

THE PLYMOUTH MAIL.

VOLUME XXII, NO 49

PLYMOUTH, MICH., FRIDAY, AUGUST 26 1910

WHOLE NO. 1199.

Local Correspondence

WEST PLYMOUTH.

Eli Schoch and daughter, Miss Hazel, made a trip to Wayne recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Murray attended the Masonic picnic at Island Lake Thursday.

Mrs. O. C. Wingard of Plymouth and her little niece, Miss Margaret Maxson of Bay City were guests at the O'Bryan's Wednesday.

F. L. Becker's oats threshed 63 1/4 bushels to the acre—the best yield in this vicinity, we believe.

A drive through the country west of Plymouth shows corn and late potatoes to be in excellent condition. Prosperity is evidently reigning in this section, for new barns and silos and barns repaired are seen on every hand. Conspicuous among the improvements is the handsome new house being erected by the Heeney Bros. on their farm. Another very noticeable improvement is the good work the commissioners are accomplishing upon the roads. But the drive would also convince one that they have more than their hands full when they make effective the weed law. The legislators of Michigan have provided the commissioners no light task when they imposed this duty upon them. But no doubt in a few years our highways will be beautiful to look upon. The law cannot help eventually to be a great blessing to farmers.

Miss Helen O'Bryan spent Tuesday with her aunt, Mrs. O. C. Wingard, in Plymouth.

Mrs. F. L. Becker and two of her children, Mabel and Byron, are visiting at Fenton and Durand for a week.

Miss Ina Holmes of Salem spent the week's end with Miss Nina Becker.

Mrs. Thomas Spencer spent Wednesday with Mrs. James Spencer in Livonia township.

Mrs. John Robinson spent a few days last week at her daughter's, Mrs. Bert Eldred, in Plymouth.

One of the members of J. C. O'Bryan's herd of cattle chose the stock well for a bath tub, making no end of excitement and hard work for her owner and the neighbors. Every one turned in and lent a neighborly hand to the rescue. After two or three hours, Mrs. Cow was safely placed on terra firma, very little the worse for the long stay in cold water.

Seemed to Give Him a New Stomach

"I suffered intensely after eating and no medicine or treatment I tried seemed to do any good," writes H. M. Young-peters, Editor of the Sun, Lake View, Ohio. "The first few doses of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets gave me surprising relief and the second bottle seemed to give me a new stomach and perfectly good health." For sale by all dealers.

LIVONIA CENTER.

Hovey Leece and family of Detroit are visiting at Mrs. E. Peck's for a few days.

Mrs. Will Long, Mrs. John Baze, Sr., and Mrs. C. F. Smith Sundayed at Belle Isle.

Frank Minkley returned to his home in Lansing and Mrs. Glympe to her home in Grand Rapids the same day.

Etoil Cook came up from Plymouth Monday for a visit with friends here this week.

Mr. and Mrs. George Cort of Detroit visited at the Cort home the first of the week.

Mrs. Hugh Peters entertained her brother Frank and wife from the city Friday. Miss Nympha and Alton Peters returned to the city with them and stayed until Monday following.

Harry Peck and Marie Wolf visited friends in the city Sunday.

John Melow and Miss Ely surprised us last week by getting married so quick and settling in Plymouth. Congratulations to both.

We are glad to state that Mrs. John Baze, Jr., is very much improved in health since last week.

Mrs. Elizabeth Peck is very poorly at present.

Mrs. Geo. Hawkins and Darwin were Farmington callers Monday.

The Horseman

Likes a fine animal. You get the horse and Harrell's Condition Powders will do the rest. It is the best condition powder on the market. Absolutely no waste and every ingredient is medicinal. Used by all the leading eastern racing stables. You should try them and see for yourself. Price 25c per package. Sold by Pinckney's Pharmacy and Beyer's Pharmacy.

J. A. Carr and son, Lansing, Mich., writes: "We have used Harrell's Condition Powders on our livery horses for about three years and have always found them superior to all others. We have found that livery horses are subject to great abuse and Harrell's Condition Powders always bring back the appetite and put them on their pins."

NEWBURG.

The Gleaner picnic held in Ed. Barlow's woods Wednesday of last week was well attended, considering the threatening weather. A good many partook of the dinner, after which a good program was given, consisting of songs by the Misses Gottschalk and Smith and also Mrs. Bassett, and recitations by Eula Grow and Bessie Farley.

A fine address was given by Mr. J. Livingston, Supreme Arbor, Detroit. Frank Hake created a good deal of fun with his phonograph. Then came the ball game between Elm and Newburg, which was quite an exciting affair, resulting in the score 2 to 1 in favor of Newburg. The contestants then indulged in a tug of war, which caused a great deal of sport; again Newburg came off victorious. Owing to the rainy evening there were very few in attendance at the dance.

Ed. Barlow held a sale of cows last Thursday afternoon.

Miss Minnie Lowry and friend Miss Gaston of Detroit, are visiting her mother, Mrs. J. Jewell. Also an aunt of Mr. J., Mrs. Phebe Hall, of Rochester, N. Y., is visiting them for the first time in 20 years.

Miss Mabel Gottschalk is quite sick at this writing.

We are glad to learn that Mrs. H. Thompson is somewhat better.

Every one is hustling with the threshing.

Remember the social at the Hall Friday evening of this week.

Arthur LeVan went through a successful operation at the University Hospital, Ann Arbor, Tuesday of this week.

Mrs. C. Pieltt is somewhat better at this writing.

Donald Ryder of Chicago arrived from that place Sunday morning to spend a week's vacation with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Ryder. He left here for Chicago eight years ago. Every one is glad to see Don with us again.

Bonibell Bovee has returned to her home in Detroit after spending a number of weeks with her grandmother, Mrs. A. Farwell.

Last Sunday Mr. and Mrs. Boston of Detroit brought their daughter Reah out to board with Mrs. W. R. LeVan for a while before school commences. The two Misses Richardson of Detroit came out Monday to spend the remainder of the week. Newburg is getting to be quite a summer resort.

T. C. Sherwood of Plymouth gave an address at the church Sunday afternoon which was very attentively listened to by those present. He made the remark that he sung in the choir 50 years ago in this same church, although it has seen a great many changes since then.

Mrs. W. R. LeVan, accompanied by her father, Mr. Armstrong, spent Sunday in Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Lawson of Detroit visited at G. N. Dean's Sunday.

Cuts and bruises may be healed in about one-third the time required by the usual treatment by applying Chamberlain's Liniment. It is an antiseptic and causes such injuries to heal without maturation. This liniment also relieves soreness of the muscles and rheumatic pains. For sale by all dealers.

PIKE'S PEAK.

Mrs. McKee and son Robert visited relatives near Wayne Sunday.

Mrs. Charles Wright and son Erwin were Detroit visitors last Thursday.

Mrs. S. Cummings was a Wayne visitor last Tuesday.

The Misses Lottie Holmes and Clara Wright were Plymouth visitors last Friday.

Harvey Stoneburner is visiting his parents at South Lyon this week.

The Misses Grace and Edna Lyle visited their sister, Mrs. Edith Steinhauer of Inkster last week.

John Marke made a business trip to Detroit Friday.

Miss Nelly Long of Perrinsville visited her grandmother, Mrs. James Bridge last Saturday.

Nicholas Steinhauer of Detroit visited his brother Michael last week.

What is Most Necessary to Happiness?

Many of us will thoughtlessly answer, money, but health is far more necessary. Money will not cure rheumatism, sprains, cuts, wounds, bruises, burns, scalds, sores and such troubles, but Renne's Pain-Killing Oil will. Never known to fail. Try it. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00. Sold by Pinckney's Pharmacy and Beyer's Pharmacy.

Try The Mail want column.

THE OLD, OLD STORY



Is most effective when told personally with the environments in keeping. But if it must be written be careful about the writing paper you employ. A love letter written on "any old kind of paper" would indicate a lack of sincerity or else woeful carelessness on the part of the writer.

The kind of writing paper usually used for love letters as well as all other kinds of particular correspondence is the kind "Made in Berkshire" by

EATON, CRANE & PIKE,

We know it's the best. That's why we carry it. Call and inspect our fine line of Eaton, Crane & Pike papers.

Pinckney's Pharmacy

What Our Capital Means to Each Depositor.

Our capital of \$75,000 is the amount of actual money put into the business by our stockholders.

Teis capital is sufficient to give every customer ample banking facilities for his every-day requirements and also for unexpected demands in business.

You go the merchant who can supply you with those things you want. Why not go also to the bank that can give you service that meets your business demands?

For every business want we have an efficient service—a personal service that will benefit your business.

— THE —

Plymouth United Savings Bank

The butcher boy says



During the hot days, meat turns quickly unless it is kept under the best of conditions. Our refrigerators are the most modern type and we use ice plentifully. Meat from our market in July is as healthful as in January. If your meat has been tasting stale try us and note the difference.

Free Delivery

Orders Called for and Delivered.

Both Phones

TODD BROS.

THE . .

. . Finest Groceries

at the Least Prices,

Quality Considered

We also have a large and complete

LINE OF CROCKERY

AT THE RIGHT PRICES.

GAYDE BROS.



JUST TRY IT

THAT'S ALL WE ASK.

Take home with you a gallon of

"FLY-AWAY,"

Spray your cows at night and morning, it will take only a minute or two, and if the flies don't go away, and stay away, don't pay for it. Isn't that fair? You milk product will improve 100 per cent in both quality and quantity. It costs but 75c per gallon and is most economical, because it "goes farther" than any similar preparation made. Just try it.

We have also the best spraying apparatus that has ever been invented. It will last a life time. There's simply no wear-out to it, and we offer you one of these FREE with a 5-gallon order for "FLY-AWAY." Just try it.

THE WOLVERINE DRUG CO.

*Phone No. 5.

J. H. KIMBLE, Ph. B., M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office at "THE WOLVERINE." || *Phone No. 5, (Office, 2 Rings Residence, 3 Rings)

GO TO THE

Central Meat Market

FOR YOUR

BEEF, PORK & VEAL

Lamb & Chicken for Sunday

BARTLETT & RATTENBURY

BOTH PHONES

FREE DELIVERY



There'll be a Hot Time

In the old town to-day and to-night. There'll also be a hot time at your house if you keep on putting off the ordering of your coal till a cold snap strikes us. The quicker you buy your coal the less it will cost you. Stop in or telephone us your order while the saving is worth while.

J. D. McLAREN CO.

Rent Receipt Books

15c.

THE PLYMOUTH MAIL

F. W. SAMSEN, Publisher.
PLYMOUTH, MICHIGAN
FALLFINDING AS A SAUCE

Restaurant Patron Explains How Calk-
ing Down the Water Makes the
Fare Enjoyable.

There are two sides to the restau-
rant fare complaint, as evidenced by
this incident, that happened when two
brothers, bachelors, met here the other
day and celebrated their reunion
with a dinner, runs a story in the Kan-
sas City Times.

"I wish we could have this meeting
back home, where we could eat things
that mother cooked," said John.

"Yes, it would be nice," said Jim.
"But I would not want to try it
long."

"Why, Jim, what do you mean?" said
John. "Mother was the best cook
in the township. Her blackberry jam
took first prize at the country fair."

"I know all about that," said Jim. "I
remember when the other kids at
school used to steal our cinnamon
rolls. The preacher used to visit us
every week just to have a chance at
her fried mush. That's just the trou-
ble; it's too good. It was all right
when we were kids, but just now what
would we do for appetizers?"

"I never feel as though I have had
enough until I give the waiter a call-
ing down. You're just the same. Do
you think you could enjoy a meal now
without knocking on the way the
things were cooked? I visited down
home last summer. I thought I would
stay six weeks just to get a chance to
eat mother's things again. You know
yourself that I faked up a telegram
calling me away after four days. I
was getting indigestion. At the first
breakfast we had waffles and maple
syrup. The finest you ever saw. But I
nearly choked over them just be-
cause I could not say anything about
their tasting like flannel. Every other
meal was like the first. When the
cherry pie came at dinner time I
longed to say something about their
being punk. I could not say a word
about the butter outkneading Gen. Leon-
ard Wood. I could not accuse the
spring chicken of being a bantam rooster
fifteen years old."

"You may think you are having a
hard time, but just go back home and
try it for awhile. You will soon sigh
for the good old waiter back in the
city whom you can scold and then
hear his wounded dignity with a quar-
ter."

Jim's speech was interrupted by the
appearance of the waiter bringing the
dinner. John thrust his fork in the
steak. It felt tender under fork, but
just the same he looked savagely at
the waiter and snarled: "I ordered
porterhouse steak, not sole leather."

Already Planned.

There were few persons who knew
the Locke family even in a casual
way who had not discovered that Mrs.
Locke was in the habit of nagging her
husband and children. She loved
them dearly, but at times nobody
would have surmised it.

"What did Mr. Locke say when he
found himself safe after those hours
of danger?" some one asked a friend
who had been in company with Mr.
Locke on an ocean steamer which met
with an accident in mid-Atlantic. "He
never says the ordinary thing."

"No," said the friend, with a dry
smile, "he didn't that time. I said
to him, 'James, we ought to make
something more of our lives from
having them spared to us in this way,'
for I felt pretty solemn. I can tell you,
I've no doubt James did, too, but what
he said was, 'William, a good share of
the rest of my life will be spent in
explaining to Theodora how I hap-
pened to choose that steamer when
there were dozens of others that
reached home without any accident.'"
—Youth's Companion.

Plowman Plods His Weary Way.

To turn a single acre of ground
with a 12-inch plow requires 8 1/2
miles of heavy furrow travel, a writer
in the World's Work says. In plow-
ing one square mile of land the solit-
ary plowman and his horses must
walk 5,280 miles. It would be easier
(and the distance is less) to walk
around the earth at the equator (if
there were no ocean) than to follow a
plow turning a prairie of five square
miles. To equal our national tale of
plowing—the work of myriads of
teams, each using force sufficient to
move seven tons over a good stone
road—it would take an army of 4,550
plowmen to travel as far as from the
earth to the moon and back again.
For the world's yearly labor of this
kind it would read about 30,000 men
on that same 500,000-mile journey.

In Convention.
"Now do you understand the issues
thoroughly?"

"Oh, yes," declared the lady dele-
gate. "Every time that woman in the
green shirtwaist stands up I vote aye."

News From Paris.
"Here's a souvenir postal card from
Paris, who is abroad. It's dated
Paris."

"What's going on in Paris?"
"The says she has just met a per-
sonally charming chap from Little
Rock Ark."

Gift for Popularity.
Watson—If the lady trust will do
one more thing all will be forgiven.
Gilder—What is that?

Watson—Put my finger beyond the
reach of mankind.

ATHLETICS STOP NARCOTICS USE

CAN DEVELOP HEALTHIER BOD-
IES AND STRONGER MINDS.

MUCH MONEY IS SPENT

Prof. C. S. Berry of the U. of M. in a
Lecture Before the Ann Arbor
School of Religion Came Out
Broadly for Athletics.

Lansing.—Prof. C. S. Berry of the
U. of M., in a lecture before the Ann
Arbor School of Religion, came out
broadly for athletics.

"The problem of modern education
is not merely the development of the
mind regarded as an independent en-
tity, but rather education of the mind
and body together," said he. "Toward
this end athletic associations have
been established. It is estimated that
five times as much money is being
spent each year for athletics as was
spent 15 years ago. The Y. M. C. A.,
the church and the social settlements
are awakening to the fact that phys-
ical development is a basis for moral
development."

"From state statistics it has been
found that the reduction in the use of
narcotics by high school pupils is due
in small part to the teaching of the
principles of hygiene, but mainly to
encouragement of athletics. Ninety-
three per cent. of the high school su-
perintendents of this state vouch for
the good influences of athletics upon
the moral development of the school.
Seventy-five per cent. of the boys
in this state are engaged in high
school athletics, and in order to do
this they must be industrious in their
school work. The requirements of the
State Interscholastic association are
strict."

In conclusion, Professor Berry fired
the following shot into the camp of
the anti-athletic camp of the literary
professors:
"Taking into consideration athletics,
literature, art, etc., the former is do-
ing most for the moral development
of the high school girl and boy. To-
day teachers must be educated to see
the relationship of physical and men-
tal development. We can develop
healthier bodies and stronger minds
in the youth today, only by awaken-
ing the health conscience of the
teachers."

Says Candidates Don't Need Names

Atty-Gen. Kuhn will hand down an
opinion this afternoon, relative to the
question which arises in Detroit as to
whether candidates for county offices
and members of the state legislature
from Wayne county, are required to
secure a certain number of names to
their petitions in addition to paying
the regular fee and filing an appli-
cation with the county clerk. The de-
cision will hold that if a candidate files
his application with the county clerk
and pays the regulation fee that it will
not be necessary for him to secure
signers to a primary petition. The
question was put up to the attorney-
general this morning by George Lord,
secretary of the state tax commission,
who is a candidate from Wayne county,
and deposited the necessary fee,
that it was not necessary for him to
secure signers to a petition in addi-
tion to what he has already done.

Assessment Likely to Cause a Rumpus

There is likely to be "something
doing" when the state board of tax
commissioners hold their general re-
appraisal of the assessments of the
village of Midland in September.
It will be remembered that some
time ago it was charged that the as-
sessed valuation of the Dow Chemi-
cal Co. was assessed this year at
double what it was the year before,
and it was alleged that the "wets"
were instrumental in having the as-
sessment raised all on account of the
fact that the proprietor of the plant
affiliated with the "dry" forces. The
findings of the state commission will
soon be made public.

Phone Tax Law Upheld by Kuhn.

The answer of the attorney general
to the bill of complaint of a number
of the large telephone companies in
their suit against the state has been
filed. The companies contended the
law which exempted from taxation
telephone companies whose gross earn-
ings did not amount to over \$500
was unconstitutional and void, as it
was discrimination.

The answer denies that there is dis-
crimination in that such companies
are in a different classification, cov-
ering entirely different grounds and
use. The answer contends that tax
laws are created for revenue and that
an attempt to collect the tax from
such a small company would cost
more than the revenue derived.

Paris Green Kills Fowls.

Dr. M. L. Holm of the state board
of health laboratory has just com-
pleted the analysis of the crops of
four fowls sent to the office from
Adrian. The analysis showed that
paris green had been used, the poison
having been placed in new potatoes.
Promoter E. G. Hart of Adrian has
taken the matter up and has evidence
in one case of a person feeding a
neighbor's chickens with new pota-
toes. The fowls died shortly after
eating the tubers.

Forty-Seven Drown During July.

There were 3,078 deaths reported
to the department of state as having
occurred during the month of July.
This number corresponds to an
annual death rate of 13.7 per 1,000
estimated population. An increase of
81 deaths is shown over the month
immediately preceding.

By ages there were 703 deaths of
infants under one year of age; 197 of
children aged one to four years in-
clusive, and 837 deaths of elderly
persons aged sixty-five years and
over.

Important causes of deaths were as
follows: Pulmonary tuberculosis, 165;
other forms of tuberculosis, 44;
typhoid fever, 26; diphtheria and
croup, 26; scarlet fever, 11; measles,
20; whooping cough, 26; pneumonia
and broncho-pneumonia, 74; diarrhea
and enteritis under two years of age,
321; meningitis, 40; influenza, 4; can-
cer, 164; violence, 269.

As compared with the month imme-
diately preceding, a decrease is noted
in the number of deaths from con-
sumption, diphtheria and croup, scar-
let fever, measles, whooping cough,
pneumonia, influenza and cancer. An
increase is noted in the number of
deaths returned from tuberculosis
other than the lungs, typhoid fever,
meningitis and violence. Included in
the deaths from violence are 47 from
drowning, 22 from heat and five from
lightning. There were also 17 deaths
from tetanus, the majority of which,
however, did not result from Fourth
of July accidents. One death was re-
ported from smallpox as having oc-
curred in the city of Manistee, Man-
istee county.

There were 4,994 certificates of
birth returned to the department as
having occurred during the month of
July. This corresponds to an annual
rate of 22.2 per 1,000 estimated popu-
lation. The number returned was an
increase of 275 over June.

Ask Teddy to State Fair.

Will Roosevelt attend the coming
state fair?

That's the question paramount
around state fair headquarters in the
Bowles building.

An invitation has been extended
and this has been backed by a mon-
ster petition which, when completed,
will contain over 150,000 names of
prominent men and farmers of the
state.

No answer has been received as
yet—but it is expected soon.

The state grange, through the ef-
forts of Grand Master N. P. Hall,
was the first organization to come
across with its petition. Over 42,000
names are attached to this first peti-
tion, and others have been circulating
for some time among the Masonic
and other fraternal orders. These, it
is conservatively estimated, will num-
ber 100,000 more names.

Secretary J. E. Hannon of the state
fair has been working on this as a
prize attraction for the coming fair,
but doesn't care to express himself
as to what he thinks of the chances
of the success. No efforts have been
spared in trying to show Roosevelt
how cordially he will be received by
the management and the people, and
it is hoped that the opportunity af-
forded of talking to so many farmers
and other residents of the state will
appeal to him.

Timber at \$150 to \$4 a Thousand.

At a meeting of the public domain
commission held a price was fixed
at which the dead and down timber
on the state forest reserves will be
sold.

Green white pine that has been fire
killed in the last three or four years
will be \$4 per thousand feet. Nor-
way pine fire killed, dead or down,
\$2.50 per thousand; tamarack, fire
killed, dead or down, \$2; hemlock,
fire killed, dead or down, \$1.50. Old
white pine that has been dead a
number of years and perhaps was
dead at the time the lumbering opera-
tions were in progress, which is com-
monly called "dry kie," \$2. It is un-
derstood that no green or growing
timber will be disposed of, and the
lumbering operations are to be con-
ducted under the supervision of the
state forester.

At present only the down and dead
timber on the state forest reserves
will be sold, and after that is dis-
posed of, timber on other state lands
will be placed on the market. The
state expects to be enriched many
thousand dollars as a result of these
sales.

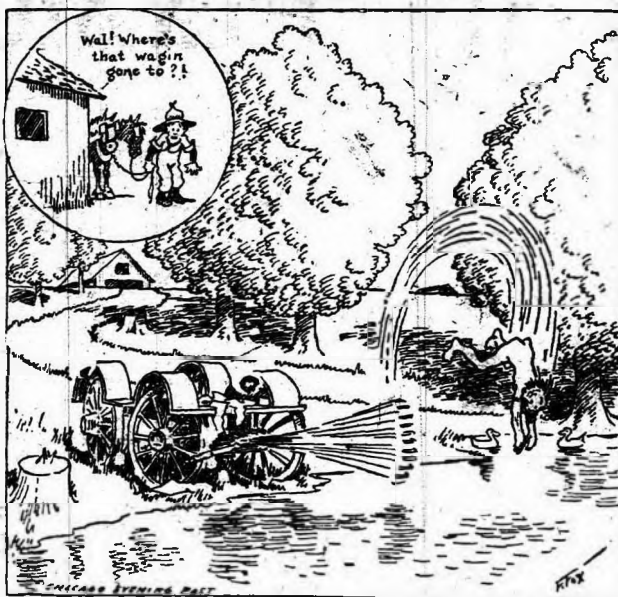
Primary Petition Rush Under Way.

Secretary of State Martindale has
placed practically the entire depart-
ment staff at work checking primary
election petitions, in order to get the
count finished in time to certify the
names of successful candidates for
places on the primary election bal-
lots. Petitions are arriving in large
numbers and the clerks are working
extra hours. The entries closed on Au-
gust 22, and the certification must be
made by Secretary Martindale within
a few days thereafter in order to get
the tickets printed in time for elec-
tion and it is this feature of the
primary system which is requiring
extra work to conclude the checking
of the petitions.

Cooley Values Power Plants.

Prof. M. E. Cooley has filed with the
state railroad commission his ap-
praisal of the properties of the water
power companies which have applica-
tions before the commission for large
bond issues. He states that the present
physical value of the Grand Rap-
ids-Mackinac Power company plant is
\$1,794,784, and that it can be repro-
duced for \$2,312,482. The Pontiac
Power Company plant is valued at
\$225,859 and can be reproduced for
\$225,116.

PERCIVAL'S VISIT TO UNCLE SI'S FARM



TAFT RAPS SHERMAN

TAKES OLD PLACE AS ROOSE-
VELT'S FRIEND—DENIES
SHARE IN SNUB.

BLOW FOR THE "OLD GUARD"

Brands as Untrue Charge He Aided in
Colonel's Defeat as Chairman of
New York Republican Conven-
tion—Urged Conference.

New York, Aug. 23.—President Taft
has repudiated Vice-President Sher-
man, his first lieutenant in the na-
tional administration, as well as
other Republican leaders in New
York state, who assisted in the de-
feat of Theodore Roosevelt for tem-
porary chairman of the Republican
state convention to be held in Sara-
toga next month.

This complete repudiation came in
a remarkable letter from President
Taft dated at Beverly, Mass., to Lloyd
C. Griscom, president of the New
York County Republican organization,
who proposed Colonel Roosevelt for
temporary chairman of the conven-
tion, and who was subsequently de-
feated.

His letter, which was made public
by Mr. Griscom, follows:

Replies to Griscom's Telegram.

Beverly, Mass., Aug. 20, 1910.
"My Dear Mr. Griscom: As you
know from your telephone conversa-
tions with my office, I have steadily
refused to admit the propriety or
necessity of the president's replying
to newspaper statements which are
not based on any act or authorized
word of his and have no sponsor. I
am entirely willing, however, to reply
categorically to your telegram of Au-
gust 19, which has just arrived and
which is as follows:

"I am informed and believe that
several members of the New York
state committee who voted for Vice-
President Sherman over ex-President
Roosevelt as nominee for state chair-
man of the state convention were in-
fluenced by statements that the vice-
president's name was presented to de-
feat Colonel Roosevelt in accordance
with your wish. A member of the
state committee declared to me be-
fore the meeting that Mr. Sherman's
candidacy had been arranged with
you by telephone the previous day.
Efforts have been made to create an
impression that you favor a particu-
lar candidate for election as state
chairman. I want you to know that
the injection of the name of a high
member of your administration into
a factional conflict has produced a
most complicated situation, and the
absence of any authoritative informa-
tion as to your attitude is seriously
misleading many Republicans and im-
pairing a movement for progressive
party leadership and clean govern-
ment in this state. I know you desire
us to have a fair field and hope that
this may be made clear to the public."

Favored Roosevelt as Chairman.

"The suggestion that I have ever
expressed a wish to defeat Mr. Roose-
velt for the temporary chairmanship
of the convention or have ever taken
the slightest step to do so is wholly
untrue. I never heard Mr. Sherman's
name suggested as temporary chair-
man of the state convention until I
saw in the newspapers of August 16
that he had been selected at the meet-
ing of the committee. When you
called at my house Saturday evening,
August 13, you told me that Mr.
Roosevelt intended to go to the con-
vention as a delegate, and you sug-
gested incidentally his being made
temporary chairman, a suggestion in
which I acquiesced. It did not occur
to me that anyone would oppose it.
This was the first time the subject of
the temporary chairmanship was men-
tioned to me by anyone. You did not
ask me to take any action whatever
with respect to it. After a full dis-
cussion of the New York state situa-
tion I drafted in your presence the
following telegram and sent it to Mr.
Sherman:

Would Avoid All Controversy.
"Honorable James S. Sherman, Vice-
President, Utica, N. Y.
Please say to Ward and Wood-
ruff that I have had a long conference

with Griscom. He confirms my judg-
ment already expressed to you that
the whole situation in New York may
be saved without humiliation to any-
one and with victory for the party by
a full conference with Mr. Roosevelt
and reasonable concessions with refer-
ence to platforms and candidates.

"The thing of all others that ought
to be avoided is a controversy in the
convention. I am told by Mr. Gris-
com that such a conference with Mr.
Roosevelt might conveniently be had
and would be welcomed by him be-
fore the state committee meets on
Tuesday. Hope you will be able to re-
port satisfactory solution when you
come on Wednesday.—William H.
Taft."

Protests Against Root's Name.

"On the afternoon of Monday, Au-
gust 15, Mr. Sherman telephoned me
from New York and for the first time
apprised me of the fact that there
was a proposal to oppose Mr. Roose-
velt for the temporary chairmanship
and that with Mr. Root's name. No
other name than Mr. Root's was men-
tioned. I protested against the idea
of a contest on such a matter, pre-
emptorily declined to be drawn into a
fight against Mr. Roosevelt, and again
renewed my urgent advice that there
be prompt and full personal confer-
ence with Mr. Roosevelt before the
committee meeting with a view to se-
curing harmony and victory for the
party.

Deplores Break in New York.

"Mr. Sherman called upon me here
on the 17th instant to meet an en-
gagement of a week's standing made
with him and Mr. Loudenslager to dis-
cuss the congressional campaign text-
book. Mr. Loudenslager was pre-
vented from coming by an illness.
During the conference with Mr. Sher-
man I told him I deplored the result
of the meeting of the New York state
committee because unless the break
was repaired it meant division be-
tween New York Republicans and
probable defeat. Upon leaving me
Mr. Sherman agreed to go into a
conference with Mr. Roosevelt,
provided he were invited to do so,
with a view of adjusting the situa-
tion if possible even at that late
date. Mr. Nicholas Longworth was
present and said he would send a
telegram to bring about a conference.
What the result has been I do not
know.

Favored No Particular Candidate.

"Finally, in your telegram received
this morning you state that efforts
have been made to create the impres-
sion that I favor a particular candi-
date for election as state chairman.
This is absolutely untrue. I have ex-
pressed no opinion on the subject
since an effort was made last winter
by the New York congressional dele-
gation to secure Mr. Woodruff's re-
tirement, which failed.

"I am very sorry indeed to ob-
serve columns of unfounded asser-
tions in the newspapers concerning
my attitude in respect to the New
York situation. You know, however,
as well as other New York leaders,
that whenever my advice or assist-
ance in reaching a satisfactory ad-
justment of the difficulties arising has
been sought, I have urged the neces-
sity for the fullest conference with
Mr. Roosevelt by the members of the
organization and with due deference
to honest difference of opinion, have
expressed the view which I still en-
tertain that the solution of the direct
primary issue can be found in pro-
visions similar to those of the Cobb
bill as amended in accord with the
memorial signed by Mr. Seth Low,
Mr. Joseph Choate and other prom-
inent Republicans of New York city.

"Sincerely yours,
"WILLIAM H. TAFT."

ARRESTED FOR BURNING WIFE

Wealthy Planter is Charged With
Pouring Oil on Invald Spouse
and Applying Match.

Macon, Ga., Aug. 22.—W. B. Walker,
a wealthy planter, was arrested here
charged with having burned his wife
to death. Walker was arrested on
testimony of servants, who swore at
the inquest that they saw Walker pour
oil on his wife's clothing while she
was asleep and then apply a match.
Mrs. Walker has been in hospital
for years. Walker told neighbors that
his wife met death as the result of
an explosion of a gasoline stove.

MICHIGAN NEWS TERSELY TOLD

Owosso.—John Ford sat up six
nights with his three-year-old daugh-
ter, and then, supposing she was bet-
ter, left her to go to work on an ice
wagon. The child was suddenly taken
worse and died before her father could
return to the house.—The Robert Cags
Coal Mining company has abandoned
its property near here after sinking
a shaft nearly 100 feet deep, because
the stratum above the coal was not
strong enough to afford a suitable roof,
making practical mining impossible.

Port Huron.—At the meeting of
the Michigan Electrical association
the following officers were elected:
President, John A. Cavanaugh, Ben-
ton aHrbor; vice-president, F. B.
Drees, Lansing; secretary and treas-
urer, Herbert Sylvester, Detroit. The
following are the executive com-
mittee: A. S. Marshall, Port Hu-
ron; R. W. Hemphill, Ann Arbor; H.
A. Fee, Adrian; James De Young,
Owosso; U. S. Wood, Ionia.

Ann Arbor.—Lightning struck the
farm barn of George Burg, ten miles
from here, causing a fire which de-
stroyed it, together with its contents,
several small buildings and stored
crops valued at \$10,000, entailing a
total loss estimated at \$20,000. There
was no insurance.—George Dubriel re-
ceived five broken ribs when he fell
from a wagon load of potatoes and
was run over by the wagon.

Pottersville.—Mrs. John C. Lins-
ley, 33 years old, and wife of a for-
mer village president, is dead at the
home of her mother, Mrs. Martha
Lynn. She is survived by a husband
and two-year-old son.

Muskegon.—William Taylor was con-
victed Tuesday of violating the Sun-
day closing law. The case was started
by L. B. Hight, a prominent manufac-
turer and reformer. Judge Sessions
fined Taylor \$100 and costs amounting
to \$27.05.

Mendon.—Judge George L. Yaple,
a prominent Democrat of the state, is
seriously ill in a Chicago hospital.
He has not been in good health for
the past several years and it is feared
unless there is a change in his con-
dition soon, he will be forced to retire
from the bench.

Monroe.—J. J. Valade, physician
and capitalist, is dead at his home in
Newport. He was 50 years old and
is survived by a widow and three
children.—The council awarded a
paving contract covering North Ma-
comb and Washington streets. The
contract price was \$31,048.28.

Williamston.—Arville Dockstader,
lifelong resident of Williamston,
single, aged 55, killed himself by tak-
ing strychnine while temporarily de-
ranged.

Saginaw.—C. O. Hastings, about 10
years old, an ice cream manufactur-
er of this place, was found on the
street in a dying condition with a
bottle of chloroform by his side. He
was taken to the central station,
where it is said he cannot live. Hast-
ings is married. There is no known
reason for his attempting to take his
own life.

Flint.—Charles Cooke, 44 years old,
has been at his home, one mile north,
suffering from a broken neck. The
case is exciting considerable interest
among the members of the local med-
ical fraternity, who have only slight
hopes of saving him, but say Cooke
has a good fighting chance for his life.
Cooke, his 17-year-old son and a
number of friends went to Flint river
to swim. Cooke, believing that he
was standing near a deep hole, dove
from a 12-foot embankment into two
feet of water, ramming his head to
his ears into soft sand. He was taken
out unconscious and physicians who
were summoned said his neck had
been broken in the plunge. After a
consultation it was decided to place
his neck in a plaster cast. Cooke is
paralyzed.

Menominee.—Riengren Lindholm,
aged 12 years, his sister, Hazel,
aged 13 and brother William, aged 9,
were drowned at Crivitz, Wis., near
here, when the raft on which they
were playing went to pieces and sank.
The three children with Ruth Ol-
son, aged 11, and William Seger,
aged 10, were playing at the out-
let to Lake Noyabey. They came to
a point in the water where it was
about 12 feet deep when the raft
came apart, throwing them off.
The hole was about five feet wide
and Ruth Olson and William Seger
fell on the outer edge and were saved
by Mrs. D. England. Mrs. England
attempted to save the other three
children, but could not reach them.

Clyde.—The large barn of E. F.
Lockwood was struck by lightning
and burned to the ground, together
with its contents and some live stock,
causing a loss estimated at \$3,500.

Ludington.—Brakeman Richards
and Fireman Anderson, of Saginaw,
had a narrow escape on the Pere Mar-
quette, east of here, when their en-
gine left the rails and rolled down an
embankment. They jumped. The ac-
cident was caused by a rail breaking,
and 11 cars were derailed.

Ann Arbor.—Dr. Carl G. Huber,
of the medical faculty of the U. of
M., has been made research professor
of embryology in the Wistar Institute,
at Philadelphia. This is the only re-
search professorship in embryology in
existence, and is, therefore, most
unique. Acceptance of this profes-
sorship will mean that Dr. Huber will
be obliged to leave Ann Arbor from
March to September of each year.

Mass.—Thomas Harrison, 69 years
old, is dead at his home here. He
has been a resident of Michigan since
1840 and is survived by a widow and
three children.

SERIAL STORY

The Courage of Captain Plum

By JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

Illustrations by Eugene G. Ketcher

(Copyright 1908 by Bobbs-Merrill Co.)

SYNOPSIS.

Captain Nathaniel Plum of the sloop Typhoon, lands secretly on Beaver Island, Lake Michigan, stronghold of the Mormons. Obadiah Price, an eccentric old man and counselor of the Mormons, who has been spying on him, suddenly confronts him and tells him he is expected. Plum insists he has got the wrong man. Price ignores his protestations and demands for the ammunition on board the sloop. He binds Nat by a solemn oath to deliver a package to Franklin Pierce, president of the United States. He agrees to show Plum the Mormon town, St. James. Plum sees the frightened face of a young woman in the darkness near Price's cabin. She disappears, leaving an odor of lilacs. It develops that Plum's visit to Beaver Island is to demand settlement from the king, Strang, for the loss of his ship some time previously by men whom he suspected of being Mormons. Burke, his mate, has been left in charge of the sloop with orders to bombard St. James if the captain does not return within a certain time.

CHAPTER II—Continued.

"Nat, you've got good red blood in you," he cried, whirling about. "Dye suppose you can hate as well as love?" "Lord deliver us!" exclaimed the astonished Captain Plum. "Hate—love—what the—"

"Yes, hate," repeated the old man with fierce emphasis, so close that his breath struck Nathaniel's face. "You can love a pretty face—and you can hate. I know you can. If you couldn't I would send you back to your sloop with the package tonight. But as it is I am going to relieve you of your oath. Yes, Nat, I give you back your oath—for a time."

Nathaniel stepped a pace back and put his hands on his pockets as if to protect the gold there. "You mean that you want to call off our bargain?" he asked.

The counselor rubbed his hands until the friction of them sent a shiver up Nathaniel's back. "Not that, Nat—O, no, not that! The bargain is good. The gold is yours. You must deliver the package. But you need not do it immediately. Understand? I am lonely back there in my shack. I want company. You must stay with me a week. Eh? Lilacs and pretty faces, Nat! Ho, ho!—You will stay a week, won't you, Nat?"

He spoke so rapidly and his face underwent so many changes, now betraying the keenest excitement, now wrinkled in an ogreish, bantering grin, now almost pleading in its earnestness, that Nathaniel knew not what to make of him. He looked into the beady eyes, sparkling with passion, and the cat-like glitter of them set his blood tingling. What strange adventure was this old man dragging him into? What were the motives, the reasoning, the plot that lay behind this mysterious creature's apparent faith in him? He tried to answer these things in the passing of a moment before he replied. The counselor saw his hesitancy and smiled.

"I will show you many things of interest, Nat," he said. "I will show you just one tonight. Then you will make up your mind, eh? You need not tell me until then."

He took the lead again and this time struck straight down for the town. They passed a number of houses built of logs and Nathaniel caught narrow gleams of light from between closed curtains. In one of these houses he heard the crying of children, and with a return of his grisly humor Obadiah Price nodded him in the ribs and said:

"Good old Israel Laeng lives there—two wives, one old, one young—11 children. The Kingdom of Heaven is open to him!" And from a second he heard the sound of an organ, and from still a third there came the laughter and chatter of several feminine voices, and again Obadiah reached out and prodded Nathaniel in the ribs. There was one great, gloomy, long-built place which they passed, without a ray of light to give it life, and the counselor said: "Three widows there, Nat—fight like cats and dogs. Poor Job killed himself." They avoided the more thickly populated part of the settlement and encountered few people, which seemed to please the counselor. Once they overtook and passed a group of women clad in short skirts and loose waists and with their hair hanging in braids down their backs. For a third time Obadiah nudged Captain Plum.

"It is the king's pleasure that all women wear skirts that come just below the knees," he whispered. "Some of them won't do it and he's wondering how to punish them. Tomorrow he's going to be two public whippers. One of the victims is a man who said that if he was a woman he'd like to be whipped by a woman."

He shivered with quiet laughter and dived into a great block of darkness where there seemed to be no houses, keeping close beside Nathaniel. Soon they came to the edge of a grove and deep among the trees Captain Plum caught a glimpse of a lighted window. Obadiah cautioned. He approached the light slowly, pausing every few steps to peer guardedly about him, and when they had come very near to the window he pulled his companion behind a thick clump of shrubbery. Nathaniel could hear the old man's subdued chuckle and he bent his head to catch what he was about to whisper to him.

"You must make no noise, Nat," he warned. "This is the castle of our priest, king and prophet—James Jesse Strang. I am going to show you what you have never seen before and what you will never look upon again. I have sworn upon the Two Books and I will keep my oath. And then—you will answer the question I asked you back there."

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He crept into the darkness of the trees and Nathaniel followed, his heart throbbing with excitement, every sense alert, and one hand resting on the butt of his pistol. He felt that he was nearing the climax of his day's adventure and now, in the last moment of it, his old caution reasserted itself. He knew that he was among a dangerous people, men who, according to the laws of his country, were criminals in more ways than one. He had seen much of their work along the coasts and he had heard of more of it. He knew that this gloom and sullen quiet of St. James hid cut-throats and pirates and thieves. Still there was nothing ahead to alarm him. The old man dodged the gleams of the lighted window and slunk around to the end of the great house. Here, several feet above his head, was another window, small and veiled with the foliage of a vine that clung in dense masses to the log wall. With the assurance of one who had been there before the counselor mounted some object under the window, lifted himself until his chin was on a level with the glass, and peered within.

He was there but an instant and then fell back, chuckling and rubbing his hands. "Come, Nat!"

He stood a little to one side and bowed with mock politeness. For a moment Captain Plum hesitated. Under ordinary circumstances this spying through a window would have

been repugnant to him. But at present something seemed to tell him that it was not to satisfy his curiosity alone that Obadiah Price had given him this opportunity. Would a look through that little window explain some of the mysteries of the night?

There came a low whisper in his ear. "Do you smell lilac, Nat? Eh?"

The counselor was grinning at him. There was a suggestive gleam in his eyes. He rubbed his hands almost fiercely.

In another instant Captain Plum had stepped upon the object beneath the window and parted the leaves. Breathlessly he looked in. A strange scene met his eyes. He was looking into a vast room, illuminated by a huge hanging lamp suspended almost on a level with his head. Under this lamp there was a long table and at the table sat seven women and one man. The man was at the end nearest the window and all that Nat could see was the back of his head and shoulders. But the women were in full view, three on each side of the table and one at the far end. He guessed the man to be Strang; but he stared at the women and as his eyes traveled back to the one facing him at the end of the table he could scarcely repress the exclamation of surprise that rose to his lips. It was the girl whom he had encountered at the counselor's cabin. She was leaning forward as if in an agony of suspense, her eyes on the king, her lips parted, her hands clutching at a great book which lay open before her. Her cheeks were flushed with excitement. And even as he looked Captain Plum saw her head fall suddenly forward upon the table, encircled by her arms. The heavy braid of her hair, partly undone, glistened like red gold in the lamplight. Her slender body was convulsed with sobs. The woman nearest her reached over and laid a caressing hand on the bowed head, but drew it quickly away as if at a sharp command.

In his eagerness Nathaniel thrust his face through the foliage until his nose touched the glass. When the girl lifted her head she straightened back in her chair and saw him. There came a sudden white flash in her face, a parting of the lips as if she were on the point of crying out, and then, before the others had seen, she looked again at Strang. This he discovered him and yet she had not

revealed her discovery! Nathaniel could have shouted for joy. She had seen him, had recognized him! And because she had not cried out she wanted him! He drew his pistol, signaled for him, if she called him, from its holster and waited. If she would burst the window. The girl was talking now and as she talked she lifted her eyes. Nathaniel pressed his face close against the window, and smiled. That would let her know he was a friend. She seemed to answer him with a little nod and he fancied that her eyes glowed with a mute appeal for his assistance. But only for an instant, and then they turned again to the king. Not until that moment did Nathaniel notice upon her bosom a bunch of crumpled lilacs.

From below the iron grip of the counselor dragged him down. "That's enough," he whispered. "That's enough—for tonight." He saw the pistol in Nathaniel's hand and gave a sudden breathless cry. "Nat—Nat—"

He caught Captain Plum's free hand in his. "Tell me this, Obadiah Price," whispered the master of the Typhoon, "who is she?"

The counselor stood on tiptoe to answer. "But the other?" demanded Nathaniel. The other—

"O, to be sure, to be sure," chuckled Obadiah. "The girl of the lilacs, eh? Why, she's the seventh wife, Nat—that's all, the seventh wife!"

LOST FOREST GUARDS SAFE

VALIANT CREW PERISHES IN FIGHT WITH FLAMES NEAR AVERY, IDA.

EARLY REPORTS OF FATALITIES IN OTHER DISTRICTS ARE MUCH EXAGGERATED.

Conditions Near Missoula and Wallace Greatly Improved, Following Snow and Rain.

Fifty-four persons and no more are known to have perished in the forest fires in Idaho, Montana and Washington.

A government crew working on the Big Fork of the Coeur d'Alene has been lost, it is feared, and some government rangers in Montana are still in the woods.

There is no warrant for reports that 600 men have perished at Thompson, Mont., and 300 in Idaho. All the men on the list of government foresters employed in Idaho have reported to the supervisors or are known to be safe.

When the roll of the Coeur d'Alene national forest employees was called in the office of Supervisor W. R. Weigle at Wallace all the men were accounted for except Joseph P. Halm of Wallace, a deputy ranger, who had performed excellent work and who was last seen with his crew north of the Big fork of the Coeur d'Alene river, in a district that was burned over Sunday night.

Rangers are opening a road from the Bullion mine to Wallace in order that the bodies of the eight men who perished at the mine may be brought in for burial.

Deputy Ranger Edw. C. Pulaski of Wallace, whose name has been mentioned frequently in the fire dispatches for his bravery, lies on a cot in the Hope hospital, blinded in one eye and burned on the head and hands.

A heavy fall of snow in the mountains and rain in the valley has done much toward bringing the forest fires in Montana under control. The storm has extended over an area of 100 square miles, going as far east as Helena and taking in the Coeur d'Alene district.

Cholera Rages in Italy. The epidemic of cholera, which has broken out in southern Italy, is steadily showing an increase in the districts affected, particularly in the town of Trani, where the number of deaths already is more than 30.

The latest official report gave 20 deaths at Trani, showing the rapidity with which the disease is increasing there. The epidemic is of a virulent type and the death rate is high.

Even graver danger is anticipated from the flying population of the infected districts, who may bear the germs of the disease to regions not yet involved.

Trani seems almost deserted as a result of the panic. 20,000 of the residents, fully one-half the population, having fled the town. Twenty thousand more have escaped from the island town of Barietta.

Vatican Expresses Surprise. Surprise is expressed at the Vatican at the protest of the Spanish government against what the Spanish government calls violent sermons, delivered by Roman Catholic priests in Spain against the government. The protest was delivered by Marquis de Gonzales, secretary of the Spanish embassy to the Vatican in charge of the embassy since the recall of the Spanish ambassador, and terms the sermons "insulting to the Spanish ministers and inflaming the passions of the people."

At the Vatican it is declared that the Spanish clergy is behaving admirably during the crisis and is simply calling the attention of the faithful to the attempts by the Spanish government against the rights and liberties of the church.

Estrada Is Victorious. Official confirmation was received at the state department Sunday of the downfall of the Madrid faction in Nicaragua. The defeat of the Madrid troops on the 18th instant and the crossing of the Tipitapa river by the entire insurgent army of Estrada was confirmed. The troops of Gen. Toledo, who commanded the Madrid faction, were stampeded and fled to Managua. The family of Madrid had left Managua for Corinto and were followed by Dr. Madrid who after having relinquished the remnants of his authority, was preparing to flee the country. The advisers declare that Managua was in turmoil and that hostile demonstrations were being made against the United States.

SPARKS FROM LIVE WIRES

Herbert Streuble, a rag sorter in Whippany, N. J., has in the last seven days found jewelry valued at \$1,800.

George Costelli, a New York detective, noted for his great strength, was shot dead while defending property at Oyster Bay.

C. K. Alexander of Chicago won first prize in the annual national spelling contest in connection with the Wisconsin Lake assembly.

John R. Morrison, one of the best-known real estate men of Des Moines, Ia., turned on the gas in his office and was dead when found.

Frank Fowler, a well-known portrait painter, is dead at his summer home at Canaan, Conn., of heart disease. He was fifty-eight years old.

The sixteenth convention of the United Garment Workers of America opened in Detroit. The wage question is under consideration.

The first through train from the east over the Western Pacific railroad was met by a great crowd at Oakland, Cal., where preparations had been made for a public reception.

Representative and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth and Duke Franz Josef of Bavaria narrowly escaped injury when their automobile was struck at Newport, R. I., by the car of Vincent Astor.

Thomas J. Langdon of Irvington-on-the-Hudson, chauffeur for Miss Helen Gould, has been awarded a rating of 100 per cent after an examination in New York as to his ability to operate a machine.

George Fralich of Sarnia, Ont., lost his life near Detroit, Mich., supposedly by being drawn into the propeller of the steamer Joseph G. Butler, which had towed him in his skiff to Lake St. Clair.

Police of Los Angeles, Cal., found two men, a woman and a girl on pallets in a bungalow, starved nearly to death. They claimed to be of a religious sect which sought heaven by fasting. They had not touched food in six weeks.

The report that the steam yacht Viking, owned by George F. Baker, Jr., had sunk with twenty-three persons on board off Cape Cod, was discredited when Mr. Baker telephoned to New York that the Viking had arrived at Newport, R. I.

Carnegie Steel company engineers, it is claimed, have discovered a method to convert ore dust into briquettes, thereby reducing the cost of pig iron. The discovery is to be tested at the plant of the United States Steel corporation at Homestead, Pa.

Every state and territory in the Union with the single exception of Nevada, which is without a militia, gets a portion of the federal appropriation for the purchase of supplies and ammunition for the organized militia during the present fiscal year, in the first allotment of the \$1,600,000 fund.

FOUR SLAIN IN AUTO WRECK

Mother and Three Daughters Are Cremated—Father and Son Probably Fatally Burned.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 22.—A mother and her three daughters were cremated when an automobile driven by the father was blown to fragments by the explosion of a 20-gallon tank of gasoline on the rear of the machine. The father, William Faith, a retired oil operator and a wealthy resident of Mansontown, Pa., and his son, William Faith, Jr., were seriously burned and may die. The dead: Mrs. Ellen Faith, fifty-eight years old; Catherine Faith, twenty-three years old; Annie Faith, twenty years old; Ella Faith, sixteen years old.

The party had left their country home for a day's tour in the big car and had proceeded several miles when the accident occurred. What caused the explosion no one knows.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 22.	
LIVE STOCK—Steers.....	50 10 7 40
Hogs.....	50 00 10 10
Sheep.....	50 00 2 30
WHEAT—Winter Straight.....	42 30 1 40
WHEAT—September.....	1 08 1 08 1/2
CORN—September.....	71 1/2 71 1/2
GATS—Natural White.....	43 40 45
RYE—No. 2 Western.....	51 20 52
BUTTER—Creamery.....	35 40 35 40
EGGS.....	22 20 22
CHEESE.....	54 00 54 00
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Choice Beef Cows.....	47 00 48 00
Choice Beef Steers.....	42 00 43 00
Cows, Plain to Fancy.....	40 00 41 00
Good Beef Heifers.....	50 00 50 00
Calves.....	40 00 40 00
HOGS—Prime Heavy.....	35 00 35 00
Medium Weight Butchers.....	34 00 34 00
Pigs.....	25 00 25 00
BUTTER—Creamery.....	25 00 25 00
Dairy.....	22 00 22 00
LIVE POULTRY.....	50 00 50 00
EGGS.....	24 00 24 00
POTATOES (per bu.).....	75 00 75 00
FLOUR—Spring Wheat, Spl.....	4 00 4 00
CORN—September.....	50 00 50 00
Oats, September.....	34 00 34 00
MILWAUKEE.	
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 Hard.....	1 12 1/2 1 12 1/2
September.....	1 08 1 08 1/2
Corn, September.....	62 00 62 00
Oats, Standard.....	30 00 30 00
Rye.....	80 00 80 00
KANSAS CITY.	
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 3 Hard.....	98 00 98 00
No. 2 Hard.....	1 02 1 02 1/2
Corn, No. 2 White.....	52 00 52 00
Oats, No. 2 White.....	35 00 35 00
Rye.....	80 00 80 00
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Native Steers.....	45 00 45 00
Choice Beef Cows.....	42 00 42 00
HOGS—Fancy.....	38 00 38 00
Butchers.....	35 00 35 00
SHEEP—Native.....	25 00 25 00
OMAHA.	
CATTLE—Native Steers.....	45 00 45 00
Stocks and Feeders.....	42 00 42 00
HOGS—Fancy.....	38 00 38 00
Butchers.....	35 00 35 00
SHEEP—Wethers.....	25 00 25 00

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For Red, Watery, Itchy Eyes and GRATED EYELIDS

Murine Doesn't Smart—Soothes Eye Pain Instantly—Keeps Eyes Healthy, Bright, and Clear—Always Use It for Burning, Itchy, Watery Eyes, and for All Eye Troubles. Sold Everywhere. Price 25c. A Box of 12, \$2.50. EYE BOOKS AND ADVICE FREE BY MAIL. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

DYSPEPSIA

"Having taken your wonderful 'Cacarets' for three months and being entirely cured of stomach catarrh and dyspepsia, I think a word of praise is due to 'Cacarets' for their wonderful composition. I have taken numerous other so-called remedies but without avail, and I find that Cacarets relieve more in a day than all the others I have taken would in a year."

James McGunn, 108 Mercer St., Jersey City, N. J.

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Tastes Good, Does Good, Never Sickens, Weakens or Gripes. No. 25c. Box of 12, \$2.50. The genuine tablet stamped C.C.C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

A Sage's Summer.

Solomon sighed. "Think of the number of plants I have to remember to water while they are all away for the summer," he cried.

Herewith he doubted his title to wisdom.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of J. C. Watson.

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

Domestic Amenities.

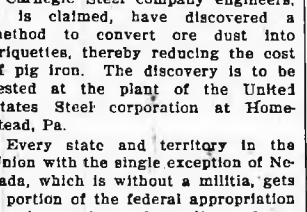
"Hubby, I gave your light pants to a poor tramp."

"And what am I going to wear this summer? Kiltis?"

When Rubbers Become Necessary.

And your shoes much, shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder for the feet. Cures tired, itching feet and takes the sting out of Corns and Bunions. Always use it for breaking in new shoes and for dancing parties. Sold everywhere. Sample mailed FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

GAVE \$18 AWAY.



Her Little Brother—Say, are you goin' ter marry my sister Bess?

Her Sutor—Why, er—er—er don't know.

Her Little Brother—Well, you are. I heard her tell pop she was goin' ter land you tonight.

Excellent Definition.

"Bjornstjerne Bjornson, in his hotel fronting the Tuilleries gardens, received a few friends up to the last in Paris," said the continental agent of a typewriter firm.

"I had the honor to be among those friends and I never wearied of the great Norseman's wit and wisdom."

"The last thing he said to me, in cautioning me not to give an important provincial agency to an easy-going man of the world, was this:

"Beware the easy-going man. An easy-going man, you know, is one who makes the path of life very rough and difficult for somebody else."

Might Do It.

"Do you know anything that will kill potato bugs?" asked the young man with the yellow fingers.

"Yes," said the old lady with the gingham apron, crustily, "get 'em to smoke cigarettes!"—Yonkers Statesman.

Deduction in a Street Car.

The Heavyweight—Pardon me, did I step on your foot, sir?

Coogan—If you didn't, begorry, then the roof must hev fell on it.—Pack.

Right food is a basis

For right living.

"There's only one disease,"

Says an eminent water—

"Wrong living

"And but one cure—

"Right living."

Right food is supplied by

Grape-Nuts

It contains the vital Body and brain-building Elements of wheat and barley—

Most important of which is The Potassium Phosphate, Grown in the grain.

For rebuilding tissues Broken down by daily use. Folks who use Grape-Nuts Know this—they feel it.

"There's a reason Read 'The Road to Wellville' Found in packages.

G. A. GITTINS & CO.

CENTRAL GROCERY.

Free Delivery. Phone No. 13

Every article guaranteed or money refunded.

WHY YOU SHOULD EAT

PURITY RICE

It is the easiest cereal to digest—digests in one hour. It is the most nutritious cereal—contains 86.09 per cent nutritious matter.

The main reason is this:

We Have a Special for You,

3 Pound Package, 25c.

Each package contains a Silver Plated Spoon. Come in and see the Spoons.

Threshing Coal

Plymouth Lumber & Coal Co.,

CHAS. MATHER, Sec. & Manager

Local News

W. H. Hoyt has a new automobile—a Reo.

Dr. S. E. Campbell spent Sunday in Bay City.

Homer Jewell has moved into his new house on Church street.

Mrs. Jennie Voorhies spent a few days in Detroit this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Burch spent Wednesday at Union Lake.

Eugene and Maurice Campbell were Ann Arbor visitors Sunday.

Lee Jewell and wife of Detroit visited at A. R. Jackson's Sunday.

Miss Jane Reynolds of Bay City spent Sunday at Dr. Campbell's.

S. Hemans and son Rolland of Ionia visited at C. G. Draper's Tuesday.

Mrs. Ella Becker of Coldwater is visiting Mrs. H. Wills for a few days.

Mrs. Chas. Brahmmer of Detroit visited at Charles Holloway's this week.

Misses Nellie and Carrie Riddle took a trip to Chatham, Ont., last Friday.

The outside walls of the Conner hardware store have been nicely repainted.

George McGill of Detroit spent a few days this week with his father and sister.

Miss Zelma Smith of Canton visited her aunt Mrs. H. C. Robinson this week.

Mrs. L. Peck returned home Sunday from Union Lake, where she spent a week.

Mrs. C. Brittan of Belleville visited her daughter Mrs. Leroy Dunham last week.

Miss Mabel Somerville of Holly visited Miss Myrtle Yorton a few days this week.

Miss Louise Olson of Ludington visited friends in Plymouth the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Gale and Miss Leona Merritt spent Sunday at Pine Lake.

Mrs. Mayme Baldwin of Montpelier, Ohio, visited Mrs. David Corkins last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Julius Wills and Mrs. Pettit are spending a few days in Grand Rapids.

Miss Anna Cook and her sister of Owosso visited the Misses Jolliffe over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Don Voorhies of Detroit visited Mr. and Mrs. Eli Nowland this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hunter and daughter Edna visited in Detroit the first of the week.

Miss Hazel McLean of Ridgeway, Ont., visited Miss Edna Hunter last week Thursday.

Miss Mary Chandler of Northfield, Minn., is spending the week with Mrs. Frank Shattuck.

Misses Carrie Riddle, Celia Brown and Genevieve McClumpha spent Tuesday in Lansing.

Special meeting of Plymouth Chapter No. 115, O. E. S., for work Tuesday evening, Aug. 30.

Mrs. Arthur White visited in Detroit a few days last week, Mr. White spending Sunday there.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Backer of Detroit were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dicks last Sunday.

For bread and pastry ask for New Discovery Flour. For sale by all grocers in Plymouth. au19t10

Mrs. W. A. Bassett of Caro and Mrs. Hanford of Detroit visited Mrs. W. J. Burrows this week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Woodman and daughter of Berlin, Wis., visited at W. B. Roe's Saturday and Sunday.

H. E. and B. B. Hendrick of Muskegon and C. E. Hendrick of Virginia, Minn., visited at Jay Burr's this week.

Mr. and Mrs. James McDermott and daughter of Pontiac visited over Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Westfall.

Miss Mabel Sanford, who has been visiting her brother, Geo. Burr, returned to her home in Canton, O., last Saturday.

Miss Irene Loomis returned Tuesday to her home in Omaha, Neb., after a couple of months' visit with her grandparents.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Riggs visited the former's sister and husband in Delphos, Ohio, this week, making the trip by automobile.

Cub Forshee will start a milk route in the village to-morrow morning and those wishing to be served milk and cream from his wagon will notify him or call phone No. 914 1L1S.

David Corkins has begun the building of a new house on South Main street and John Shackleton is building a brick residence on the north side of town. John Landy is the contractor.

Eugene Burr of Bay City recently visited Plymouth after an absence of 33 years. He saw nothing that he remembered, but the Balm of Gilead tree in front of the Micol home and Shaffer's old brick foundry.

Buy it now. Now is the time to buy a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It is almost certain to be needed before the summer is over. This remedy has no superior. For sale by all dealers.

Miss Grace Campbell is spending the week in Detroit.

Mrs. Anna Burch of Wixom is visiting at J. R. Rauch's.

Geo. Richwies spent the first of the week at Pearl Beach.

Miss Lulu Byrd expects to attend college at Galesburg, Ill., this fall.

Fred Bennett has rebuilt his automobile, burned a few weeks ago, and it runs now just as good as ever.

Misses Marion Nash and Nellie Rooke and Elmer Jarvis and Howard Brown are spending a few days at Whitmore Lake.

Louis Cable and Louis Gerst were drawn as circuit court jurors from Plymouth for the September term of court.

Clarence Cooper left his home in St. Helena, Cal., last Saturday night. Mrs. Cooper will remain a few weeks longer.

Rev. F. W. Miller, wife and family left for their home in Litchfield, Ill., Tuesday night, after spending a few days with Plymouth friends.

George Shafer caught a prize six and a half pound bass in Straight's Lake last week, while fishing. Had the government stocked the lake with bass George would have been entitled to a \$25 premium.

Jas. McAllister of Chicago, a tinner who was employed in the Conner store twenty-five years ago, was in town Wednesday. He found many changes in the old burg since his departure and was very agreeably surprised.

The Business Men's ball club went over to Northville Tuesday afternoon to play a return game. The Northvillians "wring it" six members of the regular town team on the Plymouthites, and at that the latter held them down to a score 7 to 6. Not a bad showing for the visiting team.

Miss Florence Wetmore, of Ann Arbor, a former teacher in our schools, died at Chicago last Friday, where she was under treatment for nervous prostration. Her funeral was held at Ann Arbor Monday.

Mrs. S. O. Hudd and Miss Rose Hawthorne were attendants at Plymouth.

Down at Milan, Ohio, a town half as large as Plymouth, they had a homecoming and the Milan Leader, of which L. B. Samsen is publisher, says nearly one thousand visitors were on hand to register. At the ball game there were 2240 paid admissions. That's "going some" for a small town.

The remains of Mrs. George Macomber, who died in St. Mary's hospital, Detroit, Wednesday morning, were received by Undertaker Schrader from the Wednesday afternoon train, and later taken to her home east of the village. The funeral will be held at the home this morning at ten o'clock, the body being taken to Detroit for burial in a Catholic cemetery.

Are you Ready for School Opening?

I will be at the high school Saturday, September 3rd, from 2 to 5 p. m., to interview any who wish to see me before the opening of school, September 6th. All new students may classify at this time.

W. N. ISBELL, Supt.

Rooms Wanted.

Any one desiring a student to work for board and room, or to pay for same in part by work, or who will take students for room or board or both, will confer a favor by notifying Supt. Isbell.

There has been an application for two rooms, either furnished or unfurnished, for light housekeeping, by students. If any such rooms are available kindly notify Mr. Isbell.

A CARD—We wish to extend our thanks to our relatives, friends and neighbors who so kindly assisted us in our deep sorrow, for the many beautiful flowers and to the singers.

CLARENCE WEBBER, MR. AND MRS. ORSON WESTFALL.

A CARD—We wish through The Mail to express our sincere thanks to friends and neighbors for their kind assistance rendered during our late bereavement and for the beautiful flowers.

MR. AND MRS. GEO. KINCAIDE.

A CARD—We wish to thank the many friends and neighbors who so kindly assisted us in our late bereavement; also for the beautiful flowers.

Mrs. Gottlieb Bolgos and Family.

A CARD—We wish to thank the many friends for their kindness and sympathy during our late bereavement, and also thank the Gleaner lodge of Cherry Hill and others who sent beautiful floral offerings.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Fisher and Family.

Wants, For Sale, To Rent, etc.

5c. per Line, One Insertion.

FOR SALE—The W. F. Markham homestead property, located at the corner of N. Main and Welsh streets.

P. W. VOORHIES.

FOR SALE—Bay horse, weight 1300 lbs. Enquire Burton Brown.

FOR SALE—Choice assorted Tomatoes at 50c a bu. at Wm. Gayde's, phone 189 red.

THE MARKETS

Wheat, red, \$.90; white \$.89

Hay, \$10.00 to \$12.00 No. 1 Timothy.

Oats, 35c.

Rye, 65c.

Beans, basis \$2.00

Potatoes, 25c.

Butter, 25c.

Eggs, 18c.



Good Tea and Coffee

JUST ARRIVED.

New Crop Comprador Tea, 50c.

The choicest early Spring Leaf, from the finest districts of Japan, and its careful preparation preserves its flavor and its delicacy throughout the season. Once tried, always used.

Brown & Pettingill,

THE WHITE FRONT GROCERY

Telephone No. 40.

Free Delivery



When GETTING GROCERIES

Do not forget that we are the goods—goods that are clean, pure and at prices that are right. Everything about our store has so much pride that even our apples and potatoes are not specked or spotted.

Let us furnish your next order and we guarantee satisfaction from start to finish. It will include a few of the following bargains, we hope:

All Wash Soaps.....6 for 25c Best Raisins.....3 for 25c
All 5c Toilet Soaps.....6 for 25c Apples, per pk.....25c, 30c, 50c
All 10c Soaps.....3 for 22c Potatoes, per bu.....75c, \$1.00
All Wash Powders.....6 for 23c Cabbage—Lowest prices.

FRUITS & VEGETABLES,

All kinds, including Peaches, Plums, Bananas, Oranges, Lemons, Sweet Corn, Tomatoes, Cucumbers and Onions.

D. A. JOLLIFFE & SON

Both 'phones. Free Delivery.

GALE'S.

School commences Tuesday, Sept. 6th. We will have a large stock of

School Books and School Supplies

Tablets, 5c and 10c, ruled and unruled, Note-books, Composition Books, Pens, Inks, a dozen sizes, Penholders, Rulers, Mucilage, Library Paste in bottles and tubes, LePage's Glue, Pencil Erasers, Black-board Erasers and Crayons, 1c, 5c and 10c Crayons, 1c, 3c and 5c Lead Pencils, Drawing Pencils, Drawing Paper, Water Color Paints, Writing Books, Glencoe Covers and Fillers.

New Stock of Wall Paper for Fall Trade.

Phone 16

JOHN L. GALE

IT'S FREE!

A trial on your pump of this wonder of the age.

"It Makes a Pump Hump"

Cheaper than a Windmill

It not only pumps, but will do the washing, turn the grindstone, fanning mill, cornsheller, feed grinder and all the undesirable work about the place.

Let us put one on your Pump and convince you it will make it hump.

R. G. SAMSEN,

'Phone 127

SILVERWARE

is a delight to every housewife. It breathes into the home and air of purity, cleanliness and refinement.

The Latest Patterns

of beautiful ware made by the best manufacturers can be bought at our store at prices that will please you. We handle the standard brands of guaranteed Sterling and Plated Wares and you can depend on what you get from us.

CUT GLASS

Is another ware greatly admired by those of good taste. Of this we have many beautiful designs to show you in all its brilliancy.

COME AND SEE OUR LINES.

G. G. DRAPER

Jeweler and Optometrist.

Maxwell Automobiles

GOODRICH, M. & W. AND AJAX TIRES.

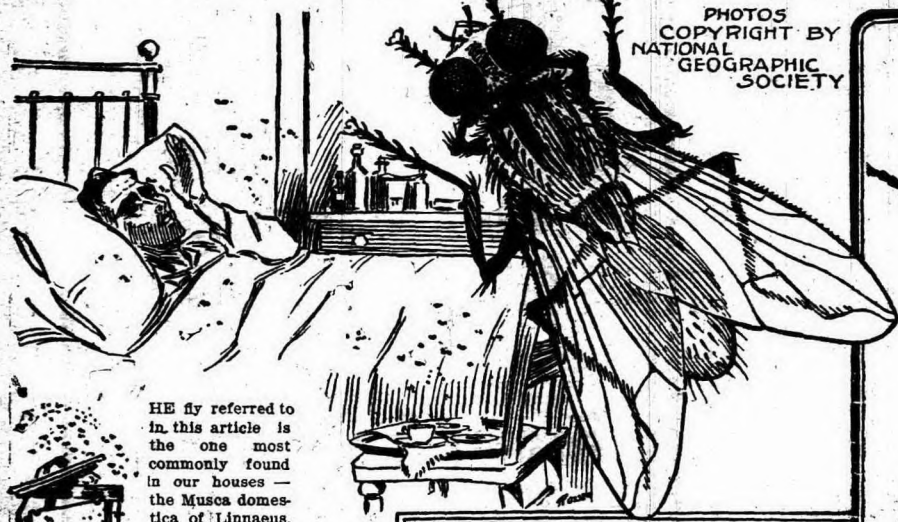
Automobile Accessories

AUTOMOBILE AND TIRE REPAIRING BY E. DURANT AT

Conner Hdw. Co., Ltd.

The DEADLY HOUSE-FLY

PHOTOS
COPYRIGHT BY
NATIONAL
GEOGRAPHIC
SOCIETY



HE fly referred to in this article is the one most commonly found in our houses—the *Musca domestica* of Linnaeus.

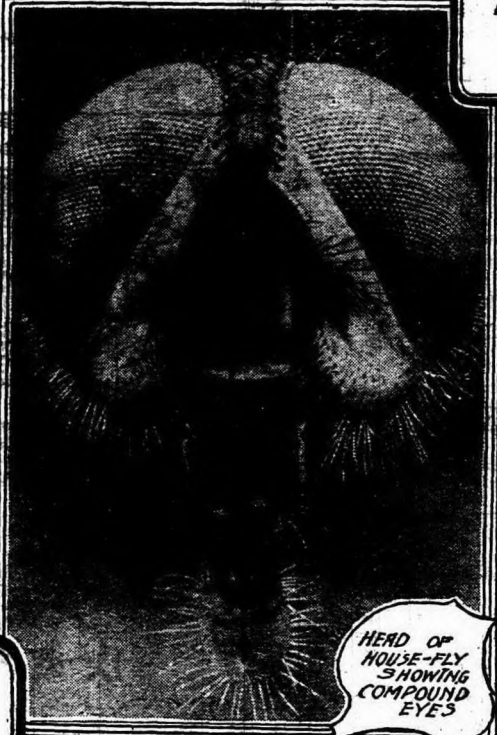
Speaking broadly, man has made the house-fly; it has developed along with the human dwelling. If we had no closed-in dwelling places it is doubtful if the house-fly, as at present constituted, could continue to exist. It thrives simply because we afford it food, protection and breeding places.

The house-fly at first is only a little worm, wriggling his tiny grub-like form in some incubating pile of filth, usually the manure pile, the outhouse, or the mound of rubbish, or garbage in the back yard. In this condition he is easily killed, and it should be the duty of every person to kill him now. The house-fly could not exist if everything were kept perfectly clean and sanitary. Exterminate the fly-worms, do away with its breeding places, and there will be no flies.

The common house-fly is coming to be known as the "typhoid fly," and when the term becomes universal greater care will be exercised in protecting the house from his presence.

Flies swallow the germs of typhoid in countless millions while feeding on the excreta of typhoid patients. As a result they spread a thousand times more typhoid germs in their excreta than on their feet.

Flies kill a greater number of human be-



HEAD OF HOUSE-FLY SHOWING COMPOUND EYES



MALE HOUSE-FLY SEEN FROM BELOW

This stupefies the flies, when they may be swept up and burned.

If there are flies in the dining room of your hotel, restaurant, or boarding house, complain to the proprietor that the premises are not clean.

The hookworm is undermining the vitality of a section, but the house fly threatens the health of the world.

Pest and plague and fever follow in its filthy footsteps. Its victims are legion.

The mosquito carries the germ of yellow fever. The sting of the tsetse fly infects with the numbing virus of the slow but certain sleeping sickness.

But the house fly carries on its sticky feet the potent poison of a dozen deaths.

The snake warns by hiss or rattle, and, in defense, strikes to kill, and then is to be shot or clubbed or ground beneath the boot heel. But the malicious, annoying fly, satellite of sickness, maker of cemeteries, deposits its slow poison and buzzes away, ever busy, never still, always on its errand of distributing the venom of embryo disease.

It wasn't so long ago that the house fly was neither known nor understood. Screens were considered a luxury, not a necessity; a matter of comfort, not a contribution to health.

But that is not the case now. The fly has been studied, its habits noted, its germ-laden body inspected through the microscope and photographed.

Bacteriologists, scientists, physicians know the house fly as it really is. They realize that incontrovertible proof has demonstrated that flies kill a greater number of human beings every year than all the beasts of prey and all the poisonous crawling things that live.

And it is the consensus of opinion that a campaign of education is essential to bring the general public to an appreciation of the truth.

These facts are known to every scientist. What is being done now is to carry these facts home to every householder, every person who eats in restaurants and lunchrooms and to every mother who watches her baby with an eye to warding off every possible danger. There is a great campaign being waged against the fly—"typhoid fly," as it is called, and Washington is the center of the campaign.

The war is being stirred up and urged by Richard B. Watrous, secretary of the American Civic Association, which has covered the country with posters, circulars, booklets and even has taken up the moving picture film as a weapon against the pest and a method of popular instruction. The association pamphlets are simple and to the point. When one reads the four pages of fly literature, a deep disgust for the buzzing things is born, and another soldier in the anti-fly army has been drafted.

The accompanying photographs, magnified many thousand times, and more just as interesting, were made by Dr. N. A. Cobbs with a specially invented camera for the National Geographic Society. Dr. Cobbs is making a special study of the nation's pest, as are other leading bacteriologists and scientists who have come to realize the importance of the work.

One of the odd things in connection with the campaign of education that is being conducted in many cities is the fact that the unpleasantness of the flies' habits has caused many a person to cease the description of the fly life and enter a sort of silent war. However, some cities and associations have issued enormous posters portraying the daily life of a fly. It is pretty bad. Several women have objected to seeing the posters, although it has been proven to them that the pictures are not over-drawn.

Moving picture films, showing the life and habits of the fly, have been shown in some of the large cities. These films were taken across the United States and shown in hundreds of cheap theaters and have been considered of great value in disseminating knowledge of just what the fly is and how much death and disease he can introduce into a house. In one of the cities protests were received from some rather delicately sensed ladies and the mayor ordered the films off the boards.

The chairman of that state board of health asked the reason and was told that protests were made. He then asked for the names of some of the protesting women.

He called on several, and learned that their feelings had been outraged by witnessing the daily life of a nasty fly, and they believed that the sight was too nauseating for the public.

Thereupon the state officer took the ladies out into their own back yards and kitchens and in more than one instance showed them where the fly was doing the same thing in real life that the moving films told of, and by that sort of work introduced some real war to Mr. Fly.

In every city bulletins are being issued showing how flies may be killed by the wholesale.

Two Sides View.

The Sentimental One—The beautiful beach was covered with shells this morning.
The Practical One—Yes, it's a shame to allow 'em to bat parents down there. Yappers Stridman.

WIFE DEFILES CREW AND KEEPS DEAD BODY 42 DAYS

SEA CAPTAIN'S WIDOW, AIDED BY MATE, FIGHTS OFF SUPERSTITIOUS SAILORS.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The body of Captain James Lorenz of the bark John Ena, whose death occurred while the vessel was just off Cape Horn, was removed from the cabin of the bark on arrival here and shipped to San Francisco, the late master's home.

Accompanying theasket was the young widow of the captain, who for 12 days and nights sat and watched by the side of the rough pine box in which the body was incased by the ship's carpenter, while the crew grumbled and threatened mutiny if the body was not cast overboard, according to the custom of superstition.

Mate Oleson of the vessel, armed



Demanded That the Body Be Cast Overboard.

with a revolver and a belaying pin, was compelled to use force a number of times to check the mutinous spirit of the crew, which was made up of Japanese, Porto Ricans, Sandwich Islanders and a few white men.

The members of the crew declare that they knew something was going to happen when a black cat, belonging to Mrs. Lorenz, was discovered on board shortly after the beginning of the cruise from Honolulu to this city, and the sailors demanded that the animal be cast overboard. It was Mrs. Lorenz's pet and the captain and Oleson refused to comply with the demand.

When just off Cape Horn, Captain Jim, as he was called, was seized with an attack of Bright's disease. For two days his wife put up a heroic fight for his life, but without avail.

For several days the captain's death was kept a secret from the crew, but when they learned of it they demanded that the body be cast overboard. Oleson, the mate, refused to comply with the demand, and watched over the young wife and her dead, day and night until the vessel was towed to her anchorage here. It was Mrs. Lorenz's first trip with her husband, though they had been married a few years.

GETS MEDAL AS BRAVE MAN

Young Englishman Plunges into the Gas-Laden Hold of Ship and Rescues Three.

Yonkers, N. Y.—Thomas A. Broadbent, a slender young Englishman who came to work as a machinist in a factory here six months ago, has just received a king's medal from the British government in recognition of his having performed "the most heroic act of the year 1909 in all the English maritime service."

Broadbent was on the ship Fantee, which left Liverpool for the west coast of Africa. Off Cape Palmas, Liberia, the ship ran upon a reef and it became necessary for all hands to get to work shifting the cargo. The cargo included some jars of an acid, which when mixed with water generated a deadly gas. In a lower hold, where six men were working, the ship's carpenter, the captain and the first mate, inhaled the gas and dropped dead.

Three seamen who were just outside the death zone fell unconscious. When this was discovered there were calls for volunteers to bring back the living. Broadbent volunteered and, with a rope about his middle, was lowered into the chamber of death.

One at a time, he brought the three sailors to the fresh air and then, barely conscious, he was lowered again at his own request to bring up the captain's body.

This time he collapsed and was delirious for five weeks. The ship itself subsequently was succored by another British vessel and Broadbent came to this country.

Lady Cops in Spokane.

Spokane, Wash.—Three women are now full-fledged members of the police department of Spokane. They wear regulation stars and will don uniforms of dark blue when on duty. Their quarters are in the city jail, where they are designated as matrons, and they have full charge of all women prisoners. The three women have divided the work into three shifts of eight hours each, so that one is on duty all the time.

MUNYON'S PAW-PAW LIVER PILLS

I want any person who suffers with biliousness, constipation, indigestion or any liver or blood ailment, to try my Paw-Paw Liver Pills. I guarantee they will purify the blood and put the liver and stomach into a healthy condition and will positively cure biliousness and constipation, or I will refund your money. —Munyon's Homeopathic Remedy Co., 53rd and Jefferson Sts., Phila., Pa.

DR. J. D. KELLOGG'S ASTHMA

Remedy for the prompt relief of Asthma and Hay Fever. Ask your druggist for it. Write for FREE SAMPLE. NORTHROP & LYMAN, CO. Ltd., BUFFALO, N.Y.

Run-Down?

Tone the nerves, strengthen the stomach, purify the blood and get a fresh grip on health by taking

Beecham's Pills

Sold Everywhere. In boxes 10c. and 25c.

A BROAD HINT.



Jim—I suppose you love to go sleighing because of the melody of the jingling sleigh bells.

Jeas—Yes, and they often lead up to the wedding bells. That's the best of it.

Mrs. Wiggin's Idea of London. During the recent visit of Mrs. Wiggin, the American author, in London, an interviewer called on her. With pencil poised, the interviewer asked: "And what do you think of London, Mrs. Wiggin?"

"You remind me," answered the author cheerfully, "of the young lady who sat beside Dr. Gibbon at dinner. She turned to him after the soup."

"Do, dear Dr. Gibbon," she said, "tell me about the decline and fall of the Roman empire."

Hard to Convince.

Little Tommy (eldest of the family, at dinner)—Mamma, why don't you help me before Ethel?

Mamma—Ladies must always come first.

Tommy (triumphantly)—Then why was I born before Ethel?—Tit-Bits.

Those Cocked Hats.

Dilly—My salary is knocked into a cocked hat this week.

Dally—Why?

Dilly—My wife's chancleer will take it all.—Town Topics.

An Operatic Expletive.

"Bifferton is awfully gone on grand opera, isn't he?"

"I should say he is! Why, he even swears by Gadsby!"

Cut Out Breakfast Cooking

Easy to start the day cool and comfortable if

Post Toasties

are in the pantry ready to serve right from the package. No cooking required; just add some cream and a little sugar.

Especially pleasing these summer mornings with berries or fresh fruit.

One can feel cool in hot weather on proper food.

"The Memory Lingers"

FORTUM GENERAL CO. Ltd.



FEMALE HOUSE-FLY SEEN FROM ABOVE

ings than all the beasts of prey, and poisonous serpents, for they spread disease which slays thousands.

As soon as the fly comes out of his shell he is full grown and starts out in the world to make a living and if your home is not clean he knows it, for the fly can discern an unclean odor for miles.

As much as they like odors of filth they dislike clean smells, and where the former will attract, the latter will repulse them. A pleasant-smelling substance—the fragrance of flowers, geraniums, magnolias, lavender, or any perfumery—will drive them away.

Most of our diseases are caused by invisible germs that lodge and grow in our bodies, destroying our tissues or poisoning us with their excreta. These germs may be brought to us from some sick person by whatever is large enough to carry them, and has the opportunity. Combine this fact with what every one knows about flies, and we see at once the tremendous importance of flies as carriers of human disease germs.

Look closely at the picture of the fly resting on the glass and viewed from below. Look at the feet and observe that each of them is equipped with two claws and two light-colored pads. The fly clings to rough surfaces by means of the claws and to smooth surfaces by a combined action of the claws and pads. The fly's pads are covered with thousands of minute short hairs, sticky at the end. There is no suction—merely adhesion.

All his grown-up life the fly has to manage with sticky feet. Imagine our plight if the soles of our feet were sticking plaster, perennially renewing its stickiness!

To such inconvenience the fly is constantly subject, and it is this that has bred into him the habit of frequently preening himself, particularly his feet. These are constantly becoming clogged with adhering substances, and this contamination the fly must assiduously remove if his feet are to act properly in supporting him on slippery places. If this contamination is too sticky to rub off the fly licks it off, and it then passes off in his excreta.

The fly lays her eggs in the manure pile or other objectionable filth. All the germs—all the imaginable microbes—fasten themselves on the sticky feet. He brings them into the house and wipes them off. The fly you see walking over the food you are about to eat is covered with filth

and germs. If there is any dirt in your house or about your premises, or those of your neighbors, he has just come from it. Watch him as he stands on the sugar industriously wiping his feet. He is getting rid of disease germs, rubbing them on the sugar that you are going to eat, leaving the poison for you to swallow.

This does more to spread typhoid fever and cholera infantum and other intestinal diseases than any other cause.

Disease attacks human beings only when they are brought in contact with it. For instance, you cannot get typhoid fever unless you swallow the germs of typhoid, and you do not swallow these germs unless they get on the food you eat, or in the liquids you drink, or on the glasses or cups from which you drink.

Intestinal diseases are more frequent whenever and wherever flies are most abundant, and they, and not the summer heat, are the active agents of its spread.

There is special danger when flies drop into such fluid as milk. This forms an ideal culture material for the bacillus. A few germs washed from the body of one fly may develop into millions within a few hours, and the person who drinks such milk will receive large doses of bacilli, which may later cause serious sickness.

Here are some valuable fly "don'ts" for the housewife:

Don't allow flies in your house.

Don't allow your fruits and confections to be exposed to the swarms of flies.

Don't let flies crawl over the baby's mouth and swarm upon the nipple of its nursing bottle.

Strike at the root of the evil. Dispose of waste materials in such a way that the house-fly cannot propagate, for flies breed in horse manure, decaying vegetables, dead animals, and all kinds of filth, so look after the garbage cans, see that they are cleaned, sprinkled with lime or kerosene oil, and closely covered.

Screen all windows and doors and insist that your grocer, butcher, baker and every one from whom you buy foodstuffs does the same, and remember that a large percentage of flies breed in the stable.

There is more health in a well-screened house than in many a doctor's visit.

After you have cleaned up your own premises, inspect the neighborhood for fly-breeding places. Call the attention of the owner to them and, if he does not remove them, complain to the board of health.

Keep flies away from the kitchen. Keep flies out of the dining room and away from the sick, especially from those ill with contagious diseases.

To clear rooms of flies, carbolic acid may be used as follows: Heat a shovel or any similar article and drop thereon 20 drops of carbolic acid. The vapor kills the flies.

A cheap and perfectly reliable fly poison, one which is not dangerous to human life, is bichromate of potash in solution. Dissolve one dram, which can be bought at any drug store, in two ounces of water, and add a little sugar. Put some of this solution in shallow dishes and distribute them about the house.

Sticky fly paper, traps and liquid poisons are among the things to use in killing flies, but the latest, cheapest, and best is a solution of formalin or formaldehyde in water. A spoonful of this liquid put into a quart of a plat of water and exposed in the room will be enough to kill all the flies.

To quickly clear the room where there are many flies, burn pyrethrum powder in the room.

ROOSEVELT TALKS TO THE FARMERS

First Address of His Tour Delivered Near Utica, N. Y.

PROBLEMS OF COUNTRY LIFE

Danger Seen in the Growth of Cities
—Plan Made for the Farm Laborer and the Farmer's Wife.

Utica, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Theodore Roosevelt arrived here this afternoon with his party in the private car Republic for the first stop and address of his tour through the west. A tremendous crowd was at the station to greet the former president and he was given an enthusiastic welcome.

The entire party boarded trolley cars at once and proceeded to Oriskany, nine miles outside the city, and thence to Summit park, a mile further on, where Mr. Roosevelt spoke to the farmers of Herkimer and Oneida counties. The agriculturists were out in great numbers and brought with them their entire families, making the affair a gala event. Mr. Roosevelt is extremely popular with the farmers because of the deep interest he has shown in the problem of bettering farm life conditions, if for no other reason. He was listened to with closest attention and his remarks were accorded frequent applause. He spoke as follows:

There are no two public questions of more vital importance to the future of this country than the problem of conservation and the problem of the betterment of rural life. Moreover, these two problems are really interdependent, for neither of them can be successfully solved save on condition that there is at least a measure of success in the effort to solve the other. In any great country the prime physical asset—the physical asset more valuable than any other—is the fertility of the soil. All our industrial and commercial welfare, all our material development of every kind, depends in the last resort upon our preserving and increasing the fertility of the soil. This of course, means the conservation of the soil as the great natural resource; and equally, of course, it furthermore implies the development of country life, for there cannot be a permanent improvement of the soil if the life of those who live on it, and make their living out of it, is suffered to starve and languish, to become stunted and weakened and inferior to the type of life lived elsewhere. We are now trying to preserve, to develop, to exploit by individuals, but for the permanent benefit of the whole people, the waters and the forests, and we are doing this primarily as a means of adding to the fertility of the soil; although in each case there is a great secondary benefit both of the water and the forests for commercial and industrial purposes. In the same way it is essential for the farmers themselves to try to broaden the life of the man who lives in the open country; to make it more attractive; to give it every advantage that is possible of which has been given to the life of the man of the cities. Therefore, friends, the conservation and rural life policies are really two sides of the same policy; and down at bottom this policy rests upon the fundamental law that neither man nor nation can prosper unless it lives with the present, he steadily take thought for the future.

Problem of Cities' Growth.

In one sense this problem with which we have to deal is very, very old. Whenever civilizations have sprung up they have always tended to grow through certain stages and then to fall. No nation can develop a real civilization without cities. Up to a certain point the city movement is thoroughly healthy; yet it is a strange and lamentable fact that always hitherto after this point has been reached the city has tended to develop at the expense of the country by draining the country of what is best in it, and making an insignificant return for this. In consequence, in the past, every civilization in its later stages has tended to decay to witness these conditions under which "the cities grow and the men decay." There are ugly signs that these tendencies are at work in this nation of ours. But very fortunately we are now what never before was seen in any civilization—an aroused and alert public interest in the problem, a recognition of the urgency and a desire to attempt its solution.

The problem does not consist merely in the growth of the city. Such a growth in itself is a good thing and not a bad thing for the country. The problem consists in the growth of the city at the expense of the country; and, even where this is not the case, in so great an equality of growth in the city and in the country that the city more attractive than the country, and therefore apt to drain the country of the people who ought to live therein.

The human side of the rural life problem is to make the career of the farmer and the career of the farm laborer as attractive and as remunerative as corresponding careers in the city. Now, I am well aware that the farmer must himself take the lead in bringing this about. A century and a quarter ago the wise English farmer, Arthur Young, wrote of the efforts to improve French wheat: "A cultivator at the head of a sheep farm of 1,000 or 4,000 acres would in a few years do more for their wools than all the academicians and philosophers will effect in ten centuries." It is absurd to think that any man who has studied the subject can theoretically be fit to direct those who practically work at the matter. But, friends, I wish to insist to you here—to you practical men, who own and work your farms—that it is an equally pernicious absurdity for the practical man to refuse to benefit by the work of the student. The English farmer I have quoted, Young, was a practical farmer, but he was also a scientific farmer. One reason why the great business men of today—the great industrial leaders—have gone ahead, while the farmer has lagged behind, is that they are far more willing, and indeed eager, to profit by expert and technical knowledge—the knowledge that can only come as a result of the highest education. From railways to factories to great industrial concerns are nowadays being carried on by the aid of a swarm of men who have received a high technical education in chemistry, in engineering, in electricity, in one or more of scores of special branches of science. The big business men, these expert men, do not ask college-trained experts to tell him how to run his business; but he does ask numbers of them to give him expert advice and tell him some new and important developments in his line.

In some graduates of a technical school or college in which he has been trained for his life work.

Farmer Needs Technical Advice.

In just the same way the farmers should benefit by the advice of the technical men who have been trained in the schools of the very work the farmer does. I am not now speaking of the man who has had an ordinary general training, whether in school or college. While there should undoubtedly be such a training as a foundation (the extent differing according to the kind of work each boy intends to do as a man) it is nevertheless true that our educational system should more and more be turned in the direction of educating men towards, and not away from, the farm and the shop. During the last half-century we have begun to develop a system of agricultural education at once practical and scientific, and we must go on developing it. But, after developing it, it must be used. The rich man who spends a fortune upon a fancy farm, with entire indifference to cost, does not do much good to farming; but, on the other hand, just as little does the working farmer who stolidly refuses to profit by the knowledge of the day, who treats any effort at improvement as absurd on its face, refuse to countenance what he regards as new-fangled ideas and contrivances, and jeers at the best farming. I wish I could take representative of this type of farmer down to Long Island, where I live, to have them see what has been done, not as philanthropy but as a plain business proposition, by men connected with the Long Island railroad, who believe it pays to encourage the development of farms along the line of that railway. They have put practical men in charge of experimental farms, cultivating them intensively, and using the best modern methods, not only in raising crops, but in securing the best market for the crops when raised. The growth has been astounding, and land only fifty miles from New York, which during our entire National lifetime has been treated as worthless, has within the last three or four years been proved to possess a really high value.

The farmer, however, must not only make his land pay, but he must make country life interesting for himself and for his wife and his sons and daughters. Farmers should learn how to combine effectively, as has been done in industry, am particularly glad to speak to the Grange, for I heartily believe in farmers' organizations, and we should all welcome every step taken towards an increasing co-operation among farmers. The importance of such movements cannot be over-estimated, and through such intelligent individual farming, or through such co-operation, it will be possible to improve the market for such products as the farmer produces.

Country life should be as attractive as city life, and the country people should insist upon having their fair representation when it comes to dealing with all great public questions. In other words, country folks should demand that they work on equal terms with city folks in all such matters. They should have their share in the membership of commissions and councils; in short, of all the organized bodies for laying plans for great enterprises affecting all the people. I am glad to see on such bodies the names that represent financial interests, but those interests should not have the right of way, and in all enterprises and movements in which the social condition of the country is involved, the rural country—the open country—should be well represented as the city. The man of the open country is apt to have certain qualities which the city man has lost. These qualities affect those which the city man has and he himself has not. The country man is more equal to the country talent he is given the same opportunity as the city talent to express itself and to contribute to the welfare of the world in which we live.

The country church should be made a true social center, alive to every need of the community, standing for a broad individual outlook and development, taking the lead in work and in recreation, caring more for conduct than for dogma, more for ethical, spiritual, practical betterment than for merely formal piety. The country fair offers far greater possibilities for continuous work and usefulness than it at present affords. The country school should be made a vital center for economic, social, and educational co-operation; it is naturally fitted to be such a center for those engaged in commercial farming, and still more for those engaged in domestic farming, for these who live on and by the small farms they themselves own. The problem of the farm is really the problem of the family that lives on the farm. On all these questions there is need of intelligent study, and I heartily recommend the books of Professor Bailey, of Cornell, and of Sir Horace Plunkett's book on the "Rural Life Problems of the United States."

Conditions of Farm Life.
One feature of the problem should be recognized by the farmer at once, and an effort made to deal with it. It is our duty and our business to consider the farm laborer exactly as we consider the farmer. No country life can be satisfactory when the owners of farms and the farm laborer reason to make a way to live in cities instead of working their farms; and, moreover, it cannot be really satisfactory when the labor system is so managed that there is for part of the year a demand for labor which cannot be met, and during another part of the year a demand for labor at all, so that the farmers tend to rely on migratory laborers who come out to work in the country with no permanent interest in it and with no prospect of steady employment. It is accordingly difficult for the man who is a citizen of a man who can't count upon some steady income and continuity in the work which means to him his livelihood. Economic conditions on the farm—in variety and kind of crop-growing, especially as distributed in time and in housing for the men—must be so shaped as to render it possible for the man who labors for the farmer to be steadily employed under conditions which foster his self-respect and tend for his development.

Above all, the conditions of farm life must always be shaped with a view to the welfare of the farmer's wife and the farm laborer's wife, quite as much as to the welfare of the farmer and the farm laborer. To have the woman a mere drudge is at least as bad as to have the man a mere drudge. It is every whit as important to introduce new machines to economize her labor within the house, as it is to introduce machinery to increase the effectiveness of his labor outside the house. I haven't the slightest sympathy with any movement which looks to excusing men and women for the non-performance of duty and free attention only on rights and not on duties. The woman who shirks her duty as housewife, as mother, is a contemptible creature; just as the corresponding man is a contemptible creature. But the welfare of the woman is even more important than the welfare of the man, for the mother is the heart and tender arm of the family of the world. She deserves honor and consideration such as no man should receive. She forfeits all claim to this honor and consideration if she shirks her duty as housewife, as mother, as a woman. But the average American woman does not shirk them; and it is a matter of the highest obligation for us to see that they are performed under conditions which make for her welfare and happiness and for the welfare and happiness of the children growing up in her home.

Odd News From Big Cities

Stories of Strange Happenings in the Metropolitan Towns

Sell Eggs by the Pound in New York



NEW YORK.—Produce dealers throughout the country are watching with interest the enforcement of the ordinance recently passed in New York requiring dealers to sell eggs by the pound. When eggs are sold by the pound the buyer is more likely to get all that is coming to him. It is conceded that a fresh egg of average size weighs more than one that is stale, there being always more or less evaporation when an egg comes out of storage. The difference is about an egg to the pound, eight fresh eggs being equal to nine out of storage.

It is only the idealist or the optimist who believes that eggs are either good or bad, with no half-way about the matter. Really this is a fond delusion. There are as many grades of eggs as there are ways of making an omelet. The range is all the way from that rare article, the honestly labeled "strictly fresh" egg down to the "cull." The cull is a doubtful egg from the start, but sometimes deposits, and emerges months later. Even then it is not as low as an egg can sink, for there is the desiccated egg, which was laid in China, and has been a world traveler before getting to the ultimate consumer here.

This Woman a Modern Grace Darling



CLEVELAND.—While as a sheet and shaking like a leaf, Mrs. H. G. Blandford, Shady Cove, Lakewood, stood for three hours in great anxiety on the lake front in the rear of her home the other morning watching signals of distress from six men in a swamped power boat three miles from shore in a choppy sea.

This was after she had done everything in her power to save the imperiled men. Mrs. Blandford was looking out on the lake when her attention was attracted by something white waving off shore. Immediately a thought struck her it was a danger signal. She rushed into the house for her field glasses, and through them could plainly distinguish six men in a launch battling water with all their might. One of the men was frantically waving a white cloth fastened to a cane.

She hurried to the telephone in her home and called up the life-saving crew. Then, you should have seen that woman, standing full of anguish and anxiety watching the men in distress. She waved her handkerchief



BALTIMORE.—The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is waging a war of extermination on worthless and ownerless curs. In one day 109 such dogs inhaled carbonic acid gas, administered by the agents of the society, and out went their lives. Their bark ceased forever and their bite is a danger of the past. Hundreds of dogs have been caught by the society's agents during the summer months and destroyed.

"Where do all these worthless dogs come from?" This question was asked George M. Diedeman, secretary to the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. "The city has its own supply," said Mr. Diedeman. "This supply

Nerve-Racking Noises of the City



ST. LOUIS.—That the majority of S people would live to be more than a hundred years old in these days of scientific comforts if nerve-racking and unnecessary noises were eliminated is the belief of Dr. Charles H. Hughes, one of the city's nationally known neurologists.

The noises of civilization are more than a nuisance, says the doctor. They are a peril to the public health, because they rob people of restful sleep. No one in the crowded section of cities, these days, gets as much sleep as he ought to have. The people who are robbing the slumbers, seeking to give the residents of torment dis-

These desiccated eggs are removed from their shells in China, put into cans with preservatives, and then shipped across the Pacific and the continent to this city, where they are sold in bulk for use in bread and pastry making in the cheaper bakeries. Some doubt has been raised as to the nutritive value and legality of those fresh China eggs as a food product. But they have one great advantage, from the consumer's point of view—no way has been discovered yet of putting them into shells and selling them as fresh laid eggs from a Long Island farm.

New Yorkers are not apt to get anything more foreign in the way of eggs in their shells than the product of the henneries of Germany and Austria. Within a week, 80,000 dozen of eggs from those countries have been received in New York City by way of Hull, England, and are now in the local market. As many more are on the way, and they sell for a few cents less than the American egg. Covered with a paraffin preparation which excludes the air, they remain in the "fresh" class for a long time.

It is possible that if the New York idea of selling eggs by the pound proves practical and satisfactory other cities may follow suit. If they do the wholesaler declares the retailer must rearrange his prices to suit. So far as the former is concerned the rates are not affected. The average weight of a case of eggs is from 45 to 53 pounds, dependable upon freshness and size.

and screamed frantically to them. Finally, she ran into the house, unfurnished the horn from the phonograph and used it as a megaphone. The wind was so strong, however, that her voice failed to reach the men.

It was sometime before the life-saving boat hove into sight. When the crew did come, they could not make directly for the distressed boat, but were forced to describe a circular path of several miles before they could reach them.

The six men aboard the launch were members of a vacation party. They left early in the morning in a rough sea, and when about three miles off Highland avenue the waves became so high as to reach over into the boat. The water crippled the engine, and the men were at the mercy of the sea. About all they could do was to cast anchor and ball the water out as it was rushing in, and try to signal some one on shore.

Captain Hansen and his crew of life-savers finally reached the boat and rescued the imperiled men. Ordinarily the life-saving crew is first to spy any boating accident, but on this particular occasion the crew was out on another call and had it not been for the efforts of Mrs. Blandford before the attention of the crew the men would likely have perished could have been attracted.

is largely augmented by daily arrivals from the country round about. They wander into the city from the suburbs, lose their way and become marauders until they fall into the hands of our agents. That is the last heard of them."

"How about the supply of worthless meowing cats that live in garbage boxes and make sleep impossible at night?"

"There is no diminution in their supply. The cats, like the dogs, are ever with us. The cat is a more elusive animal than the dog. It can skin over the backyard fences and hide in inaccessible places. The dog can't climb. The cat is harder, therefore, to capture. We hesitate to deal with cats in many cases because warring neighbors often grab each other's pet cats and send them to us for final treatment. We are thus made innocent parties to family quarrels. We are doing all we can, however, to exterminate cats."

tricts fresh and pure air, are doing good work, but they would do a greater work if they would give the people more rest. Restful sleep is quite as essential as good food. Every adult should have at least seven or eight hours of perfect, dreamless, rebuilding sleep; but with all the noises of the city this seems almost impossible.

To rob a person of sleep is as much as to rob him of his health, for adequate sleep means money, health and life to the man who must labor in order to live. The coming generations will pay as much attention to promoting rest to the citizens of the commonwealth as to guarding them against poisonous microbes.

The unnecessary noises of modern times are turning the nation into a multitude of sleep neurotics. Men become nervous wrecks and are at a loss to understand why until they reflect on the few hours of sleep they get from day to day.

TERRIBLE CASE OF GRAVEL

Baker City, Ore., Man Suffered 25 Years.

Charles Kurr, 1618 Center St., Baker City, Ore., says: "For 25 years I suffered agony from gravel. So intense was the pain when the stones were passing, that I had to lie on my back and brace my feet, often being forced to scream. On one occasion two stones became lodged and I could not pass the urine for two days. I spent hundreds of dollars without relief. At last I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills. They are the only remedy that wards off these attacks."

Remember the name—Doan's. For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

RECKONING DAY AND HOUR

Workman's Thoughts Not Altogether Fixed on What Might Be Called Higher Things.

Mayor William S. Jordan, at a Democratic banquet in Jacksonville, said of optimism:

"Let us cultivate optimism and hopefulness. There is nothing like it. The optimistic man can see a bright side to everything—everything."

"A missionary in a slum once laid his hand on a man's shoulder and said:

"Friend, do you hear the solemn ticking of that clock? Tick-tack; tick-tack. And oh, my friend, do you know what day it inexorably and relentlessly brings nearer?"

"Yes, pay day; the other, an honest, optimistic workman, replied."

KEEP BABY'S SKIN CLEAR

Few parents realize how many estimable lives have been embittered and social and business success prevented by serious skin affections which so often result from the neglect of minor eruptions in infancy and childhood. With but a little care and the use of the proper emollients, baby's skin and hair may be preserved, purified and beautified, minor eruptions prevented from becoming chronic and torturing, disfiguring rashes, itchings, irritations and chafings dispelled.

To this end, nothing is so pure, so sweet, so speedily effective as the constant use of Cuticura Soap, assisted, when necessary, by Cuticura Ointment. Send to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., sole proprietors, Boston, for their free 32-page Cuticura Book, telling all about the care and treatment of the skin.

He Had No Eye for Color.

There came to the home of a Negro in Tennessee an addition to the family in the shape of triplets. The proud father hailed the first man who came along the road and asked him in to see them. The man, who was an Irishman, seemed greatly interested in the infants as he looked them over, lying in a row before him.

"What does you think?" asked the parent.

"Waul!"—pointing to the one in the middle—"I think I'd save that one."

Everybody's Magazine.

Rockefeller's Hard Shot.

John D. Rockefeller tried a game of golf on the links near Augusta. On a rather difficult shot Mr. Rockefeller struck too low with his iron, and as the dust flew he asked his caddy:

"What have I hit?"

The boy laughed and answered:

"Jaw-jab, boss."

Mr. Winslow's Smoothing Syrup.

For children's teething, soothes the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Lots of us never put off till tomorrow what we can have done for us today.

WESTERN CANADA'S 1910 CROPS

Wheat Yield in Many Districts Will Be From 25 to 35 Bushels Per Acre

Land sales and homestead entries increasing. No cessation in numbers going from United States. Wonderful opportunities for those who intend making their homes in the West. Many farmers will get this year, \$20 to \$25 per acre from their wheat crop. All the advantages of old settled countries are there. Good schools, churches, splendid markets, excellent railway facilities. See the grain exhibit at the different fairs and some of the County fairs.

Letters similar to the following are received every day, testifying to satisfactory conditions; other districts are as favorably spoken of:

THEY WANT FOR THEIR SON.
Madison, Mont., Canada, Aug. 24, 1910.
"My parents came here from the States, I was born here, and I am now a Canadian citizen. I have been in the country for 10 years and I have been very successful in my business. I have a good home and a good family. I am now looking for a son-in-law. If you have a son who is a good man and a good worker, I would like to see him. I will give him a good home and a good family. I will also give him a good education. I will also give him a good job. I will also give him a good salary. I will also give him a good pension. I will also give him a good annuity. I will also give him a good allowance. I will also give him a good stipend. I will also give him a good gratuity. I will also give him a good honorarium. I will also give him a good fee. I will also give him a good salary. I will also give him a good pension. I will also give him a good annuity. I will also give him a good allowance. I will also give him a good stipend. I will also give him a good gratuity. 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