged forward, selling his life as dearly as possible. Colonel Travis was shot through the head while defending the stairs.

No one was spared, and every one of the Texans sank to the floor fighting. So ended the Alamo.

Nearly all the information that historians have concerning the events inside the Alamo during the siege has come from Senora Dona Andrea Castarion de Dillanueda, the nurse of Colonel Bowie and the sole survivor. The state of Texas pensioned her for 40 years.

They Remember the Alamo.

From that day the words, "Remember the Alamo!" were the slogan of the campaign throughout Texas. In less than two weeks more than 600 frontiersmen, maddened by the massacre, joined Sam Houston's army. A month later Houston, with a force of 700 Texans, faced Santa Ana, with 2,000 soldiers, on the banks of the San Jacinto. The battle was only an hour long. The Texas force, with a mighty and exultant yell, "Remember the Alamo!" routed the enemy and captured Santa Ana, who barely escaped death. Texas independence then was established.

Laughing Eyes.

That Wilkesbarre woman who caused the arrest of a girl on the charge that the latter used "laughing eyes" to "beguile" plaintiff's young son experienced no sympathy at the hands of the court. The judge saw no legal or moral ground for the arrest. He not only set the girl free at once, but complimented her on the possession of those "laughing eyes."

So far as may be judged by the published report of the case, the court was eminently sound and wise. If anybody should be arrested and placed in confinement in connection with such a matter it is the young man himself. The young woman to whom Providence has accorded the gift of laughing eyes is a blessing to the community. There is too much sorrow, too much occasion for tears, in our sad old world. If any young fellow is in danger of being "beguiled" unduly by that Wilkesbarre style of optics, he should be placed in safe, if not solitary, confinement.

The Scream of Ennui.

A dog howls when he is lonely, a cat wauls (the word must be right, for it comes from "caterwaul") because of some combative or amative impulse; but a parot screams through sheer boredom. I sometimes think it is the only creature that shares with us that secondary curse which followed our ejection from Eden—ennui. And I know hat if Noah fed his animals well, and if they had plenty of room for exercise, the only creatures who rebelled vocally against the dire tedium of the voyage, and the creatures who made the most noise, bar none, were the two little papingoes (as our forefathers used to call them).—Franklin James, in the Atlantic.

Less Popular Word.

Rev. D. J. H. Jowett, New York's second importation of English ministerial talent, has a short way with skeptics. "Once in Jowett's undergraduate days at Oxford," said a member of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church, "he rose in a debate and said: 'We young Oxonians are very proud of calling ourselves agnostics. It's a Greek word. I don't think we're equally fond of its Latin equivalent—ignoramuses.'"

The Cause.

"What was the cause of the quarrel between the two tramps?"

"One found some money, the other tried to make him fork it over, and when he refused, knifed him."

A Real Curiosity.

"Has your dolly got real hair, little girl?"

"Yes, but that's nothing; I know a little girl whose mamma has got real hair."

A Purple Velvet Gown

By FRANK A. WELLS

(Copyright, 1911, by Associated Literary Press.)

Arthur looked in perplexity from Angelica's dirt-streaked face and bedraggled costume to the trembling and cowering Thomas Jefferson White. Thomas Jefferson's complexion, normally rich seal brown, had for the moment assumed the pleasing tint peculiar to an ashen heap.

"Get out of here and finish that work, and mind what you are about! Won't you please sit down?"

The first portion of the remark was addressed to Thomas, who departed with commendable promptness; the latter, naturally in a more concilatory tone, to Angelica, who flung herself into the indicated chair.

Arthur carefully surveyed Angelica and his heart sank until he imagined that he heard it thump against the soles of his patent leathers.

Angelica's purple velvet gown bore numerous huge blotches of black; her plume, recently nodding in its immaculate whiteness, dropped ashamed beneath a burden of sooty filth. There was also dirt upon Angelica's face and fire in Angelica's eye.

Arthur realized that this was an occasion calling for the exercise of the most delicate diplomacy. His inquiries, deftly put, at length elicited a fairly coherent recital of the events immediately preceding the stormy advent of Angelica into his sanctum sanctorum.

The story was: Thomas Jefferson, in the discharge of one of his numerous duties as factotum of the gents' furnishing house of Burke & Foster (Arthur being the first named of the firm) had inadvertently swept a mass of filth, the basis of which was soot, from the top of the unrolled display window awning at the identical instant that Angelica passed beneath, with disastrous results to both hat and gown.

"What is the extent of the damage?" Arthus asked.

"It's ruined," Angelica glowered.

"I—er—refer to the pecuniary loss."

"Write Disastrous Results to Hat and Gown."

Arthur hastily interjected, discerning a resumption of the storm.

Angelica's brow assumed a deep frown and she cogitated for a moment.

"I paid $300 for my suit," she announced uncompromisingly.

Arthur ruminated. Even to his experienced eye the gown seemed ruined. Being unacquainted with millinery fabrics, he was not so certain with respect to the hat. Obviously, it was Thomas Jefferson's fault. It was also as obvious that as Thomas Jefferson received but eight dollars per week for his more or less valuable services, upon which he was engaged in the task of supporting a helpmeet and rearing numerous and hungry progeny, it was as possible to deduct the amount from his wages as to extract blood from a turnip.

Arthur, as the visible representative of the firm, would have to do something. The easiest way out of the matter would have been to write out a check for the amount without further ado. But it unfortunately happened that three hundred dollars was the exact sum Arthur required to complete the purchase price of a new motor car upon which he had set his heart, and he was not disposed to give up the car without an effort.

"I'll tell you what I'll do," he announced hopefully. "If you will send me the hat and gown, I will have them cleaned."

Angelica was not disposed to be unreasonable.

"Very well," she answered in her most freezing tone, "I will give you a chance."

She was on the point of sailing majestically from office when she caught sight of her reflection in a mirror and hesitated. Arthur understood and, springing gallantly across the room, with a deep bow flung open the door of a lavatory.

At this evidence of thoughtfulness, Angelica thawed perceptibly, and it was with a little less than her queen-of-all-the-Russias air that she entered the lavatory and closed the door.

Fifteen minutes later it was a different Angelica who emerged. Her face wore its usual aspect, and while the spots in the gown still looked big there was a vast improvement in the general appearance of the garment, and her hat, denuded of its plume, which she bore in her hand, was really presentable.

Arthur looked at her if she were a butterfly. Angelica, furiously angry, and with soiled face and garments, was relieved of the greater portion of the visible effects of Thomas Jefferson White's blunder, and restored to a state of partial calm, was rather more than charming.

Arthur was humbleness itself as he bowed her out, and Angelica was graciousness personified. After which Arthur sat down and made an honest effort to clear away the mass of mail on his desk. But somehow Angelica's face as he had last seen it continuously intruded itself between his eyes and his work until, noon arriving, he gave up despair and departed for lunch.

Then he sought out his friend Mr. Samuel Hayes, of the Universal Dry Cleaning Company.

"Sam," said Arthur, depositing his glass upon the mahogany, "can you clean purple velvet?"

Mr. Hayes frowned meditatively at the bit of twisted lemon peel at the bottom of the glass, and finally answered confidently:

"Show me anything I can't clean in the dry goods line and I'll blow you to a dinner."

Two hours later the velvet gown, carefully wrapped by Arthur's own hands, was speeding via special messenger to the plant of the Universal Dry Cleaning Company.

If Arthur imagined that his troubles were over he was speedily disabused of the ideal. The expressed confidences of his friend Sam was not borne out in deed. It proved an easy task to rehabilitate the hat, but the gown—ah, the gown!

The stains refused to go, even under the stimulus offered his cleaners. Meanwhile, Mr. Hayes learned to anathematize his friend Arthur in a most whole-souled manner. Arthur, on his part, thought evil things of Mr. Hayes and took a fiendish pleasure in exacting the penalty of the dinner, when that gentleman at last confessed himself beaten.

Then began a campaign among the cleaning establishments of the great city the like of which was never seen before. Arthur scarcely ate or slept. Business was neglected. His face became haggard. His eyes assumed a wild, unearthly light. By day and by night the gown was upon his mind—when his thoughts were not ocupied by the owner of the gown, whom he had seen several times, ostensibly in regard to the progress he was making in the elimination of the spots.

As far as Angelica herself was concerned, she had lost interest in the fate of the gown, and her attention became rather forcibly centered in Arthur.

Summer was passing by. The gown, like a frayed and oft-rejected manuscript, came back from the last of the dry cleaners, the pile practically gone from it and the results of Thomas Jefferson White's misguided efforts bigger and blacker than ever.

Arthur called at the home of Angelica, bearing his personal check for three hundred dollars.

Some hours later he left. The steps which led up to Angelica's front door may have been in their usual place, but as Arthur floated on air, he neither saw nor needed them. Also, the three hundred-dollar check reposed in his pocketbook.

The following day, the stub bearing Angelica's name was marked "Cancelled," and the next following displayed the name of a well-known jewelry firm.

Autumn arrived. Thomas Jefferson White, resplendent in a new suit of black and distinguished by his broad and happy grin, opened the door for an endless procession of guests at Angelica's home.

As the harpers struck up the wedding march and the bride glided into the large drawing room, a universal gasp of astonishment went up, when it was discovered that instead of the conventional white she wore purple velvet.

Col. Marchand's Bride

"Pray once before going to sea, twice before battle and thrice before marriage," runs the Spanish saw. As an explorer and a soldier, Col. Marchand has already made his name; he has just taken the third and greatest risk under apparently propitious auspices. Mlle. de Saint-Roman, the bride of the hero of Fashoda, is a soldier's daughter. Her father served with distinction in the Crimean war. Mlle. de Saint Roman was one of the little band of Red Cross ladies who volunteered for Red Cross work in Morocco during the recent military operations. For the first time in French naval annals, female names officially figured as members of a vessel's crew, and their armlets, embroidered with the symbolic anchor, marked one more feminist record. The old army surgeons shook their heads at the idea, not of tending wounded Frenchmen, but of ladies moving among the fever-stricken colored men so numerous in African campaigns. "They won't stay long." The prediction, however, has been falsified.

Bible Bars Schooners.

Father Rainel, chaplain of the navy, loves to tell and delights in listening to stories about the sailor boys. Here is one that was told the other night at Perry's.

A gunner's mate from the Connecticut went into a saloon and ordered a schooner of beer.

"I'd like to give it to you," said the bartender, leaning over toward the customer, "but the Bible says I must not."

"What's that?" roared the gunner's mate. "What yer giving me?"

The bartender looked at him sorrowfully. "I'm afraid you never read a Bible," he said.

"Read a Bible? Of course I read a Bible. What's the Bible got to do with a schooner of beer?"

"Everything," said the pious bartender. "Does it not say, 'Thou shalt not serve two masters?'"

A PRAYER FOR YOU

By REV. STEPHEN PAULSON

TEXT—For this cause I bow my knees unto the Father . . . that Christ may dwell in your hearts by faith.—Eph. III: 14-17.

This is part of a prayer of St. Paul for his people. Paul was in a Roman prison. The liberty of his movements was restrained; he was in a stone cell, and he was chained to a Roman soldier—but his prayers were not chained.

St. Paul says: "The prayer of a righteous man availeth much;" and there are surely more things wrought by prayer than we ever imagine. I tell you it is worth, while having one who carries you on his heart to such an extent that he prays for your safety and welfare. When Lot's family was in danger Abraham prayed until God promised them safety. When the Ephesian church was going through the fires of persecution, Paul sent up prayers in their behalf from his prison cell. When Peter was in danger of backsliding, Jesus prayed for him: "Simon, Simon, behold Satan hath desired to have thee, but I have prayed for thee that thy faith fail not."

Do not many faithful pastors send up prayers, as Paul did, for the churches committed to their care? Do they not pray for the homes of the congregation and for individuals who are going through some trial and for the young people who are starting out into life? And now as of old, the prayer of a true, sincere man availeth much. It is a part of a faithful minister's service which is very often overlooked and yet is of the first importance. What a fine thing it was for the Ephesians to have St. Paul praying for them upon every remembrance. Although he was far away, he was still their pastor.

But for what did he pray? Did he pray that they might live in comfort and ease and have plenty? Did he pray that they might be free from persecution and that the church might grow without hindrance? That, probably would have been our prayer under like circumstances. But his prayer was "That Christ may dwell in your hearts by faith."

How wonderfully comprehensive that prayer is when we begin to analyze it. Oh, it takes the inspiration of the Holy Spirit to make a prayer like that. It takes insight into the deep things of God, and into the needs of the human hearts.

Do you think that there is anything you need more than that? Do you not honestly think that that would make most things right which are wrong, would bind up broken hearts, would heal things that hurt, and drive out evil things which are spoiling your life? Yes, you know it, and I know it, so let our prayers be that Christ may dwell in our hearts by faith.

This is the substance of your faith. A better and more comprehensible definition of our religion could not be given. It contains the whole of Christianity as the acorn contains the oak.

The whole Jewish law had its divine inspiration, its secret spirit, but it was hidden in a vast system of forms. Christ said, "I come not to destroy but to fulfill," and the true spirit of the law was seen in him. In winter an old apple tree is homely, gnarled and twisted. But in spring when it is covered with blossoms there is nothing more beautiful. So the old Jewish law blossoms into beauty and comes to fruit in Jesus Christ.

Christianity is not a system of laws, but a state of the heart. Christ in a man—that is the Christian religion. It is Christ dwelling in the heart by faith, and then a man begins to know the length and the breadth and height and depth of the love of Christ which passeth knowledge. Outside of personal experience, Christianity is pale as a lunar rainbow.

There are three avenues of experience by which Christ may come to man—sight, intellect, the heart. To have seen Christ was deemed of great importance in the early days. Those who had seen Jesus possessed a certain distinction, Paul, defending his apostleship, says, "Have I not seen him?" But how meager was the Christian life of those days compared with that of later ages, and did not Jesus pronounce a blessing on those who had not seen and yet believed?

Christ may be presented to a man's intellect. There are certain facts to be known and understood concerning him, but there are also many that are beyond our understanding. Creeds sum up a few great facts of our religion. Not that the repetition of a creed will make anyone a Christian, but a creed is like the astronomer's telescope. He sweeps the heavens to find a particular star. By and by the telescope brings it to his eye. It is not the instrument that sees the star, but the man's eye. A blind man could not see the heavenly bodies with a telescope, no matter how powerful it might be. So a creed may bring facts to your intellect, but it takes the heart to apprehend and interpret them.

Therefore Paul prayed for the Ephesians not greater knowledge, but that Christ might dwell in their hearts by faith. For the heart may embrace Christ with an enthusiasm of love, even though the intellectual perception be imperfect and vague.

Facing Away From Shadows.

There is only brightness and light to be seen in Jesus Christ. In him was life, and the life was the light of men. When Moses had been close to God in the mount, his own face shone with a light that came from God himself. So when the shadows come into our lives, there is one sure escape from them, and only one: to turn to God in our ever-present Savior Christ. And if, instead of having to turn to Christ, we keep our gaze fixed on him all the time, what chance at all will shadows have to get into our lives? "When you walk toward the sun, all your shadows are behind you."

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Dread of Outdoor Air.

Why is there such a dread of outdoor air in the sleeping room? Science has made great advances in hygiene. In many hospitals children suffering from diseases of the respiratory system are taken up to cots on roofs and there attended by nurses in ulsters. Open air and tent life are part of the recognized treatment of tuberculosis nowadays.

A Parting Injunction.

Some years ago, when going west was more of an undertaking than at present, a young man was leaving his home in Vermont for Illinois. The family was gathered to say farewell, and not without tears. The grandfather took the young man by the hand and said: "Now, John, remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy; and look out for rattlesnakes, and be careful that nobody steals your watch."

Adjustment.

Divorce is increasing, insanity is increasing, parental authority is declared to be prostrate, the boy is not what he was! Surely we must be heading for the bow-wows, and progressing fast. Not at all. We are merely getting adjusted to the greatest changes in the conditions of human existence that any one generation of men has seen in centuries. And possibly it is true that high prices on food are helping our adjustment by driving some city dwellers back into the country.—Harper's Weekly.

HER FIRST GREAT EFFORT

Mr. Newlywed Did Not Complain When Cough Sirup Was Used for Pudding Sauce.

The newly-weds had just completed their bridal tour of Canada, and as the blissful honeymoon had ended without a hitch, all that remained for the happy pair was to begin life in their little suburban home.

This they did, and Edwin and Angeline were about to dine together one evening. The sweet young wife had prepared [illegible] with a supreme effort to make it one to be remembered all their lives. Surely he would not forget this, mused the wife, as she timidly rearranged several knives and forks which her husband had disarranged with his sleeve.

Like a brave man and a good husband he bravely stuck to his task, declaring that he had never tasted anything like it, and he praised his wife for her expert cooking.

"Really, darling," she cooed, "on your word of honor, do you like what 'wifie' provided and cooked for you?"

"Like it?" he answered. "Why, I never tasted anything like it in my life," suppressing a shudder.

"Everything from soup to pudding?" she persisted.

"Yes, sweetest, every mouthful."

"O, darling, how relieved I am," she added. "I was afraid lest you would complain. You see I quite forgot to order the sirup for the pudding sauce. I had to get something, so I took your cough sirup. But I was afraid you'd taste it."

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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.

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THE THINGS DONE AT STATE CAPITOL

WITH THE END OF THE SESSION IN SIGHT THE LEGISLATURE IS GLUTTED WITH WORK.

OVER 1,000 BILLS HAVE BEEN INTRODUCED SO FAR AND MORE ARE IN SIGHT.

Governor May Call an Extra Session to Convene April 20, the Day Following Adjournment.

By Toby Candor.

The Michigan legislature is rushing to the close of the session of 1911. Saturday session was held last week and this week it is proposed to hold a session on Sunday. Not only must this be done if the legislature is to accomplish anything at all but it will be necessary to adjourn from day to day after April 19 and even then a great mass of bills will be left upon the calendar.

At the present time the calendar shows daily something like 50 bills awaiting third reading while more than 100 bills on the general order. The committee are still dumping bills into the general order at the rate of 25 a day and are still swamped with work. The great state printing plant, one of the largest in this section of the country is so congested with work that the House has been notified it will be impossible to print any more bills until the present great batch of them has been cleaned up. That is not all. Bills are still being introduced and the total number is far more than 1,000 for this session.

As a result of the condition and the important measures which stand little chance of passage a general demand has been made for a reconsideration of the adjournment resolution and the extension of time for two or three weeks. The House, however, is bull-headed in the matter and many of the members declare they will not reconsider. Meanwhile the governor refuses to take an active hand to force the legislature but has said he may call a special session to convene April 20, the day following that set for adjournment. He has also suggested he might call the members back about August 1, which would take the farmers away from the busiest time of the year and make the city members work during the hot weather. This is a thing which does not appeal very strongly to the members and it may have some influence in making them stick to their work now and finish it up.

While the legislature has been squabbling over one day's pay for the employes of the House, Rep. Straight has shown that if the legislature adjourns April 19 as agreed upon, each member will go home with $250 in his pocket that he didn't earn. The members are paid $800 for their service, but are paid at the rate of $5 a day and they get $5 a day during special sessions. At the rate of $5 a day if they adjourn April 19 they will have earned just $550, but will be paid $800, so Mr. Straight sets forth that they'll be taking $250 which they have not earned.

If because of the early adjournment a special session is called, each member will receive ten cents a mile for a round trip from his home and $5 a day in addition, which with the regular expense of running the legislature will make the cost to the state something like $50,000, while each member will receive at least $100 salary in addition to say nothing of the mileage.

One fine feat of the senate during the last week has been the complete emasculation of the home rule bill demanded by every city in Michigan. It was demanded that the home rule act should be amended to make clearly possible the initiative, referendum and recall measures and a bill was introduced for this effect. The Detroit United Railway is opposed to such a measure as by the recall, some of the aldermen who are now fast friends of the company might be taken out of the council while by the initiative, the city might apply the municipal ownership clause which the council refuses to give them a chance at.

In accordance with this desire on the part of the D. U. R. Senator Guy Miller with the aid of 19 other members of the senate cut the recall measure from the bill entirely and makes the initiative possible through the petition of 25 per cent of the voters, the petitions to be signed at the polls on election day. Such a measure naturally makes the initiative impossible and defeats the entire principle. The bill in such a form has passed the senate with 20 votes back of it. The House has amended the bill by reinserting the original clauses and will pass it in this way, but the senate will refuse to concur and the result will finally be no amendment to the bill.

The Glasner bill to repeal the act establishing the board of pardons has passed the House committee of the whole.

The Jerome bill appropriating $10,000 for pensions to the families of convicts and which was lost early in the session was taken from the table last week and passed by the House. The objection to the bill is that while the state is to take care of the family of a man who commits murder no provision is made for the family of the victim.

The Stewart central board of control bill, an administration measure, has passed the House. The board will handle all the affairs of the penal and reformatory institutions of the state, will consist of three members to receive salaries of $2,500 each.

The House has found still another way to obstruct legislation. This time it is the appropriation bills, the most important feature of this or any legislative session that must suffer. The House has taken a stand against concurring in any of the senate's amendments to appropriation bills which increase the appropriations over what the House committee has allowed. One bill came in from the senate with an increase of $500 over what the House had determined. The House promptly refused to concur, ordered a conference committee and ordered the conference committee not to agree to a penny more than the House had allowed. As the senate has taken a similar stand it is rather difficult to see what is going to become of some of the appropriations.

Warden James Russell of Marquette prison is in Lansing with an agreement from the contractors running the box factory at the prison to surrender their contract at once and turn over their machinery to the state. Mr. Russell is therefore anxious that he be given a sufficient appropriation to make the purchase and put the plant at work on state account. He estimates the physical value of the property at about $21,000 but has not yet secured a figure from the contractors as to what they will take for it all. He has their agreement however that they will surrender their contract. The appropriation bill provides for $62,000. Mr. Bushnell thinks he should have $80,000 to put the plant into operation for the state.

The military organization bill introduced by Rep. Stewart of Kent has passed both Houses and is now up to the governor for signature. This is one of the most important measures of the session and results in a real housecleaning which lies entirely in the hands of the governor. The bill cuts off three brigadier generals whose duties were to appear in gold braid upon state occasions and to maintain expensive offices with many clerks. These entire departments disappear and the governor declares he will clean out the clerks and put the guard not only upon a sound military basis but on a basis of economy for the state.

The state land commissioner's office which Governor Osborn recommended be abolished and which is provided for in the constitution, will not be abolished. Rep. Dusenbury introduced a bill providing for this and had it referred to his own committee on judiciary. The committee in spite of Dusenbury voted to indefinitely postpone further consideration. Dusenbury tried to have the House take the bill away from the committee and failed but he accomplished the purpose of placing the members on record.

Liquor legislation is still playing a prominent part in the work of the legislature. The Kingman bill permitting breweries in dry counties to operate so long as their product is shipped outside the county has been reported out in the senate while the bill making druggists equally liable with physicians for supplying liquors for medicines in dry territory and the bill providing that saloon keepers having good records shall be given preference when seeking licenses have been reported out in the House.

The administration bill providing a commission to make a thorough investigation of all departments and commissions stands little show of passage. It has been fought tooth and nail by the departments and is now on the general order of the senate where every time it is reached a motion is made to pass it for the day and action never takes place. This investigation was promised by Governor Orborn and he has used every possible method to bring it about but without success.

The McBride bill to establish township meat inspectors was killed in the House committee of the whole. While it was not mandatory on the townships to appoint such inspectors, the members feared it would result in expense. In arguing for his bill, Mr. McBride said, "We have spent hours arguing and passing bills to protect the life of bees, of trees, of dogs and of sheep but when a bill comes up to protect human life we promptly holler about expense and kill it."

A concurrent resolution has been adopted by both Houses authorizing the railroad commission to take whatever steps are necessary to make the G. R. & I. railroad company observe not only the letter but the spirit of the 2 cent fare law. The road charges two cents in Michigan and two cents in Indiana but for a passenger starting in Michigan and finishing in Indiana a rate of 2½ cents is charged.

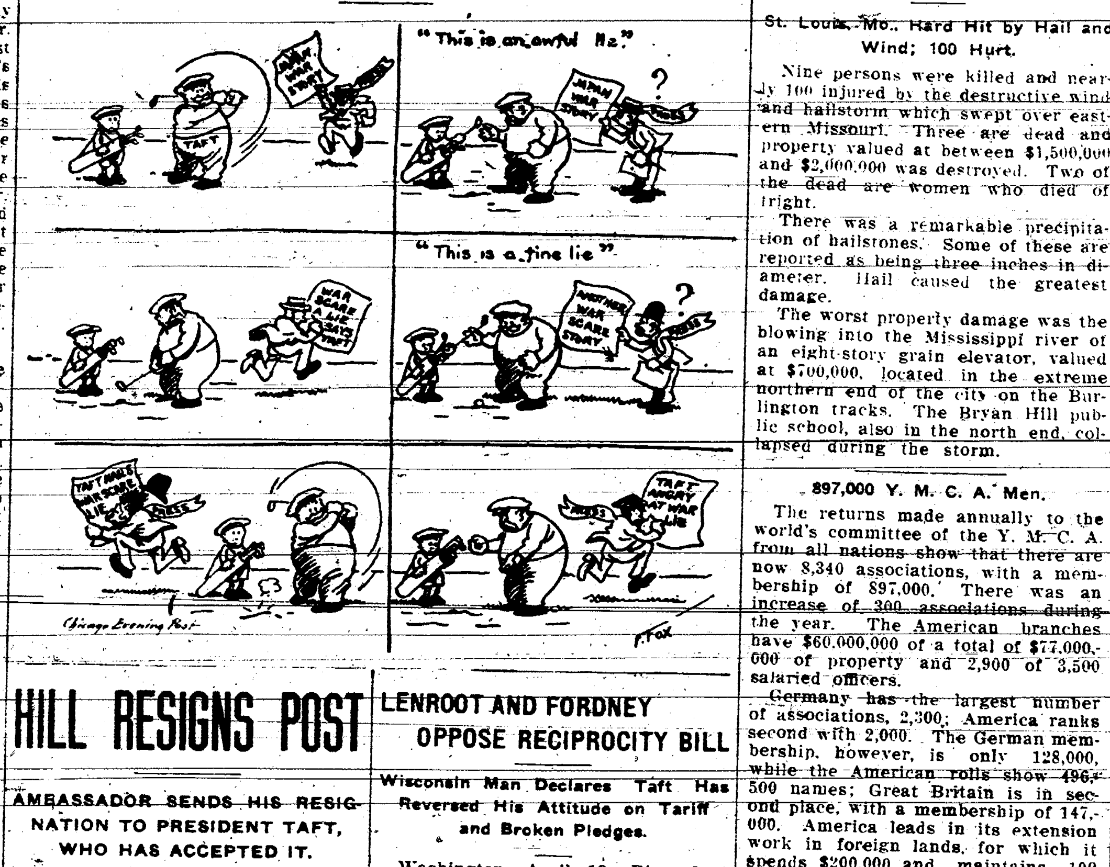
Rep. Graves has secured the passage of one of his many tuition raising bills. After the bill raising the tuition in the normal schools had once been passed he took it up again last week and secured the passage. His attempt to attach a rider to the University of Michigan appropriation bill by which the regents were not to receive the appropriation unless they raised tuition failed to pass.

After months of arguing and attempts to embarrass the administration, the salary of the insurance commissioner has been definitely fixed at $3,500 a year. It was formerly $2,000 with fees amounting to from $3,000 to $5,000. The fees are now cut off.

The much talked of old cell block at Jackson prison is to be torn down and a new one constructed with an appropriation of $225,000. Senator Fowle fought hard against the passage of this bill, declaring the structure was not worth spending so much upon. Governor Osborn took this view of the matter, but the senate couldn't see it and voted the appropriation.

Senator Cartier's bill providing a commission of inquiry to locate a permanent camp ground for the National Guard has passed both Houses and become a fact.

AN EXPLANATION


"This is an awful lie."
"This is a fine lie"
JAPAN WAR STORY
TAFT
WAR SCARE A LIE SAYS TAFT
ANOTHER WAR SCARE STORY
TAFT ANGRY AT WAR LIE
PRESS
Chicago Evening Post
F. Fox

HILL RESIGNS POST

AMBASSADOR SENDS HIS RESIGNATION TO PRESIDENT TAFT, WHO HAS ACCEPTED IT.

POTASH QUESTION INVOLVED

This Has Constituted Main Element of Diplomatic Activity in Rochester Man's Tenancy of Position—Sets July 1 as Date of Retirement.

Washington, April 15.—One of the greatest surprises of recent years in official circles here was caused by the announcement that David Jayne Hill of Rochester, N. Y., has resigned his place as ambassador of the United States to Germany.

The resignation was accepted promptly by President Taft, but in the formal letters given out there is no intimation of the reasons for Mr. Hill's withdrawal. The cause is a mystery.

Reports of friction between Mr. Hill and the state department were in circulation, but no confirmation was obtainable from any source.

In his letter accepting the resignation the president thanks Mr. Hill for his services at Berlin and says he is glad to know that he will remain there until July 1, when the resignation goes into effect.

Ambassador Ordered Home.

Ambassador Hill was ordered home from Berlin several weeks ago to discuss, according to an announcement by the state department at the time, the potash controversy between the United States and Germany which for a long time has been the subject of diplomatic interchange in which Mr Hill has been intimately engaged. State department officials declined to discuss the resignation.

The retiring ambassador has been connected with the state department for more than twelve years, entering the service as assistant secretary of state October 25, 1898. He was appointed minister to Switzerland in 1903 and two years later transferred to the Netherlands. Since April 2, 1908, he has been ambassador to Germany.

While Ambassador Hill's resignation was a great surprise to official Washington and the diplomatic corps here, it was argued that the fact that he is to remain at his post until July 1 indicates that there was nothing urgent in the ambassador's action.

PRAYERS TO GO IN RECORD

Invocations Made by House Chaplain Will Hereafter Be Incorporated in Daily Journal.

Washington, April 18.—Upon the suggestion of Mr. Ashbrook of Ohio Speaker Champ Clark ordered the prayers of the chaplain of the house of representatives to be incorporated in the daily record of the house proceedings. Mr. Ashbrook said he did not believe there were any words spoken in the house which were more helpful and illuminating not only to the house but the country than the prayers of H. N. Couden, the blind chaplain of the house. Speaker Clark said he agreed with him and ordered the prayers to be taken down hereafter.

FEDERAL OFFICAL IS DEAD

Assistant United States Treasurer George S. Terry Passes Away in South Carolina Resort.

Aiken, S. C., April 15.—George S. Terry, assistant United States treasurer at New York, died at York college here. He had been suffering for a week from an attack of diabetes. A son was the only member of the family who was present at the deathbed. The body will be sent to New York.

Paroles Turkey-Stealing Life Convict.

Frankfort, Ky., April 17.—Sentenced to life imprisonment because he stole one turkey, that being his third conviction for a felonious offense, Caswell McCatten, a negro, is to be released from the penitentiary here at the end of three months' imprisonment on a conditional pardon signed by Governor Willson.

LENROOT AND FORDNEY OPPOSE RECIPROCITY BILL

Wisconsin Man Declares Taft Has Reversed His Attitude on Tariff and Broken Pledges.

Washington, April 18.—Discordant notes on national politics were sounded in the house by regular and progressive Republican members during the debate on the Canadian reciprocity bill.

Representative Joseph W. Fordney of Michigan, in opposing the reciprocity agreement said:

"President Taft will be the next nominee of the Republican party for the presidency. I have a great admiration for him and I shall vote for him gladly. But I think in this treaty he has made a mistake and I reserve the right to follow my own judgment in refusing to support it."

Irvine L. Lenroot, progressive representative from Wisconsin, said the president had reversed his position with reference to the Republican tariff policy; that he had broken the pledges of the Republican national platform, and that his statement made in advocacy of the tariff treaty that there was no difference in cost of production between this country and Canada was refuted by facts published by the tariff board.

"Progressive Republicans," said Lenroot, "stand for consistent policies. If protection is to continue farmers must be placed on the same footing as manufacturers. The same theory applies with us if free trade is to come. Protection is bad when it gives to the trusts—I need not give the list—license to plunder, and this they have when the duty is far above the difference in costs of production at home and abroad."

WOULD IMPEACH GOV. OSBORN

Michigan Executive Is Censured for Not Removing Prison Warden and Board of Control.

Lansing, Mich., April 17.—Dissatisfied over the indifferent manner in which Governor Osborn received the action of the house in adopting the minority report of the committee that investigated Marquette prison it is said a majority of the representatives will favor impeachment proceedings against the governor unless he brings about the removal of Warden James Russell and the members of the prison board of control.

This is the first time in the history of the state that threats of impeachment have ever been made against a governor.

The report adopted by the house set forth that Warden Russell had flogged men into insensibility, had received tribute from the contractors who operate the factories at the prison, and in one section it declared that Warden Russell should be serving time behind the bars instead of being in control of the convicts.

Governor Osborn and Warden Russell have been close personal and political friends for a quarter of a century. The governor says he will stand by Russell and declares the Marquette prison is the best managed of any penal institution in this state.

MUST CHARGE EXACT FARES

Interstate Commission Adopts Ruling Forcing Roads to Give Change to Passengers.

Washington, April 17.—A resolution has been adopted by the interstate commerce commission putting an end to the practice of railroad companies, for the sake of convenience, selling passenger tickets, whenever possible, at a charge in multiples of five. For instance, if the fare, according to the mileage, figured 44 cents, the rate exacted has in many cases been 45 cents, and if it figures 42 cents, it might be 40 cents. By the order issued carriers are required to make the charge in odd cents, exacting the precise fare in every instance.

Bankers' Conference Postponed.

Denver, Colo., April 17.—Denver bankers have been advised that on account of the ill health of former Senator Nelson W. Aldrich the conference between the national monetary commission and western bankers scheduled to be held here this spring will be postponed until next fall.

NINE KILLED IN STORM

St. Louis, Mo., Hard Hit by Hail and Wind; 100 Hurt.

Nine persons were killed and nearly 100 injured by the destructive wind and hailstorm which swept over eastern Missouri. Three are dead and property valued at between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000 was destroyed. Two of the dead are women who died of fright.

There was a remarkable precipitation of hailstones. Some of these are reported as being three inches in diameter. Hail caused the greatest damage.

The worst property damage was the blowing into the Mississippi river of an eight-story grain elevator, valued at $700,000, located in the extreme northern end of the city on the Burlington tracks. The Bryan Hill public school, also in the north end, collapsed during the storm.

897,000 Y. M. C. A. Men.

The returns made annually to the world's committee of the Y. M. C. A. from all nations show that there are now 8,340 associations, with a membership of 897,000. There was an increase of 300 associations during the year. The American branches have $60,000,000 of a total of $77,000,000 of property and 2,900 of 3,500 salaried officers.

Germany has the largest number of associations, 2,300; America ranks second with 2,000. The German membership, however, is only 128,000, while the American rolls show 496,500 names; Great Britain is in second place, with a membership of 147,000. America leads in its extension work in foreign lands, for which it spends $200,000 and maintains 100 secretaries.

Practically the entire business district of Iditarod City, Alaska, the scene of the recent gold strikes, has been destroyed by fire.

Major-General Grenville Dodge, president of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, and last surviving corps commander of the civil war, celebrated his eightieth birthday in Council Bluffs, Neb.

A resolution favoring the calling of a constitutional convention to frame an amendment to the federal constitution providing for the direct election of United States senators was adopted by the Massachusetts house by a vote of 166 to 33.

THE MARKETS

DETROIT—Cattle—Market dull and and 10c to 15c lower than last week's range. Best steers and heifers, $6; good to choice steers and heifers, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs., $5.50@5.75; light to good butcher steers and heifers, 700 to 900 lbs., $4.75@5.25; mixed butchers' fat cows, $3.50@4.75; canners, $2.50@3.25; common bulls, $4@4.75; good shippers' bulls, $5.

Veal calves—Market steady; best grades, $7.50@7.75; others, $4@7; milch cows and springers, $25@50.

Sheep and lambs—Market dull and 25c to 50c lower than last week's range; best lambs, $6@6.25; fair to good lambs, $5.50@5.75; light to common lambs, $5@5.25; clipped lambs, $4.75@5.25; fair to good butcher sheep, $4@4.50; culls and common, $3@3.75.

Hogs—Market dull and 40c to 50c lower than last week's range. Quotations are: Light to good butchers, $6.50; pigs, $6.50; light yorkers, $6.50; heavy and mixed hogs, $6@6.40; stags, one-third off.

EAST BUFFALO, N. Y.—Cattle dull. Hogs—Slow; heavy, $6.25@6.40; yorkers, $6.70@6.80; pigs, $6.80. Sheep—Lower; wool lambs, $6.40@6.50; clipped lambs, $5.25@5.50; yearlings, $5.50@5.75; wethers, $4.75@5; ewes, $4.50@4.75. Calves, $4.50@8.50

Grains, Etc

DETROIT—Wheat—Cash No. 2 red, 87 1-2c; May opened without change at 88c, advanced to 88 3-4c and declined to 88 1-4c; July and September opened at 87c, advanced to 87 1-4c and declined to 87c; No. 1 white, 85 3-4c.

Corn—Cash No. 3, 49 1-2c; No. 3 yellow, 5 cars at 51 1-2c, closing bid.

Oats—Standard, 4 cars at 36c; No. 3 white, 35 1-2c.

Rye—Cash No. 1 93c; No. 2, 92c.

Beans—Cash, $1.96; May, $1.98.

Cloverseed—Prime spot, $8.75; April, $8.60; sample, 30 bags at $8.25, 25 at $7.25, 9 at $6; prime alsike, $8.75; sample alsike, 6 bags at $8.

Timothy seed—Prime spot, 30 bags at $5.25.

Feed—In 100-lb. sacks, jobbing lots: Bran, $27; coarse middlings, $26; fine middlings, $28; cracked corn and coarse cornmeal, $22; corn and oat chop, $20 per ton.

Flour—Best Michigan patent, $4.90; ordinary patent, $4.20; straight, $4.45; clear, $4.25; pure rye, $4.45; spring patent, $5.65 per bbl in wood.

Farm Produce.

Honey—Choice to fancy comb, 15@17c per lb.

Potatoes—Michigan, car lots, 45c; store lots, 55@58c per bu.

New maple sugar—Pure, 11@12c per lb.; syrup, [illegible] per gal.

Dressed calves—Fancy, 10c; choice, 9@9 1-2c; ordinary, 7@8c per lb.

Nuts—Walnuts, 60@65c per bu.; butternuts, 50@60c per bu.; shellbark hickory nuts, $3@3.50 per bu.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 15@15 1-2c; hens, 16@16 1-2c; old roosters, 10@11c; turkeys, 15@18c; geese, 12@13c; ducks, 15@16c per lb.

Dressed poultry—Turkeys, 16@20c; chickens, 16@17c; hens, 16@17c; old roosters and stags, 11@12c; ducks, 17@18c; geese, 12@14c per lb.

Cheese—Michigan, old, 15@16c; late made, 13@14c; York state, old, 16@18c; late made, 14@15c; limburger, early, 14@15c; September, 16@17c; domestic Swiss, 18@20c; imported Swiss, 28@30c; cream brick, 15@16c.

Eggs—Current receipts, cases included, 15 1-2c per doz. Butter—Extra creamery, 21c; first creamery, 19c; dairy, 16c; packing, 13c per lb.

Vegetables.

Beets, 50c per bu.; carrots, 50c per bu.; cauliflower, $1.50 per hamper; cucumbers, hothouse, $1.50@1.75 per doz.; celery, 30@35c per doz.; Florida celery, $2.25@2.50 per case; eggplant, $1.25@2 per doz.; green onions, 15@20c per doz.; green peppers, 50c per basket; head lettuce, $2.50@2.75 per case; mint, 25c per doz.; parsley, 20@25c per doz.; radishes, hothouse, 25@30c per doz.; turnips, 60c per bu.; watercress, 25@30c per doz.

In deference to a protest against executing a man on Good Friday, Gov. Pennewill, of Delaware, reprieved Riese Roberts, a negro, until May 12. Roberts murdered Robert Casey, a storekeeper, and his wife, near Clayton, last August.

The wool and mohair growers are petitioning their representatives in Washington to oppose a reduction in the tariff on wool and mohair. The business has assumed large proportions and any material reduction would result in destroying the industry, it is claimed.

IMPEACHMENT OF WARDEN RUSSELL

LEGALITY OF THE ACTION IS APPROVED BY ATTORNEY GENERAL KUHN.

HEARING OF ACCUSED WARDEN TO BE COMMENCED ABOUT MAY 16.

Prisoners and Guards to Be Brought From Marquette at Heavy Expense.

In a session attended by great confusion and lasting nearly two hours the house elected three managers to prosecute the charges against Warden Russell in the impeachment trial to be conducted before the senate. The men finally chosen were: Rep. John Kalmbach, of Chelsea, Rep. Henry Straight, of Coldwater, Rep. Charles Flowers, of Detroit.

At a midnight conference between some members of the house and Attorney-General Kuhn and Deputy Attorney General Chase, it was decided that proceedings to impeach Warden James Russell, of Marquette, would be good as far as the constitutional side of the question was concerned. A resolution to impeach Russell was prepared by Reps. Straight and Kalmbach.

Russell Majority in Senate.

There was some hesitation in introducing the resolution, due to the consideration whether it would be of any use to attempt to try Russell before a tribunal that has formed a verdict before a single bit of evidence is introduced.

Then, too, the members of the house are suspicious of the attitude of the governor's office.

Reps. Warner and Perry, majority members of the committee and defenders of the committee and defenders of Russell, also were loud in their declarations that they favored the impeachment.

"We are not responsible for the final action of the senate," said Rep. Straight. "But as far as the house is concerned, having adopted the minority report, it cannot recede. We must assume the responsibility for our action in the house. We have, in our report, asked for the removal of Warden Russell. While the legislature is in session, the house is the only body that can remove an official. And thus having decreed his dismissal, we must take the initial step. If the senate fails to adopt the view of the house, the responsibility rests with the senators. We will have done our duty to the people of the state."

Impeachments Rare.

Impeachment proceedings in Michigan are extremely rare. The last was in 1872, when Land Commissioner Edmunds was impeached.

The mode of procedure is this: A resolution in the house decrees the proceedings. Then charges are formulated and a committee of the house is appointed to present and prosecute them before the senators, who sit as judges. The accused has a right to be present in person and by counsel. A two-thirds majority is necessary for impeachment.

Says Marquette Board Won't Quit.

Ira Carley, of Ingalls, a member of the Marquette prison board, says that he and his associate members will ignore the recommendation of the minority investigation committee's report to resign. In an interview he had he had no intention of turning in his resignation as the result of the minority report.

Mr. Carley says "Mr. Anthony and Mr. Johnson are both men of high standing. They are serving the state absolutely without pay, receiving only their actual expenses, and they are actuated by no other motive than to secure for the prison the best possible administration.

Mr. Carley also says that he would be glad if the legislature would carry on the investigation still further, and call before the lawmakers at Lansing the witnesses who testified in the former investigation, including a number of the convicts.

Special Session in December.

While there is nothing official on the subject it is understood that Gov. Osborn will call the legislature in session in December. Just on what grounds he will make the call hasn't been decided yet but he will make another effort at that time to secure the laws which he advocated in his inaugural message and also to deal with the report of the special tax commission created by this legislature.

Takes Title From State Fair.

The special committee appointed to investigate the state fair at Detroit submitted a preliminary report to both houses of the legislature. The report recommends that no fair shall be conducted under the name, "Michigan state fair," unless the state has the supervision of its management.

Legal complications have arisen which make the recent incorporation of the village of Carleton invalid and the election of officials has been called off.

In an opinion handed down by Judge Wiest, in the suit of the Title Guarantee & Surety Co. against the state of Michigan, William Wedemeyer, receiver of the Chelsea Savings bank, and the several other surety companies on the bonds of Frank P. Glazier, ex-state treasurer, to which the surety companies entered demurrers, the court overruled the demurrers.