

# CASS CITY ENTERPRISE.

VOL. XXV. NO. 3.

CASS CITY, MICH., SEPT. 7, 1905.

BY A. A. P. McDOWELL

## THE SUBSCRIPTION SEASON

....Is Near at Hand....

And you are on the lookout for....

### SPECIAL OFFERS

On Papers and Magazines of your preference. We cannot offer you

### Something for Nothing

But wish to say that we have made a study of subscription offers for several years which enables us to give our patrons as good rates as offered by anyone. In some cases we can do better. Come in and see what we can do before placing your order with outside agents. If we can't do as well as the other fellow we don't expect your business.

A. A. P. McDOWELL.

## SPECIAL COUCH SALE



I place on the market this week a new line of Couches, just from the factory, at a very low price.

This sale will continue until Saturday evening, September 16th.

For style, color and quality we think we are ahead of them all, and the price is right.

H. T. ELLIOTT  
The Undertaker.

## BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

We are better prepared than ever before to supply your wants in Books for all Grades, and all Districts in the vicinity of Cass City.

Pencils, Tablets, Book Straps, Crayons, Erasers and Pencil Boxes.

School Flags as required by the new school law.

L. I. Wood & Co., Pharmacists

## Let Us Remind you

that you shouldn't be later than a few weeks from now in ordering

## YOUR FURNACE

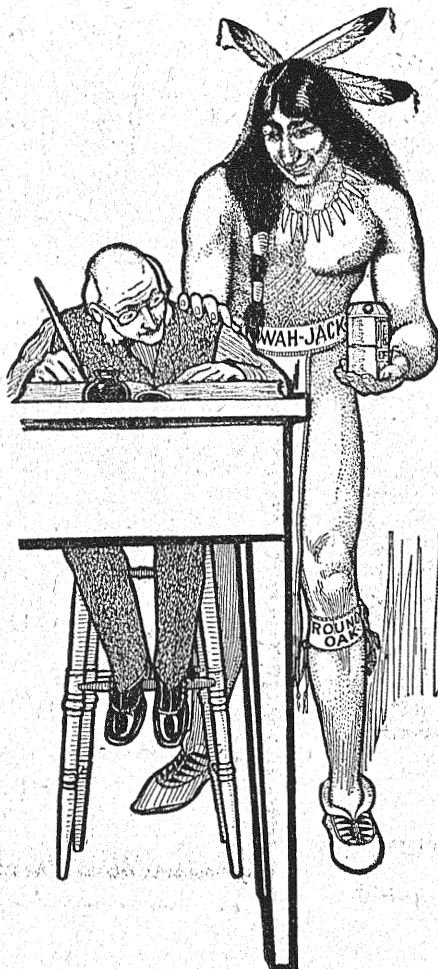
Chilly evenings will be on us very soon.

If you have a Furnace the....

## SMOKE-PIPE

probably needs renewing. We can "do it now."

N. BIGELOW & SONS.



## A Plea for the Education of the Hand

From The Philistine, of March, 1900, through courtesy and by permission of Elbert Hubbard. Continued from last issue.

The kindergarten is the most perfect "all-round" training school in the world. It trains, by wisely guided practice, the five senses in the receiving of correct impressions; and the ideas and forms thus taken in are at once expressed by both tongue and hand. Go into a good kindergarten, and see the "things of beauty" made by infants there; creations of paper as expressions of impressions of form and color and beauty entirely impossible to our manly and womanly "all-thumb" fingers. The ideal kindergarten is an ideal school of complete impression—an ideal school of civilization, beside which our grade schools and our high schools are Hottentot universities.

Hand in hand should go the development of understanding and expression from birth onward; and this double training should not stop, as it does stop, at the first grade, at the age of six. Why do we then stop the development of expression by the hand except in writing and a little drawing? That is, stop almost all expression, and go to "wallowing up" a so-called trained mind away from its environment by allowing the hand to grow up "all thumbs," when the child with the "trained hand" must, by this very hand, work out, or not work out, the divine conceptions of his mind? I must confess that this is inconceivable to me.

Between the kindergarten and the end of his grade-school life, there should be no change of front, but the double work of correlative impression and expression should go on, hand in hand, a just proportion of thought and its expression orally and manually. That amount only of thought should be given that can be properly expressed by its proper mode of expression; for when the child is grown up, his worth to himself and to the world will be proportioned to his expression, while the excess of unexpressed proper thought will be dead matter to clog his brain or class him as a dyspeptic.

If we would carry our purpose of hand and mind expression training, we must not stop manual training between the end of the kindergarten work and the sixth or seventh grade, where it is usually resumed.

Nor must we put our manual training school in a building at one end of the city, and the mind training school in a building at the other end of the city. Nor must we simply put them in the same room of the same building; but in the same class, in the same lesson, in the same moment; hand in hand must go mind training and manual training, or impression and its corresponding expression.

We must make the high school and the college places where we shall turn aside from general mind training and general expression training, and make them schools where we shall prepare our youth to understand and to express that aim of life that shall be their life-expression. Above all, we must understand the full meaning of the term mind training and its correlative terms, lingual training and manual training.

And what shall be the results? FIRST. Interest, interest—the same as we see in the kindergarten, where every moment is a joy to the children; where they are not only thinking, but doing; not only receiving impressions, but giving expression to these impressions.

In the matter of interest, life has three stages: The kindergarten stage, where we do both processes and are interested; the school-proper stage, where we are only impressed (sometimes), and where we are not interested; and the stage of active life, where we again begin to express, and where we are again interested. The failures of life are those who never get out of the second stage into the third.

SECOND. The next result will be the discovery of our life adaptability. By constant expression, lingually and manually, we discover our adaptability by the time we are fourteen, and thus are able to fit into our proper cog in the social machine. As it is at present, we fail to find our expressional adaptability until we have made a mistake in life by a wrong choice; and then it is too late to find the right line of life and fit ourselves for it. Many young men who graduate at the head of their classes in college, where, too often, mind-power only is trained, and who fail in putting out their mind into its proper expression among the

people, are of this class. The writer knows a young man who graduated at the head of a class of about sixty in a great Ohio medical college, and who, in two or three years, quit practicing simply because he could not put out or express his mind training to his people. This thought so preyed upon his mind that he became insane. Had this young man been properly trained naturally, according to the meaning of the word as given in this paper, he would now occupy a place suited to his fine mental power. But he discovered his want of proper training too late. He had a "walled-up mind"; and the world is full of the same kind of walled-up minds.

THIRD. The feeling of strong mental power, but of expressional helplessness that oppresses our young men who leave school, and start out into active life, would vanish, and a sense of usefulness would take its place. It is not today so much a want of place as a want of specific usefulness that keeps so many men out of "jobs."

FOURTH. The great question of "life-tendency" would be solved; for we get a bad tendency of life only when we are not interested in what is good. And how can we be interested in what is good when our schools permit us only to think what is good, and not to do what is good?

A young man or woman will find in his or her work the same joy as does a child in the kindergarten, if treated in the same rational way as is the kindergarten child.

FIFTH. Such manual training will result in the almost complete cessation of crime; for it will replace evil tendency with good tendency—the tendency resulting from a feeling of active usefulness to one's self and to society.

SIXTH. Manual training, as I have defined it, will result in the development of the understanding and expressing man.

SEVENTH. With this kind of manual training, how the world would blossom! What farms, what shops, what factories, what edifices, what music, what poetry, what men, what happiness, should we have, if we were allowed in childhood to be rational doers!

What must we do to accomplish these noble ends? First, we must get rid of the old idea of manual training, and replace it with the true and broader idea. The result will be a hearty co-operation of the general public; for it is safe to say that the public, when it understands a good thing, always does that thing. The opposition to the kindergarten comes from those only who are unfamiliar with the purpose and workings of the kindergarten. We must begin with the children lower down. That a child should begin his education at the age of six is simply a tradition resulting from long custom. We must allow no break in manual training between the close of kindergarten work and the sixth or seventh year, as is now the custom.

We must "even up" thought and expression in the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth grades, and the pupils will love school as do the kindergarten children their kindergarten. We must have more purpose in our work, and less "trust in God" shooting of ideas, as I may well call it.

We must stop "wallowing up" minds. Lastly, if accidental, or at least individual, manual training has made the world what it is, what will purposeful and universal manual training do?

Our children will have new ideas of usefulness and of social relation. We shall develop citizenship, and knowledge of the value of the state to the citizen, and of the value of the citizen to the state.

We know that all great men, as Homer, Milton, Napoleon, Angelo, Christopher Wren, Edison, and all the others, have been great men not simply because they think great thoughts, but because they could think and also express great thoughts.

Every man's value to society is exactly proportioned, not to his thinking power, but to his expressional power. Lingual and manual training, of the kind I have described, will bring every child to his highest power of expression, and thus to his true value of himself and to society.

And then we shall have efficient culture. WILLIAM I. CRANE.

LOST, strayed or stolen—A spotted black and white Beagle hound, weighing about 15 lbs. Suitable reward for return to JAS. N. DORMAN. 8-7-2

The P. O. & N. R. R. will run another excursion from Detroit to Cassville next Sunday, the train leaving here at 10:45 a. m., standard time. Fare, from Cass City, 60c.

## Local Happenings.

Note E. Ryan's change of advertisement.

John Leslie is planning to move to Gagetown.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Seed, on Monday, a son.

Jas. Tennant makes a business trip to Leonard today.

Mrs. D. Crawford is visiting friends at Pontiac this week.

Mrs. W. E. Holcomb, of Novesta, was in town on Monday.

Miss Elva Phillips spent Sunday with friends at Shabbona.

Comic and souvenir postal cards for sale at the ENTERPRISE Office.

Mrs. O. K. Janes is spending a few days at Pontiac and Detroit.

Miss Myrtle Libkumman has returned to her home near Canboro.

Geo. F. Lee, of Northeast Kingston, did business in town on Monday.

A. A. Hitchcock is having a telephone placed in his store.—No. 77.

Miss Anna Davis, of Marlette, has been visiting friends here this week.

Mrs. H. E. Hunt, of Detroit, is spending the week with her son, H. L. Hunt.

David Hilliker, of Ellington, and his two sons, did business in town yesterday.

Chas. I. Frost, of Detroit, is spending a few days at his parental home here.

Miss Mildred Croop, of Deford, attends High School here again this year.

Thirty-five new books have just been added to the M. E. Sunday school library.

Wallace Lourie, of Gagetown, spent Sunday with his mother, Mrs. C. S. Bixby.

Mrs. Rich. Clarke returned on Saturday evening from a visit with Detroit friends.

The carpenters are now placing the interior finish on the new Deming building.

The Mesdames Eli Leek and Mason Leek, of Northeast Kingston, were in town on Monday.

Sylvester Hill, of Ingersoll, Ont., was the guest of his brother, Nathan Hill, of this place, last week.

N. Hill was laid up a part of last week, through an injury to his back caused by heavy lifting.

Jas. Wright, the painter, has been unable to labor for a few days, owing to a boil on his shoulder.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wallace, north-east of town, announce the advent to their home of a little son.

The next meeting of the Elkland Arbor, A. O. O. G., will be held on Saturday evening, Sept. 16th.

John McCracken, the "sage from the sandhills," near Deford, made us a friendly call on Monday.

Mrs. A. A. Hitchcock has returned from the city, where she went to purchase special lines in ladies' goods.

Wm. Predmore will lead the Epworth League next Sunday evening. Topic: "What is Practical Christianity?"

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Moore, from north-east of town, left this morning to visit relatives and friends at Ailsa Craig, Ont.

Jas. H. Davis and son, Wm. B. Davis, left last week for Caron, Assa, in the Canadian Northwest, on a prospecting tour.

Mrs. K. M. Morris, of Gagetown, and Miss Laura Klump, of Detroit, called on friends in town on Thursday of last week.

Mrs. W. M. Golley and son and Mrs. Jno. Moore and son, of Gagetown, were the guests of Mrs. C. S. Bixby on Saturday.

Mrs. M. Lazenby will move back to town and occupy the John Leslie residence, corner of West and Fourth Streets.

Ernest Perkins will leave on Monday for Massillon, Ohio, where he has accepted a position as an attendant in a hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. O. Cook, son and daughter, of Gaylord, spent a part of the week as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Bixby.

The lady who left her umbrella at Ryan's Drug Store may have the same by proving property and paying for this notice.

H. L. Hunt has been improving the display windows of his store for the placing of a large and new line of bazaar goods.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Withey left yesterday morning to spend a few days in Pontiac, with their daughter, Mrs. Geo. E. Kelley.

Rev. and Mrs. E. H. Bradfield and children have returned from Decatur Mich., where they have been spending their vacation.

Miss Barclay, a missionary from Cuba, will speak in the Baptist church on Tuesday evening, Sept. 12th. All are invited to attend.

H. G. Luttenbacher, of New Haven, Mich., has accepted a position with W. A. Fairweather, and began his duties last Monday morning.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. church will give a chicken pie supper at the church on the evening of Friday, Sept. 22nd. Bill, 25c.

The M. E. Ladies' Aid tea given last evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. I. A. Fritz, was well patronized, the proceeds amounting to \$14.00.

The friends of Mrs. A. A. P. McDowell will be pleased to know that she is still improving in health, though slowly. She is now able to sit up a little.

J. Erutchey states that work is progressing nicely on the enlarging of the Deford elevators and he hopes to be ready for business next Monday.

The Misses Ethel McDowell and Rosa Delong will leave on Saturday for Mackinaw county, where they will teach schools at Hessel and Gould.

Miss Loretta Brown, bookkeeper for the Cass City Lumber & Coal Co., Ltd., is assisting in the office of the Marlette Lumber yards this week.

The married and single men played a game of base ball at the Driving Park this afternoon, the married men winning by a score of eight to seven.

Miss Jennie Leek, of Northeast Kingston, is among the non-residents who attend our High School this year. She is stopping with Mrs. H. L. Hunt.

Jos. T. Wilson, of Wickware, was in town on Monday and left us an advertisement for his farm, for sale or rent. He thinks of visiting the Canadian Northwest.

Tuesday was voucher day for the "Old Boys in Blue," and a goodly number of them partook of the usual good dinner served by the members of the Ladies' Circle.

The P. O. & N. R. R. announce a special rate of \$3.55 for adults and \$1.50 for children, to the State Fair at Detroit next week, including a ticket of admission to the grounds.

A. A. Hitchcock has leased the three-story block belonging to his sister, Dr. Carrie Edwards, to outside parties, who are expected here to-day or to-morrow and announcements will be made later.

Oliver Labadie's Opera House attractions will be at the Hitchcock Opera House on the evenings of Sept. 18th and 19th. They are well spoken of and appear to satisfy their audiences.

Our local bass ball nine played two games with the Bad Axe aggregation here on Monday afternoon, the latter winning both games. The score for the first game stood eleven to three, and for the second game eleven to four.

S. H. Brown made a business trip to Port Huron on Tuesday, and while there purchased the front for the new DeWitt Block, now in course of construction. Jas. Henry began the laying of the cement blocks yesterday afternoon.

Rev. R. N. Mulholland, pastor of the M. E. Church, has found it advisable to change back to the old hour for the holding of class meetings, and beginning next Sunday they will be held immediately after the close of the morning service.

Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Landon, who have for several summers had little Sarah Zalkovitch, of Detroit, as their special care, have decided to make her a member of their family and she returned from Detroit on Friday to stay with them indefinitely.

Miss Hattie Malam, who had engaged to teach the Grammar Department of our schools this year, resigned the position to accept a more desirable one elsewhere, and the Board of Education has engaged Miss Mary Somerville to fill the vacancy.

N. A. McPhail and A. G. Houghton left for Pontiac the first of the week in the interests of the Security Gate Co., showing its advantages at the Eastern Michigan Fair. Mr. McPhail proceeds from there to exhibit the gate at the Western Ontario Fair, at London, Ont.

Billings Clapp, who has been ill since last May, died at his residence, corner of Third and Sherman Streets on Saturday, at the age of seventy-six years. He was born at Enfield, Maine, but came to Michigan about twenty-seven years ago, and spent several years at Imlay City. He and Mrs. Clapp came to Cass City about six years ago, to be near their daughter,

## CANNING PICKLING PRESERVING

The housewives who are busily preparing for their Canning, Pickling and Preserving should remember that E. Ryan's Drug Store has a full line of Flavoring Extracts, Quard'ple-str'n'th Spices, Paraffine Wax, Corks and other necessities for pickling and preserving.

EDWARD RYAN  
Successor to T. H. First,  
Cass City.

Mrs. W. A. Fairweather, and have remained here ever since. Deceased was a carpenter by trade and worked at his trade most of the time until last spring when he was taken ill. He was a member of several years standing of the M. E. Church at Imlay City. There were four children, but only two survive—Mrs. Fairweather and a son in Bridgeport, Conn. The remains were taken to Imlay City on the Monday morning train and the funeral services took place at that town.

Every man owes it to himself and his family to master a trade or profession. Read the display advertisement of the six Morse Schools of Telegraphy, in this issue and learn how easily a young man or lady may learn telegraphy and be assured a position. 7-20 17

## Advertised Letters

Unclaimed letters in the Cass City Postoffice for the week ending Sept. 2nd, 1905.  
Case & Overholt  
Taffy Kline  
Mrs. Thomas Jarvis  
These letters will be sent to the dead letter office on 9-18-05 if not delivered before.  
H. S. WICKWARE, P. M.

## Novesta Corners.

Frost threatened.  
Nearly time to sow wheat.  
Glad to see Deford news again.  
Last Monday was voucher day.  
Cucumbers in these parts are doing well.  
Cecil Collins remains about the same.  
New school house is progressing finely.  
Mrs. John Horner returned from Canada Tuesday.  
Jas. Haskett, of Dakota, is here looking after his farm.  
Ed. Deneen's snug new house is ready for occupancy.  
Late beans require two weeks or more of warm weather.  
Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Horner visited at Geo. Collins' last Sunday.  
Special school meeting in the Crawford district last Wednesday.  
It would be far better if all work was suspended on the Lord's Day.  
Jas. Rule and his threshing machine are hustling things these days.  
Alex. Slack has a new house started. Henry Libberz is doing the carpenter work.  
School began in the Withey school district last Monday, Wm. Towell teacher.  
Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Kohler, of Burnside, were in this neighborhood last Thursday.  
A good deal of stock is sold from here, shipped from Deford on Tuesdays and Fridays.  
Frank Crawford was in Port Huron the first of the week to get repairs for their engine.  
The threshing engine of the Crawford Brothers has been out of repair for the last few days.  
Our small (?) boys are making quite a racket on Saturday nights. We wonder who they are chattering.  
J. Wentworth has completed twenty rods of stone fence on his farm which adds much to the beauty of the place.  
Quite a number from here went to the M. E. Grove meeting last Sunday, held in Chas. Severance's woods. Rev. Lester Clark, who was expected to preach, was kept at home by sickness.

## Round by Round

Heaven is not reached by a single bound,  
But we build the ladder by which we rise.  
From the lowly earth to the vaulted  
skies,  
And we mount to its summit round  
by round.

We rise by the things that are under our  
feet—  
By what we have mastered of good or  
gain,  
By the pride deposited and the passion  
slain,  
And the vanquished hills that we hourly  
meet.

—Dr. J. G. Holland.

## AS IT WAS DESCRIBED

BY LOLA V. HARRIS

(Copyright, 1905, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

He had been watching her for nearly half an hour as she sat beneath the perfumed, tossing purple lilacs. Her face was upturned, a rapid expression rested in her wide blue eyes. Her thoughts seemed to be seeking beyond the skies. He muttered impatiently as a procession of perambulators propelled by a chattering group of nurse maids passed between them. The next instant he caught her in his arms as she sank forward unconscious.

"Case of starvation," said the physician tersely. "Go and get a bowl of broth." They had carried her into one of the small park pavilions and she lay like a broken lily, her blue silken draperies trailing about her, her golden hair about her face.

"Haley ran for the soup and held her frail body in his arms while the physician fed her, cautiously, small spoonfuls. Her lips opened gratefully for the food and, after a while, she opened her eyes languidly. With a quiet wonder she gazed from the doctor to Haley, mutely asking a question.

"You fainted, ma'am," said the doctor bluntly.

"Yes? I wonder why—" her voice was low and sweet.

"From starvation. Why didn't you sell your jewels," touching her hands some rings, "and buy yourself food?" Her eyes fell on the bowl.

"What was in that?" she whispered, her eyes staring frightfully.

"Beef soup—Confound it, she's gone again," for she had given a convulsive gasp and fainted.

"All for nothing," she gasped, as she came back to life again, "all for nothing."

It was exactly three weeks later that he sat beside her in the parlor of her home, gazing deep into her beautiful eyes, love and reproach mingled in his expression.

"And you don't love me?" he cried, in unbelief.

"No, it is not that," she said, turning her eyes upward to the stars, winking bravely upon his suit, "I may not love you. My fate is, has been and will be again."

He gazed into the beautiful face, intent upon the stars, in puzzled amazement. She had been a source of bewilderment to him since the day in the park, when he had picked her up, half starved, taken her home and discovered that she was an heiress. The bewilderment had not been so deep but that through it had struggled, rapidly the certainty that he was hopelessly in love with her.

"What do you mean, Lilith, with your 'is, was, and will be'?" he cried, forgetting to remove his arm from her slender waist. "I believe, I know that you love me." Almost roughly he turned her face from the stars toward him.

"Ah, Theodore, love, earthly love, is not for me. Long, long ago, when the world was young, my love story began. Lilith the first lived, loved and died. Born again in another century, she again lived her little life, her little dream of love, and so on, on, through the ages, she has ever suffered the loss of her loved one. He has been sacrificed, martyred, assassinated.

"Her face was upturned."



nated. Ever new, perennial has that love been born again in the cycles of the past. Now I, I, Lilith, daughter of the gods, live and love again."

"And where," he said, fiercely, "is this ancient lover? I'd like an introduction to him."

"As yet I know not," she said, dreamily. "But he will come, come soon," clasping her hands in ecstasy. "I would think him pretty well done up by this time, sweetheart," he said, coaxingly, drawing her closer. "I honestly don't believe there will be enough left of him to keep another

date. Forget him and come to me."

"No, no," she cried tragically, "he will come, and soon. For this I have purified my body by fasting. I have felt my soul float high, high above the world of flesh and have almost touched the infinite."

"No joke," he muttered, savagely, sotto voce, "and almost failed to come back again."

"That day—the day I met you in the park—I had almost achieved the heights and you, you, Theodore, with that horrible bowl of broth, destroyed weeks of preparation and brought me

back to the groveling earth again."

"Sweetheart," he said, masterfully, "come to me. Why fool your precious life away waiting for an assassinated shape of a man, when I, I, full of life and love hold out my arms to you," attempting to draw her entirely into their clasp.

"Theodore," she sighed, softly, drawing away from him, "he has loved me for centuries. No, no," vehemently, "say no more. It is written. It is fate. I wait, I wait," she cried, rising in an ecstasy of passion, throwing her arms to the silent stars. "I wait longingly, loving for Tsistenes."

"And is that his name?" he began aggressively, then a great light flooded his worried brain. Swiftly he turned toward her, in dulcet tones he cried:

"Ah, Lilith, Lilith, star of the past, why didst thou not reveal thyself a little sooner. Here am I."

Drawing away from him in alarm, she half pushed him away.

"Theodore," she faltered, "what is the matter?"

"I am Tsistenes," he cried, sinking at her feet.

"Why, your name is Theodore," she said, pitifully. Was he gone mad with love?

"My middle name is Tsistenes," he declared, "dearest, didst thou not know it?"

"I thought your middle name was Thomas," she said, crisply.

"Thomas. No."

"But you said so."

"Only, dearest, because I did not wish to reveal my name until I met my spirit bride."

"But you wanted to marry me, and did not know that I was anything to you," she said, coldly drawing away.

"Did not my heart speak?"

"Yes, and if I had not been your spirit bride, it would have spoken again to some one else."

"Never," he cried, fervently, "it has been, it is, it could not be otherwise."

"It is very strange," she said critically, "that all this developed so suddenly."

"My dearest, my soul had not yet risen to the blue ether to which you have attained."

She burst into wild weeping.

"And I was starving myself, purifying myself to meet the first, the last, the lover of eternity, and you say that you are that lover and you have made no effort to uplift yourself to make ready for that meeting."

He sprang to his feet and caught her to his breast.

"I'll starve myself to death, if it will please you, my Lilith, he cried, dramatically, "if you want to wait another century for me, but it looks a little foolish when we are here and all right and might as well fill out another chapter in the legend."

"The legend, Ah, Theodore," she sighed. "Theodore, are you telling me the truth? Are you my Tsistenes?"

"I swear it," he cried, pointing to the twinkling stars. "Dearest," coaxingly, "are you so very much disappointed?"

"No," she confessed, hiding her head upon his breast, "for since I met you, I—I rather fancied he would resemble you, Tsistenes—or—or—Thomas"

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## TRADE ON SET LINES.

### Savages Have Regularly Organized Expeditions.

The Motuans, a New Guinea tribe inhabiting the villages near Port Moresby, Australia, have an interesting, method of embarking on wholesale trading expeditions quite distinct from the ordinary retail bartering of their everyday life. The Motuans are skillful potters and their earthenware receptacles are highly prized by natives not so far advanced in industrial enterprise. On the other hand, the Motuans cannot grow enough food for their own needs, and on this basis a regular custom has sprung up which varies little from year to year. Every season at the end of the southern monsoon a "lakatoi," as it is called, consisting usually of five canoes manned by forty or fifty natives, leaves the Port Moresby district laden with pots, tola (arm shells), toa (boars' tusks) and other highly prized native commodities. Arrived at a village, these articles are displayed to the intending purchasers.

Everything is carefully examined, and if all is thus far satisfactory a villager chosen by the tribe goes away into the brush and returns with measurements in circumference of certain ilimo trees, which are required for making the big canoes (asi), of which the lakatoi is to be finally constructed when enlarged for carrying the heavy cargo of sago on the homeward journey. As soon as the bargains are concluded (on a recognized schedule of barter—one uru (pot) for one bag of sago, one tola for one bag and a pig, etc.), the villagers lay the tolas which the visitors have agreed to buy, and the Motuans follow them out and finish them off. Meanwhile the villagers set to work on the covering receptacles for the sago.—New York Herald.

### Their Bargain.

Mrs. Gumbusta came rushing into the room breathlessly.

Throwing her fur auto coat carelessly on a divan and laying her grim goggles on the Aeolian, she gasped:

"Oh, Fred, I bought a handsome machine this morning for only \$375."

"Bully for you!" shouted Gumbusta, joyously, laying down the Motor Magazine he had been busily engaged in reading when his wife entered.

"But," she stammered, "in my anxiety to hurry home in it and tell you of my wonderful bargain I was horribly arrested several times for exceeding the speed limit and it cost me \$300 for fines and—"

"Never mind that, dearest; it's cheap even at those figures."

"And then I had to pay \$20 to merchants for goods of theirs that I ran into and ruined, and—"

"What of it?" interrupted Gumbusta. "Eight hundred and seventy-five dollars is cheap for a good auto."

"And—I gave \$500 to people I had run down and who threatened law suits, and all because I was desirous of hurrying home to tell you of my wonderful bargain."

But before Mrs. Gumbusta had completed the sentence her husband rushed into the backyard and tried to run over himself with his automobile.

—New York Herald.

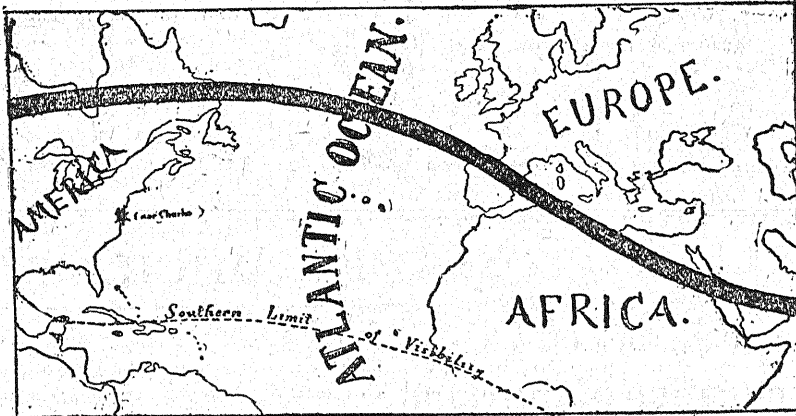
### Men Are in the Majority.

Taking it "by and large," the male sex is in the majority in our country by some 1,638,321, according to a recent census bulletin. In some of the states, however, the women exceed the men in number, notably in the District of Columbia, Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

Usually men are in excess in sparsely settled communities, and women in thickly populated regions; cities, for example, as a rule, have more females than males. In the later years of life, the women exceed the men, which seems to indicate that they are longer lived. In the period from sixteen to twenty-five years of age, also the reports show them to be in excess.

Not being able to give a physical reason for this, Prof. W. F. Willcox of Cornell university, who discusses these statistics on behalf of the census bureau, suggests that it is due to the unwillingness of many women who have passed this period to confess the fact to the census-taker.

## PATH OF ECLIPSE OF SUN AUGUST 30.



The eclipse of the sun early on the morning of Wednesday, Aug. 30, was visible in some partial stage over most of the United States.

The line of total eclipse passed far to the north in Canada. The partial eclipse in the United States started a few minutes before the sun arose. In some parts of the northern part of the country the sun's disk was two-thirds obscured.

In the above diagram the heavy black line marks the path of totality.

The dense shadow of the moon swept over this narrow belt from west to east with the velocity of a cannon ball.

The dotted line in the lower part of the map marks the southern limit of the eclipse. People living south of that line saw nothing at all of the eclipse. The star on the eastern coast of the United States, near Cape Charles at the mouth of Chesapeake bay, shows the place of "first contact," that is, the place which was the very first on earth to see the eclipse begin.

### GETTING INTO BAD HABITS.

Injurious Small Actions Too Frequently Pass Unnoticed.

I wonder how many women who are "all nerves" realize that much of their trouble is due to certain little everyday habits that pass unnoticed, but are none the less injurious? For instance, the manner of sitting.

The average woman assumes a strained and incorrect position when reading, writing and sewing, even when resting, says the Pittsburg Dispatch.

Now, a good habit, like a bad one, is only repeated action; and a little thought on the subject would soon render it the most natural thing to assume a correct position at all times, sitting, standing or lying down.

Don't sit with the shoulders drawn forward, one shoulder higher than the other, and your head bent down until the shape of your vertebral column resembles the letter C.

Another bad fault is slouching down in your chair until you are literally sitting on the end of your spine.

Not only should "grown-ups" look to their own bad habits, but they should watch closely the small children with whom they come in daily contact and prevent them from acquiring injurious habits. Children should be prevented from their particular failing as much as possible at once, and it is worth while to give up a few weeks to the cure, just as you would if they were suffering from a childish disease—measles, or mumps, for instance.

The problem is made particularly difficult in that frequently we find them established before we have really noticed them.

### THE HOTEL BIBLE.

Landlord No Longer Provides Guest With Good Book.

People are not so good as they used to be. The traveling salesman says they are not. He attributes their downfall to the scarcity of Bibles in hotels.

"There was a time," said the drummer, "when every hotel stayed in supplied its guests with Bibles. They were not fine Bibles. Possibly they cost only 25 cents apiece, but they were all there and answered the purpose just as well as an Oxford edition. Usually the Bible lay in plain sight on the table in each bedroom. If it wasn't there it was in the top bureau drawer and all us fellows knew enough to look for it there. And very frequently we did look. I read the Bible a lot in those days, maybe just because it was handy. I'd come in tired and disgusted with life, especially that part represented by the evening paper, which was about the only thing I had to read and when I got plumb sick of that I'd turn to the Bible. Some mighty good stuff I found there, too. I haven't come across many of those hotel Bibles in the last two years. I've missed them a lot. I don't know who is responsible for their disappearance. I understand that some tract society used to furnish them to the hotels. If the missionaries really were back of the movement, and through some misrepresentation of facts have come to the conclusion that the game was not worth the candle, I'd like to advise them to set the good work going again for a lot of us chaps have backslidden since the Bibles disappeared from hotel bedrooms."

Bennie's Bait to Catch Devils.

Many years ago, in the village of Houlton, Me., there lived a young man named Benjamin Salmon, known by every one as a simpleton, who was always doing strange things. One day a number of boys discovered Bennie perched on a fence behind a barn with a cotton string and pin hook attached to a willow stick, fishing in a pool of stagnant water. This was great fun for the boys, but their jeers had no effect on Bennie.

Joshua Smith, a revenue officer, who was passing, stopped to see what the fun was. After taking in the situation he addressed Bennie thus:

"What you fishin' for?"

Bennie, without raising his head, replied, "Devils."

"Ah, devils, eh," retorted Mr. Smith; "and what have you on for bait?"

With the same indifference Bennie replied, "Revenue officers, sir."

Supprise for Superintendent.

James Waldron, for several years superintendent of the Albion company's mills, was one day approached by a recently landed daughter of the Emerald Isle, and the following conversation ensued:

"Oh, Misher Waldron, sor, could ye plaze lave me have a bit av a rise in me pay; a dollar the wake or the loike av that?"

"No, Katie, I couldn't. Don't you know yourself that you're not worth any more than you're getting already?"

"Oj suppose so. Could ye lave me have 50 cents more the wake, Misher Waldron?"

"Not much. The only way for you to get more pay is to earn it."

"Oj suppose so. But, Misher Waldron—"

"Look here! What do you take me for, a blamed fool?"

"Oj suppose so," and Katie walked away discouraged at last.—Boston Herald.

Odd Things About Words.

"Were you in the garden for the purpose of committing a felony?" asked the English judge of the small boy. "No, sir," said the boy; "me and my cousin were after the gentleman's fowls and eggs."

Forfeiture of lands and goods and "corruption of blood" (loss of hereditary standing) were formerly the penalties for felony. Before they got their technical sense, however, "felon" and "felony" (connected either with Latin "fallere," to deceive or "fell," gall, bitterness) connoted wick-dness, anger, courage or melancholy, as the case might be.

"The admiral began to laugh for felony," says Caxton, meaning that he laughed, not feloniously, but recklessly. Also a foel or whitlow was a "felon" and cholera "felony."

## ODD WAGER IS EASILY WON.

### Flesh and Blood Leg No Match in Endurance With Cork One.

It was in the commercial room and the conversation had turned on the topic of the powers of endurance shown by men of the past and present. During a lull in the conversation a young commercial man said:

"Any man, if he has the will power, can endure pain or fatigue; I know I can." Silence for a moment, and an "old man of the road" replied: "I'll bet you a dinner you can't hold your foot—boots on—in a bucket of hot water as long as I can."

The bet was taken and two buckets of hot water were brought in and a kettle of boiling water to raise the temperature to the point of endurance. In went a foot of each better. The young man's face began to pale, but the other called for more boiling water. "What the deuce is your leg made of, sir?" yelled the former, suddenly taking his foot from the bucket.

"Cork, sir—cork," was the cool answer, and the other gentleman felt that he had, indeed, lost.—Chicago Chronicle.

Want to Help in the Making.

"I guess," explained the young girl, when expostulated with her for choosing a struggling suitor, "that marrying a man who has got everything already is something like buying a ready-made dress. One loses all the fun of the making."

Sure Cure at Last.

Monticello, Miss., Sept. 4 (Special)—Lawrence County is almost daily in receipt of fresh evidence that a sure cure for all Kidney Troubles has at last been found, and that cure is Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Among those who have reason to bless the Great American Kidney Remedy is Mrs. L. E. Baggett of this place. Mrs. Baggett had dropsy. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured her.

"I was troubled with my kidneys," Mrs. Baggett says in recommending Dodd's Kidney Pills to her friends, "my urine would hardly pass. The doctors said I had dropsy. I have taken Dodd's Kidney Pills as directed and am now a well woman."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure the kidneys. Cured Kidneys strain all the impurities out of the blood. That means pure blood and a sound, energetic body. Dodd's Kidney pills are the greatest tonic the world has ever known.

Use for an Old Piano.

A woman whose desire for beautiful things quite outstrips her pocket book created from an old square piano case a magnificent library table. The works of the instrument had become absolutely worthless, so they were taken out. When the piano was closed it was a tight box of rosewood. The front piece was taken off, and a pine drawer was fitted in with the front piece for the front of the drawer. Two old-fashioned glass knobs were screwed into the drawer for handles. The legs were beautifully carved, but were, of course, too long, so they were sawed off to make the top come to a convenient height for a table. The whole thing was polished highly, and the result was a table that would not be bought for \$100.—Brown Book.

Took No Chances.

"I can't stop ter talk now," said Brother Williams. "I done digged a storm pit ter hide me fum de harricane, an I gwine ter see 'bout takin' out insurance on it. Kaze you know, an earthquake might happen ter come 'long en swaller it!"—Atlanta Constitution.

First Straw Hats.

Straw hats were first heard of in England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. In the reign of James I, we learn of Lord William Howard paying the then large sum of £3 6s for two straw hats.

OUST THE DEMON.

A Tussle with Coffee.

There is something fairly diabolical in the way coffee sometimes wrecks its fendish malice on those who use it.

A lady writing from Calif. says:—

"My husband and I, both lovers of coffee, suffered for some time from a very annoying form of nervousness, accompanied by most frightful headaches. In my own case there was eventually developed some sort of affection of the nerves leading from the spine to the head."

"I was unable to hold my head up straight, the tension of the nerves drew it to one side, causing me the most intense pain. We got no relief from medicine, and were puzzled as to what caused the trouble, until a friend suggested that possibly the coffee we drank had something to do with it, and advised that we quit it and try Postum Coffee."

"We followed his advice, and from the day that we began to use Postum we both began to improve, and in a very short time both of us were entirely relieved. The nerves became steady once more, the headaches ceased, the muscles in the back of my neck relaxed, my head straightened out and the dreadful pain that had so punished me while I used the old kind of coffee vanished."

"We have never resumed the use of the old coffee, but relish our Postum every day, as well as we did the former beverage. And we are delighted to find that we can give it freely to our children also, something we never dared to do with the old kind of coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum Coffee contains absolutely no drugs of any kind, but relieves the coffee drinker from the old drug poison.

There's a reason.

## SENATOR SULLIVAN

### Says He Has Found Doan's Kidney Pills Invaluable in Treating Sick Kidneys.

Hon. Timothy D. Sullivan of New York, Member of Congress from the Eighth New York District, and one of the Democratic leaders of New York State, strongly recommends Doan's Kidney Pills.

"Any man, if he has the will power, can endure pain or fatigue; I know I can." Silence for a moment, and an "old man of the road" replied: "I'll bet you a dinner you can't hold your foot—boots on—in a bucket of hot water as long as I can."

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## Beautiful Your Walls and Ceilings!

# Alabastine

**A Rock Cement** in white tints. Does not rub or scale. Destroys disease germs and vermin. No washing of walls after once applied. Any one can brush it on—mix with cold water. Other finishes, bearing fanciful names and mixed with either hot or cold water, do not have the cementing property of Alabastine. They are stuck on with glue, or other animal matter, which rots, feeding disease germs, rubbing, scaling and spoiling walls, clothing, etc. Such finishes must be washed off every year—expensive, filthy work. Buy Alabastine only in five pound packages, properly labeled. The card, neatly wall and ceiling design, "Hints on Decorating" and our artists' services in making color plans, free.

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If you have cream to separate a good Cream Separator is the most profitable investment you can possibly make. Delay means daily waste of time, labor and product. DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS save \$10.00 per cow per year every year of use over all gravity setting systems and \$5.00 per cow over all imitating separators. They received the Grand Prize or Highest Award at St. Louis.

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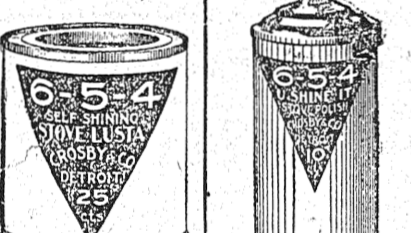
## PAXINE TOILET ANTISEPTIC

**FOR WOMEN**  
troubled with itching peculiar to their sex, used as a disinfectant in all cases of genital disease, gonorrhoea, etc. Thoroughly cleanses, kills disease germs, stops discharges, heals inflammation and local soreness.

Paxine is in powder form to be dissolved in pure water, and is far more cleansing, healing, germicidal and economical than liquid antiseptics for all TOILET AND WOMEN'S SPECIAL USES. Trial Box and Book of Instructions Free. THE PAXON COMPANY BOSTON, MASS.

## Note the Difference

This kind is applied like paint, shines itself and is the only preparation that will dry in 10 minutes. It kills Rust on Stove Pipes, Wire Screens, Stoves, Farm Machinery, or any iron work. It will not wash off and remains months. Price, 25c.



ASK YOUR DEALER FOR EITHER

## W. L. DOUGLAS \$3.50 & \$3.00 SHOES

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



W. L. DOUGLAS MAKES AND SELLS MORE MEN'S \$3.50 SHOES THAN ANY OTHER MANUFACTURER. \$10,000 REWARD anyone who can produce this statement.

W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes have by their excellent style, easy fitting, and superior wearing qualities, achieved the largest sale of any \$3.50 shoe in the world. They are just as good as those that cost you \$7.00—the only difference is the price. If I could take you into my factory at Brockton, Mass., the largest in the world under one roof, making men's fine shoes, and show you the care with which every pair of Douglas shoes is made, you would realize why W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes are the best shoes produced in the world.

W. L. Douglas Strong Made Shoes for Men. \$2.50, \$2.00, Boys' Delivery Shoes. \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.75, \$1.50

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W. N. U.—DETROIT.—No. 36—1905

## GREAT MAN HAD VAGARIES.

Johnson's Peculiar Ideas as to Matters of Speech.

While Johnson was in France, he was generally very resolute in speaking Latin. It was a maxim with him that a man should not let himself down by speaking a language which he speaks imperfectly. Indeed, we must have often observed how inferior, how much like a child a man appears, who speaks a broken tongue. When Sir Joshua Reynolds, at one of the dinners of the Royal Academy, presented him to a Frenchman of great distinction, he would not deign to speak French, but talked Latin, though his excellency did not understand it, owing, perhaps, to Johnson's English pronunciation; yet upon another occasion he was observed to speak French to a Frenchman of high rank, who spoke English; and being asked the reason, with some expression of surprise he answered: "Because I think my French is as good as his English."—London Chronicle.

## Old Fences Are Valuable.

The fate of the rail fence was declared less than twenty years ago, when the value of walnut, oak and poplar timber increased to such a degree as to make wire fences cheaper. In the worm fences still in existence there are thousands of walnut and poplar rails in an almost perfect state of preservation. The walnut ones are valuable. An enterprising Chicago concern recently made that discovery, and its representatives have purchased many carloads of the rails.

## DON'T MISS THIS.

A Cure for Stomach Trouble—A New Method by Absorption—No Drugs.

DO YOU BELCH? It means a diseased stomach. Are you afflicted with short breath, gas, sour eructations, heart pains, indigestion, dyspepsia, burning pains and lead weight in pit of stomach, acid stomach, distended abdomen, dizziness, BAD BREATH, or any other stomach trouble? Let us send you a box of Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers free to convince you that it cures. We know Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers cure and we want you to know it, hence this offer. SPECIAL OFFER.—The regular price of Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers is 50c. a box, but to introduce it to thousands of sufferers we will send two (2) boxes upon receipt of 75c. and this advertisement, or we will send you a sample free for this coupon.

Send this coupon with your name and address and druggist's name who does NOT sell it, for a free box of Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers to Mull's Grape Tonic Co., 148 Third Ave., Rock Island, Ill. Give full address and write plainly.

Sold at all druggists, 50c. per box.

An author says true success in the world doesn't consist of acquiring riches, but we'll bet he's getting well paid for writing the stuff.

Ask Your Dealer for Allen's Foot-Ease. A powder. It rests the feet. Cures Swollen, Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching, Sweating Feet and Grooving Nails. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores. 25c. per tin. No substitutes. Sample mailed FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Don't associate with grumblers, but keep cheerful companions.

Do you catch cold easily? Does the cold hang on? Try

## Shiloh's Consumption Cure

It cures the most stubborn kind of coughs and colds. If it doesn't cure you, your money will be refunded.

Prices: S. C. Wells & Co., 3 25c. 50c. \$1. LeRoy, N. Y., Toronto, Can.

## WET WEATHER WISDOM! TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER

WILL KEEP YOU DRY NOTHING ELSE WILL. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES. CATALOGUES FREE. SHOWING FULL LINE OF GARMENTS AND HATS. A. J. TOWER CO., BOSTON, MASS., U.S.A. TOWER CANADIAN CO., LTD., TORONTO, CANADA.

## Why Not Both

Why Not Both. Josh Billings, the quaint philosopher whose maxims are full of homely wisdom, once said: "The longer I live the more I believe a good set of bowels are worth more than a good set of brains." Cleary King helps make good bowels. 25c.

It afflicted with I Thompson's Eye Water

W. N. U.—DETROIT.—No. 36—1905

## Diagnosing Disease

Most men consider it a very difficult matter to correctly diagnose diseases of swine, and where fatalities occur, cholera is without hesitation given the blame in a majority of instances. But there are some simple helps to diagnosis which should be understood by every owner of swine. The appearance, actions, general conditions and surroundings should be taken into account when looking for the cause or nature of disease of hogs. It is important first to understand an animal in health, and then one can easily detect the slightest deviation from normal appearance, condition or action. In addition to considering the things we have mentioned, the pulse, respiration, temperature, appearance of the membranes, surface of the body, secretions and excretions should be considered, as well as the condition of the nervous system. The pulse can be readily found upon the inside of the thigh, and beats about seventy or eighty times in an adult hog, but is higher in young pigs or excited animals. It should be full, strong and regular.

Small, quick, wiry, fluttering, or hard pulse indicates disease. If the beats are irregular, heart trouble may be suspected, and this may be further studied by placing the hand over the heart or listening to the heart's action. A well hog that is resting will breathe from ten to twenty times per minute. If warm, sick or excited, the number of respirations greatly increases. In disease, the character of the respirations changes materially. Sneezing and coughing may indicate dust or lung worms. Cough is present in many other troubles, and its character helps in making a correct diagnosis. In pneumonia, the cough is deep, hollow and repressed. In pleurisy, it is choked off short to avoid the pain it causes. In bronchitis, the cough is wet; in sore throat, harsh, rasping, choking, and breathing stertorous.

Temperature of a hog is taken at the rectum with an ordinary fever thermometer. The temperature of a hog varies from 100.5 to 105 Fahrenheit, the average being about 103. As a check, it is always well to take the temperature of the sick hog and a well one at the same time in the same pen, or under exactly similar circumstances and conditions. Excitement, exercise, warm weather, cold drinks, exposure to cold, all will affect the temperature of the body. The colors of the membranes of the eyelids, nostrils and mouth is pale red in health, but bright red when inflammation is present, white or pale when internal bleeding is taking place, or where worms have sapped the blood circulation. In disease such as cholera the membrane may show red or purple spots and just prior to death may have a blue color; this is especially noticeable as regards the gums. In indigestion, lining of the mouth may appear coated and feel clammy; in fever it is dry; if irritated, it may be moist. Skin in health should be glossy, smooth, mellow and soft. In departures from health the skin becomes harsh, dry, covered with scales or cracks, thin of hair, thickened, showing sores, blisters or pimples. Excretion should always be carefully noted. The condition of the manure is a correct index to the state of the digestive organs. One should note the appearance of the manure and urine day by day until it becomes possible to instantly note any marked change in consistency, color or odor, which indicates the necessity of a change of food or a dose of purgative medicine. The nervous system must also be studied. Departures from normal conditions are indicated by staggering, excitability, dullness, paralysis or delirium and indicate something the matter with the brain or spinal cord, which may have been caused originally by derangement of the digestive organs, and are always to be considered serious. From what has been said, it should be understood that one must be much among swine to know their habits and recognize their symptoms in health or disease. The man who does not notice such things will not succeed as a judge of fine points, or be able to recognize symptoms of disease apart from those that are patent to all. Powers of observation should be cultivated by every stock breeder.—A. S. Alexander in Farmers' Review.

## What Happens in a Solar Eclipse

In these days of popular astronomy for the million it seems scarcely necessary to describe at length what a solar eclipse means. Suffice it to say that it is a temporary blanketing of the sun by the moon coming between it and the earth. Both the sun and the moon are of the same apparent size, but at times the moon, in her orbit, seems to be decidedly the larger, and if then the moon passes exactly between the earth and the sun a total solar eclipse ensues and is visible as such to those portions of the earth within the shadow-track, and a partial eclipse along a broad strip on either side of this.

The shadow thrown on a blank wall by any globular body held between a lighted lamp and the wall is a simple and homely illustration of an eclipse. The shadow will be seen to be much darker in the middle than at the edges, and the former is known scientifically as the umbra, while the lesser haze is termed the penumbra. If the observer now so stations himself that his eye views the globular body from the center of the umbra, the lamp is seen to be entirely hidden, but when viewed from the penumbra part of the lamp is visible. Such is precisely what happens in a solar eclipse. For two or three minutes the moon completely hides the sun, and the light of the latter is shut off from the observers on the earth; but because of the distance the three planets are from one another, the shadow of the moon is cast on only a small portion of the earth's surface. Where the eclipse is total, or almost so, the light enjoyed at the greatest phase, or middle of the eclipse, will be similar to that of a bright moonlit night.—August Review of Reviews.

## Watch the Eye for Hydrophobia

As dogs do not perspire, the only relief they seem to get when overheated is from inhaling cool air through their wide-open mouths in short, puffy breaths. The friction between tongue and lips, caused by their rapid, laborious breathing, produces saliva, which is sometimes ignorantly diagnosed as foam, one of the symptoms of hydrophobia. Many innocent victims have their lives on account of such stupidity.

If your dog should feel ill, sick with some ordinary ailment, he will wag welcome to you with a sad, pitiful expression, looking up inquiringly, as if asking for help and relief. If it has come to the worst, and he feels by instinct the germs of the dreaded disease in his frame, his action will be entirely different. You will find him with low bent head, withholding his usual glad welcome, hardly noticing or glancing at you. If your eye meet his, the restless, nervous, strange expression will startle you. The dog, feeling his doom, is conscious of approaching danger, and would like to prepare and warn you. These unmistakable and easily recognized signs should be watched closely and always heeded. Corner the dog at once and, with the help of a broom or barn fork, keep him at a safe distance until locked up.—Country Calendar.

## Proper Food for Sheep

It has been shown in a previous article that sheep have not made the progress that might have been expected during the past few years, considering the number of pure-bred rams that have been employed by farmers. This is not altogether due to the fact that ewes have been of poor quality and that much cross breeding has been resorted to. These things have had a great effect in the opposite direction from that desired but poor feeding has perhaps had an even greater effect in the same direction. When we say poor feeding we mean unsuitable feeding; for few farmers, comparatively speaking, have knowingly starved their sheep. The trouble is that farmers are often stunting their sheep by feeding them full rations of unsuitable food. This is the case when timothy hay is largely fed

## YELLOW CRUST ON BABY

Would Crack Open and Scab Causing Terrible Itching—Cured by Cuticura.

"Our baby had a yellow crust on his head which I could not keep away. When I thought I had succeeded in getting his head clear, it would start again by the crown of his head, crack and scale, and cause terrible itching. I then got Cuticura Soap and Ointment, washing the scalp with the soap, and then applying the Ointment. A few treatments made a complete cure. I have advised a number of mothers to use Cuticura, when I have been asked about the same ailment of their babies. Mrs. John Boyce, Pine Bush, N. Y."

## Made Mosquitoes Drunk.

Dr. St. George Gray of the British West Indies says that the Culex family has a fondness for wine, like many members of other old aristocratic families. He says: "I put a few mosquitoes under a bell jar, containing a couple of drops of port wine. A few hours later I found them apparently dead, and put them into a dry bottle. Shortly afterward, they were all staggering about under the microscope in a most ridiculous manner—they were drunk."

## Evidence of Guilt.

If a Chinese dies while being tried for murder the fact of his dying is taken as evidence of his guilt. He has departed, but somebody must suffer, and his eldest son, if he has one, is therefore sent to prison for a year. If he has no son then his father or brother gets a flogging. It's all in the family, and somebody has to pay for it.

## Something Was Wrong.

Impetuous Friend (to business man)—"What! With a big business like this you can lend me only \$5? I am going to report this to Bradstreet's."—Translated for Tales from Maggendorfer Blatter.

## Tiger Hunting in India.

A traveler returned from India relates that at Andarkoh, in central India, he killed four full-grown tigers with five shots in six minutes, the first three being single shots.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Croup, whooping cough and colds.—J. H. F. Boyce, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1905.

Some spinsters spend a lot of time looking for husbands—and so do some married women, according to all reports.

## THE IDEAL WIFE

Shapes the Destiny of Men—The Influence of a Healthy Woman Cannot Be Overestimated.

Seven-eighths of the men in this world marry a woman because she is beautiful in their eyes—because she has the qualities which inspire admiration, respect and love.

There is a beauty in health which is more attractive to men than mere regularity of feature. The influence of women glorious in the possession of perfect physical health upon men and upon the civilization of the world could never be measured. Because of them men have attained the very heights of ambition; because of them even thrones have been established and destroyed.

What a disappointment, then, to see the fair young wife's beauty fading away before a year passes over her head! A sickly, half-dead-and-alive woman, especially when she is the mother of a family, is a damper to all joyousness in the home, and a drag upon her husband.

The cost of a wife's constant illness is a serious drain upon the funds of a household, and too often all the doctoring does no good. If a woman finds her energies are flagging, and that everything tires her, dark shadows appear under her eyes, her sleep is disturbed by horrible dreams; if she has headache, head-aches, bearing-down pains, nervousness, whites, irregularities, or despondency, she should take means to build her system up at once by a tonic with specific powers, such as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

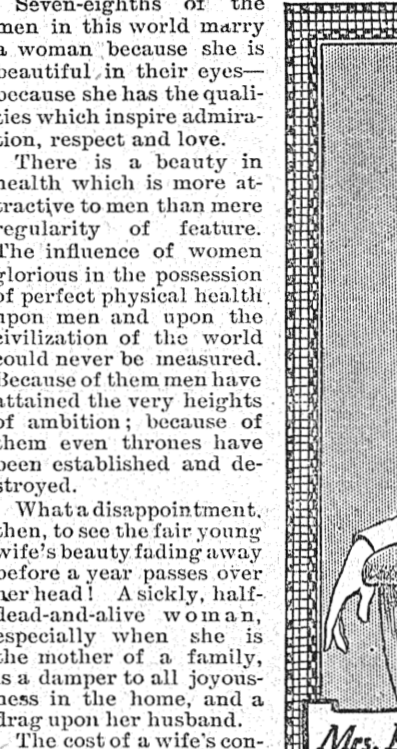
This great remedy for women has done more in the way of restoring health to the women of America than all other medicines put together. It is the safeguard of woman's health.

Following we publish, by request, a letter from a young wife.

Mrs. Bessie Ainsley of 611 South 10th Street, Tacoma, Wash., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:— "Ever since my child was born I have suffered, as I hope few women ever have, with inflammation, female weakness, bearing-down pains, headache and vertigo headaches. It affected my stomach so that I could not enjoy my meals, and half my time was spent in bed.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Succeeds Where Others Fail.



Mrs. Bessie Ainsley

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made me a well woman, and I feel so grateful that I am glad to write and tell you of my marvelous recovery. It brought me health, new life and vitality."

What Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for Mrs. Ainsley it will do for every woman who is in poor health and ailing.

Its benefits begin when its use begins. It gives strength and vigor from the start, and surely makes sick women well and robust.

Remember Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound holds the record for the greatest number of actual cures of women's ills. This fact is attested to by the thousands of letters from grateful women which are on file in the Pinkham laboratory. Merit alone can produce such results.

Women should remember that a cure for all female diseases actually exists, and that cure is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Take no substitute.

If you have symptoms you don't understand write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for special advice—it is free and always helpful.

## Physicians Recommend Castoria

CASTORIA has met with pronounced favor on the part of physicians, pharmaceutical societies and medical authorities. It is used by physicians with results most gratifying. The extended use of Castoria is unquestionably the result of three facts: First—The indisputable evidence that it is harmless; Second—That it not only allays stomach pains and quiets the nerves, but assimilates the food; Third—It is an agreeable and perfect substitute for Castor Oil. It is absolutely safe. It does not contain any Opium, Morphine, or other narcotic and does not stupefy. It is unlike Soothing Syrups, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, etc. This is a good deal for a Medical Journal to say. Our duty, however, is to expose danger and record the means of advancing health. The day for poisoning innocent children through greed or ignorance ought to end. To our knowledge, Castoria is a remedy which produces composure and health, by regulating the system—not by stupefying it—and our readers are entitled to the information.—Hall's Journal of Health.

## Letters from Prominent Physicians Addressed to Charles H. Fletcher.

Dr. H. Halstead Scott, of Chicago, Ill., says: "I have prescribed your Castoria often for infants during my practice, and find it very satisfactory."

Dr. William Belmont, of Cleveland, Ohio, says: "Your Castoria stands first in its class. In my thirty years of practice I can say I never have found anything that so suited the place."

Dr. J. H. Tatt, of Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "I have used your Castoria and found it an excellent remedy in my household and private practice for many years. The formula is excellent."

Dr. Wm. L. Posserman, of Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I am pleased to speak a good word for your Castoria. I think so highly of it that I not only recommend it to others, but have used it in my own family."

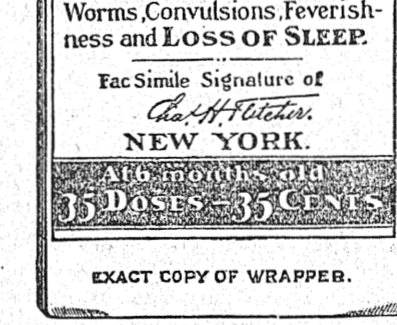
Dr. R. J. Hamlen, of Detroit, Mich., says: "I prescribe your Castoria extensively, as I have never found anything to equal it for children's troubles. I am aware that there are imitations in the field, but I always see that my patients get Fletcher's."

Dr. Wm. L. McCann, of Omaha, Neb., says: "As the father of thirteen children I certainly know something about your great medicine, and aside from my own family experience have in my years of practice found Castoria a popular and efficient remedy in almost every home."

Dr. J. R. Clausen, of Philadelphia, Pa., says: "The name that your Castoria has made for itself in the tens of thousands of homes blessed by the presence of children, strongly needs to be supplemented by the endorsement of the medical profession, but I, for one, most heartily endorse it and believe it an excellent remedy."

Dr. Channing H. Cook, of St. Louis, Mo., says: "I have used your Castoria for several years past in my own family and have always found it thoroughly efficient and never objected to be supplemented by the endorsement of the medical profession for children's complaints. Any physician who has raised a family, as I have, will join me in heartiest recommendation of Castoria."

Dr. R. M. Ward, of Kansas City, Mo., says: "Physicians generally do not prescribe proprietary preparations, but in the case of Castoria my experience, like that of many other physicians, has taught me to make an exception. I prescribe your Castoria in my practice because I have found it to be a thoroughly reliable remedy for children's complaints. Any physician who has raised a family, as I have, will join me in heartiest recommendation of Castoria."



EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

**GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS Bears the Signature of**

**The Kind You Have Always Bought In Use For Over 30 Years.**

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK CITY.

## PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors silk, wool and cotton equally well and is guaranteed to give perfect results. Ask dealer or we will send post paid at 10c a package. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. PUTNAM DYE & CO., Chemist, Worcester, Mass.

**OPPORTUNITY. YOUNG MEN GET READY**

Our Specialty is the training of Young Men and Women for business. Our practice is the result of thoroughness. 200 students in Michigan. Some attended our school last year. We place more young men and women in paying positions as bookkeepers and stenographers than any other two business schools combined in Western Michigan. If you cannot come to our school write to D. McLAUGHLIN & CO., 19-25 Division St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

# Cass City Enterprise

An independent newspaper. Published every Thursday by A. A. P. McDowell, Seeger Street, Cass City, Tuscola Co., Mich.

**Advertisements.**  
All changes of advertisements must be sent to this office no later than Wednesday noon of each week, else they can not be inserted in that week's issue. Reasonable rates are charged for display advertisements. Local notices in our paid local columns are five cents per line for first insertion. Notices of festivals, lectures, concerts and all entertainments of a money-making character are charged for at the rate of one dollar for each insertion. Carriage of notices are twenty-five cents for each insertion.

A. A. P. McDowell,  
Proprietor.

## Professional Cards.

**Brooker & Corkins,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Reference, Exchange Bank and Cass City Bank. Office in Second story of City block, Cass City, Mich.

**HENRY BUTLER,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Real Estate agent. Office on north side of Main Street, Cass City.

**Dr. J. H. Hays**  
Physician and Surgeon. Special attention given to the Eyes. Offices and residence, west side Seeger St., Phone 23.

**Dr. M. M. Wickware,**  
CASS CITY, MICH.  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Antler & Seelye's Bank; residence one block north of Opera House. Office hours 10 a. m. to 12 m.; 1 to 3 p. m.; 7 to 9 p. m. Home in house and office. Special attention given to infidelity and diseases of women.

**Dr. A. N. Treadgold.**  
Offices above P. O. Residence Seeger St. Special attention given to diseases of children and old age. Special office hours, 1:30 to 2:30 p. m. general office hours, 10:30 a. m. to 12 m.; 7 to 9:30 p. m. Phone in house and office. Calls promptly attended.

**Dr. F. H. Newberry**  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office in City Block. Residence, North Leach St. Office hours 11 to 12 a. m.; 1:30 to 3:30 and 7 to 8 p. m. Phone office 62, residence 63 rd. 4-27-05-26

**A. W. Truesdell, M. D.**  
Physician and Surgeon, Shabbona, Mich. Special attention to surgery. 6-12-02.

**DR. A. N. JOHNSON**  
Formerly of Minden, but lately of Detroit, has resumed the practice of medicine at Cass City, Mich. Chronic cases a specialty. 7-20-05

**DENTISTRY.**  
A. FRITZ, DENTIST. Office in City Block. Over Fritz's drug store, City Block, Cass City. Out of town Tuesdays.

**P. A. SCHENCK, D. D. S.**  
DENTIST—Graduate of University of Michigan. Office in new Fritz block, Cass City, Mich. 12-31-01.

**D. HUTCHINSON**  
RAYMAN. Phone 81. Residence and Barns 13 Main Street west. Draying of all kinds and goods handled with care. 5-25-19

**Societies.**  
I. O. F.  
COURT ELKLAND, No. 825, I. O. F., meets on (1) second and fourth Tuesdays of each month in their hall in the Campbell block, at 7:30 p. m. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.  
W. A. ANDERSON, C. R.  
A. A. P. McDowell Rec. Sec. 8-11-07

**I. O. O. F.**  
CASS CITY LODGE, No. 203, meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30. Visiting brethren cordially invited.  
E. McKim, M. G.  
C. L. ROBINSON, Secretary.

**K. O. T. M. M.**  
CASS CITY TENT, No. 74, meets the first and third Friday evenings of each month, at 7:30. Visiting Sir Knights cordially invited.  
C. L. ROBINSON, Commander.  
A. A. P. McDowell, Record Keeper.

**Elkland Arbor, No. 31, A. O. O. G.**  
meets the second and fourth Thursdays of each month, in Oakland Hall. Visiting companions always welcome.  
A. E. BOULTON, C. G.  
JAS. BRAGH, Sec.-Treas. 1-29-02.

## Church Directory.

**BAPTIST.**—Preaching services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. on Sunday at Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Young people's meeting Sunday evening at 8:30. Prayer meetings on Thursday evening.  
Rev. J. H. CALLENDER, Pastor.

**EVANGELICAL.**—Services begin with Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Preaching services 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. F. A. meeting 8:30 p. m. English services every Sunday evening. Prayer meetings on Wednesday evening. All are invited.  
Rev. W. BERG, Pastor.

**METHODIST EPISCOPAL.**—Preaching services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday. Class meetings follow morning service. Sunday school at 12 m. Junior League at 3:30 p. m. Epworth League at 5:30 p. m. Prayers meeting at 7:30 on Thursday evening. Rev. R. N. MULHOLLAND, Pastor.

**PRESBYTERIAN.**—Sunday preaching services, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7:30.  
Rev. E. H. BRADFIELD, Pastor.

**ST. PANCRATIUS B. C. CHURCH.**—Services on the second Sunday each month at 10:30 a. m. Standard Time; on the fourth Sunday of each month at 8:40 a. m. Standard Time.  
Rev. FR. DWAN, Parish Priest.

**5,000 Telegraphers NEEDED**  
Annually, to fill the new positions created by Railroad and Telegraph Companies. We want Young Men and Ladies of good habits to

**LEARN TELEGRAPHY AND R. R. ACCOUNTING.**  
We furnish 75 per cent. of the Operators and Station Agents in America. Our six schools are the largest exclusive Telegraph School in the world. Established 20 years and endorsed by leading Railroad Officials.  
We execute a \$250 bond to every student to furnish him or her a position paying from \$40 to \$50 a month in states east of the Rocky Mountains, or from \$75 to \$100 a month in states west of the Rockies, immediately upon graduation. Students can enter at any time. No vacations. For full particulars regarding any of our schools write direct to our executive office at Cincinnati, O., Cincinnati, O.

**MORSE SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY**  
Cincinnati, Ohio  
Suffalo, N. Y.  
Atlanta, Ga.  
St. Louis, Mo.  
San Francisco, Cal.

# The Better Way

The tissues of the throat are inflamed and irritated; you cough, and there is more irritation—more coughing. You take a cough mixture and it eases the irritation—for a while. You take

## SCOTT'S EMULSION

and it cures the cold. That's what is necessary. It soothes the throat because it reduces the irritation; cures the cold because it drives out the inflammation; builds up the weakened tissues because it nourishes them back to their natural strength. That's how Scott's Emulsion deals with a sore throat, a cough, a cold, or bronchitis.

WE'LL SEND YOU A SAMPLE FREE.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street New York

## Correspondence.

### Cumber

Pear thieves are around. Measles also.

Mrs. Jos. Pettinger is visiting in Pontiac.

Mrs. Bella Johnson has opened a millinery store in Cumber.

Dr. A. N. Johnson, did business in Uby last Saturday.

Arby Smith, of Bingham, visited Mr. Baker, last Sunday.

Little Joseph Lapeer, who for a few days has been very sick, is now better.

A. C. Graham and wife and several of the younger children visited Ann Brown, of Cumber, last Sunday.

Bad blood and indigestion are deadly enemies to good health. Burdock Blood Bitters destroys them.

### Northeast Kingston.

Miss Jennie Leek entered the Cass City High school Monday.

Miss Martha McKenzie, of Marlette, is visiting Miss Blanche Ronald.

The Leek school started Monday with Miss Agnes McIntyre as teacher.

Mr. and Mrs. Ashcroft, and son George, made a business trip to Caro Tuesday.

Mrs. Dixon and daughter, of Flint, are visiting the former's cousin, Mrs. Geo. F. Lee.

Will Ashley and son, who have been visiting his brother, returned to their home in Highland Saturday.

The Farmers' Club held their annual picnic in Geo. F. Lee's grove last Friday, a large crowd attending it. A nice program was rendered and all seemed to have an enjoyable time.

A little life may be sacrificed to a sudden attack of croup if you don't have Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil at hand for the emergency.

### Elmwood.

Mrs. Daniel Turner is very ill with pneumonia.

Mrs. Wm. Hutchinson, Jr., is in very poor health.

Mrs. Rachel Adams is numbered with the sick ones.

J. Desjardins, of Bad Axe, visited S. F. Dean Monday.

Bean harvest is in order at present and promises a good yield.

Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Smith visited at Fairgrove Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Mary Toohey is spending the week with her aunt, Mrs. T. Sheridan, at Caro.

The next meeting of the M. P. Ladies' Aid will be at Dell Ward's Wednesday Sept. 13th. Everybody invited.

Rev. J. E. Harris has been returned to the M. P. church work for the coming year, which gives general satisfaction.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hargrave have returned from their Northern trip, and Mr. Hargrave is much improved in health.

Miss Bertha Medcalf won the gold watch given by the Medicine Co. at Ellington, for being the most popular young lady.

Patrick Toohey, Sr., received serious injuries, Saturday evening, from being thrown from his buggy as he was driving on the state road.

### Numerous and Worthless.

Everything is in the name when it comes to Witch Hazel Salve. E. C. DeWitt & Co., of Chicago, discovered some years ago how to make a salve from Witch Hazel that is a specific for Piles. For blind, bleeding, itching and protruding Piles, eczema, cuts, burns, bruises and all skin diseases. DeWitt's Salve has no equal. This has given rise to numerous worthless counterfeits. Ask for DeWitt's the genuine. Sold by L. I. Wood & Co., Cass City, F. A. Francis, Kingston.

## Karr's Corners.

The Sunday school picnic was well attended.

The bricklayers are at work at Geo. Charter's.

Ed. Dewey visited at Mrs. M. C. Tanner's Saturday.

A baby girl brightens the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Day.

Rev. D. B. Magee preaches his farewell sermon next Sunday.

Rev. R. N. Mulholland, of Cass City, preached at Bethel Sunday.

Mrs. Jno. Karr is visiting her sister, Mrs. N. C. Karr, at Midland.

Mrs. S. Karr and daughter, Lilly, were visitors at Geo. Charter's Sunday.

Miss Lizzie Butler is home from Cass City, where she has been spending the summer with her sister, Mrs. Chas. Robinson.

Wednesday, about one o'clock, fire destroyed the residence of Jas. B. McDonald. His loss is partially covered by insurance.

## Best for Children.

Mothers, be careful of the health of your children. Look out for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough. Stop them in time—One Minute Cough Cure is the best remedy. Harmless and pleasant. Contains no opiates. Sold by L. I. Wood & Co., Cass City, F. A. Francis, Kingston.

## Novesta.

D. Livingston, wife and family, visited at Harry Cooper's in Ellington, on Sunday.

Will Pierce has moved into D. McLarty's house, where he will remain for the present.

Robt. Warner steps the lightest of any person in Novesta at present. The cause was the arrival of a nine pound boy at his place Sunday.

Miss Nellie Bayley left for the Canadian Northwest Sept. 2nd. There is a young man left behind who wears a very long face at present.

N. Hamilton, county clerk, visited at A. A. Livingston's Sunday. John Hamilton, who has been visiting here for some time, returned home with his father.

Mrs. Nell McLarty was surprised to receive a visit from her sister from Manitow, whom she has not seen for twenty years. She left for her home last week.

Mrs. D. McIntyre received word that her brother, Henry Lloyd, had been thrown from his buggy and was seriously hurt and not expected to recover. She took the morning train Friday for his home in Rodney, Ont.

## No Unpleasant Effects.

If you ever took DeWitt's Little Early Risers for biliousness or constipation you know what pill pleasure is. These famous little pills cleanse the liver and rid the system of all bile without producing unpleasant effects. Sold by L. I. Wood & Co., Cass City, F. A. Francis, Kingston.

## Freiburgers.

Everybody is getting ready to sow wheat.

Louis Peter did business in Uby on Monday.

Steve Peter transacted business in Uby Saturday.

Earl Pollard went to Cumber on business Saturday.

F. W. Rehill transacted business in Cass City Monday.

George Donnellon was in Tyre on business Thursday last.

Father Conus made a business trip to Tyre and Uby Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Graham visited relatives in Cumber Sunday.

Dr. A. N. Johnson, of Cumber, was a pleasant caller in town Thursday.

Amil Karl, of Hamburg, passed through town Monday enroute for Tyre.

Mrs. Balzer Rehill left Monday for Pontiac, to visit her daughter, Mrs. E. R. Caton.

George Pinkerton, from near Cumber, was a pleasant caller in town on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Pollard visited with Mr. and Mrs. James Greenleaf, of Cumber, last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Hunt and daughter, Ethel, of Calumet, are visiting at the former's parental home, west of town.

The Misses Edith and Myrtle Caton, of Pontiac, who have been visiting relatives here for some time, returned home Monday.

## CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Pingree

Miss Agnes Nicol visited Miss Bella Mark last week.

Miss Edna Dean returned to her home in Uby last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Nicol and family spent Sunday at Philip Mark's.

Ethel Brackenbury and Muri Craig spent Sunday at their parental homes.

School commenced here Monday Sept. 4th, with Miss Nellie Jones as teacher.

Miss Ethel Brooks, who has spent the summer in Cleveland, Ohio, returned home last week.

The Misses Etta and Mae Mark commenced the schools at Urban and Laing, Monday Sept. 4th.

Will and Jene Rumohr, of Decker-ville, and Roy Molnes, of Parkhill, Ont., spent Sunday at Robt. McInnes'.

Luther Wells, of Kentucky, and sister, Minnie, of Ludington, Mich., visited friends and relatives here last week.

Mrs. Myer and children, from Owosso, is visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Chambers, and other friends.

The Misses Katie and Olive Butterfield, of Bay City, are spending a couple of weeks with their grandparents Mr. and Mrs. George Banks, and other relatives here.

## Got off Cheap.

He may well think, he has got off cheap, who, after having contracted consumption or indigestion, is still able to perfectly restore his health. Nothing will do this but Dr. King's New Life Pills. A quick, pleasant, and certain cure for headache, constipation, etc." 25c, at E. Ryan's Drug Store, Cass City; F. A. Francis, Kingston; guaranteed

## Greenleaf.

Fall plowing has begun.

Bean harvesting is in progress.

Mrs. Geo. Robin is a Cass City visitor the first of the week.

Eva and Eda Morgan returned to their home in Bad Axe Sunday.

Willie Morgan, of Bad Axe, visited his uncle, Will Sinclair, Sunday.

Mrs. John Sinclair visited at Mrs. Morgan's in Bad Axe Wednesday.

Lillian Robertson and Florence Duffield were Rescue visitors Sunday.

It is expected that the new creamery will be ready for business Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Patrick and Mr. and Mrs. Powell were Uby visitors Thursday.

Mrs. A. Boomhower left Sunday for an indefinite visit with friends in Ohio.

Mrs. M. Patterson, of Cass City, is the guest of relatives here for several weeks.

Mrs. Will Sinclair and niece, Eva and Eda Morgan, visited in Getageton Friday.

Mrs. R. Montague, of Imlay City, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Geo. Robin, this week.

Mrs. E. Duffield visited friends here last week returning to her home Thursday in Rescue.

Gladys Duffield, who has been visiting friends here for some time, returned to her home in Rescue Sunday.

May Sinclair left Tuesday for Wexford to visit her sister, Mrs. E. Con- nity. She expects to remain indefinitely.

Mrs. Burke and daughter, who have been visiting relatives here for some time, returned to their home in Cleveland, Ohio, Sunday.

## A Laxative Cough Syrup.

"A cold or cough nearly always produces constipation—the water runs to the eyes, nose and throat instead of passing out of the system through the liver and kidneys. For the want of moisture the bowels become dry and hard." Kennedy's Laxative Honey and Tar is the original Laxative Cough Syrup. It meets and corrects the above conditions, by acting as a pleasant cathartic on the bowels—expels all coils from the system and cures all coughs, croup, whooping cough, LaGrippe, bronchitis, etc. L. I. Wood & Co., Cass City; F. A. Francis, Kingston.

## Canboro.

Mrs. Daniel Cummings is numbered with the sick.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Libkumann spent Sunday in Elkton.

Services in the Canboro church Sunday evening, Sept. 10th.

Miss Lydia Parker was an Owendale caller last Thursday.

Richard Jarvis was a pleasant caller in Elkton Sunday evening.

Isaac Vorbees returned to his home near Pontiac last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Mellendorf were Owendale callers, Friday evening.

Wm. Parker and son, Wm., were business transactors in Elkton Friday.

Caryl Brewster was a business transactor in Elkton one day last week.

Norman Wales, of Elkton, was a business transactor in this vicinity Friday.

A few from here attended the German Jubilee at Pigeon the latter part of last week.

Miss Luzella Brackenbury leaves here Monday to attend the Cass City High School.

Miss Lois Parker, from near Caro, is visiting her grandparents and other relatives for a few days.

A few from around here attended the birthday party for Miss Mary Santhony last Friday evening.

Mrs. Ed. Dulmage, of Cass City, was the guest of her mother, Mrs. S. Low, a few days the first of the week.

Wm. A. Seeger and A. Burt Mead, of Cass City, were in this vicinity Wednesday putting up eaves-trough.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Kinietz and Mr. and Mrs. H. Mellendorf and son, John,

attended service in Elkton Sunday morning.

The Misses Louise Sheverleit and Selma Schopf, who have been visiting Emma and Lena Kinietz, returned to their homes in Detroit last Thursday.

## Always Successful.

When indigestion becomes chronic it is dangerous. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure will cure indigestion and all troubles resulting therefrom, thus preventing Catarrh of the Stomach. Dr. Newbrough, of League, W. Va., says: "To those suffering from indigestion or sour stomach I would say there is no better remedy than Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. I have prescribed it for a number of my patients with good success." Kodol Dyspepsia Cure digests what you eat and makes the stomach sweet. Sold by L. I. Wood & Co., Cass City; F. A. Francis, Kingston.

## Coleridge's Home at Nether Stowey.

The cottage was at the western end of the village, and there it stands yet, a poor, ugly house, close on the street. We went in, and after making clear to the good woman who owned it that we were not looking for lodgings we saw all that there was to see of the dwelling. There were four rooms, two downstairs and two above. All were bare and disorderly, because, as the woman explained, housecleaning was in progress. It was needed. She showed us a winding stair, hardly better than a ladder, which led from the lower to the upper rooms. There was no view, no garden. But in Coleridge's day there was a small plot of ground belonging to the house and running back to the large and pleasant place of his friend Poole.—Dr. Henry Van Dyke in Scribner's.

## Foley's Kidney Cure

makes kidneys and bladder right.

## Why He Wanted a Tenner.

Application was made at half a dozen stores before the man could get one ten dollar bill for his roll of ones. "I don't see," said the man's companion, "why you went to all that trouble. You are going to pay the money right over to your tailor. Why didn't you give him the one dollar bills?" "Because it would make a bad impression," was the reply. "I am broke, but I don't want him to know it. Whenever you get in that fix pay your debts in the largest bills that you can get hold of. It enhances your value in the estimation of tradesmen and paves the way for further credit. A fellow will think a heap more of you if you pay with one five dollar bill than with five ones. A handful of chicken feed indicates that you have had to hustle around pretty badly for the money and that there isn't much left where that came from. A man who really has money can afford to pay in pennies if he feels like it, but he who has little can keep up his credit only by using large bills."—New York Press.

## Are You Engaged?

Engaged people should remember, that after marriage, many quarrels can be avoided, by keeping their digestions in good condition with Electric Bitters. S. A. Brown, of Benningville, S. C., says: "For years, my wife suffered intensely from dyspepsia, complicated with a torpid liver, until she lost her strength and vigor, and became a mere wreck of her former self. Then she tried Electric Bitters, which helped her at once, and finally made her entirely well. She is now strong and healthy." E. Ryan, Drug-gist, Cass City; F. A. Francis, Kingston, sells and guarantees them, at 50c a bottle.

## Odd Coincidence.

Mrs. Jackson said to Mrs. Lammis in perfect confidence, "Do you know mine is the prettiest baby in the world?" "Well, really, now, what a coincidence!" said Mrs. Lammis. "So is mine!"

## Much prudence does not always keep one from committing follies, nor much sense from thinking them, nor much wit from uttering them.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

## SAVE THE PENNIES

Ask the parents of some child what they think of this plan of saving for their children.

Miss Lois Parker, from near Caro, is visiting her grandparents and other relatives for a few days.

A few from around here attended the birthday party for Miss Mary Santhony last Friday evening.

**100 DROPS**

# CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Feltner*

**IN Use For Over Thirty Years CASTORIA**

Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN.

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine, nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of *DR. J. C. FELTNER*

Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

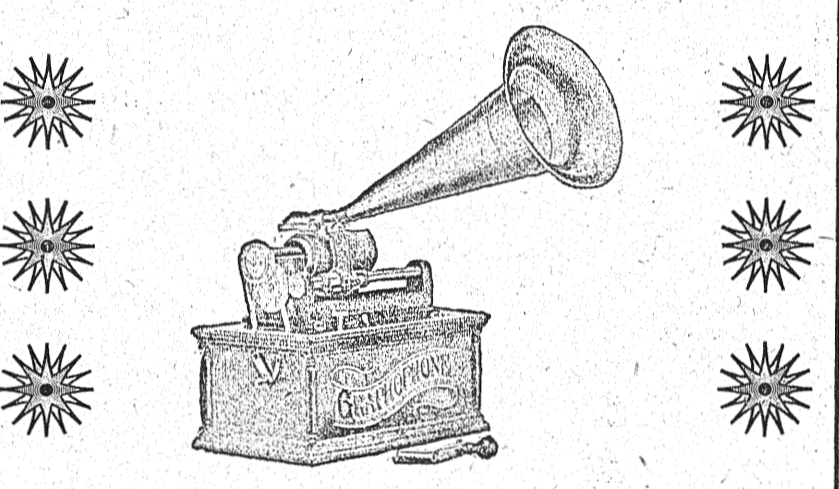
Fac Simile Signature of *Dr. J. C. Feltner*

NEW YORK

35 DROPS 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

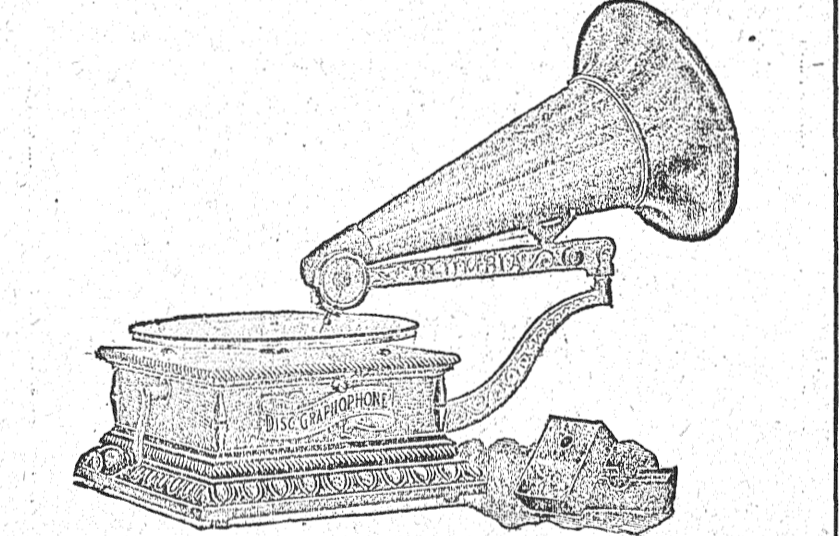
## Buy a Graphophone



And be sure to get the best—the Columbia—which may be seen and heard at this office. You can get a good machine for \$5 and records at 25c. each.

## Make Life More Cheerful...

For yourself, and have something always ready to entertain your friends when they drop in unexpectedly.



The New Improved AK Disc Model is becoming more and more popular and its price—\$15—puts it within the reach of all.

## Keep the Boys and Girls at Home

By providing plenty of good entertainment, such as the Graphophone furnishes—and at so low a cost.

Machines, Records and Needles always on hand, or special orders for records or repairs will be given prompt attention.

**A. A. P. McDowell.**  
 CASS CITY, MICH.  
 Enterprise Office—Seeger Street.

## SOCIALISM.

The Cass City Socialist Club has made arrangements with this paper for the use of a half column weekly, in which they will endeavor to explain Socialism. The editor is in no way responsible. Any subscriber to the Enterprise may ask questions in regard to Socialism, to be answered in this column. Conditions—Write questions in plain language, to the point, and sign full name. Address: Socialist Club, Box 1, Cass City.

For the benefit of those who seem reluctant to believe but what Socialism means anarchy, "dividing up" and everything else that's bad, together with those who are conscientiously seeking facts we quote the following, made up of extracts from a recognized typical Socialist agitator, Eugene V. Debs, who is at present on a lecture tour through the several states of the Union.

"Socialism stands for a new social order, based on collective ownership of property that is used for production for all the people, in other words, of property on which the welfare of the whole people depends. The workingman should not be exploited for the benefit of an individual corporation; he should own the tool which at present he only operates to produce wealth for others. The evil of the capitalist system is that it reduces the workingman to merchandise, to be bought and sold.

"The workingman ought not to blame the capitalist for this condition, for the workingman can change it if he will. The workingman have just begun to think, they will soon begin to act; not violently, I hope, but peacefully, by the exercise of the ballot, that sovereign remedy for a people's wrongs. The workingman are in an overwhelming majority, but, unfortunately, they allow themselves to be divided by alleged issues in which they really have no part."

"The competitive system ought to be abolished, not only in the interest of the working class, but in the interest of all humanity. The system affects the employer as well as the employe. Emerson has well said that the master could rise no higher than the other end of his slave's chain. Man is a social being—every man depends upon some other man. Our relations toward each other regulate our conduct toward each other. If we are compelled to fight for daily bread, we must fly at each other's throats."

"The workingman and the capitalist are the only two classes to-day, and the workingman is beginning to think there is no hope for him under the present system. He is dependent for work upon the capitalist; therefore, he works by permission, and as his existence depends upon his work, he is living by permission of the capitalist and all this is due to the workingman's own ignorance. He builds palaces, and he lives in a cabin; he builds palace cars and automobiles, and he walks; he makes silks and satins and his wife wears muslin or lincey-woolsey; now if he has the intelligence and the skill to make all these things, why should he not have the use of them? But as long as you follow the advice of the capitalist politician, given to you in abundance at election time, you will stay where you are."

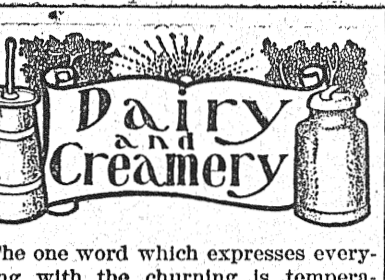
"I hope to do my part to hasten the day when war shall curse the earth no longer; when men shall not exploit their weaker fellowmen; when men shall work, not to enrich a few, but to satisfy their own wants; when the soul shall be no longer a slave to the stomach when each man shall have the right to work and earn his sustenance."

"These changes are coming whether you want them to come or not. You cannot prevent them, no one can prevent them, because they are part of the industrial revolution that has been going on for centuries. They may be delayed but not prevented. The workers are getting together. The strike is the last resort to enforce a right, and every strike lost is a victory, because every loss means more Socialists. Every capitalist crushed out by the competitive system means more recruits to the ranks of Socialism. Centralization, crushing of labor, mean an increase in the ranks of those wedded to the principal of collective ownership."

"Our aim is to transfer the great wealth producing agencies to the hands of the collective people. We are not anarchoistic, but the contrary. Anarchy is the negation of government. Socialism is the belief in the welfare of all in common."

**Like Finding money.**  
 Finding health is like finding money—so think those who are sick. When you have a cough, cold, sore throat, or chest irritation, better not promptly like W. C. Barber, of Sandy Level, Va. He says "I had a terrible chest trouble, caused by smoke and coal dust on my lungs; but, after finding no relief in other remedies, I was cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds." Greatest sale of any cough or lung medicine in the world. At E. Ryan's Drug Store, Cass City; F. A. Francis's, Kingston; 50c and \$1.00 guaranteed. Trial bottle free.

The demand for the McKinley Sheet Music is steadily increasing, because people are finding out its value and the advantage of getting high-class music at so low a price—10c. On sale at the ENTERPRISE OFFICE.

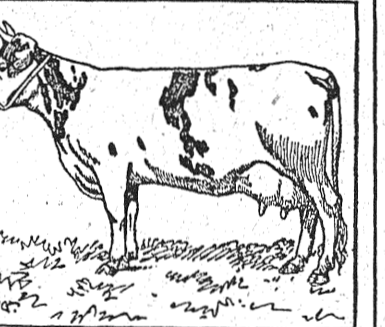


The one word which expresses everything with the charming is temperature, writes Mrs. E. E. Rockwood in National Stockman. The cream must be kept sufficiently cool after it has been put in the churn to insure the butter coming in granular form, and that means that it must not go above 56 degrees or 58 degrees in hot weather. The butter comes much more expeditiously if the churn is filled only about one-third full; certainly it should not be more than half full. A barrel churn is my choice, free from paddles or inside rigging of any kind. Cream should be strained into the churn. Under right conditions cream should begin to break in twenty to thirty minutes.

When the cream breaks and butter granules appear churning should cease. A cupful of salt for every four gallons of cream may be introduced. This will make no appreciable difference in the salting of the butter, but assists very noticeably in separating it from the buttermilk. A circle of bleached butter cloth tied over a pail will catch whatever particles go through with the wash water. This answers every purpose of a hair sieve and is inexpensive. Ordinarily it is advisable to wash butter twice. Flavor is influenced by more or less completely removing the buttermilk. Butter lightly washed possesses a quicker flavor, but goes off in quality more rapidly than that which is thoroughly freed from buttermilk. The latter lacks flavor when first made, but develops this after a few days. Weak brine is very effectual in removing all trace of milk in the butter and a handful of salt may be stirred into the last wash. Care should be exercised and the agitation of the churn such that the granular appearance of the butter is not affected in the operation. This condition must be preserved until after the salt has been added.

**The Dairy Thermometer.**  
 A glass dairy thermometer costs but 25 cents at any drug store or dairy supply house, yet it is inestimable in its value to the buttermaker, says Mrs. E. E. Rockwood in National Stockman. With it she can foretell results and know exactly how the butter is going to come. It also enables her to avoid waste, since a low temperature is necessary to exhaustive churning. When butter comes quickly and looks white and soft it goes without saying that more or less of the fat has gone into the buttermilk. A sample of it tried with a Babcock tester might surprise those unfamiliar with its work in detecting loss.

**Holstein Prize Winner.**  
 The Holstein cow Jolie Johanna was dropped March 24, 1894, and is a very fine animal, with more white than the usual cow Holstein cattle. She was in the cow demonstration at the world's fair. During the 120 days she produced 9030.0 pounds of milk, containing 221.6 pounds of butter fat and 545.5 pounds of solids other than fat.



**Relieving Calves From Piles.**  
 During the summer months flies are a constant torment to young calves. The entomological department of the Kansas State Agricultural college has been experimenting and compounding various substances in order to produce an effective and economical mixture which when applied to the surface of an animal would ward off the flies. As a result of these experiments it has succeeded in producing the following formula, which seems to answer the purpose reasonably well: Resin, 1 1/2 pounds; laundry soap, two cakes; fish oil, a half pint; enough water to make three gallons. Dissolve the resin in a solution of soap and water by heating, add the fish oil and the rest of the water. Apply with a brush. If to be used as a spray, add a half pint of kerosene.

**The Kicking Cow.**  
 There are many recommended methods of dealing with kicking cows. One, which is by some found to be very effective, is to rope or strap the hind legs together just above the hock. The rope or strap should be put on in the form of a figure 8, having it cross between the legs. Some milkers apply the rope close down to the feet and fasten it to a ring in the floor. Rather than fasten the rope securely, it is better at the first trial to have an attendant to hold the rope, so that he can loosen it in case the cow throws herself in her efforts to kick.

## QUALITY OF CHEESE.

**Effect of Various Green Forage Feeds on Its Flavor.**  
 The following is the summary of bulletin No. 115 published by the Wisconsin experiment station, which shows the effect on the flavor of cheese when cows are fed certain kinds of green forage:

Rape, if fed in limited quantities to milking cows, is likely to impart to the milk a taint which will be imparted to the cheese and cannot be eliminated by any art known to the cheesemaker at the present time.

Cheese made from rape fed milk presents both offensive odors and tastes. The longer the period of feeding is extended the better quality of the cheese produced with reference to flavor, indicating that the systems of the cows producing the milk tended to conform to the peculiarities of the feed and thus eliminate at least a portion of the noxious flavors.

The flavor of the product from morning's milk when the feeding was done immediately after milking was of a decidedly improved quality over that from the evening's milk where the feeding was done shortly before milking.

The body, texture, color and general makeup of the cheese are not affected in any manner by the feeding of rape to milk cows for cheesemaking purposes.

When cabbage was fed to milk cows disagreeable flavors were always imparted to the cheese, and these bad flavors were intensified as the ripening advanced.

Milk from cows fed exclusively upon green clover produced cheese having a poor, flat flavor, which finally became sharp and repugnant.

Green forage corn when fed to cows produced an excellent quality of milk for cheese. The cheese was of fine texture, with clean, high flavor at all stages of the ripening.

**The Cow's Best Weeks.**  
 There is a great variation in the best week of a cow's lactation, in different cows and in the same cow. It has been found that cows make their best records during the first ten weeks of their lactation, and many cows make their best record during the first month after coming fresh. Most cows give their largest quantity of milk during the third week and make the largest butter production during the second week. Cows seem to reach their highest butter production before they reach their largest flow of milk.

**Feed Is the Main Thing.**  
 No matter how skilled we may be in breeding and making nicks, crosses and out crosses, the main thing with the cow is her feed, and unless she and her offspring are fed enough and well the granddaddy will be a scrub and dear at most any price.—Jason.

**Roots as Dairy Feed.**  
 In our corn raising states comparatively little attention is paid to the feeding of roots. Europeans and many Canadian farmers make much of them as a feed for cattle. Roots are less desirable for the feeding steer than for the dairy cow, as they tend to form a more watery curd. This is not so detrimental to the dairy cow, as good results from their feeding in Jersey and England attest.

**Feeding Grain With Pasture.**  
 Experiments at the New York station show that the benefits of feeding the grain were not all realized the season in which it was fed, but that it rendered the animals capable of greater production the following season. It also shows that for each pound of grain fed an extra pound of milk was secured. Knowing the value of each, we can easily compute whether the feeding of grain was or was not a paying practice. The experimenters estimated that the feeding of grain when pasture is good is neither a paying nor a losing investment, but that it would pay if the pasture were poor.

**Feeding the Calves.**  
 Do not put the calves in pasture to be tortured by flies and to suffer from the hot sun. The proper place is a roomy, airy box stall with the windows slightly darkened during the heat of the day. Give a fresh lot of early cut clover hay every day, and remove any that is not eaten before more is put in. When calves are kept in the stable, they should be given now and then a piece of sod with the earth attached.—Farm Journal.

**Two or Three Meals For Cows.**  
 During the past winter an experiment was conducted in England to find out whether it would be more profitable to give three meals a day instead of two, as had been the custom. A number of cows were given two meals a day and another lot three meals. At the close of the experiment the following conclusion was drawn: That there is practically no difference in the amount of feed consumed or in the amount of milk produced between two or three feeds a day. The former is the most profitable way, however, on account of involving less labor and time.—Farmers Advocate.

## Civilization and the Kaffir.

On bare feet, of which the skin grew so tough as to enable him to run over the sharpest rocks without flinching, the old Kaffir could easily walk, as fast as a horse trots, fifty miles a day. The Kaffir who still goes barefoot can do so today. He used likewise to be able to get a light—the "boy" who is constantly bothering one now for matches—by rubbing two sticks together. Now he is as helpless in the dark as ourselves.—Pall Mall Gazette.

**Doubly Embarrassing.**  
 Sutor—Beg pardon for interrupting, but—I er—have just come—er—that is, I have just been speaking to your daughter, and she referred me to you. Old Gentleman—Gee crickets! I wonder if that girl thinks I am made of money. You are about the fourth bill collector she has sent in today. If she doesn't marry pretty soon I'll be bankrupt.—New York Weekly.

Scratch, scratch, scratch; unable to attend to business during the day or sleep during the night. Itching piles, horrible plague. Doan's Ointment cures. Never fails. At any drug store, 50 cents.

**The Term "Greenhorn."**  
 The term "greenhorn" originated in this way: The pioneers of the west were much given to hunting deer. It was a fact known to early settlers that when the horn of a fawn began to grow there was a ring of green hair around the spot. It was considered a disgraceful thing for a hunter to kill a fawn, a cruel act, and the killing time was regulated by the growth of the horn. There was a sort of unwritten law that no one should kill a milk fawn before its horn could be seen. A person who was so thoughtless as to kill a deer under the proper age was called a "greenhorn." He was so named because the young horn of the deer and the hair around it were still green. The use of the appellation gradually spread until it was applied to all raw or inexperienced youths or persons easily imposed upon.

**CASTORIA.**  
 The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Feltner*

**How She Guessed.**  
 Landlady—That new boarder is either married or a widower. Daughter—Why, mamma, he says he is a bachelor. Landlady—Don't you believe it. When he opens his pocketbook to pay his bill he always turns his back to me.

**Attacked by a Mob.**  
 and beaten in a labor riot, until covered with sores, a Chicago street car conductor applied Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and was soon sound and well. "I use it in my family," writes G. J. Welch, of Tekonsha, Mich., "and find it perfect. Simply great for cuts and burns. Only 25c at E. Ryan's Drug Store, Cass City; F. A. Francis's, Kingston.

**Taking Him In Time.**  
 Mr. Newlywed—By the way, dearest, did I ever tell you about that beautiful hessie who once wanted me for a husband? Mrs. Newlywed—No, dear. You have never told me a lie yet that I know of.

**Must Be In.**  
 Would Be Musician—Do you think there is any music in me? Professor—There ought to be, sir. I have heard none come out.

**ARE YOU WRETCHED IN BAD WEATHER?**  
 Keeping the Kidneys well has Kept Many People Well.

Many people find that bad weather brings on a dull pain in the back, or rheumatic aching, neuralgia, nervousness, irritability and weakness. If, when you get wet or take cold, it "settles on the kidneys" and there is a shivery, chilly sensation in the back it shows kidney weakness, which is often the beginning of disease. Doan's Kidney Pills should be used persistently until the chilly feeling is gone and the flow of urine is natural. Doan's Kidney Pills have saved much suffering.

Charles Schott, of 617 Fourth Avenue, Ann Arbor, Mich., says: "There is no doubt in my mind as to the excellent properties of Doan's Kidney Pills, and I unhesitatingly recommend their use to any one requiring a remedy for the kidneys, believing they will always fulfill the claims made for them. From the result of a cold setting in my kidneys, I was for a long time troubled with a heavy, aching pain through my spine. At times it was so severe that I could scarcely bend and could hardly rest comfortably in any position. I noticed Doan's Kidney Pills recommended by parties who used them, so I procured a box, and took them. I used them but a very few days until the pain disappeared."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

**DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve**  
 For Piles, Burns, Sores.

**For sale or rent**  
 80 acres in Greenleaf Township; gravel and clay loam; mostly improved. Good buildings; young orchard; well fenced with woven wire; good water. 7 1/2 miles east and one mile south of Cass City. Price and terms made known on application.

**Jos. T. Wilson.**  
 R. F. D. No. 3, Shabbona.

**BANNER SALVE**  
 The most healing ointment in the world.

## Foreclosure Sale.

Default having been made in the payment of money due on and secured by a certain mortgage bearing date the 12th day of September 1893, made and executed by Frederick Nixon to F. A. Herbert and recorded in the office of Register of Deeds for the County of Tuscola, Michigan, in Liber 97 of mortgages, on page 115, which said mortgage was on the 1st day of September, 1893, duly assigned by a written assignment made and executed by said F. A. Herbert to E. G. White and recorded in the Register's office, aforesaid in Liber 100 of mortgages on page 486, upon which mortgage there is claimed to be due for principal, interest and taxes, paid by the assignee of said mortgage under the terms of said mortgage the sum of Two Hundred and Thirty-six Dollars and Forty-five Cents.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises at the front door of the Court House in the village of Caro, at public vendue to the highest bidder on the 2nd day of October, 1895, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

The said mortgaged premises being all that certain piece or parcel of land situated and being in the Township of Novesta, in the County of Tuscola and State of Michigan, known and described in said mortgage substantially as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section one (1) township number thirteen (13) north range eleven (11) east, which premises will be sold as aforesaid to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage and the costs of foreclosure.

Dated this 6th day of July, 1895.

F. S. WHITE,  
 Assignee of Mortgage.

BROOKER & CORBINS,  
 Attorneys for Assignee of Mortgage. 7-6-15

**Foley's Honey and Tar**  
 heals lungs and stops the cough.

**PONTIAC, OXFORD & NORTHERN R. R.**  
 PASSENGER TIME CARD.

Trains run on Central Standard Time.

GOING NORTH			STATIONS			GOING SOUTH		
EXPT.	FA. MIX.	NO. 5.	NO. 6.	NO. 7.	NO. 8.	NO. 9.	NO. 10.	NO. 11.
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
8 50	1 15	8 15	8 30	10 10	10 30	9 00	11 20	11 40
9 15	2 20	8 28	8 43	10 23	10 43	9 13	11 33	11 53
9 30	2 35	8 43	8 58	10 38	10 58	9 28	11 48	12 08
10 10	3 15	9 10	9 25	11 05	11 25	9 55	12 15	12 35
10 30	3 35	9 30	9 45	11 25	11 45	10 15	12 35	12 55
11 00	4 05	10 00	10 15	11 55	12 15	10 45	13 05	13 25
11 30	4 35	10 30	10 45	12 20	12 40	11 15	13 35	13 55
12 00	5 05	11 00	11 15	12 50	1 10	11 45	14 05	14 25
12 30	5 35	11 30	11 45	1 20	1 40	12 15	14 35	14 55
1 00	6 05	12 00	12 15	1 30	1 50	12 45	15 05	15 25
1 30	6 35	12 30	12 45	1 40	2 00	1 15	15 35	15 55
2 00	7 05	1 00	1 15	1 50	2 10	1 45	16 05	16 25
2 30	7 35	1 30	1 45	2 00	2 20	1 15	16 35	16 55
3 00	8 05	2 00	2 15	2 10	2 30	1 45	17 05	17 25
3 30	8 35	2 30	2 45	2 20	2 40	2 15	17 35	17 55
4 00	9 05	3 00	3 15	2 30	2 50	2 45	18 05	18 25
4 30	9 35	3 30	3 45	2 40	3 00	3 15	18 35	18 55
5 00	10 05	4 00	4 15	2 50	3 10	3 45	19 05	19 25
5 30	10 35	4 30	4 45	3 00	3 20	4 15	19 35	19 55
6 00	11 05	5 00	5 15	3 10	3 30	4 45	20 05	20 25
6 30	11 35	5 30	5 45	3 20	3 40	5 15	20 35	20 55
7 00	12 05	6 00	6 15	3 30	3 50	5 45	21 05	21 25
7 30	12 35	6 30	6 45	3 40	4 00	6 15	21 35	21 55

All trains daily except Sunday.  
 \*Flag stations. Trains stop only on signal.  
 Connections—Pontiac with the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Ry.; Oxford with Bay City Division Mich. Central Ry.; Inlio City with Chicago & Grand Trunk Ry.; Oxford with Flint & Pere Marquette Ry.; Pigeon with Saginaw, Tuscola & Ionia Ry.  
 Gen. Frt. and Pass. Agt.

**Kennedy's Laxative Honey and Tar**  
 cures all Coughs, and expels Colds from the system by gently moving the bowels.

**O. A. STOLL**  
 Wholesale and Retail Florist  
 OXFORD, MICH.  
 All Cut Flowers and Potted Plants in season. Funeral designs artistically made and shipped to any part of the state.  
 Telephone, telegraph and mail orders promptly attended to.

**ATLAS SOAP**  
 FOR FAMILY USE.  
 CURE WRINKLES and get Beautiful Fronts.  
 Ask Your Grocer for ATLAS.  
 The BEST SOAP for Everybody. ONE OF OUR MANY PRIZES.  
**"DANDY"**  
 Steel Shears  
 7 1/2 in long  
 150 Wrappers and 5 cents postage.  
 Send for complete list of Prizes, FREE.  
 Atlas Soap Works Saginaw, Mich.

**TRAVELER'S GUIDE**  
 RAILWAY GUIDE  
 25 CENTS  
 158 ADAMS ST. CHICAGO

**Sour Stomach**  
 No appetite, loss of strength, nervousness, headache, constipation, bad breath, general debility, sour risings, and catarrh of the stomach are all due to indigestion. Kodol cures indigestion. This new discovery represents the natural juices of digestion as they exist in a healthy stomach, combined with the greatest known tonic and reconstructive properties. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure does not only cure indigestion and dyspepsia, but this famous remedy cures all stomach troubles by cleansing, purifying, sweetening and strengthening the mucous membranes lining the stomach.  
 Mr. S. S. Ball, of Ravenswood, W. Va., says: "I was troubled with sour stomach for twenty years. Kodol cured me and we are now using it in milk for baby."

**Kodol Digests What You Eat.**  
 Bottles only. \$1.00 Size holding 2 1/2 times the trial size, which sells for 50 cents.  
 Prepared by E. O. DEWITT & CO., CHICAGO.

Sold by L. I. Wood & Co., Cass City; F. A. Francis, Kingston.

**50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE**  
**PATENTS**  
 TRADE MARKS  
 DESIGNS  
 ANYONE sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is new. We issue no patent until the invention is strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Office for securing patents, Trademarks, Labels, Copyrights, etc., in all countries. Special notice, without charge, in the Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms \$5 a year, four months \$1.50 by mail. New York.

**MUNN & Co.** 361 Broadway, New York  
 Branch Office, 65 F St., Washington, D. C.

Science is slowly getting a strangle hold on the New Orleans mosquito.

Some people are so afraid of a boss that they won't enjoy a particle of liberty.

Mrs. Harry Lehr says she is "very proud of her pet poodle." But Harry has her affections.

Genius does not live on glory. It has an account at the corner grocery just like the rest of us.

Another racing motorist has gone through the fence, but there is no sign of stopping the foolishness.

Castro announces that he is "going to fight the Yankees." "Yankees" must be a new kind of booze.

Jupiter will be surprised to learn that several new moons have been discovered hanging around him lately.

Will the men who are to be expelled from the Daughters of Liberty get revenge by starting a rival organization?

A Boston spinster has written a novel which she calls "Paradise." It contains many more male than female characters.

A Philadelphia cow is giving pink milk. She ought to be able to dispose of her entire output for Philadelphia's pink teas.

Venezuela is preparing for war, but up to the hour of going to press has not come to a decision as to the identity of the enemy.

Sailors say the Gulf stream has never before been as strong as it is at present. Perhaps it has merely caught the fever for fast going.

As soon as this cruel war is over the work of rebuilding navies and otherwise preparing for the next big struggle will be commenced.

President Roosevelt occasionally wears a suit of 40 clothes. And the dudes doubtless think that he always wears a shape of collar to match.

With prophetic insight the author of the hymn beginning, "I would not live alive; I ask not to stay," must have written it for the automobilists.

One would judge by the headlines of the papers that it is nearly as dangerous to run an automobile as it is to keep an empty shotgun about the house.

The empress dowager of China has expressed a wish to see Secretary Taft. And there is no doubt the secretary would measure up to her expectations.

American welcomes Russia's new parliament but it is hardly probable that Gosudarstvennaya Douma will ever become a household name in the United States.

An English burglar says thieves who are always very superstitious, will never rob a house in which a cross-eyed servant is employed. Save your cross-eyed servants.

A Philadelphia girl saved her father's life by catching a hot foot from a baseball player's bat. Thus we see that there was at least one person in Philadelphia who wasn't asleep.

A Cleveland woman has been held on a charge of manslaughter because she ran over and killed a man with her automobile. She, too, will be likely to decide that the age of chivalry is past.

It is claimed by one of our modern philosophers that no man can be happy while destroying his conscience. Some people can do the destroying so quickly that their unhappiness is of slight duration.

Sullivan Kiran's proposal to Miss Roosevelt, it appears, was only a matter of form. When an oriental potentate wishes to be especially polite to a lady he throws in a proposal just as a delicate courtesy.

A Cincinnati judge has decided that knowledge is too common to be depended upon as a mark of identification. Its prevalence in Cincinnati is caused, probably, by the constant strain of walking up and down the steep hills.

A contemporary prints the astounding information that "infernal machines of a deadly character" were sent to New York millionaires. Strange that the would-be assassins did not send infernal machines of a harmless character.

Down in Arizona a judge is accused of presiding over the court with his feet on the desk. This compels attorneys to address themselves to the soles of two shoes, and also further deprives them of a full-sized target in the event of any disagreement with the court.

Photographs of Baron Komura, the principal Japanese envoy, show that he wears a "pot hat" with a frock coat. This debars him from the circles of high diplomacy and reduces him to the ranks of mere rustlers.

# MICHIGAN HAPPENINGS

## SUPERIOR CLAIMS ELEVEN VICTIMS FROM THE STORM.

### THE DETROIT MURDERERS ON WAY TO MARQUETTE TRY TO ESCAPE.

### FOUR DROWNED AT ST. CLAIR FLATS TRYING TO ESCAPE A FIRE.

### Wreck of the Sevona.

Eleven sailors were drowned when the ore steamer Sevona foundered and broke in two in Lake Superior on the reefs of York island Friday night. Seven of the crew and four women passengers were saved, the others having been tossed about in a small boat for many hours. Capt. E. S. McDonald heroically stuck to the wreck to the last and was drowned, as were two mates, two wheelmen and a deck hand who remained with him. Five men put off in a frail yawl and waded ashore, but the comrades on the wrecked steamer. A few minutes later the little yawl was dashed to pieces and all drowned. The dead are: Capt. E. S. McDonald, Northeast, Pa.; Mate Louis Darwin, Medina, Ohio; second mate, wheelmen, two watchmen and the five men who put off in the yawl, one of whom, an oiler, was named J. Van Vleet, of Erie, Pa. Most of the crew was shipped at Cleveland.

The wrecked steamer was caught in the terrible gale which raged on Lake Superior Friday. She was heavily laden with ore and the captain determined to seek shelter. The four women passengers were: Miss Jones and Mrs. S. F. Spencer, of Erie; Mrs. William Phillips, of Buffalo, and Mrs. John Clucky, of West Bay City, Mich.

The big ship was buffeted about by the northeast wind until every minute the officers and crew thought that she would founder. The captain was seeking the shelter of Raspberry island but the gale deadened the roar of the surf. The steamer slowly drifted toward the reef and when the watchman finally saw the danger was too late.

The Sevona went on the rocks of York island and broke in two. The sea was washing entirely over the island and before the merciful pounding the big steamer broke within forty minutes from the time she struck, the after part of the vessel was completely separated. Officers, crew and the four women passengers huddled together forward, terror-stricken.

With every moment threatening total destruction to the remainder of the wreck, 22 persons on board to be saved and only two boats available, Capt. McDonald worked fast.

He realized a few must remain on the wreck and decided to stick to his ship until the last. Five kindred spirits volunteered to stay with him. The captain ordered the first engineer, the second engineer and the five of the life boat and five of the crew, including the second engineer, into the small yawl. This was at 7 o'clock Friday night. At 5:30 o'clock Saturday morning the life boat with women passengers reached shore several miles from Raspberry island. All were completely exhausted and for hours lay on the shore recuperating. All knelt in prayer and offered thanks for their miraculous rescue.

The engineer finally made his way to a farm house, where he secured a wagon. The survivors were driven to Bayfield late Saturday afternoon.

The tug Harrow was at once sent to the rescue of those remaining on the wreck but returned, reporting all lost. Only a few spars remain to mark the scene of the wreck.

### Poison Did Not Work.

"Harry Parker," sentenced to Marquette for the murder of Moyer in Detroit, on the steamer going to that home suffered from symptoms of poisoning Monday morning, vomiting till his clothing was ruined. He had violent pains in the stomach and groaned for hours. It was suspected that he had attempted suicide and he was given emetics which revived him. Parker denies suicidal intent. Just before being taken sick he had made a lengthy farewell statement, admitting, like "Why don't they give me whisky?" "I committed the robberies because I liked the daring deeds. Johnson hadn't the nerve to kill Moyer. I delighted to hold up men."

Johnson was presented with a fancy pillow at Mackinac Island by an unknown Detroit woman resorter.

Harry Johnson was discovered by Turnkey Joe Guyette, late Sunday night, straining at his shackle trying to break loose, bit was too closely watched to succeed.

"I can swim all day," said Johnson Sunday. "If only this lake stood between me and liberty I would be a free man."

Johnson faked about having cramps in his stomach, pains in his head and back, hoping thereby to get whisky.

"Why don't they give me whisky?" he whined day and night. "They think I want to get Dutch courage to try to escape. — them!" He guessed right. Sheriff Burns said Johnson might cause trouble if bond whisky.

### Four Drowned.

Four lives were lost at St. Clair Flats Sunday night when a small fire occurred on the launch Ben Hur, of Algonac. The launch had twenty persons on board, a party of resorters gathered from various points about the Flats who had attended a Sunday night dance at Joe Bedore's. The lost are Misses Becker and Newman, of Detroit; Harry Weisinger, of Detroit; and August Mogg, of Cleveland. The launch was kept about the spot for some time but none of the party was picked up.

### MICHIGAN BREVITIES.

Detroit has a population of 403,512. Calhoun county is to have a complete rural delivery by January 1.

Thieves entered the house of Edward Howe, near Whitmore, and stole \$1,100, while Mr. Howe and wife were away.

Twenty-four cases of wife-desertion have been discovered in a canvass of Kalamazoo, and it is ascertained that the number is rapidly increasing.

Nelson Hobart, of Galien, is suing Louisa Hobart for divorce. Both are octogenarians. He alleges she constantly insults him in the presence of friends.

A trolley car running 20 miles an hour, ran into a wagon in the Soo Wednesday afternoon and Joseph and Louie had both legs crushed so that he may lose them.

Chas. Fritzer, of Sage, west of Standish, lost both eyes while working in an electrical establishment at Rhinelander, Wis. He is a son of C. A. Fritzer, of Sage.

Driven to desperation over losses sustained on his farm, Frederick Moseman, 60 years old, who lived six miles from Saginaw, took strychnine and died in terrible agony.

James Walsh, aged 90 years, dropped dead at his home in Flint Sunday. He was born in Ireland and came to Flint with his wife sixty years ago. Eight children survive him.

State Oil Inspector Benjamin reports having collected \$7,612 in fees during the second quarter of the present year. All of this sum was spent for salaries and expenses.

The body of Andrew Haynes, who has been missing for some time, was found in the river at Saginaw. His watch and chain were still in his pocket, but \$40 which he had is missing.

Notice has been received by several employees of the state tax commission that their services will be dispensed with when the change in the board is made next month by the governor.

Ex-Gov. Bliss, who suffered an apoplectic stroke after he started to the depot, and A. R. meeting on the Pacific coast, remains in a very critical condition. There was some improvement at last reports.

The Vicksburg grain elevator was struck by lightning. It stands near the depot, and the men from there smothered the flames with what before any great damage was done. The elevator has twice been destroyed by fire.

The temporary injunction against the strikers secured in the early days of the street railway strike in Bay City is to be dissolved to please the labor unions, which would not patronize the road until this was done.

Herbert Avery, of Three Rivers, was after wild honey when the bees attacked him. He was about 60 feet from the ground and before he could descend his eyes were closed up with the stings. He felt about 15 feet.

J. A. Vogelin, of Bessemer, reports seeing an albino deer while fishing in Black river, eight miles north of Bessemer. The animal came into the stream in plain sight of him and waded across from one bank to the other.

George Gage had been out of work a long time at Decatur, Ill., when his home and contents were burned. His wife barely escaping with a tiny babe in her arms. He came to Battle Creek six months ago and secured work at Advance Thresher Works. Saturday evening he suddenly dropped dead.

The Big Four train was wrecked one mile north of Benton Harbor Monday night, and traffic was tied up on the road for over eight hours. Ten loaded cars were piled up in the ditch. The train was going at 25 miles an hour when the wreck occurred. The crew saved their lives by jumping from the train.

"Twenty dollars for eighteen pounds of mohair, all but the bottom of which represents, but two fleeces, suggests the possible value of even a very small flock of Angora goats to the farmers and owners of wild or unclaimed land," said Brian Odell of Comber on receiving a check from New York for a sample shipment.

Frank Rahn, of St. Joe, left June 27 to visit relatives in Germany, but will return next week. Rahn had not heard from home in a number of years, and he did not tell his relatives of his coming and wished to surprise them. Instead he was surprised, for he writes home that on his arrival at his old home he learned that several of his brothers and sisters had come to the United States several years ago.

# MIKADO'S THANKS

## MIKADO'S THANKS ARE WARM AND VERY SIGNIFICANT.

### STARTLING REPORTS COME OF DANGER FROM A RISING OF THE PEOPLE.

### THE PEOPLE AND THE ARMY ARE SAID TO BE VERY DISSATISFIED OVER THE TERMS.

President Roosevelt has received from the emperor of Japan the following message of thanks and appreciation for the part played by the president in the negotiations which have resulted in a cessation of hostilities in the far east:

"Tokio, September 3, 1905.—The President: I have received with gratification your message of congratulations conveyed through our plenipotentiaries and thank you warmly for it. To your disinterested and unremitting efforts in the interests of peace and humanity I attach the high value which is their due and assure you of my grateful appreciation of the distinguished part you have taken in the establishment of peace based upon the principles essential to the permanent welfare and tranquility of the far east.

"MUTSUHITO."  
The cablegram from the Japanese emperor puts an end to the rumors that the emperor was dissatisfied with the terms finally concluded by his plenipotentiaries. The concluding sentence of the cablegram is especially significant. It evidently voices the belief of the Japanese emperor that the treaty concluded at Portsmouth will be for a permanent peace.

Starting Report.  
Japan is on the verge of a revolution over the concessions granted to Russia in the proposed peace treaty, according to a dispatch from Tientsin printed in the New York Herald Monday morning.

The discontent has been steadily growing since the first intimation came from Portsmouth that Japan's original demands have been sacrificed and the feeling is now so deep-seated that it is feared a riot will break out in the capital throughout the empire. This popular rage has manifested itself prominently in Tokio.

With the army showing the same spirit in the field as the nation at home, the safety of the empire is believed to be in jeopardy. The interruption of all cable communication with the island empire which was at first attributed to a great typhoon, is now said to have been caused by the deliberate cutting of the wires, either with the idea of compelling the government to accept an uprising throughout the empire. This popular rage has manifested itself prominently in Tokio.

The Emperor Satisfied.  
It can be said that the president has caused no regret at the delay of the cablegram from the emperor of Japan. It was known that the terms finally concluded at Portsmouth were dictated by the Japanese emperor himself, and that they could not be otherwise satisfactory to him and to his subjects in regard to the signing was due, it is surmised, to the desire of the emperor to be assured that the terms agreed upon would be incorporated into a treaty, without the probability of a serious hitch. That assurance, it is said, was conveyed to the emperor by the practical conclusion of the draft of the treaty. The cablegram to President Roosevelt followed in natural course.

Humanity wanted at any cost to stop the butchery, and it acted, through the organ of the discontent, in Portsmouth has rightfully been called "the third party" interested in the result of the conference. Indeed there have been moments in which the conference seemed at its end, but the press and the president rushed to its rescue and brought it back to life.

By the war Japan has entered Russia's dream of Chinese conquest and an open seaport on the Pacific. Russia has been compelled to agree to a Japanese protectorate over Korea. Mutual evacuation of Manchuria. Return to China of Manchuria, and the open seaport on the Pacific.

The integrity of China.  
Cession of the Chinese Eastern railroad to China; Japan to get the price of it from China.

Cession of Russian leases of Port Arthur, Dalny, the Elliott islands, etc., to Japan.

Grant to Japan of fishing rights of Siberian coast.

Cession of southern half of Sakhalin to Japan.

Japan has agreed to forego reimbursement for the cost of the war, claim to interrupt Russian warships, demand for limitation of Russian naval power and redemption price of north Sakhalin.

Allowing railroad from Harbin to Vladivostok, which remains in Russian hands, to be patrolled only by Chinese guards.

Russia also agrees to pay liberally for the care of the 100,000 prisoners of war Japan is now holding. It is estimated she will pay \$1,000 per man, or about \$100,000,000.

# TOUGH STORY.

## A RELEASED CONVICT'S STARTLING TALE OF WOE.

Alleging among other things that brutal flogging of prisoners in Marquette prison had led to several attempts at suicide, some of them successful; that prisoners have been confined and fed on bread and water longer than the law allows, until in some cases they have actually caught rats that ran about in cells and eaten them, Daniel Eugene Hampton, who just completed a sentence for burglary in that institution, is on his way to see Governor Warner to make a statement before him and to present affidavits embodying the statements which he has sworn to.

Hampton charges that Emil Waltz, sent from Detroit for murder, took his own life to escape a flogging, having been subjected previously to unbearable severity. He charges that A. E. Peveert, known as "Whitey Black," and sent from Kalamazoo for participation in the Richland bank robbery, to escape flogging, attempted, in presence of the prison guards, to take his life by severing his hand with a knife, and that he actually inflicted such wounds that the surgeon had to amputate the hand.

Hampton exhibited what he said was a duplicate of the instrument with which the flogging was done. It was a piece of harness leather, perhaps an eighth of an inch thick, oblong shaped, about ten inches long by eight inches wide, perforated with small holes and attached to a strong handle. Hampton says this instrument was administered by a man weighing 200 pounds. He says prisoners would be extended over a bar and at times beaten until the blood ran down their legs. He says he himself was given 75 blows with this paddle on one occasion.

### THAT TREATY.

JAPS WILL HOLD OFF ON THE ARMISTICE.  
Japan has refused to consent to the cessation of hostilities until the treaty of peace has been signed.

The Russian plenipotentiaries accompanied by their secretaries called on Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira shortly after noon Friday and were in conference with them for half an hour.

Japan having indicated through Baron Komura her willingness for an armistice, M. Witte supposed that he would find them ready to sign. Baron Komura explained that while his government was ready to consent to an armistice, his instructions were that this should not take effect until after the signing of the treaty.

An agreement was finally entered into providing for an armistice, which shall take effect the moment the treaty is signed.

The "treaty of Portsmouth" is to be given to the world. There is to be no secret about it, neither government having any reason to withhold it. Its provisions are therefore to be published broadcast textually, but not immediately.

### THE PURPOSE.

JAPAN'S CHIVALROUS SACRIFICE; LONDON VIEW.  
The following summary, purporting to give the "exact nature of the work accomplished and the broad characteristics of the latest tendencies which underlay the endeavors of either side" at Portsmouth, is printed in London. The dispatch says: "Speaking generally, a fourfold purpose may be discerned in the twelve historic proposals carefully drafted by the Japanese diplomatists:

"First—To restore the entire set of political conditions which the treaty of Shimonoeki was calculated to establish.

"Second—To remove, counteract or assimilate the disturbing factors, political, economical and military, which have come into existence since then.

"Third—To hinder the growth of the new disturbing factors created by the aggressive policy of Count Muravief and Admiral Alexief, and

"Fourth—To play the enviable role of a chivalrous prince in releasing the Chinese and Korean princesses from the power of the sorcerer's spell, and in helping Europe and the civilized world to rights too long withheld."

### DEADLY BOMB.

BARCELONA, SPAIN, IN PANIC OVER A DASTARD'S WORK.  
A bomb exploded with terrific force Sunday afternoon on the Marine Parade, in Barcelona, which was thronged with holiday makers. A panic ensued and the air was rent with shrieks and groans of the victims, who numbered between thirty and sixty, including one woman killed and five persons mortally wounded.

The bomb was conical in shape and covered with cement. The perpetrator of the outrage is unknown. One witness states that early in the morning a child was seen to deposit a bomb at the foot of a tree, while another version is that the bomb was placed at the foot of a tree during the afternoon, and that the men who were seen to place it there were injured by its premature explosion.

# NATIONAL MATTERS

## ANOTHER GREAT STRIKE OF COAL MINERS IS COMING.

### CLERGYMAN SAYS ATTACKS ON ROCKEFELLER ARE REACTING.

### YOUNG LAD ROASTED ALIVE BY SATURATING HIM WITH GASOLINE.

Coming Strike.  
A general strike of anthracite coal miners, the greatest in the history of this country, is threatened within a few months, when the agreement forced upon the operators by the arbitration commission in the strike of 1902 comes to an end. This strike will involve every anthracite miner in the country, numbering over 150,000 men on one side, led by John Mitchell, and the coal trust, with the eleven great operating railroads on the other. If precedent is to be followed, millions of dollars will be wasted on the part of the miners, blood will be shed, and the public treated to another severe lesson in the blessings of enforced thrift and the folly of bodily comfort. Millions upon millions of tons of anthracite have been scattered among various storage places along the big coal roads in Pennsylvania. Altogether there are about 40,000,000 tons thus hoarded. The total annual output of the coal trust for the past three years has been about 65,000,000 tons, of which only 50,000,000 tons a year, approximately has been consumed. The operators do not fear the coming struggle. They rather welcome it. The closing down of the mines for even a year could not hurt them to any extent. They only boast that their position is impregnable.

Roasted Alive.  
Chas. Christian, 11 years old, son of Lee Christian, was roasted alive in Hannibal, Mo., Thursday night by another boy named McLain, who dashed a can of gasoline over the clothes of young Christian and then applied a lighted match. Christian was playing on the street with several other boys when McLain walked up swinging a gasoline can. After twice threatening to roast the Christian boy alive he finally made his word good. He unscrewed the cap of the can, rushed upon Christian and drenched him from head to foot with gasoline. Before the unfortunate lad could get away he touched a lighted match to his trousers, which were soaked with gasoline. Instantly the boy was enveloped in flames. He fell to the ground screaming in agony and fighting the first man persons ran to his rescue and succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but not before every stitch of clothes was burned from his body and he was fatally burned.

Defends John D.  
Defense attorney John D. Rockefeller and announcement of Gov. La Follette, of Wisconsin, who criticized him, were the features of a sermon delivered Sunday night by Rev. Dr. Robert S. McArthur, of New York, who has just returned from a summer lecturing tour of the Chicago circuit.

Dr. McArthur made special reference to the speeches of Gov. La Follette which related to the head of the Standard Oil Co. and declared them to be exaggerations which only served to arouse sympathy for persons against whom they were directed.

"Gov. La Follette's attack on Mr. Rockefeller," said Dr. McArthur, "is positively fierce. His criticism of Mr. Rockefeller is cruel, coarse and severe to the utmost extreme. The penitulum is swinging toward favorable judgment of Mr. Rockefeller largely because of the criticism in a monthly magazine article of members of his family. I hesitate not to affirm that the writing of these articles is creating a reaction in favor of Mr. Rockefeller. And I know whereof I affirm when I say that Gov. La Follette shocked his audiences. There is a vast amount of arrant hypocrisy in public speakers' denunciations of millionaires. Probably all of these speakers would be millionaires if they could."

Germany Cholera Stricken.  
The spread of cholera from two localities on the river Weichsel five days ago to thirty-four cases in twelve localities extending from the Baltic to the river Warthe, 150 miles south, and its appearance in Hamburg has given an unpleasant thrill to the people of Germany, for it may mean a long and steady fight, as in 1892-93, to prevent the disease from getting beyond control. In those years it is estimated that 300,000 persons died from cholera.

Dr. Francis Pounds, of Philadelphia, says spotted fever is due to bathing in polluted waters.

A deadly feud among Italian laborers near Dublin, W. Va., has resulted in the dynamiting of a hut in which nine Italians were sleeping. They were blown to shreds, and there is no clue to the murders.

P. E. McDonnell, a Chicago engineer, says the theory of gravitation is all wrong, and that repulsion is what keeps everything in place on earth. Every planet in the universe, he says, is pushing the others away from it. During the eclipse of the sun, when its repellant force was diminished by a scale test in which eighty-six pounds of iron grew two ounces lighter, according to the weight registered while the sun was partially eclipsed.

The fire which started in the Cambria mine, Negaunee, a week ago is now, so far as surface indications show, extinguished.

# ROUGH WORK.

## BRIDEGROOM BEATEN BADLY BY WEDDING GUESTS.

Paul Krause, of Muskegon, was fearfully beaten and perhaps fatally injured early Sunday morning by a number of ruffians who had been guests at his wedding but a few hours before.

A bridegroom of a few hours only, and while celebrating the nuptial ceremonies, he was induced to leave his bride to go out doors a few minutes and let the neighborhood know there was something doing. No sooner had he left the house than he was pitched upon and horribly beaten up by his own friends. At 9 o'clock Saturday night he was carried to Miss Margaret Korndorfer. He had prepared everything in great style to celebrate the wedding, and it is reported bought a number of intoxicants to start things going.

The guests might have imbibed too much and been intoxicated by the only reason that can be brought forward as a reason for their frenzied actions. Krause's injuries are most serious. Besides a broken nose he was severely mangled about the head and shoulders. He has not yet recovered consciousness and is in precarious condition. No arrests have yet been made.

Dined With the Emperor.  
Congressman William Alden Smith, of Michigan, was one of Emperor William's guests at dinner Saturday night. During a conversation which lasted fifteen minutes with Mr. Smith after dinner Emperor William alluded to the peace conference at Portsmouth, saying: "President Roosevelt deserves credit for bringing about peace. He was the only man in the world who could have done it. He did his part perfectly."

Mr. Smith, after the dinner, was presented to Crown Prince Frederick William and Prince von Buelow, the imperial chancellor.

Small mistakes lead to big consequences.

### THE MARKETS.

Detroit.—There seems to be an active demand for top feeders. Good butcher stuff was in demand on fairly strong prices. Steers 1,200 lbs. and better sold at \$4.75 to \$5.00; culls, \$4.00 to \$4.50; fat calves, \$3.75 to \$4.00; the price grading down to \$3 and \$4 for this stuff.

Hogs.—Prices for best yorkers, \$6.10 to \$6.25; fair to good, \$5.75 to \$6.00; medium and best mixed stock, \$5.50 to \$5.75; roughs, \$4.00 to \$5.00.

Sheep.—Choice lambs, \$7.25 to \$7.50; fair to good, \$6.50 to \$7.00; culls, \$5.00 to \$6.00; medium to heavy, \$5.00 to \$5.50; poor to medium, \$4.00 to \$4.50; culls and feeders, \$2.50 to \$4.00; cows, \$2.25 to \$4.00; fat, \$2.00 to \$2.50; culls, \$1.50 to \$2.00; Texas fed steers, \$3.50 to \$4.00; western steers, \$3.00 to \$3.50.

Hogs.—Mixed and butchers, \$5.75 to \$6.25; good to choice hogs, \$6.00 to \$6.50; rough heavy, \$5.00 to \$5.50; \$6.00 to \$6.25; bulk of sales, \$5.00 to \$5.50.

Sheep.—Good to choice wethers, \$5.25 to \$5.50; fair to good, \$4.50 to \$5.00; native lambs, \$5.25 to \$5.50.

Past Buffalo.—Best export steers, \$5.00 to \$5.50; best 1,200 to 1,300-lb. shipping steers, \$5.00 to \$5.50; fair to good, \$4.50 to \$5.00; culls, \$3.50 to \$4.00; rough heavy, \$3.00 to \$3.50; medium to heavy, \$2.50 to \$3.00; light butchers, \$2.00 to \$2.50; common stockers, \$2.00 to \$2.50; export bulls, \$1.50 to \$2.00; light bulls, \$1.25 to \$1.50; stock bulls, \$1.00 to \$1.25; cows and springers, strong and active, \$3.00 to \$3.50; common, \$2.00 to \$2.50; calves, best, \$2.50 to \$3.00; to good, \$2.00 to \$2.50; heavy, \$1.50 to \$2.00.

Hogs.—Thin grassy stuff is not wanted and is selling at 50¢ per hundred. Corn-fed hogs: corn-fed hogs, medium to heavy, \$6.45 to \$6.55, with a few of the best at \$6.60 to \$6.75; "red" grades and work weights, \$6.50 to \$6.55; \$6.15 to \$6.20; roughs, \$5.25 to \$5.50; \$5.00 to \$5.25; fair to good, \$4.25 to \$4.50; best yearlings, \$6.00 to \$6.25; best sheep, \$4.75 to \$5.00; good to choice, \$4.00 to \$4.50; culls and butchers, \$3.25 to \$3.75.

Grain, Etc.  
Detroit.—Wheat—No. 2, red, 5 cts at \$2.10; 3 cts at \$2.15; sample, 2 cts at \$1.75; 1 car at \$1.75, 1 car at \$1.75; 7 cts; September, 100 lbs. at \$2.15; December, 100 lbs. at \$2.15; 10,000 bu. at \$2.15; 5,000 bu. at \$2.15; 2,000 bu. at \$2.15; 1,000 bu. at \$2.15; 500 bu. at \$2.15; 250 bu. at \$2.15; 125 bu. at \$2.15; 62.5 bu. at \$2.15; 31.25 bu. at \$2.15; 15.625 bu. at \$2.15; 7.8125 bu. at \$2.15; 3.90625 bu. at \$2.15; 1.953125 bu. at \$2.15; .9765625 bu. at \$2.15; .48828125 bu. at \$2.15; .244140625 bu. at \$2.15; .1220703125 bu. at \$2.15; .06103515625 bu. at \$2.15; .030517578125 bu. at \$2.15; .0152587890625 bu. at \$2.15; .00762939453125 bu. at \$2.15; .003814697265625 bu. at \$2.15; .0019073486328125 bu. at \$2.15; .00095367431640625 bu. at \$2.15; .000476837158203125 bu. at \$2.15; .0002384185791015625 bu. at \$2.15; .0001192092895

# JOAN OF THE SWORD ISLAND

By S. R. CROCKETT, Author of "The Raiders" &c.  
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## CHAPTER XXII.

### The Dropping of a Cloak.

And so, with the mounted guard of his own Cossacks before him and behind, Prince Ivan carried his bride to church through the streets of her native city.

The great doors of the cathedral had been thrown wide open and the leather curtain withdrawn. The altar candles and the lamps swung in the choir winked no brighter than yellow willow leaves seen through an autumnal fog. But as the cortege dismounted the organ began to roll, and the people within rose with a hush like that which follows the opening of a window at night above the Alps.

The sonorous diapason of the great instrument disgorged itself through the doorway in wave after wave of sound. The Princess Margaret found herself again on her feet, upheld on either side by brother and lover. She was at first somewhat dazed with the rush of accumbent disasters. Slowly her mind came back.

Maurice—where was Maurice? She turned about. The small, glittering eyes of Prince Ivan, black as sloes, were looking into hers. She remembered now. It was her own wedding. These two, her brother and her enemy, were carrying out their threat. They had brought her to the cathedral to wed her, against her will, to the man she hated. But they could not. She would tell them. Already she was a—

—but then, if she told them that, they would ride back and kill him. Better that she should perish herself, condemn herself to hell, than that. Better anything than that. But what was she to do? Was ever a poor girl so driven?

"Margaret, you must come with us into the cathedral." It was the voice of her brother. "It is necessary that the Prince should wed you now. It has too long been promised, and now he can delay no longer. Besides, the Black Death is in the city, and this is the only hope to escape. Come!"

It was on the tip of Margaret's tongue to cry out with wild words, even as she had done at the door of the river parlor. But the thought of Maurice, of the torture and the death, silenced her. She lifted her eyes, and there, at the top of the steps, waiting to lead the solemn procession.

"I will go!" she said. She laid her hand on her brother's arm and began the ascent of the long flight of stairs. But even as she did so, behind her there broke a wave of sound—the crying of many people, confused and multitudinous, like the warning which runs along a crowded thoroughfare when a wild charger escaped from bonds thunders along with frantic flying harness. And lo! at the foot of the steps, clad from head to foot in a cloak, the sick Princess Joan, she whom the Black Death had stricken, leaped from her foaming steed, and drawing sword followed fiercely up the stairway after the marriage procession. The Cossacks of the Muscovite guard looked at each other, not knowing whether to stand in her way or no.

"Hold, there!" the pursuer shouted, as she set foot on the lowest step. "Lord! Surely that is no woman's voice!" whispered the people who stood nearest, and their lower jaws dropped a little further in sheer wonderment.

Up the wide steps of the Dom flew the tall woman in the flowing cloak. Her face was pallid as death, but her eyes were brilliant and her lips red. At the sight of the naked sword Prince Ivan plucked the blade from



"I am her husband!"

his side and Louis shrank a little behind his sister.

"Treason!" he faltered. "What is this? Is it sudden madness or the frenzy of the Black Death?"

"The Princess Margaret cannot be married!" cried the seeming Princess. "To me, Margaret! I will slay the man who lays a hand on you!"

Obedient to that word, Margaret of Courtland broke from between her brother and Prince Ivan and ran to the tall woman, laying her brow on her breast. The Prince of Muscovy continued calm and immovable.

"And why?" he asked in a tone full of contempt. "Why cannot the Princess Margaret be married?"

"Because," said the woman in the long cloak, fingering a string at her

neck, "she is married already. I am her husband!"

The long blue cloak fell to the ground, and the Sparhawk, clad in close-fitting squire's dress, stood before their astonished eyes.

A long, low murmur, gathering and sinking, surged about the square. Prince Louis gasped. Margaret clung to her lover's arm, and for the space of a score of seconds the whole world stopped breathing.

Prince Ivan twisted his mustache as if he would pull it out by the roots. "So," he said, "the Princess is married, is she? And you are her husband? 'Whom God hath joined'—and the rest of it. Well, we shall see, we shall see!"

He spoke gently, meditatively, almost caressingly.

"Yes," cried the Sparhawk, defiantly. "We were married yesterday by Father Clement, the Prince's chaplain, in the presence of the most noble Leopold von Dessauer, High Councillor of Plassenburg!"

"And my wife—the Princess Joan, where is she?" gasped Prince Louis, so greatly bewildered that he had not yet begun to be angry.

Ivan of Muscovy put out his hand. "Gently, friend," he said; "I will unmask this play-acting springald. This is not your wife, not the woman you wedded and fought for, not the Lady Joan of Hohenstein, but some baseborn brother, who, having her face, hath played her part, to mock and cheat and deceive us both!"

He turned again to Maurice von Lymar.

"I think we have met before, Sir Masquer," he said, with his usual suave courtesy; "I have, therefore, a double debt to pay. Hither!" He beckoned to the guards who had the approaches. "I presume, sir, you are a courtier and not a brawler before ladies. You recognize that you are in our power. Your sword, sir!"

The Sparhawk looked all about the crowded square. Then he snapped his sword over his knee and threw the pieces down on the stone steps.

"You are right, I will not fight vainly here," he said. "I know it is useless. But"—he raised his voice—"be it known to all men that my name is Maurice, Count von Loen, and that the Princess Margaret is my lawfully wedded wife. She cannot then marry Ivan of Muscovy!"

The Prince laughed easily and spread his hand with gentle deprecation, as the guards seized the Sparhawk and forced him a little space from the clinging hands of the Princess.

"I am an easy man," he said gently, as he clicked his dagger to and fro in its sheath. "When I like a woman, I would as lief marry her widow as maid!"

"Prince Louis," continued Ivan, turning to the Prince, "we are keeping these holy men needlessly, as well as disappointing the good folk of Courtland of their spectacle. There is no need that we should stand here any longer. We have matters to discuss with this gentleman and his wife. Have I your leave to bring them together in the palace? We may have something to say to them more at leisure."

But the Prince of Courtland made no answer. He moved his hand angrily and began to descend the stairs towards the waiting horses.

Prince Ivan turned toward Maurice. "You will follow under escort of these gentlemen of my staff," he said with smiling equality of courtesy; "there is no need to discuss intimate family affairs before half the rabble of Courtland."

He bowed to Maurice as if he had been inviting him to a feast. Maurice looked about the crowded square, over the pennons of the Cossacks. He knew there was no hope either in flight or in resistance. All the approaches to the square had been filled up with armed men.

"I will follow!" he answered briefly. Hitherto we have had to do with the summer palace by the river, a building of no strength, and built more as a pleasure house for the princely family than as a place of permanent habitation. But the Castle of Courtland was a structure of another sort.

Set on a low rock in the center of the town, its walls rose continuous with its foundations, equally massive and impregnable, to the height of over seventy feet. For the first twenty-five neither window nor grating broke the grim uniformity of that mighty wall of rock. Above that line only a few small openings half-closed with iron bars evidenced the fact that a great prince had his dwelling within.

The main entrance to the Castle was through a gateway closed by a grim iron-toothed portcullis. Then a short tunnel led to another and yet stronger defense—a deep natural fosse which surrounded the rock on all sides and over which a drawbridge conducted into the courtyard of the castle.

The Sparhawk knew very well that he was going to his death as he rode through the streets of the city of Courtland, but none would have discovered from his bearing that there was aught upon his mind of graver concern than the fit of a doublet or, perhaps, the favor of a pretty maid of honor. But with the Princess Margaret it was different. In these last crowded hours she had quite lost her old gay defiance. Her whole heart was fixed on Maurice, and the tears would not be bitten back when she thought of the fate to which he was

going with so manly a courage and so fine an air.

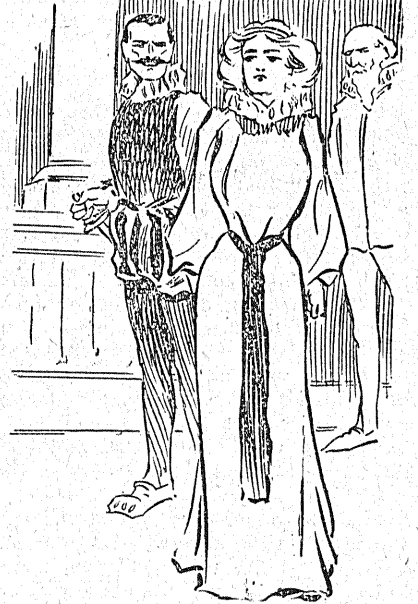
They dismounted in the gloomy court yard, and Maurice, slipping quickly from his saddle, caught Marry in his arms as she dropped nervously from the saddle. She clung to him closely, knowing that it might be for the last time.

"Maurice, Maurice," she murmured, "can you forgive me? I have brought you to this!"

"Hush, sweetheart," he answered in her ear; "be my own dear princess. Do not let them see. Be my brave girl. They cannot divide our love!"

"Come, I beg of you," said the dulcet voice of Prince Ivan behind them; "I would not for all Courtland break in upon the billing and cooing of such turtledoves, were it not that their affection blinds them to the fact that the men-at-arms and scullions are witnesses to these pretty demonstrations. Tarry a little, sweet valentines—time and place wait for all things."

The Princess commanded herself



"Till death do you part."

quickly. In another moment she was Margaret of Courtland.

"Even the Prince of Muscovy might spare a lady his insults at such a time!" she said.

The Prince bared his head and bowed low.

"Nay," he said very courteously; "you mistake, Princess Margaret. I insult you not. I may regret your taste—but that is a different matter. Yet even that may amend. My quarrel is with this gentleman, and it is one of some standing, I believe."

"My sword is at your service, sir," said Maurice von Lymar, firmly.

"Again you mistake," returned the Prince more suavely than ever; "you have no sword. A prisoner, and (if I may say so without offense) a spy taken red-handed cannot fight, and this Prince of Courtland must settle this matter. When his Justice is satisfied I shall most willingly take up my quarrel with—whatever is left of the most noble Count Maurice von Lymar."

To this Maurice did not reply, but with Margaret still beside him he followed Prince Louis up the narrow ancient stairway called from its shape The Couch, into the gloomy audience chamber of the Castle of Courtland.

They reached the hall and then at last, as though restored to power by his surroundings, Prince Louis found his tongue.

"A guard!" he cried; "hither, Berghoff, Kampenfeldt! Conduct the Princess to her privy chamber and do not permit her to leave it without my permission. I would speak with this fellow alone."

Ivan hastily crossed over to Prince Louis and whispered in his ear.

In the meantime, ere the soldiers of the guard could approach, Margaret cried out in a loud, clear voice, "I take you all to witness that I, Margaret of Courtland, am the wife of this man, Maurice von Lymar, Count von Loen. He is my wedded husband, and I love him with all my heart!"

"You have forgotten the rest, fair Princess," suggested Prince Ivan, subtly—"till death do you part!"

(To be continued.)

**Olney's Story About Judge Gray.**  
Former Attorney General and Secretary of State Olney tells this story on Justice Gray, who prefers riding to walking, and a carriage to a street car: In Boston he was provided with a carriage by the United States Marshal. From Boston he went to Providence to hold court. He asked the United States Marshal there to provide him with a carriage to carry him back and forth. The Marshal said he could not do so without paying for it out of his own pocket.

"Very well," said Judge Gray, and paid for it himself.

The Providence Marshal wrote to the Boston Marshal and asked him how he managed a carriage for Judge Gray.

"Easily enough," was the response. "I provided Judge Gray with a carriage and my account went through without any trouble. You see, I put the item under the head of 'care and transportation of prisoners.'"

**When Governor Russell Was Puzzled.**  
The late Governor Russell was making a speech on the tariff in the city hall in Lawrence during one of his campaigns, and took occasion several times to refer to the duty on boiler iron. The Governor was considerably mystified to note that whenever he used the term there was deafening applause.

It was afterward explained to his excellency that a considerable portion of his audience cared very little about the duty on boiler iron, but cherished undying admiration for the late John Boyle O'Reilly, to whom they thought he was referring. Hence the applause.

## THE SEARCH FOR MEN.

Positions of Emolument Ever Open to the Right Person.

The business world is looking for men who can achieve results. All others are hurriedly pushed aside. The keen competition among employers for high grade men is shown by the frequent changes that are always being made in responsible positions. No sooner does a man make a satisfactory record than rival employers begin bidding for his services. The market value of such men has risen with the demand, and there are now several men in the United States who are receiving over \$100,000 per year, scores who are receiving \$50,000 and better, and hundreds who are earning \$25,000 or more, while an unaccountable host are earning over \$10,000, writes H. J. Hapgood in Harper's.

To those who have not made a study of this question the great demand for high grade men and the thoroughness of the search that is constantly being made for them are surprising. For the past eighteen months Chicago concern has been trying to find the right man for a position that will pay from \$15,000 to \$20,000 a year. It is a common expression among large employers, "I would rather pay \$10,000 than \$1,000 to a man," and they mean it. They want men who can handle men, men who can discover and stop business leaks, men who can abolish unnecessary moves, find short cuts, consolidate plants, make a market where none existed before, overcome competition—men who can make their year's work yield tenfold on the yearly balance sheet. The manager of a large New York department house stated recently: "We are looking for five executive men, to whom we are willing to pay from \$3,500 to \$10,000 a year. These positions are filled at present," he added, "but they are not filled satisfactorily, and we are anxious to find better men."

**WHIMS OF THE ANARCHISTS.**  
Only Three of All the Monarchs Visiting Paris Attacked by Them.

It would be interesting to know by what logical process—if by any logical process at all—the Paris anarchists make selection of those kings whom it is attempted to do away with on their visits to the gay capital, and pass others by.

Within the last ten years—since the death of President Carnot at the hands of an anarchist assassin, which event occurred, however, in Lyons—more than a dozen reigning monarchs have visited Paris and attempts have been made upon the lives of but three—the czar of Russia, the shah of Persia and the king of Spain. In October, 1897, there were present in the city of light no less than four sovereigns, all at one gladsome time, those of Belgium, Serbia, Bulgaria and Siam.

The first-named, King Leopold, has been for years a frequent visitor and he is a familiar figure in the streets, often with a single companion, on foot or driving an automobile. Edward of England has also made many excursions to Paris as Prince of Wales, and has only recently paid his second visit since his accession to the throne.

The late Queen Victoria would have been an easy mark for anarchists during her memorable interview with President Faure in the Paris suburbs in 1887. To none of these has the Paris anarchist paid hostile attention.—Harper's Weekly.

**A Panacea.**  
Last fall an Englishwoman of letters was staying as the guest of an elderly lady, at a country house in Western Massachusetts. While they were driving one afternoon they had the misfortune to meet the omnipresent automobile at a sharp turn of the road. The horses, being spirited, shied, dashing the carriage against a tree and throwing its occupants out into the road.

The Englishwoman picked herself up uninjured, but was horrified to see her aged hostess lying on the ground unconscious. Running to a nearby farmhouse, she knocked for some time before she finally succeeded in bringing a sunbonneted woman to the door.

"A lady has been hurt—thrown from a carriage. She is lying down there in the road. Can you give me some whisky for her?" cried the visitor in breathless anxiety.

"Well, no, we don't never keep no whisky," said the native-born after some deliberation. "Wouldn't the lady like a piece of pie?"—Lippincott's.

**Unanswered.**  
Down where the roads bend in the stream  
That glidily flows upon its way,  
The bell still sings and still the gleam  
Is golden at the close of day.

And still the thrush that sang in May  
Trills blithely in the young thorn tree,  
But through the tall top of the pine  
The wind blows sadly and the gloe.  
That Hope once promised should be mine.

Is lost, and lost forever now—  
For, dear, since you are silent, how  
Can gladness come to me?

The doleful cricket from the grass  
Proclaims impatient summer's wane;  
Our shadows lengthen where we pass,  
And crooked-backed old men complain  
Of aches that presage coming rain.

And where, like billows of the sea,  
The fall grass seemed to ebb and flow  
The yellow stubbles are; but, free  
From any sadness man may know,  
To hail the autumn's haze and cheer  
If you might break the silence, dear,  
And whisper back to me. S. E. Kiser.

**German University Students.**  
Consul Liefeld reports 41,238 students in German universities, against 39,581 in the summer of 1904, 29,107 in the summer of 1895, 27,231 in 1885 and 16,441 in 1875, or an increase of 150 per cent in thirty years. The number of women matriculated in the South German universities, in all of which women are admitted, if not welcomed, was 137. Besides these 1,049 were registered as in attendance at certain courses.

## DENVER Y. M. C. A. HEALTH FARM

Praiseworthy Department of the Association—  
Practical Results Have Repaid Generous Promoters

One of the most interesting and hopeful "signs of the times" is the work that is being done with a view to the prevention and cure of consumption. Experiments in this direction in many parts of the world are meeting with no small degree of success and their common foundation lies principally in outdoor life, pure air and a plain diet. The "open air cure" comes the nearest of anything yet invented to being a panacea for tubercular diseases.

The Association Health Farm, organized by the Y. M. C. A. of Denver, has now been in operation for more than two years and has, so far, fully justified the hopes of its founders and promoters.

When I first heard of the Association Health Farm, near Denver, the image that arose in my mind was that of a cluster of tents on the treeless, cactus covered plains, supplemented by a windmill or two and perhaps a few twigs of trees transplanted from some nearby nursery—plus, of course, abundance of "light air," Colorado sunshine and a mile of altitude.

Having recently visited the health farm, I hasten to apologize for my atrocious misconception.

If there is in Colorado, or anywhere else, a more beautiful plot of embowered landscape, I could hardly tell you where to look for it. The farm is surrounded by highly cultivated small farms, orchards and gardens, bordered almost by a superabundance of shade trees. Cactus covered desert, indeed!

It is indeed on the plains, but they are the rich, fertile lands that irrigation has made to "blossom like the rose."

The farm lies just outside the city limits of Denver, between Denver and Golden, about six miles from the post office in Denver and eight miles from Golden, which lies nestled in the nearest foothills, beyond which rise the peaks of the snowy range. It is on the edge of the uplands skirting the beautiful, highly cultivated Clear Creek valley, which it overlooks. The view from the farm embraces more than 150 miles of the mountain range—the great Colorado or Front range—extending from Pike's Peak, some seven-

ty-five miles to the south, to beyond Long's Peak, nearly an equal distance to the north. Patches of snow are in plain sight on the mountain crests during the hottest days of July and August, which, after all are never oppressively hot at the farm.

The farm comprises thirty-four acres of land, worth at the market price upwards of five hundred dollars an acre, about twenty-four acres of which are covered with an orchard of well-grown bearing fruit trees and small fruits, the remaining ten acres being devoted to gardening. It is neatly kept and attractive, as every visitor will testify. On the north side is a wind-break of tall thick-set Lombardy poplars and orchard and shade trees break the force of the winds from other directions. There is no suggestion of bareness to awaken homesickness in the new comer.

To many, as to me, the small size of the health farm is at first thought a disappointment. What is a little haven of thirty-four acres as compared with the great ocean of disease whose victims are spread abroad over all the world? It is, indeed, but a small beginning. But may we not hope that it is to leave the whole lump?

In another respect, I am sorry to say, it must always break the word of promise to the hope of many unfortunate. Not only is it too small to accommodate all who may wish to come, but it is impossible for it to furnish work for those whom it does take sufficient to wholly provide for their support. Of course the ideal health farm would be one where all could come and make a living by farming while getting well. But such a consummation can be only feebly approximated through long years of experiments. The best that can be done at present, is to help as many as possible to re-establish their health in such degree as will enable them to do farm work, or other work, on their own responsibility. No general system of paternalism has so far commended itself to practical workers in this line.

In spite of its limitations and its experimental character, I have no hesitation in pronouncing the Denver Association Health Farm a distinct and hopeful success, deserving in a high degree the generous support of the public. It is, to a large extent, doing pioneer work and blazing a track that others may follow. Those who aid in its establishment are not only helping a worthy institution, but contributing to a great cause.

At the time I visited the farm it

was accommodating forty-three persons, most of whom were absent from their tents engaged in some kind of occupation. The gathering at the dinner tables in the dining room brought most of them together—all very cheerful and apparently possessed of excellent appetites.

The little community is a department of the Y. M. C. A. Every resident is a member of the association. Every two months the officers of the department are elected by ballot. Devotional exercises are held every morning after breakfast, those who desire to do so acting in rotation as leaders.

Mr. W. M. Danner, secretary of the Denver Y. M. C. A., to whose energy and organizing ability the health farm is chiefly indebted for its existence and prosperity, in his address at its second anniversary last spring said:

"In a financial way the health farm has passed the danger line. It always costs more to establish any kind of work than you estimate from the architect's drawings or from the preliminary sketches. From the sales of produce and contributions we have supplemented our income, and have gotten along very nicely. The average monthly cost per man at the farm is \$30.88, but none of the men have been required to pay over \$25 per month. Through the generosity of friends and sales of produce we have been able to keep our heads above water. There is a very sympathetic touch, and a very deep sympathy with our movement in all the associations throughout the country."

The work in the orchard and garden is all done by the residents, who are paid for their labor. From the garden the table is supplied with fresh vegetables in season, the surplus fruits and vegetables being sent to market. A large quantity of cider vinegar is made from the cheaper grade of apples, bringing in a considerable income.

All the residents, or patients if we are so to call them, live in handsome square tents, set in regular streets among the orchard trees and connected by board walks. Large openings in the sides for ventilation are protected by wire screens to keep out

insects. The interiors are furnished like an ordinary bedroom and a small stove is provided to dress and undress by in very cold weather, although its use is not encouraged.

One interesting feature is the names on the tents, showing by what association, organization or individual they were given, for instance, New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Boston, etc.

The foregoing is largely in general terms. The reader wants an answer to the main question: "To what extent are persons affected with tuberculosis cured or benefited at the farm?"

A careful record has been kept for the past two years. It shows that from May 21st, 1903, to April 30th, 1905, there were 165 persons admitted as residents at the farm, of whom 35 were still present on the farm at the time of the report, leaving 130 to be accounted for.

Of this number 69 so far recovered as to accept positions, mostly secured for them by the department, and go back to work; 15 went back home; eight left to reside with friends; eight went away because they could not accommodate themselves to tent life; six were sent to hospital and seven died.

Of 75 residents who worked on the farm 65 were improved.

Of the ex-residents, so far as heard from, 57 have gained and 32 have lost. Of the latter, 15 returned to the farm, of whom 13 again gained and 2 lost.

For the information of those who may desire to assist in furthering the work, it may be stated that the most pressing needs of the farm at the present time are a heating plant and a hospital or infirmary.

Those who wish information regarding entering the farm as residents or assisting the work by donations, should address W. M. Danner, general secretary, Denver, Colorado.

The Canon's Joke.  
Dr. Goodall, of Eton, was proverbially fond of punning. About the same time that he was made provost of Eton he received also a stall at Windsor.

A young lady of his acquaintance, while congratulating him on his elevation, requested him to give the young ladies of Eton and Windsor a ball during the vacation.

"I am afraid I cannot accede to that request," said the doctor.

"Oh, doctor," she exclaimed, as she playfully tapped his wig with her fan and caused the powder to fly about.

"There, my dear, there is your answer. You see you can get powder out of the canon, but not the ball."

## The First Telephone.

What was probably the first telephone used for practical purposes in England has just been taken down. It was constructed in 1879 by the late Mr. Alfred Cunningham and his brother between the old town hall, Devizes, and Southgate House, the residence of the Cunningham family, and was made from the description and illustrations and sketches which Edison contributed to the Scientific American.

## Women Well Paid.

The salary of the woman buyer is often exaggerated, but as a matter of fact it varies very much according to the department and the demands made upon it. Many of them get \$40 a week or \$2,000 a year, and here and there is one who gets a salary between \$4,000 and \$5,000 a year. But while some have large pay, there are more who have not.

## Keep Organs in Tune.

They attend to the comfort of the public ear in Belgium. At Yverlore organ grinders are by law compelled to appear every morning before the police superintendent and play their instruments. The organs which chance to be out of tune must be set in order before a license to play in the streets will be granted.

## Old Hats Go to Africa.

Africa is the land for old top hats. Cylinders which formerly graced the heads of Bond street fogies are now being worn by the swells of Swaziland, Ashanti and Senegambia. A Belgian firm, which trades with the Congo, every year exports over 10,000 old top hats, mostly bought through a London dealer.

## Troublesome White Ants.

It cost the town of Sydney, New South Wales, \$1,500 to ant-proof the organ in the town hall. This organ, the finest in Australia, was invaded by white ants, and in a short time the pipes were pierced and the elbows destroyed. The wooden floors had to be raised and covered with metal to avoid the pest.

## Mexico's Dangerous Volcano.

Colima is the most troublesome of all Mexican volcanoes at present, and on more than one occasion it has given sufficient motive to cause people to be afraid of it. Like Vesuvius, Colima is constantly puffing and smoking, but from time to time goes to sleep only to resume activity.

## Rattan Furniture.

Rattan furniture was first made in the United States with bamboo and a kind of seagrass imported from China. The Chinese here now learned the trick, and make this furniture in large quantities. The grass grows in unlimited quantities in the salt water marshes along the coast.

## Market for Cast-Off Finery.

German agents buy large quantities of our cast-off clothing for shipment to South America. The Indians and negroes of Brazil buy women's hats, the chiefs extracting the feathers or artificial flowers for their own adornment and giving the bare shapes to their wives.

## Politicians and the Truth.

No politician can afford to tell the truth—that is to say, exactly what he thinks. And no politician can safely tell a lie, unless he has a good memory. But then a man without a good memory doesn't amount to much as a politician.—Boston Transcript.

## Custom of Mohammedans.

It is a frequent custom among the Mohammedans to write desirable names on half a dozen or more slips of paper. These are placed in the Koran, and the name on the first slip drawn out is given to the child.

## Only in the Novels.

It is all right for a "sweet, sensitive soul" to appear in the novels, but it is terribly uncomfortable getting along with any of them outside of books.—Atchison Globe.

## Credulous Parisians.

More than 2,000 people earn a living in Paris by fortune telling, and their total yearly earnings are estimated at \$2,000,000.

## Millions Differ.

The word "billion" in England and the colonies means a million millions. In the United States, it means a thousand millions.

## English Epitaph.

A death notice in an English newspaper terminates thus: "At rest with the Lord. Friends accept this intimation."

## Permission to Marry.

German postoffice employees must obtain the special permission of the government before they may marry.

## England's Famous College.

The Royal College of Surgeons has had a history of 400 years into which a good deal of romance enters. It was founded in the reign of James IV. of Scotland, just eight years before the fatal battle of Flodden.

## Schiller's Liking for Apples.

One habit of Schiller's was a passion for the smell of an apple. He used to

FRUIT JARS,  
JELL TUMBLERS,  
CAN RUBBERS,  
CAN TOPS,  
PARAFINE WAX.



1 lb. package Smoking  
Tobacco, 16c.

See our New Pattern in Decorated English  
Porcelain and you will say it is the prettiest  
pattern out.

Highest market price paid for butter and eggs.

**H. L. HUNT.**

**Correspondence.**

**Pigeon.**

W. J. Orr, of Bay Port, did business  
in town on Tuesday.

Mrs. Fitchett, of Albion, is visiting  
friends in town at present.

Dave Brown, of Saginaw, greeted old  
friends in town on Monday.

A number from here are attending  
the fair at Pontiac this week.

Dr. Gordon Frazer entertained his  
son a couple of days the first of the  
week.

The base ball team has disbanded  
for the season, after winning twenty-  
six out of thirty games during the  
season.

Mr. and Mrs. Donelson were called  
to Ypsilanti on Wednesday, by the  
serious illness of their son, Russel, who  
is attending school there.

Mr. Shaw, who has had charge of the  
flouring mill for some time, has left  
for other parts of the state, for the  
present, but intends going to New Or-  
leans as soon as the yellow fever gets  
under control.

Don't delay a minute. Cholera infantum,  
dysentery, diarrhoea come suddenly.  
Only safe plan is to have Dr. Fowler's  
Extract of Wild Strawberry always on  
hand.

**Detord.**

Mrs. J. D. Funk is on the sick list.

Frank Roberts now occupies Peter  
Daugherty's house.

Mert Crittenden is located west of  
Cass City, at a drain job.

Peter Daugherty is our new landlord.

J. W. McCain will take a rest.

Oats that are threshed show a fine  
yield, in both quality and quantity.

"Little" Lester is home again from  
harvesting in the vicinity of Flint.

R. A. Moshier is troubled with a lame  
hand, caused by a dog bite of long ago.

The "cupes" are just now bearing so  
fast that pickers have not time to rest.

A girl at the Warner home, south of  
here, is sick. Report says with typhoid  
fever.

Dan Cole cares for a work horse that  
saw fit to lacerate his limb on a bar-  
wire fence.

School in district No. 6, frl., King-  
ston, commences Monday, Sept. 4th. A  
Miss Hart, of Wilmet, instructs.

We learn that Mrs. Stowell will leave  
for Calif., Sept. 15th, to join her hus-  
band, Orrin Stowell, who is located at  
that place.

Louis Stowell, who has been in the  
United States service for some two  
years, is home again. Discharged for  
disability.

Mrs. Henry Stephens, of Southfield,  
Oakland county, who has spent two  
weeks in the locality east of here, has  
returned home.

News comes from Oregon that Mrs.  
Crittenden, well known here, who went  
there about a year ago, is very low  
with some trouble unknown.

Since our last writing corn has im-  
proved so fast that we feel safe to say  
that all but the very latest will be fit  
to cut in two weeks more of fair  
weather.

The annual picnic of the Kingston  
Farmers' Club held in Geo. Lee's  
grove, Sept. 1st, was fine. About one  
hundred were present and pronounced  
it a gala day.

Some are plowing up their cucum-  
ber fields because the sorting at the  
station is too slow to suit their fancy.

We don't know who is to blame but the  
"cupes" raisers complain bitterly of un-  
fair treatment.

On the evening of Sept. 15th, all the  
people round about the city of Novesta  
and on all the terra firma joining are  
invited to a chicken pie social that  
sheekels may be gathered to rebuild

the church. James Rule will give us  
shelter and furnish wood to boil the  
hen.

Last Sunday's lesson brought out the  
history of Babylon, the great city of  
ancient times, fifteen miles square.  
For beauty and walled strength and  
storehouse of gold, perhaps no modern  
city compares with it, but there are  
cities of greater area.

Will some ENTERPRISE reader inform  
this questioning scribe, and interest  
those that peruse the press, why the  
people of New York State, always term  
it "York State" while a Jersey State  
man will ever express it, "I am from  
the State of New Jersey."

On Aug. 29th, Eli Leek was fifty-six  
years old, so a hundred of his friends  
called in. Eli is too large to be given  
a threshing so they gave him a present  
and wholesome advice. The good  
preacher of Desford was there also and  
rejoicing over a birthday on the same  
date only out short of Eli by eleven  
revolutions of the elliptic period and  
knowing that he would not spend his  
coin for either tobacco or rum, they  
raised him several dollars to shake in  
his purse. When midnight was on  
there were parting good nights, and all  
went home feeling pleased over what  
they had done.

**CASTORIA.**

Bears the  
Signature  
of  
*Chas. H. Hitchcock*

**Cab Stealing in London.**

Cab stealing is by no means an un-  
common thing in London. A cabman  
who has had any experience in the  
great metropolis would not take the  
risk of leaving his vehicle even for a  
few minutes unless he placed a reliable  
man in control, but the unwary  
are frequently robbed of horse and ve-  
hicle. The cab thief usually drives  
some distance from where he stole the  
property and takes advantage of some  
secluded spot or quiet street to alter  
the number of the vehicle, so as to es-  
cape immediate detection. This done,  
he has two alternatives. He either  
tries to earn a few shillings in fares  
before abandoning the cab or else he  
makes away with the whip, rug, mat  
and lamp, leaving the vehicle for the  
police to take charge of when found.  
Some thieves actually go to the trouble  
of stripping off from the wheels the  
India rubber tires.—London Stand-  
ard.

**Honoree Greeley and an Autograph.**

In his "Recollections of a Busy Life"  
Horace Greeley tells the story of how  
he once dealt very effectively with a  
persistent autograph hunter. A gush-  
ing youth wrote to Greeley as follows:  
"Dear Sir—Among your literary treasures  
you have doubtless preserved several au-  
tographs of our country's late lamented  
poet, Edgar Allan Poe. If so, and you  
can spare one, please inclose it to me  
and receive the thanks of yours truly,  
—"

To which Greeley replied:  
"Dear Sir—Among my literary treasures  
there happens to be just one autograph of  
our country's late lamented poet, Edgar  
Allan Poe. It is a note of hand for \$0,  
with my indorsement across the back. It  
cost me exactly \$0.75, including protest,  
and you may have it for half that  
amount. Yours respectfully,  
HORACE GREELEY."

The autograph was found among  
Greeley's possessions after his death.

**Recalling a Mailed Letter.**

After a letter is addressed and  
stamped and put into the mail box has  
the postmaster any right to give it back  
to the sender if sender wishes to recall  
it?  
It is not only the right, but the duty,  
of the postmaster to give back a letter  
already mailed which the sender wish-  
es to recall. He is even authorized in  
certain cases to stop the delivery of a  
letter which has already started for  
its destination by a telegram to the  
postmaster at that place. But he must  
be very certain that the person who  
wishes to recall a letter in either case  
is the one who wrote it, and the latter  
must bear any expense that arises  
from telegraphing, etc.—St. Louis Re-  
public.

**DeWitt's Little Early Risers.**

The famous little pills.

Not What the Lawyers Wanted.  
"Lawyers have some queer experi-  
ences," said the judge. "One of them  
was telling of a case heard before me.  
A young man had been arrested for  
larceny, and he sent for this lawyer."

"The young fellow told the attorney  
that he was innocent, but that he had  
no friends in the city and no money.  
His mother, however, was in fair cir-  
cumstances, and he knew that she  
would help him. What he wanted the  
lawyer to do was to defend him and  
also send a telegram to his mother tell-  
ing of his fix and asking for aid. The  
lawyer agreed to this and made such  
a good defence that the young man  
was acquitted.

"He and the attorney went direct to  
the telegraph office to which the mes-  
sage had been ordered sent and found  
it. The young man was so grateful  
to the lawyer that he handed him the  
unopened envelope, telling him that he  
must take all the money that his  
mother had telegraphed him. The law-  
yer tore open the yellow cover, and his  
eyes were greeted with these words:  
"Put your trust in God. I am praying  
for you."  
MOTHER."

**"Aging" a Rug.**

A good deal of fraud is practiced in  
selling antique "Kazaks," "Dagh-  
estans" and similar rugs, for there are  
hardly any of these which are more  
than fifteen years old. They are  
"aged" artificially, but you must un-  
derstand nevertheless that these rugs  
are well made of the very finest wools,  
and the native dyes used are pure  
and good. When they have been made  
they are sent in the village to "the  
butcher, the baker and the candlestick  
maker"—to any one, in fact, in whose  
house there is plenty of traffic. Here  
the carpets are trampled upon and  
made to look old. They are afterward  
washed in a running stream and then  
dried in the sun. And by these means  
the rugs get an antique complexion  
and a certain gloss which are much ap-  
preciated. What may be called a  
genuine "antique" is thus manufac-  
tured and sold in the bazaar for ten  
times or twenty times the price for  
which it could be bought in London.—  
Constantinople Letter.

**Garibaldi's Ashes.**

It is generally known that Garibaldi  
left directions in his will for the cre-  
mation of his body and that through  
the intermediary of the Italian gov-  
ernment his wishes were overruled.  
Few, however, are probably aware of  
the minutiae of detail into which Gar-  
ibaldi entered upon the subject or of  
the extent of self-consciousness which  
is evident at every line of the direction.  
"Facing the sea you shall erect a pyre  
two meters high, built of acacia wood,  
myrtle and other aromatic trees and  
plants growing at Caprea. On this  
lay a sheet of iron, on which shall be  
placed my body, dressed in the red  
shirt. A handful of the ashes place near  
the coffin of my daughters Rosa and  
Antia." The rest was to be blown  
away by the wind as seeds of liberty  
for other parts of the world.—London  
Globe.

**Paley on Private Property.**

Archdeacon Paley, who died on May  
25, 1805, wrote "Evidences of Chris-  
tianity." The archdeacon likened "the  
divine right of kings" to "the divine  
right of constables" and satirized the  
institution of private property by the  
simile of a hundred pigeons in a field  
of corn. If, "instead of each picking  
where and what it liked, taking just  
as much as it wanted and no more,"  
ninety-nine of them were to reserve  
only the chaff and refuse for them-  
selves and heap up the rest for "the  
weakest, perhaps worst, pigeon of the  
flock," that said Paley, would be just  
like human private property.

**Four White Petcocks.**

In France in former times a horse  
that possessed four white stockings  
had the privilege of being free from  
toll. There is a passage in one of the  
works of Frederick Mistral, the famous  
poet of Provence, to the following ef-  
fect: "By the rule of the road there  
was an old custom which was respect-  
ed by all, that the cartier whose leader  
had four white stockings, whether go-  
ing uphill or downhill, had the right  
not to leave the road—that is, the nar-  
row paved part when the rest was in  
a bad state—and thus arose the proverb,  
"Who has four white feet can pass  
everywhere."

**How to Eat German Carp.**

The Clifton Hill (Mo.) Rustler gives  
the following directions for eating  
German carp: When fishing, if you  
catch a German carp clean it and hang  
it out in the sun six weeks to dry, then  
nail it to a pine board and cover it  
thoroughly with salt or mud. Let it  
stand for two months longer, and then  
bake it two days. Remove the nails,  
throw the carp over the back fence  
and eat the board, but never eat the  
carp.

**The Artist's Industry.**

Bacon—You say your artist friend is  
industrious? Egbert—Very. Why, I've  
known him to work over four years on  
one picture. Bacon—Is that possible?  
Egbert—It is. He was a month paint-  
ing it and four years trying to sell it!—  
Yonkers Statesman.

**More Appropriate.**

Rita—Did you say "This is so sud-  
den" when Jack proposed?  
"No. I intended to, you know, but  
I was so flustered that I forgot and  
cried, "At last!" instead."

**Proved.**

"Do fishes grow fast, Jimmie?"  
"Some of them do. My father caught  
one last year that grew an inch every  
time he tells about it."—Cassell's.

The understanding is more relieved  
by change of study than by total inac-

**BRITISH RUM TRADE**

SOME STARTLING FIGURES FROM A  
LONDON MAGAZINE.

**Enormous Profits Concentrated in a  
Few Hands, While Employees Re-  
ceive Smaller Wages Than in Any  
Other Great Business.**

The rum trade, with its £230,000,000  
to £300,000,000 of capital, is the most  
powerful and wealthy trade in Eng-  
land, and yet it gives employment pro-  
portionately to its receipts to a smaller  
number of people than any other of  
the great trades dealing with food and  
drink, says the London Strand.

Its enormous interests are concen-  
trated in fewer hands, and the bulk of  
its profits, notwithstanding the exist-  
ence of a number of brewing concerns  
as limited liability companies, are  
spread over a smaller part of the com-  
munity than in the case of any other  
great purveying trade in the country.

The explanation of this lies in the  
fact that, although many of the shares  
of the companies have been offered for  
public subscription, the great bulk of  
the ordinary shares are generally re-  
tained in private hands and are not  
quoted on the exchange. Of 110 brew-  
ery and distillery companies quoted on  
the London Stock Exchange, having a  
share and debenture capital of over  
£70,000,000, more than two-thirds do  
not show any ordinary shares. Out of  
some 36,000,000 barrels of beer at least  
12,000,000 barrels, or one-third of the  
whole, were brewed by only twenty  
brewers.

In the typical workman's budget  
drink is an important item. The yearly  
sum spent on alcoholic drink in the  
United Kingdom amounts to £180,000,  
000, or an average of over £4 per head  
of the population.

There are in the country 24,000,000  
consumers, who spend on an average  
over £7 per head.

Two-thirds of the national drink bill  
is spent by the working classes alone.  
That is to say, the working classes,  
representing 32,000,000 persons—or  
about 6,500,000 families—spend not  
less than £118,500,000 a year (deduct-  
ing £14,000,000 for wine, which they  
do not drink) on alcoholic liquor, an  
average for each working class family  
of £18 4s. in a year, or 7 shillings a  
week.

In 1897 the number of licenses in the  
metropolitan police districts of Lon-  
don, with a population of 6,250,000,  
amounted to a little over 10,000, or one  
to 618 people.

The wages of the 18,000 barmen and  
barmaids, who, with over 5,000 cellar  
men and women, account for over 23,  
000 out of 38,000 people employed in  
the drink trade, are at a very modest  
rate, although the hours are extreme-  
ly long. The barman's net wages vary  
from 8s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. a week, with  
board and lodging, while the bar-  
maids' rate of pay is, no doubt, con-  
siderably lower.

Of the men employed in breweries,  
66 per cent earn less than 30 shillings  
a week, 34 per cent earning 30 shil-  
lings and over. In the grocery trades  
the general average of adult males re-  
ceiving 30 shillings per week and over  
is 25 1/2 per cent.

In the butchers' and fishermen's  
trades 40 per cent of adult males earn  
30 shillings per week and upward,  
while in the bakers' and allied trades  
42 per cent obtain those wages.

**RECLAIMING THE INDIAN.**

Effective Temperance of Weinito,  
Yakima Medicine Man.

At last it seems as if the "red man"  
was to be reclaimed from the whisky  
habit, says a Pendleton (Ore.) corre-  
spondent of the Cincinnati Commer-  
cial Tribune.

This reformation among the inhabi-  
tants of the Umatilla Indian reserva-  
tion is due to the visit of one Weinito,  
a "medicine man" of the Yakima reser-  
vation in Washington.

Weinito is said to have cured many  
Umatilla Indians of the liquor habit,  
the cure being so effective that even  
the smell of whisky causes the former  
heavy drinkers to become deathly sick.

During his two weeks' visit at Pen-  
dleton, Weinito, so it is claimed, drove  
the evil spirits from twenty-five men  
and women, all of whom had been ad-  
dicted to the use of whisky.

In addition to these cures the "medi-  
cine man" is credited with having  
healed a number of Indians who had  
been in ill health for years.

**Church to Aid Drunkards.**

A clinic where persons afflicted with  
an uncontrollable craving for strong  
drink will be treated with absolute  
privacy is to be opened in the parish  
house of St. Paul's Episcopal church  
in Newark, N. J. The venture will be  
supported by several local clergymen  
and will be under the personal super-  
vision of the Rev. J. Martyn Neffter,  
rector of St. Paul's. It will be con-  
ducted along nonsectarian lines, al-  
though an effort will be made to com-  
bine a moral with a medical course of  
treatment.

**Alcohol and Athletics.**

The interarsity boat race at Hen-  
ley, England, resulted in a victory for  
Oxford. The Temperance Chronicle  
says the "stroke oar" of the winning  
crew was a total abstainer and non-  
smoker. The diet of the crew admits  
a limited quantity of alcohol, but the  
Oxford "stroke" knew the necessity  
for a cool head and a clear brain and  
wisely refrained.

**A German Object Lesson.**

The Soziale Praxis says that the  
working day for the carpenters of  
Karlsruhe, Germany, has been reduced  
half an hour on condition that work-  
men abstain from alcoholic drinks  
during working hours. The wages are  
not reduced.

**Adventures of a Bank Note.**

A lady, passing down the Rue Richelieu  
had the misfortune to lose a pocket-  
book containing, among other valu-  
ables, a 1,000 franc note. The pocket-  
book was picked up by a chair mender  
named Renaud, who lives at Mon-  
treux. He placed it very carefully in  
his pocket and proceeded home. It is  
not often that a chair mender has oc-  
casion to change a note for that  
amount, and Renaud, recognizing the  
impossibility of turning it into gold  
without detection, agreed with a friend  
to do the business for the considera-  
tion of 100 francs. This friend, Lucret  
Mather, also a chair mender, was in  
his turn filled with apprehension. The  
difficulty was solved with the aid of a  
horticulturist named Simonnet, who  
kindly consented to buy himself a  
horse for 800 francs and return the  
change. Renaud was thus richer by  
900 francs. All might then have gone  
well if, two days later, it had not been  
discovered that the horse had been  
stolen from a dealer at Meaux. This  
led to the arrest of the trio, and later  
in the day the police put their hands  
on the horse thieves.—Paris Messen-  
ger.

**A Dark Dungeon.**

About the middle of February, 1862,  
while in winter quarters, General  
Naglee of Pennsylvania, who was a  
strict disciplinarian, was in command  
of the First brigade, of which the Sec-  
ond New Hampshire was a part. He  
thought the guardhouse of the Second  
regiment too comfortable quarters  
for prisoners and ordered Colonel  
Marston, who later won fame as a  
soldier, lawyer and statesman, to build  
a dungeon without so much as a crack  
or opening anywhere, so that it should  
be perfectly dark. The dungeon was  
built with four solid walls, and one  
day General Naglee came over to in-  
spect it. He was accompanied by  
Colonel Marston. "Where is the en-  
trance," said the general, "and how do  
you get anybody into it?" "Oh," said  
Colonel Marston, "that is not my look-  
out. I simply obey your orders."

**The Possibilities.**

A Richmond (Va.) judge tells a story  
which illustrates the difficulty met in  
trying to stop the carrying of pistols.  
A tough youth was brought before the  
judge, charged with firing a revolver in  
the street. The testimony in the  
case was to the effect that the young  
hoodlum had filled himself with whis-  
ky and had discharged his weapon in  
a crowded street. "Twenty dollars and  
costs," said the magistrate. "But, your  
honor," interposed counsel for the pris-  
oner, "my client did not hit anybody."  
"Why, you admit that he fired the  
gun?" "Yes, but he fired in the air,"  
explained the lawyer. "Twenty dol-  
lars and costs," repeated the judge.  
"He might have shot an angel." And  
the riotous fellow went to jail, not  
having the money to pay his fine.

**Cass City Markets.**

Wheat No. 1 white.....	74
Wheat No. 2 red.....	74
Oats No. 3 white new.....	23
Eye.....	23
Barley.....	75
Timothy Seed.....	2 00
Beans, hand picked.....	6 00
Peas.....	65
Clover Seed.....	5 00
Corn.....	65
Hay, pressed, per ton.....	4 00
Wool, unwashed.....	6 00
Eggs per doz.....	16
Butter.....	17
Hogs, dressed per cwt.....	7 00
Live Hogs, per cwt.....	4 75
Beef, dressed, per cwt.....	6 00
Sheep, live weight, per cwt.....	3 25
Lamb, per cwt.....	4 50
Ducks.....	10
Turkeys, per lb.....	8
Geese.....	7
Potatoes per bin.....	60
Hides.....	65

**MARKETS AT ROLLER MILLS.**

White Lily, per cwt.....	3 00
Grain Flour, per cwt.....	3 00
Ceresota, per cwt.....	3 00
Buckwheat flour.....	2 00
Boiled Meat, per cwt.....	1 25
Feed, per cwt.....	1 25
Meal, per cwt.....	1 30
Brst, per cwt.....	1 10
Midlines, per cwt.....	1 20
Out Meal.....	1 85

**Kodol Dyspepsia Cure**

Digests what you eat.

**LINER COLUMN.**

Advertisements will be inserted under this  
heading at the rate of one-half cent per word for  
each insertion; no charge less than 10c.

A few choice white Plymouth Rocks for sale at  
a bargain. Also two poultry exhibition  
Cooks and a Root Cutter for poultry. What have  
you to exchange. A. A. P. McDowell.  
8-31-2

FOR SALE—1 light wagon, 1 set heavy harness.  
8-31-2 A. A. HITCHCOCK.

FOR SALE—Pair of work horses and driver.  
I will sell cheap. Also building known as pea  
harvester factory for sale or rent.  
8-31-4 A. D. MEAD.

OST—On Saturday Aug. 19th a roll of bills  
of amounting to \$25 in Cass City. Finder please  
have at this office and receive reward. 8-31-2

MONEY TO LOAN—On real estate security,  
without any bonus. Will receive partial pay-  
ment at the end of any year. E. B. LANDON.  
1-2

WE will undertake to furnish you any piece of  
Popular Music you want, at the right price.  
If we haven't it in stock we will get it here quick.  
A. A. P. McDowell, Enterprise Office.

ROOMED HOUSE, with two lots, good barn  
and all kinds of fruit for sale. Corner of Sher-  
man and Houghton Streets, Cass City.  
8-7-4 HENRY PHILLIPS.

**GRAND BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.**

For several persons of character and good rep-  
utation to learn newspaper advertising business;  
liberal pay while learning. Salary \$12.00 to \$25.00  
per week. No advance fee required. Excellent  
opportunity for ambitious persons. Address  
Room 408, The Bible House, Como Block, Chicago,  
Ill. 8-17-6

**DYSPEPTICIDE**

The greatest aid to DIGESTION.

**Foley's Kidney Cure**

makes kidneys and bladder right.

**Ostrander's  
Closing Out Sale**

Still Continues.

**Bargains!  
Bargains!  
Come at Once.**

**STATE FAIR**

AT DETROIT, SEPT. 11-16, 1905.

Will far and away excel all previous Fairs. New, spacious grounds,  
new and elegant buildings, mile track, steel grand stand, 17 races,  
magnificent attractions of every description. Air ship will make  
daily flights. Pain's Fireworks, "Fall of Port Arthur," every  
evening. Transportation unexcelled. HALF FARE on all railroads  
during the week. Grand Trunk Ry. stops at gates of Fair Ground.  
Detroit Car Fare, 5c. Make entries early. Entries already large.  
I. H. BUTTERFIELD, Sec'y, 1309 Majestic Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

**OUTINGS AND BLANKETS**

They are all new and you have choice of patterns.  
Best Outings ever offered for 10c.

**Belding Bros.' Silks**

We offer you an envelope containing: 1 Pillow Top handsomely  
tinted in colors and black, 1 Illustrated Lesson, 6 skeins Beld-  
ing Bros. & Co. New Process Royal Ploss, all for 25c, worth 50c.  
A fine range of colors in the Pillow Ruffling, 4 1/2 yds. for 75c.  
and 85c. New Prints at the old price, 60c.

**SHOES AND RUBBERS**

Is arriving and we can show you Up-to-date Shoes at the lowest  
prices. We carry the "Hood Brand" of Rubbers. That means  
as good as you can buy.  
A few Shirt Waist Suits left at cost. Call and see them.  
100 to 200 pairs of Plow Shoes at cost. If in need you will save  
money on them.

**A. A. Hitchcock**