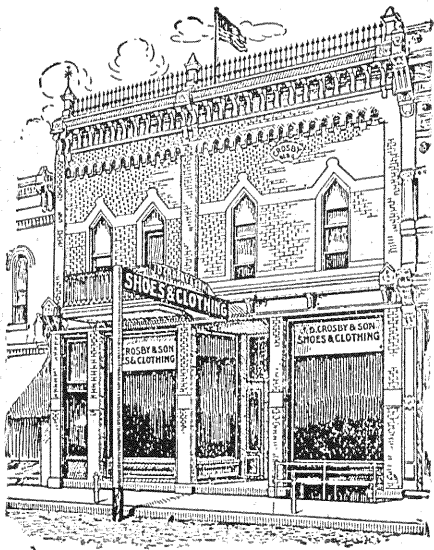


TRI-COUNTY CHRONICLE.

VOL. 8.

CASS CITY, MICH., FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1906.

NO. 37.



There May Be

some side issues that we could weave into our advertisements that might decoy you to our store, but we prefer to base our appeals to the public on clean, up-to-date

Shoes and Clothing

Are you getting the best and most for your money? We confine ourselves to that issue for the present and cite our ever increasing trade for answer.

ALL WINTER GOODS AT COST.

HAVE A LOOK.

J. D. Crosby & Son

Cass City's Shoe and Clothing Men.

PRIMARY LAW FOR MICHIGAN

Voters Will Have First Practical Experience This Spring.

Continued from last week.

CHAPTER III.

OF SUBMISSION OF PROPOSITION.

Section 1. The question of the direct nomination by any political party of its candidates for city, county, legislative or congressional district offices, shall be submitted to the qualified, enrolled electors of such party upon petition therefor, signed by enrolled electors of such political party constituting at least twenty per cent of the qualified enrolled voters of such party in such city, county, or legislative or congressional district: Provided, That for the purposes of this section, the number of persons belonging to any political party in any such city, county or district shall be deemed to equal the number of votes cast in such city, county or district for the candidate of such political party for Governor at the last preceding November election.

Section 2. The petition referred to in the preceding section in the case of a city shall be addressed to the city clerk, and in the case of a county, or legislative district wholly within one county, shall be addressed to the county clerk; and in the case of a legislative or congressional district comprising more than one county, to the Secretary of State, and shall be delivered to said city clerk, county clerk or Secretary of State at least thirty days before the second Tuesday of June, mentioned in section one of chapter four hereof.

Section 3. The petition mentioned in section one of this chapter shall embrace but a single object; that is to say, a submission of the question of direct nomination of candidates of the party named for Representative in Congress, or State Senator, or Representative in the State Legislature, or county offices, or city offices, and shall be substantially in the following form: To the City Clerk, County Clerk (or Secretary of State).

We, the undersigned, members of the..... party, and enrolled as such in the party enrollment book of the..... election district..... county, respectfully petition that the question of direct nomination of candidates of said party for..... shall be submitted to the qualified voters of said political party on the second Tuesday of June next.

(Signed).....

Dated..... 190.....

Section 4. Upon examination of said petition, if said city clerk, county clerk or Secretary of State, as the case may be, shall find that twenty per cent of the qualified voters of such party in said city, county or district, as mentioned in section one of this chapter petition therefor, he shall give notice in such manner as is provided by law for giving notice of general elections in this state, that at the primary election to be held pursuant to the provisions of this act on the second Tuesday of June thereafter, the proposition will be submitted to the qualified voters of the political party referred to in such petition or petitions, as to whether the nomination of the candidates of such political party for the offices named in said petitions shall be made thereafter in such city, county or district, by direct vote; and the board of elec-

tion commissioners in such city or county, or in each of the counties in such district, as the case may be, shall cause to be printed in an appropriate place on the ballot of said party to be used at such primary, the words

"Direct nomination of (here name party) candidates for offices.

() Yes.
() No.

A separate line shall be printed on said ballot, as above, to enable each proposition petitioned for, according to the provisions of this chapter, to be voted on by itself. No person shall vote at such primary unless he shall have been enrolled as provided in section one or section seven of chapter two hereof, as a member of such political party. The votes cast at such primary election shall be canvassed and returns thereof made in like manner as is provided for the canvassing of votes and the making of returns of any general election held in such city, county or district, by the terms of existing law.

Section 5. The question of nominating candidates for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be submitted to the enrolled voters of each political party at the primary election held on the second Tuesday of June, nineteen hundred six, in the same manner and under the same regulations as is provided for submitting the question of direct nominations in counties or legislative or congressional districts, except as to petitioning for submission in the first instance, and if a majority of the enrolled voters of any political party voting thereon shall vote therefor; said party shall nominate candidates for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor in said manner at the general primary election thereafter held as provided by this act. All of the provisions of this act for the preparation of petitions for nominations, and all of the provisions of this act for the preparation of ballots and for the conducting of said primary election and for the canvassing, certifying of the returns thereof and any contest or recount shall apply to primaries held pursuant to the provisions of this section, which said primaries shall be conducted as the case may be in accordance with the provisions of this act and with the provisions of the general election law when not in contravention of any provisions of this act, except that the Secretary of State and Board of State Canvassers shall perform the necessary duties in place of the county canvassers, as herein provided: Provided, That such method of nomination of the candidates of said party for said offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall prevail until a majority of the qualified electors of such political party voting on said proposition when re-submitted to them on petition addressed to the Secretary of State by at least twenty per cent of the enrolled electors of such political party in the state under the terms of this act: And provided further, That the candidate receiving the plurality, and at least forty per cent of the votes cast by his party for any office named in this section at any primary held pursuant to the provisions thereof, shall be the nominee for said office at the next ensuing general November election.

Section 6. The nomination of candidates in nineteen hundred six of all political parties for the offices named in section five of this chapter shall be Continued on fourth page.

DEATH OF RICHARD L. HUBBARD

Member of a Prominent Family of Huron County.

The remains of Richard L. Hubbard who met death in a Buffalo hotel a few days ago, were brought to Bad Axe last Thursday for burial. Deceased was a brother of Frank W. Hubbard, president of the Hubbard chain of banks and a man prominent in the affairs of Huron county, where the manner of his death was a shock to his many friends. Mr. Hubbard had been unwell for the past four weeks, and the nature of his illness was such that it produced occasional attacks of mental derangement, which, however only lasted for a few moments.

It was during one of these attacks that he met his death. Monday afternoon he expressed a desire to go out on the street, but was advised by his attendant to rest. Thereupon he forced a window open and sought to descend by means of the fire escape. He was down but a few feet when he lost his hold and fell to the street, forty feet below, receiving injuries from which he died in a very few moments.

Besides his brother, Frank W. Hubbard, a sister, the wife of Prof. Wm. Phelps of Yale university, survives him. Their father, Langdon Hubbard, was one of the most prominent men in Huron county in the old lumber days, and lived at Huron City.

A NUISANCE.

The heavy fall of snow last Thursday provided great sport for the youngsters about town Friday and Saturday. The snow was just right for snowballing and every passerby was kept busy dodging the missiles, and reports say that some received severe blows. Complaints were also made by the farmers who say that the boys "hitched on" to their rigs and made it quite unpleasant for them. Although the practice of "hitching on" is great fun it is very dangerous and a nuisance, and Village Ordinance No. 30, gives particular attention to that nuisance which reads as follows:

"Sec. 4. No person, other than the owner, driver or other person in charge thereof shall seize, take hold of or cling to any vehicle while the same is in motion within the village of Cass City.

"Sec. 5. No person shall fasten to or in manner attach to any vehicle another wagon, sled or other vehicle with intent or for the purpose of riding in or upon such attached vehicle.

"Sec. 6. A violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be punished by a fine to be imposed on the offender when convicted thereof of not more than fifty (\$50) dollars and the costs of prosecution and in the discretion of the court the offender may be imprisoned in the county jail of Tuscola county not exceeding sixty days."

Luckily the snow went away before any accidents occurred and it is hoped that no further complaints may be heard this winter.

Card of Thanks.

We, the undersigned wish to extend our heartfelt thanks to the friends and neighbors who so kindly assisted us during the illness and at the time of the death and burial of our mother, Mrs. Mary Walters.

THE FAMILY.

\$10,000.00 to loan on real estate. No bonus or commission required of the borrower. THE EXCHANGE BANK, Cass City, Mich. 8-4-tf

MAY BE THE YOUNGEST MASTER

C. W. McKenzie May Be Entitled to That Distinction.

A recent issue of the Detroit News contained the following item: "Alfred W. Beck, who was elected worshipful master of Oriental lodge, No. 240, F. & A. M., at the annual meeting Tuesday night, is the youngest man to hold that position in any of the ten blue lodges in Detroit, and so far as known he is the youngest master of a Masonic lodge in existence. Mr. Beck is only 26 years old."

The Chronicle takes pleasure in presenting another candidate for the



C. W. MCKENZIE.

honor of being the youngest master of a Masonic lodge. He is Clark W. McKenzie, recently elected worshipful master of Tyler Lodge, No. 317, located at Cass City. Mr. McKenzie is only 25 years old.

He joined Tyler lodge three years ago and the same year was appointed one of its stewards. The following year he was elected senior warden and at the annual meeting in December he was advanced from the last office to master of the lodge.

THUMB NOTES.

Sebewaing's business houses now close at 7:00 p. m.

Orange G. Emerson, who conducted the first store ever established in Vassar, died Jan. 18 at Gladwin, where he removed a few years ago. He has held many town and county offices. He was confined in Libby prison a year, being a member of Berdan's Sharpshooters. He was 69 years old. The funeral took place at Vassar Saturday.

There is a new business firm in Imay City says the Times. Frank Fairweather has purchased an interest in the business of Lewis Steele. The deal was completed Tuesday. Mr. Fairweather was formerly associated with Mr. Steele before leaving for the South. The new firm will deal in hay, straw and other farm produce, and both members are well and favorably known.

Protests are being received by the secretary of state against the new birth registration law. Physicians say it is a hardship for them to be forced to make several trips to a home to learn the name of the baby, which is required to be incorporated in the birth report. The secretary, it is understood, will not insist upon the name being given where fond parents haven't a name selected when the stork calls.

A few weeks ago, just before he left for his home in Sebewaing, Fred Haase was one of a party of fourteen men in Wells, Minnesota, who purchased tickets on the Pike Lake hotel, a \$60,000 summer resort hostelry a few miles from Wells. After they had purchased the tickets the entire fourteen men went before a notary public and pledged themselves that in case any one of their tickets should win the hotel, the same should be sold back to the original owner for \$30,000 and the amount divided among the members of the party. Last Saturday Mr. Haase received a telegram from the notary before whom the men pledged themselves announcing the fact that he was one of the winners of the hotel. His share amounts to about \$2,200.—Sebewaing Blade.

Choice full blooded Beagle puppies, eligible to registration, for sale at reasonable terms. Enquire of DANA LOSEY, one mile east and one-half mile north of Cass City. 1-26-tf

For Sale.

Lot on Oak street, one-half block south of Main street. Price reasonable; easy terms if desired. Address S. LENZNER, 757 Morrell St., Detroit, Mich. 1-5-6*

Geese and chicken feather for sale. Inquire of MRS. A. L. JOHNSON. 1-26-2

The Ostrander store and rooms above to rent. Enquire at Cass City Bank. 11-10-tf

A. FRUTCHEY.
E. A. McGEORGE.

J. FRUTCHEY.
H. FRUTCHEY.

The Deford Bank

OF A. FRUTCHEY, SONS & CO.

Responsibility, \$75,000

A General Banking Business Transacted

Interest paid on time deposits. Money to loan. Call and see us. Open an account. Pay your bills with checks. Let the children bring in their savings. \$1.00 or more will open an account. Everybody welcome.

J. FRUTCHEY, Cashier.

The DEFORD ELEVATOR

is looking for your business.

All kinds of Grain, Seeds, Beans, etc., bought at highest market price.

THEY SELL.....

Lumber, Lath, Shingles,

Doors and windows,

Western Corn,

Hard Coal, Soft Coal, Gold Medal,

Pillsbury and Shabbona Flours,

Corn Meal, Buckwheat Flour,

All kinds of Building Material.

FAIR TREATMENT GUARANTEED.

Why Suffer with Cold

When a good CHAMOIS VEST

(lady's or gent's) can be had at such reasonable prices, and a cold prevented may mean a life saved.

L. I. WOOD & CO., Druggists

Special Prices on Repair Work for

60 Days

Men's Sewed Shoes, per pair.....	75c	Women's Nailed Taps.....	40c
Men's Nailed Taps.....	50c	Misses' Shoes Nailed, 11 to 12.....	35c
Men's Rubbers, tapped.....	50c	Children's Shoes Nailed, 8 to 10.....	30c
Boys' Shoes from 12 to 3.....	45c	Patching from 10c up.	
Women's Sewed Taps.....	50c	Rips sewed from 5c up.	
		Boys' Shoes from 8 to 10.....	25 and 35c

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Jas. Gannon, the Shoemaker

Shop in Hotel McLellan Basement.

A LARGE LINE OF

Fancy China and Lamps at Cost

to make room for other goods.

I mean just what I say as you have seen before.

MRS. G. W. GOFF

The Chronicle Prints

Auction Bills

AND MAKES DATES FOR AUCTIONEERS.

Tri-County Chronicle.

CLUMP-LENNER CO., PUBLISHERS.
CASS CITY, MICHIGAN.

No man has more money than brains who has brains enough to hang on to it.

"He that hath thriven may lie till 7," but he ought to tell the truth the rest of the day.

A woman in the East died and left \$15,000 to her pets, but there was not a man among them.

It is exhilarating, at any rate, to learn that a conscience found has been started in Philadelphia.

Absent-mindedness wouldn't be such a bad thing if it would only help people forget their troubles.

New Jersey is going to spend \$350,000 in fighting her mosquitoes. That ought to make a good beginning.

Congressman Longworth plays the violin, but as he never does it in public this should not be laid up against him.

Rojestvensky is explaining, but he has not thus far been able to make it appear that Japan won on a technicality.

If an elastic currency will make the ordinary man's salary go further at the butcher shop and the grocery, let's have it at once.

Miss Grigsby has not as yet declared her intention of going on the stage. Isn't she entitled to a vote of confidence or something?

International complications are to be regretted, but they are invaluable in giving reputations to towns like Portsmouth and Algeiras.

Mayor McClellan has given jobs to forty New York newspaper men. Now there ought to be standing room on the Park Row sidewalks.

Santo Domingo lost five generals in one battle. This would cripple an ordinary country, but down there every man is born general.

It is easy enough to attain national prominence nowadays. All that you have to do is to swear by the nine gods of war, or something similar.

President Castro didn't invite the French minister to his party, and the minister declares Castro is biting his thumbs at France. Bring on a warship.

A Pittsburg doctor has fasted for thirty-five days, and he expects to go twenty-five more without food. He must be in need of a more elastic currency.

Before aerial navigation becomes one of the popular amusements of the day it will be necessary for somebody to come to the front with an accidentless airship.

Prof. Chamberlain at Clark university figures out that women have more ability than men. But why figure? The wise man has always taken that for granted.

Children are disappearing from the stage, says the Illinois State factory inspector; and not only the humanitarian but the plain theater goer will heave a sigh of relief.

A Canadian critic says that Mr. Henry James, who has been finding fault with American common speech, is a dogmatist. That's kinder than calling him a curmudgeon.

In Philadelphia, according to Dr. Charlotte Abbey, they own to "society women" and those of the "middle class." Still, geographically, Philadelphia is part of the republic.

For sale or to rent: A large stock of New Year's resolutions in good condition, hardly used at all. Reason for selling, present owner has no further need of them. Apply almost anywhere.

Instead of blaming Mrs. Jack Gardner for exporting the Giorgione painting Italy should be thankful that the sprightly lady did not think to take away the Coliseum or the leaning tower of Pisa.

Sir Purdon Clarke declares that the works of the foremost artists should be kept together and not scattered, as some bequests make necessary. Remember this when you come to make your will.

Mr. Carnegie, it is said, will write the story of his life. It ought to contain mighty interesting reading, and it will be the book of the century if it will only tell how he got it and make the directions clear.

Secretary Taft is getting down to fighting weight, having reduced from three hundred odd to two hundred and something. But the powers have been officially notified that this has no reference to the Moroccan situation.

At a young women's home in Philadelphia it has been decided that girls who have passed the age of 35 are not eligible for admission. This will not, however, be likely to upset the old theory that a woman is as young as she looks.

MICHIGAN HAPPENINGS

RAILROAD VALUATIONS MAY BE RAISED IN REVIEW.

MR. THOMPSON EXPLAINS WHY THERE WILL BE LITTLE CAUSE OF COMPLAINT.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S SUIT TO COMPEL A NEW ASSESSMENT BEGUN.

Raise of Valuations.
The impression is gaining, reinforced by the intimation from the office of the state tax commission itself, that railway valuations recently announced may be considerably altered by the assessors while they sit as a board of review. It would be unusual for anyone to be heard in opposition to the assessments beside the railway attorneys, but there is nothing to prevent others being heard and the valuations raised. The board of review is in session now, and will continue until Feb. 15.

Commissioner Thompson feels that there is not a general public understanding of the method of taxing railroads and that if the public will wait until after the board of review has met, and the legal issues are determined, there will be little cause for complaint.

"Because we added \$300,000,000 to the total of general assessed valuations in the state the past year as returned by the local assessing officers, just in order to get the equalized rate to apply to the railway valuations according to the law, many people suppose that they will have to pay taxes on valuations greater by that amount next year," said Mr. Thompson. "The matter of general property valuations and the rates the people generally will pay is in the hands of the local authorities. All we do is to get the returns of the local valuations and taxes paid to arrive at the average rate at which to assess the railroads."

The petition of Attorney General Bird for a mandamus to compel the assessors to make a new assessment without equalizing between railway and general property was filed with the supreme court Thursday afternoon, and an order to show cause was at once granted. The hearing will probably take place Jan. 30. This will test the constitutionality of the Galbraith law at once.

The attorney general sets forth that the true assessed valuation of the property of the state is \$1,574,422,770, and that a rate of \$17.40 per \$1,000 valuation was the average rate of taxation in the state. But to secure the rate of \$14.61 at which the railroads and other corporations included in the same act are assessed, the sum of \$209,577,230 was added by the commissioners to the aggregate valuation of general property, bringing it up to \$1,783,000,000. But no part of the \$209,577,230 added to the valuations represent property subject to taxation and the board well knew that the average rate of taxation in the state for the past year was \$17.40. The valuations fixed at \$209,275,300 on all corporations taxed under the law should yield \$3,642,352.88, instead of \$3,058,455.12, it is said.

The attorney general says that the rate of \$14.61 applied to the railroad properties will produce \$583,397.76 less than if the rate of \$17.40 were applied, as to the rest of the property in the state. This is the amount of which the primary schools of the state will be deprived if the Galbraith law is sustained.

The attorney general contends that the assessors violated section 11 of article XIV. of the state constitution, which provides for a uniform ruling taxation on all property, and says that the legislature "shall provide a uniform rule of taxation for such property as shall be assessed by the state board of assessors, and the rate of taxation on such property shall be the rate which the state board of assessors shall ascertain and determine is the average rate levied upon other property upon which ad valorem taxes are assessed for state, county, township, school and municipal purposes."

Mr. Bird says this section distinctly provides that the rate shall be the same as that assessed against all other properties upon which ad valorem taxes are paid, and as \$17.40 is the rate determined by the board as being paid upon the general properties upon their assessed valuation it is not competent for the legislature to confer the power upon the state board of assessors to fix a different rate.

Newberry for Secretary.

The president stated Saturday that Secretary Bonaparte will be transferred within a few months from the navy department to the post of attorney-general to succeed William H. Moody, who will retire to practice law. It is understood that Truman H. Newberry, of Detroit, at present assistant secretary of the navy, will be appointed to the head of the navy department.

Mr. Bonaparte, though a lawyer of exceptional ability, has not been considered a successful man at the head of the navy department. His views have been divergent from the ideas of the president.

Boys will be boys, especially the gay old ones who have passed 60.

An interesting will case from Livingston county has been decided by the supreme court. Two maiden sisters named Durfee made wills each leaving her estate to the other. Later one married and a child was born. The mother died and the maiden sister asked for the probate of the will made before marriage. The child's guardian contested, and Probate Judge Stowe declared the will void. Circuit Judge Smith ruled in favor of the sister, but now the supreme court reverses Judge Smith's decision.

MICHIGAN ITEMS.

Robert Hern, of Three Rivers, fell from a load of hay and his neck was broken.

Nearly 600 attended the annual banquet of the Lansing Business Men's association.

The twelfth child has been born within a week in the families of Geo. Fuller and of Chris Bostwick, of Lansing.

John Thirteen, a Hollander living in Grand Rapids, was stricken with heart failure on the street and was taken to a hospital.

Mrs. James Pratt, of Fenton, is 96 years of age, yet she does all of her own housework, and is as lively as a much younger person.

Alfred B. Trombley, aged 57, a farmer five miles east of Bay City, committed suicide by taking Paris green after a protracted spree.

The Michigan Millers' Insurance Co. of Lansing, according to its report just completed, had a prosperous year. During the year the company has paid \$201,000 in losses.

Robert Begole, of Ypsilanti, the D. Y. A. A. & J. conductor who went blind working on the local Ann Arbor car about a month ago, has entirely recovered his sight.

While Agent Henry Schell was absent from the Michigan Central ticket office in Dowagiac about 10 minutes someone gained access to the money drawer and removed \$85 in cash.

C. W. Post, of Battle Creek, has proposed to the Business Men's association the organization of a county club on a large farm he owns on Gogiac prairie, a high bluff overlooking the city.

Mrs. Jos. Banister, who lives southeast of Almont, committed suicide by taking carbolic acid. No reason is known, excepting destitute circumstances. She leaves a husband and small child.

Mrs. Sarah S. Foote, widow of the late Prof. E. M. Foote, formerly director of music at the Normal, at Ypsilanti, is dead. During the civil war Mrs. Foote was president of the Soldiers' Aid Society.

Mrs. Mattie Gilmore, who was arrested on a charge of non-support of her blind husband and three children, and was ordered to contribute \$3 a week for the children, is suing for a divorce in Grand Rapids.

Because United States Express officials at Bay City refuse to tell who had consigned 900 pounds of under-size pickled seized by Deputy Game Warden Trudell, the latter says he will cause the arrest of the officials.

For over a year past Battle Creek officers have been looking for Karl A. Beaumer, a tailor, who deserted his wife and two children and ran away with a woman of the town. Saturday he was captured in Champaign, Ill.

Detectives are searching, for Rev. Edward Chadwick, an Ontario preacher, who is alleged to have disappeared with a \$125 diamond ring he secured from a Sault Ste. Marie jeweler on approval, and with \$55 he borrowed from his fiancée.

The old Donovan & O'Connor sawmill, in Menominee, is about to be dismantled and torn down. The mill is one of the oldest in this region, being formerly known as the Detroit mill. This is the eighth sawmill to be torn down there since the decline of the lumber boom.

The denunciation of public card parties by Rev. Charles A. Lippincott, of Flint, has fallen on stony ground, so far as the women of Flint are concerned. The prominent women's organization aimed at is going on with its plans for a series of public euchre parties for prizes.

Railroad Commissioner Atwood says that before Senator Huntley Russell threatened a mandamus he had arranged for a hearing of the complaints of Mill Creekites, a suburb of Grand Rapids, who are angry because trains will not stop there. The hearing will be held January 31.

Saginaw Board of Trade was organized April 9, 1863. Four of the thirty-two signers of the original charter still living in Saginaw: Dr. H. C. Potter, Ezra Rust, George L. Burrows and D. L. C. Eamon. For forty-two years Dr. Potter has been an active member of the board, having been on its roll call since the day of its organization.

The farm of Wm. H. Hoxie, who died a few days ago, is to be dug over for treasure. Hoxie left a \$15,000 estate and it is believed he had much ready money, which cannot be found. Hoxie lived as a miser and some time ago when he was ill and his nephew, F. C. Gardner, was caring for him money was needed and he told his nephew to dig in a certain spot and a pot of coin was unearthed.

A splinter of steel three inches in length was removed from the brain of John Hall, of Winston, N. C., at the Jefferson hospital at Philadelphia. An effort was made to draw out the splinter by means of a powerful magnet, but the steel was so firmly imbedded that the surgeons were compelled to resort to the knife. The operation was successful and the patient is reported as doing well.

State Dairymen.

The twenty-second annual convention of the Michigan Dairymen's association will be held in Jackson January 31, February 1 and 2. Mayor W. W. Todd's welcome will be responded to by J. W. Helme, of Adrian. Among the noteworthy features will be addresses by E. L. Burridge, of Cleveland; Ed. Webster, of Washington, D. C.; and J. D. Nichols, of Cleveland.

Albert McNew, of Bay City, is in a pretty matrimonial tangle, and is under arrest on a charge of bigamy. Six years ago he was given a divorce from his first wife, and without getting the formal order signed went to Tennessee and married again. He brought his new wife back and two children were born. A few months ago McNew married a woman in St. Louis, Mich., saying that his second marriage was illegal, because the formal divorce decree was not signed. The Tennessee wife brought action for bigamy, the St. Louis wife left him, but he now wonders which is really his wife.

WASHINGTON REPORTS

DEPEW WILL RESUME HIS DUTIES IN SENATE AT ONCE.

SOME GREAT CHANGES IN THE SENATE ARE PROPHESIED BY THE POLITICIANS.

RODEY STIRS UP THINGS IN COMMITTEE CONSIDERING THE STATEHOOD BILL.

Senator Depew.

If Senator Platt's announcement is true, Senator Depew will occupy his seat in the senate this week. He said he had received a telegram from Mr. Depew saying the latter will resume his official duties Monday. The telegram from Mr. Depew was in response to one sent by Platt, who frankly suggested to his colleague that he must make every possible effort to be in the senate Monday. He said Mr. Depew's continued absence only furnished tangible reasons for adverse criticism and afforded opportunity for his enemies in the New York state legislature and elsewhere to attack him for neglect of duty.

Mr. Platt's chief idea in getting Mr. Depew here was to have the sting of the Brackett resolution offset by the cordial and friendly reception given to Mr. Depew by his associates in the senate.

Mr. Platt declared positively that Mr. Depew's health is not impaired. He said his colleague had been excessively worried by unkind criticism and the result has been a feverish condition of body and mind which unfitted him for his routine duties in the senate.

An Upheaval.

If the reports of politicians who come into Washington from various states have any foundation, the senate is rushing toward an epoch-making overturn in its history. Nearly every senator who has been ten years in congress seems to have been picked out by an insurgent element of his own state for defeat. If one-third of these predictions materialize, the states will present to the admiring gaze of the galleries a great many new faces on the next inauguration day.

The senate is so constituted, with its long terms and elections often much in advance of the beginning of service, that the November explosions had no real effect on the senate; to revolutionize that body requires skillful prying from beneath, and for a long time, but this process, it is asserted, has begun.

For example, the partisans of Senator La Follette say that Spooner, of whom Wisconsin is deservedly proud, cannot come back again. Some persons from Rhode Island are rash enough to claim that they can see the end of Aldrich, the acknowledged leader of the senate Republicans. Penrose, the heart of the Pennsylvania machine, must get out, these same prophets say, or the whole reform movement in that state is made a laughing stock.

For Gorman, it is said in Maryland, that the political clock will be soon striking 12. Of course, Platt and Depew, in New York, are serving their last terms. Among the old southern senators, ordinarily supposed to hold life positions, the signs of an overturn are already well marked. Money is scheduled to go out. Blackburn has already been defeated in Kentucky, and Berry will probably be superseded in Arkansas.

Rodey's Sensation.

B. R. Rodey, former delegate to congress from New Mexico, created a furor at Saturday's hearing on the joint statehood bill before the house committee on territories by allowing that corporate interests in Arizona had suppressed public opinion in favor of the joint statehood and declared that a popular vote on the question would show a decided majority in favor of the admission of Arizona and New Mexico as one state.

"There has been intense persecution in Arizona," Mr. Rodey declared. "Special interests have perpetrated outrageous and scandalous suppression of public opinion for the last six months. Thousands favor joint statehood who do not dare to say so."

The members of the joint statehood league who were in the committee room united in a protest against these statements, but in response to the chorus of "No, no" from the Arizonaans, Mr. Rodey declared that the corporation influences that are opposing the joint statehood measure do not dare to submit the joint statehood proposition to the people of Arizona.

For Another Term.

Senator Russell A. Alger has finally made up his mind for once and all on the question of running for another term as United States senator. His health has much improved during the past few months, so that he feels about as well and active as he ever did. Consequently he made the decision that he will run.

Sin and poverty love the darkness and live in gloom.

Many a so-called truthful man is merely a diplomatic liar.

Speaker Cannon appeared in the house clad in his new suit of homespun hand woven jeans. The fabric was made from the wool of South Carolina sheep by an old woman who greatly admires the speaker, although she has never seen him. She made the gift through Rep. Allen, of South Carolina.

Iowa authorities are kicking up a fuss over the inscription on the Shiloh monument, which says that Iowa troops fought on the spot "for two hours." They want the inscription to read "from 10 to 12 o'clock in the morning." The Shiloh park commission says this is a historical inaccuracy. Secretary Taft will decide.

MARSHALL FIELD.

Marshall Field, the Chicago merchant prince who died in New York on Wednesday of pneumonia, made a brave fight against death. He was a self-made man who began life as a poor boy, dying at the age of 70 years and leaving a fortune estimated at \$175,000,000. Mr. Field was the largest taxpayer in the United States.

Like many another American who rose to prominence in the world, Marshall Field was born on a New England farm. His birthplace was the town of Conway, Mass., and if he had lived until next August he would have reached the age of 71. He got the meager common school education of his generation and had the further advantage of acedemical instruction until he was 17.

It is interesting to record the fact that Marshall Field was considered unsuited for a mercantile career by so good an authority as the dry goods storekeeper in Pittsfield, who pronounced him a flat failure and declined to keep him in his employ. Young Field found his opportunity in the growing town of Chicago, which he reached when he was just of age. He went into the store of Cooley, Wadsworth & Co. and inside of four years he was made a partner in the business. By the time the civil war broke out he was senior partner in the firm of Field, Palmer & Leiter, having associated with him at the age of 30 two men like the late Potter Palmer and the late Levi Z. Leiter. Both of his partners had retired by 1881 and Mr. Field formed a new corporation under the name of Marshall Field & Co.

On September 5 last he married Mrs. Arthur Caton, of Chicago, at St. Margaret's church, Westminster. The bride inherited about two million from her father, Judge Spencer. Mrs. Caton was a second wife, the first one dying several years ago. She left two children, Ethel, now married and living at Leamington, England, and Marshall Field, Jr., who accidentally shot himself in Chicago, November 22, 1905, and died five days later.

Gets Absolute Divorce.

The suit for divorce brought by Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha against his wife, Princess Louise, eldest daughter of King Leopold of Belgium, which has been before the court for many months, was concluded when the divorce court rendered a decision providing for an absolute divorce. The princess will bear the cost of the litigation. The question of which party was guilty was not raised.

The princess accepts the decision. She receives a lump sum of \$80,000 and \$1,400 monthly from Prince Philip and also receives an annuity of \$10,000 from King Leopold. As a result of the granting of the decree the princess will in the future be known only as Princess Louise of Belgium.

Blames Dr. Osler.

On Dr. Osler, noted for his "old age suicide" theory, is placed the blame for 50 suicides in Cleveland last year. Out of 83 cases of self-destruction in the city during 1905, 50 of those who killed themselves were past the age of 40 years.

In commenting upon this fact, shown by the annual report of the health department for 1905, Health Officer Friedrich expressed the opinion that the agitation resulting from the announcement of the Osler theory was responsible for this condition.

Indiana Swept by Storm.

Dispatches from Indiana tell of several fatalities, many injuries and serious damage to buildings of all kinds as the result of a severe wind, rain and sleet storm, accompanied by lightning. In many instances the wind attained a velocity of 60 miles an hour.

CONDENSED NEWS.

The solicitor-general will move in the supreme court to have the case of Senator Burton advanced on the docket.

According to M. Klotz, reporter of the war budget in the French chamber of deputies, the estimates for 1906 show an increase in the war expenditure of nearly \$5,800,000 over 1905.

Lieut. Charles Pendleton, of the Philippine constabulary, sentenced to life imprisonment for murder, has appealed his case to the supreme court. Pendleton killed a native policeman.

A monster petition, signed by 30,000 citizens of Massachusetts, was presented to the president opposing the recommendation of Secretary Bonaparte that the old frigate Constitution be either broken up or made an object for target practice.

The eighth death from cerebro spinal meningitis has occurred among the apprentice seamen at the naval training station at Newport, R. I. The victim was Christopher Wagner, of Chicago. There are three other cases under treatment at the training station.

Maj-Gen. Leonard Wood will succeed Maj-Gen. Corbin in command of the military division of the Philippines on February 1. Maj-Gen. Corbin will leave on February 2 for Hong Kong, sailing thence for San Francisco on February 9 on the Pacific Mail steamer Korea.

The officers of the First Infantry and other regiments soon to leave for the Philippines have been advised by the war department not to take their wives and children along. It has been known for some time that the situation in China was likely to result in active service for those troops in the Philippines, but this is the first intimation that the possibility of something doing in China was anywhere near at hand.

The Lake Shore has decided to obey the Indiana state law, and hereafter no beer will be served on its buffet cars in Indiana after 11 o'clock p. m. on Sunday.

An alleged wife murderer fleeing from Albany, N. Y., officers, is said to have taken refuge on Manitou Island, in Lake Superior, far from any habitation, and as it is now well impossible to escape from there, and as impossible to survive the winter with no means of getting supplies, it is believed he will perish. His only refuge is the lighthouse, which was closed weeks ago. An alleged accomplice has been arrested in Duluth.

ENGLAND'S ELECTION

THE LIBERAL VICTORY PROVES STUNNING TO TORIES.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT'S COURSE A MATTER OF VERY GREAT ANXIETY JUST NOW.

HOME RULE NOW IN SIGHT FOR IRELAND, WITH A PARLIAMENT BUT NO SEPARATION.

The Liberals' Power.

The great victory of the Liberals in the English elections and the surprising strength shown by the Labor party has fairly stunned the Tories. Although some of the Tory papers affect to believe that socialism has been brought within measurable distance by the triumph of the Laborites, those who regard the situation from an impartial standpoint are convinced that the British workers have no desire for socialism and are not led by illiterate demagogues, but by educated and broad-minded men, who for several years have been planning the present overturning of the old order of things.

Just what their course will be in the new parliament no one can say at present except the two influential leaders, John Burns and Keir Hardie, but they for reasons of policy decline so far, to disclose any of their future plans.

The new parliament will be overwhelmingly Liberal. Up to this time the total number of members elected is 480, of whom 247 are Liberals, 114 Unionists, 40 Laborites, 78 Nationalists and one Socialist. This leaves 140 seats still vacant. The Liberals thus far have gained no less than 171 seats, counting labor gains as Liberal or government gains; and if the same proportion is kept up for the remaining 190 seats, the Liberals will have 407 votes in the next parliament, to which may be added those of 42 Laborites, 1 Socialist and 83 Nationalists, which would give Prime Minister Campbell-Bannerman 533 votes against 137 for the Conservatives.

One of the most prominent politicians in England said: "It is useless to minimize the present revolution, and we might as well begin to take a new view of the situation. In my opinion a parliament sitting at Dublin may be looked for within the next two years. Assuredly John Redmond, leader of the Nationalist party, and Prime Minister Campbell-Bannerman have reached a working agreement, and it is inconceivable that Mr. Redmond would be content with anything less than an Irish parliament."

"I have no idea that such a parliament would mean separation and have good reasons to believe that a plan is now under consideration by which the religious question can be eliminated from the deliberations of such a parliament, which would act under the imperial parliament and at least try the experiment of administering Irish affairs under the conditions which have changed in the last century."

President Opens Show.

The first electrical exhibition ever held in Chicago was opened at the Coliseum by President Roosevelt, who pressed a button in Washington giving the signal for the doors to open.

Firms in every branch of electrical work, representing a total capitalization of \$300,000,000, have displays in the hall. Besides the manufacturers, the technical schools of several western colleges are represented with exhibits.

Reprieve for Patrick.

Albert T. Patrick, the New York lawyer convicted and awaiting execution in Sing Sing prison for the murder of William Marsh Rice in New York city in September, 1900, was reprieved by Gov. Higgins until March 19—a space of 56 days.

This reprieve is granted for the purpose of giving Patrick's counsel time to bring before a trial court alleged newly-discovered evidence. Its granting followed a hearing before the governor, and was in accordance with the request of former Senator David B. Hill and Judge W. M. K. O'cott, of counsel for Patrick, and with the full consent of District Attorney Jerome, who was present in person. Senator Hill came forth for the first time from his sick room, after an illness of more than two months, in order to attend the hearing, and addressed the governor at considerable length.

He Left Small Estate.

It was announced that the estate left by the late President Harper, of Chicago university, is small, and consists almost entirely of life insurance policies. It is estimated that Dr. Harper, during his life, gave between \$35,000 and \$50,000 to the American Institute of Sacred Literature, a publishing concern, in the work of which he was greatly interested. He also gave much money to needy students, but the amount of this will never be known. It is said that the entire estate is given to the widow without reserve.

The bids on state printing are higher than before because of the eight-hour demands of the book and job printers.

Old and young hunger for love and kindness with a greater hunger than mere food can satisfy.

William Ramake, of Adell, Wis., was arrested Wednesday in Sheboygan, Wis., charged with having killed his wife by striking her with a piece of wood. Ramake had just been released from an asylum for the insane.

Herman Ekern, secretary of the legislative committee on investigating insurance conditions, announced at LaCrosse, Wis., Wednesday that he would investigate fraternal insurance as well as the old line insurance companies.

When the Tempest Comes

When the tempest comes
With his thunder-drums,
An' you're in the tempest's way,
No use to sigh
For the wings to fly—
You must march to his drums that day!

You must rush along
As he screams his song—
For you won't have time to stay;
But—heed this word
Ere his drums are heard:
"You keep out the tempest's way!"
—Atlanta Constitution.

MR. BARRON MONK HOWSON

BY J. A. TIFFANY

(Copyright, 1906, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

He was staying at my hotel in Buffalo. A man of marked individuality of appearance, I could not help noticing him. Of slender build, tall and erect, with iron-grey moustache, white hair, and a fresh pink complexion, I judged him to be about sixty years old.

Over our after-dinner cigars, we got into conversation, in the office in the hotel one day. I found he talked equally well on matters of present interest and of ancient and modern history. On local, national, political, religious and socio-economic questions he had views that were both novel and suggestive. His short sentences were pregnant with information, and scintillated with kindly wit and genuine humor.

After half an hour's conversation we exchanged cards. His read:

"M. Barron Monk Howson."

I knew that I had never met the gentleman before; but the name seemed strangely familiar. I couldn't get over the idea that I had heard it in some connection.

The next day Mr. Howson proposed a walk, and I readily assented. We walked up Main street for some distance, without speaking. The silence was broken by Mr. Howson, who said:

"I never have come to Buffalo without thinking of a most remarkable adventure that befell me in this city, when I was a young man. Late one evening I was down by the water front, alone. I was watching the majestic flow of Niagara, as it swept silently along, when suddenly I was seized from behind by two tall, powerful men, gagged, bound and bundled into a rowboat, in which my captors took me over to the Canadian side—to Fort Erie.

"Arrived there, I was informed that I had been arrested on charge of bank robbery in London, England, where, it was alleged, I had been employed as assistant cashier. I was further informed that my name was Thomas Dawkins. Imagine any man having such a name as Dawkins! The thing was impossible, on the face of it.

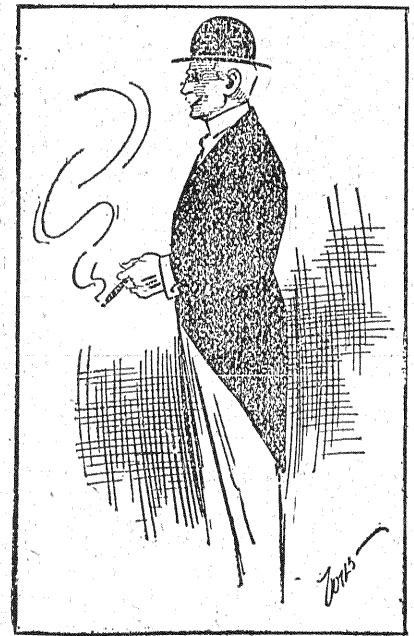
"But it was in vain that I declared my identity, and protested my innocence. The men knew me perfectly well, they averred. They could not be mistaken in me.

"From Fort Erie, despite all my protests, entreaties and threats, I was hurried off to Toronto. From there, though I begged for an opportunity of laying my case before the American Consul, I was taken to Montreal, and hurried aboard a boat bound for Liverpool.

"When I came up for my preliminary examination at Bow Street police court it was to be greeted by a scream of laughter from the witnesses for the prosecution—laughter directed at the detectives, for the prosecution immediately perceived that I was not the 'Thomas Dawkins' whom they wanted.

"Well, sir, that laugh was the only compensation I ever got for the indignity and inconvenience to which I had been subjected.

"I was then set at liberty; and to my threats of vengeance for abduc-



A man of marked individuality of appearance.

tion the detectives retorted that it would be best for me to get out of the country as quickly as possible, or, they assured me, if I wasn't a criminal, they would very soon make me one.

"A most remarkable and distressing experience," I observed. "But did you not appeal to the American Embassy in London for redress?"

"No, sir," Mr. Howson replied. "I was young and inexperienced; and I did not. It was on my return voyage," he continued, after a pause,

"that I imbibed that passion for the sea which led me to adopt the navy as a profession.

"On my arrival in New York I succeeded in attaching myself to a man-of-war; and before many years I found myself in a position of responsibility and honor.

"But one day off the French coast an incident occurred which was the cause of my abandoning a sea-faring life, and saying farewell forever to all the dreams of fame, which had been so dear to me.

"Ten miles out from Havre we espied a small rowboat in which was



"Well, who was Baron Munchausen, anyway?"

a woman, making signals of distress. "We hove to, lowered a boat and took the wail of the ocean aboard."

"In a nervous and almost hysterical condition, she begged a passage to New York; and thither we took her.

"She was the most beautiful young lady I had ever seen. She was given into the care of the stewardess, who did all in her power to make the stranger comfortable.

"Next morning our fair guest sought me out and told me her story. A Polish lady of royal blood, whose family had lived in Paris for many years, her name was Carlita Ludovinski. Driven to desperation by the importunities of her parents, who insulted her upon her marrying a wealthy but profligate nobleman of Bohemia, for the purpose of rehabilitating their shattered fortunes, Carlita fled from Paris, and, reaching the coast, cast herself upon the mercy of Providence, putting out to sea, alone, in the small boat, from which it was my good fortune to rescue her.

"It is a long story; but I need only say that Carlita reciprocated the affection with which she inspired me; and on our arrival in New York we were married in the quietest possible manner. I at once gave up the sea, to settle down to the joys of a home life ashore.

"But, alas! my happiness was short-lived. Within two months of our marriage Carlita sickened and died, leaving me a lonely, heart-broken man."

By this time we had reached Niagara street, by various cuts and turnings which were new to me. While listening to my companion's strange stories I had been thinking about his name, and I asked him in a casual sort of way:

"Pardon me, Mr. Howson; but you are not of German descent?"

"No, sir," he replied. "Why do you ask?"

"Well, I don't know, exactly; but I thought yours might be an Anglicized form of an old German name."

"Oh, I see! I had intended to tell you that Howson is not really my family name. I merely adopted it on attaining my majority."

"It came about in this way: When I was a boy, other boys, after listening to my conversation for a while, would say: 'Oh, yes, you remind me of Barron Monk Howson!' I could never find out who this Howson was whom I so strongly resembled, but I concluded that he must have been a great man; and as I did not like my own name, I determined to adopt his."

"You were quite right in doing so," I remarked. "You remind me, also, of the gentleman whose name you adopted, but in the German they spell it—

"Baron Munchausen."

"Well, who was Baron Munchausen, anyway?" was the naive query.

"In his own line," I answered, "he was the greatest man that ever lived"; and I politely declined, for the time being, to satisfy the gentleman further in regard to his illustrious namesake.

That night I learned from the hotel clerk, who had seen me with Howson and took an opportunity of asking me if "the old man had been 'throwing it into me,' that he and Mr. Howson came from the same small city in Pennsylvania, where the latter was employed as floorwalker in the one dry goods store in the place. He had been with the firm ever since he left school, when a boy.

I didn't want to be hard on the old man; but I thought a broad hint might possibly be of service to him. So, as I was leaving the hotel that night on my way to the railroad station I handed to the clerk a note for "Mr. Howson," which read as follows:

"Dear Sir—In reply to your inquiry concerning the German celebrity, Barron Munchausen, I beg to inform you that his reputation stands supreme over that of any man in everyday life or in the world of fiction, as that of one possessing an incomparable faculty for inspiring his hearers with incredulity.—Yours," etc.

ETHER USED TO FORCE CROPS

Earlier Maturity and Greater Weight Secured in Plants Thus Treated.

It is now ten years since the Danish investigator Johannsen discovered that plants could be etherized and that while in this condition could be artificially rested as effectively as by lying naturally dormant through the winter.

Experimental work along this line recently conducted at the Vermont experiment station, appears to indicate that this method may be used commercially for the forcing of early spring crops, just as it has been used to a limited extent in the control of the blooming of Easter lilies.

Some rhubarb roots which were dug in the fall and allowed to freeze were put in a cool cellar about the middle of December and allowed to thaw out gradually. Half of the roots were subsequently etherized for forty-eight hours in an air-tight box, using ether at the rate of ten cubic centimeters to a cubic foot of space. Treatments were conducted on different lots at intervals of two to four weeks.

Such plants were then grown in conjunction with untreated plants and it was found that the ether-treated plants uniformly gave larger yields, in some instances as high as 90 per cent increase being obtained where the treatment was given early during the plants' dormant period—that is, before they had completed their natural rest.

In early yields the relative results are astonishing, the average of all the ether-treated plants being 62 per cent for the first picking, 86 per cent for second and more than 25 per cent for later pickings.

The quickening of the vital processes resulting from the ether-treating of the dormant plants produced a decided increase in the weight of the product, as well as inducing early maturity.

A More Attractive Subject.

On a bleak, snowy day Eugene Cowles praised the winters of Egypt. "You sail in icy weather," he said, "and in a few days the Azores are reached, and from off these islands of bananas and coconuts and dates the mild airs of May float to you."

"Then you enter the Mediterranean and it grows warmer and warmer. The sea and sky grow bluer, the sun more splendid, the air sweeter and purer."

"Finally you reach Cairo, with its picturesque coloring and, its luxurious hotels—its hotels where every one in the world who can afford it goes for at least one winter."

"The odd characters that one meets in Cairo!"

"In the cafe at Sheppard's hotel I once saw two London costermongers. They swaggered in, all buttons and perfume, and sat down near me at a table beside a banana palm. 'Who wuz Pharaoh, Bill?' whispered the first hoarsely.

"Never mind," the other answered. 'Here's the bill o' fare.'"

The Guest.
When love came my guest to be,
Wide my arms I spread,
Sweet the smiles I gave to him,
Fair the words I said.

O, I labored night and day,
Eagerly to prove
That my welcome was sincere;
This I did for Love.

Love, he took my services
As his rightful due;
Denied me even gratitude—
Very lordly grew.

Jested when I could not laugh,
Thought that I am blessed,
Smile upon me treble-fold—
This Love did for me.

All my neighbors, envying,
Thought that I am blessed,
Smile upon me treble-fold—
This Love did for me.

Could they look into my heart
Well I know they'd say:
"Worthless he has proved himself—
Bid him go away."

But though every law of grace
He has sore transgressed,
Yet I suffer him to bide—
He is still my guest.
—Edna Webb, in New Orleans Times-Democrat.

More Than the Girl Could Stand.

Arthur Stringer, whose short stories and novels are so well known, was considering certain alterations in a manuscript when an editor had suggested to him, and was talking the matter over with his wife the other morning. In the midst of their conversation one of their maids—an Irish girl only recently landed—passed through the room. Mr. Stringer was at that moment saying in his most serious tones:

"I guess I'll kill Mr. McToole."

The maid fled and has not been seen since; and now Mrs. Stringer blames her husband for the loss of an excellent servant and deprecates the fact that the missing girl doubtless thinks him a murderer.

PAIN IN THE JOINTS

Rheumatic Tortures Cease When Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Make New Blood.

The first sign of rheumatism is frequently a pain and swelling in one of the joints. If not combated in the blood, which is the seat of the disease, the poison spreads, affecting other joints and tissues. Sometimes rheumatism attacks the heart and is quickly fatal.

The one remedy that has cured rheumatism so that it stays cured is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills expel the poison from the blood and restore the system, so that the poisonous matter is passed off as nature intended.

Mrs. I. T. Pitcher, of No. 130 Monmouth street, Newark, N. J., suffered for about three years from rheumatism before she found this cure. She says: "It began with a queer feeling in my fingers. In a little time it seemed as though the finger joints had lumps on them and I could not get my gloves on."

"Then it grew worse and spread to my knees. I could not stand up and I could not sleep nights. My suffering was more than I can describe. I took a great deal of medicine, but nothing even gave me relief until I tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

"I read an account of a cure in a case that was exactly like mine and my husband got me some of the pills. I took them for three weeks before I really felt better but they finally cured me."

Mr. Pitcher, who is a veteran and a member of E. D. Morgan Post, No. 307 of New York, substantiates his wife's statement and says that she now walks without difficulty, whereas a year ago he was compelled to push her about in a wheeled chair. Both Mr. and Mrs. Pitcher are enthusiastic in their praise of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

For further information, address the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Bishop Mistaken For a Tramp.
Dr. Stanton, Bishop of Newcastle, Australia, who recently died, was frequently mistaken for a bushman or a "Sundowner," which is Australian slang for a tramp. Once a squatter, who expected him as a guest, thought he was lost, and sent out a party to inquire. They came upon what they thought was a derelict "Sundowner," camped by the roadside, who proved upon inquiry to be the Bishop.

CONCERNING COMMON SENSE.

The man who knows when not to talk, possesses judgment of a high order. People everywhere are displaying good judgment by eating Pillsbury's Vitos for breakfast. It's a mighty good thing to be outside of; try it.

LIGHTNING'S POWER TO DRILL.

Will Pierce Through Rock Which Would Turn Cold Steel.

"Lightning, when in the mood, has an ugly habit of drilling," writes an English observer, according to the Philadelphia Record. "It will drill the hardest rock—which would turn cold steel; and not only drill, but vitrify it. They have found in Cumberland channels thirty feet deep and from two to four inches in circumference. The interior was hard glazed where the solid substance had been melted by the stabbing flashes. Artificial experiment has shown that a powerful shock from a battery will vitrify finely powdered glass, but not feldspar or quartz. The lightning, however, does it in the manner described—not in one place, but in many, showing that before striking the ground it divided into several branches, each strong enough to penetrate and liquify the solid rock."

Donate Wedding Cake.

Among the gifts recently received by the Church Army, a London organization, was an ancient wedding cake, sent on the golden wedding anniversary of the donors, with the remark: "It is rather old, but we thought perhaps you would like it."

Blizzard of 1888.
The blizzard of 1888 on the east coast of the United States occurred on March 11, 12 and 13. Four hundred lives were lost, and there were many wrecks. The storm was most severe in New York city.

THE LITTLE WIDOW.

A Mighty Good Sort of Neighbor to Have.

"A little widow, a neighbor of mine, persuaded me to try Grape-Nuts when my stomach was so weak that it would not retain food of any other kind," writes a grateful woman, from San Bernardino Co., Cal.

"I had been ill and confined to my bed with fever and nervous prostration for three long months after the birth of my second boy. We were in despair until the little widow's advice brought relief.

"I liked Grape-Nuts food from the beginning, and in an incredibly short time it gave me such strength that I was able to leave my bed and enjoy my three good meals a day. In two months my weight increased from 95 to 113 pounds, my nerves had steadied down and I felt ready for anything. My neighbors were amazed to see me gain so rapidly and still more so when they heard that Grape-Nuts alone had brought the change."

"My 4-year-old boy had eczema, very bad, last spring and lost his appetite entirely, which made him cross and peevish. I put him on a diet of Grape-Nuts, which he relished at once. He improved from the beginning, the eczema disappeared and now he is fat and rosy, with a delightfully soft, clear skin. The Grape-Nuts diet did it. I will willingly answer all inquiries." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkg.

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"Highest Grade Sewing Machine \$5.00 on easy terms and conditions, retail for \$40.00 everywhere. Free Trial! No money in advance. We pay the freight!"

The above are extracts from advertisements seen every day. We do not advertise that way but stand ready to discount any of these Big offers. We have plenty of them that we cannot sell you a \$10.00 Machine for \$5.00 (nobody can but we will sell you a \$5.00 machine for \$1.00, and the \$5.00 machine they ask \$23.00 for we will sell you for \$10.00, others in proportion. We manufacture 500 machines a day and guarantee every one. Over 20 different styles and prices to select from. Write us for complete list or call on our dealer in your town and save money. See our No. 18 Drop Head, it is perfection.

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For a Four Drawer New MACHINE \$19.00

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GOING NORTH				GOING SOUTH			
Fr't. No. 2	S No. 3	Mix'd No. 1		Mix'd No. 2	S No. 4	Fr't. No. 6	
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9:15	12:25	8:25		7:15	10:25	3:30	
9:30	12:35	8:35		7:10	10:15	3:20	
10:10							
11:45	3:35	8:55		6:55	10:05	3:00	
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11:55	3:55	9:12		6:42	9:43	2:40	
12:05	4:05	9:22		6:32	9:33	2:30	
12:30	4:20	9:44		6:53	9:19	12:30	
2:38	5:32	10:06		5:17	9:07	11:15	
2:50	5:44	10:18		5:08	8:58	11:06	
3:05	5:55	10:16		4:58	8:45	11:20	
3:20	6:07	10:32		4:47	8:36	10:30	
3:35	6:19	10:49		4:35	8:24	10:13	
3:47	6:35	10:59		4:25	8:12	9:56	
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4:17	7:07	11:27		3:55	7:42	9:25	
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4:57	7:55	12:07		3:15	7:02	8:45	
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Notice of Hearing Claims.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, The Probate Court for the county of Tuscola, ss.
In the matter of the estate of Hopey C. Cole, deceased.
Notice is hereby given that four months from the 22nd day of January A. D. 1906, have been allowed for creditors to present their claims against said deceased to said Court, for examination and adjustment, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Court at the Probate Office, in the Village of Cass City, Michigan, on or before the 22nd day of May A. D. 1906, and that said claims will be heard by said Court on Tuesday, the 22nd day of May A. D. 1906, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.
Dated January 22nd A. D. 1906.
(Probate Seal.) JOHN M. SMITH, Judge of Probate.

Order of Publication.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, 24th Judicial Circuit-Suit Pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Tuscola, In Chancery.
Marly P. Karr, Complainant, vs. Emma V. Karr, Defendant.
In this cause it appearing that the defendant, Emma V. Karr, is not a resident of this state, but is a resident of the state of Kansas, therefore, in violation of Brooker & Corkins, solicitors for the complainant, ordered that the defendant enter her appearance in said cause, on or before four months from the date of this order, and that a newspaper printed and published in said county and that the said publication be continued therein once in each week for six weeks in succession, or until said defendant cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said defendant at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for her appearance.
Dated December 21, 1905.
12-20-6 WATSON BEACH, Circuit Judge.

Every Heart-Ache

Every pain in the breast, difficult breathing, palpitation, fluttering or dizzy spell means that your heart is straining itself in its effort to keep in motion. This is dangerous.

Some sudden strain from over-exertion or excitement will completely exhaust the nerves, or rupture the walls or arteries of the heart, and it will stop.

Relieve this terrible strain at once with Dr. Miles' Heart Cure. It invigorates and strengthens the heart nerves and muscles, stimulates the heart action, and relieves the pain and misery.

Take no chances; make your heart strong and vigorous with Dr. Miles' Heart Cure.

"I suffered terribly with heart disease. I have been treated by different physicians for my trouble without result. I went to a physician in Memphis, who claimed that I had dropsy of the heart. He put the X-ray on me, and in connection with his medicine he came near making a finish of me. Some time before this a Mr. Young, of St. Louis, was in our town. He saw my condition, and recommended Dr. Miles' Heart Cure to me. I gave it little attention until my return from Memphis, when I concluded to try it, and am pleased to say three bottles cured me."

CHARLES GOODRICH, Caruthersville, Mo.
Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it fails he will refund your money.
Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

PRIMARY LAW FOR MICHIGAN

Continued from first page.

made at the primary election held on the second Tuesday of June, nineteen hundred six, in the same manner and under the same conditions as nominations for office may be made at September primaries pursuant to the provisions of this act as if the question of nominating such candidates for state offices had already been submitted and decided affirmatively by a majority of each of said political party voting thereon: Provided, That in case the question of direct nomination of candidates for said offices submitted pursuant to the provisions of section five of this chapter shall be decided affirmatively by a majority of any political party voting thereon at said primary election the candidates of said party for the said offices receiving such plurality and at least forty per cent of the votes cast by said party for each of the said offices respectively shall be the nominees of said party for the said offices respectively and shall be the nominee of said party for the said offices to be voted at the general November election to be held in nineteen hundred six, but if said proposition shall fail of adoption by any political party the candidates of such party to be voted for at such November election shall be nominated and certified the same as if this act had not been passed: And Provided further, That in the case of any of the said offices if no candidate receives a plurality, and at least forty per cent of the votes cast by his party at said primary for said offices, said political party shall nominate its candidate for said office and certify such nomination in the same manner as if this act had not been passed. The provisions of section nine of chapter five relating to the challenging of electors shall apply with equal force at the June primaries provided for by this chapter.

CHAPTER IV.

Of Election of Delegates.

Section 1. A general primary election shall be held in every election district in the state on the second Tuesday of June, nineteen hundred six, and on the second Tuesday of June in every second year thereafter, at which time there shall be elected by direct vote of the qualified enrolled voters of each political party in such election district as many delegates as each political party in such district shall be entitled to by the call issued by the county committee of such political party to the county convention thereafter to be held by such political party in said county in that year for the purpose of electing delegates to the state convention to nominate candidates for state offices. Such primary election shall be conducted as nearly as may be in the same manner as general elections are conducted and by the same officers; and in case of any vacancy in any delegation from any election district to the county convention, such vacancy shall be filled by delegates present from such election district. The state Central Committee of each political party, at least 30 days before the holding of the primary election provided for in this chapter, shall certify to the board of election commissioners of each county the number of delegates to which such county shall be entitled in the state convention of such party, and said State Central Committee shall apportion such delegates to the several counties in proportion and according to the number of votes cast for the candidate of such party for Governor in each of said counties respectively at the last preceding November election. The provisions of section nine of chapter five relating to the challenging of electors shall apply with equal force at the June primaries provided for by chapters three and four of this act.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of the board of election commissioners in each county to prepare and furnish the ballots to be used at said primary election. Such ballots shall contain the name of the party for which they are to be used, the voting precinct and county, the instruction as to the method of voting, and at least as many lines thereon as there are delegates to be elected in the different precincts. The ballots shall be prepared as nearly as may be as to color and size as provided in section seven of chapter five of this act, and no vote shall be counted for delegates to any party convention that is not cast upon a ballot prepared for such political party as herein provided.

Section 3. The chairman of the county committee of each political party shall certify to the board of election commissioners of his county at least ten days before the holding of such primary election, the number of delegates to which each election district in said county will be entitled at the county convention of said political party to be held in said county in said year, for the purpose of electing delegates to the state convention of said political party as provided in section one of this chapter.

Section 4. All the ballots designed for use at any primary election held pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, shall be printed on different colored paper for each political party,

in the same manner as is provided in section seven, chapter five of this act. And all the provisions of sections three and four of chapter one, and section nine of chapter five of this act, relating to the board of election inspectors, ballots, ballot boxes, tally sheets, etc., shall apply to elections held under the provisions of this chapter.

Section 5. The provision of section ten of chapter five hereof shall be applicable so far as consistent with the provisions of this chapter to any primary election held pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, and the persons receiving the highest number of votes for delegates at said primary election shall be declared by the board of election inspectors to be elected. Said board shall certify to the county clerk the names of the persons so elected as delegates, naming the political party upon whose ballot such persons were elected.

Section 6. The county conventions of all political parties, for the election of delegates to the state convention for the nomination of state officers, shall be held within seven days after the primary election held pursuant to the provisions of this chapter. All such county conventions of any one political party shall be held on the same day, such day to be designated by the State Central Committee of such political party in its call for the state convention to nominate candidates for state officers. The place of meeting of such county conventions shall be designated in the call issued therefor by the respective county committees of such political party. At such county conventions respectively, the number of delegates to which each such county is entitled in the state convention of the party according to the apportionment set forth in the call for such state convention by the State Central Committee of said party shall be chosen.

Section 7. The state conventions of all political parties for the nominations of candidates for state officers shall be held within sixty days after the second Tuesday in June preceding any general November election the particular day and the place of meeting to be designated by the state central committees of the political parties respectively, in the calls for said state conventions, which said calls shall be issued on or before the first day of July aforesaid.

CHAPTER V.

Of Nomination of Candidates.

Section 1. Primary elections held within any city, county, legislative district or congressional district, the electors of any political party or parties of which have decided, pursuant to the provisions of this act, in favor of the direct nomination of party candidates for city, county or district offices, shall be held for the purpose of selecting such candidates of such political party or parties at the time and place and in the manner in this act provided, and not otherwise: Provided, That the provisions of this chapter shall not apply to, or be operative in the counties of Alcona, Kent, Muskegon and Wayne, except where such counties or parts of counties form a part of a congressional or legislative district, in which case the provisions of this chapter shall be in effect in said county or parts of counties in regard to the nomination of candidates for Representative in Congress or State Senator in the State Legislature. The candidates who receive the greatest number of votes on any party ballot for each of such offices at any primary, shall be the nominees of such party for the ensuing election.

Section 2. To obtain the printing of the name of any candidate of any such political party for a city office for any primary election held pursuant to provisions of this act, there shall be filed with the clerk of the city nomination papers signed by a number of qualified electors who are enrolled in the party enrollment of said party and who reside in the city in which the election is to be held, or the office named therein equal to at least two per cent of the number of votes that such party cast therein for Governor at the last preceding November election. To obtain the printing of the name of any candidate of any such political party for a county office upon the ballots for any primary election held pursuant to the provisions of this act, there shall be filed with the clerk of the county nomination papers signed by a number of qualified electors who are enrolled in the party enrollment of said party, and who reside in the county in which the election is to be held, for the office named therein, equal to at least two per cent of the number of votes that such party cast therein for Governor at the last preceding November election. To obtain the printing of the name of any candidate of any such political party for a district office in any district comprising less than one county, nomination papers signed by a number of qualified electors who are enrolled in the party enrollment of said party in said district for an office named therein equal to at least two per cent of the number of votes that such party cast in said district for Governor at the last preceding November election, shall be filed with the county clerk of said county, and in the case of a dis-

trict office in a district comprising more than one county to obtain the printing of the name of any candidate of any such political party upon the ballot, there shall be filed with the clerk of each county, in such district nomination papers signed by a number of qualified electors residing in such county and who are enrolled in the party enrollment of said party, equal to at least two per cent of the number of votes that such party cast therein for Governor at the last preceding election. And in the case of a state officer, to obtain the printing of the name of any candidate of any such political party upon the ballot, there shall be filed with the Secretary of State nomination papers signed by a number of qualified electors residing in the state and who are enrolled in the party enrollment of said party, equal to at least two per cent of the number of votes that such party cast therein for Governor at the last preceding election. Nomination papers of candidates of new parties shall be signed by electors residing in such city, county or district as the case may be, equal in number to one per cent of the total vote cast for Governor in such county or district at the last preceding November election. All nomination papers shall be substantially in the following form:

We, the undersigned, qualified electors of the election district of the city of or of the township of in the county of and state of Michigan, and enrolled members of the party, hereby nominate who resides at No. street, city of or in the township of in the county of as a candidate of the party for the office of to be voted for at the primary election to be held on the day of as representing the principles of said party, and we further declare we intend to support the candidate herein named.

Name	Residence	St. No. in City	Date of Signing

Each signer of said nomination papers shall sign but one such paper for the same office, except where there are two or more to be nominated and elected to the same office, when he may sign as many papers as there are persons to be elected to such office. He shall therein declare that he intends to support the candidate named therein, adding his residence, with the street and number, if any, and the date of signing, and this paragraph shall be printed in full at the top of each nomination paper. The above mentioned clerks shall keep on hand printed forms for such primary petitions and nomination papers.

Section 3. The respective city clerk or county clerk shall receive nomination papers filed in accordance herewith, up to four o'clock in the afternoon of the fifteenth day before the day of a primary election, for the nomination of candidates for office and shall forthwith prepare and publicly expose in his office a list of the candidates for offices, under the headings of party and office as near as may be as they will appear upon the primary ballots. Such clerks shall keep a public record of the nomination papers filed in a book, with the columns in which shall be entered respectively, the dates, the names, of the candidates and the offices sought. Said book shall state the number of electors signing nomination papers for each candidate. The said clerks respectively shall forthwith, after the last day for receiving and filing nomination papers, certify to the proper board of election commissioners the names of all candidates mentioned in said nomination papers, together with the name of the party and the office stated.

Section 4. The board of election commissioners of any city or county shall cause to be printed upon the ballots of any political party for any primary at which candidates of such political parties are to be nominated by direct vote, the names of all candidates for such offices in whose behalf the requirements of this act shall have been fulfilled and no others. The number of ballots to be printed for the use of each political party at a primary election in any election district shall be at least fifty per cent more than the total number of votes cast therein at the last presidential election by such party. Proof copies of the primary ballot shall be on file at the office of the county clerk or city clerk, as the case may be, for public inspection at least three days before the primary. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to cause to be printed pamphlet copies of this act and to furnish to the county clerk of any county and to the city clerk of any city in which any political party shall hereafter adopt direct voting, as provided for by this act, a sufficient number of copies thereof to enable said clerk to furnish at least two copies to each board of election inspectors, in his city or county at the same time the other supplies are furnished.

Continued next week.

WHEN IN NEED OF

Blacksmithing or Repairing

Call at the old H. S. Wickware shop across from the mill.
Horseshoeing a Specialty.

A. H. MUCK

The BEST MEATS

That's the kind you want.

That's the kind we have

JOHN SCHWADERER.

First Class

Work Regardless of Price

At the Old Reliable Stand

J. A. RENSCHLER

DR. FENNER'S

Kidney AND Backache Cure

ALSO PURIFIES THE BLOOD.
Don't become discouraged. There is a cure for you. If necessary write Dr. Fenner. He has spent a lifetime curing just such cases as yours. All consultations FREE.

Diseased Bladder and Kidneys for Twenty Years.



Dr. M. M. Fenner, Fredonia, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—I have been troubled with my bladder and kidneys for the last 20 years, having doctored with many different physicians in that time, with no results. I was told to try a bottle of Dr. Fenner's Kidney and Backache Cure, which I did and which is the only medicine that ever gave me relief. I am 71 years old and am in the best of health today. I will heartily recommend Dr. Fenner's Remedy to any one suffering from their bladder or kidneys. Besides it is not a mean dose but pleasant to take.

HENRY ZURREOVESTE,

Muncie, Ind.

Sold by Druggists, 50c. and \$1. Get Cook Book and Treatise on the Kidneys—FREE.

For sale by L. I. Wood & Co., Cass City, and F. A. Francis, Kingston.

COMMUNICATION.

Editor Tri-County Chronicle:

Not wishing to over tax your generosity and most heartily thanking you for past favors, I would say that in looking over your paper of late issue, I noticed a cleverly edited article setting forth views which in my personal opinion would not exactly seem plausible when we relate as to the sincerity or the following of the original plan of christianity by the societies of the christian world of the present day. Mr. J. McCracken, the presumed author of the article which I refer to, undoubtedly may be entirely sympathetic and resourceful from a skeptical or pleonastical standpoint purporting to majestically improve present conditions. I think Mr. McCracken will agree with many of us as to the simplicity in the outlined teaching and ever well meaning commentations and assurances so unsparingly emphasized by our loving brethren in the official capacity of the many denominations of the christian worship.

Wherefore, allowing the supreme being to be the final judge, would it not be appropriate to do all in our power to strengthen and encourage the great and beneficial work that has been taken up by our fellow man, rather than throw a block in the wheel by expressing disapproval as to the lack of absolute perfection. Read Matthew 18: 5, 6.

Now, as to the word "original," I would compare it to mean the ground work, including the past, present and future, if taken in a Scriptural sense. Therefore, we have the promise of the most Divine Father that should com-

fort every fair and intelligent person that where two or more are gathered in the name of the Savior that He will be with them. Read Matt. 18: 19, 20. I think that toes the mark as to the deterioration of the present condition of christian societies.

Further, when we consider the hundreds of millions of inhabitants that are passing from the earth each one hundred years, the advancement and ingenuity compared with centuries ago, it is quite easy to note the extreme efforts of the Satanic forces to keep pace with the peaceful and solemnizing forces of christianity. The millions of money drawn from the people by the liquor dealers, the demoralizing effect and the bewildering of the masses who can but wonder why and how it is today that so much crime and unlawfulness prevails the land. The world's battle today is certainly divided against itself. The christian societies arrayed against the heathen and barbaric, Satanic numbers. In conclusion for the present upon this notable discussion, if we wish to facilitate the advantages of the christian societies of today, we should under all circumstances lend a helping hand toward obliterating and poisoning temptations, that the Satanic forces may extend as a snare or trap for the fulfillment of their evil disposed plans of utter destruction of their fellow man. The paramount issue of today is the closing of the liquor traffic entirely. Thousands of instances might be shown every day, where such a course would be absolutely the only remedy conducive to the benefit of the public in general. Wishing my friend, J. McCracken, a prosperous and happy journey throughout, I remain yours respectfully,
CHAS. I. COOKE.

What The World's Biggest Users Have To Say About Cream Separators

Lincoln, Neb., December 4, 1905.

Our separator experience dates back about ten years. At that time the De Laval separator was already recognized as the best machine, though its superiority was not quite so fully established as it is at the present time. In those earlier days, through the purchase of other creameries in which the machinery was already installed, we had opportunity to use various other makes of separators; however, none of them did the work as well as the De Laval, either as to capacity for clean skimming or ease and simplicity of operation.

Before the advent of the hand separator the Beatrice Creameries operated between five and six hundred De Laval power separators and there were many instances where our experience led us to deliberately replace some other make of machine with a new De Laval, paying good, hard-earned money for same.

There is no disputing the fact that the De Laval power separator is a better machine in every respect than any other make. Since the hand separator came into general use in this western country we have had further opportunity to make comparisons and in our opinion there is no other machine as yet manufactured which compares with the De Laval in capacity for skimming, clean skimming, ease and simplicity of operation.

The large "Alpha" Le Laval machines we owned and operated in years gone by have practically all left our territory, having been sold as second hand machines to creameries in the East where the whole milk system is still flourishing, but to replace these larger machines we have in the past five or six years, sold to farmers throughout these western states and territories approximately thirty five thousand De Laval cream separators which are operated by hand or tread power.

BEATRICE CREAMERY COMPANY,
By W. F. Jensen, Secretary.

If the above is the kind of experience you would profit by a De Laval catalogue and any desired particulars are to be had for the asking.

The De Laval Separator Company

Randolph & Canal Sts. CHICAGO. General Offices: 121 Youville Square, MONTREAL.
1213 Fifth Street, PHILADELPHIA. 74 Cortland Street, NEW YORK.
9 & 11 Duane St. SAN FRANCISCO. 238 McDermott Avenue, WINNIPEG.

Striffler & McDermott, Agents for DeLaval Separators, Cass City.



Don't Buy Unknown Quality.
When you buy a wind mill you should buy one that will last and do good work as long as you live. We sell the

STAR WIND MILLS

and they've been made and sold ever since 1866, and the mills made and sold the first year are running yet, and doing good work.
Come in and see us, and let's have a plain, common sense talk about mills. We won't exaggerate and we won't urge you to buy if you're not ready, but we want to show you the best wind mill made.

Striffler & McDermott, Cass City, Mich.

Jewelry Mishaps

The first time you have a Watch to be fixed, a Clock to be cleaned, a Ring or some Jewelry to be mended, be sure and bring them to us. We warrant all our work to give good satisfaction.

Complete line of Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, etc.

T. L. TIBBALS.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

The Michigan Farmer and Live Stock Journal, Detroit, Mich., will spend that much money in 1906 for special articles, stories, etc. All of this money will go into improving the reading matter of the paper. The readers will get the benefit of the entire amount. What would you think of paying \$150 for a special article on corn, \$75 for a good story?

All departments will share in the distribution. Special articles will be purchased from the highest authorities in the world on all leading topics in the various branches of General Farming, Fruit Growing, Breeding of Live Stock, Dairying, Poultry Raising, Home Decorating, Landscape Gardening, Architectural Designs with Specifications of Houses, Barns, Out Houses, Etc. Each branch will receive its share of the money spent for special articles in 1906.

A free sample copy of the Michigan Farmer and Live Stock Journal, also illustrated Premium List containing Prospectus, Photographs of Correspondents, an offer of cash prizes for stories and about 100 illustrated articles offered for small clubs, clubbing lists, etc., also a small map of Michigan, will be mailed to each person asking for a sample copy. All free, postage paid. A penny postal card addressed to the Michigan Farmer and Live Stock Journal, Detroit, Mich., will answer.

Plans, specifications, details, cost, etc., of any farm buildings will be furnished through the paper, free, to subscribers. Legal questions submitted by subscribers answered by mail by a prominent attorney, and many other money saving features. No farmer can afford to be without the Michigan Farmer and Live Stock Journal. Any one of the special articles will be worth many times the price of a year's subscription, 75 cents a year; 3 years for the price of two, \$1.50. It is a weekly—52 issues a year.

Send all orders for the Michigan Farmer to the Chronicle. Ask for our clubbing rate.

Correspondence

BEAULEY.

The Jamerson family have moved into Wm. Hartnell's house.

Jas. S. Pratt is drawing sand for the foundation of a new house.

L. Carroll spent Friday in Pontiac as the guest of his father.

The Ladies' Aid society will meet this week at the home of Ethel Reader.

Beauley as a body attended the dedication of the M. E. church at Owendale Sunday.

Miss S. Brackenbury spent Saturday and Sunday as the guest of Misses Edith Reader and Kate Thompson.

The Gleaners in Beauley will give an entertainment and supper on Tuesday evening. A good time is looked for.

Andy McAlpine has moved into Alex Frazier's house, the Frazier family having moved onto the F. Carroll farm.

There was no school in Dist. No. 6, Wednesday as the teacher, Miss Somerville, attended the wedding of her cousin in Cass City.

The open winter gives the farmer a good opportunity to clean and fix up his farm which is surely more pleasant to do than to shovel snow.

D. J. and F. P. Thompson, who are working with their teams in the north lumber woods, report plenty of work but not cold enough weather.

For the past seven years Matthew McIntyre has been treasurer of the Huron County Mutual Fire Insurance Co., but at the last meeting held, Jan. 8, W. McDowell was elected to that office.

On Friday morning very early we heard thunder twice and in the afternoon we saw a little snake crawling along on the snow. Since then we have had April weather, but we have not hid away our mittens and we are glad for a large wood pile because we may use them again in February and March.

AKRON.

Dr. Treadgold is on the sick list. Mrs. Henry Ross is very ill at present.

Mrs. Dafoe is suffering with a severe cold.

Miss Audrey Taylor has returned to her home in Elkton.

Claude Rose has opened a jewelry store in the Honeywell block.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Albertson are entertaining an uncle this week.

Miss Julia Misner of Fairgrove visited with friends here last week.

Grace Murphy spent Sunday at the home of her grandfather, John Tayer.

Mrs. J. R. Hamilton of Fairgrove visited with her sister, Miss Biles, last week.

Miss Edith Miller spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. Chas. Sellers, at Unionville.

The high school will give an apron and necktie social at the home of Geo. Wright on Friday evening. Every one is invited to come.

DEFORD.

Geo. Walker is entertaining his mother this week.

Mrs. E. Horluck has been on the sick list the past week.

Mrs. T. Spencer, who has been on the sick list, is much better.

Services will be held in the M. E. church next Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. McCain are spending a short time with relatives here.

How Many Birthdays?

You must have had sixty at least! What? Only forty? Then it must be your gray hair. Ayer's Hair Vigor stops these frequent birthdays. It gives all the early, deep, rich color to gray hair, and checks falling hair. And it keeps the scalp clean and healthy.

"I was greatly troubled with dandruff which produced a most disagreeable itching of the scalp. I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor and the dandruff soon disappeared. My hair also stopped falling out until now I have a splendid head of hair."—DAVID C. RYAN, Portland, Conn.

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufactured at
Ayer's PILLS, SANSAPARILLA, CHERRY PECTORAL.

O. A. Stoll,
Wholesale and Retail Florist.

All Cut Flowers and Potted Plants in season. Funeral designs artistically made and shipped to any part of the state. Telegraph and telephone orders promptly attended to. OXFORD, MICH.

Mr. and Mrs. Bender of Cass City were callers in town Saturday.

The L. O. T. M. will hold their installation service next Friday afternoon.

H. Frutchey took charge of the bank two days last week in the absence of his brother.

The P. O. & N. R. R. have lengthened their side track for the benefit of J. Frutchey & Co.

Mr. and Mrs. Plain of East Dayton spent Sunday with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts.

The many friends of Grandpa Wilcox will be sorry to hear that he is very sick at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Nicols, at Greenwood.

ELMWOOD.

John Spittler was in Cass City Wednesday.

Mat Parker was in Cass City Wednesday.

Wesley Webster returned home Friday.

Jas. Belknap and wife were in Cass City Saturday.

Fred Smith commenced work for I. Waidley last week.

Chas. Hammond of Rose Island is visiting friends here.

R. Webster sold one of his horses to Jas. Walters last week.

Bay Crane and W. A. Lockwood were in Cass City last Wednesday.

Bert Hendrick and Wilson Spavin are cutting wood for Jas. Walters.

Scott Willie and sister of Canada are visiting friends in this vicinity.

J. F. Hendrick of Cass City visited his brothers, O. A. and J. P. Hendrick, last week.

Mrs. W. A. Lockwood spent the first of last week with Mrs. Mary Parker, south of Cass City.

CENTER LINE.

Rain, rain, mud, and no snow.

Geo. Dewey of East Novesta is very sick.

Grandma Spencer is living alone this winter.

Meetings begin in the Church of Christ on Feb. 4.

Clyde Quick is spending the winter months up north.

M. H. Quick was in Gagetown on business Thursday.

John Justin and wife are visiting the former's parents.

James McArthur is working for Dr. Treadgold in the woods.

Grandpa and grandma McLarty are quite poorly this winter.

Henry Quick has a graphophone which he bought of his son in Pontiac.

Someone entered the home of the minister during their absence and left a 50 pounds of White Lily flour.

CUMBER.

Mud and plenty of it.

A. Hawksworth lost a valuable three-year-old colt last week.

Herb Clark is attending strictly to rabbit hunting and with good success.

Mrs. Graham and son are visiting the former's daughter, Mrs. C. W. Ewing.

C. W. Ewing and H. Hagerman are busy cutting poplar wood west of town.

A. A. Ewing and wife spent the holidays with friends and relatives in Canada.

This locality was visited by a thunder storm Sunday. Prepare for cold weather.

Fred Riehl was given a lively time by the boys Saturday night to celebrate his wedding.

The Cumber Ladies' Aid will meet at the home of Mrs. A. A. Ewing on Wednesday, Jan. 31. Every one welcome.

GREENLEAF.

The Rev. Henry M. Morey, evangelist, of Ypsilanti is to conduct a series of evangelistic meetings in Fraser church, Greenleaf, beginning on Sabbath, Feb. 4, and continuing on week evenings until Feb. 16. Mr. Morey has been synodical evangelist for the synod of the Presbyterian church in Michigan for three years and during that time many have been brought to Christ and churches strengthened. Pastors in whose churches he has labored have expressed their entire satisfaction with his work, and the newspapers speak very highly of him as a preacher and his special gifts in interesting children. Services on Sunday, Feb. 4, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Week evenings except Saturday at 7:30. All are cordially invited. John Mackersie, Pastor.

ONLY 82 YEARS OLD.

"I am only 82 years old and don't expect even when I get to be real old to feel that way as long as I can get Electric Bitters," says Mrs. E. H. Brunson of Dublin, Ga. Surely there's nothing else keeps the old as young and makes the weak as strong as this grand tonic medicine. Dyspepsia, torpid liver, inflamed kidneys or chronic constipation are unknown after taking Electric Bitters a reasonable time. Guaranteed by L. I. Wood & Co., druggist. Price 50c.

PINGREE.

Miss Josie Lozee has returned after an extended visit in the east.

Theodore Whaley has returned from Onoway.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Cole of Deford called on friends in this vicinity this week.

John Fox and wife and daughter, Lila, are visiting relatives in Canboro this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Meddaugh of Cumber called on friends in this locality recently.

Misses Pearl Nutt and Josie Lozee called on friends in this locality the first of the week.

It is reported that Isaac Mudge has purchased the farm formerly owned by Gilbert Frank.

Chester Wells and wife and daughter, Alvina called on friends in Greenleaf the first of the week.

R. H. McInnis has bought another eighty acres of land adjoining on the east of his present large estate.

Wanted—Ten men in each state to travel, post signs, advertise and leave samples of our goods. Salary \$75 per month. \$3 per day for expenses. ROYAL SUPPLY CO., Dept. W, Atlas Block, Chicago. 12-8-5

ELLINGTON.

Miss Martha Kielitz is on the sick list.

The babe of Mr. and Mrs. Dorr Perry is quite sick.

Bert Simmons of Dayton is calling on Ellington friends.

George Parker is on the sick list; also Miss Katie Green.

The warm weather and rain have cut the ice harvest short.

Chas. Campfield spent a few days in Saginaw on business last week.

Miss Goldie Jamison is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Ed Dickinson of Caro.

Mr. and Mrs. Shutes of Washtenaw county are visiting their nephew, C. Fish.

Mr. Rice has sold his place to Chas. Wickware and moved his family to Caro.

Wm. Colwell, Jr. and family, who moved to California last fall are so well pleased with the country that they will make it their future home.

TWENTY YEAR BATTLE.

"I was a loser in a twenty year battle with chronic piles and malignant sores until I tried Bucklen's Arnica Salve which turned the tide by curing both, till not a trace remains," writes A. M. Bruce of Farmville, Va. Best for old Ulcers, Cuts, Burns and Wounds. 25c at L. I. Wood & Co.'s, druggists.

SHABBONA.

Mrs. Susan Sharrard is still very low with typhoid fever.

Ben Phetteplace is recovering nicely from his recent illness.

Geo. W. Ferguson returned last Wednesday from Saginaw.

Revival meetings began Sunday evening in the M. E. church.

Henry and Hugh Carrill of Clifford are visiting relatives and friends here.

Lydia McInnes left Wednesday for Park Hill, Ont., to visit relatives and friends.

A corn roast was given Friday evening at the Auslander home and a pleasant evening was spent by all present.

Mrs. James Pangman is very low at this writing with typhoid pneumonia and little hopes are given for her recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. Burt Loucks returned Wednesday from Adair and were accompanied home by the latter's mother, Mrs. John Williams.

A HARD LOT

Of troubles to contend with spring from a torpid liver and blockaded bowels unless you awaken them to their proper action with Dr. King's New Life Pills; the pleasantest and most effective cure for Constipation. They prevent Appendicitis and tone up the system. 25c at L. I. Wood & Co.'s drug store.

CANBORO.

Revival meetings closed Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Chas. McDonald was in Cass City Wednesday.

Henry Mellendorf of Caseville is visiting at his parental home here.

Louis Krahling of Cass City spent Sunday and Monday with friends in this vicinity.

There will be a pie social at B. F. Parker's Monday evening, Jan. 29. C. A. Lambkin of Canboro will furnish the music for the evening. All are cordially invited to attend.

A TRAGIC FINISH.

A watchman's neglect permitted a leak in the great North Sea dyke which a child's finger could have stopped to become a ruinous break, devastating an entire province of Holland. In like manner Kenneth McIver of Vanceboro, Me., permitted a little cold to go unnoticed until a tragic finish was only averted by Dr. King's New Discovery. He writes: "Three doctors gave me up to die of lung inflammation caused by a neglected cold; but Dr. King's New Discovery saved my life." Guaranteed best cough and cold cure, at L. I. Wood & Co.'s drug store. 50c and \$1. Trial bottle free.

ARGYLE.

Mrs. Mabel Bradshaw is employed at Bad Axe.

S. W. Striffler transacted business in Bad Axe last week.

Loren McIntyre of Jennings visited at his home here this week.

Owing to the storm the debate was postponed until Friday, January 26.

Mr. McBurney of Novesta visited at the home of George Rose a few days.

Maggie Henry of Cass City is spending the week at her parental home here.

The L. O. T. M. of this place installed their officers on Thursday of last week.

Mr. Pritchard and Miss Murley of Wheatland spent Sunday with Miss Cassie McPhail.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Austin were at Filion last week to attend the funeral of the latter's mother.

Henry and Herbert Greenleaf of Cass City passed through town last week enroute for Sandusky.

W. Fuller, who has been visiting here for some time, returned to his home at Wolverine on Friday.

Miss Grace Striffler underwent an operation at Bad Axe last Friday. Dr. Harrington, assisted by Dr. Conboy, performed the operation. At this writing she is doing nicely.

Philip McGarry died last week Tuesday of consumption. He leaves a wife and two children to mourn. The funeral was held at the R. C. church on Friday and interment made in the R. C. cemetery. The family have the sympathy of all in their bereavement.

KINGSTON.

Mrs. A. Noble is very sick.

Miss Tanner has returned to her work here.

A. B. Payne is remodeling James Convis' house.

A number of the school children have the chickenpox.

Henry Harris returned to his home near Mariette Saturday.

Jim Braidwood of Flint called on friends in town Monday.

E. A. and M. L. Randall called on friends in town over Sunday.

Queena Meidlein, who has been very sick with pneumonia, is better.

The W. C. T. U. will meet with Mrs. L. Hill Friday, January 26.

Pearl Randall, who has been visiting her people in Wayne, returned Monday.

The infant son of L. A. Challis, who has been seriously ill, is much better.

Mrs. Chas. Swailes attended the funeral of a cousin at North Branch Saturday.

The friends of Mrs. Currey will be pleased to hear that she is recovering her health.

The Beverley school will give an entertainment Friday evening at the schoolhouse. Admission, 10 cents.

KARR'S CORNERS.

Miss Florence McDonald is quite ill at this writing.

Mrs. Chas. Wilkinson of Cleveland, Ohio, is visiting friends in this vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Muma and children of Pigeon have been visiting the former's parents in this vicinity.

Miss Florence Tanner spent Saturday and Sunday at Gagetown, the guest of the Misses Mae and Florence Freeman.

The Ladies' Aid of Bethel church met at the home of Mrs. John Karr last Thursday. A large number were present as the annual election of officers took place.

Quite a number from here attended the play, "A Noble Outcast" at Gagetown Tuesday evening. Despite the severe weather a large audience greeted the actors and all were highly pleased.

HOLBROOK.

Robt. Matthews was a caller in Uby Wednesday.

Lem Cameron of Detroit made a business trip here Monday.

The farmers around here made good use of the little snow to draw wood.

Dave Cavalary of Elkton spent last week at the home of James Hewitt.

Ben Baker of Sinclair, Manitoba, visited at the home of Wm. Jackson Friday.

Alta Jackson and Lena Walker spent Thursday with their sister in West Greenleaf.

Quite a number from here attended the Cleland-Cameron lawsuit in Sandusky last week.

Wm. Kittendorf and daughter, Mary, spent part of last week with friends in Elkton.

Mrs. Chas. Hill was called to Port Huron Tuesday owing to the illness of her daughter, Mrs. M. Armstrong.

Young people wanted to learn telegraphy. Railroads and telegraph companies need operators badly. Total cost, six months' course at our school, tuition (telegraphy and typewriting), board and room, \$91; this can be reduced. Catalogue free. Dodge's Institute, Monroe St., Valparaiso, Indiana.

THE COLONEL'S WIFE

BY WARREN EDWARDS

AUTHOR OF "THE DISPATCH BEADER," ETC.

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CHAPTER IX.—Continued.

Not a word was spoken until they reached this, when John, looking back said:

"It makes me sad to see the old house go. Well, some day a new house will arise there, much finer than the old, and when this cruel war is over I predict there will arise a new South beside which the old regime will not bear any comparison."

She made no reply, but, as he stole a side glance at her, while she stood watching the greedy flames completing their work, he could see that she was not displeased.

Then they walked on.

A strange couple—man and wife, made so by a minister of the gospel and the law of the land, yet almost strangers.

Several times he allowed her to precede him, and on these occasions noted with considerable interest her proud carriage, for Mollie held her head like a queen.

"Come," John was saying to himself after the manner of a spoiled bachelor, "perhaps that marriage of convenience may not turn out such a bad thing for me after all. She is handsome, I must confess. I like her spirit, too, though when she says she hates me I remember that a woman often says something of that sort to cover up another feeling of growing interest. Well, since fate chooses to buffet me about after the manner of a football, I must submit to the inevitable. One thing sure—I won't give up my wife tamely, now."

They came in sight of her home.

She showed some confusion, perhaps at the prospect of her father's frown, but said nothing. The federals were already in charge, thanks to the shrewd plan which the squire had manipulated—it was their duty to protect a place belonging to the wife of a Union soldier.

These guards consisted of a detachment belonging to John's own regiment. Perhaps there was something more than accident in this. The

him. Fate, assisted of course, by his own efforts, had made him the custodian of his wife's property. Surely, no Federal officer was ever placed in a position so singular.

The strangest thing of all lay in the fact that his wife openly professed a feeling of keenest hatred for him, as she did toward everything appertaining to the Northern army.

Her heart was thoroughly wrapped up in the Southern cause, and had Mollie been given her own way Lyndhurst would long ere this have been stripped of its beauties, and almost dismantled in order to equip the Confederate soldiers with necessities.

Squire Granger was made of less ardent material and while devoted to the cause, knew enough to think of the future.

Under the protection of these troops Lyndhurst was safe, for while there must inevitably be a certain amount of looting in spite of the strict orders given, the torch of the plunderer dared not approach a house that was especially guarded.

The Georgia squire chuckled under cover of his sleeve at the successful outcome of his little plot.

Every time he looked toward Colonel John he frowned, however.

The story of the Federal's identity had been made known to him, since Major Worden and Crockett Ridge-way, after losing their prisoner, had seen fit to visit the squire before taking a hasty departure in order to escape capture by the advancing Federals.

The more he studied John's face the deeper grew the conviction that while his shrewd plan for saving Lyndhurst would probably work to a satisfactory point, he could not shake off the husband with whom he had provided his child, as easily as he had expected.

Leaving orders with a subordinate Colonel John rode into the city.

The army of invasion having fought its way from Chattanooga to Atlanta, leaving every rough mountain pass

and would follow it up, in the hope of arousing her interest and finally her regard.

She performed her duties with grace, but maintained silence, and when the meal was over excused herself.

The gentlemen lighted cigars, while they sipped their wine.

Once Sergeant Shanks came in and placed a paper in the hand of his colonel, which appeared to interest him deeply, for he frowned as he took in its contents, crunched it in his hand, then changing his mind, smoothed it out and placed the same in his vestpocket, perhaps for future reference.

The squire had noted this with a keen eye.

He would gladly have seen the contents of that note—if it concerned some movement against the desperate legions of Johnston what a piece of strategy it would be for him to secure it, and by special carrier, transmit the same to headquarters.

Colonel John hardly liked the taste of his cigar, still he smoked on and sipped his wine.

He talked less—indeed, a peculiar silence seemed to have come upon the five men, each being apparently wrapped up in his own thoughts.

Colonel John tried to shake off the lethargy that appeared to bind his limbs—he looked around and saw that two of his companions had already yielded to the drowsy god, while the squire was staring at him in a way that caused a spasm of suspicion to dart through his heart.

The wine—it was drugged!

What dark purpose was behind all this?

His brain seemed active, while his limbs were apparently weighted down with lead.

Just as that moment the Georgia squire seemed to take on the form of a huge vampire bat, hovering over a sleeper, eager to suck his life blood.

Above the thought of personal danger there came to the colonel the recollection of the paper he carried.

Though the effort cost him a mighty concentration of mental and physical powers he managed to drag the paper in question from his vest pocket.

Candles were upon the table, for lamps they had none, owing to the scarcity of oil.

He raised his arm.

The paper came in contact with the blaze, curled over, charred and then flashed up into flame.

Still Squire Granger moved not—he acted as though under the same strange spell as had fallen upon the Federal officers.

His sacrifice of power to duty was Colonel John's last attempt. Gradually the candle-lights grew bleared—danced in a fantastic fashion—the myriad noises from the captured city rolled into one dull roar—then his vision failed, his senses lost their comprehensive grip, and Colonel John slept.

(To be continued.)

Toll Cleverly Evaded.

Dr. Lawrence E. Flick, the tuberculosis specialist of Philadelphia, was discussing a scheme that had succeeded through trickery.

"It was trickery as arrant, as clever and as successful," he said, "as that of the old Montgomery county farmer who would never pay his toll."

"This old fellow believed that the tolls on the Montgomery county roads were too high, and he evaded them, therefore, in any way he could."

"Once, for instance, he was going a long journey, and he knew the toll for such a distance would be excessive. So he set out very early in the morning, before any one was up, and when he neared the toll gate he drove slowly and noiselessly; and when he arrived at the tollhouse he turned his team around, so that it faced home, with great caution."

"Then he rapped and the gatekeeper dressed, came down and held out his hand."

"How much?" said the farmer.

"Where to?" said the gatekeeper.

"Conshohocken."

"Thirty-three cents."

"The farmer uttered a loud oath of rage."

"I'll never pay it," he said. "I'll go back home before I'll pay it."

"And he turned his horse around and drove off."

Horse Racing in Australia.

"One of the finest race courses in the entire world is at Melbourne, Australia, and some great races are run there," said Harry Yost. "It is known as the Flemington course and is maintained at an enormous expense annually."

"The seats are arranged on terraces, on the plan of the old Roman amphitheatres, and on the day when the Melbourne Cup race is run there are always from 225,000 to 250,000 persons at the track. The Australians are inveterate gamblers and the future book for the big race is prepared six months before the race is run. The horses over there are among the finest in the world and there are some exciting races, both flat and steeplechase. The Melbourneites are great followers of every sort of sport, and at an amateur football game I have seen 60,000 persons occupying the stands."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

His Parting Shot.

"Mr. Spoonall, have I ever given you reason to think I looked upon you as a possible lover?"

"No, Miss Gumwell, you never have—not since you looked me up in Bradstreet's."

Humility is good when it stimulates, it is bad when it paralyzes the active powers of a man.—Emerson.

TRACED TO EMPEROR TIBERIUS.

Originator of Remark About "Forty, Fool and Physician."

It would appear that the Emperor Tiberius was the originator of that well known saying: "Every man at forty is either a fool or a physician." But Tiberius said thirty, not forty, so Bacon informs us in his "History of Life and Death":

"Tiberius, though a drunkard and luxurious in his diet, was yet very careful of his diet and used to say that every one after thirty was either a fool or a physician."

Probably Bacon's authority was Tacitus ("Annals," book VI., chapter 46), who says of Tiberius that "He was wont to make sport of the physicians, and of people who after thirty needed others to tell them what was good or bad for them." In Tacitus, of course, the epigrammatic flavor is lost.

But why has popular usage altered the age from thirty to forty? Simply on account of the alliteration, so catching to the popular ear. De Quincy, who quotes the modern phrase in his "Opium-Eater," dwells upon its alliterative value, and conjectures that our forefathers emphasized that alliteration by spelling physician with an F. Likely some of them did. The strange thing is that De Quincy seems to have been ignorant of the fact that the craze for alliteration had gone so far as to change the age in the proverb.—Penn Steele in The Sunday Magazine.

Possessed of a Devil.

In a small town in one of the southern states a very good old minister of one of the churches of the town was presented with a pair of new breeches.

His old ones were not quite worn out, so the new ones were hung in an unfinished chamber to wear on state occasions. The occasion came, and the preacher donned his breeches, which in the meantime had been the abode of several hornets.

He entered the pulpit and began his three hour sermon. His "firstly" was a little uneasy, his "secondly" showed signs of a coming storm, his "thirdly" was a regular cake walk and before his "fourthly" was finished he said: "Brethren, I am awfully sorry, but I can't finish this sermon. You'll have to excuse me. The word of God is in my mouth, but the devil's in these breeches."—Washington Times.

Slow Horses.

It was during mess hour at a saw-mill camp that the slowness of horses came up for discussion.

"There's Kelly's old gray; you couldn't whip her into a trot," said one.

"Johnson's black mare will beat that; she refuses to help herself to the barley at night, for most times she isn't through eating her dinner," said another.

"Old Water's spindle-shank takes the prize," put in a third; "she's double-jointed in the knees—she walks both ways at once."

"I stood out on the road," drooled Shepard, coming in late for his dinner, "for twenty minutes talking to Myers; and all that time his bay mare never stopped."—San Francisco Chronicle.

Odd Bequests in Wills.

Among the wills of early days are found bequests which are amusing. In 1648 the widow of John Granger of Seltute, Mass., in her will "gives to her son John a saw, a broad axe, and a narrow axe, when he is 21 years of age." To daughter Elizabeth a bed and bedding, one heifer, also one great mortar and pestle, and one great kettle."

Joys of Missionary Bishop.

Dr. William Dudley, bishop of New Caledonia, told recently some of the joys of a missionary bishop: "I travel about my diocese with a tent, a bundle of blankets and a Gladstone bag. I do my own cooking, washing and mending, though I take care not to have too many things to mend. I even know how to make yeast."

Most Important Part Done.

A story is told of a German shoemaker who, having made a pair of boots for a gentleman of whose integrity he had considerable doubt, made the following reply to him when he called for the articles: "Der poots ish not quite done, but der beel is made out."—London Tit-Bits.

They want kind words—loving looks and smiles.

Admiral Hichborn Praises Pe-ru-na



REAR-ADMIRAL HICHBORN

Admiral's Words Carry Weight.

Rear-Admiral Hichborn is one of the best-known officers of our navy. His statements concerning Peruna will have much weight as they go out in the world. What he says is echoed by many other officers of high standing.

What the Admiral Says.

Philip Hichborn, Rear-Admiral of the U. S. Navy, Washington, D. C., writes:

"After the use of Peruna for a short period, I can now cheerfully recommend your valuable remedy to any one who is in need of an invigorating tonic."—Philip Hichborn.

An Ever-Present Foo.

The soldier and the sailor are especially subject to catarrh. In the barracks and on the field, Peruna is found equally efficacious to overcome this physical enemy. If taken in time it will prevent colds from developing into catarrh. Even after a cold has settled in some organ of the body, Peruna can be relied upon as an efficacious remedy to promptly overcome it.

Peruna will relieve catarrh, whether acute or chronic, but a few doses of it taken in the first stages of the disease will be more effective than when the disease has become established.

FOUNDER OF BUDDHIST FAITH.

Siddhartha Gautama, the Teacher Whom Millions Follow.

Buddhism, professed by about one-third of the human race, arose out of the philosophical and ethical teachings of Siddhartha Gautama, who lived during the fifth century, B. C. His father was chief of the Sakyas, an Aryan clan occupying the banks of the Kohana, about 100 miles north of the city of Benares, and within sight of the lofty summits of the Himalayas. Little is known of his youth except that he married his cousin at the age of 19, and gave himself up to a life of Oriental luxury and delight. When about 30 the mystery of human life pressed heavily upon him, and led him to spend the next six years away from home and friends in practices of great austerity and in constant and well-directed meditation. He at last by sheer force of thinking arrived at a knowledge of the truth, and assuming the title of Buddha (enlightened), set out for the sacred city of the Brahmans, where he preached with great success. After traveling over most of India and making many converts, he died at the age of 80 while sitting under a tree near Kusinagara.

Brevity the Soul of Ghosts.

"Here's the shortest ghost-story in the world," said the red-nosed man, who now, with the coffee, broke silence for the first time at the dinner.

"Two men were traveling from Boston to New York; strangers, but sharing between them the smoking compartment. After a bit, one laid by his magazine and said: 'Seems a bit jolly right here.' 'Yes,' replied the other, 'I was killed just here three years ago.'"

"Shortest in the world, did you say?" remarked some one at the other end of the table. "But here's a shorter. A lonely old bachelor waking up late at night, reached out his hand for the matches, and they were handed to him."

Then the host nodded to the butler.—The Sunday Magazine.

New Laid Eggs.

By greasing eggs with vaseline while still warm, or at any rate, within a few hours of being laid, the contents retain perfection for six weeks or two months, and many do so for a much longer period. The sooner the grease is applied the longer "new laid" qualities persist.

Wise Words by Pops.

A man should never be ashamed to own that he has been in the wrong; which is but saying, in other words, that he is wiser to-day than he was yesterday.—Pope.

Refined Cannibals.

"While it is true," said the missionary, "that my dusky parishioners will refuse to abandon cannibalism, I may at least claim credit for having so refined and uplifted them that now they eat altogether with knives and forks."—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

We will Start You in the Tea and Coffee Business

We offer a special opportunity and will start you in a Tea, Coffee and Spice Business of your own. Hundreds have been successful under our co-operation and are now prosperous merchants. We assist you and work with you to make you successful. Teas in any quantity, 8c to 25c per pound for the finest grades. Write for our 1896 price-list and information: 35 years in business.

NEW YORK, CHINA & JAPAN TEA CO., Importers Hudson, Canal & Desbrosses Sts., New York City

The Professor.

"Whenever there is an impending crisis," said the professor, who was in a retrospective mood, "there are always plenty of Helpers to push it along."

5 Tons Grass Hay Free.

Everybody loves lots and lots of fodder for hogs, cows, sheep and swine.



The enormous crops of our Northern Grover Pedigree Seeds on our seed farms the past year compel us to issue a special catalogue called

SALZER'S BARGAIN SEED BOOK. This is brim full of bargain seeds at bargain prices.

SEND THIS NOTICE TO-DAY.

and receive free sufficient seed to grow 5 tons of grass on your lot or farm this summer and our great Bargain Seed Book with its wonderful surprises and great bargains in seeds at bargain prices.

Remit 4c and we add a package of Cosmos, the most fashionable, serviceable, beautiful annual flower.

John A. Salzer Seed Co., Lock Drawer W., La Crosse, Wis.

Boston's Various Nicknames.

Boston is variously called "Puritan City," "Modern Athens," "Hub of the Universe," "City of Notions," "Athens of America," "The Hub."

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding, Protruding Piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money if FAZO OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

No Pleading the Man.

It makes a man almost as mad to have to stay in bed Sunday morning because breakfast won't be ready as to have to get up other days because it is.—New York Press.

DON'T FORGET

A large 2-oz. package Red Cross Ball Blue, only 5 cents. The Russ Company, South Bend, Ind.

Many a man is honest because his price is too high.

LOST EYESIGHT Through Coffee Drinking

Some people question the statements that coffee hurts the delicate nerves of the body. Personal experience with thousands proves the general statement true and physicians have records of great numbers of cases that add to the testimony.

The following is from the Rockford, Ill., Register-Gazette:

Dr. William Langhorst of Aurora has been treating one of the queerest cases of lost eyesight ever in history. The patient is O. A. Leach of Beach county, and in the last four months he had declared with all of the specialists about the country and has at last returned home with the fact impressed on his mind that his case is incurable. A portion of the optic nerve has been ruined, rendering his sight so limited that he is unable to see anything before him, but he can see plainly anything at the side of him. There

have been but few cases of its kind before, and they have been caused by whisky or tobacco. Leach has never used either, but has been a great coffee drinker, and the specialists have decided that the case has been caused by this. Leach stated himself that for several years he had drank three cups of coffee for breakfast, two at noon and one at night. According to the records of the specialists of this country this is the first case ever caused by the use of coffee.

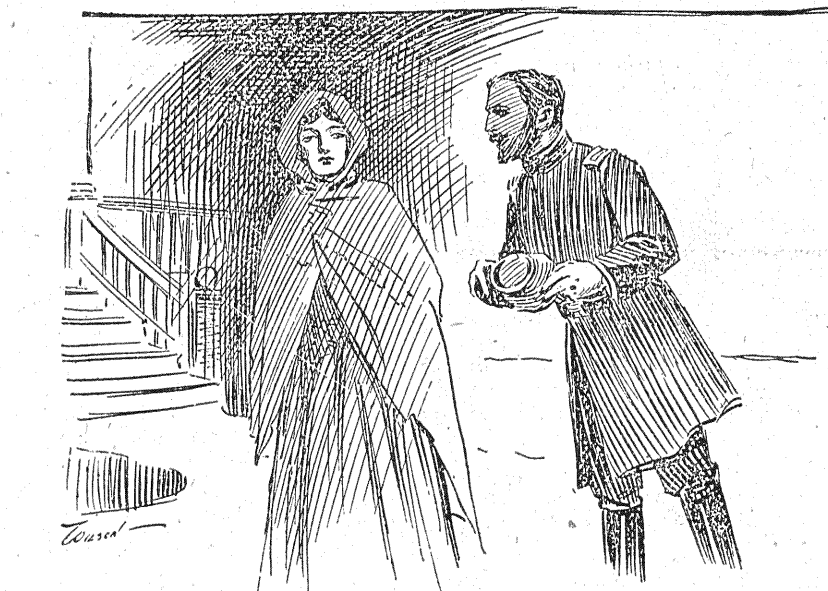
The nerve is ruined beyond aid and his case is incurable. The fact that makes the case a queer one is that the sight forward has been lost and the side sight has been retained. According to the doctor's statement, the young man will have to give up coffee or the rest of his sight will follow and the entire nerve be ruined.—Register-Gazette.

Let it be remembered that the eyes may be attacked in one case and the stomach in another, while in others it may be kidneys, heart, bowels or general nervous prostration. The remedy is obvious and should be adopted before too late.

Quit coffee, if you show incipient disease.

It is easy if one can have well-boiled Postum Food Coffee to serve for the hot morning beverage. The withdrawal of the old kind of coffee that is doing the harm and the supply of the elements in the Postum which Nature uses to rebuild the broken down nerve cells, insures a quick return to the old joy of strength and health, and it's well worth while to be able again to "do things" and feel well. There's a reason for

POSTUM



"THAT WILL NEVER NEVER BE SHE RETURNED COLDLY"

colonel was high up in Sherman's regard, and able to secure especial favors.

Once Mollie stopped and looked straight into his face while she said, deliberately:

"You are a gentleman—you gave a solemn promise last night—I trust you mean to keep it."

"To the letter, until I am absolved by permission from your own lips to refer to the subject."

"That will never, never be," she returned coldly.

"Pardon me, I am not without hope," said the Federal colonel gravely, and somehow her cheeks turned scarlet under his well-bred but ardent gaze.

CHAPTER X.

The Drugged Wine.

Passing on they ascended the steps and stood upon the broad piazza.

He could see the look of displeasure upon her face at sight of the troops, who were making themselves as comfortable as possible in the grounds.

When Squire Granger came forward with assured cordiality, to greet the officer in whose care his precious estate was to be entrusted, he received a shock at discovering his identity.

"What! You here?" he demanded, frowning, and casting a quick glance after his daughter who had just passed into the house.

John, knowing he had the best of it, kept his temper well in hand, and managed to explain the matter satisfactorily, saying little of the recent adventure.

The house was on a knoll, and from the veranda a view of at least a portion of Atlanta could be had.

What they saw was a sight to arouse the enthusiasm of one, and appall the other. Federal troops were marching into the Gate City in solid files. Music thrilled the air, the strange, harmony of piercing fifes and rolling drums.

It was a sad day for the Confederacy when this gateway of fair Georgia fell into the hands of the victorious boys in blue.

Colonel John did not forget his duties as a soldier. It was a peculiar condition of affairs that confronted

sprinkled with the blood of heroes on either side, would have to rest and recuperate in the latter city before starting upon the march through Georgia to the sea, a daring scheme already far advanced in the mind of Sherman.

The day was well on toward the close when Colonel John rode out in the direction of Lyndhurst again. When challenged by a guard he gave the countersign and continued on.

The sun was just sinking behind the rugged horizon when our soldier found himself on the confines of Lyndhurst.

Already the fires of the troopers could be seen among the trees, and a sentry stopped him with the usual demand, though perfectly aware that the advancing rider was his own colonel.

It was customary under the conditions that prevailed here, for the people of the house to offer their hospitality to the officers in command of the detachment sent to guard their property.

The squire, though he hated the Federals with all the fervor of a true Georgian, smothered these feelings, it would seem, and provided a meal, which Colonel John and three of his officers were coldly invited to grace with their presence.

It was with the hope of seeing Mollie that the colonel accepted the invitation.

Squire Granger joined them, though with only half concealed displeasure. Perhaps he fancied he should have to hear many rude remarks about the declining star of the Confederacy.

The Yankee officers were far too gentlemanly for this. Their talk, naturally enough, was shop, but they had only praise for the gallant defense, the stubborn fight kept up by the boys in gray all the way from Mission Ridge to the gates of Atlanta.

Listening, the squire was actually carried out of his ill-humor. Perhaps the wine mellowed his feelings in some respect, for he had produced some from a secret cellar and treated his guests.

Mollie poured the coffee, and it was the genuine article, too, not charred beans.

Colonel John made no advances—he had mapped out a line of policy,

ALL SICK WOMEN

SHOULD READ MRS. FOX'S LETTER

In All Parts of the United States Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Has Effectuated Similar Cures.

Many wonderful cures of female ills are continually coming to light which have been brought about by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and



through the advice of Mrs. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., which is given to sick women absolutely free of charge.

The present Mrs. Pinkham has for twenty-five years made a study of the ills of her sex; she has consulted with and advised thousands of suffering women, who to-day owe not only their health but even life to her helpful advice.

Mrs. Fannie D. Fox, of 7 Chestnut Street, Bradford, Pa., writes:

"I suffered for a long time with female trouble, and finally was told by my physician that I had a tumor. I did not want to submit to an operation, so wrote you for advice. I received your letter and did as you told me, and to-day I am completely cured. My doctor says the tumor has disappeared, and I am once more a well woman. I believe Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the best medicine in the world."

The testimonials which we are constantly publishing from grateful women establish beyond a doubt the power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to conquer female diseases.

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. She asks nothing in return for her advice. It is absolutely free, and to thousands of women has proved to be more precious than gold.

Early English Football.

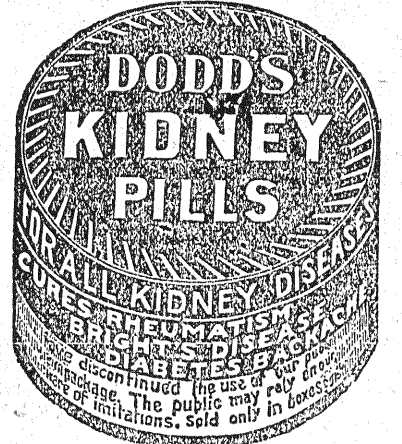
The American game, however, can hardly be more violent than was the game as originally played in England, if we may judge from the denunciation of its enemies. According to Sir Thomas Elyot, baronet of the time of the Tudors, the game consisted of "nothing but beastly furies and extreme violence," while Stubbes, the puritan, describes it as a "bloody and murdering practice" and a "devilish business altogether." The fact that many players are injured seems to him no marvel. "For they have the sleights to meet one betwixt two, and to dash him against the hart with their elbows, to but him under the short ribs with their clenched fists and with their knees to catch him on the hip or pitch him on the neck, with a hundred such murdering devices."—Westminster Gazette.

Tragic Result of a Kiss.

At times a kiss has been the prelude to a tragic sequel, as was that bestowed in 1718 by Prince Ferdinand of Bavaria upon Princess Thyra, the near relation of a ruler of a neighboring state, where he was on a visit. This affectionate greeting, a heedless whim of the moment, was given under the very eyes of the princess' betrothed, who, naturally taking umbrage, soundly rated the thoughtless prince. Words came to blows, which resulted in a duel being arranged, and diplomatic relations between the two states were broken off. In the war that followed, although hostilities lasted but six weeks, over a thousand lives were sacrificed.

To Ventilate a Room Properly.

The right way to ventilate a room is to open the window at both top and bottom. In this way you provide an entrance for a friend and an exit for a foe; for as the fresh air rushes in, the foul air is expelled.



Cash or Cure

If Shiloh's Consumption Cure fails to cure your Cough or Croup, you get back all you paid for it. You are sure of a Cure or the Cash.

If it wasn't a sure cure, this offer would not be made.

Can anything be fairer?

If you have a Cold, Cough, or any disease of the Throat, Lungs or Air Passages, try



25c. per bottle. All dealers guarantee it.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use
in time. Sold by druggists.

IN THE ORINOCO WILDERNESS

"It is doubtful if the Orinoco country will be properly opened up during the present generation unless a radical change of administration takes place," writes a South American traveler. "Its population to-day is believed to be actually less than it was nearly four centuries ago. The Indian stands in such fear of the Venezuelan and his government that he frequently prefers to follow the smaller waterways of the Guiana region or take overland trips through the virgin forest rather than use the broad highway that is his rightful heritage from countless ancestors. This disappearance of the Indian has greatly impeded the gathering of rubber, tonka beans and other natural products, and since immigration is not encouraged and continuous revolutions have scattered or killed the settlers of European and mixed descent it would seem that the country is steadily retrograding. There is a project on foot at present to establish a colony of Boers upon the llanos and Gen. Castro is said greatly to favor it; but the Venezuelans assert that this is because he sees a chance to augment his army with tried fighters, not because he favors foreign colonization."

"I sailed 200 leagues down this giant waterway and was amazed at the primeval condition of the country."

RELICS OF FAMOUS FRIGATE

Interesting relics from the frigate Constitution, the proposal by Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte to destroy which was defeated by vigorous protest, are in the possession of J. A. Murphy of Philadelphia. They are the logbook and ledger kept during the command of Commodore Charles Stewart, says the Philadelphia Ledger.

It was the intercession of the Misses Stewart of Philadelphia, descendants of the commodore, that was most instrumental in creating a sentiment for the preservation of the old hull.

The logbook embraces the period from December, 1813, to May, 1815, including some of the most important naval battles of the war of 1812. It is in one handwriting, presumably that of Commodore Stewart himself.

It tells in a concise and most matter-of-fact style the thrilling incidents of that historic time. Among the more interesting stories is the recital of the capture of the Levant.

The ledger contains the roster of officers and men, and is an account of the advances to them to pay, etc. Its early entry is August 19, 1803. The officers of the Constitution at that

AMID SWARMS OF MOSQUITOES

Hunters find the mosquitoes a terrible pest in parts of northern Scandinavia. One writes: "The warmth of the sun is rousing our deadly enemies, the mosquitoes, into active warfare. Attacked as we are by a few score of viciously piping skirmishers from the mighty host, we have before advancing to look to the joints of our harness and don our gantlets; then in descending the long slope toward our bivouac the scores of the foe are gradually multiplied to hundreds, the hundreds to thousands, the thousands to myriads, till we are at length enveloped in a dense cloud of winged fiends. The horses are a distressing sight. From nose to tail, from hoof to withers, their unfortunate bodies are covered with what might be taken at a casual glance for gray blanket clothing, but which is really a textile mass of seething insect life, so closely set that you could not anywhere put your finger on the bare hide."

THE GAME OF LIFE

This life is but a game of cards, Which mortals have to leave, Each shuffles, cuts and deals the pack, And each a trump doth turn.

Some bring a high card to the top, And others bring a low, Some hold a hand quite flush of trumps, While others none can show.

Some shuffle with a practiced hand, And pick the cards with care, So they know they are dealt Where all the leaders are.

Thus fools are made the dupes of rogues, While rogues each other cheat, And he is very wise indeed, Who never meets defeat.

When playing, some throw out the ace, And count the cards with care, Some play the deuce and some the ten, But many play the knave.

Some play for money—some play for fun— And some for worldly fame, But not until the game's played out Can they count upon their gain.

When hearts are trumps we play for love, And pleasure rules the hour, No thoughts of sorrow check our joy In beauty's rosy bower.

MADE TO THINK BACKWARD

A remarkable pamphlet on the subject of retrogression of memory or thinking backward has just been published by Col. Rochas, a former director of the Polytechnic (the French Woolwich), who is endeavoring to prove the truth of the theory of incarnation. He has hypnotized a number of persons and made them believe they were ten, thirty and even fifty years younger than their actual ages.

Some remarkable experiments were made with a woman of 35, who was hypnotized, and to whom it was suggested that her age was gradually diminishing. While in the hypnotic state she described incidents in her life that occurred when she was 20. She told of her confirmation at the age of 14, and described her theft of a half-penny from her grandfather.

Between San Fernando and Ciudad Bolivar, which are about the same distance apart as are Minneapolis and St. Louis, it is estimated that there are fewer than 2,000 permanent settlers, apart from the inhabitants of Calacara and one or two other small villages. Most of these settlers, moreover, live among such wretched surroundings that one wonders that they find life endurable. The only evidence of modern progress that I witnessed during the entire trip was a windmill and of the various craft we sighted not one was propelled by steam.

"Yet the natural wealth and fertility of this region are boundless. The cattle of the llanos, as is well known, yield the finest hides that the shoe manufacturer can procure, and with cheap river freights the traffic in hides from San Fernando alone should employ a fleet of steamers. During my visit to that town, however, the cattle industry was so depressed that animals on the hoof brought only \$5. The rubber forests of the upper Orinoco are as yet almost untouched, except on the margins of the streams, and the valuable balata rubber, which is comparatively new to commerce, is found at various points from the delta to the Rio Negro."

time were: Commodore, Charles Stewart; lieutenants, James R. Caldwell, Michael B. Carroll and Joshua I. Maxwell; midshipman, Clement Biddle, and sailing master, Alexander C. Harrison. The name of Dr. Samuel R. Marshall also appears.

The book is an example of old-fashioned thoroughness. It is hand-written in red ink with the precision of a lithograph. The entries are in bold, clear script, as legible as if they had been written yesterday.

In contrast with the luxurious circumstances of an officer of a modern man-of-war is the entry against Lieut. Caldwell. He evidently had recourse to the slopchest, from which at the present day the ordinary seaman only is fitted out with clothing and other necessities. Under the heading of "Advance of Slops," Lieut. Caldwell is charged on the dates Jan. 31, and July 31, 1804, with eighty cents and \$1.13.

It had been Mr. Murphy's intention to present the old records to some appropriate historical society. In view of the fact that Old Ironsides will probably become itself a national museum, he now thinks that their most appropriate resting place will be on the old vessel.

"For such small creatures mosquitoes exhibit an astonishing amount of character and diabolical intelligence. They dash through smoke, creep under veil or wristband like a ferret into a rabbit hole and when they can neither dash nor creep will bide their time with the cunning of a red Indian. We wore stout dogskin gloves, articles with which they could have had no previous acquaintance, and yet they would follow each other by hundreds in single file up and down the seams, trying every stitch, in the hope of detecting a flaw."

And the same writer concludes: "The problem presents itself, Why are these vermin so horribly blood-thirsty and so perfectly formed for sucking blood? It is one of the great mysteries of nature. On the uninhabited stretches of Pinmark they must as a rule exist on vegetable diet, the chances of blood so rarely occurs."

We sing, we dance, sweet verses make, Our cards at random play, And while one trump remains at top Our game's a holiday.

When diamonds chance to crown the top The players stake their gold, And heavy sums are bet and won By gamblers young and old.

Intent on winning, each his game And each the cards with care, How he may see his neighbor's cards, And beat them on the sly.

When clubs are trumps, look out for war, On ocean and on land, For bloody horrors always come When clubs are held in hand.

Then lives are staked, instead of gold, The dogs of war are freed, In our dear country, and we see That clubs have got the lead.

Last game of all, is when the spade Is turned by hand of Time, He always deals the closing game In every age and clime.

No matter how much each man wins, Or how much each man saves, The spade will finish up the game And dig the "rampers' grave."

—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Gradually she relapsed into baby language, and at last her words became unintelligible, and she could only make signs.

Col. Rochas went on with his questions, and then the woman replied in the deep voice of a man. She said her name was Jean Bourdon, and that she was a villager. Col. Rochas caused inquiries to be made, and found that a man of that name had lived in the village the woman mentioned as far back as 1812. After three-quarters of an hour's further questioning the woman replied in the voice of an old woman called Carterot.

Experiments were also made with two other women, and both gradually grew more childish in mind and voice until they relapsed into the speech and the actions of babyhood.—London Express.

SORES ON HANDS.

Suffered for a Long Time Without Relief—Doctor Was Afraid to Touch Them—Cured by Cuticura.

"For a long time I suffered with sores on the hands which were itching, painful and disagreeable. I had three doctors, and derived no benefit from any of them. One doctor said he was afraid to touch my hands, so you must know how bad they were; another said I never could be cured; and the third said the sores were caused by the dipping of my hands in water in the dye-house where I work. I saw in the papers about the wonderful cures of the Cuticura Remedies and procured some of the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. In three days after the application of the Cuticura Ointment my hands began to peel and were better. The soreness disappeared, and they are now smooth and clean, and I am still working in the dye-house. Mrs. A. E. Maurer, 2340 State St., Chicago, Ill., July 1, 1905."

Stumped the Judge.

"One of the most peculiar defenses and at the same time one of the worst comparisons I ever heard was when I first ascended the bench," said Judge Cabaniss. "A man was up before me for beating his wife, and, as usual, I asked him what he had to say before I passed sentence upon him. He said: 'Say, judge, you're a married man, ain't you? Well, suppose you was enjoying your dinner and feelin' pretty good and suddenly your wife came up, and after telling you of all the fellers she could have instead of you, started chucking the dishes at you and ended by telling you that she could make a better man than you out of a piece of coal and an old hat and not half try—say, judge, what would you do?' 'I couldn't very well tell him,' concluded the judge, 'so I simply had to discharge him with a warning.'—San Francisco Chronicle.

THE COUPON BELOW IS GOOD FOR \$1.00 IF SENT AT ONCE.

It Is Wrong for You to Neglect Your Duty to Yourself—Constipation, Bowel and Stomach Troubles Grow More Dangerous Daily.

There is now a remedy called Mull's Grape Tonic that cures these troubles absolutely.

A full sized bottle is furnished you free to prove it—see coupon below.

Have you noticed the large number of cases of Typhoid Fever lately? Typhoid Fever, Malarial Fever, Appendicitis, Impure Blood, Pimples, Skin Diseases, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Piles, Female Troubles, etc., are the result of Constipation. Don't allow it to run on without proper treatment. Mull's Grape Tonic cures Constipation, Bowel and Stomach trouble in a new way, different from any other, and it is permanent.

Alcoholic, opium and morphine preparations are injurious and dangerous. They destroy the digestive organs, and literally tear the system to pieces.

Mull's Grape Tonic strengthens and builds them up. It cleanses the system of impurities, incites the digestive system to natural action, and cures the disease in a short time. To prove it to you, we will give you a bottle free if you have never used it.

Good for ailing children and nursing mothers.

A free bottle to all who have never used it because we know it will cure you.

COUPON.

141 GOOD FOR ONE DOLLAR 1270

Send this coupon with your name and address and your druggist's name and lie. to pay postage and we will supply you a sample free. If you have never used Mull's Grape Tonic, and will also send you a certificate good for \$1.00 toward the purchase of more Tonic from your druggist.

MULL'S GRAPE TONIC CO., 145 Third Ave., New York City.

Give Full Address and Write Plainly.

35 cent, 50 cent and \$1.00 bottles at all druggists. The \$1.00 bottle contains about six times as much as the 35 cent bottle and about three times as much as the 50 cent bottle. There is a great saving in buying the \$1.00 size.

The genuine has a date and number stamped on the label—take no other from your druggist.

Only a Word.

If you have a dimple in your cheek you will find the word "equilibrium" will show it off. At least an Acheson woman with a dimple finds a good deal of use for the word.—Acheson Globe.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honest in all his transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

WALDING, KINISKAM, and

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Missionaries and Heather.

There is only one ordained mission ary in the world for 900,000 heather

Ask Your Druggist for Allen's Foot-Ease.

"I tried ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE recent ly and have just bought another supply. It has cured my corns, and the hot, burning, and itching sensation in my feet which was almost unbearable, and I would not be with out it now."—Mrs. W. J. Walker, Camden, N. J."

Sold by all Druggists, 25c.

When the average man dies the loss is generally covered by insurance. Let us forget such expressions as "bad luck" and "hard times."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

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

Money talks, especially when you give it to charity.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Cough, croup, etc., has an equal for coughs and colds.—J. M. F. Boyer, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1905.

Nothing knocks out and disables like

Lumbago and Sciatica

Nothing reaches the trouble as quickly as

Willing to Oblige.

Two young girls were talking on a tramway car, when one of them said: "The awfulest thing happened to me yesterday. Bess and I came down together on the tramway car, but it was crowded to suffocation. I was afraid I'd lose Bess and so I just grabbed her hand and held on for dear life. When we were nearly to our destination—just fancy!—I looked down, and it wasn't Bess's hand at all, but I was holding that of a young man whom I had never seen. I dropped it, you can imagine, in an instant, saying, 'Oh, I've got the wrong hand!' when what do you suppose he answered? 'Why, miss, you are perfectly welcome to the other if you will accept it.'—Exchange.

Bunk Overcomes Seasickness.

The self-leveling bunk for the prevention of seasickness, which has been experimented on for some time on one of the Dover-Calais boats, has been found so successful that it is proposed to instal it on all the steamers of the service.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children.

Successfully used by Mother Gray, nurse in the Children's Home in New York, cure Constipation, Feverishness, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the Bowels and Destroy Worms. Over 30,000 testimonials. At all Druggists, 25c. Sample FREE. Address A. S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

The only man braver than the hero who fears not ridicule is the hero who faces it in a good cause.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

Let us find that silvery lining to the dark clouds and lead others to find it as well.

The people who believe most strongly in luck are those who never have any.

USE THE FAMOUS

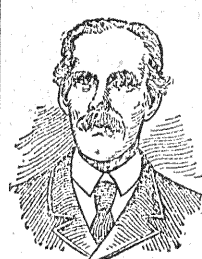
Red Cross Bull Blue. Large 2-oz. package 5 cents. The Russ Company, South Bend, Ind.

When fortune smiles on you, it doesn't pay to wait for a formal introduction.

TWENTY YEARS OF IT.

Emaciated by Diabetes; Tortured With Gravel and Kidney Pains.

Henry Soule, cobbler, of Hammondsport, N. Y., says: "Since Doan's Kidney Pills cured me eight years ago, I've reached 79 and hope to live many years longer. But twenty years ago I had kidney trouble so bad I could not work. Backache was persistent and it was agony to lift anything. Gravel, whirling headaches, dizziness and terrible urinary disorders ran me down from 165



to 100 pounds. Doctors told me I had diabetes and could not live. I was wretched and hopeless when I began using Doan's Kidney Pills, but they cured me eight years ago, and I've been well ever since."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Doan's Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

THE BEST COUGH CURE

When offered something else instead of

Kemp's Balsam

stop and consider: "Am I sure to get something as good as this best cough cure?"

If not sure, what good reason is there for for taking chances in a matter that may have a direct bearing on my own or my family's health?"

Sold by all dealers at 25c. and 50c.

PATENTS FOR PROFIT

must fully protect an invention. Booklet and Desk Calendar FREE. Highest references. Communications confidential. Established 1851. Mason, Fenwick & Lawrence, Washington, D. C.

Good Drops

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Dr. J. C. Ayer

Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

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

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

Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL FITCHER

Pumpkin Seed -
Aloes -
Rhubarb -
Sage -
Licorice -
Ginger -
Cinnamon -
Cloves -
Mint -
Peppermint -
Sassafras -
Wintergreen -
Flavor

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

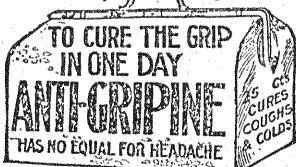
Fac Simile Signature of

Dr. J. C. Ayer

NEW YORK.

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

PRICE, 25 Cts.



ANTI-GRIPINE

IS GUARANTEED TO CURE GRIP, BAD COLD, HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA.

I won't sell Anti-Gripine to a dealer who won't guarantee it. Call for your MONEY BACK IF IT DOESN'T CURE.

F. W. Diemer, M. D., Manufacturer, Springfield, Mo.

C.C.C.-C.C.C.-C.C.C.-C.C.C.

WANTED.

If you are willing to work we can give you a chance; you will not get rich, but you can earn a fair income (man or woman). Write with references to H. S. HOWLAND, 1 Madison Avenue, New York City.

MIXED FARMING



FREE HOMESTEAD LANDS OF WESTERN CANADA.

Magnificent climate—farmers plowing in their shirt-sleeves in the middle of November. "A" are bound to be more than pleased with the final results of the past season's harvest. Extract. Coal, wood, water, hay in abundance—schools, churches, markets convenient. This is the era of \$1.00 wheat. Apply for information to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to authorized Canadian Government Agent—M. V. McInnes, 6 Avenue Theatre Block, Detroit, Michigan; or G. A. Laurier, Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan. (Mention this paper.)

Nothing knocks out and disables like

ST. JACOBS OIL

Nothing reaches the trouble as quickly as

PRICE, 25c. AND 50c.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Mrs. E. A. Geitgey has been quite ill this week.

John B. McFall has been on the sick list this week.

K. O'Dell of Bad Axe spent Sunday with friends in town.

C. W. McKenzie is in Gaylord and Detroit on business this week.

Miss Iva Holmes of Caro is spending the week with Miss Lucy Fritz.

Mrs. M. McNutt of Memphis is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. H. P. Lee.

Stanley Graham went to Detroit Friday where he has secured employment.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Young were the guests of Detroit friends part of this week.

Miss Gertrude Leslie has gone to her home in Gagetown to enjoy a brief vacation.

An Oliver typewriter has been added to the office equipment of N. Bigelow & Sons.

Loren McIntyre of Jennings was the guest of his cousin, C. W. McKenzie, last Friday.

Mrs. Crobar left last Saturday afternoon for a visit with friends in Detroit and other places.

Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Hartt of Wilmet spent Saturday visiting friends and relatives in town.

Ed Crawford, who has been in Crosswell for some time, is spending a few days with his family here.

Thos. Walters has gone to Brookfield where he expects to make his future home with his aunt.

W. J. Campbell returned home Saturday from Caro where he had been on a two day's business trip.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hayes returned Monday from a week's visit with friends at Goodrich and Flint.

Mrs. Robt. Mark from near Gagetown spent a couple of days last week with Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Mark.

Mrs. John Ball received word last week announcing the serious illness of her sister, Agnes Pitcher, at Pontiac.

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Lee are the happy parents of a baby girl that arrived at their home Tuesday morning.

Mrs. M. J. McGillvray returned home Tuesday morning after spending a couple of days with friends in Gagetown.

The Ladies' Aid of the Evangelical church will meet at the home of Mrs. B. F. Benkelman next Thursday afternoon, Feb. 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Harris of Detroit were the guests of Joseph Frutchey and family the latter part of last week.

A large snake was seen running on the snow in the woods near Beaulieu last week. Frogs were also seen in the same locality.

Mrs. Alexander and two children of Carsonville are visiting at the home of the former's brother, N. A. McPhail and family.

E. W. Keating installed the officers of the K. O. T. M. M. lodge Friday evening. After the services an oyster supper was served.

Miss Mima MacArthur, principal of the Ithaca schools, has resigned her position on account of the illness of her sister, Margaret.

The officers of Companion Court Davenport, I. O. F., were installed Thursday evening at which time there was a good attendance.

Bert Smithson, who has been employed in Detroit for several years, is spending some time with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Smithson.

Miss Hattie Tanner left this (Friday) morning to resume her duties as teacher in a school near Lewiston, after a vacation of several weeks.

Married, at the Methodist parsonage by Rev. R. N. Mulholland, January 17, William Witkovsky of Wells and Miss Ethel Budd of Cass City.

David Law, who represents the Sioux City Seed & Nursery Co. at Cass City spent Friday and Saturday with H. B. Johns.—Millington Gazette.

Money to loan on real estate at Cass City Bank. 11-10-11

W. H. Ruhl was taken seriously ill last Tuesday and has been unable to resume his duties in the tailor shop since. At present he is improving.

While assisting in the use of a meat chopper one evening last week, Miss Lillian Striffler accidentally cut off the end of the middle finger of her left hand.

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Graves returned here Monday from their wedding tour to Detroit and other places and on Tuesday left for Bad Axe to make their future home.

Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Bradley of Hay Creek were the guests of friends and relatives in town Saturday. Their daughter, Florence, accompanied them home for a few days' visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. T. Grigware have returned home from Sheridan where they have been for the past six weeks owing to the illness of the latter. Mrs. Grigware is much improved in health.

Percy Grigware of North Branch spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Grigware. Percy is holding a good position in the depot at North Branch and is making advancement.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Sheridan of Cass City breast the blizzard on Tuesday evening and attended the melo-drama "A Noble Outcast" given by the amateur dramatic club.—Gagetown Times.

Mr. Brown, who has been employed in the lumber woods near St. Helens, sustained a broken leg one day last week and was brought to the home of S. H. Brown, where he is being cared for at present.

Miss Mary Walters left Monday morning for Pontiac, where she will reside with her brother, Isaac, for a time. Mary leaves many friends in Cass City who are sorry to lose her from their midst.

Quite a number from here attended the play, "A Noble Outcast" given at Gagetown one evening last week. Those who were in attendance report that the play was good and that the evening was enjoyed.

The Misses Bertha and Anna Zinnecker spent Sunday at the home of their brother, George, at Owendale. They were accompanied home by their sister, Margaret, who has been visiting there for a few days.

Rev. Rutledge of Ellington was the guest of R. N. Mulholland and family the first of the week and assisted Sunday and Monday evenings in the union revival meetings which are being conducted in the M. E. church.

Miss La France, who has been staying at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Rondo, was called to her home in Bay City Tuesday owing to the serious illness of her mother in that city. She was accompanied home by Mrs. Rondo and children.

Miss Nancy MacArthur returned to Big Rapids last Saturday to resume her duties as instructor in the high school at that place, after having been compelled to remain at home several weeks on account of the serious illness of her sister.

On Tuesday evening the officers of Hazel Hive of the Lady Maccabees were installed by Mrs. J. F. Hendrick. After the services a lunch was served consisting of sandwiches, pickles, coffee, cake and ice cream. A jolly time was reported.

W. J. M. Jones lost about a hundred dollars' worth of logs during the recent heavy rain and thaw. The logs were piled near the bank of Cass river on his farm southeast of town and as the waters rose they floated away down the river.

Mrs. John L. Wheeler, who has been seriously ill for several weeks, was taken to a Detroit hospital Tuesday where she will undergo an operation. Her many friends in this vicinity hope that she may return home much improved in health.

A. A. Hitchcock has purchased a bowling alley which will be conducted in the building just west of the opera house block. The building will be fitted up in proper shape and the bowling alley will be run in connection with W. Karr's lunch counter.

Money to loan on real estate at Cass City Bank. 11-10-11

Miss Anna Adair entertained the members of the graduating class of 1906. The occasion was her birthday.

"For the first time in 35 years, I have been without a horse of my own for more than 24 hours," said A. A. McKenzie yesterday morning. The sensation is a strange one to him and he is already searching for another to suit his fancy.

H. T. Elliott received a telegram Wednesday announcing the death of his sister, Mrs. Kimble, at Grand Marais. Owing to ill health and poor railroad connections, Mr. Elliott was unable to attend the funeral which was held today.

The following are the unclaimed letters in the Cass City postoffice for the week ending Jan. 20: Mr. Geo. R. Carr, Mrs. Jas. Freeman, Lucila Jean (2), Marie Kronecke, John Lorie, John McDonald, Mrs. Roland McFadden, Harve Melane, Daniel Stevens.

While snowballing last Saturday on Main street some boys threw a snow ball through a plate glass window in F. Sykes' shoe store. The missile came very near striking Mrs. Sykes who was in the shop at the time and if it had struck her it would have hurt her quite badly.

Mrs. Mary McPhee left Wednesday morning for an extended visit with her daughter and family at Kalamazoo. Her granddaughters, Miss Mary McWebb of Elmwood and little Dorothy McPhee, who resides with her grandmother, accompanied her. Miss McWebb will be employed in the asylum. Mrs. McPhee expects to remain a couple of months.

A professional cistern cleaner tells that at least once a year each housewife should put a cupful of common baking soda into the cistern, says an exchange. It not only kills all insect life that may be within the water, but renders it softer and better for all purposes, even for drinking. It will make cleaning unnecessary unless trash has been dropped into the cistern.

A "poverty" party given last Friday evening at the home of Mrs. Howard Wells in honor of her sister, Miss Lillie Tanner, and cousin, Miss Hattie Tanner, was attended by quite a number of the young people of the village, who came "ragged out" in costume fitting the occasion. Music, games and refreshments were enjoyed and a jolly time was had.—Minden City Herald.

The sad news was received here this week of the serious illness of Mrs. Nettie Mitchell, formerly of this place but now of Northwest Territory, Canada. Also the illness of Mr. Heenan, who has been stricken with paralysis and no hopes are entertained for the recovery of either. Mrs. Heenan will be remembered as Mrs. Winegar of this place and Mrs. Mitchell is her daughter.

Ivarene, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Archie Predmore, drank some laudanum which she found in a bottle standing on a table, early Saturday morning and for a time was a very sick child. Some laudanum had been taken from the bottle during the night by Mrs. Predmore to be used for carache and the bottle left standing where the child could reach it. By hard work the little one's life was saved and she is now well again.

On Thursday evening, February 1, the Marietta LaDell Concert company will give an entertainment in the opera house under the auspices of the Cass City High School Athletic association. The company comes highly recommended by the press and will undoubtedly give a high class concert. As the entertainment will be given for the benefit of the athletic association there should be a large attendance.

George Losey was the guest of his daughter, Mrs. A. L. Johnson, last week. Mr. Losey is the manager of the orchestra in the Frauley Opera Troupe and left here for Buffalo, N. Y., where he was to join his company on an extended tour through the East, the first stand being at Cairo, Egypt. Mr. Losey is an accomplished musician and during his engagement with this and other orchestras, he has had the opportunity of visiting many foreign countries. During his career he has been a member of the Golden Gate Park Band, an organization of marked ability; also a member of the Honolulu Band.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Blake Gillies was saddened on Monday evening by the death of their ten-weeks-old daughter, Anna Catherine. The little one has been ill for two weeks, but had been better until Sunday evening when she was taken suddenly worse and passed away Monday evening. They have the sympathy of a large circle of friends in their bereavement. The funeral services were held at the residence one mile east and one-half mile north of town Wednesday afternoon at two o'clock and the tiny form laid to rest in Elkland cemetery. Mr. Gillies, who has been at Ionia, arrived home Tuesday to attend the funeral.

Farm to Rent.
Eighty acres in Novesta township. For particulars enquire of A. McPhee, Pontiac, Mich. 1-12-3*

LET THE OTHER FELLOW DO IT.

Don't advertise if you believe you are wasting money. Let your competitor waste his money on advertising, and perhaps in this way you will put him out of business. Fix his clockworks for him! Just stand back and laugh at him when you see him squandering money for printers' ink. Once there was a boy named John—we think his last name was Wana-maker, or maybe it was moneymaker, anyhow, his name was John with some sort of a maker attached to his name. He owned 50 yards of calico, three pairs of jeans, a half dozen pairs of home-made yarn socks and five pairs of boots. He called this a dry goods store through a Philadelphia newspaper and offered to sell a pair of socks for 37c. The don't-believe-in-advertising-merchants laughed! Young John spent \$65 with the Philadelphia Ledger to advertise just one time and had less than \$100 worth of goods. He was cautioned by the merchants who "knew it didn't pay!" It was through sympathy that they offered him advice. But John didn't listen to them, and went and blew his money in foolishly; and today poor John sees the results of his misdoing—he has so many large dry goods stores that he can hardly find time to study his Sunday school lesson.—EX.

GLEANER INSTALLATION.

On Tuesday, the 23rd inst., the Gleaners of Loyalty Arbor met at their hall at Deford in regular session for installation of officers. The installing officer was Companion Geo. McCallum. Those elected to fill the offices were as follows: C. G., Geo. Martin; V. C. G., C. W. Campfield; Sec. and Treas., Mrs. Geo. McCallum; Chap., Mrs. G. A. Martin; Lecturer, H. H. Wilson; Conductors, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. McCracken; I. G., Mrs. C. W. Campfield; O. G., W. H. Wilson. The lady companions contributed their share to make the meeting a complete success by furnishing such a dinner as only the Gleaner ladies know how to serve. After a short program the meeting closed and the Gleaners went home satisfied that they belong to the best fraternal insurance organization in existence.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT.

The following is a report of official business transacted by J. D. Brooker, prosecuting attorney, for six months ending December 31, 1905. Number of persons prosecuted 67, of which 64 were convicted and 3 nolle prossed by order of the prosecuting attorney.

The offenses with which they were charged are as follows, viz: 21 were charged with assault and battery, 17 were charged with larceny, 7 were charged with having violated the liquor laws, 3 were charged with having been disorderly persons, 11 with drunkenness, 4 with having violated the game and fish laws, 2 with having defrauded hotel keepers, 1 with cruelty to animals, and 1 with false pretenses.

Sugar Beet Prices for 1906.

We will pay \$5 per ton for beets f. o. b. cars at any station along the P. O. & N. R. R. Beets weighed and tared before loading. We pay the freight on this contract. We also have the sliding contract. Contracts written by A. A. McKenzie, Cass City. Peninsular Sugar Refining Co., 11-24-11 Caro, Mich.

LOST—A string of coral beads last week. Finder will please leave same at Laing & Jones' store and receive a suitable reward. 1-19-1

The Chronicle will pay 10c to the first person bringing a copy of the paper under date of June 17, 1904.

Romance and Science.



"How lovely the moon is tonight," "That is nothing unusual. The moon is always the same. It merely happens that the atmospheric conditions are such as to cause our satellite to appear to the best advantage."—Pittsburg Post.

Strong Diet.
Veterinary—So your new bull pup is sick? What seems to be the matter with him? Owner—A little of everything, I guess. While we were away this afternoon he chewed up and swallowed the dictionary.—Detroit Free Press.

An Oversight.
Regular Customer (to waiter)—As an old customer I generally have two slices of beef, and today you have brought me only one. Waiter (with a look of surprise)—By the powers, but you're right. The cook must have forgotten to cut it in two.

A CONVICT'S ROMANCE

ODD WAY IN WHICH A LIFE PRISONER WON HIS FREEDOM.

The Story of the Construction of the Old Statehouse at Albany—The Price of a Genius Who Saw and Grasped His Opportunity.

Vouched for by the late Henry Smith, who said he learned the fact through being speaker of the assembly, there is an interesting bit of history connected with the old statehouse at Albany, where it has stood for years, the finest example of pure Doric architecture in this country, on the easterly side of Eagle street, between Pine and Steuben streets, its walls and partitions all of solid stone, very much as if its halls, rooms and stairs had been carved out within a huge block of marble.

It was completed in 1842, costing the state about \$350,000. It is built entirely of Sing Sing marble, quarried and cut within the prison walls.

The old capital being inadequate to accommodate the increasing business of the state, this additional building was planned and built and is still used for the offices of the state comptroller, the state engineer and surveyor and the state banking department.

In a spirit of economy it was decided to have as much as possible of the work done by the prisoners from the material found within the prison walls at Sing Sing, fairly good material, too, but not the best, as it is a soft marble, as evidenced by the wear which now shows so plainly in the steps and by the crumbling of some of the stones from exposure to the weather. All the material was cut to completion within the walls of the prison under such plans that when shipped to Albany there would be no further work necessary except practically to lay one stone upon another, and so on until the whole was assembled in the completed building.

To accomplish this detailed plan a system of marking the stones was necessary. The plans were carefully made and a system of marking elaborately laid out by the architect in charge, who found in the prison at Sing Sing a life prisoner whose record showed him to be an engineer of the highest ability and who seemed as competent as any man in the country to carry out the work to be done in the prison, and naturally he was not unwilling to follow his chosen profession in preference to doing the manual labor of cutting or quarrying stone. So, following the spirit of economy referred to above, the plans in detail and the system of marking were turned over to him and the whole work at that end given over to his full superintendence and absolute control.

In due time the stones in their various shapes and sizes and in quantity for the whole building were delivered in Albany and the work of construction commenced in accordance with the plans and system of marking originally furnished. With the very first stone there was trouble. It not only did not fit the place, but none of the stones marked to adjoin it fitted it, and, further, it did not seem even intended for the place the number indicated. Investigation brought out that the stones were not of the sizes or shapes specified and shown on the plans, and, as to the system of marking, it was quite evident that the stones brought together by it had no relation whatever to each other.

The bewildered architect hardly knew whether he was a candidate for the asylum or possibly for Sing Sing. However, a careful verification of his plans and his marking system proved their correctness, and the blame fell squarely upon the civil engineer, the life prisoner. He was questioned, taken severely to task and roundly rated for his incompetence and threatened and abused. He met it all calmly. "It looks to me like a mighty good joke on you fellows. Anyway it is the best joke I have heard since I came to Sing Sing."

As to their continued threats he said: "What can you do to a life prisoner?"

Finally, in answer to the abuse and slurs as to his capabilities as an engineer, he said he had changed the plans both in dimension and shape where they had diverged from purity of style, and the system of marking he had changed altogether, but if they could find some one who understood his system the building would go up complete and perfect, excelling the original plan. "But," he added, with a grin, "you can probably get out new stone a good deal quicker than you can work out my system."

Then the state officials said, "We will take you to Albany and force you to put up the building."

He said, "No."

They pointed out the advantage of life in Albany for a time in preference to Sing Sing.

He said, "No."

They tried to bargain with him.

He said, "Secure my pardon and I will stand by you until the building is complete."

They offered to have him pardoned after he had proved what he said by finishing the building.

He said, "No."

Then they said they would compel him to do it anyway.

He said he could be compelled to work in prison, but not in Albany, and that even in prison they could compel him to do only manual labor unless he chose and that the price of his genius in grasping the opportunity that had come his way was a full pardon.

What else was there to do?

He was pardoned, and the old statehouse stands today in testimony of the fact that he kept his word and a glorious memory to an unknown genius.—New York Herald.

CASS CITY MARKETS.

Cass City, Mich., Jan. 25, 1906.

Wheat, No. 1 white	78
Wheat, No. 2 red	78
Rye No. 2	61
White oats No. 3	30
Choice Handpicked Peas	135
Alsike	5 00 6 00
June	6 00 7 00
Barley, per cwt.	80
Peas	75 90
Corn	50 55
Hay	5 00 7 00
New Potatoes	45
Eggs per doz.	15
Butter	15
Live hogs, per cwt.	4 50
Beef, live weight	3 25
Sheep live weight, per lb.	3 1/2
Lambs	6 00
Live Veal	5 50 6 00
Dressed Hogs	5 50
Dressed Beef	5 00 6 00
Chickens	07 08
Ducks	08 10
Geese	08 09
Turkey	14 15
Hides, green	09

White Lily, per cwt.	2 25
Corncobs, per cwt.	3 00
Economy per cwt.	2 00
Graham flour per cwt.	2 00
Granulated meal, per cwt.	2 00
Feed per cwt.	1 20
Meal per cwt.	1 50
Brass per cwt.	1 00
Middlings per cwt.	1 10
Oil Meal per cwt.	1 75
Barley, per cwt.	3 00

THE ICE HARVEST.

The ice harvest this year will undoubtedly be the smallest on record in all parts of the state owing to climatic conditions. In this vicinity Cass River has in other years furnished an abundance of ice for consumers but at present there is no ice in the river and as it is so late in the season, those who did not take advantage of the harvesting about two weeks ago may not have another opportunity. If conditions remain as they are ice dealers in Cass City will have the "cinch" on customers next summer, as many who in other years stored ice for private use, will now be compelled to buy—if they can.

NOVESTA.

Novesta Arbor, A. O. O. G., met at the home of the secretary Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 23, and installed the following officers: C. G., Louis Wheeler; V. C. G., Wm. Johnson; Sec., Mrs. Morley Palmateer; Chap., Cyrus Wells; Lecturer, Mrs. Louis Wheeler; Conductor, Uriah Gooden; Conductress, Mrs. Clark; I. G., G. A. Williams; O. G., Morley Palmateer; Physicians, Dr. D. P. Deming of Cass City and Dr. A. J. Howell of Deford. The next regular meeting will be held at the home of the secretary the first Tuesday afternoon in February. Visiting companions are always welcome.

WICKWARE.

Wm. Foe, who has been quite ill for the past few days, is able to be up again.

There will be preaching services at the M. E. church next Sunday morning at eleven o'clock. Everyone invited.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Graphophone Company, of which the Columbia Phonograph Company is the sole sales agent, held at Bridgeport, Conn., on the 8th instant, the report of the President was received and showed not only a sound and healthy condition of the Company, but a continuation in growth and enlargement. In view of the rapid growth of the business and the constantly increasing demand for the Company's output making a further increase in capital desirable, it was voted, upon the recommendation of the Board of Directors, to increase the capital stock of the Company from \$5,000,000, which had consisted of \$2,500,000 preferred and \$2,500,000 common stock, to \$10,000,000, consisting of \$2,500,000 preferred and \$7,500,000 common stock. It was also voted to change the par value of the stock from \$10 to \$100 per share, and to increase the number of directors to seventeen.

The undersigned will sell at

Auction

—AT—

Agar's 10c Barn

Saturday, Jan'y. 27
at 1:00 p. m.

The following property:

- 4 Work horses
- 2 Road horses
- 2 Stoves
- Collie pup, well trained
- Some household furniture
- 3 Bu. Alsike clover seed

A. A. MCKENZIE,
Auctioneer.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Makes delicious hot biscuit,
griddle cakes, rolls and muffins.

An absolutely pure, cream of tartar powder.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

TRI-COUNTY CHRONICLE.

MAGAZINE SECTION

CASS CITY, MICHIGAN, FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1906.

CHILDREN OF OFFICIALS.

THEY FORM ATTRACTIVE GROUP OF JUVENILE SOCIETY AT NATION'S CAPITAL.

Sons of Many Public Men Earn Good Salaries and Acquire Prominence by Acting as Private and Confidential Secretaries.

There is much truth in the oft-repeated observation that the real rulers at Washington are the children who constitute the sunlight in the homes of many of the nation's highest officials and of the foreign diplomats resident in the United States as Uncle Sam's alien guests. Moreover, there has probably never been a time when the

private secretaries to their fathers. A son of Vice-President Fairbanks is associated in this capacity with the presiding officer of the United States Senate, while Jasper Wilson, son of the Secretary of Agriculture, has served his father in such a capacity for years past. Likewise, Senator Foraker and many members of both houses of Congress have installed their sons as their confidential assistants.

ADVISES LIMIT OF HUGS.

Woman Speaker Tells Girls How to Keep Best Man.

"If a man is obliged to stop in the midst of an ecstasy he is likely to come back again. Whereas, if he is sated he is likely to hug another girl the next

SPAIN'S KING TO WED.

THE YOUTHFUL PRINCESS OF ENGLAND IS TO BECOME THE SPANISH QUEEN.

She is the Niece of this Country's Recent Guest, Prince Louis of Battenberg—Princess Ena the Royal Beauty of England.

All eyes will be turned toward Spain next May when the young King Alfonso XIII. will take the most beautiful and popular princess of England to be his queen.

The young girl who has at last been selected to share the throne with Alfonso is the Princess Ena of Battenberg, only daughter of Princess Henry, the youngest sister of King Edward.

Ever since Alfonso became King of Spain, and even when his mother acted as Queen Regent, his picturesque personality has been the talk of two continents. Long before he reached the marriageable age, even for a king, a new bride was picked out for him every day, and to members of his suite he would often say:

"Whom am I to marry to-day? The newspapers surely have found me another wife!"

But now that question no longer agitates Alfonso's court, for the beautiful Princess Ena has been chosen after a search which led the young monarch all over Europe. Country after country was visited, but the fastidious young king was often confronted by more fastidious young princesses, and after he had been out on his search for a while he found that royal princesses were not so anxious to become Queen of Spain as he had thought back in his luxurious palace.

When Alfonso visited England a few months ago there were dozens of young noblemen paraded for his inspection, but his eyes flew to the young Princess Ena, and Alfonso, the unim-

pressionable, was conquered. Few monarchs have had the meteoric career of this young King of Spain, and if the Princess who is to become his consort follows out the rules which have always governed her happy young life Alfonso will have at last found someone to keep him in the way he should go—an achievement which has never heretofore been accomplished.

He has frequently ridden out of the palace disguised as a soldier, a guard or even a peasant, and has gone for miles horseback riding or to attend some little fete which has come to his notice. Days have elapsed during which the queen mother and the entire court have searched high and low for the boy king without avail, but before the incident could be made public the young monarch would come riding back the way he had gone, happier for his boyish prank and checking remonstrance with the assurance that "I am the king."

The Princess Ena is regarded as the beauty of the royal household. She is but eighteen years old, and is the only girl in the family. Her three brothers adore her and are constantly giving her a "ripping" good time. Her elder brother, Prince Alexander, was recently in this country as a "middy" with the fleet of Prince Louis of Battenberg, his uncle.

This charming young woman made her debut last February at Buckingham Palace and created a furore. She is the favorite godchild and likely to become the principal heiress of Empress Eugenie.

Princess Ena is an enthusiastic sailor and motorist, and is the constant companion of her mother on numerous little trips in their yacht and through the beautiful country for which their home, the Isle of Wight, is noted. She is especially gifted with dramatic ability, and in a recent amateur production given in Kensington Palace she played the part of a vivandiere with marked success. She sings and dances exceptionally well.

FORESTRY A NECESSITY.

A BROAD, NATIONAL SYSTEM OF PRESERVATION NOT A FAD NOR A FANCY.

The Editor of the American Lumberman Urges Irrigation and Forestry Legislation—Quotes Some Noted Authorities.

(From the "American Lumberman" of Dec. 2, 1905.)

By request the American Lumberman reprints in this issue a part of the speech of George H. Maxwell, executive chairman of the National Irrigation Association, delivered before the American Forest Congress at Washington, D. C., in the early part of January, 1905. This address has much to commend it to the business men of the country. It was termed the sensational address of the congress, and perhaps deservedly so called because it sets forth in illuminated words the necessity of inaugurating a systematic movement looking toward the rehabilitation of forest lands and the planting of treeless areas.

The gentleman who delivered this able talk on forestry spoke from experience and close observation. He did not dillydally around with the usual commonplace platitudes about the importance of forestry, but by illustration showed for what purposes the forests were intended and the commercial value of their importance as compared with the recognized bulwarks of the nation. While he conceded the necessity of an army and navy to guard invasion and to protect and uphold the rights of the people in foreign countries he called particular attention to the desirability of maintaining an adequate forested area in order that the commercial interests of the United States might in like manner be preserved.

Mr. Maxwell's arraignment of the national lawmakers and his comments on the shortsightedness of those in charge of business interests were timely. While not subscribing fully and unreservedly to the views expressed by the American Lumberman believes that his severe condemnation of past and present methods and practices will bring forth good results and that its republication will again turn public attention to the necessity of adopting laws which will correct evils in the future and provide a system of a juster administration of the public land laws.

The attitude of the public toward forestry and irrigation is a peculiar one. Men evidently fail to recognize any personal interests in such questions. Some are totally indifferent; others admit the desirability of establishing reserves but want to leave it to those who are more directly concerned. Still others are lukewarm and, while readily admitting the benefits of forestry and irrigation projects, content themselves with waiting until there is more visible likelihood of the movement being successful. Still another faction is made up of those who are openly opposed to all forestry schemes, many national irrigation projects, and government intervention in such matters.

Until within recent years the forests of the country as a whole have been controlled by private owners. The

in the central states the forests give place to farms, in some instances not even a woodlot being spared. The people of this country unquestionably have abused the privilege of doing as they please with their own property for their immediate financial betterment, with the prospect of such practices resulting disastrously in the future.

Much of the land denuded of its timber is absolute forest land, fit for no purpose except possibly grazing, and not of the best character even for that use. Nature will require years to replace this protection so that a new forest may be brought forth, and this change never will be possible unless the woods and small growth which nature uses as a basis of the cover shall be protected.

It is impossible to secure the adoption of laws looking toward the establishment of a new custom of national scope without a widespread public demand for the change believed by its supporters to be an improvement over existing customs. Few if any have the effrontery openly to take the field against the forestry movement, as all fair minded people realize the necessity of keeping a part of the country protected by a forest cover. The claim of science that forests are necessary to protect the rainfall as an aid in this regulation generally is admitted.



GEORGE H. MAXWELL, Executive Chairman of the National Irrigation Association.

On the subject the attitude of the people as a whole is this: "Yes, forestry is a mighty good thing, but I am too busy with my little affairs to take any personal interest in it and then I would not be directly benefitted in any way. Let the other fellow who is going to get some advantage from it fight for it." It is about time for the public to wake up and begin to take notice. Mr. Maxwell's speech strikes a high note and should create sufficient noise thoroughly to awaken the sleepers.

FORESTS SHOULD BE PROTECTED.

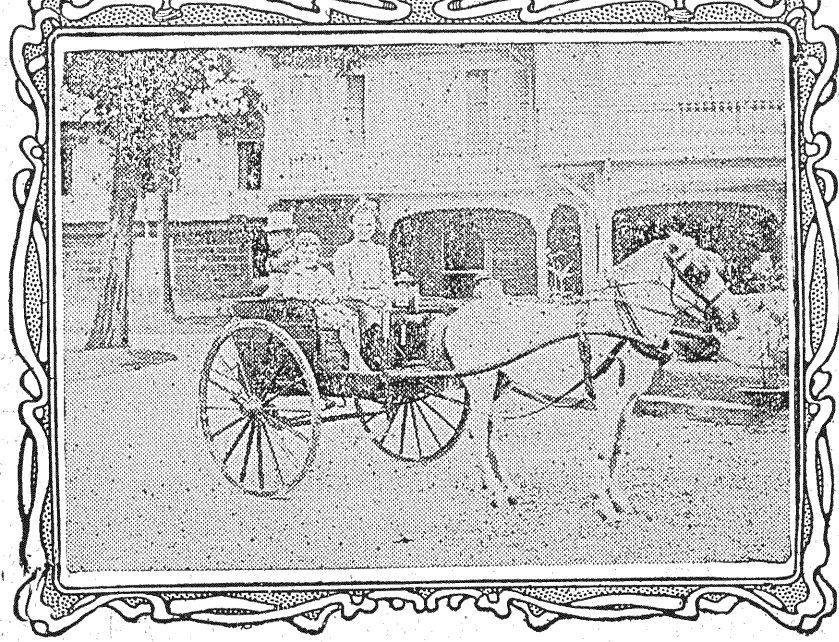
An Address Before the American Forest Congress.

In the American Lumberman's exhaustive report of the proceedings of the American Forest Congress, held in Washington, D. C., in January last, in the installment presented March 24 was given the address of George H. Maxwell, executive chairman of the National Irrigation Association. In view of the early meeting of congress Mr. Maxwell's recommendations, which follow, are timely and valuable.

I think the mistake we make today and always have made is in looking upon this question of forestry as in any sense a sectional question. It is necessarily as much a national question as is the maintenance of an army or the construction of a navy. (Applause.)

I wish I had the power by some telepathic process of impressing upon the mind of every man present the picture that is in my own mind as I stand here. I crossed the Mississippi river on my way to the west a little over two years ago on a ferryboat on which was loaded a train of overland passenger cars; and as we crossed that great river opposite the city of New Orleans, during one of the greatest floods in years, the water was almost up to the tops of the levees on both sides of the river. It was a serious question whether the city of New Orleans was not in danger; and as we landed on the west side of the river we looked down over the bank and saw the plantations away down below the level of the water and exposed to overflow and destruction any moment that artificial barrier might break. Before we had gone twenty-four hours farther west the levee did break and one of those great crevasses was formed and it practically destroyed the crop for that season over a large area; though other localities and the city of New Orleans were saved by the diminished pressure of the flood on the adjacent levees.

(Continued on next page.)



SECRETARY TAFT'S CHILDREN IN THEIR PONY CART AT WASHINGTON.

ever-changing coterie of households which go to make up the official circle at the American capital has included so many junior members as at present. At the head of the list, of course, stand the young people of the White House household. Of the half dozen young folks of the Roosevelt clan, Theodore, Jr., who is attending Harvard, and Kermit, the second son, who is away at school, now spend comparatively little time at the White House save at holiday seasons; but Miss Alice, the flaxen-haired Miss Ethel and the younger boys, Archibald and Quentin, are much in evidence at the Presidential mansion, and one and all go in for riding, driving and the other strenuous athletic pursuits in which their parents take such delight. Vice-President and Mrs. Fairbanks have a family of sons and daughters which, though widely scattered most of the time, is reunited several times each season in Washington.

During many administrations the President's official family has been made up of men well advanced in years, whose households included few young people, but in this respect the present Cabinet is an exception, for in a majority of the Cabinet homes young America is well represented. Secretary of State Root has two manly sons and a daughter, Miss Edith, who is a chum of Miss Alice Roosevelt. Secretary of War Taft has two lively children—a daughter, who is a playmate of Ethel Roosevelt, and a son yet younger, who has the reputation of being a 'phenomenally bright lad—a prestige



GRANDSON OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

perhaps due to the fact that when his father was Governor of the Philippines this little chap picked up a knowledge of four different languages. Postmaster-General Cortelyou has four handsome children. The two youngest are girls with beautiful dark eyes, while the eldest are boys and boon companions of the two sons of Commissioner of Corporations Garfield, a son of the martyr President and one of the closest personal friends of President Roosevelt. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has several children, but his daughter, Miss Flora, who was so prominent in the younger social circles in Washington during the McKinley administration, has spent the past few years in Paris. The American colony at the French capital also includes the Misses Shaw, daughters of the Secretary of the Treasury, but the son, Earl Shaw, remains in this country.

The sons of many of the nation's officials are enabled to earn handsome salaries from Uncle Sam by acting as

night. Therefore, I say if you would keep your best beau limit your hugs." This is unqualified commendation given by Mrs. S. M. Cory, of the Society for Political Study of Dr. T. S. Hanrahan's rules for courtship. The doctor, rector of the Sacred Heart church of West Fitchburg, Mass., outlined his ideas of the curtailment of tenderness in a sermon to young women.

"Lights in the parlor," he said, "should not be turned down too low. Don't be stingy with the gas. The final hug should be at 10 o'clock sharp. Young men should not stay later than this hour."

"I thoroughly agree," declared Mrs. Cory, "with the 10 o'clock theory on stay-at-home nights. I am a firm believer in no chaperons, and I think the young man should take his girl out and entertain her during the period of courtship if anything in that line is to be expected of him as a husband. If he is content to sit about the house all the time it is a bad sign."

"The matter of turning the lights low is largely dependent on how pretty the girl is. If she answers the description of certainly plain, I should suggest that a little softening of the illumination might be a good thing."

"A mother and a father cannot too thoroughly investigate the character of the man their daughter is to marry. And right here I should like to explode the theory that a good son makes a good husband. I think, on the contrary, the good son is so wrapped up in the virtues of 'mother' that he frequently blinds him to those of his wife."

"A long engagement is bound to be bad. Warm-over sentiment is much like warmed-over potatoes—flat and tasteless. The fire and spirit go out of the love-making, and there you are."

Despite this opinion Mrs. Cory laughs at Dr. Hanrahan's statement that he cannot see what people find to talk about when they go together for years.

"Love-making, which makes the lovers such a nuisance to others," she explained, "is so all-absorbing that it supplies all conversational needs, as anybody who has ever been in love can testify."

It Was Only a Counterfeit.

Jacob Riis, the sociologist, in an address to a workingmen's club, praised generosity.

"I see a handful of children here," he said. "May they grow up generous. May none of them grow up into such a man as an old banker whom I know."

"He is a millionaire banker, and he lives in a palace, but his heart is as hard as steel and as cold as ice."

"One of his men completed, the other day, his twenty-fifth year of service. For twenty-five years this honest man had worked for the banker faithfully. He and his chief were both poor at the beginning, but where, in the quarter century, the banker has accumulated millions, the faithful, middle-aged bookkeeper has accumulated only a few hundreds. His salary, you see, was only \$25 a week."

"He didn't think the banker would remember the twenty-fifth anniversary of his engagement, but the old man did. That morning he handed the bookkeeper a sealed envelope."

"George," he said, "to-day ends the twenty-fifth year of your work for me, and you have worked steadily and well. In this envelope is a memento of the occasion."

"The bookkeeper opened the envelope, trembling and eager. Within lay his employer's photograph. That was all."

"In the face of a disappointment so bitter the poor fellow could say nothing."

"Well," asked the banker, "what do you think of it?"

"It's just like you," said the bookkeeper simply.



MISS OLGA NETHERSOLE.

This English Actress Would Refuse Divorce to Couples Who Have Children.

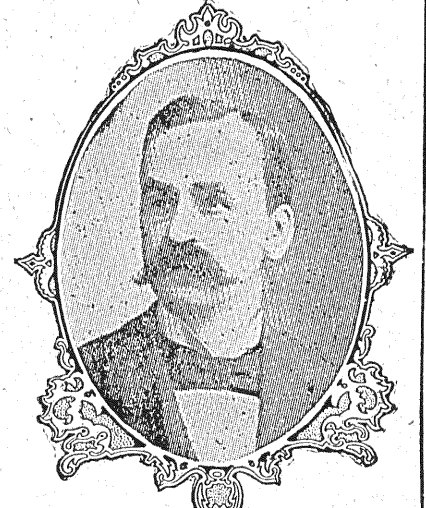
Miss Olga Nethersole, the distinguished English actress who is now producing in this country a new society drama, "The Labyrinth," speaks with intense conviction against divorces to families in which children have been born to the marriage. When the production of the play was first broached to Miss Nethersole she was more than willing to produce it not alone for the excellent opportunities afforded her for dramatic inspiration, but she found that it had a serious purpose in teaching humanity an object lesson. In fact most of the plays which Miss Nethersole has produced have hidden somewhere lessons to be taught the founders of homes, "Hervieu," she said in an interview, "has shown in his drama, 'The Labyrinth,' the indissoluble bond the child makes between husband and wife and the terrible consequences of a disruption of such a union."

"What does marriage mean," she asked, "if not parentage? The relationship and responsibilities, not of husband and wife, but of father and mother, are those which should be accepted when a man and woman are joined in marriage. To tear apart by law the tie which binds a couple together, after they have brought children into the world, is to destroy the home and to rob those children of all the influences which develop them into good citizens. Divorce is an injustice to the offspring of marriage; it places a barrier between them and one of their parents—offentimes both; it warps their development; it embitters their souls. No such desecration of

the home should be permitted by law." "But what of the many cases in which repeated cruelty makes it impossible for a wife to live with her husband?" was asked.

"Such domestic tragedies occur, it is true, and occur with sad frequency," Miss Nethersole replied. "But even then there should be no absolute disruption of the marriage tie. Separation solves the question. Let them live apart, although still married, and perhaps a reconciliation will take place, and happiness come out of misery, in the end. Then the children will still have a father and mother, although they may spend most of the time with one of their parents. There will at least be no possibilities of placing them under the care of another mother or another father, by a second marriage. A spiritual nucleus, about which the home again might unite, would still exist."

"Uniformity is the first step that is needed in the formation of the divorce laws of the United States. There are different codes in almost every State, and one may be a criminal in one and not in another. Then the divorces are easily granted on too many grounds. In England there are three causes for which divorce may be secured—infidelity, cruelty and desertion. In this country there seem to be half a dozen or more, but America is ahead of France at least in one respect. There people who may have been divorced may not remarry each other. Such a law is a sin, for in the reunion of the pair lies the only hope for the salvation of the home."



J. E. DEFEBUAUGH, Editor of the "American Lumberman."

preponderance of the country covered with forests had deluded the people into a belief that they were of minor importance as forests and of primary importance as manufacturing materials. The result has been that under private administration the forested areas largely have disappeared and at the present time little if any attention is being given to providing for a second growth. In the north the fires destroy what the loggers leave and

The Most Satisfactory Light.

The Angle Lamp is not the only method of lighting your home but taken all in all, it is the most satisfactory.

This catalog tells how the special Angle burner and the shape of the glassware (see above illustration) give combustion so perfect that the Angle Lamp never smokes or smells whether burned at full height or turned low; why the lamp is lighted and extinguished like gas; the advantage of having the undershadow of other lamps done away with completely, also why the Angle Lamp burns $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ less oil than any other for the same amount of light. And then offers you a choice.

Our Catalogue 15¢ (sent free on request) explains how this new principle applied to burning common kerosene has so completely done away with all the smoke, odor and bother of ordinary lamps that such people as ex-Pres. Cleveland, the Rockefeller, Carnegies, Cookes, etc., who wouldn't think of using ordinary lamps, have chosen

—THE—

Angle Lamp

For lighting their homes and estates in preference to gas or electricity, gasoline, acetylene, or any other method of lighting.

For lighting their homes and estates in preference to gas or electricity, gasoline, acetylene, or any other method of lighting.

Illustration gives combustion so perfect that the Angle Lamp never smokes or smells whether burned at full height or turned low; why the lamp is lighted and extinguished like gas; the advantage of having the undershadow of other lamps done away with completely, also why the Angle Lamp burns $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ less oil than any other for the same amount of light. And then offers you a choice.

It does more—gives you the benefit of our ten years experience with all lighting methods. Before you forget it—before you turn over this list—write for Catalogue 15¢.

30 Days Trial. And it does more—gives you the benefit of our ten years experience with all lighting methods. Before you forget it—before you turn over this list—write for Catalogue 15¢.

Listing 24 varieties of The Angle Lamp from \$1.50 up. THE ANGLE MFG. CO., 75-50 Murray St., New York.

THE COURTSHIP OF WESLEY

By Lottie Wells Smith

As Wesley plodded down the main road he glanced guiltily back over his shoulder at the straight rows of tobacco spread their broad leaves ripe for cutting. There was deeper guilt in his heart, too, when he thought of the project upon which he was bent. Never before had he done anything that he would have been ashamed to tell out in class-meeting at the little cross roads chapel where he was one of the younger leaders. The tall, gawky shadow he cast along the white road seemed a sort of premonitory figure of that better self that would follow him the rest of his life like an accusing angel. And it was all on account of a woman; not that she was to blame, except for the fact that she had soft white skin and fair hair, and the tiniest of feet that made his own seem monstrous, and the daintiest little figure, the kind that a big muscular fellow like Wesley yearns to hold in his arms.

Wesley had never been a ladies' man until the school teacher came into the neighborhood but he had been captured from the evening he drove to the station and she had sat beside him in the little spring wagon during the five miles they had to go in the September twilight. The scent of her gauzy handkerchief played about his senses for a week afterward; it was different from any perfume that had entered his nostrils, before accustomed to the odors of "sweet basil," marjoram, and a generous sprinkling of musk in the closely packed little chapel of Sunday mornings.

Propinquity, that strong promoter of the tender passions, sealed his doom, for the school teacher boarded in his own house and came to hear upon him all the varied and wonderful charms of a woman. He felt himself the most highly favored man in the universe to be able to live under the same roof with her, and to keep the little box behind the sheet-iron stove filled with wood sawed and split to a nicety, to handle a refractory boy behind the school house as an example to all others who should dare to defy the teacher's authority, and a hundred other offices that a big, strong man can perform for a young and fragile member of his household, that brought him unspeakable joy.

So far, however, from believing these offices were gaining for him the desired favor, Wesley would have dispensed

Silas was seated on a high chair behind the counter regaling himself with the latest postal card news that had come in. "Howdy, Wes," he greeted, reluctantly placing the cards in their respective pigeon holes as the visitor came behind the counter. "Air ye through cuttin'?"

"Well, I-I ain't clean through," was the embarrassed answer—"but I left off for a little spell, as I got a matter I want fixed up, an' I thought this would be the best time of day to ketch you."

"Well, ef it's that little loan, I reckon—"

"No, I ain't after pesterin' you 'bout that, Si," Wesley interrupted, to the other's relief, and tattooing awkwardly on the desk, he blurted out:

"Si, I've come down here to git you to do sump'n I can't do myself, an' that's to write a letter fer me."

"Oh, that's it, is it?" Silas asked, with a grin, noticing the other's embarrassment. "Well, I reckon I kin 'commodeate you," he added, taking his pen from behind his ear. "Who's the lady?"

"I reckon you know," was the answer, with a responsive grin to hide his embarrassed flush.

Then as Silas began to drawl the school teacher's name, writing it at the same time with many flourishes at the top of the sheet he had spread before him, Wesley grinned broader, and confessed with more blushes that that was the young lady in question.

"Now about the beginnin'?" was Silas's next question with his most professional air, making ready to start. "You kin make it a little stronger by adding some words on the next line." Silas indicated with his pen the line below the one upon which the lady's name was inscribed, for the benefit of the uninitiated Wesley—"but that's accordin' to your intentions to the young lady." He paused for Wesley to intimate.

"Then you might make it a little stronger," the other suggested sleepily after a pause.

"To the young lady that has my heart, how is that?" Silas poised his pen inquiringly.

Wesley nodded approvingly. "That's it," he said, and as Silas waited for further instructions he squirmed awkwardly in his seat and began to wipe the perspiration off his face.

"It's kinder hard to know what to say when you ain't exactly certain 'bout the

look her in the face, but began to walk at her side, forgetting to offer to take her books as usual, until they had gone some distance and he made an awkward attempt to relieve her, dropping half of them on the ground in his confusion.

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"It was my letter, Miss Elmira, every word of it, only I got Silas to write it for me, 'cause—'cause—well, I ain't ashamed fer you to know now, I can't write my own name."

Wild Geese Killed in Flight.

The southern migration of wild fowl this winter was unusually late and resulted in many disasters. The wild geese are reported from the northwest to have been especially severe sufferers.

The large black-headed goose is a strong, hardy bird, generally remaining on its own native water until the ice forms firmly. In the South it is only a visitor for the winter months. Born on some lake beyond the northern watershed, or perhaps on some inlet in Hudson Bay or the Arctic Ocean, its heart is ever loyal to the land of its birth.

Sometimes, when the cold weather sets in late up North, as in all probability it has this year, the wild geese suffer from their devotion to their native place. They may at this late season fly right into a streak of real winter, with driving snow to blind their vision and bitter frost to halt their flight.

If there is storm, their way leads right through it, until the leader's eyes are closed by the freezing of the snow about its head or its feathers become too heavy weighted. When the sight has gone and the birds are wearied, it is easy to see how misleading is much of the talk about the leadings of an extra sense. Like a ship without a rudder, the V-shaped flock will make for any low places.

Once a flock came tumbling into the street of an Eastern township's village, where the half-blinded things became the easy prey of the boys and the dogs.

In another place a farmer chanced one spring to find the frozen carcasses of more than thirty fine geese in a drift in one of the fence corners. The birds had evidently come to earth in some blinding storm, and, imagining they were nearing water, found instead the hard, snow-covered ground.

There are several instances recorded of flocks of geese in a storm running full tilt into the ends or sides of farm buildings. A large brood flew at full speed against the rigging of the whaling steamer Dart this month off the Newfoundland coast. A damp, snow-laden wind was blowing at the time, and eleven dead or dying geese fluttered on to the deck, the others alighting in a half-dead condition upon the waves.

A more pleasing story is of domestic geese in a large, well-appointed farmyard hailing with their hearty honks, a short time ago, a passing drove of twenty-two black bills. The strangers came down and followed their tame relations into the stable, where they have since stayed.

Re-Using Old Shoes.

Janitors collect the shoes cast away by tenants and send them to auction rooms, where they are sorted into piles marked "Men," "Women," "Children."

In a recent sale in one of the big cities, says the "Shoe Retailer," several poor people made fair bids, but the auctioneer did not seem eager to sell. Finally, a red-faced man pushed his way through the crowd and offered to cents apiece for the whole lot. His bid was successful.

"I was killing time with talk waiting for that fellow," said the auctioneer afterward. "He always pays high for these shoes and he does not want them for wearing, either. He wants to beat them out for the leather in them. He gets what material there is, puts it through a process and makes stamped frames, bags, pocketbooks, penknife holders, and even chair backs and seats. He finds a ready sale for these novelties, and gets a good price for them."

There is a cherry stone at the Salem, Massachusetts, Museum which contains the fac-similes of one dozen silver spoons. They are so small that their shape and finish can only be distinguished by the microscope.

SUCCESSFUL WOMAN BUILDER.

Mrs. Theodosia Beacham, of Michigan, Enterprising Railroad Contractor.

There are few fields of endeavor in which woman has not acquired a foothold. She is conspicuous in the arts, sciences and professions and she makes her presence felt in trade. Yet it is believed that one of the few of her sex to essay and succeed in railroad contracting and construction is a Michigan woman—Mrs. Theodosia Beacham. She is not notable for home-staying or house-keeping qualities, for her business calls for her presence in many parts of the United States and she has to deal with vast engineering problems—felling forests, tunneling mountains, bridging gorges, cutting through



MRS. THEODOSIA BEACHAM.
A Manager of Men.

hills, filling gulches, setting and tamping ties and laying rails. The work demands that she be a skillful manager of men. She knows man as few women do—she directs their energies, gets out of them the most work possible, pays their wages, employs or discharges them. Men, mules, steam shovels and dynamite are her obedient agents. Necessarily she is a financier, talks and figures in the hundred thousands and the millions as readily as most men talk of dollars.

In the parlance of the street she long ago made her stake and today is accounted the richest woman in Michigan and one of the very rich women of the world.

She has made estimates and carried out contracts on some of the longest and heaviest pieces of railroad construction in the country. Though her occupation is strenuous it would do Mrs. Beacham rank injustice to say that it has roughened her. There is a certain set of determination and firmness about her features, but her manner is feminine, and so are her tastes. She is such a good judge of men that she rarely has any trouble with them and it is not often that an employer is so genuinely popular with employees as Mrs. Beacham.

Mrs. Beacham has been making and executing railroad contracts for twenty years. She has two sons, Claud and Edwin and her husband, though living is an invalid.

Much of this remarkable woman's work has been done in the southern states where railroad building has gone forward with Titanic strides in the last two decades and where a vast amount of building is now under way. On one contract with the Tennessee Central railroad, Mrs. Beacham's profit was \$80,000, and it is calculated that her average annual earnings are about \$50,000. The contract which she is now engaged in executing is the construction of five miles of railroad from Kirby Station, Virginia, westward. It is part of a contract for one hundred miles of the coal mine to sea railroad which was secured by Sands and Oliver of Richmond. These contractors sublet a short stretch of the work to Mrs. Beacham.

At present she is employing only about one hundred and fifty men but the proper control of this force and the purchase of the necessary supplies calls for the exercise of no little executive ability.

Royal Quarrels Over Chess.

King Edward, we are told, is developing an enthusiasm for chess. In that case, according to a writer in Tid-Bits, he is only following in the steps of many of his predecessors on the throne, including his namesake, the first Edward. Says the writer:

Whether or not players were more irascible in those old days than now, it is a curious fact that chess was often more stimulating to the royal tempers than is golf in these latter days, and many a game peacefully begun ended in broken heads. When Prince Henry—afterward Henry I.—once paid a visit to the court of France, "he was so much at chess of Louis, the king's eldest son, as he, growing into choleric, called him (a naughty name) and threw the chess in his face. Henry takes up the chessboard, and drew blood, and had killed him had not his brother Robert come in the meantime and interposed himself, whereupon they suddenly took horse and gat away."

King John in his younger days had a similar experience; for a game of chess in which his opponent was one Fulk Warine ended in a royal row, during which Fulk gave the prince "so grievous a blow as almost to slay him on the spot." John never forgot the blow nor forgave his fractious opponent, and punished him, when later he came to the throne, by withholding his heritage—Whittington castle—from him.

William the Conqueror more than once lost his temper over the game, and on at least one occasion with serious consequences. He was playing with the son of the king of France when a dispute led to hot words, and culminated in William bringing down the board so heavily on his opponent's head as to render him unconscious.

Louis XIII. of France was so infuriated with the game that wherever he went he was accompanied by his chessboard and men and invariably played it in his coach when he took drives abroad. Charles I. found it so fascinating that he almost literally played it to the foot of the scaffold; and when once his game was interrupted by news that the Scots had decided to sell him to the parliament he proceeded with his

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New Chinese Methods.

Chan Chun Man, head of a Canton firm employing over ten thousand hands, has been studying American industries. In Philadelphia, apropos of the Chinese awakening, he said: "China has for thousands of years been highly civilized to despise war. Her new-born respect for war is not an unmixed good. There is, perhaps, a little of degeneration, of barbarism, in it. But at least China will no longer be the laughing stock of nations more warlike than herself. It will no longer be possible to say of her, as a Chinese general once explained a defeat with the following report: 'The ignorant enemy, unaware that guns could not be fired against an object behind them, came upon us from the rear and thus rendered all our cannon useless.'"

She Bested the Emperor.

The great opera singer, Mme. Gristi, who was married to Signor Mario, the tenor, was singing in St. Petersburg. The emperor, the father of the present Czar gave Mme. Gristi permission to walk in his private park. One morning the emperor met Mme. Gristi, accompanied by two little girls. The emperor saluted her and said: "Are these two Grisettes?" "No, your majesty," replied Mme. Gristi, "these are two Marionettes."

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"MARRY A MAN JUST BECAUSE HE CAN WRITE?"

with half of his muscular power to replace a deficiency that he feared would be an unsurmountable barrier between him and the young school marm.

It was a common enough failing in the neighborhood in which Wesley lived, and six months before, the fact that he could not write his own name, would not have embarrassed him a great deal.

Since the school teacher had come into his life, however, it had become a real thorn in the flesh. Vainly he struggled with the little imp of the alphabet in his room by candle light when all the other members of the household were wrapped in slumber; but the goal of his ambition measured a distance that was beyond the feverish impatience that possessed him.

Wesley had been trembling on the verge of a proposal many times and would have committed himself long ago but for this barrier. For the idea of addressing the school teacher in writing seemed to have fixed itself in his mind as being the only method of procedure through which he could hope for a reciprocation. So it was an overwhelming desire to settle his fate, coupled with a hopelessness of attaining the educational qualification of being able to pen his own epistle, that led him to procure the agency of another party, upon which errand he was bound this afternoon.

The party he had decided to utilize was one Silas Mansur, postmaster and general groceryman combined; and as Silas was under obligation to him for a small loan, Wesley thought he might be glad to have it canceled in this way. He had chosen a time of the day when he would run the least chance of encountering loungers about the store, and sure enough the coast was clear and

young lady's feedin's," he stammered, "but I like that beginnin' an' I reckon you kin put it more fancy like; but I want you to be sure to say I'm waitin' for her answer very patient, an' ef she'll say yes, I'll be the happiest man in Chinkapin Hundred, an' ef she says no, I'll drive me to do what it will hurt her. Tell her I'm able to take kere of her, that I'm workin' the place on shares, an' ef she ain't a mind to live with the old folks I'll build her a house on my own lan', an' say I'll make her a sober, industrious husband, an' I'll treat her like the apple of my eye, which she is, an' ever will be, even if she don't reciprocate my affections, an' then you kin win 'up, Si," he finished, taking the first breath, "only as I'm partic'lar 'bout folks signin' other folk's name, suppose you jes say good-bye, my angel, till I hear from you, an' that'll do."

It seemed an age before Wesley had converted all this in a sure enough letter, even taking into consideration the beautiful flourishes with which it was embellished, and he had it in his coat pocket on his way to deliver into the hands of the school teacher. Then it seemed another age after he had intrusted it to the care of one of the school children and watched through the open window to be sure it was laid on the teacher's desk, before school was let out, though at last when he saw the children pouring out the door, the pretty school marm bringing up the rear, a real stage fright possessed him.

The idea of flight presented itself, but he dismissed it with a manly determination to stand his ground. When the teacher came up by him he could not

look her in the face, but began to walk at her side, forgetting to offer to take her books as usual, until they had gone some distance and he made an awkward attempt to relieve her, dropping half of them on the ground in his confusion.

As he stopped to gather them up the fateful letter rolled out from between the pages of one of the books, and there was nothing for him to do but to pick it up and hand it to her. A shamed, side-long glance at her face told him that his doom was to be settled. He walked along, waiting for the verdict like a hero.

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"Yes, Miss Elmira," was all he could say.

"Then I presume that you want my answer?" was the next question delivered in a suppressed tone.

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TEA RAISING IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Department of Agriculture has been making some experiments, which from present results seem to promise a revolution in the method of packing and preparing tea. The usual method adopted by tea raisers heretofore has been quite crude in that the dried tea leaves were merely stowed in a loose and bulky package. The effort of the Department of Agriculture is to furnish pure tea in a most convenient form and in a manner to protect the leaves from losing any of their strength through exposure to the air. This has resulted in a method of compressing the leaves into tablets, each of sufficient size to make a delicious cup of tea. What would ordinarily make a big package of tea can by this unique method be placed in a space about the size of a safety match box. Another significant feature of the experiment is that the tea used

people of the United States are aware that tea is grown in this country. As a matter of fact, however, this country not only raises tea but produces an article, said by experts, to be of a higher grade than imported tea and which has no equal for cup qualities. For years there has been a gigantic struggle between British and Chinese tea growers for supremacy in the world's tea trade. The most important feature of this struggle has been the substitution by the British of modern and specially constructed machinery in place of the ancient manual operations which the Chinese seem to envelop in mystery. Labor in India, while cheap, was not cheap enough to accomplish the overthrow of the Chinese producers and leave a margin of profit. The conflict between the rivals thus settled down to a trial of watch, thermometer, and steam or

done. Towards the close of the century Dr. Charles U. Shepard, at his own expense renewed this plantation and later received the general assistance of the Department of Agriculture. This is the Pinehurst tea nursery of to-day.

The American Tea Garden.

The Pinehurst gardens embrace at present about 90 acres of tea plants in various stages of advancement and produce from a considerable variety of seed over 10,000 pounds of dry tea annually. The original seed for the Pinehurst tea gardens was procured through the offices of the United States Department of State and the Chinese Government from the celebrated Dr. On's Pool estate near Hangchow, China, whose output commands too high a local price to admit of its exportation. Picking tea at Pinehurst is done by a carefully trained and well superintended corps of colored children who show great aptitude in this direction. In stances have occurred of fine plucking by one child in a day of over 50 pounds of greenleaf whereas the average in the Orient hardly exceeds 20 to 30 pounds. Experiments at the Pinehurst gardens show that tea from all modern climates could be made as productive here as at their source, a change in climate and the difference in cultivation and manufacture having a tendency to affect the quality of tea when prepared for the table. This is the reason assigned for the difference in the American grown tea from that of imported. The Pinehurst early season tea is considered more delicate and milder than that of cooler climates. The autumn season tea is stronger in color and taste and resembles the product from the more southern regions of the Orient.

The Secretary of Agriculture believes that there is an excellent field in the United States for a home tea industry for we consume approximately 75,000,000 pounds of tea annually or a little less than one pound per capita. Our people, he says, pay at retail about \$40,000,000 a year for tea as against \$150,000,000 for coffee and \$1,200,000,000 for alcoholic beverages. It has been calculated that the American people drink 400,000,000 gallons of tea annually. We are primarily a nation of coffee drinkers; in proportion to our population we consume only about one-sixth as much tea as the British, whether at home or in the colonies. While the United States does not import the cheapest kind of tea, nevertheless our importations are chiefly of inferior qualities. The first demand of the American consumer is cheapness, and often-times he will purchase tea of poor quality on account of accompanying allurements of crockery

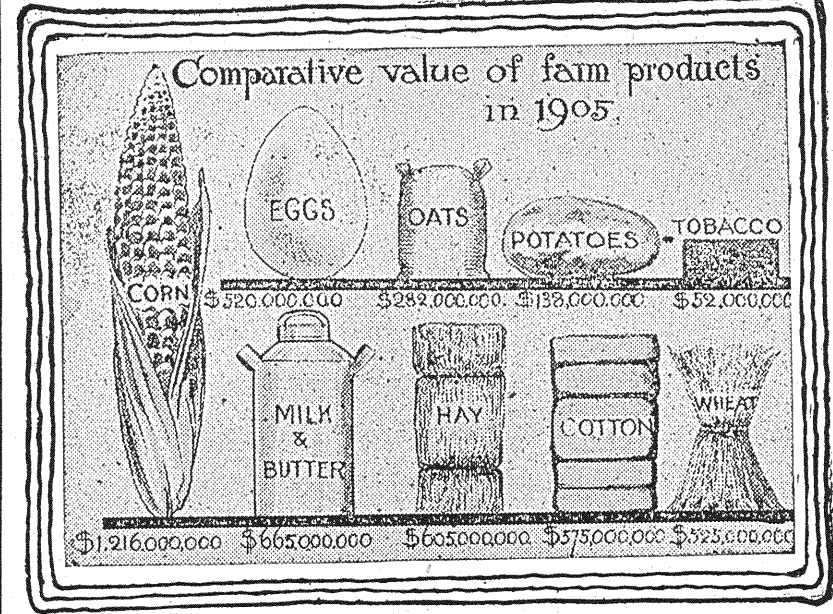
The Docking of Horses.

Agitation is promised to urge the passage of laws against docking horses, and owners of horses are being petitioned to join in the crusade. Dealers never dock horses, except at the request of a buyer. To offer a horse for sale with a bob tail is to create the suspicion that it is "second hand," one that has seen service before in the city, instead of being fresh from green pastures. Yet the dealers rarely sign such petitions. They declare that the operation of docking is not excessively painful and is atoned for by the easy life it leads to. To have the tail shortened is the initiation the rough horse pays to gain the comfort and light duties of a private stable.

Fashion is not the only reason to attract the buyers in having their horses docked, but it is the principal one. A few say that the shortening of the tail makes for cleanliness, as the tail does not become dragged with mud and dust

He Had Had Experience.

As the fearless white man entered the kraal of the native king, a salute was sounded on a drum of serpent skin, and six warriors with necklaces of human teeth rattling about their throats, led him before a rough ivory diad, on which sat a majestic and formidable figure. "Hail," said the white man. And without loss of time, he took out one of his brass watches, wound it up, and showed its works to the dusky monarch. "This marvel," he said, "I will give your majesty, making you the envy of all men, and in return for only six tusks of seventy pounds' weight each. The king took the watch, produced a monochrome from a pouch hidden in his shield, and after a moment's study of the brass trinket, returned it with a languid smile. "Last year," he added, "in London, I exchanged an old wooden war club for a bushel of these things, and, by Jove, don't you know, there wasn't one of them that ran above a week."



when docked, and another set maintains that it is really a comfort to a horse to remove the heavy useless mass of hair. City horses do not graze in pasture, so the argument that the switching of the long tail keeps away mosquitoes and flies has no value in this argument; but a decided objection may be voiced against the nuisance switching tails would be to a horse or pair in heavy harness. All style and grace in front action, a pair with hanging tails would look as untidy otherwise as a woman in bedraggled skirts. So said a coaching amateur, and he had plenty to add to the plea for docking. "Essentially docking is not a painful operation," continued this driving man. "We do not feed the horse on the morning of the operation, and when it is brought into the operating stall the horse at once begins to munch eagerly on the oats in the manger. A canvas hammock is flung under its belly, and the horse is hoisted to its tiptoes by pulleys, when a gate is stuck across the stall close to its heels and the tail pulled over, the flat top rail making an operating table. A stout twine is tied tight about the tail at the point to be severed. The hair is turned back and bound, exposing the bare skin. "A few short jabs with a surgeon's knife and the tail is severed. Meanwhile, a cauterizing iron has been brought to a white heat in a charcoal hand fire, and the next act is to sear the cut with the iron. The horse winces, but it does not take the tenth part of a second to seal up the wound. As soon as the iron is taken off the horse will resume its munching of oats, and except while the cauterizing iron is applied it feeds without a check throughout the entire operation.

No one knows what the horses think about it. That docking is cruel may be granted, but the gains to the horse seem to counterbalance the hurts. All of which sounds a good deal like an argument made by an interested party as an excuse for a continuance of a practice almost universally condemned.

A Perfect Example.

A lawyer whose mouth was extraordinarily large, had on the witness stand a Southern backwoodsman. The witness had replied to a question that "It was a non-possibility." Quoth the lawyer: "A non-possibility? Now will you tell this court and this jury what you mean by a non-possibility? Give us an example." "Well," said the witness, "I think it 'ud be a non-possibility to make your mouf any bigger widout settin' your years furdur back."

Was a Proper Judge.

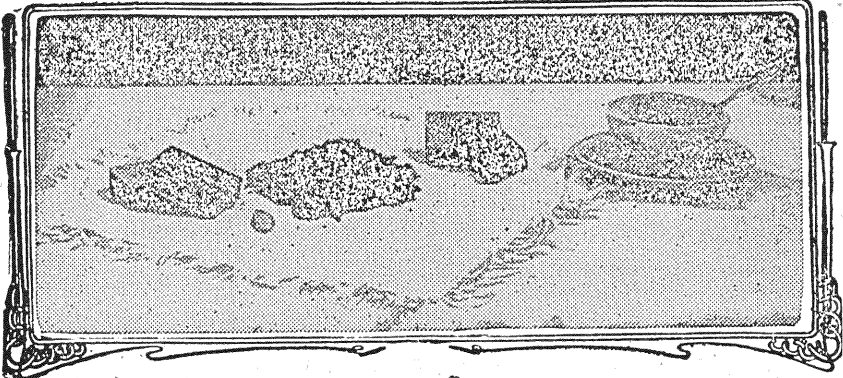
When the last Cleveland baby was born, Mr. Cleveland was asked about the weight, which he gave at twelve pounds. Dr. Bryant, who was present, interrupted the ex-President to say that the nurse had reported the young hopeful to be an eight-pounder. "Nothing of the kind," said Mr. Cleveland. "I weighed him with the same scales that I use when I go fishing."

Death.

(G. E. M.)
I am a microbe of vast and fearful power.
My name is Death, where e'er I'm found.
I float through the air and sink
Into the vitals of the sons of men:
The youth in joyous spring of life;
The man, mature in years and strength;
The new-born babe and she
Who watches tenderly his breath of life.
The covish maiden, and the sage
Of tottering steps and silver locks;
All alike crow faint and listless,
Weak and wan, and sink at last
To their eternal rest, beneath my glance.
Quietly at first I work, mid jest and laughter,
But not more surely does the sun sink low behind
The western hills
Than I make felt my power
Through every limb and fibre of my victim.
'Tis said that he laughs best who laugheth last;
And I laugh last, yea, many a million time
As I perceive my victim gaze with hollow,
vacant stare
And note his breath come short, and
gasp and—cease.
Ha! Ha! Another triumph of my prowess!
And now I float away to murder once again—
To smother some maiden from her lover's
arms!
To smother a woman who knoweth not all:
Greedy am I, and each one whom I slay
adds fuel to my greed.
So do I reap my harvest day by day
of Death.

Philippine Cities.

There are four towns in the Philippines with a population exceeding 10,000 each, and thirty-five with a population exceeding 5,000. Manila is the only incorporated city in the islands, and its inhabitants number 244,732.



TEA TABLETS.

The Bulk of Loose Leaves is Equal to One Box of Tablets.

In these tablets is not imported, but, on the other hand, is grown at the experimental tea gardens of the Department of Agriculture at Summerville, S. C. A few weeks ago Dr. E. T. Galloway, chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry received a large box of sample packages from Summerville.

Each box of compressed tea contains twenty tablets about the size of a cent, but probably twice as thick. The various kinds of tea such as Oolong, American Breakfast, black and green, etc., are all prepared in tablet form ranging from sepia to dark green in color. The tablets as heretofore stated are made from tea grown at the Pinehurst tea gardens Summerville, S. C., and contain the purest of leaves thought to be unsurpassed by any imported tea. The tablet form is accomplished by compression with machinery. The directions furnished for using the tablets are as follows:

"Drop one tablet in teapot for each cup of tea desired. Pour in freshly boiled water, and after allowing it to stand four minutes, stir gently, strain, and serve. If made in the cup, use one tablet. Tea will immediately settle to the bottom of the cup, then strain the liquor into another cup, and sugar and cream as desired."

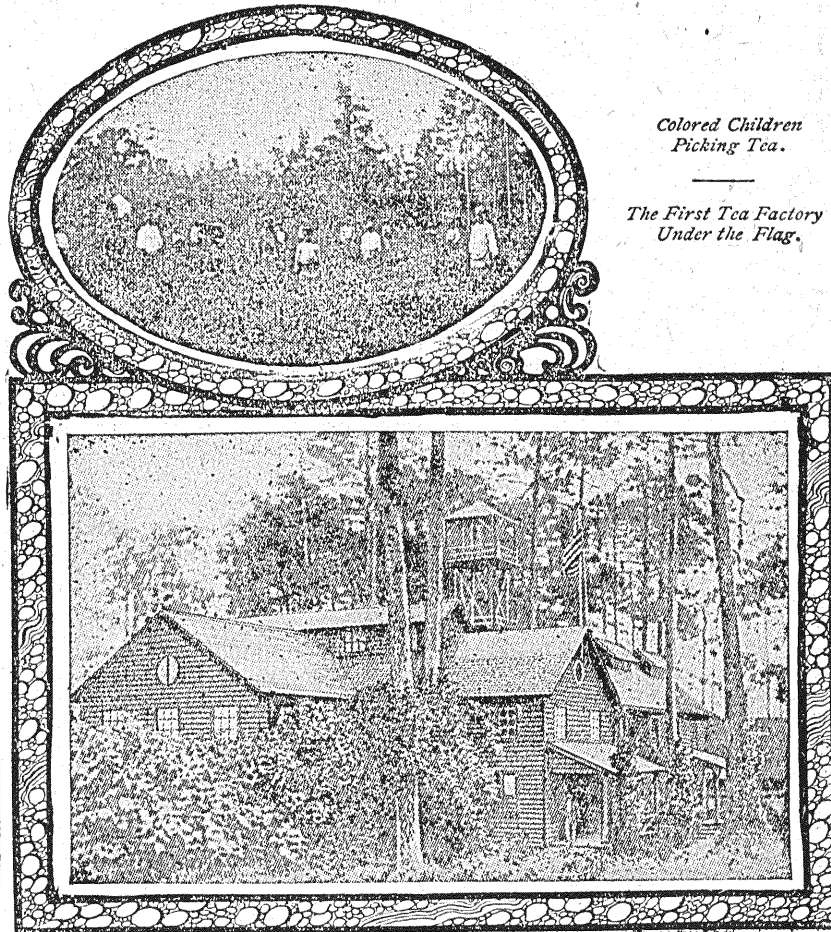
While it is explained by officials of the Department that this new form of tablet does not improve the flavor or taste of the tea, the chief value lies in the fact that the product occupies less space. A pound package of ordinary tea, it is stated, would occupy about twenty-five times as much room as one of these little packages of twenty tea tablets prepared by the Agricultural Department.

Tea Handled by Machinery.

The effort of the Department of Agriculture for sometime has been to find means for providing food for the Army and Navy which could be prepared in such a way as to save space. Tablet form naturally suggested itself to them and it is now believed by the government officials that the tea tablets will fill the requirements not only of the general government but those of general merchandise and family use. An important feature in connection with compression of tea into tablet form which should be considered of prime importance is that modern machinery takes the place of the ancient manual operations of the Chinese. Of course, a great advantage of the machine in the tea industry is reduction in the price of labor, but a more important item is the elimination, as far as possible, of human contact. By testimony of travelers in the Orient it is stated that the tea factories of that section are as a rule anything but cleanly, the result of the herding together of so many people—not very clean or healthy people—in cramped and often very hot workshops. The tea tablets as prepared by the Department of Agriculture, are made from the tea after it has been dried and rolled. It is then put through a boiling process after which it is placed in small moulds about the size of a cent, where by means of great force, it is compressed into small tablets. The operation of the machinery is so perfect and so rapid that the leaves can be

water power, against the unique and unnecessarily elaborate functions of the Chinese manipulator. On the up-to-date British tea estate almost the whole process of tea making from the transportation of the plucked leaf from the gardens to the factory, to the final boxing of the finished product, is performed by machinery. With all this machinery, however, it is necessary that two processes must be performed by human hands—the plucking of the leaf from the bushes and the cutting out of inferior leaf or accidental admixtures such as stems, straws, etc., from the finished product.

The intense activity in the tea industry of other lands awakened a like



Colored Children Picking Tea.

The First Tea Factory Under the Flag.

interest in the United States. A hundred years ago the first tea plant was introduced at Middleton Barony on the Ashley River near Charleston, S. C. Mr. Junius Smith in the forties made experiments in tea culture at Greenville, S. C. and in the fifties the United States Government collected in Asia and distributed tea seed by the Patent Office through the south Atlantic and Gulf states, which later gave rise to many thrifty little gardens capable of supplying all domestic wants. While these experiments prove the adaptability of the tea plant to the United States they did not prove the possibility of a lucrative industrial undertaking. The United States Department of Agriculture, however, in the last quarter of the 19th century undertook an investigation along this lat-

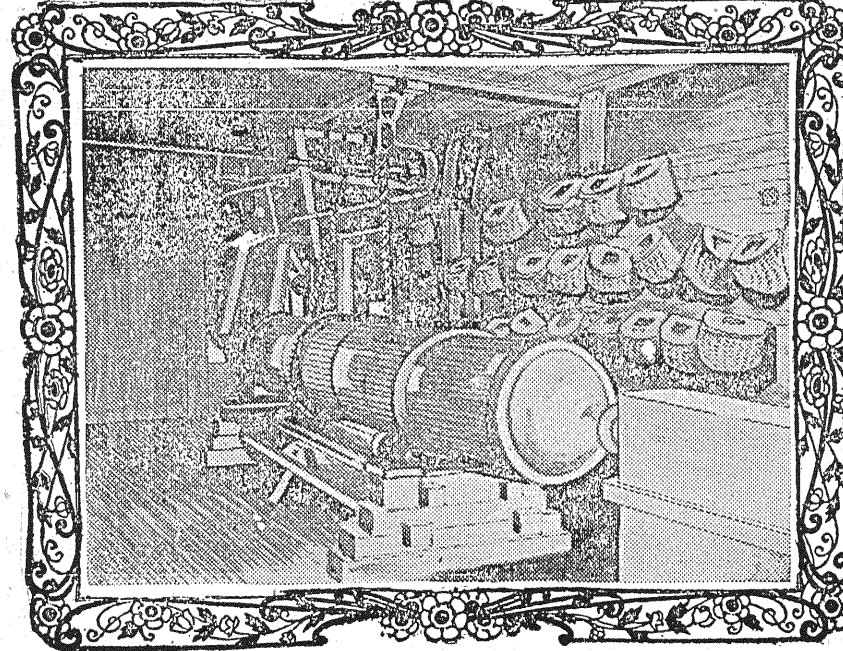
and other gifts. Nevertheless comparatively small consignments of better grades are imported for those who are willing to pay for them.

Malt Coffee as Food.

A Russian army doctor attached to the 2d Turkestan Rifle Battalion has been making some interesting experiments in the matter of nourishing soldiers. Dr. Cyrillus Koljago administered to ten men for ten days malt coffee as their sole beverage, with the result that their weight increased during the time to the extent of 832 grammes a man. A like experiment was made by giving tea to the same number of men of similar constitutions and for the same number of days, and in their case the doctor certified a decrease of weight per man to the extent of 520 grammes. He then put the twenty men together back on to tea, and those whose weight had been so signally increased by the malt coffee had within ten days lost 660 grammes a head. The doctor notes what is very important to note, namely, that his experiments have led him to believe that it is not merely the nourishing attributes of the malt coffee which mark this increase, but that its effect is mainly to increase the action of the digestive organs, enabling them to draw from all other food taken the utmost quantity of nourishment each may contain.

An Insult to the Horse.

"Would you mind walking the other way and not passing the horse?" said a London cabman, with exaggerated politeness, to the fat lady who had just paid the minimum fare. "Why?" she inquired. "Because if 'e sees wot 'e's been carrying for a shilling 'e'll 'ave a fit," was the freezing answer.



INSIDE OF THE TEA FACTORY AT SUMMERVILLE, S. C.

picked from the plant at noon and in less than three hours, or in time for supper, can be made into tablets and ready to serve on the table. Few

ter line and established an experimental station near Summerville, S. C. For various unavoidable reasons the undertaking was a failure and aban-

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