

CASS CITY ENTERPRISE.

VOL. XX. NO. 49.

CASS CITY, MICH., JULY 25, 1901.

BY A. A. P. M'DOWELL

Human Ingenuity

has failed to devise a means by which we can get something for nothing. The nearest we have heard to it is the



18 Pairs Ladies' \$3.00 Shoes for \$2.50
 17 " " 2.50 " " 2.00
 15 " " 2.00 " " 1.50
 11 " " 1.50 " " 1.25

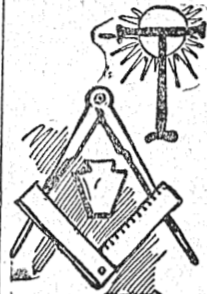
The latest Toes, Button or Lace C. D. E.

All Men's, Boys', Children's Suits at big reductions. This is your opportunity. ...Grasp it. Butter and Eggs same as cash...

J. D. CROSBY & SON
 Cass City's Shoe and Clothing Men

FREEMASONRY

A BRIEF SKETCH WITH INTERIOR VIEWS OF THE NEW MASONIC HALL AT THIS PLACE.



THE Masonic society, known as Tyler Lodge, No. 317, Free and Accepted Masons, was one of the first to be organized in Cass City, the organization taking place July 19th, 1873. Meetings were held in a part of the old Tennant House, which stood where the New Sheridan now stands, and the following gentlemen assisted in effecting the organization, thus being recognized as charter members: S. C. Armstrong, W. M.; A. B. McCullough, S. W.; Geo. B. Hunt, J. W. A. Polly, Sec.; John I. McKinney, Treas.; Travis Leach, S. D.; Alfred Davis, J. D.; Lonson Wilcox, Tyler; A. F. Greenleaf and Stephen Russell, Stewards. Before the end of the same year there were added to the number, Ed. Brotherton, Seth Jilison, Ed. Doying and Chas. Wickware.

that Jefferson Fordyce, now of Deford, was Junior Deacon, and Dr. J. H. McLean, who died here several years ago, was a steward. Since the lodge was instituted there have been about one hundred and fifty members enrolled, so that fifty have either withdrawn to other lodges, dropped their membership, or died. At the present time the lodge is flourishing and the members feel justly proud of their new hall. We are glad to be able to show illustrations of it herewith. As a description was published at the time of the opening it is hardly necessary to do so now, except to say that the main hall is 32x42 in size, well ventilated and splendidly furnished. The present officers are: W. M., John Crane; S. W., E. Brotherton; J. W., F. W. Lawrence; Sec'y, J. A. Caldwell; Treas., Chas. Hall; S. D., E. McKim; J. D., Fred Parker; Tyler, N. Gable.

S. C. Armstrong was engaged in the furniture and undertaking business here, but left Cass City about fifteen

Fairweather Bros' BIG SALE

Will be continued until Saturday, Aug. 17

Greater Bargains than ever to offer you. We are bound to clean out every dollar's worth of Summer Goods during balance of time, from Saturday, July 27th to Saturday, August 17th, we offer our entire lot of Shirt Waists at following prices:

\$2.00 Quality \$1.25 75c and 85c Quality 50c
 \$1.50 Quality \$1.00 50c Quality 29c
 \$1.00 and \$1.25 Quality 65c 50c Quality 29c

At these prices we expect to sell every Shirt Waist in our store by August 17th.

One car load of FRUIT CANS to be sold during the next month at prices that will astonish you.....

FAIRWEATHER BROS.

JOHNSON & SEELEY'S BICYCLE HOUSE...

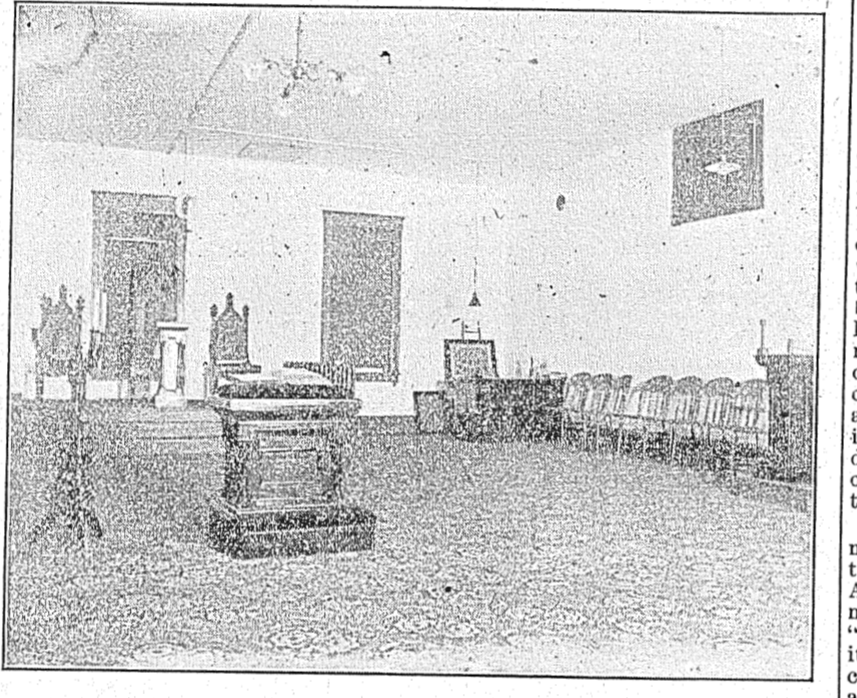
is jam full of Bicycles and Sundries which they are going to exchange for MONEY.

The Cleveland

the leader of all wheels, is to be found in the 1st row. They have one that is a beauty, the first one of the kind seen in this section. It has every good feature of both Chain and Chainless—it must be seen and ridden to be appreciated.

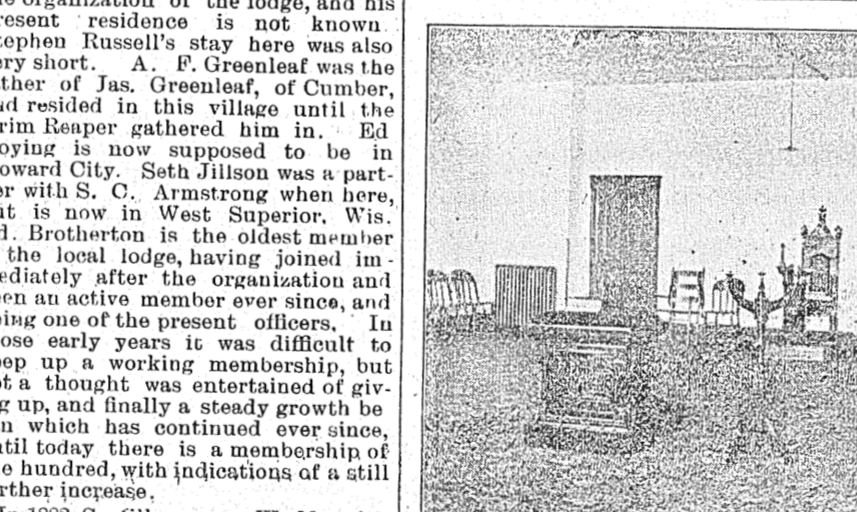
SUNDRIES AND REPAIRING.

JOHNSON & SEELEY.



Interior View of Masonic Hall, South End.

years ago, and is reported to have died within the last two years in Kentucky. A. B. McCullough was a woodworker in the carriage shops of H. S. Wickware, left here in 1874 but returned again for a time. Is now employed at Northville. Geo. B. Hunt had a blacksmith shop at the corner of Main and Oak Streets, where McDonald's store is now. He died in Caro some two years ago, where he had moved about 1880. A. A. Polly was in the mercantile business with Robt. Tennant, in the present Stevenson store here, but returned to Brockville, Ont., many years ago. John I. McKinney owned and occupied the farm now owned by Pat. Toohy, Sr., in Elmwood, but went south to Maryland and Virginia, in 1879. T. Leach still resides midway between here and Caro, but dropped his membership some years ago. Alfred Davis now resides near Vassar, and is a member here at the present time, though he belonged elsewhere for a while. Lonson Wilcox only remained here a few months after the organization of the lodge, and his present residence is not known. Stephen Russell's stay here was also very short. A. F. Greenleaf was the father of Jas. Greenleaf, of Cumber, and resided in this village until the Grim Reaper gathered him in. Ed Doying is now supposed to be in Howard City. Seth Jilison was a partner with S. C. Armstrong when here, but is now in West Superior, Wis. Ed. Brotherton is the oldest member of the local lodge, having joined immediately after the organization and been an active member ever since, and being one of the present officers. In those early years it was difficult to keep up a working membership, but not a thought was entertained of giving up, and finally a steady growth began which has continued ever since, until today there is a membership of one hundred, with indications of a still further increase.



Interior View of Masonic Hall, North End.

every tenth man was a warden, presiding over the rest. A mason, therefore, after going through his apprenticeship and probation, could not settle down, like another craftsman, but must travel to find employment, hence it became desirable or necessary to devise means by which a person might be universally accepted as such, without being required to give fresh evidence of his skill or undergo examination on his qualifications. In order to accomplish this end, and to enable a mason travelling to his work to claim the hospitality of his brother masons on his way, a system of symbols was devised, in which every mason was initiated, and which he was bound to keep secret. The epithet "free" was applied to the craft of masons in consequence of their being exempted by several papal bulls from the laws which regulated

common laborers, and exonerated from various burdens thrown on the working-classes at large both in England and on the continent. They were bound by their rules to the performance of certain religious duties, but as one of their principal functions was church-building, they were naturally under the especial protection of the clergy.

It was in the year 1703 that the English masons forming the lodge of St. Paul, having completed the erection of the cathedral, passed the resolution which opened the doors of the order to others than practical masons and builders. This resolution read as follows: "Resolved, that the privilege of masonry shall no longer be confined to operative masons, but be free to men of all professions provided that they are regularly approved and initiated into the fraternity." This important decision entirely changed the nature of the society, and transformed it into the body as we find it today.

Modern freemasonry is an innocent mystification unconnected either with the building craft or with architecture. According to the phraseology of the masonic brethren, it is founded in the "practice of moral and social virtues," its distinguishing characteristic is charity, in its most extended sense, and brotherly love, relief and truth are inculcated by its precepts. Its real founders were Elias Ashmole, and some of his literary friends, who devised a set of symbols, borrowed in part from the Knights Templar, between whom and the old masons an intimate relation is said to have subsisted, and in part from the Rosicrucians. The Knights Templar was a celebrated religious and military order founded at Jerusalem in the early part of the twelfth century, and spreading all over Europe after the conquest of the Holy Land. The Rosicrucians was a secret society of the seventeenth century, which is involved in much mystery, the real origin of which has led to a great deal of discussion. The symbols devised by Ashmole and his friends, which have since been adopted as the distinguishing badge of the brotherhood of Free and Accepted Masons, included the sun, moon, compasses, square and triangle. The number of degrees or grades were created and conferred on the members. The three principal grades are apprentice, fellow-

A FEW WORDS

are as good as a WHOLE COLUMN when WE SAY we have a

NEW LINE OF SAMPLE SHOES TO CLOSE OUT.

You know what that means if you want to buy a few pairs of shoes for future wear.

OUR LINE OF STAPLE GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS

Is complete at living prices ONLY.

LAING & JANES.

In making preparations for the removal of the Egyptian obelisk from Alexandria to New York in 1880, certain discoveries were made which were said to have a distinct masonic reference. They included a number of objects, masonic in character, and the fact that the foundations and position of the monolith had been established according to rules which form a part of the traditions of the order. When one contemplates the pyramids and the other ruins of marvelous structures built by the Egyptian masons and architects there is nothing absurd in the supposition that, then, as now, associated effort might have been concerned, and that the associations concerned might have organized on some such basis as is involved in the traditional history of Freemasonry.

LIVELY RUNAWAY A PIANO DITCHED BUT NOT INJURED.

The dray team belonging to Wm. Smithson ran away on Tuesday forenoon, and it is remarkable indeed that so little damage was done. Some goods had been unloaded at the Opera House block and Mr. Smithson left his son, Ausey, to drive up to Robt & Co.'s and he walked over, or started to, but hearing a peculiar noise from the alley he hastened to ascertain the cause. It appears that in driving through a drain, the pitch of the front wheels into it threw the piano forward and the force of it threw Ausey forward onto one of the horses, at the same time breaking the umbrella. Ausey was not seriously injured and Will Dennis, who was riding also escaped uninjured. The horses, however, became frightened and broke away, running up the alley and turning toward Main Street between 2 Macks and the Central Meat Market. The piano was thrown off just before reaching Main Street, and singular though it may seem, is not injured worth mentioning. The team collided slightly with the rig of Drs. Morris & King, which stood in front of their offices, ran around the New Sheridan corner, and down Seegar Street. Arriving in front of G. Ahr's they ran to that side and the end of the tongue struck one of the large trees with such force that one horse was knocked down. The wagon and harness was considerably damaged, but the horses appear uninjured, and Mr. Smithson is very thankful indeed that the damage is so slight.

Take Notice.

I hereby wish to extend my sincere thanks to those who gave me their patronage during the years I have been in the millinery business, and would bespeak a continuance thereof to my successor, Mrs. J. B. McGillivray. Those owing me on account will please call and settle at once.

Mrs. F. C. Lee.

SALE OF HORSES

Having just brought in a load of western horses I am prepared to sell the same at private sale at my farm, three miles west and two miles south of Cass City. Horses weigh from 900 to 1200 Lbs. each and will be halter-broken. Terms: 6 months at 6 per cent interest or 2 per cent discount for cash.

L. E. DICKINSON

IT IS RIGHT

That you should love, cherish and protect a dear one while life remains, but when the silver cord is loosed, you owe it to their memory to give them suitable burial. My line of

Funeral Supplies

is always complete and strictly up-to-date in every respect. Three hearses always in readiness, and branch office both at Gageton and Argyle, with capable managers. Telephone home office, 22-1 ring, and be sure of prompt service.

A. A. MCKENZIE.

CASS CITY

PURE PARIS GREEN at the right price

also

INSECT POWDER

HELEBORE POISON and STICKY FLY PAPER

and other articles used in destroying

insect life at

BOND'S DRUG STORE.



DID IT EVER STRIKE YOU

That we have more genuine snaps to offer in the line of.....

Building Material

than any other concern in the Thumb?.....

Call and look over our stock. Get our Prices.

Special Prices on

DOORS, SASH AND GLASS

CASS CITY LUMBER & COAL YARDS.

CASS CITY ENTERPRISE.

A. A. P. McDOWELL, Publisher, CASS CITY, MICHIGAN

France's new prison at Fresnes, some eight miles from Paris, is the largest in the world.

Andrew Carnegie intends to erect a monument to James G. Blaine at Plattsburg, probably in Schenley Park, near the Carnegie Institute.

A memorial of Rosa Bonheur, presented by Senor Gambart, the Spanish consul at Nice, has been unveiled at Fontainebleau, near which town she dwelt for many years.

The women of the German city of Magdeburg will honor the memory of Queen Louise by the erection of a statue of the venerated queen.

State Geologist Dumble of Texas has disclosed sources of mineral wealth that are astounding. He says that in one county alone, that of Cherokee, there are 600,000,000 tons of rich iron ore in sight, and that in east Texas, as a whole, there are 3,000,000,000 tons.

In order to appreciate the extreme democracy of the people in the southeast of Europe, it may be mentioned that Mme. Karaveloff, wife of the prime minister of Bulgaria, continues to pursue her avocation as school teacher, and every morning when her husband leaves home to attend to his duties as premier she takes her departure for the public grammar school to fulfill her duties as one of the teachers.

Now that Rostand's play, "L'Aiglon," has aroused so much interest in the melancholy story of Napoleon's son, there will be some interest in the death of the last considerable actor in the abortive conspiracy to restore the empire with the Duke of Reichstadt in his father's place.

The "brown-tailed" caterpillar has been officially considered by the Boston board of health, whose members are ready to acknowledge that this pest can produce the skin irritation complained of by some residents in the suburbs of that city.

King Carlos of Portugal has become passionately devoted to yacht racing, and has announced his decision to have a racing yacht built for the express purpose of enabling him to visit back from the English Royal Yacht Squadron the Vasco de Gama Cup in the third international race, which takes place next year over a course extending from Southampton to Lisbon.

It cannot be too often repeated that the secret of German success in so many branches of human activity is specialization. And it may fairly be asked whether in many cases they do not "pay too much for their whistle."

The days are long gone by when Schiller could venture to condemn the exclusive pursuit of what he called "bread-and-butter" studies. Nowadays nearly every one in Germany keeps "bread and butter" steadily in view. The next generation of Germans will be even more specialized than their fathers.

MICHIGAN NEWS SUMMARY.

Two Expensive Disasters In Grand Rapids.

Effects of Heat and Tempest

Various Hints of Information Gathered from all Parts of the State and Condensed for Quick Reading in the Heated and Busy Season.

Heat and storm wrought great damage throughout the state Wednesday. At Ionia a cloudburst flooded the city and the water was the worst ever experienced there.

The home of Mrs. Anton Woerner, of Adrian township, was struck by lightning. She was stunned, but the fire was extinguished by her sons.

At Coldwater a heavy thunderstorm gave relief to the intensity of the heat, at the expense of flooded cellars and some damage to the electric lighting plant and telephone exchange.

Barren Lake, four miles east of Niles, was visited by a gale, which uprooted trees and threw down campers' tents.

Reed City lightning destroyed barns of Louis Remanap and Henry Ginneman. Charles Wilson a farmer near Galvinsburg, lost \$2,000 by fire from lightning.

Shot His Friend. Morton Starr Cressey, a Harvard law school student, who is spending the summer in Brattleboro, Vt., awoke early Friday morning in the grasp of a man, and struggled until free, when, snatching a revolver from the bureau, he fired four shots at his assailant.

Grand Rapids Suffers Again. The plant of the Michigan Barrel Co., located in Grand Rapids, burned Thursday night, with adjacent lumber piles and a large amount of stock.

A Great Loss. Petoskey suffers loss by the destruction of the big maple flooring factory belonging to the Thos. Forman Co., Ltd., by fire together with the buildings connected with it, 6,000,000 feet of lumber and one dwelling house.

Two boys were picked up by the police in the Michigan Central yards, Kalamazoo, and if the story they tell is straight, they took one of the most exciting rides in the history of the road, clinging to the roof of a Pullman sleeper the 143 miles between Chicago and Kalamazoo.

MINOR MICHIGAN MATTERS.

Hartford is figuring on enlarging her water works system.

The United States owns 462,157 acres of land in Michigan.

A woodworking factory is to be established shortly at Waterford.

The salt and lumber mills of Manistee this state do by a strike. Six thousand cars of furniture are shipped from Grand Rapids every year.

The Michigan Salt Association has reduced the price from 70 cents to 45 cents per barrel.

Francis Dowell, of Deerfield, has been held for trial in \$1,000 bail on a charge of criminal assault.

Charles Reibel, a Royal Oak farmer, made an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide by taking paris green.

The Kirby Carpenter Co.'s brick mill, of Monmouth, has shut down for one year, throwing 100 men out of employment.

Charles Ritchie, an inmate of the northern asylum, eluded the vigilance of a brother, and hanged himself from a tree in the woods.

Mrs. Nellie B. Krogman has taken charge of the postoffice at Speshing. She is the first postmistress of a second-class office in the upper peninsula.

George Hodges, aged 43, is charged with committing a criminal assault on Tillie Taylor, aged 11, the daughter of Roy Taylor, at Black Lake, Cheboygan county.

The section foreman on the Grand Trunk at Port Gratiot says men are scarce. He has never known such a demand for labor in the past quarter of a century.

THE LOSS GIVEN IS GREAT.

Figures and Reports of the Great Steel Workers Strike.

A JUDGE'S VIEW OF PICKETING.

Previous Great Strikes, Showing the Capital Involved and the Results to the Men—Arbitration Will Not Be Allowed—Both Sides Remain Firm.

The Great Strike. Figures are given to show that the great strike of Pittsburg Steel Workers is daily costing the three companies involved \$210,000 and the workmen \$106,000.

The closing down of the Clark mill and of the Monessen steel mill are looked upon as telling victories, and almost complete the tie-up of the three companies.

Notes and mortgages found in a hollow stump proved to be the property of Mrs. David Myers, of St. Joseph, Ind., who states that he will receive the cash taken in still missing.

The 2-year-old child of James Jewell, of Negaunee, was playing about the house when it fell into a pan of boiling milk. The little one was terribly scalded and death soon relieved it from its agony.

The annual report of Capt. Charles Keller, in charge of river and harbor work for the Grand Rapids, Mich., district, recommends appropriations for the next fiscal year to the amount of \$1,741,441.

Charles H. Bodge, of Jackson, sues the Michigan Central Railway company for \$10,000 damages. He was injured in 1882, and when he talked of beginning suit, was promised permanent injunction against the striking machinists of Cincinnati.

Arthur Hill, of Saginaw, has returned a check sent him by Secretary Willey, of the state forestry commission, for expenses as a member of such commission. He requests that the money be returned to the forestry fund and used in extending the work.

Mortimer O. Bigelow, of Birmingham, Ala., who was promoted to a captain in the regular army, is 31 years old. He entered West Point in 1891, graduating four years later. In 1898 he received his promotion as first lieutenant. He has been serving in Cuba.

George Smith, a well-to-do farmer of Shiawassee township, has filed a bill for divorce from his wife, Gertrude Smith. He says that she left him fifteen years ago. Although both have lived in the county ever since, they have never seen each other during that time.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Criminal Carelessness.

W. W. Chamberlain, of Pontiac, died in New Orleans Tuesday of sunstroke, under circumstances indicating criminal negligence or ignorance on the part of the authorities of that city.

Chamberlain had recently returned from Bluefields, Nicaragua, and it transpired that he was about to take the train for home Monday evening, when Patrolman Deverly saw him fall unconscious on the walk in front of the hotel.

Chamberlain was about 40 years old and by trade a blacksmith and painter. He went south for his health, and arrived in New Orleans penniless about July 1. His wife had sent him money to come home with, and he had purchased a ticket, which was found in his pocket.

William J. Bryan says: "I will discuss the Ohio convention and its doings fully in my paper. The gold bugs, I am afraid, are trying to administer absent treatment to the rank and file of the party."

Radical Bryan men construe his remarks on the Ohio case to mean that he will at once set to work to build up an organization in every state to combat any tendency to national platforms of the last two national campaigns.

Students in the City of Mexico have issued a fiery manifesto against the Roman Catholic church. They say a congress composed of educated young men of the country will assemble to take action on church matters. The government will be asked to confiscate all property found to be held by the clergy or their agents, the proceeds to be applied to the payment of the national debt.

Below we publish the standing of the American and National League clubs up to and including the games played on Friday, July 19:

Table with columns: Club Name, Wins, Losses, Percentage. Includes American League and National League teams.

THE MARKETS.

The Detroit market for the past few days has been strong and active. Best steers, \$25.75; good to choice butchers, \$4.75; light to good, \$4.00; heavy, \$3.25; sheep and lambs—Best lambs, \$3.00; mixed lots, \$2.75; Hogs—\$3.00; Buffalo prices, supply light; Michigan corn, \$1.00; Texas stock sold late at \$1.20; Sheep and lambs—Fancy, \$6.50; 2.00; choice to extra mixed, \$4.00; 1.50; Medium heavy, \$4.00; 6.50, same for packers' grades.

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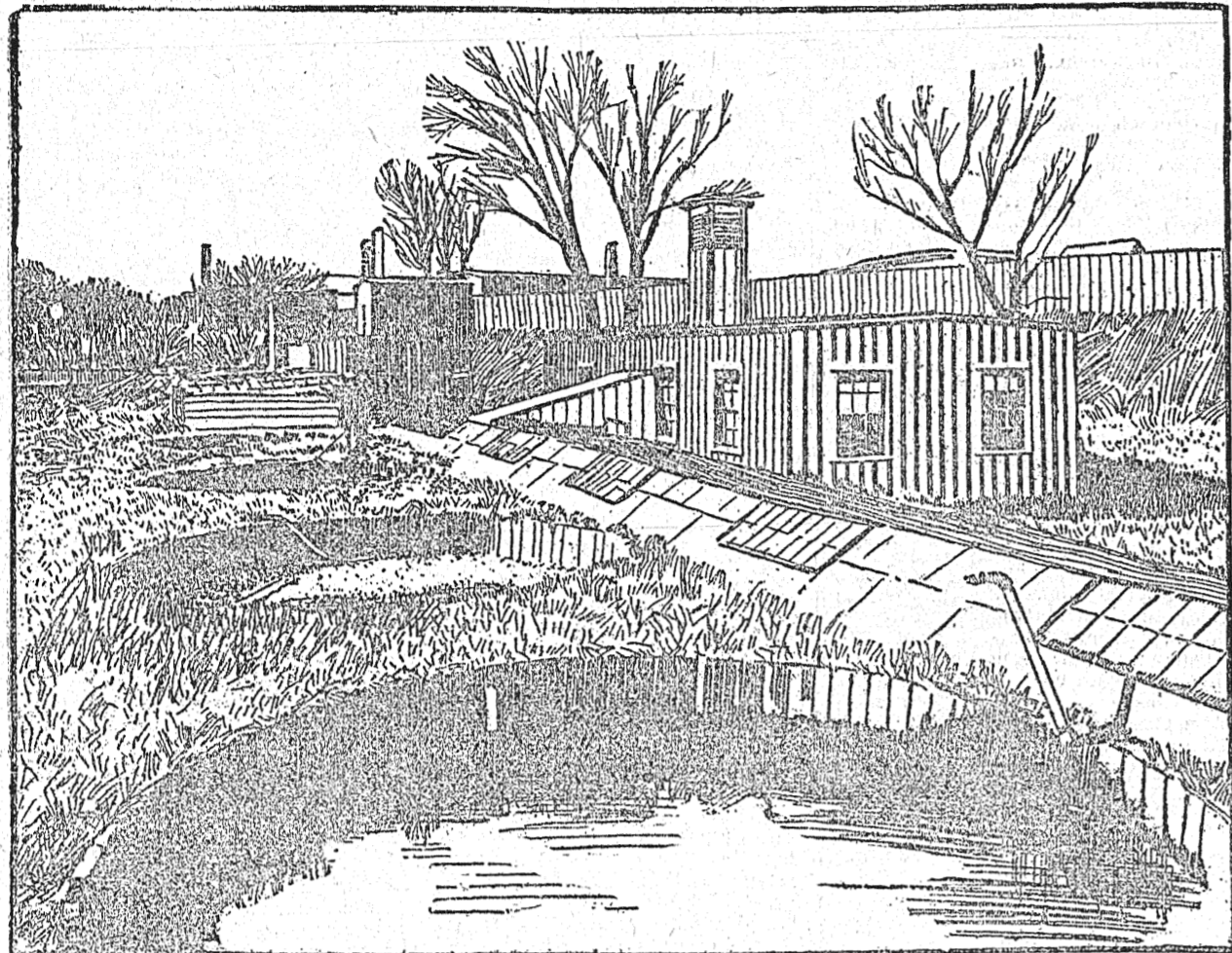
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PURIFYING WATER SUPPLY.



FILTRATION EXPERIMENT STATION AT LAWRENCE ON THE MERRIMAC RIVER. Where the Massachusetts State Board of Health Carried On the First Investigations Looking to the Purification of Water by Sand Filtration, Showing the Filtration Tanks and Working Laboratories.

(Boston Correspondence.) The water supply of cities and towns, whether drawn from a river or lake, and whether or not supplemented by artesian wells, has become within fifteen years a universal problem of the greatest importance. Before that time municipal governments were concerned mainly about securing a sufficient quantity of drinkable water, and cities that were able to draw their supply from rivers and running streams were considered particularly fortunate, until in Massachusetts an alarm was raised by disastrous epidemics of typhoid fever which followed the course of the Merrimac River. The disease was carried by the sewage with which the river was contaminated from town to town, wherever the stream was used as a water supply, down to the city of Lawrence, which suffered worst of all. In 1887 an experiment station, the first of its kind in the world, for the purification of sewage and water by filtration through sand, was established in Lawrence by the Massachusetts State Board of Health, and the Lawrence filtration beds became an object lesson for the instruction not only of the State, but of the world at large.

Good and Bad Microbes. The co-operation of the State and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the early years of the conduct of these experiments at Lawrence at once assured the success of the investigations. Professor William T. Sedgwick of the Institute, as bacteriologist of the State Board of Health, for eight years directing the bacteriological experiments on which the work of purification depended. For, after all, it is held to-day at the Institute of Technology, as everywhere else, that the purification of water and sewage—unpurified water being considered by the bacteriologist merely as very dilute sewage—is almost solely a matter of controlling the microbes, the "good" microbes and the "bad" ones, so that the pathogenic or disease-breeding germs shall be prevented from reaching the human system, while the "good" ones are encouraged to do their natural work of purification.

The dramatic story of the microbe has frequently been told since Pasteur established the germ theory of fermentation, but there is something unique in the accomplishment of such bacteriologists as Professor Sedgwick, by which millions of micro-organisms are herded together intelligently, with the character of their work and their hours of labor and rest definitely established.

To Make River Water Safe. From experiments in Lawrence and in the biological laboratories of the Institute of Technology it has been demonstrated that any river water purified by means of a five-foot filter is safe and wholesome, and, further, that effluent water from proper filtration of sewage would not be dangerous for domestic use. The records also have shown that since Lawrence, encouraged by the example of the State experiment station, has installed a municipal filter, though it is still using the water of the Merrimac River, always more or less contaminated by the drainage of Lowell—the very circumstance, that is, which caused the great epidemic of a few years ago—typhoid has practically been eradicated in that city, although, of course, it might still be introduced by other means—bad oysters as well as bad water being an easy vehicle for the disease.

The lesson which Lawrence has illustrated so graphically not only has worked a revolution in the methods of water supply in Massachusetts cities and towns, but is having its effect all over the world. A notable instance is the city of Albany, which by a system of filtration has been enabled to obtain a supply of pure water from the Hudson River, previously a constant

source of disease. The gravity of the problem in the case of large cities has resulted in the expenditure of enormous sums for the maintenance of a wholesome water supply either by direct purification or by the disposal of sewage so as to prevent contamination of the source. The case of Chicago is well known, where \$30,000,000 has been spent on a drainage canal, which, by carrying the sewage into the Mississippi River, has revolutionized the city's water supply. In St. Louis, where the question of an adequate water supply is being considered particularly with reference to the great Louisiana Purchase Exhibition, the river bears the drainage of Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and scores of other cities, and yet Professor Sedgwick states without hesitation that by means of filtration St. Louis can obtain its water supply from the Mississippi with absolute safety.

the law—it may be that he will buy his pardon. His lawful wife does not thirst for revenge if she can get a little money out of him. She is willing to drop the case if the courts will give her an absolute divorce and her husband will give her \$500. The husband is willing. The judge who has the matter in hand is willing also, provided Mr. Koch will consent to be lawfully married to his second wife. Mr. Koch says he is ready to do it. Perhaps strict justice calls for the removal of this man to Joliet, where he can meditate for a year or two on his crime and resolve to reform. But strict justice is not always real justice. Mr. Koch is as thoroughly convinced now as he ever will be that bigamy does not pay. The proposed compromise, if carried out, will be for the greatest good of the greatest number. The first wife will get \$500. If Koch goes to prison she will get nothing.

James J. Van Alen's Daughter



SARA VAN ALLEN, WHO MAY SOON BECOME MRS. ROBERT COLLIER. Cupid is said to have caused a slight disagreement in the family of James J. Van Alen, who has been "commanded" by King Edward VII. to attend at court for the purpose of being invested with the insignia of a Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John. By her friends it is said that Miss Sara Van Alen sailed for the United States with the intention of marrying Robert Collier immediately on her arrival. Mr. Van Alen is said to oppose the match. Unfortunately Mr. Van Alen's commands in the matter

A Wise Compromise. Anthony Koch was so imprudent as to marry a second wife before death or divorce had parted him and the first one. The latter resented this. She came to Chicago and had her bigamous spouse indicted. The case against him is so clear that if it is pressed he will go to the penitentiary, where, according to the theory of the law, all bigamists should go. But, although he is not a rich man—and it is alleged often that such men alone can slip through the meshes of

will carry little weight, as his children are independent of him in fortune. In fact it is stated that when his three children are all married he will be far from as well off as he is now well-to-do. Miss Sara Van Alen is a pretty, attractive and clever girl, while Mr. Collier is a very quiet, intellectual and pleasant young gentleman. He is an adept at polo and is the editor of Collier's Weekly. It is said Mr. Van Alen will oppose the match and for this reason has delayed his departure for England. The second wife, who is in an unpleasant predicament, will have somebody to take care of her after a fashion. The husband, provided he can be contented with one wife and will provide for her, will be a more useful member of society than he would be if set to work at Joliet.

The recent Italian census records the fact that there are 392 persons in Italy over a hundred years old; among them are sixteen monks and nuns.

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

"BRILLIANT FAULTS" LAST SUNDAY'S SUBJECT.

"The Same Hour Was the Thing Fulfilled on Nebuchadnezzar and He Was Driven From Men and Did Eat Grass as Oxen"—Dan. IV: 33.

(Copyright, 1901, by Louis Klopsch, N. Y., Washington, July 21.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage shows that there is a tendency to excuse brilliant faults because they are brilliant, when the same law of right and wrong ought to be applied to high places and low; text, Daniel IV, 33, "The same hour was the thing fulfilled upon Nebuchadnezzar, and he was driven from men and did not eat grass as oxen."

Here is the mightiest of the Babylonian kings. Look at him. He did more for the grandeur of the capital than did all his predecessors or successors. Hanging gardens, reservoirs, aqueduct, palace, all of his own planning. The bricks that are brought up today from the ruins of Babylon have his name on them, "Nebuchadnezzar, son of Nabopolassar, king of Babylon." He was a great conqueror. He stretched forth his spear toward a nation and it surrendered. But he plundered the temple of the true God. He lifted an idol, Bel Merodach, and compelled the people to bow down before it, and if they refused they must go through the red hot furnace or be crushed by lion or lioness. So God pulled him down.

He was smitten with what physicians call lycanthropy and fancied that he was a wild beast, and he went out and pastured amid the cattle. God did not excuse him because he committed the sin in high places or because the transgressor was wide resounding. He measured Nebuchadnezzar in high places just as he would measure the humblest captive.

But in our time you know as well as I that there is a disposition to put a halo around iniquity if it is committed in conspicuous place and if it is wide resounding and of large proportions. Ever and anon there has been an epidemic of crime in high places, and there is not a state or city and hardly a village which has not been called to look upon astounding forgery or an absconding bank cashier or president or the wasting of trust funds or swindling mortgages. I propose in carrying out the suggestion of my text as far as I can, to scatter the fascinations around iniquity and show you that sin is sin and wrong is wrong whether in high place or low place and that it will be dealt with by God who dealt with impaled Nebuchadnezzar.

Needs to Be Presented. A missionary in the island of the Pacific preached one Sabbath on honesty and dishonesty, and on Monday he found his yard full of all styles of goods, which the natives had brought. He could not understand it until a native told him, "Our gods permit us to purloin goods, but the God you told us about yesterday, the God of heaven and earth, it seems, is against these practices, and so we brought all the goods that do not belong to us, and they are in the yard, and we want you to help us distribute them among the rightful owners." And if in all the pulpits of the United States today roasting sermons could be preached on honesty and the evils of dishonesty and the sermons were blessed of God and arrangements could be made by which all the goods which have been improperly taken from one man and appropriated by another man should be put in the city halls of the country there is not a city hall in the United States that would not be crowded from cellar to cupola. Faith of the gospel; that we must preach and we do preach. Morals of the gospel we must just as certainly proclaim.

Now look abroad and see the fascinations that are thrown around different styles of crime. The question that every man and woman has been asked has been, Should crime be excused because it is on a large scale? Is iniquity guilty and to be pursued of the law in proportion as it is on a small scale? Shall we have the penitentiary for the man who steals an overcoat from a hatrack and all Canada for a man to range in if he have robbed the public of millions?

The Way to Get Money. There has been an irresistible impression going abroad among young men that the poorest way to get money is to earn it. The young man of flaunting cravat says to the young man of humble appearance: "What, you only get \$1,800 a year? Why, that wouldn't keep me in pin money. I spend \$5,000 a year." "Where do you get it?" asks the plain young man. "Oh, stocks, enterprises—all that sort of thing, you know." The plain young man has hardly enough money to pay his board and has to wear clothes after they are out of fashion and deny himself all luxuries. After awhile he gets tired of his plodding and he goes to the man who has achieved suddenly large estate, and he says, "Just show me how it is done." And he is shown. He soon learns how, and although he is almost all the time idle now and has resigned his position in the bank or the factory or the store, he has more money than he ever had, trades off his old silver watch for a gold one with a flashing chain, sets his hat a little farther over on the side of his head than he ever did, smokes better cigars and more of them. He has his hand in! Now, if he can escape the penitentiary for three or four years he will get into political circles and he will get political jobs and will have something to do

with harbors and pavements and docks. Now he has got so far along he is safe for perdition.

It is quite a long road sometimes for man to travel before he gets into the romance of crime. Those are aught who are only in the prospect of it. If the sheriffs and constables would only leave them alone a little while, they would steal as well as anybody. They might not be able to steal a whole railroad, but they could master a load of pig iron.

Now, I always thank God when I find an estate like that to smash. It is plague struck, and it blasts the nation. I thank God when it goes into such a wreck it can never be gathered up again. I want it to become so loathsome and such an insufferable stench that honest young men will take warning. If God should put into money or its representative the capacity to go to its lawful owner, there would not be a bank or a safety deposit in the United States whose walls would not be blown out and mortgages would rip and parchments would rind and gold would shoot and beggars would get on horseback and stock gamblers would go to the almshouse.

The Temptations to Dishonesty. How many dishonesties in the making out of invoices and in the plastering of false labels and in the fishing of customers of rival houses and in the making and breaking of contracts! Young men are indoctrinated in the idea that the sooner they get money the better, and the getting of it on a larger scale only proves to them their greater ingenuity. There is a glitter thrown around about all these things. Young men have got to find out that God looks upon sin in a very different light.

A young man stood behind a counter in New York selling silks to a lady, and he said before the sale was consummated, "I see there is a flaw in that silk." The lady recognized it, and the sale was not consummated. The head man of the firm saw the interview, and he wrote home to the father of the young man, living in the country, saying: "Dear sir, come and take your boy. He will never make a merchant." The father came down from the country home in great consternation, as any father would, wondering what his son had done. He came into the store, and the merchant said to him, "Why, your son pointed out a flaw in some silk the other day and spoiled the sale and we will never take that lady probably again for a customer, and your son will never make a merchant." "Is that all?" said the father. "I am proud of him. I wouldn't for the world have him another day under your influence. John, get your hat and coat; let us start." There are hundreds of young men under the pressure, under the fascinations thrown around about commercial iniquity. Thousands of young men have gone down under the pressure; other thousands have maintained their integrity. God help you! Let me say to you, my young friend, that you never can be happy in a prosperity which comes from ill gotten gains. "Oh," you say, "I might lose my place. It is easy for you to stand there and talk, but it is no easy thing to get a place when you have lost it. Besides that, I have a widowed mother depending upon my exertions, and you must not be too reckless in giving advice to me." Ah, my young friend, it is always safe to do right, but it is never safe to do wrong. You go home and tell your mother the pressure under which you are in that store, and I know what she will say to you. She will say: "My son, come out from there. God has taken care of us all these years, and he will take care of us now. Come out of that."

Some Plain Questions. There are hundreds of young men who have good blood. Shall I ask three or four plain questions? Are your habits as good as when you left your father's house? Have you a pool ticket in your pocket? Have you a fraudulent document? Have you been experimenting to see how accurate an imitation you could make of your employer's signature? Oh, you have good blood. Remember your father's prayers. Remember your mother's example. Turn not in an evil way. Have you been going astray? Come back. Have you ventured out too far? As I stand in pulpits looking over audiences sometimes my heart falls me. There are so many tragedies present, so many who have sacrificed their integrity, so many far away from God. Why, my brother, there have been too many prayers offered for you to have you go overboard. And there are those venturing down into sin, and my heart aches to call them back.

At Brighton Beach or Long Branch you have seen men go down into the surf to bathe, and they waded out farther and farther, and you got anxious about them. You said, "I wonder if they can swim?" And you then stood and shouted: "Come back! Come back! You will be drowned!" They waved their hand back, saying, "No danger." They kept on wading deeper down farther out from shore until after awhile a great wave with a strong undertow took them out, their corpses the next washing on the beach. So I see men wading down into sin farther and farther, and I call to them: "Come back! Come back! You will be lost! You will be lost!" They wave their hand back, saying, "No danger; no danger." Deeper down and deeper down, until after awhile a wave sweeps them out and sweeps them off forever. Oh, come back! The one farthest away may come.

Dangers of Libertinism. Mrs. Winfield Taylor Durbin, wife of the governor of Indiana, is an admirer of good pictures and has a splendid collection of paintings which she gathered during several trips abroad

to destroy it. You know as well as I that society becomes lenient in proportion as impurity becomes affluent or is in elevated circles, and finally society is silent or disposed to palliate. Where is the judge, the jury, the police officer that dare arraign the wealthy libertine? He walks the streets, he rides the parks, he flaunts his iniquity in the eyes of the pure. The hag of uncleanness looks out of the tapestried window. Where is the law that dares take the brazen wretches and put their faces in an iron frame of a state prison window?

Sometimes it seems to me as if society were going back to the state of morals of Herculaneum, when it sculptured its vileness on pillars and temple wall and nothing but the lava of a burning mountain could hide the immensity of crime. At what time God will rise up and extirpate these evils upon society I know not, nor whether he will do it by fire or hurricane or earthquake; but a holy God I do not think will stand it much longer. I believe the thunderbolts are hissing hot and that when God comes to chastise the community for these sins, against which he has uttered himself more bitterly than against any other, the fate of Sodom and Gomorrah will be tolerable as compared with the fate of our modern society, which knew better, but did worse.

The Sacredness of Life. Then look at the fascinations thrown around assassination. There are in all communities men who have taken the lives of others unlawfully, not as executioners of the law, and they go scot free. You say they had their provocations. God gave life, and he alone has a right to take it, and he may take it by visitation of providence or by an executioner of the law, who is his messenger. But when a man assumes that divine prerogative he touches the lowest depth of crime.

Society is alert for certain kinds of murder. If a citizen going along the road at night is waylaid and slain by a robber, we all want the villain arrested and executed. For all garroting, for all beating out of life by a club or an ax or a slingshot, the law has quick spring and heavy stroke, but you know that when men get affluent and high position and they avenge their wrongs by taking the lives of others, great sympathy is excited. Lawyers plead, ladies weep, judge halts, jury is bribed and the man goes free. If the verdict happen to be against him, a new trial is called on through some technicality and they adjourn for witnesses that never come, and adjourn and adjourn until the community has forgotten all about it, and then the prison door opens and the murderer goes free.

Now, if capital punishment be right, I say let the life of the polished murderer go with the life of the vulgar assassin. Let us have no partiality of gallows, no aristocracy of electrocution chair. Do not let us float back to barbarism, when every man was his own judge, jury and executioner, and that man had the supremacy who had the sharpest knife and the strongest arm and the quickest step and the stealthiest revenge. He who willfully and in hatred takes the life of another is a murderer, I care not what the provocation or the circumstances. He may be cleared by an enthusiastic courtroom, he may be sent by the government of the United States as minister to some foreign court, or modern literature may polish the crime until it looks like heroism; but in the sight of God murder is murder, and the judgment day will see reveal it.

Some Plain Questions. There are hundreds of young men who have good blood. Shall I ask three or four plain questions? Are your habits as good as when you left your father's house? Have you a pool ticket in your pocket? Have you a fraudulent document? Have you been experimenting to see how accurate an imitation you could make of your employer's signature? Oh, you have good blood. Remember your father's prayers. Remember your mother's example. Turn not in an evil way. Have you been going astray? Come back. Have you ventured out too far? As I stand in pulpits looking over audiences sometimes my heart falls me. There are so many tragedies present, so many who have sacrificed their integrity, so many far away from God. Why, my brother, there have been too many prayers offered for you to have you go overboard. And there are those venturing down into sin, and my heart aches to call them back.

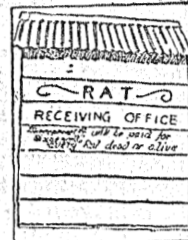
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Dangers of Libertinism. Mrs. Winfield Taylor Durbin, wife of the governor of Indiana, is an admirer of good pictures and has a splendid collection of paintings which she gathered during several trips abroad

Current Topics

War on Rats.

The war of extermination on rats, which was recently proposed in the United States, is being carried on with relentless energy in Cape Town, South Africa. The rats are charged with responsibility for the introduction of the bubonic plague into South Africa, and some weeks ago a central "rat office" was established on the docks at Cape Town, where a government official was stationed, with instructions to pay six cents for every rat delivered there, dead or alive. For a while it seemed that a third of the people of Cape Town were busy turning captured rodents into ready cash. Then the supply of rats fell off to a considerable extent, and in order to stimulate the hunters the bounty was doubled, so that to-day a rat of any kind is worth 12 cents when delivered at the rat office.



Too Many Colonial Dames Societies.

There are now three Societies of Colonial Dames, each one of which claims the sole right to use that title. The claim has caused so much friction among the dames, and at times had so seriously threatened to arouse the old revolutionary spirit, that one of the organizations went into court and demanded that it should decide which one of the three was the one and only original Colonial Dames of America. The court—the Appellate division of the supreme court of New York—for once was nonplused, and after long and serious consideration sustained the ruling of the lower court that all three had the right to use the title indiscriminately. As this decision virtually says there is no one and only original set of Colonial Dames, and, moreover, denies the right of mutual exclusiveness, it may well be imagined that the Colonial Dames of all three societies are in a state of mind which can be better imagined than described.

A recent writer proved that nearly all the members of one society of Colonial Dames who could trace ancestry back to the "colonial times" were descended from "staunch old Tories" who never became reconciled to the severance from slavish bondage to Britain. In this respect the colonial dames should not be confounded with the Dames of the American Revolution, who are the actual descendants of American patriots.

Mayor in a Shirt Waist.

Mayor Harrison of Chicago is a shirt waist man. He joined the cohorts of the costless last week and sent a thrill of wonder through the settled



MAYOR HARRISON'S SHIRTWAIST. Mayor of Chicago when he appeared at his office in the morning with a platted and beruffled garment that showed the manly outlines of his figure.

Control of Balloons.

A cable dispatch from Paris described how Santos Dumont, the Brazilian aeronaut, steered a cigar-shaped balloon around the Longchamps race course several times, and, after circling around the Eiffel tower, went back to his starting point. The statement, on its face, indicates that one great difficulty in the navigation of the air has been surmounted.

Long voyages in balloons were made forty or fifty years ago. Professor W. Se and three others started in a balloon from St. Louis in 1859 and traveled nearly 1,200 miles, landing in New York. Long voyages were also made by other American aeronauts and by balloonists in Great Britain and France, but in every case the aeronaut was helpless. The balloon carried him, not where he wanted to go, but where the winds willed. The problem of sustaining a man in air and of flying through the air was solved, but ballooning of that time was simply a matter of adventure.

All the efforts of aeronauts were then directed to controlling the large balloons in use. No one succeeded. Then came experiments looking to the construction of a balloon that would sustain itself in midair and to the use in connection therewith of a motive power and controlling apparatus that would make the aeronaut the master of his machine. Many of the new balloons were controllable in quiet air, but were utter failures when it came to tests of a practical nature.

WE have all heard about Hot Times, but we don't offer experience as hot a one as we are having just now. As a help to, this condition of the atmosphere we ask you to consider the question of an

Oil or Gasoline Stove.

We have a good line of goods and the price is right.
We also sell the best GASOLINE we can buy.

Call and see the best

ICE CREAM FREEZER

on the market.

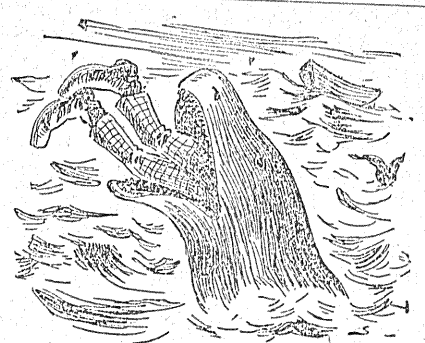
N. Bigelow & Son.

Better Bread

Bread with a sweet flavor and tender fibre is what all housewives want. This is the kind we all want. The kind children want and the kind we can all have if we use

White Lily Flour

from the
**Cass City Roller Mills,
C. W. Heller.**



Don't Get Taken In.

DON'T

you know that there are Lumber Sharks as well as water sharks? Of course you do. But you have not given this much thought. The fellow that tells you that you can

--GET--

your bill filled in a retail yard at wholesale prices will bear watching. We have never under-

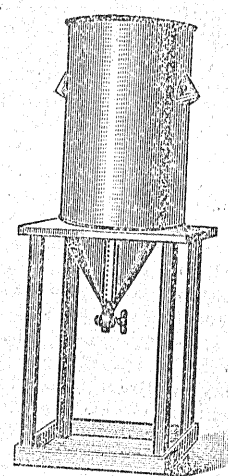
TAKEN

this method of doing business. We are not IN it for our health. Our motto is: Never Promise More Than We Can Fulfill. All we ask is a chance to figure with you. Get our prices before placing your order for Lumber, Lath and Shingles, Sash, Doors and Fancy Glass Front Doors, Mouldings, Turned and Scroll Work, Interior Finish in Yellow Pine, Ash and Oak.

ALL STOCK KILN DRIED.

Remember the place--CASS CITY PLANING MILL.
Headquarters for Bee Keepers' Supplies.

Landon, Eno & Keating.



THERE ARE OTHERS

but none as good as

THE FITCH AQUATIC CREAM SEPARATOR.

It will separate one gallon as well as twenty. Nature does its work. You make the profit. No crank to turn. No tubes or valves to clean or get out of order. A child can operate it. Is light, compact and easy to handle and clean.

At the following prices:

\$3.50, 4.50, and \$5.00.

Large quantity of Machinery Oil,
Screen Doors and Windows.

J. L. Hitchcock & Sons,
Opera House Block.

Elkton.

Everybody around here is huckle-berrying.

The Roller Mill is being repaired this week.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Satphen, last Tuesday, a son.

Miss Lillie Bleibbaum, of Bay City, is visiting at Robt. Walker's.

The Elkton Advance has moved its establishment to Mill street.

Len Connell is making an extended visit in Peck and other points.

Geo. Weber is building a handsome porch on his residence on Mill St.

Chas. Eddy has put up his shooting gallery north of the Elkton Bank.

Wess Beaver, of Morristown, Ont., is visiting friends and relatives here.

H. Magidsohn left last week for New York City and also the Pan-American.

The infant child of Jos. Eichert, died Wednesday last and was buried, Thursday.

Frank McGilivray is visiting in town after a visit in several places in the state.

Miss Nettie Weicker, of New Hamburg, Ont., is visiting relatives in this community.

John Aldrich, of Saginaw, is visiting his brothers, A. J. and E. M. Aldrich, this month.

Miss Lena Strohauer, of Sterling, Mich., is making an extended visit with friends in town.

Mrs. Wm. Boehmer and little son, of Chesley, Ont., are visiting her sister, Mrs. John Kaercher.

Wesley and James Allison left last Sunday for Detroit where they expect to spend the summer.

Mrs. Jas. Foster has returned to her home in Peck after a visit with her sister, Mrs. A. Cornell.

Wm. Hecroth raised a large barn on his farm, two miles south and one mile east of here, Monday.

A ballgame was played last Wednesday evening between the 1st and 3rd nines resulting in a victory for the 3rd.

Mrs. M. A. Honeywell and son, Ray, will leave Thursday or Friday for the Pan-American Exposition and eastern points.

Misses Lena and Emelia Heiman, who have been visiting with H. Magidsohn, returned to their home in Bay City Sunday.

Martin Honeywell successfully passed the examination and is now on the police force at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo.

Mrs. Frank Forester and family, of Toronto, Ont., arrived Wednesday last to spend the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Walker.

The "Glass Family" consisting of eight young ladies, gave a highly creditable entertainment in the opera house, Thursday evening, July 25th.

The ball game scheduled for Monday afternoon between the Pigeon Jr. and the Elkton Jr. was not played--Pigeon not showing up, evidently not understanding the arrangements.

It Dazzles the World.

No Discovery in medicine has ever created one quarter of the excitement that has been caused by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It's severest tests have been on hopeless victims of Consumption, Pneumonia, Hemorrhage, Pleurisy and Bronchitis, thousands of whom it has restored to perfect health.

For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, Hay Fever, Hoarseness and Whooping Croup it is the quickest, surest cure in the world. It is sold by T. H. Fritz, Cass City; F. A. Francis, Kingston, who guarantee satisfaction or refund money. Large bottles 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free.

The Best Liniment for Strains

Mr. F. H. Wells, the merchant at Deer Park, Long Island, N. Y., says: "I always recommend Chamberlain's Pain Balm as the best liniment for strains. I used it last winter for a severe lameness in the side, resulting from a strain, and was greatly pleased with the quick relief and cures it effected." For sale at a Bond's Drug Store, Cass City; F. A. Francis, Kingston.

Caro.

Caro is to have a buggy factory.

Mrs. F. Curbsion rides a new wheel.

Miss Nellie Peck spent last week at Lapeer.

Our beef sugar company is building a seed house.

J. R. Hudson spent the first of last week in Saginaw.

Mrs. P. J. Livingston is visiting her parents in St. Clair.

S. F. Dean and wife, of Elmwood, were at Caro on the 22nd.

The work is progressing nicely on the new Baptist parsonage.

The whistle is now heard on the new Caro and Owendale railroad.

Misses Grace Montague and Maggie Oliver spent Sunday in Detroit.

The Cure that Cures
Coughs,
Colds,
Grippe,
Whooping Cough, Asthma,
Bronchitis and Incipient
Consumption is

OTTO'S
CURE

Cures throat and lung diseases.
Sold by all druggists. 25¢ & 50¢

Druggist Takes Customers' Advice.

Mound City, Kans., Oct. 22, 1901.

Dear Sir:--I wish to add my endorsement and recommendation as to the merits of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. I have sold it as a druggist and it always gives satisfaction, and my customers are loud in its praise. I myself had been troubled with my stomach, and hearing so many of my customers speaking of that it cured my trouble, I unhesitatingly recommend Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin as a laxative and stomach remedy.

Yours truly,
J. M. HAWKINS,
said by A. Bond, Cass City; F. A. Francis, Kingston.

BANNER SALVE
the most healing salve in the world.

Communication.

Cass City, July 25, 1901.

There is a medium in all things, and a point on either side of which recitatives cannot exist.

Editor Enterprise:

Dear Sir: My attention has just been called to a little free advertising I have been favored with and which I do not know as I should be grateful enough to acknowledge, if it was not to correct a mistaken idea in relation to my sentiment toward my competitors. Then such a Judas as I am should have one redeeming quality, at least have the grace to go and hang himself. And since he treats me with such consideration and forbearance as expressed in all the christian graces and instincts of a true gentleman, it reminds me of the great problem of life, of our greatness and our littleness; great because of the dignity of life with desire to vindicate truth and justice; little because of a selfish and narrow policy.

"Oh, would some power the gifts give us,

To see our selves as others see us."

The poser and exposé says I abused my competitors. If so I am sorry for it and Time, the avenger, will exorcise all wrongs. Says my ad was for that purpose. The truth is it was published first where I had no competitors and arranged and paid for at Cass City weeks before I ever heard of any one coming there. What I said was on general principles without reference to anyone or any make of goods, and not intended to fit any one. If it was impolite policy for the trade, impudence loves company. I notice in a late music trade paper a long list of copied advertisements from prominent city music houses. With comments on their pernicious effects in quoting prices etc., one claimed to be selling at half the price of competitors some quoting prices at from three to four times the wholesale price and special cut bargain prices at more than double the wholesale price. The poser would intimate that I obtained samples of my competitors goods to offer at wholesale price--something I never thought of doing. We both have the Kingsbury piano which I have handled for years and sold at Cass City before they come here at lower prices than I have ever given prices to any one here on the same goods. What is to my advantage as a county dealer (other things being equal) should be to theirs without those heavy city expenses, the critic says is so large a factor in the expense of selling pianos--rents, insurance, commissions, deterioration of stock, repossessing, etc.

The poser is not satisfied with unwaranted, misleading insinuations concerning comparative merit and prices, but instinctively resorts to the very policy by which he judges others.

The last resort is personal abuse, falsehood. Then he says to his master, judge "righteous judge, score him! I was selling in Cass City before my competitors came there and had all the customers in view I have sold to since and see no reason why I should not sell where ever opportunity shows.

I shall be pleased at any time to show my goods, but I am not seeking offensive or spiteful competition. I can not afford to be envious or vindictive. Life is too short and important and an inevitable law compensation, retribution exists.

I believe my competitors handle good goods.

My experience tells me that the best way to get and give value is to buy direct for cash such first-class, high and medium grade goods as are sold direct to dealers without risk and sell to good customers without risk and one will not have to repossess after selling. In this way first-class high grade upright pianos can be sold for \$350, and the credulous public referred to have a strong suspicion of the fact. The critic may yet be able to prove too much for his own argument; why make those that do pay pay for those that do not pay or ask \$100 to \$300 more than they sell for. No doubt, methods by which goods reach purchasers determine very much the price at which they may be sold. The same grade of goods and even the same goods vary 20 or 40 per cent more or less.

Pools and children of course tell the truth. Many thanks for the compliment; sorry I cannot return it.

The slander God doth detest;
Or he that sows sedition;
Or he that bears a tale about;
Or makes it of another
Whereby he doth culminate,
And vilify his brother.

G. DUNSTER.

QUESTION ANSWERED.

Yes, August Flower still has the largest sale of any medicine in the civilized world. Your mothers' and grandmothers' never thought of using anything else for indigestion or biliousness. Doctors of Appendicitis, Nervous Prostration or Heart failure, etc. They used August Flower to clean out the system and stop fermentation of undigested food, regulate the action of the liver, stimulate the nervous and organic action of the system, and that is all they took when feeling dull and bad with headaches and other aches. You only need a few doses of Green's August Flower, in liquid form, to make you satisfied there is nothing serious the matter with you.

Fritz's Drug Store, Cass City; or Francis Drug Store, Kingston G. G. Green's Prize Almanac.

CHICAGO TRUNKS AND BAGS PRICES

arriving daily for the Pan-American. The largest line of Nets, Dusters, Sheets and Schrimms in the country.

\$40 Phoenix Bicycle for \$30
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Sundries lower than the lowest.
Call and be convinced.
Yours respectfully,

G. W. GOFF.

A DURABLE AND BEAUTIFUL MONUMENT

Is the most seemly token of regard for loved ones claimed by death. We'd like to erect the monument at a moderate price.

HILL & PARENT

under Town Hall, Cass City.
Window Sills now on hand.

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OUR PRICE FOR THE FIVE, ONLY \$2.10.
For free sample copies address the publishers direct.
Send all Orders to **A. A. P. McDOWELL,**
CASS CITY, MICHIGAN.



There's many a house of grandeur,
With turret and tower and dome,
That knows not peace or comfort,
And does not prove a home.
I do not ask for splendor
To crown my daily lot,
But this I ask—a kitchen
Where the kettle's always hot.

If things are not all ship-shape,
I do not fume or fret,
A little clean disorder
Does not my nerves upset,
But one thing is essential,
Or seems so to my thought,
And that's a tidy kitchen,
Where the kettle's always hot.

In my Aunt Hattie's household
Though skies outside are drear,
Though times are dark and troubled,
You'll always find good cheer,
And in her quaint old kitchen—
The very homeliest spot—
The kettle's always singing,
The water's always hot.

And if you have a headache
Whatever the hour may be,
There is no tedious waiting
To get your cup of tea.
I don't know how she does it—
Some magic she has caught—
For the kitchen's cool in summer,
Yet the kettle's always hot.

Oh, there's naught else so dreary
In household kingdom foud,
As a cold and sullen kettle.
That does not make a sound,
And I think that love is lacking
In the hearts in such a spot,
Or the kettle would be singing
And the water would be hot.



I saw J. enter.

Germination of a Love Affair.

BY GUION P. WILSON.
(Copyright, 1901, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)
I have just come to a knowledge of certain facts which I deem it my imperative duty to make public for two reasons—first, because they clear up the mystery of the disappearance of that great and original investigator, my friend, Professor X. (whose many friends will, after perusing what is here set down, easily recognize him without the mention of his name, which, made in so public a manner, would, I know, be highly offensive to him), and, second, because I hope they will cause some other scientist of prominence to follow up the unique and, I conceive, eminently important line of investigation initiated by Professor X.

I say that I have just come to a knowledge of these facts. This is the exact truth, although the said facts have been in my possession for the past three months. To be plain, just before the Professor disappeared so completely I received through the mail a note from him with a sealed enclosure which his note requested me to open and read three months after it reached me. This I have just done. The enclosure I found to be the Professor's notes upon the progress of a most remarkable and unusual series of experiments founded upon the germ theory. In this connection I wish to say that while, in common with his other friends, I of course knew of the Professor's keen interest in this theory, I had had not the slightest hint that he had struck out so boldly in the field of original research.

So radical has been the Professor's



Something has gone wrong.

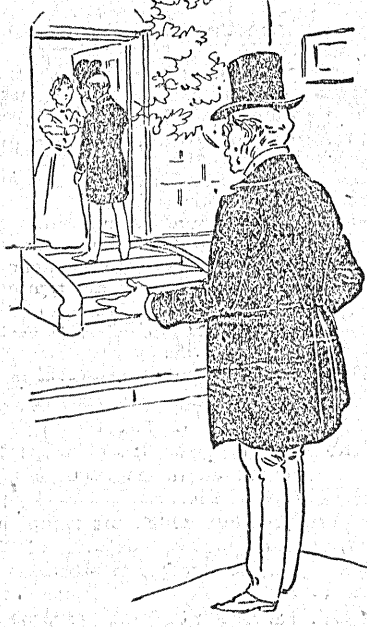
departure in these experiments from the beaten track that I have thought it best to give an almost exact reproduction of the notes in my possession, merely editing them, and eliminating, as far as possible, the phraseology of the scientist that would be in large measure unintelligible to the layman. I give the notes in the order in which they appear in the book containing them. They were evidently jotted down at different times, but none are dated, though the last was manifestly written immediately before the Professor dropped out of sight.

"I am fascinated. For some time I have been studying those two strongest of human passions—love and hate—and their origin. They are interesting to the investigator if for no other reason than that they set all accepted rules at defiance. Instances are plenty at the manifestation of love where the

opposite should, according to the so-called laws of nature, appear. The papers recently noted that a large and venomous snake had killed a setting hen and then carefully hatched and reared her chicks. The killing of their own offspring by animals of many kinds is common. The sentiments of parents toward their children and vice versa are all too often at variance with the rule. How are these facts to be accounted for?"

"As far back as we can trace, love and hate have been known by common consent as matters of the heart. Such things very often have a foundation in fact—why may not this have? And if there is any real connection, may it not, since the heart is merely the forcepump of the blood, lie in the life-fluid itself? And, this granted, might we not go a step further and imagine that there exist germs of the two master passions?"

Here follow numerous entries of so technical a nature that they are quite beyond my understanding. They are



evidently notes of the succeeding steps in a very lengthy series of experiments. However interesting they may prove hereafter to a scientist, they need not be inserted here. The latter notes, however, tell of a successful outcome.

"I verily believe that I have at last succeeded in isolating the germs of love and hate!" Then is set forth at length the scientific descriptions of these germs, the number of which present in any case, according to the Professor, governs the degree of the sentiment. The notes continue: "I given a culture of the germ of love in the blood of one animal and another animal inoculated with that culture, the animal so inoculated will love the one whose blood furnished the culture medium. The same is true of the germ of hate. I believe that I have eliminated every possibility of error, but I shall, of course, put my conclusions to further tests."

"A cat in a cage at my elbow is nursing carefully a litter of tiny mice, explained by tabby herself. She ate their mother. I have a hawk rearing a brood of chickens. Her motherly affection for them is touching and pronounced. Two dogs, brothers and hitherto the best of friends and merriest of playmates, have, in the past few days, become the bitterest of snarling, snapping enemies. Certainly there seems no doubt of the effectiveness of either serum as applied to animals. How would it affect the human being?"

"The last lingering doubt is removed. Circumstances made it possible for me to secure a small quantity of the blood of Miss M. (in this, as in all other instances, the names are suppressed for reasons even more obvious than in the case of the Professor himself) in which I made a culture of the microbe of love. With this I inoculated myself, and now, impossible as it would seem to my friends, I find myself madly in love with her. I might counteract this by an inoculation of the opposite germ, but I cannot bring myself to do it. Evidently I am very, very much in love!"

"I have made a horrible discovery. Miss M. does not—and says she can never—love me! Further, though she also says that she will never marry. I am convinced that J. loves her almost as madly as I do! And he has youth, wit, fortune, comeliness—every attribute that could attract a woman—while I—"

"Why should I hesitate? I might, it is true, cease to love her, but I could never forget that I had loved. Fate—it can have been nothing else—has placed in my hands a sufficient quantity of J.'s blood for my purpose and with it I have made a culture of the microbe of dislike, while with my own heart's blood I am preparing the serum of affection. Heaven send an early opportunity to inoculate my darling with them both! I have been under a terrible mental strain and am physically scarcely able to handle my tubes."

"The opportunity has come! I have applied both the preparations to my darling liberally—lavishly! Unless all my science is at fault I shall shortly be a happy man. Poor J.! I feel genuinely sorry for him, yet I cannot reproach myself."

"Something has gone wrong. I called upon Miss M. tonight and was received most frigidly. Indeed, she indicated rather broadly that she expected another guest. Of course, I took the hint and left. From across the street I saw J. enter!"

"Gracious Heaven, what a blunder! I have convinced myself of the cause of it all. In preparing the two cultures with which to inoculate Miss M., in some inexplicable manner I got my microbes mixed!"

"As soon as I have contracted my own unfortunate inoculation I leave to study the mosquitoes of the Klondike region. Cards are out for the marriage of Miss M. and J. in June."

"CIRCLING" THE EARTH.

IT HAS NEVER BEEN DONE.

No one has yet really made a journey around the world. The course followed by Jules Verne's men and the scores of imitators who have lowered his imaginary record is approximately about 20,000 miles in length. The shortest time for this distance is that made by George Griffith, an Englishman, who accomplished the distance in sixty-four and a half days as an ordinary passenger via Suez and Hongkong.

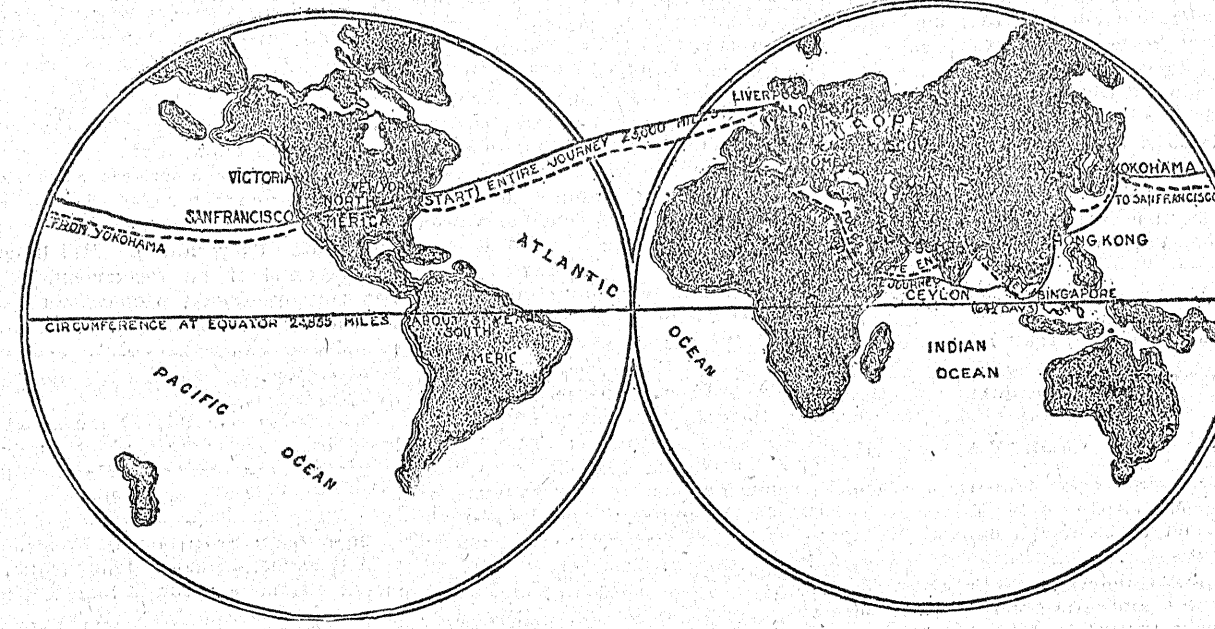
The only way to make a real trip around the world would be at the equator, where the circumference is 24,855 miles, nearly 5,000 miles longer than the usual route. If any shorter distance is taken the journey might as well be made at the north pole, where Ananias F. Dubbe could stand still and make the circuit of the earth in a second.

How long would it take to girdle the globe at the equator? Some years ago an Italian named Gi-letti offered to accomplish the task in three years, provided the necessary funds were found; but nothing came of it. Indeed it is extremely doubtful whether such a feat is within the realms of possibility. The man rash enough to undertake it would spend months in the pestilential basin of the Amazon; would have in

considerable figure with them. But it taught us a Celestial lesson, as I might say.—Boston Transcript.

Captains Who Are Naval Officers.
On some of the foreign steamship lines the captains are naval officers, and, in case of war, would retain their commands. On the German steamers the officers must first serve a year or so in the naval reserve. On the French line each member of the crew must serve for a time on a vessel of war. On the majority of ships, however, the officers are men of the sea who have fought their way up, step by step, entirely by merit, and not at all by favor. On the American line, even after a man has reached the rank of captain, he must pass a rigid examination every five years.

Voltage for a Feline Chorus.
An east Brooklyn man with an electrical turn of mind has lined his backyard fence with wires connected with an induction coil. He presses the button and the current does the rest. The voltage is not sufficient to kill the cats, but they never come back. The cat fanciers in the neighborhood, however, are protesting against his "cruelty."



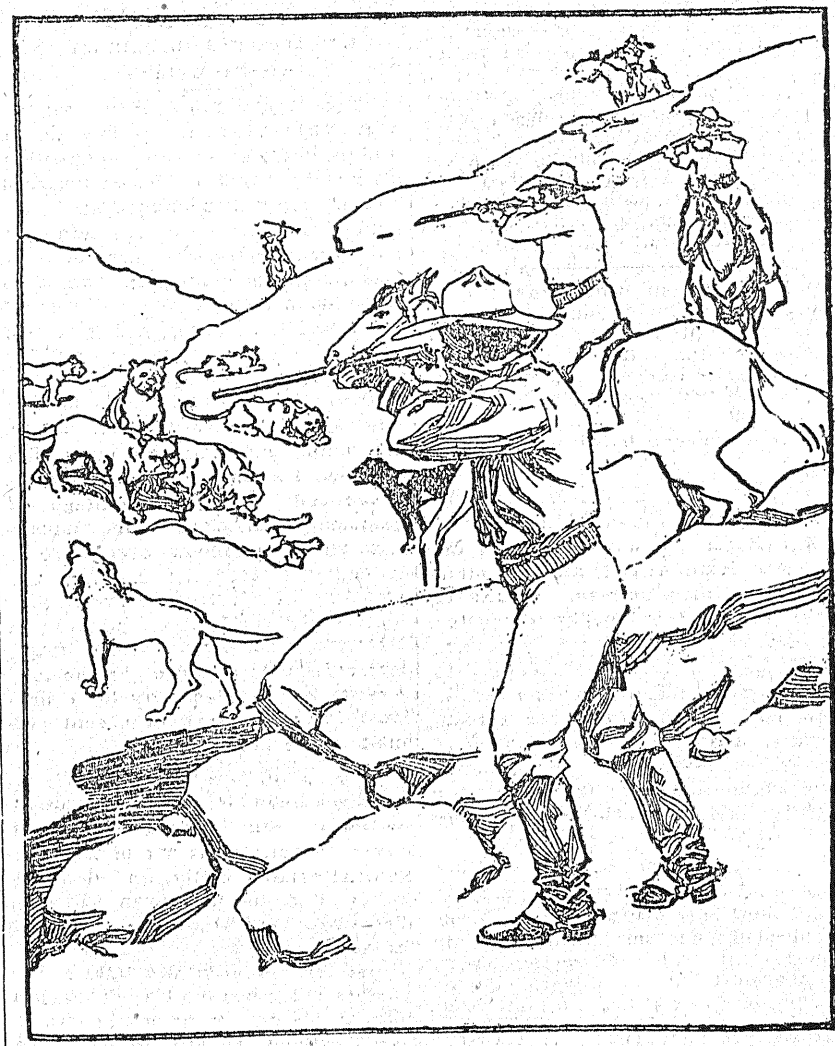
Rounding Up Mountain Lions

John McCarty, territorial game warden of Arizona, has left Phoenix at the head of a party, equipped for a big round-up of California lions in the San Francisco mountains, about 150 miles north of Flagstaff.

In that country the big cats are to be found in larger numbers than in any locality in Arizona, and the party expects to bag several hundred of them. At one time the California lion was to be found in all parts of Arizona, but large Territorial and county bounties have caused his extermination in

ty has taken the matter in hand and organized the hunting party.

How One Woman Managed.
A curious outcome of technical education for women was shown during the past year in the case of a man who by failure in business was reduced to poverty. He had a capable family and his daughters at once sought for situations as dressmakers and milliners. In the latter trade there was no prospect of immediate



many places. Many thousand dollars have been paid by each county for lion scalps, and at \$20 per head hunters have found it profitable business, some of them in times past killing a score of lions in a week's time, and a total of over \$100,000 has been paid in Arizona for scalps in the last ten years. Hunters of lions, though have been shot by cattle, horse, and sheep men who have not claimed the bounties, taking as their reward the fact that they have disposed of the cause of the slaughter of their calves, colts, and lambs.

While the lions have grown less common in the southern part of the territory, there has been no perceptible decrease in their numbers in the wilder northern regions. Sheepmen in the San Francisco Mountains have complained of late that the lions are killing off their lambs in such numbers that their raids were proving ruinous to the sheep industry. Warden McCarty

any just outside the Damascus gate, Jerusalem, in digging a ditch in his yard, came upon some mosaic work at about four feet below the surface which, when uncovered as far as permitted by the streets bounding the excavation on two sides and the wall of a house on the third, disclosed an ancient mosaic pavement. Further excavations await the order of the Turkish government, whose officials have taken the site in hand, and which may show the pavement to extend somewhat further in length on one side. The pattern would indicate that the complete width at one end has been uncovered. This mosaic floor is about 220 paces west-northwest of the Damascus gate. The part already uncovered is about 18 feet in length by 11 in breadth. The upper and larger part of the pavement is composed of an exquisite design, including a central panel surrounded by an elaborate frame. The panel has his chief figure, a representation of Orpheus, in a sitting posture, and playing upon an 11-stringed harp. Grouped within the panel are animals and birds, including a serpent and a salamander, which latter two are in an attitude of conflict. The work is assigned to not earlier than the fourth century, and possibly as late as the seventh.

Rarest Egg in the World.
The Octago University Museum at Dunedin, New Zealand, possesses the only complete egg of the enormous bird, the moa, which is now extinct, but which at one time inhabited New Zealand in great numbers. It is the rarest egg in the world. The larger museums of various countries possess skeletons of the bird, but until recently no complete egg had ever been discovered. From time to time bits of shells and parts of eggs were found, but no one had ever seen or heard of a complete egg. In parts of New Zealand dredging for gold is very largely undertaken, and the dredges in many places leave the streams and cut into the bank. In one of these dredges, which was cutting into a bank of auriferous sand and shingle, a workman noticed a large yellow lump, which he took to be a turtle floating on the surface of the water. He found that supposed turpentine was a large egg. It had apparently been buried for ages, and the contents had entirely dried up, but experts decided that it was an egg of the moa, the only complete one in the world. The bird when full grown was about fourteen feet in height, but none have been seen alive since about the middle of the seventeenth century.

What Struck Him Most.
An exchange tells of an Irishman who after honorable service in India returned to England and found a place as a butler in a country family was telling his experience in battle—the advance, the gallop, the charge, and how, as one rider fell dead from his saddle, the death grip of his fingers on his pistol discharged it and killed his own horse. "What truck you most forlornly when all was over and you looked back to it?" asked a friend. "Ah," said the old servant reflectively, "I think, sir, that what struck me most forcible, sir, was the bullets that missed me!"

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Flint Mosaic Work.
A few weeks since the owner of a little property in a small Jewish colony

FRAGRANT
SOZODONT
for the TEETH and BREATH

New Size SOZODONT LIQUID . . . 25c
New Patent Box SOZODONT POWDER . . . 25c
Large LIQUID and POWDER . . . 75c

At the Stores or by Mail, postpaid, for the Price.

A Dentist's Opinion: "As an antiseptic and hygienic mouthwash, and for the care and preservation of the teeth and gums, I cordially recommend Sozodont. I consider it the ideal dentifrice for children's use." [Name of writer upon application.]
HALL & RUCKEL, NEW YORK.

WHAT TRADE-MARKS COST.
Cheaper Here than in Many Other Countries of the World.
The registration of trade marks has become a necessity of late years, for unless an article of merit is protected by such means or by letters patent it is liable to be imitated by some unscrupulous person. It is only within a few years, however, that the question of protecting trade marks has assumed grave importance. This is due to the enormous increase in advertising of health foods, cereals, patent medicines and athletic novelties. The tariff of charges for registering trade marks in the various countries seems in some instances to be based upon the idea that authorized labels and the like are as much a luxury as a coach and four. In Zululand, Peru, Uruguay, Hong Kong and Granada the tariff fixed by law for each trade mark is \$145 in gold, the highest on the entire list. In this country trade marks are filled with the patent office and the price for registering one is \$55, which is the lowest rate charged anywhere. Canada charges \$60 for a general or special trade mark. There are some countries of Europe that demand \$100 for registering a trade mark, but in Great Britain, Germany, Austria, France and Spain the fee in each case is \$75. This is the rate asked in the majority of the English colonies, including New South Wales and New Zealand, but in Cape Colony it is \$115 and in South Africa \$135. The latter price is also demanded in Costa Rica. Some of the bargain counter sales in the Leeward Islands, Jamaica, British Guiana, Mauritius, Guatemala, Sierra Leone and Bulgaria, each of which charges \$115. Little Venezuela is content with \$100 for the privilege of recording the existence of a patent label. There are thousands of trade marks that are never heard of by the great masses, because they are not properly advertised. The majority of trade mark lawyers realize big profits fighting infringements of private marks rather than in registering new ones. One of them has just settled a case that was in the courts for four years. The single word "Favorite" was at issue and the courts have decided that there is no exclusive proprietary right in the word as a trade mark. One of the most successful lawyers, who represents the interests of a big cereal firm and cracker establishment as well, says that it costs more than \$15,000 annually to protect his clients from those who twist the names of brands in every conceivable way.

THE POLAR BEAR.
Some of His Characteristics Described by an Observer.
The character of the polar bear is a curious mixture of cowardice and daring, for it will fly at the sight of man, but will often come close up to the huts and sometimes even try to enter them.

When met with in the water, bears are killed with harpoons. On receiving the first wound, the animal utters loud roars, seizes the weapon with his teeth, pulls it out of the injured part and hurls it far away. Sometimes, but by no means invariably, it will turn upon its assailant. Quickly it catches another spear or bird arrow from a second kayak man, against whom it turns after treating his weapon in the same manner, and sometimes breaking it, and in this way the struggle is continued until the bear is overcome. The most important precautionary rule which the hunters have to observe is, when during the fight the animal has dived, to keep a sharp lookout down into the water in order that it may not come up unawares right under the kayak. Its white gleam can always be seen when it approaches the surface, and there is time to get away if it is coming too near. When a bear is encountered in the water, or amid some scattered ice, its capture is considered a certainty, for, although an excellent swimmer, it cannot get away from a kayak. In the northern colonies where they are seldom seen, the Greenlanders appear to be afraid of them, but such is far from being the case in the Julian-haab district, where, in the water, at any rate, they are considered much less dangerous than the walrus or the hooded seal.

A Lawn Mower's Us.
"I have invented a lawn mower that won't make any noise," said the earnest young man.

"To whom do you expect to sell it?" inquired the hardware merchant, coldly.

"You don't suppose people will get up at 5 o'clock in the morning for the sake of shoving one of these machines around in dead silence, do you? Lawn mowers are not made merely to cut grass. Their principal purpose is to have fun with the neighbors."

A good mirror tells the truth, no matter on whom it reflects.

The Versatile Kaiser.
The Extent and Variety of His Information is Surprising.
Beyond any question the most modern of the world's monarchs is William II, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The other day he cabled to Baron von Hohenhausen, the German ambassador at Washington, to "transmit to the brotherhood of Young Men's Christian Associations of America, assembled for their jubilee convention, my hearty congratulations." He added that he was glad to see the German associations "active in the same endeavor, take part fraternally in this solemn gathering."

Here, as on many other occasions in the past few years, the German emperor shows that he keeps himself informed of the doings of the world. He is a close reader of the newspapers. Everything of any particular importance to any country which is going on an interest in it. He has a far greater knowledge, apparently, of the affairs of the day everywhere than is possessed by any other head of a European state, monarchical or republican. The amount and exactness of his information about the affairs of England, France, the United States, Mexico, Spain, and other nations, as imparted by him to representatives of those countries, respectively, has often caused them to marvel. He has always been a close student of the politics of the world's principal states; he has quick intelligence, a retentive memory, active sympathies and a democratic disregard for the traditions which declare that a king has no business to evince or to express any interest in the ordinary affairs of life, inside or outside of his own country. So long as crowned heads remain extant anywhere, it is well to have them of democratic sympathies and tendencies. Foreigners who know him and his country intimately have said that if Germany were to be transformed into a republic today, William II would be chosen president of it by an overwhelming majority.

Little King's Body Guard.
The little king of Spain is guarded every night by a body of picked men, who are natives of Espinosa, and have served with distinction in the army. It is by them the gates are locked at midnight and with ceremonious solemnity reopened at 7 o'clock in the morning. Should one of this guard prove false to the person of his sovereign Spanish faith in Spanish loyalty would die as if by lightning stroke and something very dreadful would happen to the traitor. It is a curious custom of very ancient tradition, which the queen regent has not been sorry to maintain.

The Scourge of Damascus

A Story of the East...
By SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

Copyrighted 1891 by Robert Bonner's Sons.

CHAPTER IV.

The Israelite.

When the king left his affianced bride he was sorely perplexed; and the longer he reflected upon what had transpired, the deeper grew his rage and chagrin. He walked alone in the garden until the sun had set, and then he went in and called for his minister to attend him.

"Aboul Cassem, what think you of this outrage which the Scourge of Damascus has now committed?"

"I think it is high-handed and startling," replied the minister.

"Has your daughter explained more to you than I have yet heard?"

"She has told me all she knows, sire. The robber came, according to his own account, from the Kingdom of Damascus; but she refused to go with him; and so urgent was she in her protestations, that Julian finally went away and left her. I think, however, that his retreat was hastened by the fear that your majesty might be upon him with a dangerous force."

"I have no doubt that such is the case, Aboul. But the end of this is not yet. This daring demon has run at large long enough. He has already stricken fearful blows upon our commerce, and now he takes a new course of attack upon our defenceless daughters. It has come to be so that a caravan is not safe to start from Damascus; nor are our merchants safe in returning from other lands. It must not be so. By the heavens above me, it shall not be so! I must find some way for this man's capture. I have sent out my armies against him, and he has either avoided them, or met and overcome them. Life of my soul just think of it. He met a thousand of my armed men, and swept them back over the plains of Abilene as though they had been so many women. What shall I do, Aboul?"

"There is but one way, sire, that I can conceive of. It seems to be useless to send out force against him; for he is a quick-witted rascal; and, if he cannot successfully cope with them, he can keep out of their way. He has spies throughout the whole land."

"Ay—I know he has!" cried the king, with a fresh burst of rage. "He has friends among those who live very near to our capital. I wish I could get hold of them."

"Get hold of the chieftain first."

"Ah—but how?"

"It must be done by stratagem, sire. If you cannot find some one man who is able to entrap the Scourge, I see not how you are ever to overtake him. A single man with wit, will and endurance may accomplish much. A little mouse, working in secret, may unseat a great tree."

"By my life, Aboul, you have spoken the truth. The work must be done secretly. Have I such a man about me?"

"How is it with Judah, the Israelite?" suggested the minister.

The king started and clasped his hands together when he heard the name.

"By the shades of Tartarus, good Aboul, you have hit the very man. Judah is with us now. I left him in the hall as I came in from the garden. I will send for him."

A slave, who stood just without the door, was sent after the man who had been spoken of, and ere long he made his appearance before his royal master. He was a middle-aged man, with black hair and keen black eyes; with features sharp in outline, and moulded into a cast of peculiar cunning; and with body and limbs light and muscular. He was below the ordinary size of man; and what he may have lacked in physical strength was more than made up by the quickness and precision of movement. He had been a dweller in Damascus since childhood, his mother having come from Judah, in poverty and disgrace, and given him away to an officer of the king's household.

"Judah," spoke the monarch, "I want you to engage in a dangerous enterprise; but, if you are successful, the honor will be greater than the danger. Are you willing to try it?"

"Anything, sire, that can yield me honor and emolument," replied the Israelite, with a low bow. "Give me the freedom of a citizen, and gird the sword of a lieutenant about my loins, and I will undertake anything. I would not even hesitate to go out against the Scourge of Damascus."

"Ha! It is the very thing, Judah. It is this accursed robber chieftain that I wish to secure. If you will slay him, and bring me his head, I will make you a free citizen of Damascus; and if you will bring him to me alive, and deliver him into my hands, I will not only bestow the citizenship upon you, and gird the sword of a lieutenant about your loins, but I will give you a house and a wife."

The black eyes of the Israelite snapped and sparkled like polished gems of jet. He strode across the room, and then walked slowly back.

"Sire," he finally said, "give me until tomorrow morning to think of this. In twelve hours from this you shall have my answer. If I embark upon this enterprise, I must have some hope for success. I will converse; will converse of the slaves who have seen this robber and his men, and their observations may help me."

dawned, without seeing or hearing anything worthy of note. But he was coming upon something very soon. Just as the sky began to glow with the rich, red glare of the rising sun, he came to a point where a narrow pass between two steep hills opened in a pleasant vale, and just here his horse was stopped by a stout man who advanced, spear in hand, from some trees by the wayside.

"Ho! id!" said the sentinel. "Who are you?"

"A wayfarer, as you may see," replied Judah.

"Whither are you traveling?"

"To the north."

"Of what are you in pursuit?"

"Just at this present moment I am in most urgent pursuit of something to eat."

"Have you money in your purse?"

"Enough for present use."

"Are you afraid of losing it?"

"How?"

"By robbers."

"Bless you, no. I am rather anxious to see some of these robbers."

"You may see them sooner than you would like."

"That cannot be, sir; for I would like to see them at once."

"Ah—what would you wish them?"

"Never mind. If I am so fortunate as to find them, they shall know."

"Perhaps I can find them for you."

"I believe you can; and, my good sir, if you will conduct me into the presence of Julian, I shall thank you."

"Upon my life, you give me credit for wonderful power."

"I give you the credit of belonging to Julian's band; and as I am very anxious to see him, I ask you once more, to lead me to him."

The man hesitated a moment, and finally said, with a smile breaking over his sunburnt features:

"You are free-spoken, and seem to be honest; and I think I will lead you to the man you seek. But my bold friend, you have need of some fair purpose."

"Lead me to Julian, and I will be answerable for the rest."

"Very well; you shall not ask again. Dismount, and follow me."

(To be continued.)

The Weekly Panorama.

Love and Fidelity.

That love will find a way through all difficulties is illustrated by the recent experiences of Philander Simon and Bertha Karger, both of Paterson, N. J. Philander had been keeping company with Bertha about two years, when for some unexplained reason his love began to cool. Simultaneously Bertha began to fret and pine away. There had been no actual engagement between them, so that a suit could not be brought for breaking the marriage promise, but Bertha's mother, who is not only a woman of expedients but a thrifty soul, decided upon a plan for punishing the faithless Philander. She figured that he had eaten sixty hearty dinners at her house, upon the occasions of his Sunday visitings, which at 25 cents each amounted to \$15. Besides this in a rash moment she had lent him \$10. She accordingly began suit for \$25.

Meanwhile, Philander, who is a so thrifty and a man of expedients, began to do a little figuring on his own side, and promptly came in with a counterclaim for \$86.80, which left Mrs. Karger \$61.80 in his debt. If the claim were pressed, Bertha, as girls go, had not been expensive. In two years she had consumed but one box of chocolates, twelve pounds of candy, thirty ice creams, and 100 sodas, amounting to \$9.55. She had only been once to Coney Island, but had had 100 trolley rides, transportation, footing up \$12.60. Bouquets for two birthdays cost \$5 and two books 65 cents, a total investment of \$27.80, which shows that Philander had the advantage of \$2.90 in actual expenses over Mrs. Karger. This margin Philander increased by putting in a claim for his time, charging 50 cents for each Sunday evening's wooing for two years, or \$52. In the course of the preparations for the suits Philander and Bertha were thrown much together, and encouraged by the artful lawyers on both sides, as well as by thrifty Mrs. Karger, who was appalled by the counter-claims, the flame broke out anew and with greater ardor than before. An actual engagement was effected, a day for the marriage fixed, and both suits were dropped, and Philander and Bertha are happy, all owing to Philander's skill in figuring.

Johnson at Work Again.

Racine, Wis., July 22nd.—John Johnson of No. 924 Hamilton street this city is a happy man.

For years he has suffered with Kidney and Urinary trouble. He was so broken down that he was forced to stop work. Everything he tried failed, till a friend of his recommended a new remedy—Dodd's Kidney Pills. Mr. Johnson used them, and the result surprised him. He is as well as ever he was, completely cured, and working away every day.

His case is regarded by those who know how very bad he was, as almost a miracle, and Dodd's Kidney Pills are a much talked of medicine.

How Navies Promote Shipbuilding.

It is almost an axiom that the merchant marine of a nation increases in proportion to her development as a naval power. This is true of the United States. A number of her new shipyards were started chiefly to get the contracts for constructing naval vessels, for which Uncle Sam pays with unsurpassed liberality, provided all requirements are fulfilled. Less than 10 per cent of the American exports are carried in American bottoms, and there are only about 100 American steamships in the foreign trade. The largest of these, the St. Louis, St. Paul, Philadelphia and New York, belong to the International Navigation company, better known as the American line.

The St. Louis and St. Paul, built by the Cramps of Philadelphia, are the swiftest merchantmen flying the Stars and Stripes. They are economical coal consumers and steady ships in a gale.—Ainslie's Magazine.

Figure in Molnux Case.

Justice White of the New York Supreme court at Buffalo last week



MRS. FLORENCE ROGERS.

granted a divorce to Mrs. Florence Rogers from Edward F. Rogers, thus confirming the report of the referee.

Mrs. Rogers is the daughter of the late Mrs. Kate Adams, and a distant cousin of Harry Cornish. Roland B. Molnux was found guilty of causing the death of Mrs. Adams by poison, which he was accused of sending to her by the Knickerbocker A. C. New York city. Cornish had a room in Mrs. Adams' apartment in West 86th street, New York. Mrs. Rogers lived there, and was there on the morning her mother died, after finding the dose of cyanide of mercury.

Mrs. Rogers and her husband have been separated for some time, she living in New York, he in Buffalo. When she brought her suit she applied for alimony. One of her lawyers stated, pathetically, that she had to "live in a New York hash house," while her husband dwelt in luxury at the Iroquois hotel. It was shown, however, that Mr. Rogers paid his wife money for her support, although he lived apart from her.

Wireless Telegraphy.

A report comes through Consul General Gunther of Frankfort to the effect that the captain of a channel mail steamer, which is provided with a wireless telegraph apparatus, states that on his last trip he received a message from the officer of the French lightship, anchored about twenty-five miles from Dunkirk, stating that he would be unable to light up the next night unless help arrived from the shore. The captain at once sent a wireless message to La Panne, on the Belgian coast, from which point it was forwarded to Dunkirk by the regular telegraph line, whence a boat was sent to the lightship and the necessary repairs were made.

Women Physicians in Russia.

Russia has long prided herself on having the first women physicians. The Chautauquan refers to the career of Nadezhda Suslov, one of the earliest and best women doctors, as particularly interesting. Born a serf, and freed by her parents at the emancipation in 1861, she and her brothers and sisters received the best possible education at home and abroad, and her parents were both extremely intelligent and her father acquired wealth after gaining his freedom. Every where in Russia and in the continental schools Nadezhda was brilliantly successful. For thirty years there has been no manner of doubt as to the sympathy of the public and of the medical world with the idea of thorough medical instruction for women. Men started the movement. In 1870 one professor and two other men undertook to establish courses for instructing women. In ten years there were 959 women students of the majority coming from the "privileged classes"—that is to say, not peasants. The majority were members of the Russian church, but there were several Jewesses, Roman Catholic and Lutherans. In 1877 twenty-four students were sent to the seat of war, during the Russo-Turkish campaign, and did so well that they received imperial permission to call themselves after due examination, "women physicians," and to wear a badge."

DAN DALY'S GOLF STORY.

She Suffered for Years and Felt Her Case Was Hopeless—Cured by Pe-ru-na.

Mrs. Judge McAllister writes from 1217 West 33rd st., Minneapolis, Minn., as follows:

"I suffered for years with a pain in the small of my back and right side. It interfered often with my domestic and social duties and I never supposed that I would be cured, as the doctor's medicine did not seem to help me any."

"Fortunately a member of our Order advised me to try Peruna and gave it such high praise that I decided to try it. Although I started in with little faith, I felt so much better in a week that I felt encouraged."

"I took it faithfully for seven weeks and am happy indeed to be able to say that I am entirely cured. Words fail to express my gratitude. Perfect health once more is the best thing I could wish for, and thanks to Peruna enjoy that now."—Minnie E. McAllister.

The great popularity of Peruna as a catarrh remedy has tempted many people to imitate Peruna. A great many so-called catarrh remedies and catarrhal tonics are to be found in many drug stores. These remedies can be procured by the druggist much cheaper than Peruna. Peruna can only be obtained at a uniform price, and no druggist can get it any cheaper than this. Thus it is that druggists are tempted to substitute the cheap imitations of Peruna for Peruna. It is done every day without a doubt.

We would therefore caution all people against accepting these substitutes. Insist upon having Peruna. There is no other internal remedy for catarrh that will take the place of Peruna. Allow no one to persuade you to the contrary. If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartford Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

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Short-Lived Insects.

The life of a perfect insect is usually very brief. Of all the myriads of butterflies and moths, bees and wasps and flies and beetles, which make up one of the most marked features of the summer, the vast majority will die before the season is over. A mere handful will survive into next year, while few, indeed, are those that will live to see a second summer. The duration of the larval stage is much longer. The dragon-fly nymph, as it is called, lives 11 months in the water. The perfect insect that emerges from it lives only a few weeks, at most, of sunshine and the upper air. There are flies which live only for a single day, taking in that time no food, having, indeed, no mouths by which to take it.

Lady Southampton.

One of the reigning favorites at the court of Queen Alexandra at Great Britain is Lady Southampton. It is not alone her beauty that has served to make her popular; her kindness of disposition and unfailing tact and good nature have been quite as important elements. She is the wife of Baron (Fitz Roy) Southampton, formerly a captain of the Hussars, and has a daughter, Honorable Dorothy Fitz-Roy, who is 4 years old. In her maiden days she was a noted belle as Lady Hilda Mary Dundas, daughter of the first Marquis of Zealand.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY.

Notre Dame, Indiana.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of St. Mary's Academy, which appears in another column of this paper. We do not need to expatiate upon the scholastic advantages of St. Mary's, for the catalogue of the school shows the scope of work included in its curriculum, which is of the same high standard as that of Vassar and Bryn Mawr, and is carried out faithfully in the class rooms. We simply emphasize the spirit of earnest devotion which makes every teacher of St. Mary's loyally strive to develop each young girl attendant there into the truest, noblest, and most intelligent womanhood. Every advantage of equipmen in the class rooms, laboratories and study rooms, every care in the matter of food and clothing, and exceptional excellence of climatic conditions—all these features are found at St. Mary's, in the perfection of development only to be obtained by the congenital devotion of devoted lives to educational Christian work in a spot favored by the Lord.

Stretching an Injunction.

"Your Honor," said the lawyer, "my client has reason to believe that the police are about to interfere arbitrarily with his business, and he would like to have an injunction restraining them from looking at him while he is at work or touching the tools of his profession."

"I do not see," said the learned judge, "why we should go so far as to restrain the police from looking at your client."

"He is of a very nervous temperament, your honor, and to be watched while at work seriously disturbs him."

"In that case," the judge admitted, "the demand seems reasonable. What is your client's business?"

"He is a burglar, your honor."

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Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Is a constitutional cure. Price, 75c.

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Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, soothes the gums, reduces inflammation, always brings out the teething teeth. Sold by druggists.

The average man when weighed in the balance is found wanting—something he can't get.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYNT, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 18, 1901.

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Mrs. JUDGE McALLISTER.

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