

Tri-County Chronicle.

VOL. 2.

CASS CITY, MICH., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1900.

NO. 32.

BUY USEFUL PRESENTS

We also urge you to buy them now while stock is complete and to buy them here.

Let us make a few suggestions:

- A pair of ladies' or gents' warm Slippers,
- A pair of ladies' or gents' fancy Slippers,
- A pair of ladies' or gents' warm Shoes,
- A pair of ladies' or gents' warm Rubbers,
- A pair of gents' Boots. A Gents' Overcoat,
- A boys' or youths' Overcoat, A gents' Fur Overcoat,
- Nice Suit of Clothes, Fancy Suspenders, Hat, Gloves, Fancy Shirt, Etc.

CROSBY,

Cass City's Shoe and Clothing Man.

See Fairweather Bros. for Useful Holiday Gifts

A Bargain in Cotton
From Saturday, Dec. 15, to Saturday, Dec. 22, we will give you 7c unbleached cotton at 5c per yard. Not over 50 yds. to any one customer. This is a bargain and will be your time to buy your year's supply of cotton. Remember the dates.

Gloves and Mittens
A very complete line of Ladies and Gents' and Children's at 10c to \$1.00 per pair.

Fascinators
All kinds and colors. 25c to \$3.00 each.

Handkerchiefs
The largest and most complete line of handkerchiefs will be found at our store. Prices range from 1c to 75c each.

Notions
We carry nearly everything in the notion line for the holidays. We offer 5c boxes of hair pins for 3c. 5c paper of pins for 3c. 35c and 50c hair brushes for 25c.

Umbrellas
Ladies' Umbrellas for the holidays. In order to clean up our entire stock we offer our entire line at 25 to 50 per cent off.

Groceries
Our Grocery Dept. will be filled for the holiday trade with a full line of Candles, Nuts, Granges, Fruit, etc. We handle Fresh Oysters in bulk or by the can. We sell you an A. No. 1 Peanut for 10c a lb. A good Laundry Soap, 15 bars for 25c. A good fair Coffee for 6c a lb.

Fancy Lamps and Dishes
Entire new line to show you. See our goods before buying.

Underwear
Our large stock and good values meet the approval of all. We sell the right kind of Underwear at the right prices.

HUNT IT UP.
Then Make a Thorough Investigation.

We have state prisons for persons guilty of grave offences and houses of correction and reform schools for minor offenses; and we have officers created by due process of law to enforce the laws and keep our streets clean, that is, free from human filth. Hence it may be considered a weak excuse to state that an institution should be continued that it may be a retreat for those who make it unpleasant for ladies on the street.

Any place attractive enough to attract the attention of one who would make insulting remarks on the street is not a star to make the morals of a town shine. Only too frequently are these places visited by young married men whose wives are ashamed to be seen in public on account of the ill condition of their clothes together with the not over industrious reputation of their husbands, and often the honest debts of these young men are neglected.

Surely we have no young men in this place so wealthy that they need do nothing but enjoy themselves. We have no one in our midst but must labor for a livelihood and no one need be idle when the business of the country is as prosperous as now, and thus the true man needs no dive of this kind. Our patrons need not ask who we are driving at. All that is necessary is to look around and you will find it. We have 'em.

There are thousands upon thousands of different classes of occupation for young men, and by rising to the higher class you must first prove yourself too high for the lower. Look about you and you will not find an energetic man idle, now or at any time. Some will conceal themselves in an out of the way place and amuse themselves over a game of poker and lament because they can get no work. Law makes a special provision for this class of people, calling them vagrants, and supplies them with a home. A place of amusement calling for the expenditure of money, is run on the wrong plan for the idle man; and the busy man does not need it.

MARRIAGE LICENSES
The following marriage licenses have been issued in Sanilac county:
Alexander Proctor, Sanilac.....49
Stella Urie, Sanilac.....17
Richard Schoff, Elk.....24
Mary Diem, Washington.....19
Carroll I. Shier, Marlette.....30
Ruth Jane Cuthbertson, Lamotte.....25
Samuel Little, Cass City.....28
Ida Little, Argyle.....30
Henry Nchinke, Marlette.....43
Emma Daniel, Cumish Creek, Minn.....39
George Elliott, Applegate.....23
Sarah Esther Conner, Applegate.....18

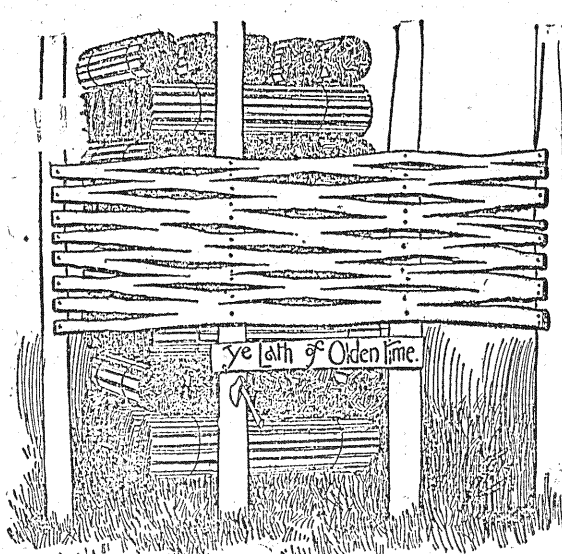
The best quality of flour and the best sample of milling will be found in Heller's buckwheat flour.

Highest market price paid for good horse hides.

Delicious. Heller's buckwheat flour for cakes.

WM. MESSNER. 12-c-1f

Ye lath of olden time finds no favor with the architect of today.



We are now offering a specialty on Pine Lath and Cedar Shingles. We also carry a complete line of Rough and Dressed Building Materials from Moulding to the largest Sills.

CASS CITY LUMBER AND COAL CO.
Near R. R. Station. Peter Carter, Mgr.

Clubbing Offers

With the Chronicle

Chronicle and Cosmopolitan	1.65
" and McClure's	1.65
" and Munsey's	1.65
" and Success	1.60
" and Everybody's Magazine	1.60
" and Pearson's	1.60
" and Home Magazine	1.50
" and Woman's Home Companion	1.60
" and Every Month	1.60
" and Ladies' Home Journal	1.65
" and Ainslee's	1.65
" and Designer	1.65
" and Delmeator	1.65
" and Detroit Journal, semi-weekly	1.50
" and Twice-a-week Detroit Free Press	1.50
" and New York World, tri-weekly	1.50

Send all subscriptions to

The Chronicle, Cass City, Michigan

FOR THEIR OWN INTERESTS

The Residents of a Northern Rural Free Delivery Route Are at Work.

Apparently the farmers are going to claim the glory of being the promoters of the first rural free delivery route to start from Cass City. They are the class mostly benefited by such a mail system and it cannot be said that the farmers of this locality don't know a good thing when they see it. Having their mail brought to the door is a chance they should jump at, and they undoubtedly will, and jump hard too.

Ephraim Knight has framed a petition and intends to devote his time to make it a successful issue. The route as described in the petition is as follows. Starting at the postoffice in Cass City, thence north seven miles, thence east one mile, thence south two miles, thence east two miles, thence south one mile to the village of Cass City, a total distance of twenty miles. It is estimated that the minimum number of families will be 90, with an aggregate of 350 people or more. This is a good showing and is only one out of a possible three or four. Will not some one else map out a route and devote their time to the second and third routes. The advantages of this system to those living in rural districts are many. When first adopted, it was opposed by many but was considered a benefit by the postoffice department and encouraged. The postmaster General seeks the cooperation of the residents in possible routes to assist in multiplying the routes.

PINGREE'S ADMINISTRATION

A Review Does Not Throw Any Credit Upon Him.

A careful study of Pingree's administration reveals some startling truths. He entered upon his duties as a pronounced reformer and guardian of the people's money, and he was looked upon by the people as the right man for the right place but of late many of his actions should be explained. Following is a comparison between the expense incurred during Rich's four years and Pingree's four years:

The total expense of Rich's administration aside from the regular salary and that of his assistants was \$4406.16, while Pingree's, with exceptions as above, are \$21,566.19, an excess of \$17,160.03 more than Rich's, and should the last six months of Pingree's reign in 1900 be as great as 1899, there may be an excess of \$23,700, an expenditure which is proven by previous figures to be largely unnecessary. This expense is accounted for by Pingree's traveling expenses, printing, postage, stationery, furniture, extra employees, etc.

Much comment is being made upon the construction of Ping's invitation to attend a farewell banquet given in the Senate chamber, which was worded something like the following: "Given in honor of the Legislature, Supreme Court and Railroad Officials." The Supreme Court together with many other prominent men have declined the invitation and the Senate refused the governor the use of the chamber for the banquet by a vote of 17 to 5.

Pingree's pet, the Railroad Taxation Bill, was roughly handled by the Senate. They severely criticized the Repts for ever allowing it to pass the House. After much juggling it was laid aside for an indefinite period and is thought by many to be the work of the next regular legislature. Senator Atwood was conspicuously in opposition to its passage and Helme worked in its favor. Senator Atwood says: "The bill is an important one and should be left for a regular session of the legislature and given due consideration instead of being hustled through."

The governor declares that the Senators have hanged themselves by refusing to consider the bill. And now preparations are being made for an adjournment and it will probably occur in a few days, without having passed a law during the special session and Pingree will yield the power of governorship over to his successor, while his pet bill lies a badly "abused" mass in the pigeon holes of the senate.

CHRISTMAS EXERCISES

Various Departments of our School Have Prepared Appropriate Programs for Friday Afternoon.

In keeping with the custom, the departments under the supervision of the Misses Shack, Palmer, and Campbell will render appropriate programs today. These programs will answer a double purpose. First, for a diversion from the monotonous routine of school work, and second, as a method of instruction to the younger pupils as to the real meaning of our holidays.

The following program will be rendered in the Second Intermediate Department:

Song.....	School
Dialogue.....	Albert Torbet and Leila Rushbrook
Recitation.....	Bertha Zinnecker
Recitation.....	Lloyd Armstrong
Dialogue.....	Lena Fairweather, Lola Fritz and Leila Lee
Reading.....	Ada Caldwell
Violin Duet.....	Joey Benkelman and Fred Maier
Recitation.....	Ernest Schwaderer
Recitation.....	Lucille Seed
Dialogue.....	Anna Bills, Lura DeWitt, Lucille Schenck and Dolly Gale
Song.....	School
Recitation.....	Nellie Brian
Violin Duet.....	Joey Benkelman and Fred Maier
Recitation.....	Florence Hill
Dialogue.....	Ella Sheridan, Cerelista Crawford, Amanda Muck, Enid Brown
Reading.....	Ethel McGregory
Recitation.....	Anna Karr
Song.....	School

The program to be rendered in the Primary Department is as follows:

Song "Welcome"	School
Concert Exercise, "Christmas"	
Recitation	Vida Townsend
Recitation	Stanley Striffler
Song, "Away in the Manger"	School
Recitation	Lizzie Noly
Concert Exercise, "Songs of Seven"	
Song, "Jolly Old Saint Nicholas"	School
Recitation	Minnie Herr
Song	Annie McCarty
Recitation	Willie Deming
The Months	Twelve Children
Song, "My Old Kentucky Home"	School
Recitation	Lettie Gemmill
Recitation	Ida Yakes
Concert Exercises, "December Fun"	
Recitation	Archie Brown
Song, "Over the River and Thro' the Woods."	School
End of Century Story	

The following is the program to be rendered in the First Intermediate Department:

Song	School
Recitation, "A Christmas Wish"	Bessie Wright
Reading, "The Story of the First Christmas"	Patience Kitchen
Recitation, "The Stocking's Xmas"	Harley Keating
Song, "Merry Christmas Bells"	
Recitation, "The Very Best Thing"	Etta Freeman
Reading	Daniel Ahr
Recitation, "The Christmas Tree"	Elvin Seed, Lewis McGeorge and Leon Lauderbach
Song	School
Dialogue, "Christmas Stockings"	Ten pupils
Reading	Isabel McArthur
Song	School

FROM THE PHILIPPINES

Graphic Account of a Skirmish With the Natives.

Catbalogan Samar, P. I., Nov. 1, 1900.

Dear Father and Mother:

Not having heard from you since the latter part of July, I thought I would write once more, this making the third time since receiving an answer. I received a letter from Alex the other day; he is well. His regiment has moved from Zamboanga to a place called Prang Prang.

Things on Samar Island are just as bad as they ever were. The natives started to come in on us the other night (Oct. 28) and they gave us a good lively time of it for a while. Luckily, for us there were two gun-boats in the bay and each were equipped with search lights. They started to come in at 1 o'clock in the morning. We had a gatling gun placed where the attempted entrance was made which made it bad for them. The gun fired about 2,000 shots before the troops took their position. In all there were 6,000 shots fired from the gun during the night. At half past one the whole town was ablaze with the flashes of the gun-boats, two pieces of artillery, the gatling gun, three companies of infantry, and even the band turned out and were shooting till you could not hear yourself think. We were forced to stay in the trenches till daylight, suffering the loss of one man killed, Corporal Chase of Co. D.

Our company has been divided into platoons and the left platoon has been sent to Mashbate to reinforce the infantry there. The Bolo men attempted to take the town. Owing to the scarcity of men here we are obliged to do guard every other night. The first infantry is expected here every day to reinforce us. I Company of the 29th was captured on Marinduque island and their captain killed. They went out for a tramp and ran-out of ammunition and were captured. Our Colonel left for there as soon as we heard the news and has not returned yet, so our news is indefinite.

Tell everybody to write. I do not know as I will have time to answer or not as we are kept busy. Address all letters to Manila for I do not know where I will be by the time your letter reaches me.

Your loving son,
JOHN D. GRAHAM,
Manila, P. I.
Co. C 29 U. S. Infantry.

"NO GAME SERVED.
FINE FIFTY DOLLARS."

The above card is conspicuously posted in the Gordon Tavern. The genial proprietor, John Gordon, acting on a generous impulse, gave his guests a treat on game last week and the game warden recognized his attempt at hospitality to the above extent, and now the guests will be obliged to feast upon viands less palatable but more lawful.

But Mr. Gordon is not the only victim. It cost W. C. Janks, proprietor of our meat market, just \$34 for endeavoring to supply the cravings of the hungry aristocracy of our larger cities. Wm. says he won't do it again. We learn also that M. D. Mills and Arch Wills of Novesta, and W. F. Ehlers of Shabbona and Hiley Dougherty of Marlette are in the toils but just to what extent they were punished has not yet been learned. The popular sentiment seems to be in favor of the gentlemen in trouble for the local sportsmen and farmers owning hunting land are indignant over the fact that sportsmen from the cities come up here and shoot to their hearts content and ship the birds to themselves?

A welcome amendment to the law would be to create a license fee to be paid by all hunters living out of the county, and that fee be so large that it would be an unprofitable investment for the immigrant hunters. If such were the case less signs would be seen, reading: "No hunting allowed on these premises."

NEW METHOD

The new method of treating chronic diseases as used by Dr. Morrison who is at the head of the Detroit Clinic is the wonder and admiration of scientific men. Consult the Doctor at John Gordon's Tavern, Cass City, Saturday Jan. 5th. It costs you nothing.

Try Heller's special process buckwheat flour.

Tri-County Chronicle.

SUPPLEMENT.

Cass City, Mich., December 21, 1900.

MIDWINTER FESTIVAL

CHRISTMAS PERPETUATES
An Ancient Custom. :: :: ::

CHRISTMAS to all the civilized world is the day for which all other days were made. The trade of the world so far as it relates to personal wants, the commerce of the world so far as it concerns the luxuries and indeed many of the necessities of civilized man, circle about Christmas, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. For a year the makers of toys and bric-a-brac, the manufacturers of the thousand and one articles which our complex life demands, look forward to Christmas, labor to be ready for Christmas and in every way show their appreciation of the fact that the season of general rejoicing is their time of harvest.

We have accustomed ourselves to look upon this festival season as in a peculiar sense the heritage of the Christian nations, and we sometimes indulge in self congratulations at the thought that we alone possess the most inspiring of festivals, the feast of childhood, the season of universal merrymaking. So far as its present form and name are concerned we are doubtless in the right, but at the same time it is well to remember that while holiday seasons change name and form their value is rarely altered, for in celebrating Christmas we are simply perpetuating a custom so ancient that its origin is lost in those ages of myth when written record was not and tradition was the only guide.

Among all nations north of the equator there has from time immemorial existed a midwinter festival to hail the return of the sun from the south, and

according to the degree of civilization, this time of the year has always been celebrated with popular rejoicings. There is little doubt that the earliest form of religion is found in sun worship. Recognizing the fact that the king of day is the author of life and heat and comfort, he was revered accordingly and under various names and often with diverse attributes was honored as the source of all existence.

CHRISTMAS IN BOSNIA.

Queer Yuletide Customs of the Black Mountain Peasants.

Lest any should suppose that the peasants of Bosnia and Montenegro and especially those of the "Black mountains" proper do not earn their Christmas feast it should be known that for six weeks before the anniversary of the nativity the people do not put meat of any kind into their mouths, says the Chicago Tribune. Perhaps nowhere else in the world can be found so curious an intermingling of Christian and pagan rites at Yuletide. The peasants even mingle relics of ancestor worship with their observance of Christ's birthday. One of their practices at this season dates from a time when iron was unknown by their forebears.

The night before this eastern people begin their six weeks' fast prior to Christmas day all the meat dishes in every house in the land are put upon the tables. When supper is ready, each member of the family takes a bit of each kind of food and proceeds with it to the roof of the house, where it is placed as a potent charm against witches and uncanny spirits. This custom is traceable directly to a practice of extremely ancient times, when food was placed on the house tops as an offering to certain household spirits.

At the supper all the meat in the house is eaten, and if this proves to be a physical impossibility at one sitting the members of the household must needs rise in the middle of the night and finish the repast. After the meat has disappeared each partaker must rinse thoroughly his mouth lest a bit of meat adhere to the teeth. The next day no one eats anything. If the fast be broken, the culprit certainly will be shot with arrows by the spirits. It is the duty on this day to pick out a pig, a sheep or a goat to be fattened for the Christmas feast. The animal is killed the third day before Christmas, and no more terrible misfortune can happen to a peasant than not to have a "bloody knife" in his house on that day.

Roast Goose.

For the roast goose choose one with plump, firm breast, soft white fat, yellow feet with tender webbing. The windpipe should crack when pinched. Before drawing it scrub the skin thoroughly with soapy water, which will open the pores and soften and extract the oil, removing the strong, oily taste which makes roast goose so objectionable to many. Then draw, wash quickly and wipe dry. Chop an onion fine, blanch and drain, brown in a tablespoonful of butter, mix with well seasoned mashed potatoes, add sage if you wish, truss, cover the breast with slices of fat salt pork, let cook for three-quarters of an hour, then pour off all the fat, remove pork, dredge with flour. When it is browned, add a little hot water and baste often, dredging again with flour. Cook about two hours. Scald the giblets in salted water, pour it off and cook slowly until tender. To make gravy pour off fat, put a little pork fat in pan, brown two level tablespoonfuls of flour in it and add one cupful of stock. Pour this on a hot platter, lay the goose in it and garnish with apples.

Christmas Menu.

Blue Points,
Cream of Chestnuts, Bread Sticks,
Roast Goose with Baked Apples
Escaloped Onions,
Glazed Sweet Potatoes,
Spiced Figs, Celery,
Fruit Salad, Cheese Wafers,
Plum Pudding, Hard Sauce,
Caramel Mousse, Cake,
Nuts, Fruit,
Black Coffee, Roquefort Cheese.

Luck in Mince Pie.

In some parts of rural England every mince pie partaken of under a different roof during the Christmas season insures a happy month during the coming year. Every housekeeper has a stock of pies on hand to offer her friends, and no excuse for not eating is permissible except, "Thanks; I have eaten my 12."

The Christmas Rabbit.

The colored boy who finds a hare in his traps on Christmas day expects confidently to be lucky during the coming year. The left hind foot of such a rabbit is second in value as a charm only to that of one killed in a graveyard in the dark of the moon.

Escaloped Onions.

Pour boiling salted water over them, cook five minutes and change water, doing this twice. Boil until tender. If large quarters, cover with white sauce with buttered bread crumbs on top and bake until the crumbs are brown.

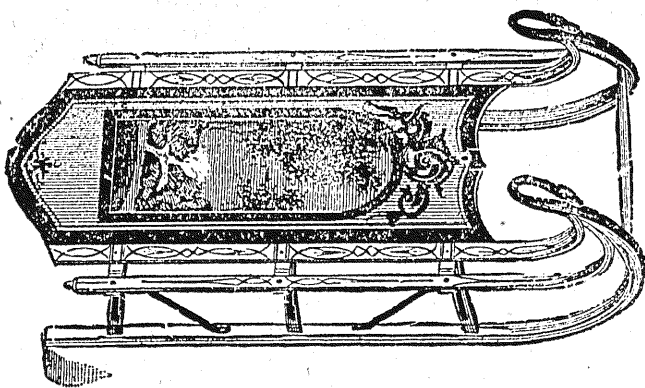
A Christmas Game.

A favorite Christmas game in England is snapdragon. A plate of brandy with raisins in it is placed on the table and the brandy lighted. The raisins must be plucked from the burning brandy with the bare fingers. Burned fingers are a common complaint in England on Dec. 26.

Toy Land

At _____

Stevenson's



Where the brilliancy and display is so great that it is fairly dazzling. Why you can see Elegant Presents for all ages from the little babe to the grandma. Any person intending to purchase can't afford to buy until you have seen our stock and you should not wait until the last minute for the very thing you wanted somebody else has selected.



In our Grocery Dept.

We have a tremendous stock of Candies and Nuts especially for the holiday trade.

G. A. STEVENSON

Merry Christmas to all.

HOLIDAY IN SWEDEN.

CHRISTMAS THE GREATEST OF ALL ITS FESTIVALS.

The Old Time Norsemen Were Heavy Feeders—Eagers of Visiting a Neighbor—Children Make Merry Around the Tree.



FROM time immemorial Christmas has been the greatest of holidays in Sweden. In heathen times the midwinter festival was celebrated in honor of the sun, which had retreated more and more since midsummer and now, after the winter solstice, began to return, causing darkness to be defeated by light, says the Chicago Record. There was then great feasting in the chieftains' banqueting halls, where the bards sang songs in honor of fallen heroes and where eating and drinking played an important part. Touching the head of the god Frey's boar, the warriors made vows about the valorous deeds they would perform next summer, when the ice which now held their dragon ships fettered near the shore would be melted by the sun. The excessive eating and drinking at the winter festival continued also during the middle ages, when Christmas had taken on a new significance.

Many peculiar Christmas customs prevailed until about the middle of this



A MERRY RING.

century, especially among the rural inhabitants. A few of them have been retained to this date, although the advance of civilization has almost exterminated superstition and has refined manners. Besides the customs still retained the Swede had formerly much to keep in mind at Christmas. Nothing that necessitated a rotary motion should be done on Christmas day. Anybody who visited a neighbor on that day ran the risk of getting boiled water thrown in his face. On Christmas eve straw must be laid on the floor for the children to play in and for the members of the family to sleep on during the night.

Christmas day is still the greatest holiday in Sweden. The Swedes of today are more temperate than those of olden times, but no miser is so mean that he does not prepare well for Christmas, and no home is so poor that it is not then better provided than usual with the essentials of good living. Especially in the rural home the housewife is for many days busily engaged in preparations for the great holiday. Bread of different kinds must be baked, Christmas beer brewed, the Christmas pig killed and sausage made, the dried lingfish must be soaked in lye, and everything must be scrubbed and cleaned. On Christmas eve as much animal food is cooked as the house can afford, and in certain homes where old customs are retained the dinner is eaten in the kitchen, and everybody dips his bread in the hot broth in which the pork has been boiled. The day before Christmas is therefore often in jest called "the great dipping day." In order that all beings shall be happy the farmer gives the cattle and

the horses extra food, lets loose the watchdog and places a sheaf of unthrashed oats on a pole for the birds. This last custom prevails even in cities. Fresh spruce trees are placed outside the doors and on balconies.

After dinner the Christmas tree, a young spruce, is dressed with fruit, paper covered candy, bright colored glass balls and ornaments and paper flags of all nations. On each branch is hung a small candle or a taper. These are lighted in the evening, and the delighted children are allowed to make a merry ring dance around the tree. Thereafter the members of the family collect around the table, and the Christmas presents are distributed.

Masked persons in picturesque costumes are seen on the streets carrying bundles of presents for friends or relatives. They greet nearly everybody they meet with the words, "Merry Christmas," and are answered, "Same to you." On and after Christmas day a Swede on meeting an acquaintance will say, "Good continuation of the Christmas," until New Year, when the same ceremony begins with the words, "A good New Year," etc.

When the present bearers have returned from their mission, all hands partake of the supper, in which the "lutfisk" (dried lingfish or codfish soaked in lye and boiled), the Christmas cheese and the rice porridge must not be lacking. Many families usually have also a pig's head on the table, perhaps in memory of the "god Frey's boar with apple in the mouth."

For the Stocking.

Us chilblin needs mo' civil rights;
De white folks gatter make some laws,
'Case some ob us on Christmas nights
Gits clean foggot by Santa Claus.
—Washington Star.

Christmas in the White House.

Christmas at the executive mansion under all administrations has been essentially a home festival. It is on New Year's day that the doors of the establishment are opened to the public, and everybody who is anybody comes to shake the president's hand.

ON THE WINGS OF FAITH.

A little maid, in white arrayed,
Knelt by the dainty trundle bed;
With liping lip she softly prayed,
And this is what she said:

"Dear God, 'tis Christmas eve, you know,
And, oh, please do one thing for me!
I want to close my eyes and go,
In dreams, to papa o'er the sea!

"I hung his stocking by the side
Of mine and mamma's on the tree,
And mamma hugged me tight and cried
And cried, 'cause papa couldn't see.



"And when she went to sleep I thought,
Dear God, I'd kneel and pray to you
To send my papa what I bought,
And all my bestest kisses too."

A soldier watching in Luzon
Paced slow, a weary sentinel,
He saw the flash of coming dawn
And cried the watchword, "All is well!"

So, sudden, in the solemn hush
That brooded o'er his lonely place
He heard the wings of angels rush
And felt sweet kisses on his face!
—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Racket Store

To save money go to the Racket Store. New place, new goods, new prices. One door east of Tennant's grocery. We invite you to call and inspect our goods and learn our prices. It will pay you. We have a full and complete line of

**BAZAAR AND HOLIDAY GOODS,
XMAS TREE ORNAMENTS, CONFECTIONERY**

Etc. All Christmas orders left with us will have our prompt and careful attention. We also have the very latest in box and note paper. School tablets, also a most attractive and pleasing variety of Perfumes, Tooth Brushes, Toilet Cases, Mirrors, Cup and Plates, Smokers Stands, Cigar Stands, Candlebra's Wax Candles, Dolls, Doll Carriages, Rocking Horses, Vases, Toys, Etc. Call and see us and get our prices.

C. E. Fritz

Cass City, Mich.

Closing Out Sale

Ready Made Garments

I have a number of Ready Made Garments which I am offering at cost and below cost as I wish to close out. Come early and get the benefit of this opportunity.

Capes and Jackets

Some beautiful Astrakan cloth capes for \$4.50. Plush capes from \$5.00 to \$7.50. A fine all wool chevoit Suit, tailor made, for \$9.50, worth \$12.00. Jacket for less than cost.

Muffs and Furs

A fine line of Muffs from 75c to \$5.00. children's Furs for \$1.00 to \$5.00. Scarfs and collarettes all must be closed out. Will sell regardless of cost.

Hats, Silks, Velvets, Etc.

A fine line of Detroit Pattern Hats at cost and a large line of Plumes, the best brand in the market for 25c to \$7.00. Silks, Satins, Velvets, and Laces, in fact everything in the millinery line will be sold at a reduced price from this date. Everything in Street Hats at 75c. call and get your pick of about six dozen worth from \$1 to \$2, for 75c.

Don't forget the Bargains are at

Mrs. F. C. LEE'S

Millinery Room, west of Hotel Gordon,

CASS CITY, MICH.

Cass City Ice Cream and Confectionery Parlors

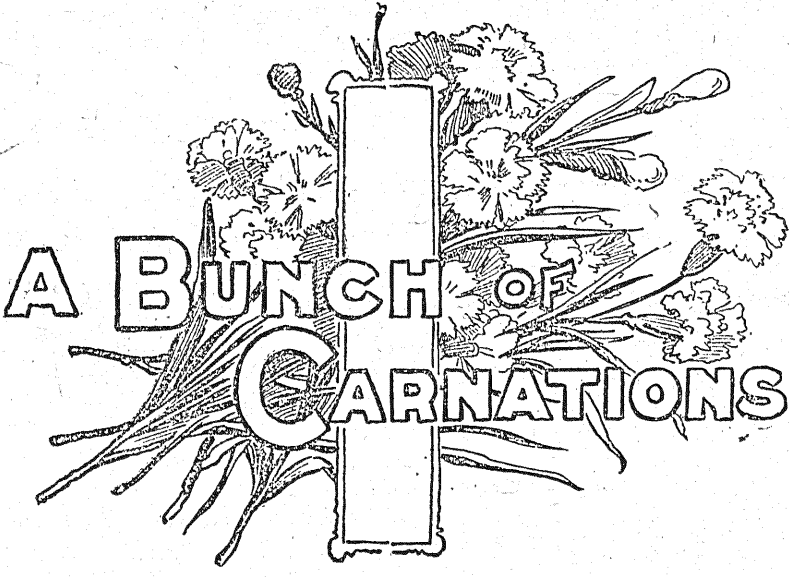
Girls Capitulate when presented with a box of our fine box candies. Everything the taste demands in this line.

Cigars, Tobaccos, and Smoker's Equipments. The most complete line in the Thumb.

Fruits in season such as Oranges, Bananas and Lemons. A fine line of holiday Nuts.

Oysters—A fresh quantity always on hand.

J. C. Lauderbach, Proprietor.



People who did not know the Bertrams wondered how it was possible for so many children to live in so small a house. When Dr. Bertram built the house it was considered of very good size, but that was many years ago, and since then five bright, happy children had come to crowd the little brown house. On one side of them lived a little boy who was an only child and the idol of his father and mother. He had the enviable reputation of having everything he wanted. When some of the little Bertrams wished they were as fortunate as Lawrence Cole, their sister Helen, who was 14, would say:

"Oh, it wouldn't be nice to have all the things we want—there wouldn't be anything to wish for, and wishing is such fun!"

"Of their neighbor on the other side the children stood in great awe. He was a bachelor named Samuel Jorden, who lived all alone, and who detested children; and how in the world he happened to build a house right next to the little brown house full of them is not known.

But, in spite of all the wealth on either side of them, the Bertrams were the happiest, most contented of families. There was always such fun there, with never a dull day, so that every child in the neighborhood loved to go there, but after dinner at night was the jolliest time, when Dr. Bertram was at home. They would all gather around the open fire in the library and everyone had to tell what he and she had been doing all day. Then they would have a little music from Helen and her mother, and the girl would transfer them all to an ideal world with the music from her violin. Then came the procession to bed, where Marjorie would be carried, half asleep. The queer thing about the Bertram family was that everyone was utterly different in look and character, so that one never knew just which one they loved best.

It was only the third day before Christmas, when Dorothy, who was just "half past six," went up stairs to find her mother. She had a wistful look on her little face that one could never resist.

"Mother, dear, have I got something for everybody now?"

"Yes, Dorothy, I think you have, and you have helped me very much, besides," answered her mother.

"Well, then, would you please give me just fifteen cents more and let me go out all alone and spend it?"

"Why, yes, my child, you may have that. I suppose it is some great mystery, isn't it, and I mustn't ask?" said Mrs. Bertram.

"No, please don't ask—ever!" said the child earnestly.

"Ever!" thought her mother, as the child went out, "what can she be going to do with it?"

It was almost dark when Dorothy opened the door of a florist's little shop, two blocks down the street. Never was a child who loved flowers more than this little maid, and she would talk to them as she would to her dolls. She was a frequent visitor at this shop, and when the other children hurried off to a candy store with an occasional five cents, she usually spent

he hates children, I guess," she said, opening the door wider.

A big lump, which she tried to swallow, came up in Dorothy's throat.

"Yes, I do, but may I just see him a minute? I won't bother him."

"Well, I don't know what he'll say, I'm sure," said the girl, as she led the way through the beautiful hall to a door at which she knocked.

"Here, sir, is one of them children that lives next door. She's got some message, I guess."

And in one second Dorothy found the door shut behind her, and there, in the chair before the fire, sat Mr. Jorden.

"Well, what is it you want, little girl?" said he as he turned toward her. "Be quick, for I am very busy."

"Oh, are you busy?" asked Dorothy, surprised, because he was not doing anything but looking at the fire. "I— I only wanted to give you these, sir, and I'll go right away."

The man stared hard at the white paper parcel she held out to him.

"Flowers?" said he.

"Yes."

"For what, may I ask?"

"Just for Christmas, because you live all alone. Good-bye," and she was gone.

The pretty flowers had begun to fade by the warm fire before Mr. Jorden came out of the brown study into which he had fallen.

"God bless her brave little heart," said he, as he held Dorothy's flowers.

* * *

The first joy of the Christmas tree was over, the presents were all distributed, and every one of the little Bertrams were sitting around admiring



"FLOWERS?" HE SAID, holding the candles and the clever trimming of the tree.

"There goes the door bell again," said someone.

"Do you think Santa Claus has come back?" asked Marjorie.

It was a great disappointment to her when she saw her mother shaking hands with Mr. Jorden. He looked rather sad, though he smiled at them all. There was a bright carnation in his buttonhole, the sight of which made Dorothy want to get behind someone.

"How happy you look," said the visitor, sitting down. "I could see you through my side windows—I have often looked in upon you, and tonight I took the liberty of joining you for half an hour. Shall I intrude?"

"Not at all," said Dr. Bertram. "You are very welcome."

Mr. Jorden drew Dorothy toward him and kissed her.

"Do you know," he said, turning to look at them all, "that a man may grow to be fifty years old and learn for the first time what he should always have known. It is this little girl who has taught me how sweet and comforting a child may be, and I used to think they were put into the world only to annoy people."

This was Mr. Jorden's conversion, and though all the children grew to love him, it was Dorothy who became his daily companion and friend.

Christmas Waits.
In England the "waits" are musicians who play throughout the towns and cities at night, for two or three weeks preceding Christmas. They call on the inhabitants for donations. At one time it was the custom to let out this privilege to one man, who was privileged to hire as many waits as he chose and to take a goodly percentage of the profits, none others but his players being allowed to engage in this occupation.

She Knows.
"What are pauses?" the teacher asked the first class in grammar.
"Things that grow on cats and dogs," answered the smallest girl.

Do not dare to live without some clear intention toward which your living shall be bent. Mean to be something with all your might. —Phillips Brooks.

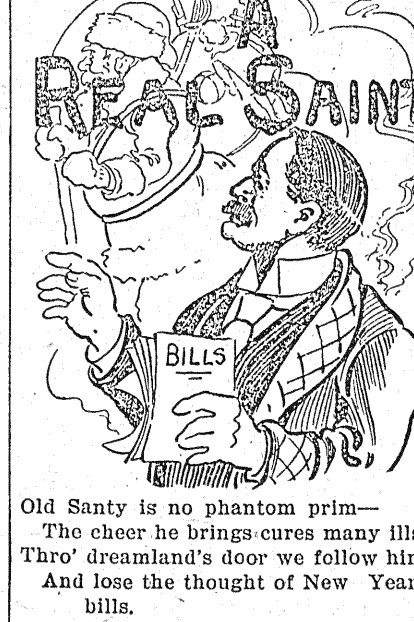
Cast Care to the Winds.
Holly berries red and bright,
Wealth of candles flick'ring light,
Christmas in the air!
Childish faces all aglow,
Outside sleigh bells in the snow—
Banished is dull care.

Older wiseheads for the time
Join in sport and song and rhyme—
Happy Christmastide!
Mem'ry brings back golden youth,
Eyes then seeing only youth,
Ever at its side.

Joy tonight is crowned the queen
Of the festive Christmas scene.
May her rule be long!
None can claim a rebel heart
With her foll'wers forms a part—
Theirs a gladsome song!

A Bit of Deception.
She stood beneath no chandelier
Entwined with mistletoe;
I glanced the hall-length far and near,
I looked both high and low;
No license for a kiss was hung,
'Twas near a failure flat,
When lo, I spied a sprig among
The feathers on her hat.

Roy Farrell Greene.



Old Santy is no phantom prim—
The cheer he brings cures many ills;
Thro' dreamland's door we follow him,
And lose the thought of New Year's bills.

Old English Customs.
It was customary in former days, in Cornwall, England, for the people to meet on Christmas eve at the bottom of the deepest mines and have a midnight mass.

In some parts of Derbyshire the village choir assemble in the church on Christmas eve and there wait until midnight, when they proceed from house to house, invariably accompanied by a keg of ale, singing "Christians, Awake!" During the week they again visit the principal houses in the place, and having played and sang for the evening, and partaken of the Christmas cheer, are presented with a sum of money.

In Chester and its neighborhood numerous singers parade the streets, and are hospitably entertained with meat and drink at the various houses where they call.

The "ashton fagot" is burned in Devonshire. It is composed entirely of ash timber, the separate branches bound with ash bands and made as large as can be admitted to the floor of the fireplace. When the fagot blazes a quart of cider is called for and served upon the bursting of every hoop or band around the fagot. The timber being green and elastic, each band bursts with a loud report.

In one or two localities it is still customary for the farmer, with his family and friends, after partaking together of hot cakes and cider (the cakes being dipped into the liquor previous to being eaten) to proceed to the orchard, one or the party bearing hot cake and cider as an offering to the principal apple tree. The cake is formally deposited on the fork of the tree and the cider thrown upon the tree and the cider, thrown upon the tree and the cider.

A superstitious notion prevails in the western parts of Devonshire that at 12 o'clock at night on Christmas eve the oxen in their stalls are always found on their knees as in an attitude of devotion.

One John Martyn, by will, on Nov. 28, 1729, gave to the church wardens and overseers of the poor of the parish, St. Mary Major, Exeter, £20, to be put out at interest, and the profits thereof to be laid out every Christmas eve in twenty pieces of beef, to be distributed to twenty of the poorest people in the parish, said charity to be continued forever.

Santa Will Stay.

There are a lot of people
Who love to wag their jaws
And tell the children plainly
There is no Santa Claus.

No Santa Claus—what nonsense
Down childish throats to ram,
You might as well inform them
There is no Uncle Sam!

R. K. Munkittrick

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.
Both Houses Listened to It While Assembled in Joint Session.

THE TAX MEASURE DISCUSSED
The Governor Maintains That If Railroads in the State Paid Taxes on the Assessed Value of Their Property It Would Save the People \$1,000,000.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:
I have, in the proclamation calling you together in special session at this time, discussed the reasons for so doing. It is not necessary, therefore, for me to repeat them in full in this communication. It is sufficient to say that you are more familiar than the next legislature with the subject which you are to consider; that, therefore, the debate need only relate to the provisions of the law; that you are personally acquainted with the wishes of the people upon this subject; that you passed the Atkinson bill, and your work, at this special session, is merely the re-enactment of that bill with such changes as may be deemed advisable.

It seems to be now admitted by everyone that taxation of railroad property upon its assessed value will result in much more in taxes to the state than is now paid by the railroads under the present law taxing them upon their earnings. Such being the case, it is probably true that the enactment of a law by you, at this special session, will save to the people of the state the sum of \$1,000,000 in taxes in one year, in the case of other corporations, it would be less.

Under the present law taxing railroads upon their earnings, the state receives, according to the latest computation, \$1,240,837.27, being for the year 1889, payable on the 15th of January next. The present law taxes under the new law, honestly administered, viz., if assessed at actual cash value, would be more than two and one-half times as much. It would be so, therefore, that I am warranted in saying that the calling of this special session and the enactment of a law, in obedience to the demand of the people, will result in saving to the people at least \$1,000,000 in taxes in one year, in the case of other corporations, it would be less.

In the subject of the taxation of the property of the railroads no paying specific taxes upon earnings is, as I have said in a previous message, one which has been long and loudly demanded. It only in executive messages and in the legislature, but before the people as well. It is now generally understood that, under the present plan, taxes upon earnings, the railroad is its own assess-

Name of Railroad.	Present value, physical property.	Taxes, 1889, on earnings.	Value, if assessed at cash value.	Taxes, 1889, if assessed at cash value.
Wisconsin & Michigan Railway	\$316,364.00	\$32,779	\$4,872.00	\$4,015.24
W. R.	5,411,551.00	554,839.50	83,376.39	40,114.11
Manitowish & North Western R. R.	1,214,000.00	122,120	16,525.74	2,232.29
Munising R. R.	490,120.00	49,012	7,383.31	5,992.41
Manistowish & Saginaw R. R.	357,255.00	35,725	6,117.73	4,035.41
Manistowish & Northern R. R.	2,072,000.00	207,200	29,614.45	10,125.63
Manitowish & Grand Rapids R. R.	653,080.00	65,308	9,755.63	7,111.32
Bayne City & Southeastern R. R.	201,141.00	20,114	2,927.37	1,838.32
Chicago, Saginaw & Muskegon R. R.	1,214,000.00	121,400	17,554.39	4,377.82
Manitowish & Ocella R. R.	360,733.00	36,073	5,448.69	1,917.41
Manitowish & Luther R. R.	334,500.00	33,450	4,842.99	1,638.42
Pontiac, Oxford & Northern R. R.	824,322.00	82,432	11,923.71	3,748.40
Chicago, Kalamazoo & Saugatuck R. R.	1,214,000.00	121,400	17,554.39	4,377.82
Bear Lake & Eastern R. R.	71,950.00	7,195	1,036.42	802.54
St. Joseph, St. Bon & Southern R. R.	336,834.00	33,683	4,842.99	1,638.42
Chicago & Northern Indiana R. R.	3,333,300.00	333,330	47,847.83	11,015.57
Au Sable & Northwestern R. R.	342,688.00	34,268	4,842.99	1,638.42
South Haven & Eastern R. R.	255,071.00	25,507	3,602.12	2,805.37
Lewiston & Southeastern R. R.	412,255.00	41,225	5,840.20	2,215.00
Chicago, Grand Haven & Spring Lake R. R.	723,113.00	72,311	10,299.59	5,041.57
Detroit & L'Annois Railway	1,214,000.00	121,400	17,554.39	4,377.82
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R.	2,072,000.00	207,200	29,614.45	10,125.63
Chicago, Rock Island & North Western R. R.	1,214,000.00	121,400	17,554.39	4,377.82
Crawford & Manitowish River R. R.	55,811.00	5,581	791.37	597.20
Chicago & Torch Lake R. R.	349,427.00	34,942	5,003.27	1,838.32
Chicago, Saginaw & Mackinaw R. R.	802,377.00	80,237	11,381.99	3,675.82
St. Joseph, St. Bon & Southern R. R.	1,214,000.00	121,400	17,554.39	4,377.82
Cincinnati Northern R. R.	1,857,748.00	185,774	26,613.22	10,618.93
Mineral Range R. R.	604,221.00	60,422	8,426.62	3,163.67
Totals.....	\$21,371,811.00	\$1,726,490	\$229,121.12	\$218,391.57

or, and it is practically impossible for the state to know whether it is receiving the taxes due it. An average taxpayer, too, feels that he is discriminated against when, under the present law, the railroad pays the tax in some times, when its earnings are less, while he pays a larger tax as a result of the reduction of the railroad tax.

It is in this sense and appreciation of the injustice of our tax laws which led to the adoption of the constitutional amendment by a majority of 83,672 votes at the recent election. It is impossible to misunderstand the meaning of that immense majority. It means that the people want a bill, along the lines of the changes made in the constitution, enacted into a law.

Within the past few days the railroads have, for the first time, showed some regard and respect for the people. They have had one of their attorneys publish, in the press, a statement intended to prove that all laws enacted along the lines of the changes recently made in the constitution would produce an equal, rather than an unequal, taxation. The publication of this statement is an encouraging sign, because it is the first admission, on the part of the railroads and similar corporations, that the people of the state are the final judges in matters of taxation.

It is unfortunate, however, that the railroads have commenced to evince a disposition to discuss this subject with the people, after the verdict has been rendered.

To the argument of the railroad attorney in question against the methods adopted by the state tax commission of valuing the property of railroads, I have no answer to make, except to say that the tax commission is following the instructions of the legislature, contained in the law creating the commission, which you enacted and which the supreme court has decided to be constitutional (see subdivision 6 of Section 15), Act No. 151, Public Acts, 1889; and further, that the question as to whether this method of valuing property is just or not is one for the people to decide and not for the legislature.

STAGE WHISPERS.
Tom McGrane has been in California playing leading roles with the Morosco stock company.

Charles Williams recited his arrangement of "To Have and to Hold" before the Harvard chapter of Delta Upsilon at Boston recently.

The noted French portrait painter, Alphonse Jongers, has finished two pictures of Mrs. Fiske that were exhibited in Boston before Mrs. Fiske's engagement in that city closed.

In your regular session, by enacting the Atkinson law, you decided that railroad and certain other corporate property should be assessed at its actual cash value. The people, at the recent general election, made it clear, beyond dispute, that you were right and acting according to their wishes in doing so. It may be admitted, therefore, that the principle being settled, the method of determining the actual cash value of railroad property is not one for the legislature to fix. It does not attempt to lay down rules for the guidance of assessors and supervisors in valuing other kinds of property, and there is no reason why it should do so in the case of a state board of assessors of railroad property. It is, therefore, not a proper subject for discussion other in executive message or in legislative debate.

To the argument of the railroad attorney that the average rate of taxes in the state, if applied to the assessment of railroad property, would not result in equal taxation, but in unequal taxation, I would reply that the reasoning of the attorney, while ingenious, is entirely misleading and unfair. A railroad, being assessed through a number of counties, and consequently its property lies in a large number of assessing districts. It is valuable because it operates over a large extent of territory. In other words, it is valuable as a whole, and it must be appraised and assessed and taxed as an entire entity. It does not believe that the railroads themselves would relish having their property assessed in small parcels, according to the assessing districts, and the rate of taxation of each district applied to the property located in it. In fact, railroad officials have said to me that they prefer to be assessed by a state board, rather than by local assessing districts. If, because of the peculiar character and location of the property of those corporations, it is to be assessed them as a whole, by a state board, what rate, other than the average rate, would be just and equitable? The railroad advocates claim that the proposed plan of taxing their property upon its cash value is wrong, but that question the people have already settled. The railroad attorney would do no better law, which shall be as nearly just to railroad and all other property owners as it is in your power to frame it.

The expert appraisers employed by the state tax commission, under your direction and authority, to value the property of railroads and other corporations now paying specific taxes, have not finished their work, but I am able to submit to you the average rates of the physical or tangible property of thirty railroads. The following table gives: (1) The name of the railroad; (2) The present value of the railroad as determined by Prof. M. E. Cooley; (3) The amount of taxes under the present law, upon the earnings; (4) The amount of taxes which the railroad would pay if assessed according to the value of its tangible property, at the average rate of all taxes in the state, as computed officially by the state tax commission, according to the rule laid down in the constitution, as amended at the recent general election; and finally (5) The increased taxes, if assessed at exclusive of franchise value, and taxed according to the average rate above mentioned. It is not just to make a comparison between railroads, with their

property assessed at actual cash value, and other property assessed at less than their actual value. After making allowances for the difference, however, it is very apparent that, while the increase in the taxation of the railroads would be as much as indicated in the above table, yet it cannot be denied that they would pay to the state a great deal more in taxes, if assessed at actual cash value than they have been paying in the past in taxes upon earnings.

It must be understood that these tables are not final, but are subject to slight modifications. The appraisers employed by the tax commission have not yet finished their work, and the value of the railroads as stated in the above table, but I am assured that it will not vary 2 per cent from the figures included in the tables of actual valuations. The valuation which has not been fully determined by the appraisers is that of the value which should be given to the real estate consisting of the right of way of the railroads. The data is not complete, also, upon real estate already taxed under the general tax law.

I am unable at this time to submit the valuation of the franchises or the intangibles of these, railroads, but I may be able to communicate these valuations to you before you adjourn. They would be valuable to you, however, only if you could have the railroads pay taxes still more taxes than above indicated, if assessed upon cash value, than they now pay.

The average rate of taxation in the state, as computed by the state tax commission, is 1.549781. The commission rests its case upon the fact that the total of taxes in the state is as follows:

State	\$2,000,501.59
County	2,450,439.64
Township	5,732,933.57
Village	742,279.65
City	8,941,650.70
Total	\$20,776,155.15

The following is a table showing the assessed value of the real and personal property in the state for the years 1889 and 1890, both real and personal, the increase of each, and the total increase:

Year	Real	Personal	Total
1889	\$1,695,459,813	\$31,097,015	\$1,726,556,828
1890	\$25,858,711	112,330,376	958,189,057
In.	\$189,594,302	\$108,666,639	\$298,260,941

I earnestly hope that your deliberations may be so wisely directed that you may be able to frame a just and equitable law, before the time within which you can act has expired. Respectfully submitted,

H. S. PINGREE,
Governor.

WITH THE SAGES.
"We owe no man higher succors than food and fire. We owe to man man."
—Domestic Life.

Milton was the stair or high table-land to let down the English genius from the summits of Shakespeare.—English Traits.

I don't like your way of conditioning and contracting with the saints. Do this and I'll do that! Here's one for 'tother. Save me and I'll give you a taper or go on a pilgrimage.

Best for the Bowels.
No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

Fortune for a Steer.
At the international live-stock show in Chicago Stanley R. Pierce of Cresson, Ill., sold to Swartzchild & Sulzberger company, New York, the 4-year-old steer Advance for \$2,145.

There is a Class of People
Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over one-fourth as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cents and 25 cents per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

You Can Get Allen's Foot-Ease Free.
Write to-day to Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., for a FREE sample of Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures sweating, lamp, swollen, aching feet. Makes new or tight shoes easy. A certain cure for chilblains and Frost-bites. At all druggists and shoe stores; 55c.

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

Lane's Family Medicine
Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Prices 25 and 50c.

A pessimist is a person who believes in a hoodoo.

Garfield Tea produces a healthy action of the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels; it purifies the blood, thus protecting the system against disease.

At least 15 automobiles are in use in Honolulu.

Sweat and fruit acids will not discolor goods dyed with PUTNAM FADE-LESS DYES.

The winning ways of the widow is her night.

Lawyers in Confederate Army.
"The preponderance of lawyers among the generals of the Confederate army is very noticeable to the careful reader of history," said Mr. T. D. Hopeton, of Atlanta. "Of those" who rose to the rank of Lieutenant-general were Simon B. Buckner of Kentucky, Jubal A. Early of Virginia, and John B. Gordon of Georgia, while the major generals who had been lawyers were counted by scores. There were twenty-one Virginia lawyers, if I remember correctly, who attained the rank of brigadier general, and Georgia had a like number. North Carolina furnished eight lawyers-generals, but Maryland had but one—Brig-Gen. Bradley T. Johnson. There were, all told, 133 Southern lawyers who became Confederate generals."—Atlanta Journal.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.
FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Notary Public.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1888.
A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the Best.

Experiment Farm Near Manilla.
Under the patronage of the United States Philippine commission an experiment farm will be started some 200 miles from Manila, where the growth of all sorts of seeds and plants from this country will be tested.

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The winning ways of the widow is her night.

Sore Lungs
mean weakened lungs—all caused by a cold and cough. Weak lungs sooner or later mean consumption.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure
will heal and strengthen the lungs, cure cold and stop the cough.

"I coughed for years—had hemorrhages. Doctors said I was in last stage of consumption. Had given up all hope. I finally tried Shiloh's and it cured me completely. Am today in perfect health."
—MRS. FLORENCE DREW
East Oakland, Cal.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure is sold by all druggists at 25c, 50c, \$1.00 a bottle. A printed guarantee goes with every bottle. If you are not satisfied go to your druggist and get your money back.

Write for illustrated book on consumption. Sent free out cost to you. S. C. Wells & Co., Le Roy, N. Y.

