

# THE PLYMOUTH MAIL.

VOLUME XXIV, NO 12

PLYMOUTH, MICH., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1906

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## POLENZO, THE CONTORTIONIST

"Say Boston, what sort of a blow-down was that you had up at Troy? I read of it in the papers. Did it tear you up much?"

It was Harry Gray, a veteran circus man, who asked the question.

"Boston" was another circus man who had just got in "off the road."

"Well," answered "Boston," "It wasn't much of a blow-down. It was more of a blessing" than not, because it rid us of a pest that had been bothering us mightily for a spell.

"When our show started out on the road last spring we were so short of performers that we couldn't give a whole show, and the old man was lookin' mighty hard for anyone that could do any kind of an old stunt in the actin' line. One day he got a letter from a guy what said he was the star contortionist of the west; said he could just lay it all over any other contortionist that ever lived, and could make the best of 'em look like thirty cents' worth of dog meat. Called himself Polenzo, or something like that. We called him so many names after he came on that I forget his real name.

"Well, the old man liked his letter and wired him to come on, and he joined the show the next week. He hadn't no more apparatus than a rabbit. All he had was a green box about 22 inches square, painted green and with handles on the ends. Didn't have a trunk or anything else. Talk about rubes; why, he had all the rubes that ever breathed skinned a mile. He carried all of his wardrobe in that box, and when he came to do his act he dumped his duds out on the ground.

"His sole act was to double up in that box, shut down the lid and be carried into the ring by two property men. Then he would get out, make his little bow, and scrape around a little while, get back and then get out several times to show how easy he could do it, and finally he'd get in his little box and be carried out again. Honest, Harry, it was the rottenest act I ever saw in all my life, and I've been around some you know.

"But Polenzo, or Pocahontas, or whatever his name was, would bow and smirk and smile to the audience like he was the whole show all by his ownself. The sassige skin!

"And he got ten a week and grub for it, and the old man just had to keep him on because, as I said before, we was short handed. All of the performers was so on him though, and we used to sit up at night thinking how to get rid of him. At last one of the property men said he'd do the trick. So the next afternoon when Polenzo, or Pollywog, or whatever his name was, climbed into his little green box, we all mobbed up inside the dressing-room entrance to see how the prop would pull it off.

"Just as the 'props' entered the ring one of them pretended to stumble and dropped his side of the box. Of course, when the box was dropped Joan of Arc tried to get out and the 'props' acted as if they were trying to get the box straightened up, and every time Pocahontas stuck his head up they banged him on the head with the lid. Well, we thought that was a hint sufficient, but the rube didn't mind it at all. Said he was used to such things. We was good and mad about the way he was staying on the show and we was talking it over one afternoon while his ribs was in the ring. Nobody had a good scheme and we were about to give up when we heard Big Bill, the boss canvas man, yelling:

"Everybody to a guy rope. Women take care o' themselves."

"Say, there was the worst storm comin' I ever saw. You could see the wind just a-tearin' up everything in sight, a reglar cyclone. Just before it struck us, though, the twister went to one side and we got just a part of the wind. But that was enough.

"The wind hit the big top and ripped it straight across. The thing was full of people, but Big Bill's voice could be heard above everything else telling the people to be quiet. And they just sat there.

"When I saw that storm a comin' it was me for a guy rope and every other man jack of us done the same. I had just put on a brand new clown suit, but it looked like a dish rag when the storm had passed. Every time a fresh gust of wind would come the old top would heave and slosh me down in a puddle of water. When that storm was over I looked like I had been pulled through a sponge.

"Well, after the storm we all got under the dressin' top and counted heads. Polenzo was missin'. We all started a hunt for him and found him about a mile from town, still in his rights and covered with mud. He said he didn't care about chills like any of us, but we couldn't coax him back to the show, so we even to get his little green box."—Kansas City Star.

## AMERICAN CAVALRY

DESERVING OF MORE APPRECIATION THAN IT RECEIVES.

Efficient Branch of the Military Forces of the Country Which is Performing Real Service to the Nation.

The American cavalry is the finest body of men with the best trained horses on the face of the globe, and yet the American citizen little understands or realizes it. The natural genius of Americans for the saddle and the unlimited opportunity for riding, combined under the intelligent direction of the army regulation, have produced results in which every American should take pride.

Since the earliest days the riding of the American soldier has been notable. The work of the cavalry on both sides of the civil war was in many respects unprecedented and has been studied by European experts with the closest attention. The Spanish war furnished other famous examples. The credit for being the best riders in the world has long been given to the Cossacks. Since the late war between Russia and



Following a Rough Trail.

Japan, however, the ideal has been rudely shattered. For certain feats of trick riding, again, the Italian cavalry has been very highly praised. It is safe to say, however, that as regards endurance, fancy riding and general efficiency, our American troopers are easily the equal of and in all probability superior to any cavalry in the world.

Such results are in no sense accidental. In the first place, the material at the disposal of the officers is exceptionally fit. The American soldier seems to take naturally to the saddle. He is, in the phrase, a natural born rider, nor is he lacking in daring and endurance. Then again, the troops have the advantage of great stretches of country for riding which test their skill and endurance. The cavalry posts of the west—and there are many of them—are doubtless the finest training schools for riders in the world. Here are no tan bark rings or restricted parade grounds, but unlimited prairie, mountain and desert, presenting every condition a soldier may be called upon to face in actual warfare. As might be expected, therefore, recruits are soon licked into excellent shape.

The regular cavalry drill of the army is very exacting. The recruits are taught at the beginning every detail of their work. In many long and arduous hours they are taught how to mount, how to saddle and harness their horses, how to care for their mounts under all conditions, and finally, when all these details have been mastered, to go through the various drills on horseback. And at regular intervals the troops are sent out on long practice marches to harden and accustom the men to face every possible situation. These practice marches often cover several hundred miles of rough country. The provisions for the trip are carried along, the troops, of course, living in the open. At times the men are rushed along on forced marches covering 50 miles or more in a day. In the end they will return from such an experience as hard as nails and with an invaluable experience.

At many of the western posts the troops have the opportunity to indulge in a variety of rough riding or fancy riding, which is at once exceedingly picturesque and practical. The reputation of the Cossack, for instance, is largely due to the spectacular feats of a few picked men in the circus and similar exhibitions. Those who have traveled among the army posts of the west know that the American troops discount those feats.

Why He Wanted a Lower.

Fred Prince has had a long experience in assigning berths to passengers and has become familiar with all possible excuses to avoid the second story.

"Give me a lower," is the usual request and thereupon the passenger uses some expressive simile to show his opinion of the "sky chamber."

A hardened old miner came in one day on the way east and wanted a berth. All the lower ones had been allotted.

"Come, get me in the side," said the discomfited treasure seeker. "Do you think I am a cliff dweller?"—San Francisco Chronicle.

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HARMACIST FOR  
ARTICULAR  
EOPLE.

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# THE PLYMOUTH MAIL

F. W. SAMMEX, Publisher.  
PLYMOUTH — MICHIGAN.

## A WEEK'S NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

RECORD OF MOST INTERESTING EVENTS TOLD IN BRIEFEST MANNER POSSIBLE.

### HOME AND FOREIGN ITEMS

Information Gathered from All Quarters of the Civilized World and Prepared for the Perusal of the Busy Man.

#### CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

President Roosevelt sent to congress a special message on Porto Rico, in which he urged full American citizenship for the islanders, favored keeping in the field a regiment of native troops, praised the rule of Governor Winthrop and urged that provision be made at once for the dredging of San Juan harbor.

Democratic senators delayed the confirmation of W. H. Moody as supreme court justice.

Senator Burrows demanded the unseating of Reed Smoot as the representative of an organization that practically is treasonable.

Secretary Taft in his annual report of the war department declared the United States had a hard time keeping the army up to requirements; desertions increasing and recruiting decreasing.

The senate adopted the Penrose and Foraker resolutions asking the president and the secretary of war to give it all the information available concerning the discharge of colored soldiers of the Twenty-fifth regiment.

The house passed a bill that abrogates the interstate commerce law as at present applied to convict-made goods, thereby affording to the different states and territories the right to inhibit the shipping of convict-made goods within the confines of any state or territory.

Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte in his annual report asks congress for three new battleships, each as large as the British Dreadnaught.

According to the annual report of Secretary of Commerce and Labor Metcalf the total documented merchant shipping of the United States June 30, 1906, comprised 25,006 vessels, of 6,674,369 gross tons, the largest tonnage in the nation's history. He says that unless unforeseen obstacles arise the output of vessels for the year ending June 30, 1907, will probably exceed the output of any year during the past half century.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

France expelled the secretary of the papal nunciature and Premier Clemenceau said if Rome wanted war, she could have it.

Daniel F. Raum, prominent lawyer and son of Green B. Raum, is under arrest at Peoria, Ill., for committing forgery in the sum of \$10,000, and has confessed. He executed false mortgages on land.

Bishop McCabe, of Philadelphia, of the Methodist Episcopal church, was stricken with apoplexy in New York. It is believed that he will recover.

Raisuli has informed the Moorish officials that he is prepared to march upon Tangier at the head of 15,000 Moors and drive into the sea and massacre every Christian in that place.

Fourteen persons were injured, three seriously, when a local train of the Iron Mountain railroad was derailed near Batesville, Ark.

George Burdham, Jr., a vice president and general counsel of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance company, was convicted in New York of larceny of \$7,500 of the company's funds.

Mrs. Angie Birdsong was found guilty at Masselhurst, Miss., of manslaughter for killing Dr. Thomas Butler, and was recommended by the jury to the mercy of the court.

Joseph S. Kearns, who was captured after robbing a Great Bend, Kan., bank in broad daylight, confessed to having robbed the Midland National bank at Newton, Kan., November 13.

Joseph Ferguson shot and probably fatally wounded Gorman Lents and Tillman Lents, neighboring farmers, living north of Bloomington, Ind., during a dispute over a road.

Salvatore Svelazo, while sitting in the barroom of a saloon at No. 206 Forsyth street, New York, was shot and killed by an unknown assassin. He is thought to be the victim of a Sicilian vendetta.

John D. Rockefeller has promised \$100,000 to the board of foreign missions of the United Presbyterian church for educational work in Egypt and the Sudan.

Documents purporting to prove that Senator Bailey received money through the Waters-Pierce Oil company were made public by Attorney General Davidson at Austin, Texas.

Rear Admiral Peter Asserson, U. S. N., retired, died suddenly at his home in Brooklyn.

The women of the east side, New York, have practically won their fight on the bachelors, as the price of meat has been put back at the old figure.

Rear Admiral Coghlan is to command the command of the New York navy yard in spite of the fact that he has reached the age of 73.

Seventeen thousand members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters in New York will demand an increase in wages from \$4.80 to \$5 a day.

San Francisco proposes to have a world's fair in 1913. The Pacific Ocean Exposition company plans to give a mammoth fair to commemorate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the Pacific ocean by Balboa and the completion of the Panama canal.

David Wallace, a pioneer contractor of the northwestern states, died at La Crosse, Wis., aged 74 years.

The war department has selected the site for the government powder factory, for which congress appropriated \$165,000 last session, in Dover, N. J. The plant will be one of the finest of its kind in existence.

A new balloon has just been ordered by the United States government for use in the war department for experimental purposes in military work.

F. E. Grimes, ex-treasurer, voluntarily paid to the state of Kansas \$9,381, for which amount an investigation committee some time ago held his administration responsible.

Ex-Gov. Franklin J. Moses, of South Carolina, was found dead in bed at his lodging house at Winthrop Beach, Mass., death being caused by asphyxiation. Gas was found escaping from a small stove used to heat the place.

Matt Priestly, one of the county supervisors at Rock Rapids, Ia., recently indicted by the grand jury for misappropriation of road funds, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a jack knife.

The American Sugar Refining company and the Brooklyn Copperage company were fined \$80,000 and \$70,000 respectively in New York for accepting rebates on sugar shipments.

Dr. C. W. Behm, chief of the disinfection staff of the Chicago health department, is seriously ill with diphtheria, contracted while carrying on experiments to secure a more potent germicide.

John J. Kinneally, the socialist-labor candidate for mayor of New York in the campaign of 1905, was drowned in Long Island sound, off Oak Point.

Frank W. Chamberlin, prominent as a theatrical manager in Iowa and Illinois, died at Augusta, Ga.

C. Goodloe Edgar and Edwin Earl, members of the firm of William F. Edgar & Sons, sugar dealers of Detroit, Mich., pleaded guilty to accepting rebates on sugar shipments and were fined \$6,000 each.

The funeral of Bishop Seymour, of the Springfield diocese of the Episcopal church, took place from St. Paul's pro-cathedral, Springfield, Ill.

J. C. F. Harrington, of Decatur, Ill., has been appointed superintendent of public instruction in Bolivia.

The Norwegian storking conferred the Nobel peace prize on President Roosevelt, who will use the money to establish an industrial peace commission.

Mitchell Bruso, a Greek deckhand on the ocean tug Luckenbach, heroically rescued two men from a foundering barge in an icy storm.

The steamer Monarch was wrecked on Isle Royale, 40 miles from Fort William, Ont., and one man was drowned.

A furious gale in San Francisco did many thousands of dollars worth of damage and cost several lives.

The Wisconsin legislative committee on life insurance made its report, mingling censure and praise of the companies doing business in that state.

Levi Boster, reputed to have been the oldest person in Missouri, is dead at his home near Houston, Texas county, aged 116 years. He was born in Virginia.

The president has filled the vacancy to be created by the transfer to the cabinet of Ambassador Myer at St. Petersburg, by the selection of John W. Riddle, at present minister to Roumania and Serbia.

Miss Mary McAtee shot and probably fatally wounded her father, Rev. John Quincy McAtee in Philadelphia after he had attacked her mother.

W. Scotty Smith, one of the wealthiest farmers of Woods county, Okla., was called from his home by a party of unknown men, seized and bound, with a rope drawn around the throat, and dragged by a horse across freshly plowed ground until life was extinct.

The water board of the city of Omaha voted to rescind the action of the city council taken in 1903 providing for the purchase of the Omaha Water company's plant, and named a committee to procure plans and estimates for a new plant to be built by the city which it is believed will cost about \$4,000,000.

A. B. Hitchcock, Harry C. Moore and J. H. Clark, milk dealers of Boone, Iowa, who published an agreement to put up the price of milk, were indicted for conspiracy to combine and control output and price contrary to the statutes.

Secretary Shaw decided to release \$20,000,000 from the United States treasury to relieve financial stringency; he will buy \$10,000,000 bonds and will accept savings bank securities for deposits.

Arthur Freeman, of Connellsville, Pa., took enough corrosive sublimate to kill several hundred persons and will recover.

The shark of Persia is somewhat improved in health.

For the first time in 30 years the great Treadwell mine in Alaska closed. Douglas and Jensen are suffering from coal famine, and lack of fuel has resulted in the closing of the mine.

William C. Seaford, a factory foreman, has been elected mayor of Springfield, Mass., on the Republican ticket.

The annual report of Second Assistant Postmaster General Shallenbarger says the cost of transporting the mails of the United States during the last fiscal year was \$76,658,599.

Eugene J. Leahy, believed to be the last of the crew of the Monitor at the time of her memorable battle with the Merrimack, died at New London, Conn., aged 63 years.

Chester E. Gillette, convicted of the murder of his sweetheart, Grace Brown, was sentenced to die in the electric chair during the week beginning January 28.

Two men were instantly killed when struck by a Rock Island special train in front of the Thirty-first street station, Chicago, and three persons standing on the platform were knocked down and bruised by the bodies of the other two as they were hurled through the air.

Nearly 5,000 employees of the Washington navy yard will receive an average increase in wages of 10 per cent on January 1.

In denying charges made against him by Bellamy Storer, President Roosevelt made public many facts suppressed by the former ambassador to Vienna, and accused him of telling untruths.

Miss Alma Roberts, who keeps a boarding house in New York, filed a breach of promise suit demanding \$15,000 damages from Theodore Roosevelt Pell, son-in-law of Edwin S. Cramp, wealthy Philadelphia ship-builder.

Fire on Market street, Chicago, resulted in the death of two persons and the destruction of property valued at \$466,000.

Texans, angered by disclosures in the Waters-Pierce oil case, are preparing to fight the reelection of Senator Bailey.

Bishop George E. Seymour, of the Episcopal diocese of Springfield, died after a long fight against pneumonia.

A lone bandit robbed a bank at Great Bend, Kan., of \$350, but was captured, a bystander being killed during the pursuit.

Two men were killed and several injured in a railway wreck at Danville, Va.

By the recent closing down of factories at Lodz, Poland, 30,000 persons are without food. Laborers during the past few days have killed five nationalists and wounded 15.

Harry H. Koenigsburg, of Chicago, Pullman conductor, prevented the robbery of the passengers of an Illinois Central train near Farley, Iowa. The bandits cut his hands with a razor and he was rendered unconscious by a blow on the head.

Jefferson Hanks, of Colorado Springs, Col., 13 years old, accidentally shot and killed his 14-year-old cousin.

The five-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Lemay, of Spalding, Mich., was burned to death while playing around a fire.

The Krupp company has decided to increase its capital stock by \$5,000,000 and to erect new buildings to cost about \$15,000,000. All the new issue of stock is to remain in the Krupp family.

Revolutionary and anti-foreign riots have broken out at Ping-Kiang, in the province of Kiang-Si, China. Germans and other foreigners employed in the coal mines are fleeing to Chang-Sha.

Dorsey Patton, former state senator from the Second Illinois district, and for four years president of the Cook County Republican Marching club, Chicago, died at Santa Monica, Cal.

The state military companies in all portions of South Dakota have been ordered to prepare for a labor war in the Black hills, and the soldiers have been ordered to be ready to move within two hours.

Fire burned out three buildings in the wholesale dry goods section of Montreal, the total loss being \$400,000.

Former Gov. Alonzo Garcelon, of Lewistown, Me., was found dead at the home of his daughter, Mrs. E. D. Denis, with whom he had been living.

Ferdinand Brunetiere, French Academician and writer is dead. He was born in 1849.

Postmaster General Cortelyou's annual report shows that the deficit of the department for the year was \$10,516,995.

The entire Colorado river has found a channel around the Hind dam and is flowing back into Salton Sink.

The \$200,000 chapter house of the Chi Psi fraternity at Cornell university burned down and four students and three townsmen perished in the flames.

The federal grand jury investigating coal land frauds in Utah and charges that railroad corporations have discriminated against certain shippers, returned indictments against the Union Pacific Railroad company, the Oregon Short Line Railroad company, the Utah Fuel Coal company and several of the highest officials representing the Harriman and Gould corporations in Utah.

Johnny and Ibabah, Indian boys convicted of the murder of Fred Foreman, a white man at Montello, Nev., on December 27, 1905, were executed in the penitentiary at Carson.

Henry Smith, a well-known farmer living near Elm Grove, Wis., and John Heiter, were instantly killed by a Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul train in Elm Grove.

Born in 1865, when Thomas Jefferson was president of the United States, Miss Adeline Thomson, a belle in the social world of the nation in the early years of the last century, died at her home in Philadelphia of old age.

John Holsten, aged 55, of Muskegon, Ia., was found guilty of the murder of his daughter and sentenced to the penitentiary.

## SIDE LIGHTS ON MICHIGAN

THE GOVERNOR WILL URGE THAT BINDER TWINE BE MADE IN PRISONS.

### PRISONERS WANT BURIAL.

The Mooted Labor Problem Solved, But Money Will Be Needed—Prisoners to Escape Dissection.

#### Work for Convicts.

Gov. Warner will urge upon the legislature in his forthcoming message that the problem of employment for convicts in the state penitentiaries be solved by the manufacture of binder twine. Returning from Chicago he visited the Indiana penitentiary in Michigan City, where he saw a practical demonstration of its manufacture by convicts.

He reports that the Indiana institution undersells the twine trust and sells its product entirely within the state, resulting in a big saving to farmers. In car lots it sells twine at 8 1/2 cents per pound and 9 cents in 50 pound packages. The trust gets 11 cents. The raw material costs from 6 1/2 to 8 cents per pound and the cost of manufacture has averaged 1 1/2 cents per pound. Each convict has earned 90 cents a day for the state.

It is believed that Gov. Warner will go so far as to urge a considerable appropriation for the purchase of machinery and raw material and that he will set about solving the convict labor question with his full vigor.

#### Prefer Burial.

Jackson prison convicts have begun a movement for the burial of prisoners who die in the institution and to prevent their bodies going to Ann Arbor to come under the dissectors' knives. Charles Farr, an habitual horse thief, who died of pneumonia, was the first beneficiary of the desire of the convicts that their bodies escape the dissecting table and with the money secured from five-cent subscriptions from each convict and contributions by the prison officials, his body was laid away in Potter's field. Warden Armstrong is anxious to raise a sufficient fund to purchase a lot for burial purposes near the prison.

Sentiment against bodies being turned over to the state is gaining. The defense of the present law, which makes this possible, is that it has done away with the business of body snatching.

#### Bigamy Disclosed.

At the examination of Delbert F. Booker, accused of a serious offense by his 12-year-old daughter, in Lansing the girl testified, in addition to her statements in relation to her father's alleged crime, that both her father and mother, after separating had married again without obtaining divorces. Booker was married to a Mrs. Ellsworth, in Battle Creek; it was said, and after her death he married a Mrs. Rowe, of Lansing. The mother married Peter Kroon, of Galesburg, Kalamazoo county authorities have been notified of the charge made against Mrs. Kroon and, should the present case against the father fail, he may be held for bigamy.

#### Shot Dead.

Fred Wistpinter, a Portsmouth township farmer, was shot through the heart and instantly killed by Chris Pederson, proprietor of a roadhouse on the Tuscola road, near Bay City, in a fight in the barroom of the house Friday evening. According to Pederson's story, which is confirmed by eye-witnesses, the shooting was done in self-defense and after Pederson had been knocked down twice by his victim. It appears the two had trouble once before and that Pederson and Chris Wistpinter, brother of the dead man, had a fight in a saloon over a game of cards last Tuesday, in which Pederson was given two black eyes and the other man was severely choked.

#### A Cold Proposition.

Many Toledo Coal & Ice Co. stockholders are officials or former officials of the Ann Arbor Railway, and some of them are known from one end of the road to the other. The grand jury proceedings at Toledo are being watched with interest by thousands of Michigan people. On one count alone it was shown that to a Toledo hospital, whose ice house will hold only 12 carloads of ice, 147 carloads were billed to it. Where the remainder went—the ice company will be asked to explain. The Toledo Ice & Coal Co., it is further alleged, had much to gain by this plan, as hospitals pay only a half rate.

#### Lumber Camp Burned.

Lumber camps owned by George H. Holmes, ten miles north of Alpena, burned to the ground at 1 o'clock Saturday morning. The men got out barely in time and lost all their effects, except what clothing they could grab. In zero weather and scantily clad the men walked to Alpena. Three horses were cremated and three saved. The camp had just been completed and was in operation only a few days.

Albert J. Clement, cashier of the Wisconsin Land & Lumber Co., has disappeared. Clement left a wife and daughter at Hermansville, Mich.

Poor financial conditions caused the officers of Port Huron lodge of the A. O. U. W. to quit in a body and the lodge has given up the ghost.

The street cars of Lansing were operated Saturday for the benefit of the Ladies Hospital association. Prominent women acted as conductors.

J. S. Lincoln and E. B. Caldwell, traveling men are in the Battle Creek sanitarium recovering from their experience in the north woods when they were lost in storms and snow for 15 days. They had started to hunt moose but lost their guide. When found they were almost dead of starvation and had lost 50 pounds in weight.

### BADLY FROZEN.

Ohio Men Nearly Perish Looking Over Michigan Lands.

With their feet frozen and their hands badly frostbitten James Yoder, Samuel Pierce and James and Henry Nofsinger, of Archbold, O., were brought to Bay City from Rose City. Yoder's feet may have to be amputated.

The four men had been looking over lands near Mio, with the idea of settling there. They started from Mio for Rose City Friday morning with a team. They claim they were told by the livestock man from whom they hired the horses that the animals would follow the road without difficulty.

They were soon lost, however, and although their route was only fourteen miles long, they drove steadily all day. At night the team gave out, but the men kept on all night long without food, not even daring to lie beside a fire they built because of the extreme cold.

When a lumberman found them helplessly huddled about a dying fire, they were ten miles from Rose City and eight miles from Mio, although they had traveled all day with a team and all night and part of the next day on foot. They were so exhausted that they had to remain in Rose City until Monday morning.

#### What Deeper Channels' Cost.

Gen. Mackenzie, chief of the corps of engineers of the war department, has made a report to congress on the survey ordered as to the feasibility and cost of a 22 or 25-foot channel in the waters of the great lakes.

The report is exhaustive, but its conclusion is that neither a 22-foot nor 25-foot channel should be undertaken until it is determined that a 20-foot channel will not serve all the purposes of commerce. At the same time it is recommended that a 22-foot channel be undertaken in the Detroit river at an estimated cost of \$6,670,000. The report is not regarded with the highest favor by the advocates of a 25-foot channel and 10,000-ton boats.

The report says a 25-foot channel all through the lake system would cost at least \$27,000,000.

#### Hoboes After Blood Money.

Deputy Sheriff William Cole, of Vernon, has returned from Fargo, S. D., where he attended the trial of Roy Hathon, the Shawansee county boy who is charged with the murder of a brakeman. His chief accusers, Cole says, are four hoboes who all swear that Hathon fired the fatal shot when the five of them were stealing a ride. Sentiment is changing in favor of the Michigan boy, the deputy tells, as the suspicion is growing that the hoboes are willing to swear away Hathon's life for the \$1,000 reward offered for the conviction of the brakeman's slayer.

#### Now There Are Foundry Girls.

Because of the scarcity of men, the Smalley Motor Co., Ltd., of Bay City, is employing girls for the lighter work in its foundry. Four were engaged first as an experiment. They have made a success of coremaking and pattern work, and the force is being increased. The employment seems to appeal to young women, and numerous applications have been received for jobs.

### MICHIGAN IN BRIEF.

Lansing business men are strenuously opposing the raise in rates announced by the Michigan State Telephone Co., effective January 1.

Jim, the oldest deer at the Kalamazoo county house, committed suicide by starvation, because the other deer refused to associate with him.

Pontiac residents complain that D. U. R. cars run through town so fast that dishes are jarred off tables and shelves. The chief of police will make complaints.

John Kempler, aged 61, marshal of Westphalia for 15 years, died Monday afternoon after six weeks' illness. One daughter, Matilda, is Sister Fidelia, of Waconia, Minn.

That a youth of 18 cut the handbag from her hand as she walked home Monday night from the Willard library is the report made to the Battle Creek police by Mrs. L. G. Teller.

There will be from 12 to 14 friends of the Michigan Anti-Saloon league in the next state legislature, is the assertion of Rev. George W. Morrow, superintendent of the organization.

A \$1,000,000 company has been formed to build four dams on the Tittabawassee river to supply electric power to Saginaw valley cities. The first dam will be built at Edenville.

That "desertion runs in her family" is the plea that Wilmot Berry, aged 75, a wealthy farmer of Whitmore Lake, makes for a divorce from his wife. He tells of four other alleged desertions by her relatives.

The soldiers and sailors' monument, which cost \$1,200 and was paid for by 75 women of the Coldwater Women's Relief corps, was unveiled Tuesday in the city park by Miss Anna Lewis, daughter of Capt. Edward Lewis.

A week's imprisonment in the Shiawassee county jail caused Robert Green, a fish peddler of Saginaw, to relent in his declaration that he would serve six months in jail rather than pay his wife's claim of \$150 alimony.

After carefully removing his wooden leg A. D. Parmley, of Grand Rapids, took carbolic acid and died. He lost his job a week ago. He left a note in which he said, "Bury me in my wedding clothes." He wished his wife a "Merry Christmas."

Stephen O'Brien, a resident of Walkerville, was found dead on the West Leonard street gravel road, about four miles from Grand Rapids. Tuesday.

The first report of the non-game bird license commission shows it has issued licenses to 14 persons to rob birds' nests in the interests of science. It has collected \$16 in fees, spent \$5 and turned \$5 over to the state.

Frankie W. Galt, 22, of Kalamazoo, won the Alma college basketball contest. He received 11 points, Herman N. Moore of Lakeland, 10, and William J. O'Connell of Lakeland, 9. The contest was held in the gymnasium of the college.

### WASHINGTON NOTES.

By a practically unanimous vote, the house passed the bill limiting the regulation of interstate commerce between the several states in articles made by convict labor or in any prison or reformatory. The new law abrogated the interstate commerce law as at present applied to convict made goods, thereby affording to the different states and territories the right to inhibit the shipping of convict made goods within the confines of any state or territory.

With an appropriation of over \$31,000,000, and a provision barring "simplified spelling" in documents authorized by law or ordered by congress, the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill for 1908 was reported to the house last week by the appropriations committee and was made a special order for Monday.

The sovereignty of the state was the subject of earnest debate in the house Friday, growing out of the consideration of a bill to establish a game preserve in the Olympic Forest reserve in the state of Washington. The bill was passed without division.

There is before the senate a bill to amend the meat inspection act by requiring that the cost of inspection shall be paid by the packers. Another amendment requires that the date of inspection and packing or canning shall be placed on each package.

#### Coming Home.

Glenn Lisle Robinson, who dropped out of sight immediately after the Michigan-Chicago football game a year ago, when he was a junior at the University of Michigan, and who was first seen a few days ago in Chicago, has written his widowed mother, Mrs. Emma Robinson, of Birmingham. He offers no excuse for his disappearance or long delay in writing and asks permission to return home for Christmas. He says he was in northern Wisconsin for several months and that he is now engaged as a chemist with a Chicago firm.

### THE MARKETS.

Detroit—Extra dry-fed steers and heifers, \$5; steers and heifers, 1,000 to 1,200, \$4.50; extra dry-fed steers, 300 to 1,000, \$4.50; grass steers and heifers that are fat, 800 to 1,000, \$3.25; fat, 500 to 700, \$3.25; choice fat cows, \$3.25; good fat cows, \$2.50; common cows, \$2.25; canners, \$1.50; choice heavy bulls, \$2.75; fair to good heavy bulls, \$2.50; stock bulls, \$2.50; choice feeding steers, 800 to 1,000, \$5.00; fair feeding steers, 800 to 1,000, \$4.50; choice stockers, 500 to 700, \$2.75; fair stockers, 500 to 700, \$2.50; stock heifers, \$2.50; milkers, large, young, medium age, \$3.50; common milkers, \$1.75.

Veal calves—Market active and 25c higher best, \$7.50; 50; others, \$4.50.

Sheep and lambs—Market active and 25c higher; best lambs, \$7.00; fair good lambs, \$6.50; light to common lambs, \$5.75; fat to good butcher sheep, \$4.50; 50; culls and common, \$3.00.

Hogs—Market 10 to 15c higher; nothing sold at noon. Range of prices: Light to good butchers, \$6.25; 60; pigs, \$5.25; light Yorkers, \$6.25; 30; roughs, \$5.25; 75; stags, 1-3 on.

Chicago—Beef—\$1.00; 40; cows and heifers, \$1.00; 50; stockers and feeders, \$2.50; 30; extra dry-fed steers, \$4.00; 40; westerns, \$3.00; calves, \$5.25; 75.

Dogs—Market strong to 5c higher; mixed and butchers, \$6.00; 60; good heavy, \$6.35; 60; rough heavy, \$5.00; 20; light, \$6.10; 60; pigs, \$6.00; 60; bulk of sales, \$5.25; 45.

Sheep—Market strong; sheep, \$3.90; 50; lambs, \$4.00; 75.

East Buffalo—Best export steers, \$5.25; 60; cattle suitable for the holiday trade, \$6.25; 1,200 to 1,300-lb shipping steers, \$4.75; 50; best 1,000 to 1,100 lb, \$4.25; 40; best cows, \$3.90; 45; fair to good, \$2.75; 40; trimmers, \$1.50; 10; best fat heifers, \$4.50; 50; one load extra Christmas heifers sold at \$5.75; medium to good heifers, \$3.50; best feeding steers, \$4.00; 25; yearling steers, \$2.50; 30; common stock steers, \$2.00; 20; export bulls, \$4.25; few choice, \$4.50; Bologna, \$1.50; 40; 30; milkers sold steady to strong, but springers were very dull. Don't ship any late springers, because they are fast unmarketable, and it is better to leave them at home because they will lose too much money here. Good to extra, \$4.50; 60; medium to good, \$3.25; 30; extra, \$2.00; 25.

Hogs—Mixed medium heavy and workable, \$5.45; 60; pigs, \$6.70; 60; few, \$6.80; roughs, \$5.00; 50; stags, \$4.75; few

# The New York Idea of Marriage and Divorce

Langdon Mitchell, the Playwright, Bishop Greer and Felix Adler Discuss the Matrimonial Views and Practices of Society

"New York is bounded on the North, South, East, and West by the State of Divorce."

"Nothing is final in Nature, not even Death," quotes the clergyman from his sermon. If death is not final, why should marriage be final? Oh, yes, an excellent sermon. All New York was there and all New York went away happy."

"What are divorces among friends?"

"A woman should marry when she has the whim and leave the rest to the divorce court."

"People like us should meet on equal terms," says Mrs. Karlsake, speaking of divorced women. "If people like us don't meet there would be no society."

New York.—"The New York Idea" has been a much-discussed play. People have wanted to know why Mr. Langdon Mitchell, leveling his satire at divorce, was at pains to describe it as a New York Idea.

"I chose New York for my title because New York is the greatest of American cities and reflects American life," Mr. Mitchell explained. "The play might have been called 'The Chicago Idea' or 'The Philadelphia Idea' just as well, I suppose. The most explicit title would probably be 'The American Idea.'"

"In other words," remarked the reporter, "you used the words New York to mean America, just as we say 'Paris' when we mean France, or speak of London when we think of England?"

"Precisely."

"Why do you assume the attitude you do on the divorce question?"

The author settled back in his chair as if to weigh his words. Mr. Mitchell is anything but a flippant young man of the town. His urbane manner and an almost imperceptible impression of reserve at once recall his father, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, the noted physician, and himself a famous author.

"Mrs. Fiske suggested several years ago," he said, gravely, "that I write a play with divorce as the theme."

"Would not such a play be serious?"

"If there were children in a drama of divorce it would be a great tragedy. I decided, however, that my play should be a comedy."

"Acting, I suppose, on the principle that ridicule is the most dangerous of weapons," suggested a representative of the New York Times.

"No. There is a great drama in the divorce question, if treated as a serious problem. I should like to write such a play. My decision was reached, however, to make my play a comedy."

"It has been suggested that your methods resemble those of Bernard Shaw. Did you have his work in mind?"

"Any resemblance to Mr. Shaw's plays in 'The New York Idea' is quite unconscious, I assure you," Mr. Mitchell replied. "I know Mr. Shaw, having met him in London while I was living there. He was very kind to me when my first play was produced in England. I have never been a student of his plays, though. I can almost say I have not seen performances of them. Of course, I make a round of the theaters every season, but I go away into the country to write my plays."

"Life as the Author Sees It."

"Then your criticisms of modern conditions merely reflect life as you see it?"

"Marriages based on affection, loyalty, and a sense of duty are not affected by the satire and rebuke in my play. Nearly all married people have quarrels. Where the husband and wife have a sense of loyalty and obligation they pass an unpleasant day or so and then are good friends again. With people like Cynthia and John Karlsake, on the other hand, a divorce is the first thing that suggests itself—the easy, the usual end of a quarrel in married life."

"Who is to blame for such a condition? The law makes marriage a civil contract; divorces are easy to obtain. The church may place a ban on divorce. Why does not that ban husband and wife out of the divorce court? Can it be that the people I am criticizing have ceased to be guided by the church?"

"Mrs. Parsons recently suggested marriages on probation," suggested the reporter. "Is such a system possible?"

"When we come right down to it," Mr. Mitchell replied, "do not some marriages amount to precisely that?"

"The real trouble and the blame," continued Mr. Mitchell, "lies deeper than the foolish husbands and wives I have sought to typify in Mr. and Mrs. Karlsake. The people I really aim at are the fathers and mothers of such husbands and wives. Why do they not teach their children that

conjugator of the diocese of New York, when told of Mr. Mitchell's views on the divorce question, said that in his opinion the prevalence of divorce was not due to the indifference of parents or the lack of instruction to those about to marry, but was a manifestation of the moral irresponsibility of the day.

"I doubt if the lesson Mr. Mitchell outlines can be taught in the way he has chosen," Bishop Greer said. "I am not even certain that it does young people any good to teach them all that married life means—its sufferings and sacrifices. They know well enough what marriage is when they get into it."

"The problem of divorce seems to lie deeper than that. It rests in the lack of moral responsibility among our people. With the class we are discussing, morals are a question of convention. The desire to be considered moral is sometimes based on a wish to be thought respectable, or on some similar ambition or motive. Such conventions always depend on public opinion, and public opinion is as variable as a weather-cock."

"The attitude toward marriage and divorce, which we are discussing, is a sign of the day, of lives based on the habit of living for the hour or the day—in a word, the attitude of irresponsibility. So far as morals are concerned, the people seem to be drifting, to lack strong convictions. Perhaps it may be traced to the modern spirit of agnosticism. It is one manifestation of many of this spirit in modern life."

"Such as corruption in political or moral life," suggested the reporter.

"The spirit makes itself felt in many ways," Bishop Greer replied. "It is frequently seen in the tendency to let well enough alone, and to accept life as it is."

Moral Irresponsibility.

"Then this moral irresponsibility is a disease?"

"Yes, it is a disease; a malignant disease that should be cut out."

"What is the remedy for this disease, so far as it concerns divorce?"

"There must be some remedy," Bishop Greer replied, after a moment of thoughtful silence. "The law can help, the church can help, and the newspapers can help. It is all a matter of public opinion, of making people realize their responsibilities."

"Do not believe for a moment that I am pessimistic," he hastened to add. "On the contrary, I am optimistic."

Felix Adler, professor of political and social ethics at Columbia university, expressed the opinion that the responsibility for divorces lay not with the lack of instruction of those contracting marriage, but in the view of parents that marriage is a means to obtain felicity and comfort, rather than an institution having for one of its important objects the preservation of society.

"Mr. Mitchell has sketched a subject," said Prof. Adler, "which, to be thoroughly discussed, would require all the reflection of a work on philosophy. I should be inclined to go beyond the people in the divorce courts and beyond the neglect of the parents to inform their children regarding the duties and obligations of marriage, and to say the blame lay in the absence of thought and mature consideration of the marriage relation in the parents themselves."

"Marriage should not be considered, as is sometimes the case, merely for the felicity and comfort which the relation affords. Marriage is an institution for the perpetuation of the best spiritual element in our race. A child needs the protection, the spiritual influence, and the material guidance of the home long after infancy is passed. We see in nature the mountains, the rocks, the rivers. They are permanent. We face a condition in which the most precious thing of all—life—is ever in danger of extinction. It is the preservation of this most precious thing that should be the source of thought and study by those who live in the marriage relation. The blessed felicity of marriage is a result, not the motive, of marriage."

"Is the ignorance with which young people approach marriage due to a lack of frankness on the part of the parents?"

"I would hardly say that," Prof. Adler replied. "A New England woman asked me recently whether she should tell her young daughter everything about married life before her wedding."

"I was of the opinion that it would not be for the best. The mother should tell her daughter certain things, but if she learned everything there would be danger that the baldness of the narrative would neutralize the beneficial object of the lesson. The time would come in the young wife's life when she would give serious thought to the question. At such a time, other elements of married life—of affection, pride, loyalty, and the

## PRESIDENT TELLS OF CONDITIONS IN PORTO RICO

Special Message the Result of Chief Executive's Recent Visit.

MUCH GOOD WORK DONE

Progress Made Under American Administration Is Pointed to with Pride—Last Year the Most Prosperous the Island Has Ever Known—Congress Urged to Confer Full American Citizenship Upon the Porto Ricans—Would Have All Insular Governments Placed in One Bureau.

Washington.—President Roosevelt's message, describing conditions in Porto Rico, and making recommendations for legislation he believes necessary, was read to the congress. It is as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

On November 21 I visited the island of Porto Rico, landing at Ponce, crossing by the old Spanish road by Cayey to San Juan, and returning next morning over the new American road from Arecibo to Ponce; the scenery was wonderfully beautiful, especially among the mountains of the interior, which constitute a veritable tropic Switzerland. I could not embark at San Juan because the harbor has not been dredged out and can not receive an American battleship. I do not think this fact creditable to us as a nation, and I earnestly hope that immediate provision will be made for dredging San Juan harbor.

I doubt whether our people as a whole realize the beauty and fertility of Porto Rico, and the progress that has been made under its admirable government. We have just cause for pride in the character of our representatives who have administered the tropic islands which came under our flag as a result of the war with Spain; and of no one of them is this more true than of Porto Rico. It would be impossible to wish a more faithful, a more efficient and a more disinterested public service than that now being rendered in the island of Porto Rico by those in control of the insular government.

I stopped at a dozen towns all told, and one of the notable features in every town was the gathering of the school children. The work that has been done in Porto Rico for education has been noteworthy. The main emphasis, as is eminently wise and proper, has been put upon primary education; but in addition to this there is a normal school, and agricultural school, three industrial and three high schools. Every effort is being made to secure not only the benefits of elementary education to all the Porto Ricans of the next generation, but also as far as means will permit to train them so that the industrial, agricultural and commercial opportunities of the island can be utilized to the best possible advantage. It was evident at a glance that the teachers, both Americans and native Porto Ricans, were devoted to their work, took the greatest pride in it, and were endeavoring to train their pupils, not only in mind, but in what counts for far more than mind in citizenship, that is, in character.

I was very much struck by the excellent character both of the insular police and of the Porto Rican regiment. They are both of them bodies that reflect credit upon the American administration of the island. The insular police are under the local Porto Rican government. The Porto Rican regiment of troops must be appropriated for by the congress. I earnestly hope that this body will be kept permanent. There should certainly be troops in the island, and it is wise that these troops should be themselves native Porto Ricans. It would be from every standpoint a mistake not to perpetuate this regiment.

In traversing the island even the most cursory survey leaves the beholder struck with the evident rapid growth in the culture both of the sugar cane and tobacco. The fruit industry is also growing. Last year was the most prosperous year that the island has ever known before or since the American occupation. The total of exports and imports of the island was \$45,000,000, as against \$18,000,000 in 1901. This is the largest in the island's history. Prior to the American occupation the greatest trade for any one year was that of 1896, when it reached nearly \$23,000,000. Last year, therefore, there was double the trade that there was in the most prosperous year under the Spanish regime. There were 210,273 tons of sugar exported last year, of the value of \$14,134,319; \$1,555,163 of tobacco, and \$2,294,102 pounds of coffee of the value of \$3,421,102. Unfortunately, what used to be Porto Rico's prime crop—coffee—has not shared this prosperity. It has never recovered from the disaster of the hurricane, and, moreover, the benefit of throwing open our market to it has not compensated for the loss inflicted by the closing of

the markets to it abroad. I call your attention to the accompanying memorial on this subject of the board of trade of San Juan, and I earnestly hope that some measure will be taken for the benefit of the excellent and high grade Porto Rican coffee.

In addition to delegations from the board of trade and chamber of commerce of San Juan, I also received delegations from the Porto Rican Federation of Labor, and from the Coffee Growers' association.

There is a matter to which I wish to call your especial attention, and that is the desirability of conferring full American citizenship upon the people of Porto Rico. I most earnestly hope that this will be done. I can not see how any harm can possibly result from it, and it seems to me a matter of right and justice to the people of Porto Rico. They are loyal, they are glad to be under our flag, they are making rapid progress along the path of orderly liberty. Surely we should show our appreciation of them, our pride in what they have done, and our pleasure in extending recognition for what has thus been done, by granting them full American citizenship.

Under the wise administration of the present governor and council, marked progress has been made in the difficult matter of granting to the people of the island the largest measure of self-government that can with safety be given at the present time. It would have been a very serious mistake to have gone any faster than we have already gone in this direction. The Porto Ricans have complete and absolute autonomy in all their municipal governments, the only power over them possessed by the insular government being that of removing corrupt or incompetent municipal officials. This power has never been exercised save on the clearest proof of corruption or of incompetence—such as to jeopardize the interests of the people of the island; and under such circumstances it has been fearlessly used to the immense benefit of the people. It is not a power with which it would be safe, for the sake of the island itself, to dispense at present. The lower house is absolutely elective, while the upper house is appointive. This scheme is working well; no injustice of any kind results from it, and great benefit to the island, and it should certainly not be changed at this time. The machinery of the elections is administered entirely by the Porto Rican people themselves, the governor and council keeping only such supervision as is necessary in order to insure an orderly election. Any protest as to electoral frauds is settled in the courts. Here again it would not be safe to make any change in the present system. The elections this year were absolutely orderly, unaccompanied by any disturbance; and no protest has been made against the management of the elections, although three contests are threatened where the majorities were very small and error was claimed; the contests, of course, to be settled in the courts. In short, the governor and council are co-operating with all of the most enlightened and most patriotic of the people of Porto Rico in educating the citizens of the island in the principles of orderly liberty. They are providing a government based upon each citizen's self-respect, and the mutual respect of all citizens; that is, based upon a rigid observance of the principles of justice and honesty. It has not been easy to instill into the minds of people unaccustomed to the exercise of freedom the two basic principles of our American system; the principle that the majority must rule, and the principle that the minority has rights which must not be disregarded or trampled upon. Yet real progress has been made in having these principles accepted as elementary, as the foundations of successful self-government.

I transmit herewith the report of the governor of Porto Rico, sent to the president through the secretary of state.

All the insular governments should be placed in one bureau, either in the department of war or the department of state. It is a mistake not so to arrange our handling of these islands at Washington as to be able to take advantage of the experience gained in one, when dealing with the problems that from time to time arise in another.

In conclusion let me express my admiration for the work done by the congress when it enacted the law under which the island is now being administered. After seeing the island personally, and after five years' experience in connection with its administration, it is, but fair to those who devised this law to say that it would be well-nigh impossible to have devised any other which in the actual working would have accomplished better results.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.  
The White House, Dec. 11, 1906.

Aristocratic French Cabman.

One of the vicissitudes of life has been revealed by the death of an old cabman at St. Germain-en-Laye, France. It transpires that the unfortunate old fellow was entitled to style himself the marquis de Lox de Gonet-Gouraud. It is an old Spanish peerage and in his earlier days the last unfortunate holder of the title had lived in circumstances befitting his rank. But the latter part of his life was clouded by constant misfortune and at last, two years ago, poverty compelled him in his old age to take to driving a cab to eke out a wretched existence.

Bound to Keep Boys Busy.

The Burgess Hill (England) group of council school managers, not being allowed to encourage rifle shooting among the boys, have decided to seek consent of the East Sussex education authority to give instruction in gun-decking.



Why do the newspapers, for example, show only the darkest side of life—the sins and crimes and sensational events? The pessimistic view of life always reminds me of the story of a boy from a country town, who was brought to New York by his father on his first visit. He had heard much of Broadway, and his father took him to see the street, its buildings, shops, and crowds passing along the sidewalks.

"Well, what do you think of it?" asked the father when the trip had ended.

"The boy was clearly disappointed. 'All the people are lame,' he replied. 'Some questioning was required to find out exactly what the boy meant. It appeared that there was a lame man in the village where the boy had lived all his life. The boy remembered him distinctly, he was so strange, so different from the others. As he walked along Broadway he saw a dozen lame men. He remembered them rather than the hundreds of people who were sound. So it is with our pessimists. They can see only the lame men.'"

like—would enter into her consideration of the subject and help her to a sensible conclusion."

Blood Poisoning from Thorn.

William Bamber, a farm laborer, pricked his finger with a thorn while planting a hedge at Allston, near Preston, England. Septic Poisoning set in, and Bamber died.

Subordination.

Who can tell why it is that in madhouses the idea of subordination is very seldom to be found? Bedlam is inhabited only by gods, kings, poets and philosophers.

Western Progress.

Formerly the Kansas farmer was known by his hickory shirt. He is now recognized by the honk of his motor car.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Japanese Engagement Symbol.

The Japanese lover, instead of an engagement ring may give his future bride a piece of beautiful silk, to be worn as a sash.

Langdon Mitchell, the Playwright, Bishop Greer and Felix Adler Discuss the Matrimonial Views and Practices of Society

## PLYMOUTH MAIL.

—BY—  
F. W. SAMSEN.

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Year ..... \$1.00  
Six Months ..... .50  
Three Months ..... .25

### ADVERTISING RATES.

Business Cards, \$5.00 per year.  
Resolutions of Respect, \$1.00.  
Cards of thanks, 25 cents.  
All local notices will be charged for at 5 cents per line or fraction thereof, for each insertion. Display advertising rates made known on application. Where no time is specified, all notices and advertisements will be inserted until ordered discontinued.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1906.

### SCHOOL NOTES.

Mr. Wilcox and Mr. McClough were visitors at the teacher's meeting Monday night.

Miss Hall and Bertha Beals went to Detroit Wednesday to hear Saint Saens at the Light Guard armory.

The work on the "Cantata" is progressing rapidly and all anticipate a grand success. Watch our columns for further notice.

Do not forget the great bargains in pictures at Schrader Bros. This is the only chance of your life to get such elegant pictures at such reasonable prices. Everyone go in and price them.

At the last meeting of the Athletic Association it was voted to pay \$10 out of the treasury for the five boys to whom they were awarded. The sweaters were purchased a few days ago and the aforesaid five take great pleasure in displaying them.

Prof. Isbell who was chosen as one of the judges in the Normal oratorical contest, read six of the orations to the high school for the purpose of giving the students a chance to test their literary judgment. The high school enjoyed this work very much.

Last Saturday at Hamtramck was held one of the best teachers' associations Wayne county ever had. One teacher made the remark that it was better than the State Teachers' Association at Battle Creek. Two speakers were on the program. The first, President L. H. Jones of the State Normal college, responded to two addresses, "A Day With a Genius and What Came of It" and "Personal Reminiscences of James Whitcomb Riley," and one toast at the noon banquet on "Story Telling Illustrated." All were "great." We wish every one in Plymouth could have heard Pres. Jones. The second speaker Dr. W. D. Henderson of the University of Michigan, also gave two addresses were "The Evolution of the Boy" and "The New Teacher." His toast was, "Loaded." Dr. Henderson is new in our county but captured the teachers at once. He was witty, humorous and pathetic. Miss Dykema, Miss Hanford and Mr. Isbell were the only representatives from the Plymouth schools.

President Jones has agreed to come to Plymouth sometime after Christmas to speak to the school in the afternoon and deliver an address in the evening. He has agreed to come for almost nothing hence the admission fee will be very small and all can come. Watch these columns for further notice.

### CHURCH NEWS.

Sunday morning services at First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10 a. m. Subject, "Is the Universe, including man evolved by atomic force?" Sunday school 11 a. m. Wednesday evening testimonial service 7 p. m. Every one is welcome.

Divine services in the Baptist church next Sunday as follows: Men's meeting 10:00 a. m. Morning sermon, 10:30—Theme, "An Epitome of the Gospel." Sunday-school 11:45. B. Y. P. U. 6:30. Topic "What truth has chiefly appealed to you from our year's Sunday-school lessons? Leader, Charles Dickerson. Song service from 7:30 to 7:45. Topic of evening sermon "Life's Fare." Young people are filling our evening service—still room for more. Mid-week service Wednesday evening 7:30. This is the people's service. Come.

Presbyterian Sunday notices.—10:00, morning worship. Public reception of members and sacrament of the Lord's Supper. The pastor will speak briefly on "The Mystery of the Supper." 11:15, S. S. The S. S. is preparing the cantata "Christmas Messengers." 6:00, Young People's meeting. Topic "A Review of the Life of Christ." 7:00, evening, praise service. The pastor will speak on "True Christianity." All are most cordially invited to all the above services.

M. E. church.—10:00 A. M., sermon by the pastor, "Without God." 11:30, Sabbath school. 6:00 P. M. Epworth League. We are working for a renewal of power in this department. 7:00, Sermon, "Finding God." These evening services will be conducted with the purpose of answering in a practical manner the spiritual inquiries. Young people's meeting on Tuesdays is growing in attendance and interest. Do not forget the Thursday evening meeting.

Carrie E. Brown calls at your home and gives facial massage, shampooing and manicuring. Telephone 184.

## Breezy Items

By Live Correspondents.

### PERRINSVILLE.

Mrs. Wm. McKinney and daughter Eva visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Schunk, last Wednesday.

Revival meetings are being conducted by Rev. Stedman.

The L. A. S. will give their annual fair at the hall Saturday afternoon and evening, Dec. 22. All are invited.

Lizzie and Carl Theuer were in Detroit last Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. J. Edwards, is able to be out again.

The L. A. S. at Mrs. Mabel Hanchett's was not so well attended on account of the snow.

### LIVONIA CENTER.

Maggie Fisher is visiting her parents this week and report says to listen for wedding bells.

Frank Sump was a caller at the Center and Stark Sunday.

Mr. Robinson of Plymouth was on our streets Wednesday.

There was a turnout Tuesday to help Mr. Kincaid finish up his fall work. He is in very poor health, not being able to do scarcely anything.

Honey Lee's was a Detroit visitor over Sunday.

Mrs. Harmon Johnson was operated on Sunday, but is getting along quite nicely.

### STARK.

Miss Eliza Sherwood spent last week with her sister, Mrs. A. J. Bennett.

The Gleaners held an election of officers on Thursday evening of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Bentley visited at George Chilson's on Wednesday of this week.

Clare Chilson while walking on a slippery roof fell a distance of ten feet, falling in such a way as to break his right wrist and sprained the left one and he was otherwise shook up.

Geo. Oldenburg is on our sick list.

Elmer Chilson is spending a few days with his grandparents.

Mrs. Alice Baird of Jackson is spending a few days with G. N. Dean.

### A Western Wonder.

There's a Hill at Bowie, Tex., that's twice as big as last year. This wonder is W. L. Hill, who from a weight of 90 pounds has grown to over 180. He says: "I suffered with a terrible cough and doctors gave me up to die of consumption. I was reduced to 90 pounds, when I began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. Now, after taking 12 bottles, I have more than doubled in weight and am completely cured." Only sure cough and cold cure. Guaranteed by The Wolverine Drug Co. and John L. Gale. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

### SALEM.

Miss Bertha Bennett, who has been visiting in Detroit for the past two weeks, has returned home.

Mrs. Fred Burnett has been on the sick list.

The L. A. S. of the M. E. church met with Mrs. H. C. Packard Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Rich visited their mother, Mrs. C. Burnett, of this place Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Coldren of Northville were Salem callers Friday. Joseph Stanley and wife have moved to Denton to take up their residence for the winter with their daughter, Mrs. Wm. Hopkins.

Miss Irma Lane, who is studying music in Detroit, has been spending a couple of weeks at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Nollar and two children of Great Falls, Mont. are visiting their parents and other relatives in this place.

The Salem L. O. T. M. M. elected officers at their last meeting as follows: Lady Com.—Mrs. Allie Austin. Past Com.—Mrs. Frank Whittaker. Lieut. Com.—Mrs. J. Heoney. Record Keeper—Mrs. Amos Worden. Chaplain—Mrs. Effie Renwick. Mistress-at-Arms—Mrs. Fred Williams. Sargeant—Mrs. S. C. Wheeler. Picket—Mrs. Geo. Carey.

### OBITUARY.

Died.—Dec. 1st, 1906, Emma Shaw, beloved wife of David D. Allen, and only daughter of John Shaw.

Mrs. Allen's death came as a sudden blow to her bereaved family and friends. An invalid for years, in the few weeks past she had been unusually strong, active and joyous, moving from their farm and settling in their new home in the village in happy anticipation of a family reunion on Thanksgiving day. Three days previous she was taken acutely ill. She suffered intensely yet patiently until Dec. 1st, when, released from pain, she fell asleep.

Mrs. Allen was born Feb. 6th, 1852 in the township of Livonia, Wayne Co. She was married Dec. 4, 1872. Her funeral services, conducted by Rev. H. N. Ronald, occurred on the thirty-fourth anniversary of her wedding day.

Mrs. Allen was mother of Ethel Allen Hauss, of Centary, Florida, and sister of John T. Shaw, of Detroit, and Will B. Shaw of Ovid.

She was baptized into the fellowship of the Baptist church during the pastorate of Rev. Chas. Carroll, some twenty five years since. The earnestness of her christian life was ever in evidence in deeds of kindness nobly done and was rarely exemplified in the quiet, patient, heroic fortitude with which she bravely met the heritage of pain it was hers to suffer during the last two decades and more of her life. Endowed to a rare degree with exceptional tact and practical ability, she was sunshine itself and no cloud of pain was heavy enough to entirely shut out the sunlight of her fine spirit. She made her home a place of pleasantness and peace for all, her little world a place of joy and comfort to her household, where her friends came eagerly and left reluctantly.

"What wonder that we, stumblers, faint and weeping,  
And sick with fears  
Since thou hast left us all alone with sorrow  
And blind with tears."

Only those who feel and live the deepest faith in the wisdom and great love of the Infinite can be reconciled to the desolate heart and home that know her no more and to the loneliness of those who cherished her. One by one the tender Shepherd gathers His own into the fold. His voice must have been sweet to her ear, for loving voices were holding her back to earth. But He knows when our tenderest care does not suffice and He gathers them unto Himself. It is God's way. May He help us to say "Thy will be done—not ours."

### A Miraculous Cure.

The following statement by H. M. Adams and wife, Henrietta, Pa., will interest parents and others. "A miraculous cure has taken place in our home. Our child had eczema 5 years and was pronounced incurable, when we read about Electric Bitters, and concluded to try it. Before the second bottle was all taken we noticed a change for the better, and after taking 7 bottles he was completely cured." It's the up-to-date blood medicine and body building tonic. Guaranteed 50c and \$1.00 at The Wolverine Drug Co.'s and John L. Gale's.

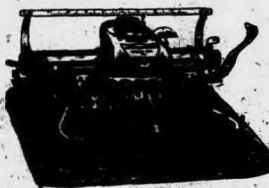
### Opposition to McMillan.

As a sample of the opposition found in other parts of the State against Senatorial Candidate McMillan, we clip the following from an exchange:

In its strenuous support of McMillan for senator about the only claim the Journal puts forth to substantiate its position is that Detroit should have the senator. We all recognize Detroit as the metropolis of Michigan and we are all proud of the beautiful city which is fast becoming one of the most important manufacturing cities in this country, and yet we hardly think that the balance of this great state should be entirely lost sight of on that account. We certainly want a man of large enough capacity to represent the whole state, and not just the interests of the city of Detroit, and if the Journal really wants to be of any assistance to Mr. McMillan it had better dig out some more substantial claim than merely that of a residence in that city.

### New Cure for Epilepsy.

J. B. Waterman of Watertown, O., rural free delivery, writes: "My daughter, afflicted for years with epilepsy, was cured by Dr. King's New Life Pills. She has not had an attack for over two years." Best body cleanser and life giving tonic pills on earth. 25c at The Wolverine Drug Co.'s and John L. Gale's.



This is the Typewriter we have for sale. Good as the best and low in price. Call for particulars at

S. M. REED'S

Sutton St., Plymouth.

## For Coughs and Colds

There is a remedy over sixty years old—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Of course you have heard of it, probably have used it. Once in the family, it stays; the one household remedy for coughs and hard colds on the chest. Ask your doctor about it.

"I have had pneumonia three times, and Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has brought me safely through each time. I have just recovered from my last attack, and am now feeling wonderfully better."—E. V. Hubbard, Searsville, Wis.

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Also Manufacturers of SASSAPARILLA PILLS, BARK TONIC.

Ayer's Pills increase the activity of the liver, and thus aid recovery.

E. P. ALLEN,  
Northville Stove Man

Castings for all kinds of Stoves and Furnaces at 10c per pound placed in position. Leave Orders at E. F. Lankard's, Plymouth

# The Christmas Gifts

Most appreciated are the USEFUL GIFTS and nothing is more acceptable than something to wear. No better present can be made than a fine Suit, Overcoat, handsome pair of Dress Shoes or some other article of wearing apparel. We have a splendid assortment of fine



## SUITS & OVERCOATS,

IN ALL THE NEW MODELS, at

\$7.00 to \$15.00 for Men,  
\$5.00 to \$12.00 for Young Men  
\$2.00 to \$ 7.00 for Boys.

EVERY GARMENT GUARANTEED.

## Our Shoe Department

Is filled with the newest shapes and leathers from the best factories.

Shoes for Men ..... \$1.50 to \$4.00  
Shoes for Boys ..... \$1.25 to \$2.50  
Shoes for Ladies ..... \$1.50 to \$3.50  
Shoes for Misses and Children \$ .50 to \$2.00

## Special Attention is Called to our Holiday Slippers

Ladies' fur trimmed Beaver Slippers,  
Black, brown and blue, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50  
Men's leather and Velvet Emb. Slippers,  
50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50



## CHRISTMAS NECKWEAR, Four-in-hands, Puffs, 25c & 50c

When you can't think "What to give Him" step in and look at our showing of Neckties, made especially for Christmas Gifts.

Handkerchiefs ..... 5c to 25c  
Half Hose ..... 10c to 50c  
Umbrellas ..... \$1.00 to \$2.50  
Gloves ..... 50c to \$1.50  
Suspenders ..... 25c to 50c  
Shirts ..... 50c to \$1.50  
Mufflers ..... 25c to \$1.00  
Sweaters ..... \$1.00 to \$2.75  
Underwear ..... 50c to \$1.50

Do you wish to make a friend happy with a HAT or CAP, or present yourself with one? We have them—all kinds.

Stiff and Soft Hats ..... \$1, \$1.50, 2.00, 2.50, \$3.00  
Plush and Fur Caps ..... \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00  
Men's, Boys' and Children's Cloth Caps ..... 25c to \$1.00  
Children's Tams and Toques ..... 25c and 50c

If so desired, any goods purchased now will be held until Christmas. Buy early when stocks are full.

## A. H. DIBBLE & SON

## Christmas Suggestions

## Riggs Has Them!

Cloaks, Suits, Furs,  
Waists, Ladies' Sweaters,  
Hose, Rugs, Belts,  
Handkerchiefs, Rugs,  
Carpets, Lace Curtains, Draperies,  
Dry Goods of all Kinds,  
Men's Suits, Overcoats,  
Hats, Caps, Shirts,  
Shoes, Rubbers, Overshoes,  
Slippers, Coat Sweaters,  
Neckwear, Neck Mufflers,  
Suit Cases, Trunks, Underwear, etc.

## We Carry ONE OF THE Most Up-to-Date Stocks

Any of the above will make one of the most suitable presents you can buy—Something that will be appreciated by Father, Mother, Brother, Sister, Wife or Sweetheart.

## RIGGS' IS THE PLACE.

Watch our window from day to day.

E. L. RIGGS