

The Chelsea Standard

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THE CHELSEA STANDARD, Established 1898

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1910.

VOLUME 39. NO. 24

COUGHS

Are troublesome at the best. Often they lead to serious complications and therefore they should not be neglected. A bottle of

Nyal's Expectorant

The Laxative Cough Balsam, quickly cures coughs and Colds. A 25c bottle will probably be enough if taken in time.

Coffee Luxury

Your Sunday dinner will be the better for a little shopping in our Grocery Department.

COFFEE that is BEST. One sip, and then your verdict—If it isn't better than you've been buying for the same money, no matter where, send it back.

Buy a package of Fancy Blend today and be convinced.

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Wm. Bacon-Holmes Co.

WE ARE SELLING:

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| Winter Wheat Bran, per ton..... | \$28.00 |
| Middlings, per ton..... | 28.00 |
| Wheat Screenings, per hundred..... | 1.50 |
| Oats and Corn ground, per ton..... | 30.00 |
| Shelled Corn, per bushel..... | .75 |

TRY OUR FLOUR

We are prepared to do all kinds of Grinding and Corn Cob Crushing

Wm. Bacon-Holmes Co.

OLEOMARGARINE

Swift's Premium looks like butter, tastes like butter, more healthy than butter, better than butter, cheaper than butter.

JNO. FARRELL.

JEWELRY.

A complete line of Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Spectacles, etc. A new lot of Set Rings at a bargain. See our line of Silverware you purchase.

A. E. WINANS & SON, Jewelers.

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

HOLMES & WALKER

WILL have on sale commencing, January 20th, the largest line of Harness you have ever had the opportunity to select from. Leather is very high, you know, but we have purchased in large quantities so as to give you the benefit of lowest possible prices. We have Farm Harness, Breaching Harness, Single Harness, and Harness of all kinds. We also have the largest line of Horse Collars to select from. We have the Famous Whipple Humane Horse Collar, which is the greatest collar ever discovered to heal up your horses sore necks and shoulders. Come in and look them over. New goods arriving daily. Bargains in Wire Fence. Don't forget the place, basement Stove Works Office.

HOLMES & WALKER

WE WILL ALWAYS TREAT YOU RIGHT.

Elected Officers.

At the annual meeting of the German Workingmen's Society held Monday evening the following officers were elected for the coming year:

President—Chas. Kaercher.
Vice President—Michael Staffan.
Secretary—Chas. Neuberger.
Treasurer—Oscar Schneider.
Sick Secretary—Hubert Schwickerath.
Trustee for three year—John Kantlehner.
Physician—Dr. A. Gulde.
Color Bearer—Theo. Wedemeyer.

Annual Report.

The annual financial report of the Church of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart was read last Sunday, and was very gratifying. A large sum was paid on the school debt and there is a substantial balance in the treasury. The ordinary revenues were \$3,029.73; the ordinary expenses \$2,185.03 leaving \$844.70 carried to the extraordinary account. The extraordinary revenues were \$4,337.51, and the extraordinary expenses \$3,744.56, leaving a balance of \$592.96 in the treasury on January 1, 1910.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Foley, of Detroit, has appointed the following gentlemen as members of the church committee for the year 1910: John Farrell, Christopher McGuire, sr., Peter Merkel, John Young, Chauncey Hummel.

Pinchot For U. of M. President.

It is gossip at Ann Arbor among the university faculty that Gifford Pinchot, lately removed by President Taft from his office as chief forester of the United States because of the Ballinger controversy, may become president of the University of Michigan.

As far back as one year ago it is known that the regents had him under consideration as a possible successor to President Angell. The matter was taken up anew several months ago and it was said only a few weeks ago in Washington that Regent Chase S. Osborn talked the matter over with Mr. Pinchot while Mr. Osborn was in the capital.

The trouble in the interior department was already boiling at the time and it was understood that Mr. Pinchot absolutely refused to consider coming to Michigan, because such a course would entail his resigning his position in the government service.

But now that he is free it is said that the regents will take the matter up again, and that it is quite possible Mr. Pinchot will become the head of the university.

Pinchot is a Yale man and is wealthy.

"A Stubborn Cinderella."

It must be very gratifying to Mr. Mort H. Singer, the managing director of the Princess and LaSalle theatres, Chicago, to be known as the greatest theatrical producer the west has ever turned out. In rapid succession Mr. Singer has produced "The Time, The Place and the Girl," "The Girl Question," "Honey Moon Trail," "Prince of Tonight," "The Golden Girl," "The Girl at the Helm," "The Goddess of Liberty," and "A Stubborn Cinderella," all from the pen of those most prolific writers, Messrs. Hough and Adams, while Mr. Joseph Howard has been responsible for all the catchy music. Mr. Singer's latest, "A Stubborn Cinderella," which is called the quality musical play, is booked for appearance here at the new Whitney theatre on Tuesday, January 25, to be presented by a large company, headed by Homer B. Mason who has heretofore been identified as one of the strongest headliners in vaudeville, but who with this play made his debut in musical comedy. With his dancing, singing, joke-cracking and general buffoonery, Mason meets with a great degree of success as a light operatic comedian. He is said to be also very successful as an actor in two or three scenes in which hilarity and frivolity give way for a moment to the tender and sympathetic interest of a love affair. All the scenes are charmingly and deftly done, carrying the audience quickly and naturally from a laughing to a seriously sympathetic mood and then back again, something very unusual in musical comedy. The final scene of the play is the most attractive of three sumptuously mounted stage settings, it being the Coronado Beach Hotel interior on the occasion of the annual orange and flower fete, the scenery and costumes blending in a most harmonious study of appropriate colors. Here is introduced "A Dream Minute," representing a dream by the heroine after hearing the story of Cinderella; with the ensemble girls clad in powdered wigs and white knee breeches, giving it an air of old-fashioned elegance.

GLAZIER CREDITORS HOPE

Still Have Chance to Fight Discharge in Bankruptcy.

Creditors of Frank P. Glazier still have a chance to fight his discharge in bankruptcy. Mr. Glazier permitted the year to pass in which he was supported to have filed his petition for discharge. Under the law he still had six months in which he might with the permission of the court file the petition. Judge Swan made an order granting leave to file the petition.

A hearing was set for Tuesday and Attorney Bernard B. Selling, for the creditors, appeared to contest the matter. Mr. Selling was given leave to file a motion within a week to have the order granting Mr. Glazier the right to file his petition withdrawn. Judge Swan assured Mr. Selling that should he fall in his attempt he might still have opportunity to argue the matter of granting the discharge in bankruptcy. The hearing goes over two weeks.

Soldiers' Tax Exemption Act.

There still seems to be some doubt in regard to the law covering the soldiers' tax exemption act and to help clear this matter up an opinion has been rendered by Attorney General Bird.

This opinion is to the effect that all property used as a homestead not exceeding in value \$1,200, by any soldier or sailor in the federal government who has served three months in the civil war and all real estate used as a homestead, by any widow of a soldier or sailor, is exempt from taxation in the municipality when the roll is acquired to conform to the general tax law, relative to listing property for assessment, but does not apply to special assessments.

The tax applies this year, however, but after this old soldiers who have property of or less than \$1,200 will be exempt from paying taxes.

Church Circles.

BAPTIST.

Prof. S. B. Laird of Ypsilanti will conduct the services next Sunday morning.

B. Y. P. U. meeting in the evening at the usual hour.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Rev. Dunning Ide, Pastor.

Subject of morning sermon, "Called to Remembrance."

Subject of evening sermon, "Spectacles."

Junior League 3 p. m.

Class meeting at 8 a. m.

Prayer service Thursday evening at 7:15 o'clock.

ST. PAUL'S.

Rev. A. A. Scholz, Pastor.

On Friday evening of this week the Young People's Society will hold their annual business meeting at the school house at 8 o'clock. Reports will be read and officers elected.

Services at the usual hour next Sunday morning.

In the evening the Young People's Society will celebrate their eighth anniversary. An appropriate address will be delivered.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Rev. M. L. Grant, Pastor.

Combined service for worship and Bible study Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. Sermon subject, "What is a Church For?"

Young People's meeting at 6:15 p. m.

Evening worship at 7 p. m. Subject, "The Immigrant Tide, Its Ebb and Flow." A review of the most important recent book on the problem of immigration.

Bible Study Class Thursday at 7:15 p. m. at the parsonage.

Card of Thanks.

To the many kind friends and neighbors, who assisted us during the illness of our mother, and in our recent bereavement, we extend our heartfelt thanks to you all, both for your loving kindness, the flowers and other favors.

CHILDREN OF MRS. EVA BATES.

THE STANDARD'S Presses have been placed in running order once more, and the office is now ready to take care of all printing that is entrusted to its care, in the same prompt and workmanlike manner as before the fire.

A large shipment of paper stock has just been received, and a lot of new type has been unpacked.

Call up phone No. 50 and our solicitor will call on you and give you the benefit of his experience and assist you in every possible way to get what you want.

Local Option.

Of the ten Michigan counties which went dry two years ago, in nine the supervisors have ordered the question of prohibition re-submitted to the voters this spring. They are Osceola, Midland, Barry, St. Joseph, Oakland, Wexford, Missaukee, Oceana and Clinton. In the tenth county, Gratiot, the board of supervisors turned down the petition for an election but the wets will take the matter into the courts and try to force the supervisors to revise their action.

Mrs. Eva M. Bates.

Mrs. Eva Bates, nee Canfield, was born in Lyndon, April 5, 1867, and died at her home in Chelsea, Thursday evening, January 13, 1909. She was a daughter of the late Charles Canfield, and was united in marriage with Elmer G. Bates, December 28, 1885. The deceased was a member of the L. O. T. M. M. She leaves to mourn her loss four sons, Charles, Albert, Frank and Herbert, and one daughter, Edith, two brothers, one sister and a host of friends. The funeral was held from the Congregational church Sunday afternoon, Rev. M. L. Grant officiating. Interment John Moore cemetery, Lyndon.

Share and Share Alike.

The children of the late Mrs. Mary Farrell, who died at Dexter recently, are to share and share alike in the division of the estate, by the will dated March 5, 1908, and probated in Ann Arbor Friday afternoon. The schedule accompanying the will states that the deceased was possessed of personal property valued at \$2,000. She provides that all debts shall be paid and that the balance of the funds shall be divided among the seven children, Charles H., John W., Emmett, Walter T., Mary O'Neil, Agnes T. Hindelang and Elizabeth Farrell. Charles H. Farrell is named as the sole executor of the will.

Hard Winter Kills Quails.

When the last legislature enacted a law prohibiting the killing of quail until 1914 the lawmakers evidently forgot to provide any protection against the elements, and as a result of the heavy snow and cold weather thousands of the birds have been killed in the past two months. Game Warden Pierce is receiving reports every day from various parts of the state showing that the birds are dying in large numbers. Partridges, being a harder bird, and being able to secure enough to eat while the ground is covered with snow, manage to subsist. Pierce says that many farmers are scattering grain near their barns and the quail are being fed in this manner in some districts. A few winters like the present one and the quail in this state would be exterminated.

"The Goddess of Liberty."

The rain storm scene at the opening of the third act of "The Goddess of Liberty," the tuneful comedy with music which Mr. Mort Singer is to present at the New Whitney theatre Saturday, January 22, matinee and night has proved one of the immense hits of the production from a scenic standpoint and is promised as the rarest treat of its kind in the history of the modern stage.

Mr. Ned Wayburn, who staged the entire production of "The Goddess of Liberty," is famed no little these days, for his rain scenes. But, in this play he has surpassed all former efforts in at least one direction—the realistic stroke of lightning that flashes across the heavens and falls, within an instant, a giant tree that forms part of the shelter of the play's hero and heroine.

Whole audiences have, sat spell-bound for several seconds after the tree has crashed to the stage—ground, debating in their minds whether they had witnessed a reality or only a surpassing piece of modern stagecraft.

The catchy music, pretty girls, excellent cast and worthy story of the play have been other important and necessary points to be dwelt upon at much length.

"A Girl of the Mountain."

It is a long time since more charming characters were brought together in one story than in the new society play "A Girl of the Mountains" by Lem B. Parker. The story of the struggles of a mountain girl to rise out of her class is depicted in a way that draws out one's sympathy and at times tickles his humor. Louise Price will be seen in the title role supported by a clever company. The complete scenic equipment is carried together with all mechanical and electrical effects. To be presented at the Sylvan Theatre on Tuesday evening, February 8.

A POINTER

For all who buy medicines. Be cautious of the medicine that advertises to cure everything. That's not the way with

REXALL REMEDIES

Each one is a special one, for each and every ill. They are remedies you can depend on to do what you expect of them, and they always do. Yet should you be the least way dissatisfied, we promptly refund your money.

Next time you are in our store get a copy of

The Blue Line To Health

describing and pricing them all. It's a handy and useful book to have about the house at any time and it's free.

Don't experiment buy the "TRIED AND PROVEN" REXALL LINE. The best and most satisfactory line of remedies sold in the world today.

Here's a Partial List:

Rexall Cherry Juice Cough Syrup 25c and 50c.
Rexall Bronchials unsurpassed for soreness of the throat and bronchial tubes, 10c box.
Rexall Rheumatic Remedy, 45c and 75c bottle.
Rexall Kidney Pills for the treatment of diseases of the kidneys and urinary tract. 60 pills in box, price 25c.
Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets, 25c and 50c box.
Rexall Orderlies for the cure of Constipation, 10c and 25c.
Ask us about the rest of the Rexall line; inquire about the liberal guarantee we sell under.

WE ARE SELLING:

| | |
|---|--|
| 19c for 3 cakes kitchen Sapolio | 30c for 5 pounds H. & E. Cut Loaf Sugar |
| 65c for 6 No. 3 size Monarch Sugar Corn | \$1.08 for 6 lb package fancy blend fresh roasted Coffee |
| 69c for 1 lb tin of Van Houten's Coco | 34c for 5 bars regular 10c size Ivory Soap |
| 35c for 10 bars 5c size White Floating Soap | 25c for 2 lb box Old Style Mixed Candy |
| \$1.00 for 5 lb milk pail Golden Rio Roasted Coffee | 39c for 1 lb package pure Java Cinnamon |
| 25c for 6 lb pkg extra quality large lump Gloss Starch | 24c for 3 jars regular 10c size Royal Luncheon Cheese |
| 32c for 10 bars regular 5c size Acme soap | 35c for 2 regular 25c packages Gold Dust |
| 74c for No. 2 size flat cans genuine Columbian Salmon | 69c for 6 No. 3 size cans fancy whole red, ripe Tomatoes |
| 29c for six 1 lb pkgs extra extra quality Corn Starch | 15c for 6 regular 5c packages Fresh Yeast Foam |
| 60c for 3 No. 2 size cans extra quality Grated Pine-apple | 22c for 3 regular 10c cans of Lye |
| 20c for 6 regular 5c size patent Bluing Paddles | 15c for 2 regular 10c packages Celluloid Starch |
| 22c for 4 oz bottle full measure Pure Lemon Extract | 69c for 2 qt bottle Robertson's Grape Juice |

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Farmers & Merchants Bank

It is a Well Known Fact

that for a Holiday present there is nothing so appropriate as a nice piece of Furniture for the home. Such a present is not only pleasing to the eye, but it is also appreciated by all the members of the family. Realizing this fact, I have taken special pains this year to submit to the people of Chelsea and vicinity the very best that the market offers in the way of nobby and new pieces of Furniture. By taking a look through our Furniture department you will certainly find something to your liking.

Hardware Department.

In our Hardware department you will find many useful articles for the Holiday season, such as Silver Knives and Forks, Spoons and Fine Cutlery.

These last few days remind the boys and girls that it is about time for skating and we have a full line of Winslow Skates that will suit everyone.

Robes and Blankets in endless varieties and prices.

Always glad to show you our goods whether you buy or not.

FRED. H. BELSER.

The Chelsea Standard

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JUST FOLLOWING THE BAND

Peccator of Colored Man in His Intense Liking for Anything in Nature of a Parade.

Once upon a time a Philadelphia lawyer came south. He had a pair of big spectacles, an inquisitive mind, and he wanted to know, says Harris Dickson, in Success Magazine. With his southern friend he was hurrying to the courthouse. A negro parade blocked the street; negroes in carriages, on horseback, on foot; negroes with swords and axes; stumpy negroes with Masonic banners, lean negroes with Pythian devices, fat negroes with Odd Fellows' insignia, miscellaneous negroes with miscellaneous emblems.

The Philadelphia pushed through the crowd and ran back in great excitement. "What's it all about? What are they doing?"

The southerner couldn't explain, but beckoned to a very intelligent young negro—who, by the way, was a prominent politician—and asked: "Tom, what's the occasion for all this parade?"

The young negro laughed. "Now, Judge, you ought to know that a nigger don't need no 'casion for a parade."

Tom had spoken a mouthful. Paucity appeals to the negro's tropical imagination. Churches and lodges furnish most of the social life that he knows. He does not ask why the brass band is playing; he keeps step with the fellow that beats the drum and is happy.

Record Goes to New Yorker

The meanest man has appeared in New York. Several days ago a newspaper printed the advertisement of a woman who wanted employment by the day as a house cleaner. She lives in Brooklyn with her sister. A finely dressed man called at her flat, questioned her as to her capabilities, and finally said: "Come along over to New York and my wife will decide whether she will take you or not." On the way over the man announced he was a physician, and said: "Your sister seems to be in poor health." "Oh, yes," replied the woman, "she has been badly off for a number of years." "What she needs more than anything else," replied the man, "is an electric belt. You come with me and I will get you one." They visited Perry's pharmacy on Park row. All the money that the woman had was four dollars, which she handed to the alleged physician with which to buy the belt. Leaving her at the front of the store he sauntered to the rear, ostensibly to get the belt. The woman waited for some time, but the man had left by the rear entrance.

A Great Specter 1,000 Miles Inland.

The casual visitor to Montreal feels rather than observes its growing commercial importance. He sees the departmental stores—note the extraordinary which Canada couples to the already long word—and wanders through their aisles. He sees the shipping of the wharves and remembers that here in Montreal he is in a seaport, a thousand miles from the sea. The crowding glory of the city of Montreal is the St. Lawrence river, harnessed now for the use of commerce. It is a noble river, broad and broadening to the sea. It drains one-third of the fresh water surface of the globe. Broad, the river was, but shallow. Then Montreal deepened and dredged and dredged and deepened the river which girdles the city and—now? Well, now Montreal has moved the seacoast to its doorstep and has become the world's greatest export station for wheat.—Walter Williams, in "From Missouri to the Isle of Mull."

The Three R's in the Modern School.

Fundamentally, the trouble with our system of public education is that children learn a little about a great many things, without gaining much really definite knowledge of anything which is likely to stand them in good stead in later life; and, what is equally bad, they do not acquire methods of accurate thinking. This criticism applies to education in every branch and has been true from the beginning because our theories have been wrong. But just now it is peculiarly true that our public school system has defects which are so palpable, and for which remedies are so easily found, that we should no longer permit things to remain as they are.—Lippincott's Magazine.

Reach for Big Things.

A group of senators were discussing money-making and one of them said he never could make any money. "And I would like to make a little money," he concluded. "Why say little?" asked Vice-President Sherman. "One of my small relations was asked by his aunt if he would like a little jam. 'No,' he replied, 'what I want is a big lot of jam.' He had the right idea for application to money-making."

Great Britain's Debt.

The average for each inhabitant of the public debt of Great Britain is \$90.26, and it would require five years' revenue, to equal the debt, which is now \$3,944,950,000, on the basis of the five-dollar pound sterling.

At His Mercy.

"Yes, she threatened to go home to her mother."

"And how did you keep her from doing it?"

"I refused to button her gown for her."—Kansas City Journal.

URGES CONSERVATION OF THE NATION'S RESOURCES

President Taft Sends Special Message to Congress Recommending Prevention of Land Frauds, Control of Water Power, Fettering of Soils and Kindred Subjects

Washington, Jan. 14.—Following is the complete text of the special message on the conservation of the nation's resources sent to the senate and house of representatives by President Taft today:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: In my annual message I reserved the subject of the conservation of our national resources for discussion in a special message as follows:

In several departments there is presented the necessity for legislation looking to the further conservation of our national resources, and the subject is one which invites to require a more detailed and extended discussion than can be entered upon in this communication. For that reason I shall take an early opportunity to send a special message to congress on the subject of the improvement of our waterways, upon the reclamation and irrigation of arid, semi-arid and swamp lands, upon the preservation of our forests, and the re-forestation of suitable areas, upon the re-classification of the public domain with a view of separating from agricultural settlement mineral, coal and phosphate lands and sites belonging to the government, bordering on streams suitable for the utilization of water power.

In 1890 we had a public domain of 1,665,311,200 acres. We have now 731,254,000 acres confined largely to the mountain ranges and the arid and semi-arid plains. We have, in addition, 368,035,578 acres of land in Alaska.

Disbursement of Public Lands. The public lands were, during the earliest administration, treated as a national asset for the liquidation of the public debt and, as a source of reward for our soldiers and sailors. Later on they were donated in large amounts in aid of the construction of wagon roads and railroads, in order to open up regions which were then almost inaccessible. All the principal land statutes were enacted more than a quarter of a century ago. The conservation of the public lands and timber-culture act, the coal land and mining acts were among these.

The rapid disposition of the public lands under these statutes, and the lax methods of distribution prevailing then, I think, led to the belief that these lands should rapidly pass into private ownership, and gave rise to the impression that the public domain was legitimate prey for the unscrupulous and the grasping, contrary to good morals to circumvent the land laws. This prodigal manner of disposition resulted in the passing of the public domain into the hands of many persons who felt little or no responsibility for promoting the national welfare through their development.

Noteworthy Reforms. Among the most noteworthy reforms initiated by my distinguished predecessor were the vigorous prosecution of land frauds and the bringing to public attention of the necessity for preserving the public domain from further spoliation for its maintenance and extension of our forest resources, and for the enactment of laws amending the obsolete statutes so as to retain governmental control over that part of the public domain in which there are valuable deposits of coal, oil, and of phosphate, and, in addition thereto, to preserve conditions favorable to the public, and the disposition of the public lands in which the fall of water can be made to generate power to be transmitted in the form of electricity many miles to the point of its use, known as "water power" sites.

The investigations into violations of the public land laws and the prosecution of land frauds have been vigorously continued. The maintenance of the public domain has been made a matter of public concern, and the withdrawal of coal lands for classification and valuation and the temporary withholding of power sites. Since March 4, 1897, there have been made on 102 streams and these withdrawals therefore cover 229 per cent. more streams than were covered by the withdrawals made prior to that date.

The present statutes, except so far as they dispose of the precious metals and the purely agricultural lands, are not adapted to carry out the modern view of the best disposition of public lands to private ownership, under conditions offering on the one hand sufficient inducement to private capital to take over for proper development, with restrictive conditions on the other which shall secure to the public that character of control which will prevent the monopoly or misuse of the lands or their products. The power of the secretary of the interior to withdraw from the operation of existing tracts of land, the disposition of which under existing statutes would be detrimental to the public interest is not clear or satisfactory. This power has been exercised in the interest of the duty of the secretary of the interior to affirm the action of the executive by laws adapted to the new conditions. Unfortunately, congress has not thus far fully acted on the recommendations of the secretary of the interior as to what the executive is to do in the circumstances, full of difficulty. It seems to me that it is the duty of congress now, by a statute, to validate the withdrawals which have been made by the secretary of the interior and the president and to use the secretary of the interior temporarily to withdraw lands pending submission to congress of recommendations as

to legislation to meet conditions or emergencies as they arise. Properly to Classify Lands. One of the most pressing needs in the matter of public-land reform is that lands should be classified according to their principal value and ought to be done by that department whose force is best adapted to that work. It should be done by the interior department through the geological survey. Much confusion, fraud and contention has arisen from the lack of an official and determinative classification of the public lands and their contents.

It is now proposed to dispose of agricultural lands as such, and at the same time to reserve for other disposition the residue of coal, oil, and phosphate therein. This may be best accomplished by separating the right to mine from the right to the surface, giving the necessary use so much of the latter as may be required for the extraction of the deposits. The surface might be disposed of as agricultural land, while the coal or other mineral could be disposed of by lease on a royalty basis, with the provisions requiring a certain amount of development each year, and the right to prevent the use and cessation of said lands with others of similar character so as to constitute a monopoly forbidden by law, the lease should contain suitable provision subjecting forfeiture of interest of persons participating in such monopoly. Such law should apply to Alaska as well as to the United States.

Statute Difficult to Frame. It is exceedingly difficult to frame a statute to retain government control over a property to be developed by private capital in such a manner as to secure the best use of such property and at the same time not frighten away the investment of the necessary capital. Hence, it may be necessary by law that are really only experimental to determine the best practical method of securing the result aimed at.

The extent of the value of phosphate in hard rock is not known, and it is need there will be for it as a fertilizer on land and the necessity for fertilizing the land shall become more acute, this will be a product which will probably attract the attention of monopolists.

Public Land Along Streams. With respect to the public land which lies along the streams offering opportunity to convert water power into transmissible electricity, another important question is presented. There are valuable water power sites through all the public land states. The opinion is held that the transfer of sovereignty from the federal government to the territorial governments as they become states, included "the water power in the rivers except so far as that owned by riparian proprietors." Do not think of them as a part of the public domain, but as a part of the private property of the riparian proprietors. It is no longer problematical, but it is a certain inference that in the future the power of the water falling in the streams to a large extent will be taken by the natural fuels. In the disposition of the domain already granted, many water power sites have come under absolute ownership, and may drift into one ownership, or be divided up and sold to private persons for the investment of their capital in such a way as to prevent their union for purposes of monopoly with other water power sites, and under conditions which will prevent the power from exceeding thirty years with renewal privileges and some equitable means of fixing terms of rental and with proper means for determining a reasonable graduated rental, it would be desirable to prevent the absorption of these most useful lands by a power monopoly. As long as the government retains control and can prevent their improper union with other plants, competition need not be maintained and prices kept reasonable.

Soils Must Be Conserved. In considering the conservation of the natural resources of the country, the feature that attracts attention is the woods, waters, minerals, in the public domain. It is incumbent upon the government to foster by all available means the resources of the country that produce the food of the people. To this end the conservation of the soils of the country should be cared for with all means at the government's disposal. Their productive power must have the attention of our scientists that we may conserve the soil, improve the old soils, drain wet soils, ditch swamp soils, levee river overflow soils, grow trees on this soil, pasture hillsides, and so on. It is not only soils, discover methods for cropping dry land soils, and grasses and legumes for all soils, feed grains and mill feeds on the farms where they originate, that the soils from which they come may be enriched.

A work of the utmost importance to inform and instruct the public on this chief branch of the conservation of our resources is being carried on successfully in the department of agriculture; but it ought not to escape public attention that the state action in addition to that of the department of agriculture, (as for instance in the drainage of swamp lands) is essential to the best treatment of the soils in the manner above indicated.

The act by which, in semi-arid parts of

the public domain, the area of the best land has been enlarged from 100 to 250 acres has resulted most beneficially in the extension of "dry farming" to the demonstration which has been made of the possibility, through a variation in the character and mode of culture, of raising substantial crops without the presence of such a supply of water as the best heretofore thought to be necessary for agriculture.

But there are millions of acres of completely arid land in the public domain which, by the establishment of reservoirs for the storage of water and the irrigation of the lands, may be made much more fruitful and productive than the best lands in a climate where the moisture comes from the clouds. Congress recognized the importance of this method of artificial distribution of water on the arid lands by the passage of the reclamation act. The proceeds of the public domain are to be used to build the works necessary to store and furnish the necessary water, and it was left to the secretary of the interior to determine what projects should be started among those considered in the act. The act provides that the funds at hand and through the engineers in its employ, to construct the works.

No one can visit the far west and the country between the mountains and the coast but be convinced that this is one of the most important methods of the conservation of our natural resources that the government has entered upon. It has been undertaken, and that a few of these are likely to be unsuccessful because of lack of water, or for other reasons, but generally the work which has been done has been of great value. Many important engineering problems have been met and solved.

Funds Inadequate for Service. One of the difficulties which has arisen is that too many projects in view of the small amount of money set on foot. The funds available under the reclamation statute are inadequate to complete these projects within a reasonable time. And yet the projects have been undertaken, and have been invited to take up and, in many instances, have taken up the public land within the projects, relying upon their own resources. The failure to complete the projects for the reclamation is, in effect, a breach of faith and leaves them in a most distressed condition. I urge that the nation ought to appropriate the necessary funds to complete the projects for the reclamation which are in progress.

This condition does not indicate any waste or any corruption on the part of the reclamation service, but only indicates an over-zealous desire to extend the benefit of reclamation to as many acres and as many states as possible. It is, therefore, not a fault of the reclamation service, but a fault of the statute which authorizes it. It is, therefore, not a fault of the reclamation service, but a fault of the statute which authorizes it. It is, therefore, not a fault of the reclamation service, but a fault of the statute which authorizes it.

There is no doubt at all that if the reclamation service is allowed to run ten years, the proceeds from the public lands, together with the rentals for water furnished through the completed projects, would quickly create a sinking fund which would pay the bonds within the time specified. I hope that, while the statute shall provide that these bonds are to be paid out of the proceeds of the reclamation, the government will not draw in such a way as to reduce the interest at the lowest rate, and that the credit of the United States will be pledged for their redemption. The reclamation service is to be recommended to the secretary of the interior in his annual report for amendments of the reclamation act, which will give relief for settlers on these projects.

New Law Required. Respecting the comparatively small timbered areas on the public domain not included in national forests because of their agricultural or mineral value for the parent from the evils resulting by virtue of the imperfections of existing laws for the disposition of timber lands for the disposal of timber at public sale, the lands after the removal of the timber to be subject to appropriation under the provisions of the reclamation act.

What I have said is really an epitome of the recommendations of the secretary of the interior in respect to the future preservation of the public domain in his present annual report. It is a matter of close attention to the problem of disposition of these lands under such conditions as to invite the private capital investment in the development of the same, and the maintenance of the restrictions necessary to prevent monopoly and abuse from absolute ownership on the other.

The recommendations are incorporated in a bill which I have introduced, and the disposition of the congress. I earnestly recommend that all the suggestions which he has made with respect to these lands be adopted by the congress. As to the withdrawal of the public lands, I believe that the withdrawal of the public lands should be validated so far as necessary, and that doubt as to the authority of the secretary of the interior to withdraw the public lands for the purposes of the recommendations as to future disposition of them where new legislation is needed should be made complete and unquestioned.

Disposition of Forest Reserves. The forest reserves of the United States cover 100,000,000 acres in extent, and are under the control of the department of agriculture, with authority adequate to preserve them and to extend their growth so far as that may be practicable. The forest reserves are the property of the people, and the maintenance of our forests cannot be exaggerated. The possibility of a scientific treatment of forests so that they shall be made to yield a large return in timber without really reducing the supply of timber is demonstrated in other countries, and we should work toward the standard set by them as far as their methods are applicable to our conditions.

Upwards of four hundred millions acres of forest land in this country are in private ownership, but only three per cent. of it is being treated scientifically and the remainder is being wasted. The part played by water in the equalization of the supply of water on watersheds is a matter of discussion, but the general benefit to be derived by the public from the extension of forest lands on watersheds and the promotion of the growth of trees in places that are now denuded and that would be of great value to the public without saying. The control of the forest lands by private owners in their treatment of the forests which they own is a matter for state and not national regulation, because there is no national constitution that authorizes the federal government to exercise any control over forests within a state, unless the forests are owned in a proprietary way by the federal government.

Improvement of River. I come now to the improvement of the inland waterways. He would be blind indeed, who did not realize that the people of the far west, and especially those of the Mississippi valley, have been aroused to the need there is for the improvement of our inland waterways.

The Mississippi river, with the Missouri on the one hand and the Ohio on the other, would seem to offer the greatest natural means of interstate transportation and traffic. How far, if properly improved

they would relieve the railroads or supplement them in respect to the bulkier and cheaper commodities is a matter of conjecture. No enterprise ought to be undertaken the cost of which is not definitely ascertained and the benefit and advantage of which are not known and assured by competent engineers and other authorities. When, however, a project of a definite character for the improvement of a waterway has been developed so that the plans have been drawn, the cost definitely estimated, and the traffic to be accommodated is reasonably probable I think it is the duty of congress to undertake the project and make provision therefor in the proper appropriation bill.

The project which answers the description I have given is that of introducing dams into the Ohio river from Pittsburgh to Cairo, so as to maintain at all seasons of the year, by slack water, the navigation of the Ohio river for seven miles above Cairo. These dams have already been constructed and six are under construction, while the total required is 10. The remaining cost is known to be \$23,000,000. It is to me that in the development of our inland waterways it would be wise to begin with this particular project and carry it through as rapidly as may be. I assume from the information that has been furnished to me that the project can be constructed economically in ten years. I recommend, therefore, that the public lands, in river and harbor bills, make provision for continuing contracts to complete the slack water navigation on the Mississippi beyond Cairo down to the gulf, which is now going on with the maintenance of a depth of nine feet everywhere, may be changed to another and greater depth if the necessity for it should appear. The cost of the traffic which can be delivered on the river at Cairo.

Cheap Rail Rate Necessary. I am informed that the investigation by the waterways commission in Europe shows that the existence of a waterway has a great effect upon the cost of the traffic adapted to water carriage at cheap rates at one end or the other of the stream. It also appears in Europe that the depth of the streams is rarely maintained at a depth of more than nine feet. But it is certain that enormous quantities of merchandise are transported over the rivers and canals in Germany, France and England, and it is also certain that the cost of such methods of traffic materially affects the rates which the railroads charge, and it is the best regulator of those rates that we have. I am, therefore, recommending the government to take steps that will result in the improvement of the inland waterways. For reasons which I do not deem necessary here to state, congress has seen fit to order an investigation into the interior department and the forest service of the agricultural department. The results of that investigation are not ready to determine the value of, and the necessity for, the new legislation which I have recommended in respect to the public lands and its proper reclamation. I earnestly urge that the measure be taken up and disposed of promptly without awaiting the investigation which has been determined upon.

BIG BOOST IN VALUATIONS

RAILROAD ASSESSMENTS FIXED BY TAX COMMISSION EXCEEDED THOSE OF ONE YEAR AGO.

RATE IS \$2,665 HIGHER. Figures on Telegraph and Telephone, Express and Car Companies Also Made Public—Total State Tax \$5,929,304.89.

Saturday morning the tentative assessment of railroad companies was announced and it is generally expected that for the next few weeks the tax commission will be compelled to entertain clamorous railroad representatives who have tales of woe to relate and seek to have the valuation reduced. It is safe to say that the kicks will be loud and long in nearly every instance, as the assessments have been tilted considerably above last year's figures.

Last year the assessed valuation of the railroad companies amounted to \$207,305,000, while this year's figures show it to be \$214,190,000, an increase of \$6,885,000. The average rate per \$1000 in 1908 was \$18.005, while for 1909 it is \$20.67, an increase of \$2.665. There has been an increase in the state tax over 1908 of \$1,754,971.09. In 1907 it was \$4,886,742.37, and in 1908 it was \$4,194,333.50. This year the figures are \$5,929,304.89. The assessed valuation of real estate has increased \$23,490,341 over a year ago, and of personal property \$5,993,945.

The Ann Arbor railroad is assessed at \$7,700,000, which is a reduction of \$31,000; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, \$3,875,000, an increase of \$75,000; Chicago & Northwestern, \$11,950,000, an increase of \$100,000; Copper Range, \$2,600,000, an increase of \$7,000; Detroit & Mackinac, \$4,600,000, an increase of \$35,000; Grand Rapids & Indiana, \$1,100,000, an increase of \$75,000; Michigan Central, \$54,550,000, an increase of \$2,947,500; Pere Marquette, \$31,025,000, an increase of \$2,325,000; Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie, \$6,650,000, an increase of \$25,000; Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic, \$9,600,000, a decrease of \$75,000; Grand Trunk, \$25,050,000, an increase of \$350,000.

Shoots Father to Save Mother. Taking the part of his mother against her drunken husband, 14-year-old Henry Smith shot and fatally wounded his father at Ludington when the latter came home and threatened to kill his wife. The lad grappled with his father and was choked nearly into insensibility. Running into a bedroom, he secured a loaded shotgun. When his father followed him into the room the lad leveled the gun at him.

Stopping, or I'll shoot," he said. "Cursing his son roundly, the elder Smith rushed at him and the boy fired. The charge of shot struck the mother on the head, inflicting a scalp wound. Smith was taken to a hospital, where it is said he will die. The police refuse to place the lad under arrest, considering his act justifiable.

Dry Win in Kent County. There will be a local option election in Kent county in April. Final and decisive settlement of this question was reached when the supervisors, by a vote of 36 to 9, adopted a resolution that an election be held according to the demand of the signers of the local option petitions.

The sentiment of the board was ascertained when a vote was taken on the question of adopting the minority report. It was evident that the drys predominated, and the vote stood 28 to 17 in favor of accepting the report. This was the true test, for when the vote was taken on the subject of commission many a switched their votes and jumped on the prohibition band wagon.

Much Flour Was Shipped. A compilation of the traffic for the past year at Gladstone, on Lake Michigan, where the Soo line maintains an important dock system, shows that the business amounted to large proportions. There were forwarded to the east 1,426,000 barrels of flour and 2,598,000 bushels of grain. There were transported 94,697 tons of general merchandise, the great bulk of which was consigned to western points. The coal receipts were 155,000 tons, all of which were delivered during the early portion of the season, little coal now being in storage for the reason that extensive repairs are to be made to the dock this winter.

Would Make Corporations Pay. A suggestion will be made at the next legislature by the state railroad commission for an amendment to the law giving the commission supervisory power over the public service corporations, which will require that class of corporations to aid in the maintenance of the department.

It is proposed that when a corporation asks for the authority to issue stocks and bonds an investigation of the project is necessary that the interested corporation be required to pay a certain sum to cover the cost of the investigation.

Deputy State Game Warden George N. Jones, of Marine City, was in Marysville Wednesday to caution the people of that section of the country not to harm a stray buck and does that were wandering in those parts. He says that the deer came across to St. Ignace from Canada and then crossed to the mainland on the ice.

John W. Hatfield, aged 85, a civil war veteran and a resident of Michigan since the state was first dressed, is dead at his home in Niles. He came to Niles by ox-team in 1830, and operated the first keel boat on the St. Joseph river.

Italian Zoological Puzzle. Zoologists have a puzzle to solve, owing to the discovery on Mount Blanc of the body of a white bear, which has been brought to Aosta. It was thought at first that the bear must have died some three hundred years ago, and must have been preserved by the ice, since it has always been held that white bears vanished from the Alps three centuries ago. But it has since been demonstrated that death could only have taken place a few days previous to discovery. At this would seem to show that there are still white bears in the Alps, expeditions are to be sent to test the theory.

Tooly Lural. "How far is it between these two towns?" asked the lawyer. "About four miles," as the flow cries," replied the witness. "You mean as the cry flows." "No," put in the judge, "he means as the fly crows."

And they all looked at each other, feeling that something was wrong.—Everybody's Magazine.

MICHIGAN BRIEFS

Joseph Carr, 65, president of the Michigan State bank, and for 30 years a successful business man of Eaton Rapids, is dead at his home.

The second annual conference of the boys of Eaton county, to be conducted by the county committee of the Young Men's Christian association, will be held in Eaton Rapids Feb. 12 and 13.

Eating dinner a few days ago, County Treasurer Forshar, of Manistique, found a large pearl in oysters that had been served him. Forshar has sent the gem to New York to ascertain its value.

C. A. Connor, of Detroit, president of the Ononno Ice Cream Co., has bought the old Exchange hotel at Ononno, and will remodel it into a fire-proof hotel with a first class theater on the ground floor.

Mrs. Jacob Bonebrake drove to Litchfield to consult Dr. L. A. Howard, not having been feeling well for some time. After leaving the doctor's office she dropped dead from heart disease as she was getting into her cutter.

Buried beneath tons of sand, the body of Oscar Mattila, the last of the four miners entombed by a sudden run of mud a month ago at Negaunee, was discovered Thursday. The body was badly mutilated. A widow survives.

A joint meeting of the board of trustees of the asylums of the state will be held at the Kalamazoo institution Jan. 20. A program of unusual interest has been prepared and several important matters will be discussed.

The J. W. Wells Lumber Co., of Menominee, has been dissolved, and in its place has been organized the J. W. Wells Flooring Co., which will operate the largest factory in the world for the manufacture of hardwood flooring.

John Sutherland, son of Rev. J. W. Sutherland, nearly lost his life in the Y. M. C. A. swimming pool at Lansing. He was diving and struck his head on the tiling. Lewis Raymond, a companion, noticed him lying at the bottom, and pulled him out just in time to save him.

At a meeting of the directors of the Western Michigan Development bureau at Traverse City, new articles of incorporation were adopted providing for a board of ten directors. The old officers were re-elected and a committee was appointed to draft by-laws. A vigorous campaign for 1910 was outlined.

The Buick Auto Supply & Garage Co., of Saginaw, which was organized last November with a capitalization of \$100,000, will increase its capital within the next month to \$1,200,000. It is the purpose of this organization, which is made up largely of Saginaw men, to establish 40 garages and repair shops throughout the state.

Though the hopes of the people living along the route of the proposed Marshall electric railroad were raised recently by the announcement that the Michigan Trust Co., of Grand Rapids, was getting control, it now looks as though, because of litigation started by one faction of the former owners, work on the line would be postponed for some time, if it was taken up at all.

The real opening of the local option campaign in Grand Rapids was held Sunday, when nearly every minister in the city and county preached against the saloons. One office for the option workers, which is established here, will be "bucked" by two which the liquor interests are putting in. Rev. R. N. Holopainen, the "dry" leader, announces that a fund of \$20,000 is needed for the fight, and part of this sum has already been pledged.

In the state treasury there is \$98,450, known as state bounty fund, which was created by an act of the legislature of 1894, and originally contained \$100,000. The appropriation was made for the purpose of paying claims against the state, dating from the beginning of the civil war, but apparently there are only a few of these which have been presented to the auditor-general, as the fund has not been touched since May, 1907, when \$200 was paid out.

L. G. Dafeo in addressing the board of supervisors at Alpena on the importance of voting \$200 for a county membership in the Northeastern Michigan Development bureau, stated that rumors to the effect that Cheboygan had withdrawn from the bureau, and the rumor that the bureau will favor Bay and Saginaw counties, by not making any effort to send delegates further north than Ogemaw county is also pronounced unfounded by Dafeo, who is chairman of the executive committee of the bureau. Dafeo says he will see to it that all northeastern Michigan counties will benefit by membership in the bureau.

Secretary Murray, of the state board of corrections and charities reports that the jail situation in Alcona county is in need of investigation, and the board will probably act on his report. The jail there burned two years ago and for some time the sheriff kept his prisoners in the Alpena county building, incidentally taking 10 cents per mile from his county for the traveling money necessary. A new building was started on the site of the old, but the supervisors disagreed and the incomplete building was given a temporary and poor roof. Now it is said, this roof is leaking badly, ruining the walls of the structure and the interior, and though there is \$2,800 in the treasury the supervisors will not allow it to be used for repairing the roof.

When the franchise committee of the Muskegon city council offers the citizens' telephone agreement to the aldermen it will cut the time of the franchise from 30 to 20 years and demand that the rates be lowered. The sentiment of the public generally seems to be rather against the raising rates from the present system, resulting in the installation of the automatic phones.

J. Force, 47 years old, a brick mason, fell two stories when his scaffold broke. He broke his right shoulder and received many ugly scalp wounds. He was taken to a hospital in Lansing. His recovery is doubtful.

Little Old New York

By JAMES CREELMAN

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BOSS MURPHY
AT HIS DESK
IN TAMMANY
HALL

IT IS 300 years since restless Europe first saw Manhattan island and its painted Indians through the eyes of bold Henry Hudson and his tired Dutch sailors; and to-day the great city of New York presents the most staggering problem of government in the world.

London is English, Paris is French, Berlin is German, St. Petersburg is Russian, Naples is Italian and Canton is Chinese.

But New York, the second city of the world, is not American. It is the only cosmopolis in existence. With a population of 4,500,000 inhabitants, it has nearly 2,000,000 who were born in foreign countries. There are vast districts in the city, some of them miles in extent, where the English tongue is used by few and even the street signs and newspapers are in strange languages.

The officers of the mighty city spend more than \$200,000,000 a year, nearly one-third as much as the United States government. Of this amazing sum \$156,545,148 is raised by direct taxation. The rest piles up in bonded debt.

The municipal officials and employes alone number more than 60,000 persons, drawing something like \$70,000,000 a year in salaries.

How the American heart beats high at the sight of the greater city which only 10 years ago was divided into a hundred cities, towns and villages! Its buildings rise like cliffs, steep towering above steep; immensities of stone, brick and steel—red, yellow, gray, brown, with the sunlight reflected in hundreds of thousands of windows, and steam and smoke drifting across the dizzy tumult of roofs. As the evening comes on and the lights are lit, New York sparkles and flashes in her lofty masses, all the brutalities of modern masonry fade and a shining fairy city set on a great mountain seems to rear itself between the two rivers.

With what wonder, hope and fear one looks upon such a city! Yet who understands it? It is possible to go 40 miles in a straight line without leaving the city. The streets of New York placed end to end would reach to San Francisco and several hundred miles out into the Pacific ocean.

More than 126,000 persons are born in New York in a year, as many as the inhabitants of Columbus, the capital city of Ohio. More than 73,000 New Yorkers die in a year, enough to make three cities as large as Macon, Georgia.

Not even Babylon, that perished ere Christ was born, was so wonderful—Babylon, with its hanging gardens resting on arches 75 feet high, and with its 56 miles of city walls reaching 340 feet into the air, set with 250 fair towers and pierced through a hundred gates of brass!

In those precipices of brick and stone, supported by miles of steel, New York has built many cities on top of each other and the hill of the Caesars in Rome seems a small affair compared to the majestic bulk of the business palaces that rear themselves against the sky, with vast populations living so high above the streets that no sound of the roaring city reaches them.

Two hundred and eighty-three years ago the whole of Manhattan island was bought by Peter Minuet, the New York governor of the West India Company, for a few trinkets valued at \$24.

Several years ago ground at the corner of Broadway and Wall street sold at \$24 for six square inches, when a lot measuring 30 by 39 feet brought \$700,000.

In a sense the tall sides that lift themselves out of the busiest part of New York are without loveliness, save when the changing light turns them into many-colored cliffs. It is the sense of an immense life conveyed by the multitude of windows that invests the monstrous piles with a thrilling interest; the density of humanity, the costliness of its ways and the mightiness of the surrounding community.

There rises the reddish tower of the Singer building, 442 feet high. The tower alone cost \$2,000,000 to build. Below it spreads the white mass of the City Investment building, which cost \$10,000,000 and whose 23 elevators can carry 10,000 persons an hour. That one structure houses the population of a small city.

Close by are the twin Trinity buildings, valued at \$16,000,000 and opposite to them stands the Equitable Life Insurance building, a property representing \$20,000,000.

Even the ground of the small Trinity graveyard, set at the head of Wall street, is worth \$25,000,000.

Away in the distance the white marble tower of the Metropolitan Life Insurance building lifts its noble mass 700 feet above Madison square. That vast edifice represents an investment of \$20,000,000 and contains more than 8,000 inhabitants. Its cost exceeds the assessed value of all the taxable property in the thriving city of Little Rock, Ark., and its dwellers equal the whole population of Emporia, Kan.

And beyond is seen the snowy tallness of the Plaza hotel, an investment of \$12,000,000.

Here, there, everywhere are massive structures, in each of which are populations large enough to make whole towns. So tremendous is the city's growth that one year's building plans represent a cost of \$130,000,000.

There are nearly 10,000 policemen in the 3,200 miles of streets. Their pay alone amounts yearly to \$12,865,258. They made 244,832 arrests last year. To clean the streets they guard costs \$7,418,299 for a single year.

The parks of the amazing city cover 14 square miles, including some of its choicest ground. It is said that they contain more than 2,500,000 trees and are valued at \$1,500,000,000. In other words, the parks owned by New York contain more land than the big city of Rochester, N. Y., and could be sold for enough to pay the entire national debts of Holland, Switzerland, Sweden and Turkey.

Think of a city that has built 514 schoolhouses at a cost of about \$100,000,000 and that has more than 16,000 teachers and superintendents educating 651,000 children, the salaries alone being \$17,581,000 a year! The department of education spent \$27,470,736 this year.

And if the giant skyline of New York staggers the imagination, what of the marvelous network of pipes and wires and tunnels under the streets? The separate wires buried under the pavements of the metropolis would reach 20 times around the world.

Down beside the myriad electric channels hidden under the city rushes a daily supply of about 480,000,000 gallons of sparkling water, of which \$25,000,000 gallons come from a clear mountain lake through two aqueducts, one of them tunneled through rock and earth for 28 miles. New Yorkers pay their city \$11,000,000 a year for drinking water.

One would think that the government of a city that spends \$200,000,000 a year and employs 60,000 persons would be in the hands of its ablest and most trustworthy business men.

It would be natural to expect its four and a half million inhabitants to be excited over the fact that the annual cost of maintaining the municipality has in 10 years grown from \$93,520,082 to \$156,545,148—an increase of \$63,025,066 a year, not to speak of something like \$500,000,000 added to the city's debt in those 10 years.

Yet the more the taxpayers are plundered the prouder they are and the more dimensions of government, measured in terms of millions of dollars, makes the New Yorker lift his head haughtily when he should hang it in shame.

A citizen's bureau of municipal research has for three years been digging into the city's accounts and publishing thrillers for the taxpayers, who smile and get ready to vote for a government to be proposed by the same old gangs of saloon-keepers, grafters, professional office-seekers and the omnipotent financiers who direct them through stained but high-priced lawyers.

Who do you think are the three principal backers of this bureau of municipal research, to which the people of New York seem to be looking for light on public affairs just now?

John D. Rockefeller, of the oil trust.
Andrew Carnegie, of the steel trust.

Robert Fulton Cushing, of the sugar trust, whose family recently managed to sell a profitless ferry to the city at an enormous price.

When the "greater New York" was organized 12 years ago the voters delivered the city again to the



SCENE IN THE OFFICE OF THE DIVISION OF INSPECTION
COMPTROLLERS' OFFICE

mercies of Tammany hall, or, rather, into the hands of Richard Croker and his friends.

Never was there a more astonishing illustration of the demoralizing effect of prospective office-holding upon the forces of political reform.

When a Republican legislature passed the charter creating the greater city by uniting Brooklyn, Richmond county and Queens county with the old city of New York, the political reformers felt so sure of keeping Tammany out of power that the term of the mayor was increased from two to four years.

Mr. Croker, the Tammany boss, who had been living abroad while a regent directed the organization, came back to New York and nominated Robert A. Van Wyck for mayor.

The anti-Tammany forces at once divided. The Republicans nominated Gen. Tracy; the Citizens' Union nominated Seth Low; the Jefferson Democrats nominated Henry George and there were three minor candidates.

Mr. Van Wyck was elected mayor and Mr. Croker became the absolute master of the city.

Through over-confidence and feather-headed jealousy the reformers had surrendered New York to the looters.

Then followed the most appalling orgy of municipal debauchery since the Tweed ring boldly stole \$20,000,000 from the taxpayers. Mr. Croker ruled the community like a king from his club in Fifth avenue. The mayor was a mere creature in his powerful grasp. Even the most distinguished judges of the supreme court sought the presence of the boss and humbly sued for his friendship.

In the midst of this shameful condition of things the now historic Mazet legislative investigation occurred. On the witness stand Mr. Croker, the Tammany boss, admitted that "it is the theory of the city government right through that the organization in control should have all the offices in every department—judicial, executive, administrative and everything."

With Mr. Croker in opulent exile, Charles F. Murphy in time became the boss of Tammany. As the political creator of Mr. McClellan, the ninety-fourth mayor of New York, and the sponsor of his successor, Judge Gaynor, this burly, obtuse, silent and arrogant product of machine politics is a picturesque and sometimes a pathetic figure.

Mr. Murphy was originally a ship-calker in Roach's shipyard, where he gained some notoriety as a "slugger." Then he became a street car driver. That was before the day of the bell punch. Mr. Murphy saved money rapidly. He started a saloon. It was well patronized by the street car drivers and conductors, shipyard workers, gas-house men, dock laborers and petty politicians of the "gas-house district."

Mr. Murphy opened another saloon in the neighborhood. It was a success. Then he opened another, and still another. So that presently the man who was yet to be the master of the great city of New York found himself managing four saloons in one district—a noble preparation for a great civic destiny. Here he gathered the

wisdom and strength that enabled him to hurl a mere university president out of the City hall.

Little old New York! It is hardly a city, but a federation of neighboring communities. From the very beginning it has been polyglot. With great tides of immigration sweeping over it, the wonder is that it is not a worse place; for its problems are complicated beyond the power of words to express.

Yet it contains the richest man in the world and it is estimated that 5,000 of its residents possess wealth amounting to \$5,000,000,000. Its taxable property is assessed at more than \$7,260,000,000. Wall street disputes the financial hegemony of London. It is the second part of the world. It is the commercial metropolis of the hemisphere.

The city is divided into five boroughs. The presidents of these boroughs, who are elected in their own jurisdictions, constitute, with the mayor, comptroller and president of the board of aldermen, the all-powerful board of estimate and apportionment.

This board of estimate and apportionment, which is presided over by the mayor, controls the appropriations of the entire city. It also possesses power over public franchises which was stripped from an unworthy board of aldermen.

So astoundingly loose is New York's methods of purchase and accountancy that distinguished experts, who have examined the situation within a few months, declare that a private business conducted in such a way would bankrupt itself within a month or two. The truth is that different departments have paid widely different prices for articles bought from the same persons on the same day.

Mightiest among the forces that paralyze the civic life of New York is the traction trust, with its 865 miles of tracks and its aggregate stock and bond capitalization of \$701,185,911.

Ever since the Tammany-hatched Ramapo company conspiracy to sell \$200,000,000 worth of water to New York the agitation for an additional water supply had been steadily carried on in a systematic way.

Out of this continued agitation came the great Catskill water supply enterprise.

It was useless to point out that billions of gallons of the city's water supply were wastefully flowing over the Croton dams, that perhaps a third of all the water brought to the city was either stolen or allowed to run to waste through preventable leaks.

The legislature passed a law authorizing the mayor to appoint a board of water supply to organize and manage the enterprise. This board worked out a plan for a water supply in the heart of the Catskill mountains, with a gigantic reservoir and an aqueduct to bring the water 90 miles to New York, the whole to cost \$161,857,000.

And now, before the Catskill project is much more than well begun, the mayor and his associates have indorsed a demand for \$47,000,000 more for a new reservoir in Suffolk county to supply the imperiled people of Brooklyn!

HER POINT OF VIEW.



Sweet Maid—You must remember that ours was a summer engagement.
The Man—That means, if you see anyone you like better, you'll break it?
Sweet Maid—Yes.
The Man—And if I see anyone I like better—
Sweet Maid—I'll sue you for breach of promise.

SOFT, WHITE HANDS

May be Obtained in One Night.

For preserving the hands as well as for preventing redness, roughness, and chapping, and imparting that velvety softness and whiteness much desired by women Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, is believed to be superior to all other skin soaps. For those who work in corrosive liquids, or at occupations which tend to injure the hands, it is invaluable.

Treatment.—Bathe and soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of Cuticura Soap. Dry and anoint freely with Cuticura Ointment, and in severe cases spread the Cuticura Ointment on thin pieces of old linen or cotton. Wear during the night old, loose gloves, or a light bandage of old cotton or linen to protect the clothing from stain. For red, rough, and chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, and shapeless nails with painful finger ends, this treatment is most effective. Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world, Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., sole proprietors, Boston, Mass.

Fight Against Plague Goes On.

Although the survey of the past year's anti-tuberculosis work shows that much has been done, the reports from all parts of the country indicate that this year the amount of money to be expended, and the actual number of patients that will be treated will be more than double that of the past year. For instance, special appropriations have been made in the various municipalities for next year's anti-tuberculosis work, aggregating \$3,976,500. In addition to these appropriations over \$4,000,000 has been set aside by the different state legislatures for the campaign against tuberculosis this year. Besides these sums, a large number of the present existing institutions and associations are planning enlargements of their work, and new organizations are being formed daily.

A Good Head for Business.

"I want a hat pin," said little Mary of four years, as she gazed eagerly at the cushion full of sparkling ornaments on the milliner's showcase. "How much is it?" she asked, after making a very deliberate choice and laying her purchase money, a bright penny, on the counter. "Oh, nothing," returned the kind-hearted Mrs. Briggs, as Mary's mother was one of her regular customers. Imagine her amusement as the little "bargain hunter" said most eagerly: "I'll take two, then."—Delineator.

The Worst of It.

"Oh, she's awful. Whenever she tries to sing a song she simply murders it."

"But that's not the worst of it. If she'd only murder is outright I wouldn't mind, but she tortures it so long."

Evidently So.

"What do you suppose is behind this refrigerator trust?"

"A cold deal for somebody."

Enthusiasm is the poultice men apply to their scars.

WHEN DINNER COMES

One Ought to Have a Good Appetite.

A good appetite is the best sauce. It goes a long way toward helping in the digestive process, and that is absolutely essential to health and strength.

Many persons have found that Grape-Nuts food is not only nourishing but is a great appetizer. Even children like the taste of it and grow strong and rosy from its use.

It is especially the food to make a weak stomach strong and create an appetite for dinner.

"I am 57 years old," writes a Tenn. grandmother, "and have had a weak stomach from childhood. By great care as to my diet I enjoyed a reasonable degree of health, but never found anything to equal Grape-Nuts as a standby."

"When I have no appetite for breakfast and just eat to keep up my strength, I take 4 teaspoonfuls of Grape-Nuts with good rich milk and when dinner comes I am hungry. While if I go without any breakfast I never feel like eating dinner. Grape-Nuts for breakfast seems to make a healthy appetite for dinner."

"My 13-months-old grandson had been very sick with stomach trouble during the past summer, and finally we put him on Grape-Nuts. Now he is growing plump and well. When asked if he wants his nurse or Grape-Nuts, he brightens up and points to the cupboard. He was no trouble to wean at all—thanks to Grape-Nuts." Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

The Chelsea Standard

An independent local newspaper published every Thursday afternoon from its office in the building first door south of the Chelsea House, Main street, Chelsea, Michigan.

O. T. HOOVER.

Terms—\$1.00 per year; six months, fifty cents; three months, twenty-five cents. Advertising rates reasonable and made known on application.

Entered as second-class matter, March 5, 1906, at the postoffice at Chelsea, Michigan, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

In a review of the legislative field last week one of the Detroit papers made the announcement that the Hon. Frank H. Newton will probably again be a candidate for state senator. This is good news for the republicans of Washtenaw county, as observing the phenomena now taking place in Frank's arrangement of the slate for the county ticket, they begin to fear he was again going to try to run for sheriff. After the severe beating he received the last time he ran for sheriff, having run behind his ticket in nearly every township and precinct in the county outside of his home city of Ypsilanti and some of the ram cat precincts in Ann Arbor city, he would be too much of a load for any one county to try to carry through alone and would probably not only be defeated but would carry down the rest of the republican ticket with him. However, scattered over Washtenaw and Oakland counties, as he would be in running for state senator, and with Warner's help in the latter county, he could probably pull through. Mr. Newton's peculiar form of statesmanship is almost too much of a burden for any one county to carry and should not be confined to Washtenaw county but spread over the state as a whole.

Additional Local Items.

Mrs. Jacob Schumacher is reported as being ill.

C. M. Stephens is confined to his home by illness.

Miss Rose Mullen is seriously ill at the home of her mother.

The Cytmore Club met with Mrs. J. T. Woods Tuesday evening.

Conrad Schanz has purchased the M. Schanz farm in Lima township.

Regular meeting of the L. O. T. M. M. next Tuesday, January 25th. Installation.

There will be a regular meeting of Chelsea Tent, K. O. T. M. M., on Friday evening of this week.

Miss Lillie Wackenhut entertained a number of young lady friends at her home on south Main street Monday evening.

Mrs. Mary Winans, who has been spending several weeks with her daughter in Toledo, returned home Saturday.

About \$17 was realized from a portion of the receipts at two performances at the Ypsilanti opera house set aside for the benefit of Morgan J. Emmett, the ticket clerk injured in the recent battle with burglars at the Michigan Central station.

The annual meeting of the Northwestern Washtenaw Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. was held in the town hall here Wednesday, and the old officers were re-elected, Thomas McQuillan, of Dexter township, president; A. J. Easton, secretary; James Howlett, of Lyndon, auditor.

Mrs. Emma T. Gorton, formerly Miss Emma Fahrner, of Saskatchewan, Canada, is here to spend the winter with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Christian Fahrner, sr., who reside a few miles west of this place. Mrs. Gorton has been away for a period of about five years, a considerable portion of which time was spent in southern California.

"The Texas Cattle King" which comes to the Sylvan Monday, January 31, is one of the most beautiful and interesting comedy dramas now before the public, full of pathos, mirth and interesting situations. The scene of the play is laid in the Lone Star state—the home of chivalry—and portrays in a faithful manner life on the plains as it really is. The company is composed of excellent players selected with care from the best theatres in the east, and patrons of the opera house are assured of a rare treat on the appearance of this play.

Work 24 Hours a Day.

The busiest little things ever made are Dr. King's New Life Pills. Every pill is a sugar-coated globe of health, that changes weakness into strength, languor into energy, brain-fog into mental power: curing constipation, headache, chills, dyspepsia, malaria. 25c at Henry H. Fenn Co. and L. T. Freeman Co.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Howard Holmes was in Ann Arbor Tuesday.

Miss Mary Haab was in Jackson on business Tuesday.

Miss Jessie Brown was a Jackson visitor Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Lehman spent Sunday in Ann Arbor.

Mrs. Wm. Arnold visited friends in Ann Arbor Friday.

George Adair spent Sunday with his parents in Utica.

Fred Wagner, of Sandusky, was a Chelsea visitor Tuesday.

Mandus Merker spent the first of the week in Williamston.

John B. Fay, of Jackson, called on Chelsea friends Wednesday.

Mrs. J. Kern and daughter Helen were Jackson visitors Monday.

Mrs. C. Connor, of Detroit, is visiting at the home of F. K. McEldowney.

Miss Maua Kalmbach is spending this week with Mrs. Mandus Merker.

Charles Carpenter and Ernest Cooke were Detroit visitors Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. James Canfield, of Howell, were Chelsea visitors Sunday.

Misses Freda Wagner and Margaret Eppler were Jackson visitors Wednesday.

Misses Josephine and Florence Heschelwerdt spent Sunday in Jackson.

Mrs. W. H. Freer, of Jackson, spent Wednesday with relatives and friends here.

Mrs. J. Wilson was the guest of friends in Hudson the first of the week.

Mrs. Jane Tuttle, of Chicago, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. M. B. Millsbaugh.

Miss Frank Tompson, of Dexter spent Sunday at the home of Elmer Beach.

Lester Williams, of Gregory, was a guest at the home of Elmer Beach Sunday.

Mrs. Charles Carpenter and daughter, Mrs. E. Cooke, spent Tuesday in Detroit.

Mrs. Iddings, of Lansing, was the guest of Mrs. L. T. Freeman the first of the week.

Miss Margaret Robb, of Detroit, spent the week end with Miss Dorothy McEldowney.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Mollica, of Albion, were guests at the home of J. J. Raftery Sunday.

Mrs. James Geddes spent several days of the past week with her daughter in Tecumseh.

Miss Anna Mast, of Jackson, spent several days of the past week with her mother here.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Hawley attended the golden wedding of his brother in Napoleon Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Fletcher were guests of Detroit relatives several days of the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. John McCall, of Rives Junction, spent Monday with Miss Minnie Alexander.

John Weimaster and family of Howell, spent the first of the week at the home of C. Stephens.

Miss Veronica Breitenbach returned to Jackson Sunday after spending several weeks with her sister here.

Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Siegfried, of Grass Lake, visited at the home of Elmer Beach and family Saturday.

Mrs. E. H. Branch, of New York City, is a guest at the home of her sister, Mrs. M. B. Millsbaugh, this week.

"A Woman's Way."

"A Woman's Way" which comes to the New Whitney theatre soon is not only a most diverting comedy but it can be recommended as a salutary lesson to flirtatious husbands and to wives who feel no need of exerting themselves further, once they have "caught the car." A better light entertainment it would be hard to find and in it Grace George has established herself as the foremost comedienne of America.

HIS OPPORTUNITY.

The Lady—Didn't you read that sign out there: "We can't need any help?" Tattered Tompkins—Yes, dat's de reason I come in.

Work 24 Hours a Day.

The busiest little things ever made are Dr. King's New Life Pills. Every pill is a sugar-coated globe of health, that changes weakness into strength, languor into energy, brain-fog into mental power: curing constipation, headache, chills, dyspepsia, malaria. 25c at Henry H. Fenn Co. and L. T. Freeman Co.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

SHARON NEWS.

John Lemm was in Manchester Friday on business.

Wm. Mier spent Sunday with his uncle, Chas. Buss.

Mrs. Harry Middlebrook is the guest of her mother at Leni.

Miss Mary Wacker is spending some time with relatives at Iron Creek.

Ed. and Oscar Buss are spending a few weeks with Carlos Dorr and wife.

The Ladies' Home Missionary Society met at the home of J. R. Lemm Wednesday.

C. C. Dorr was in Lansing last week attending a sheep breeders' association meeting.

The Misses Olga Wolf, Susie Dorr, Clara and Mayne Reno spent Wednesday in Jackson.

Rev. and Mrs. Scheurer visited at the home of J. W. Dresselhouse and family Wednesday.

Fred Brustle attended the funeral of his aunt, Mrs. Schalbe, in Manchester, Wednesday.

George Lehman and wife, of Sallie, and Fred Lehman and wife, of Manchester, were guests at the home of Fred Lehman and family Sunday.

The social for the benefit of the Sharon Center church, which was to have been held at the home of W. Gordanier Friday evening and was postponed on account of the storm, was held on Tuesday evening and largely attended. The time was very pleasantly spent with games and music. Receipts \$26.25.

The social for the benefit of the Sharon Center church, which was to have been held at the home of W. Gordanier Friday evening and was postponed on account of the storm, was held on Tuesday evening and largely attended. The time was very pleasantly spent with games and music. Receipts \$26.25.

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AVOID HARSH DRUGS.

Many Cathartics Tend to Cause Injury to the Bowels.

If you are subject to constipation, you should avoid strong drugs and cathartics. They only give temporary relief and their reaction is harmful and sometimes more annoying than constipation. They in no way effect a cure and their tendency is to weaken the already weak organs with which they come in contact.

We honestly believe that we have the best constipation treatment ever devised. Our faith in it is so strong that we sell it on the positive guarantee that it shall not cost the user a cent if it does not give entire satisfaction and completely remedy constipation. This preparation is called Rexall Orderlies. These are prompt soothing and most effective in action. They are made of a recent chemical discovery. Their principal ingredient is odorless, tasteless and colorless. Combined with other well known ingredients, long established for their usefulness in the treatment of constipation, it forms a tablet which is eaten just like candy. They may be taken at any time, either day or night, without fear of their causing any inconvenience whatever. They do not gripe, purge nor cause nausea. They act without causing any pain or excessive looseness of the bowels. They are ideal for children, weak, delicate persons and aged people as well as for the most hearty person.

They come in two size packages, 12 tablets 10 cents, 36 tablets 25 cents. Remember you can obtain them only at our store.—The Rexall Store, L. T. Freeman Co.

They come in two size packages, 12 tablets 10 cents, 36 tablets 25 cents. Remember you can obtain them only at our store.—The Rexall Store, L. T. Freeman Co.

Electric Vacuum Cleaning

NO DUST, DIRT OR DISTURBANCE.

Much cheaper than taking up carpets, and better, for we get all the dirt, and do not beat the article to pieces. We do the work in one-tenth of the time and do it right.

We clean your carpets, rugs, books, curtains, floors, furniture, tapestries, clothing, bedding and walls.

We Clean Clean

Give us a trial and be convinced. Estimates cheerfully given.

F. L. ROGERS,

Corner Main and Lincoln Sts. Chelsea

Princess Theatre

Westerland & Geddes, Props.

CHELSEA, - MICHIGAN.

Friday Night

The Viking's Love or True to His Chief.

Dr. Nicol and a beautiful picture showing the Astrikan Alps.

Saturday

Matinee and Night—3000 feet of best selected films.

Latest music direct from the Music House of Laemmle, 67-73 S. Clark St., Chicago, including "Give Me a Flip in Your Michel Bill," "King of the Bungaloos," "Just Let Me Prove My Love to You," "All I Want is You," "In Your Dreams" etc.

LEST YOU FORGET

Double Shows For 5 Cents

continue, except Saturday and Vaudeville nights.

WANT COLUMN

RENTS, REAL ESTATE, FOUND LOST WANTED ETC.

FEED GRINDING—All kinds of feed grinding done on short notice, 8c per hundred. Meinhold Bros. 20tf

FOR SALE—Edison Standard Phonograph with 70 records for \$25. Inquire of Wm. Fischer, Dexter. Phone 214-4s.

BOARDING—A few desirable boarders wanted. Lewis Burg, corner of Garfield and Summit streets. 25

FOR SALE—House and 18 acres of land. Inquire of S. Tucker. Telephone 158 21-s. P. O. Dexter. 24

FOR SALE—The C. E. Depew residence on west Middle street. For particulars inquire of Turnbull & Witherell, attorneys, Chelsea. 20tf

FOR SALE—Coffee for particular people. Ask for Red Band, 25c per pound at Freeman's. 12tf

FOR SALE—George Brenner farm in Lima township, 6 acres, good house and barn. Situated one mile west of Bollinger's corners. Will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire of George Brenner at the place. 27

FOR SALE—House and lot on Lincoln street; good well and cistern; fruit trees; chicken house, etc. Albert Eisele, Chelsea. 20tf

JANUARY CLEARING SALE

Special Bargains

\$1.25 to \$1.50 Dress Goods, to close out quick, now.....75c
One lot of 75c and \$1.00 Dress Goods, now.....59c
Another lot 29c and 39c, worth double.

Sale of Women's, Misses' and Children's Cloaks

Women's \$25.00 and \$35.00 Cloaks, now.....\$15.00
Women's \$20.00 and \$15.00 Cloaks, now.....\$7.50 and \$12.50
Special lot of good, warm, new Cloaks, all sizes up to 38 bust, now.....\$5.00 and \$7.50
Some Fur Coats at less than half of city prices
All F

REDUCTION SALE

ALL NEW GOODS.

During this month we will sell our entire stock of

Suits and Overcoats

for men and boys at greatly reduced prices. Every article in this sale is new and up-to-the-minute.

We can and will save you money on every purchase during this stock reduction sale. Come in and examine the new Suits and Overcoats.

Only New Goods in This Sale.

DANCER BROTHERS.

CLOTHING FOR THE MAN WHO CARES.

Reduction Sale Now On.

LOCAL ITEMS.

The Standard office is now located in the first door south of the Chelsea House. Our telephone is No. 50.

The heavy snow fall of last Thursday night made hard going for the rural carriers Friday.

Mrs. J. H. Hollis has been seriously ill for several weeks. Mr. Hollis, who has been in Iowa, returned home Tuesday.

W. H. Laird & Son, of Sylvan, purchased last week from E. VanSickle & Son, of Gregory, a fine full blooded shorthorn bull.

Fred Taylor, who has been working the Jas. Riggs farm, has leased the Foster farm and will move there about March 1st.

We are in the midst of the annual "January thaw" and this getting around in slush up to the tops of one's shoes is something awful.

About ninety Chelsea residents attended the production of the "Old Homestead," at the New Whitney theatre, in Ann Arbor, Wednesday evening.

M. J. Kappler, who has been on the farm of Miss Cornelia Feldkamp just south of Chelsea for several years, has purchased a farm of Mrs. G. Wall in Dexter township. Consideration, \$2,800.

Wednesday evening the members of the Baptist Sunday school were given a sleigh ride to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Everett, of Sharon. A sumptuous supper was served and the school spent a very enjoyable evening.

The M. E. church society will hold its annual free seat offering Tuesday evening, January 25th. A chicken pie supper will be served in the church dining room from 5 to 7 o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

The married ladies of the Church of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart will give a progressive pedro social at St. Mary's hall on Thursday, January 20, 1910, for the benefit of the parochial school. Tickets 15 cents. Come and have a good time.

M. J. Emmett, who was shot by a burglar two weeks ago, is getting along nicely and is able to sit up. A second operation for the removal of another bullet will have to be undergone as soon as Mr. Emmett gains a little more strength.

The friends of Mrs. W. A. BeGole, of Ann Arbor, who has been seriously ill with pneumonia for the past three weeks at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Cole, are pleased to learn that she is constantly improving and is out of danger.

A very pleasant surprise party was given to E. J. Notten at his home in Sylvan, Monday evening, the occasion being the anniversary of his birth. The party was given by Mrs. Notten, and the Chelsea Band, of which Mr. Notten is a member, was present to assist in the celebration of the event.

John G. Feldkamp, of Freedom, died from the effects of a stroke of paralysis, at 11 o'clock this morning. Mr. Feldkamp has been a prominent and respected resident of Freedom for many years. The time of the funeral services has not been announced.

Wednesday evening of last week, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mohrlock, of Lima, entertained about 40 of their friends from Chelsea. The evening was spent playing cards and dancing, after which all partook of a bountiful supper consisting of oysters, coffee, and cakes. The party left for their homes voting their host and hostess jolly entertainers.

Frank Adair, agent of the Michigan Central at Chelsea, reports the following shipments from this station from Monday morning until noon Wednesday: Four cars of live stock to Buffalo; 3 cars live stock to Detroit; 1 car oil stoves to Chicago; 1 car oil stoves to Kansas City; 1 car apples to St. Louis, Mo.; 2 cars onions to Kansas City; 6 cars of hay to points in Ohio and Virginia; 1 car flour to Detroit; 2 cars grain to Freeport, Penn.

The Washtekaw Mutual Fire Insurance Co. held its annual meeting at Ann Arbor last week. O. C. Burkhart of this place was re-elected director, and at the meeting of the board was elected president. The company had a very successful year during 1909, and there was added to the capital stock during the year \$615,255, and the amount of stock liable to assessment is \$5,926,865. The officers were congratulated on the successful manner in which they have conducted the affairs of the company.

A BUSHEL OF BARGAINS

SNAPS FOR SHREWD BUYERS
BIG VALUES FOR LITTLE MONEY

January Specials

- Mennen's Taleum Powder... 13c
- Genuine Pearl Buttons... 1c doz
- Wire Hair Pins... 1c bunch
- Regular 25c Bath Towels... 15c each
- Regular \$1.25 Bed Spreads... 80c
- Good Quality Outing... 5c
- Children's 75c Wool Underwear 35c
- Ladies' 25c hose... 19c
- Cabinet Wire Hair Pins... 3c
- Regular 5c Toilet Soap... 3c
- Two Rolls 5c Toilet Paper for... 5c
- Regular 10c Toilet Soap... 5c

THE CREAM OF BARGAIN OFFERINGS OF THE GREAT MARKETS

Wonderful Cloak Bargains
Regular \$10.00 Values, now \$5.00
Regular \$15.00 Values, now \$10.00
Regular \$20.00 Values, now \$14.00
Regular \$25.00 Values, now \$18.00
\$45.00 Fur Coats, now... \$30.00

Tremendous Values IN MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
Men's Overcoats worth up to \$15.00 go at... \$10.00
The \$20.00 to \$25.00 grades go at from \$13.50 to... \$18.00
Men's Suits worth \$12.00 now \$9
Men's Suits worth \$15.00 now \$10
Men's Suits worth \$20.00 now \$15

5c and 10c
Our five and ten cent department offers you greater values than any five and ten cent store in the county.
Here you can purchase many household necessities of superior quality to any offered by exclusive five and ten cent stores.

Ladies' Suits 1-4 to 1-2 Off
Children's Cloaks are being closed out now at less than cost of material.
Great bargains in Dress Goods Remnants especially reduced to very attractive prices.
Greatest Towel Values ever shown in Chelsea at 5 cents, 10 cents and 15 cents.

Ladies' House Wrappers 69 Cents
Broken Lots of the \$1.00 and \$1.25 grades.
The cloth is worth the price. You pay nothing for making.
69c Each

W. P. SCHENK & COMPANY

To Eat or Not to Eat IS A QUESTION EASILY SETTLED WHEN YOU BUY YOUR MEAT OF US
Our meats are justly famous for their freshness and tender and juicy qualities. All kinds of sausage, also smoked meats.
OUR STEAM KETTLE RENDERED LARD HAS NO EQUAL. TRY A PAIL OR CAN.
ADAM EPPLER

CASH PAID FOR CREAM
We have established a CREAM STATION at CHELSEA, and J. S. Cummings, our representative, will be on hand Wednesday of each week to receive and pay cash for cream.

BIG BARGAINS AT THE LITTLE STORE
New Goods arriving every day. Things you can't afford to be without. Come in and look them over.
MOORE'S 5 & 10 CENT STORE
Klein Building, Chelsea.

AMERICAN FARM PRODUCTS CO.
OWOSSO, MICHIGAN.
Subscribe for the Standard. \$1.00 per year

CASH
From this time on all repair work on pumps, wells, windmills or any other repair work, must be CASH on the completion of the work. We find this gives the best satisfaction. Our men will have receipts to give customers before leaving.
G. H. FOSTER & SON

CHOICE MEATS.
Our Market is always supplied with choice juicy Beef, Veal, Mutton, Pork, Sausages of all kinds, Lard and Chickens. Give us a trial order.
Phone 80 Free Delivery.
VAN RIPER & CHANDLER.

CHELSEA ELEVATOR CO.

We want to bid on your Wheat, Rye and Poultry.

If you contemplate building let us figure on your lumber bill.

Ground Feed, Bran and Middlings for sale.

We will do your Feed Grinding on short notice.

CHELSEA ELEVATOR COMPANY

The Beneficial Boomerang

You give your home bank your business and receive in return your share of the community's benefit, besides immediate and direct personal service from the bank.

An intelligently managed bank that has ample capital with which to do business is a decided benefit to the community. Each individual man and woman is better off for the bank's existence.

This is what the bank does:
Keeps the people's money safely.
The people's money is made more productive.
The people receive most of the benefits.

Each man's business, given to his home bank, adds just that much more to the advantage of the community in general. When the farmer is able to secure capital to advance his interests, the people are benefited. When the business man is able to get funds to carry on his business, the people again are benefited.

This bank aids all classes, and by so doing is a benefit to the entire community. Whatever business you give the bank helps your business and the business of the community. The better the conditions of the community, the better it is for you individually. Think this over.

The Kempf Commercial & Savings Bank

Hints For Hostess

TIMELY SUGGESTIONS for Those Planning Seasonable Entertainments

A Thimble Party.

Since sewing is again classed among the fine arts, thimble parties are much in favor for afternoon entertainments. The hostess sends her card with day and date written thereon, with a needle threaded with some gay-colored silk thrust through one corner.

After the guests have arrived and an hour or more of merry chat, with comparison of work has past, cards bearing the following words are handed to each with a pencil and the request to straighten out the seemingly unintelligible conglomeration into good words, the objects described being in common every-day use.

After a limited time, the cards are to be collected and compared with the key, which is kept secret by the hostess. No help is allowed and each guest is to work out her own problem. A dainty prize is given to the one who succeeds in transposing the most words, also a consolation prize to the one having the least. Such dainty trifles as work bags, embroideries, scissors, emery, needle cases, etc., make the most appropriate prizes. Refreshments, elaborate or simple, may be served. Ices and creams frozen in molds to represent thimbles, spoons, and emeries are a pretty conceit, but expensive.

Sewing Intricacies.

1. Nips—pins.
2. Radeth—thread.
3. Reasnetemap—tape measure.
4. Scissors—scissors.
5. Elmeth—thimble.
6. Eseliden—needles.
7. Hoppo—hoops.
8. Kud—duck.
9. Tubnot—button.
10. Reyme—emery.
11. Witst—twist.
12. Dibra—braids.
13. Nellin—linen.
14. Stork be daw—work basket.
15. Tomact—cotton.
16. Evelyne—velvet.
17. Eblinawhe—whalebones.
18. Peolanire—percaline.
19. To listet—stiletto.
20. Bald girl arm—darning ball.

A Bathroom Shower.

A bathroom shower was gotten up really as a joke on a young girl and her fiance, but who were known to be addicted to water, fellow swimmers and advocates of cold water plunges, so when the engagement was announced one of the crowd said, "Well, the only thing 'Polly' will appreciate will be a bathroom shower." The result was a most jolly evening, for the men were included. As the couple were to go into a new house, the soap dishes, towel racks, etc., were most acceptable, besides towels, soap, sponges, bath

powder, toilet water, wash cloths and a fine big hamper for soiled linen, tied with tremendous bows of white ribbon. The souvenirs were doll wash tubs, boards, etc., which were used or the refreshment table.

A Curio Party.

Ask each guest to bring some object of interest and be prepared to relate its history. It is astonishing what an interesting evening will be the result. For instance, a sword captured during the rebellion, a lace handkerchief belonging to Marie Antoinette, a piece from an old battle flag, a tile from an old Texas mission, curious pieces of pottery, jewelry, an old book, etc. Nearly every one has something which would contribute towards making a delightful and instructive entertainment.

A Faggot Party.

All the hostess needs is an open fire place and a few friends who will agree to tell a story and bring a faggot, which is a bundle of sticks about half a yard long tied together. This is done more for amusement than to furnish fuel, of course. There is to be no light except from the flickering flames. A vote is to be taken at the end of the evening as to the most exciting story, the most pathetic and the most amusing. Prizes to be awarded according to vote. Long sticks of candy tied with ribbon are given as favors when refreshments are served.

MADAME MERRI.



The army cape and overcoat are fashionable wraps for late fall days. Velvet is a fashionable and practical material for the long dressy coat. Prune-colored cloth, with long ties and gold ornaments make a handsome theater cloak.

Black still indicates that it means to rule in tailor as well as in afternoon gowns.

New winter materials are rough for street and crepe and dull finished for the house.

Stripes prevail in the latest French fashions, and some of them are highly effective.

Colors are the same in names as last year, but this season they are of duller hues.

Every well-fitted wardrobe will have a black suit or costume of some sort this season.

Neckwear of To-Day



MUCH of the new neckwear is made of mull of the sheers and damiest variety, combined with lace. Irish crochet (and its very clever imitation), cluny and imitation cluny are the fashionable laces. Nothing is prettier than the hand crochet and tatting for pretty neckpieces, and these provide fascinating pick-up work, which is more useful than doing nothing. A revival of tatting may be looked for, and those who have a shuttle should bring it out and take up once more this work, which is really a recreation.

In order to fulfill the requirements of elegance, neckwear should be washable. Pieces are most successful when they can be easily taken apart, laundered properly, and put together again.

These dainty web pieces should be made by hand. Laces are to be whipped to narrow rolled or hem-stitched hems. The mull should be well woven and possess a little stiffness. When the pieces are laundered they require some starch, very thin and clear.

Some neckwear is made of silk ribbon in the form of stocks and turn-

over collars or ruffles are worn with their ties and bows of velvet ribbon are worn with stiff collars and there are some pieces of silk and lace, others of chiffon and velvet ribbon, not intended for washing. The best of neckwear, however, is washable, and it is a lady's work to wash them for one's self.

Fine embroideries are used, as well as lace, in combination with sheer mulls. Hand embroidery, it goes without saying, is most beautiful.

Little buckles make a pretty finish for some pieces, and tiny pearl buttons are used on others, sometimes with a pearl buckle. Little balls and bells of crochet make the prettiest finish for those pieces made of Irish lace. Cluny lace should be chosen for neck pieces which are to be worn with tailored gowns and apt to need frequent laundering.

Good neckwear is an expensive item, if one must buy it ready made. But with time to make it, any woman may furnish her own supply of these pretty accessories which do much toward completing the toilet and giving that neatness and finish which bespeak elegance.

RURAL ROUTES ARE QUITE SAFE

Postoffice Department Has No Thought of Cutting Them, Despite the Deficit.

WORTH THE COST INVOLVED

Ballinger-Pinchot Row Stirs Up Much Bitterness in Washington—Public Hearings Are Likely to Be Lively.

Washington.—Congress is making every effort that it can find a way to cut down the expenses of government. In former years there has been the appearance of a striving after saving rather than a real saving itself, but this year results are being accomplished. It can be said, however, that while there will be paring of expenses in practically all the appropriation bills there will be no attempt to curtail expenditures which will cripple the rural mail deliveries of the country.

Postmaster General Hitchcock was the last of the cabinet chiefs to hand in his annual report. He had a hard problem to solve. The demands made by the people on the postoffice department are greater year by year, and there is always resentment of any recommendation that an increased price should be added to any service rendered by the department to the people. Perhaps the country will have one first-class postage some time in the near future, for while the cost of maintaining the department is increasing it is hoped that means will be found to make the revenues greater, and yet to allow a decrease in the cost of letter postage.

The postmaster general is a firm believer in the rural route system. The delivery of letters through the country districts costs the government several millions of dollars a year more than the returns, but the immense convenience to the people who live outside of the great centers more than overbalances, in the eyes of the department chiefs, the extra money needed to continue the service.

Ambitious Plans on Foot.
Demands will be made during the next year to find some place in which the postoffice department expenses may be cut materially, and some means by which the income may be increased without affecting the purses of the great body of the people. If the present postmaster general can put his department on a paying basis he will count it a victory sufficient to make his administration stand in a bright light. There seems to be little chance, however, that affairs can be so arranged that the pages of the ledger of the postoffice department will balance themselves at the end of the next year.

One thing can be taken for granted, the rural route service of the country will be strengthened year by year, even though it be necessary to weaken some of the other branches of the service.

Satisfied with Anti-Trust Law.
President Taft seems to have found to his own satisfaction, as shown by his recent message, that the Sherman anti-trust law is equal to every demand that the country makes of it. This is the president's legal opinion, and until some greater lawyer or lawyers or group of judges find to the contrary it probably will have to stand. The fact that the interests that have attacked the Sherman law have been so diametrically opposed to one another seems to have convinced the president that the law must be a pretty good one. At any rate he has advised that it remain unchanged on the statute books.

There are several celebrated cases upon which the supreme court of the United States has yet to pass judgment, cases which came into the courts as a result of the entering of government prosecution under the Sherman law. The case of the Standard Oil Company, which was decided adversely to the great corporation, will come before the high court within a short time. The lower court, which sat in the city of St. Louis, declared the Standard Oil Company to be a corporation in restraint of trade. This was a Sherman law case and it is expected that within a few weeks the supreme court will decide it.

Bitterness in Pinchot Row.
When the members of the committee on investigation into the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy get into the real heart of their work the case unquestionably will prove to be one of the most interesting which has ever been heard in the capital. It would be hard for anyone at a distance to realize the intensity of feeling that there is in this city over the matter, which congress has finally taken into its own hands at the request of Secretary of the Interior Ballinger.

Indications are that the congressional investigation which the secretary has demanded, will take on much the form of an actual trial, a suit of defense and well-defined prosecution. Several of the land cases which have had or are yet to have their day in court, probably will figure prominently in the proceedings before they are ended. There are several cases which were tried in different parts of the country when Mr. Ballinger was commissioner of the land office under the Roosevelt administration, and it is not that some of the opinions that he

two of the cases will be used by his opponents to show that he is not in sympathy with the cause of saving the natural resources of the country from private ownership.

On the other hand it is said that since the secretary of the interior came into office in the Taft cabinet he has stood like a rock against propositions made to him to compromise some of the land cases which have been tried in the lower courts and which are now on the way to the supreme court.

Secretary Ballinger's Position.

No one has intimated that Secretary Ballinger did anything excepting to express an opinion that the lower court which decided adversely to the government in one case had based its decision on good law. This would do nothing more than to show that Mr. Ballinger believed that under the laws as they stood, the men who got possession of some coal lands in a certain way, acted within their legal rights. The point is, however, that the supreme court overturned the decision of the lower court so that if Mr. Ballinger agreed with the lower court the supreme court also overturned him.

Now that Chief Forester Pinchot is out of the service, it is understood that he will be the chief figure in what may be called the prosecution of Secretary Ballinger. Of course the investigation is not a trial, although it may have the form of one, and the lines are drawn with the Pinchot interests on one side and the Ballinger interests on the other, and there is to be an exceedingly hard-fought contest before the thing finally is decided. It is known that to his friends the former forester of the government has expressed his determination to see that the officials who were discharged with him, and one who was discharged some time previously, have their cases presented to congress in the most forcible way in which it is possible to set them forth.

Pinchot is a fighter. He is a tall, slender man who looks more or less like the popular conception of a poet. He is a bundle of nervous energy, however, and his courage is of the highest order. Secretary Ballinger is a short man with a well-knit figure, and with a force of determination that has shown itself on many occasions. Between him and the chief forester there is little to choose in the matter of pertinacity of purpose. They are champions well worthy of trying each other's metal.

Hearings to Be Public.

The public will be allowed to attend the hearings before the committee of investigation. The proceedings will take the widest kind of range and will go way back of any matters pertaining to the immediate controversy in hand. It is understood that the Pinchot forces, if they may be so called, will attempt to show that the whole trend of the secretary of the interior's life was toward the corporation interests, that is, that he believed that it was far better that in some cases there should be private ownership of mines and water sites and that the people should get their benefit, not from leasing the sites and the mines to the corporations, but from the service which the corporation by introducing economy measures could give to them.

The secretary of the interior has plenty of ammunition, it is said, to use in retaliation. There are all kinds of charges which it is understood will be hurled at the former chiefs of the forestry bureau.

Conservation to Go On.

With the president, the former chief forester, Gifford Pinchot, and the Democrat and Republican parties all committed to it the cause of conservation ought to go marching on. The president has said that he wants to save the trees, the streams, the soil and the wealth of the mines. Mr. Pinchot who is now in private life but still as enthusiastic as ever, says the same thing. The Republican party in its platform declared for conservation, and the Democratic party says that it is the father of conservation—and there you are.

As things stand at present two great organizations are leaders in the resource-saving plan. One of them is known as the National Conservation association and the other as the Joint Committee on Conservation. Of the former Charles W. Elliott, formerly the head of Harvard college, is the president, Walter L. Fisher of Chicago vice-president, and Thomas R. Shipp of Washington secretary. Of the latter Gifford Pinchot, who recently was dismissed from his office of chief forester by President Taft, is the chairman and James C. Gipe of Indianapolis, who is now living in Washington, is the secretary.

Pinchot Will Continue Active.
Gifford Pinchot has let his friends know privately that notwithstanding the fact he has been ousted from his place as chief forester he is going ahead as strongly and just as enthusiastically as ever he did. It is probable that because he is no longer hampered by department rules and regulations Mr. Pinchot may feel that he can go more directly at his work of saving the nation's resources than was possible under old conditions.

It is probable that in about a year there will be a "world conservation conference." President Roosevelt planned such a conference, and nearly every civilized nation has agreed to send delegates to the meeting which will be held at The Hague some time in the future. It is now absolutely assured that all the great powers and a majority of the minor powers will be represented at the meeting which is to report on means for saving the natural resources, not of one country, but of all countries.

GEORGE CLINTON.

LAMPHERE CONFESSED.

Helped Mrs. Gunness to Kill and Bury Her Victim.

Ray Lamphere, who died recently in the Indiana penitentiary at Michigan City, while serving a term for setting fire to the home of Mrs. Belle Gunness, near Laporte, Ind., and causing the death of the arch-murderess, her three children and a hired girl, left a confession that he had been an accomplice of the arch-murderess who lured 30 men to her home under promise of marriage, robbed them and then killed them, burying their bodies in her grounds.

Lamphere's confession, which is published in the Post Dispatch, was made as he lay at the point of death. He said he assisted Mrs. Gunness in disposing of the bodies of three of her many victims.

Lamphere said he saw one of the men killed and that he aided in burying all three.

These men were Andrew Helgelein and probably Ole Budsberg and Tommas Peterson Lien.

Lamphere said he thought he had received as much money for his part in disposing of the bodies as he considered himself entitled to and that he went to the farmhouse at night with a woman, chloroformed Mrs. Gunness, her three children and Jennie Olson, the hired girl, and robbed the house of between \$60 and \$70.

The light they used was a candle and they left the house without knowing they had left behind a spark that soon burst into flames.

Mrs. Gunness' method of killing her victims, Lamphere said, was to first chloroform them as they slept and then, if the drug did not itself kill, to sever their heads with an ax.

WIRELETS.

After a six months' tie-up because of low water, packet service to Louisville, Cincinnati and New Orleans from Pittsburgh was resumed on the Ohio river.

Lieut. Daniel E. Shean, of the Sixteenth infantry, who disappeared from his command at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., more than three months ago, has been dropped from the rolls of the army.

The Boston Young Men's Christian association building, at the corner of Boylston and Berkeley streets, in the Back Bay district, was destroyed by fire early Thursday. The loss will exceed \$200,000.

The latest convert to the ranks of the suffragettes is Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, the New York and Newport society leader. She says her conversion was effected by the eloquence of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont.

Willard J. Crawford, real estate man, former Republican leader in Cleveland, partner of former Gov. Myron T. Herrick, and close friend of the late Senator Hanna, died at his home Thursday, aged 61 years. Death was caused by cancer.

Vice-President Charles C. Adams, of the Postal Telegraph & Cable Co., vigorously denied the plan to merge the various telegraph interests and asserted that the keen competition would still continue between the Postal and Western Union companies.

THE MARKETS.

DETROIT—Cattle—Market active and strong to 10c higher than last week's close. We quote best steers and heifers, \$5.50@6.25; steers and heifers, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs., \$5.25@5.75; steers and heifers, 800 to 1,000 lbs., \$4.75@5.10; 700 lbs., \$3.50@4.25; choice fat cows, \$4@4.75; good fat cows, \$3.50@3.85; \$2@2.50; choice heavy bulls, \$4.50@5.00; fair to good bolognas, bulls, \$3.75@4.25; stock bulls, \$3.50@4.00; fair feeding steers, 800 to 1,000 lbs., \$4.50@4.85; fair feeding steers, 600 to 700 lbs., \$4.25@4.50; stock heifers, \$3@3.25; milkers, large, young, medium and small, \$4@5.50; common milkers, \$2@3.50.

Veal calves—market, 2c lower than last week's steady with Wednesday. Best, \$9@9.50; common, dull, at \$5 @8.

Milk cows and springers—Steady. Sheep and lambs—Market, 10c lower than on Wednesday, 1c to 1 1/2c lower than Thursday. Best lambs, \$3.25@3.40; fair to good lambs, \$2.75@3.00; light to common lambs, \$2.75@3.15; yearlings, \$6.50; fair to good sheep, \$4.50@4.75; culls and common, \$3.25@3.75.

Hogs—Market, 10c higher than Wednesday and 10c to 25c lower than last Thursday. Range of prices: Light to good butchers, \$8.50@9.75; pigs, \$8.15@8.40; light yorkers, \$8.45@9.10; stags, 1-3 off.

East Buffalo—Market steady. Hogs: market strong; heavy, \$8.50@9.00; yorkers, \$8.70@9.75; pigs, \$8.70. Sheep: market strong; best lambs, \$8.75; yearlings, \$7.50@8.50; wethers, \$6@6.40; ewes, \$5.50@5.75. Calves, \$5@10.75.

GRAIN, ETC.
WHEAT—Cash No. 2 red, \$1.27; May opened with an advance of 1/8c to \$1.28 and advanced to \$1.29; July opened at \$1.06, advanced to \$1.07 and closed at \$1.07; No. 2 white, \$1.27.
CORN—Cash No. 2, 63 1/2c; No. 3 yellow, 2 cars at 70c, closing at 69 1/2c; asked; No. 4 yellow, 1 car at 69c.
OATS—Standard, 1 car at 50c, closing at 50 1/2c; No. 3 white, 1 car at 50c.
RYE—Cash No. 1, 1 car at \$2.30; 3 at \$2.50.
SPRINGS—Cash, \$2.10; March, \$2.14.
CLOVERSEED—Prime spot, \$9; March, \$9; sample, 19 bags at \$8.50; sample, 5 bags at \$8.7; at \$8.75; 4 at \$8.75.
FEED—In 100-lb. sacks, jobbing lots. Bran, \$2; coarse middlings, \$2; fine middlings, \$3; cracked corn and coarse homestead, \$2; corn and oat chop, \$2 per ton.
FLOUR—Best Michigan patent, \$6.25; ordinary patent, \$6.15; straight, \$6.05; clear, \$5; pure rye, \$4.65; spring patent, \$6.25 per bbl. in wood, jobbing lots.

SMART MAN LEFT PONDERING

For Once He Had Asked Question and Received Answer That Floored Him.

He was a regular patron of the restaurant. Perhaps that is why he felt justified in making clever remarks to the waitresses, remarks which they were "puzzled" how to answer. One day, however, the smallest and tiniest girl happened to be serving this irritating customer, and it fell to her to answer him in kind.

"I'll have some steak," he said, coming in late for dinner, "and some squash, and some—got some baked potatoes, fine, brown, baked potatoes?" "Baked potatoes are all over," said the girl.

He leaned back in his chair and gazed at her quizzically.

"Baked potatoes all over, are they?" he repeated. "All over what?" "With," she replied, simply.—Youth's Companion.

Sold Again.
Little Willie was fond of springing surprises on his parents by announcing some terrific happening, and then, when excitement was at fever pitch, declaring that nothing of the kind had occurred. But he played the trick once too often. A new and very pretty governess came to stay at the house for Willie's benefit a few weeks back, and a day or two after her arrival Willie rushed to his mother saying:

"Mamma, there's a strange man upstairs who has just put his arm around Miss Wilson's waist and kissed her several times—"

"What?" said the mother, as she jumped up to pull the bell for the butler.

"Sold again, mamma!" said Willie, in great glee. "It wasn't a strange man at all. It was papa!"

Rich Territory Opened Up.
The development of the Brazilian Amazon valley must in time amount to untold wealth. In the states of Para and the Amazonas and the federal territory of Acre there are near the water's edge 10,000,000 rubber-bearing trees of the Hevea variety. These trees, if properly tapped, will live indefinitely and steadily increase their yield. The state of Para is considerably larger than Texas, and much of it will grow excellent cotton.

A Question of Time.
"How much does it cost to get married?" asked the eager youth.
"That depends entirely on how long you live," replied the sad-looking man.

Pettit's Eye Salve for Over 100 Years has been used for congested and inflamed eyes, removes film or scum over the eyes. All druggists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.

Though a man may become learned by another's learning, he can never be wise but by his own wisdom.—Montaigne.

Did you ever have a good, old-fashioned boy's stomach ache? Of course you have. A little dose of Hamlin's Wizard Oil will chase away a colicky pain in the stomach like magic.

One way to acquire a reputation for amiability is to agree with every simpleton you meet.

DON'T NEGLECT THAT COUGH
It certainly rakes your system and may run into something serious. Allen's Lung Balsam will check it quickly and permanently. For sale at all druggists.

What a glorious country this would be to live in if turkeys were as easily raised as cats!

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.
FAZO OINTMENT guaranteed to cure any case of itching, blind, bleeding or protruding Piles in 10 to 14 days or money refunded.

Of course, a man can't help admiring a fashionably attired woman—unless he pays the freight.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, always pain, cures whooping cough, 25c a bottle.

Men deserve respect only as they give it.

ALL SERENE.



"Do minister, he says dat at der last day every man will be judged by his works!"

"Well, dat needn't worry us any. We never worked!"

Gave Himself Away.
"Michael," familiarly inquired the employer, thinking he had seen his employe carrying one of the banners in the St. Patrick's parade of the day previous, in which procession the Irishman had laid off work to march, "didn't I see you carrying something in the parade yesterday?"

"Yis," admitted Michael, blushing scarlet, "but Of had no suspicion the bottle made me hip pocket as tick on so much!"—Illustrated Sunday Magazine.

Period of Joy for Casey.
Casey's wife was at the hospital, where she had undergone a very serious operation a few days before.

Mrs. Kelley called to inquire as to Mrs. Casey's condition.

"Is she restin' quietly?" Mrs. Kelley asked.

"No, but I am," said Casey.

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.
W. N. U., DETROIT, MO. 4-1910.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of
J. C. Ayer & Co.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA

900 DROPS
ALCOHOL-3 PER CENT
Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of INFANTS, CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral NOT NARCOTIC.
A Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK.

90,000 AMERICAN SETTLERS GO TO CANADA

THE YEAR 1909 HAS SHOWN AN INCREASE OF OVER EIGHTY PER CENT IN AMERICAN SETTLEMENT.

Recent advices from Canada, our next door neighbour, the neighbourly country across the boundary line, are that upwards of ninety thousand settlers from the United States went into Western Canada during the past year, most of them for the purpose of taking up and settling upon the vacant lands, 160 acres of which are given free by the government, and lands adjoining held by railway and land companies are selling at from nine to fifteen and twenty dollars per acre. Even if thirty and forty dollars per acre were paid, the price would be low, as the lands produce wonderfully, and at these higher figures there is a large interest on the money and labor invested. The ninety thousand settlers of last year, followed about sixty thousand of the previous year, and for several years the number has been running into these large figures. There must be a reason for it. It may be found in the single phrase, "they are satisfied." Nothing attracts people more than the success of others, and the news of this reaching over thousands, causes them to investigate. The investigation in this case is always satisfactory. The splendid land of Iowa, of Indiana, of Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio and other States has risen to a high value, and it is worth every dollar asked for it. But there is not room now for all on these lands. With the ever increasing demand for grain, there comes the ever increasing demand for land. Canada is the only country on the continent in a position to supply it. Land there that costs, say fifteen dollars an acre, produces on a reasonable calculation, 25 bushels of wheat to the acre, or about \$20.00. The most liberal calculation as to cost makes the cost to produce \$7.50 per acre, leaving a balance of \$12.50 per acre. The \$7.50 carries good wages for the farmer, and all other conceivable contingencies. With conditions like this, covering the entire area of about 500,000 square miles, it is readily understood why 90,000 Americans should follow the sixty thousand of the previous year. Canadian Government Agencies at different points in the Union are always ready to give information regarding the free homestead lands, ready to advise the settler as to the districts which would suit him best.

A Nasty Dig. "As nasty a dig as I ever administered in my newspaper career in Virginia City," said Mark Twain, "was directed against a man named Ferguson. Ferguson, at Christmas time, invited me to see the presents he had given his wife. They were magnificent gifts. The man expected, of course, a write-up. "Well, he wasn't disappointed. The next day, in a prominent place on the first page of the Enterprise, I inserted this paragraph: "John H. Ferguson's Christmas gifts to his wife are being much admired. They include a diamond stomach-acher and many other beautiful specimens of cut glass."

Easily Distinguished. "This," remarked Mr. Cane, "is my photograph with my two French poodles. You recognize me?" "I think so," said Miss Softee. "You are the one with the hat on, are you not?"

The Stuff That Kills. Mrs. Benham—Isn't my dress a poem? Benham—Poetry will be the death of me.

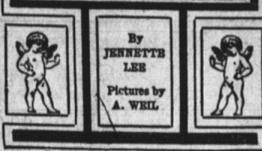
Constipation Vanishes Forever. Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Stop after dinner. Clear complexion—improve the complexion—brighten the eyes. Small Pills, Small Dose, Small Price. GENUINE must bear signature: Brewster Wood.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. An immediate relief for Hoarseness, Coughs, Sore Throat, Bronchitis and Asthmatic Troubles. An article of superior merit, absolutely free from any harmful ingredients. Price, 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1.00 per box. Sample mailed on request. JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Boston, Mass.

Save the Baby—Use PISO'S CURE. THE BEST MEDICINE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS. Should be given at once when the little one coughs. It heals the delicate throat and protects the lungs from infection—guaranteed safe and very palatable. All Druggists, 25 cents.

SERIAL STORY

ONE WAY OF LOVE



By JENNETTE LEE. Pictures by A. WEIL.

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Richard Derring, returning from a winter in the woods to his mother's farm home, is overtaken by his uncle, accompanied by a secretary, who, coming to pay a visit at the farm. Aunt Jerusha's questions about Emily Hutton, supposed to be Derring's sweetheart, reveal the fact that she is to marry another. Disappointment stimulates Derring's ambition, and under the advice of Seth Kinney, a hermit of the woods, he resolves to fit himself for college. Kinney teaches him Greek and he passes his entrance examinations triumphantly, winning the approval of the professor. Four years in college obliterate the memory of Emily, Derring begins journalistic work in Chicago, where he meets Helen Gordon, an artist. Derring is promoted to art critic on his paper. Helen refuses to marry him and hamper both their careers, but they enter into a companionship compact. Helen suffers ill effects from sketching on the lake shore in January. Illness brings her into closer relationship with Richard.

CHAPTER XIII—Continued

The good Dutchwoman appeared, bearing a large bottle of ammonia. She figured in Derring's eyes as a ministering angel and the bottle as a heaven-sent chalice. But it brought tears to Helen's eyes and she pushed it away with the assurance, half-laughing, half-tearful, that she should be all right in a minute.

Derring lifted her to an improvised couch and she lay, with eyes like stars, looking about the little room. He held one of the hands in his and chafed it gently now and then, under the pretence that it was still cold. Her brown hair had escaped from its fastenings and was pushed carelessly back. Against the dark covering of the couch it formed a halo about her face. Derring had always fancied that the Madonna might have been at home in such a room as this. It was a Holbein face.

The old woman had lighted the candles on the low table and was spreading the table for supper. She entertained her guests by leaving



Often He Read These Articles to Her as She Sat at Work.

them free. The two candles gave out a dull glow and completed the effect of an old Dutch interior.

Helen and Derring exchanged glances of appreciation. "Think of finding it within five miles of Washington street! I am going to sketch it some day. She has promised to sit for me and it will be nice and warm." She shivered a little.

Derring suddenly held fast in both his hands the one he had been idly stroking. "You must never do such a foolhardy thing again."

"Not even for a success? But I am glad I did it. It is a success." Her eyes rested lovingly on the sketch on the floor by the wall.

She was still looking at it when he left the house to telephone for a carriage. But when he returned, half an hour later, she was seated at the table laughing and talking with her hostess. She declared she had never felt better in her life, and she started off bravely to walk to the carriage, which could not drive down to the beach, but was waiting on the road above. Before they had gone half the distance she found that she was very tired. With a sigh of relief she sank back in the corner of the carriage as the door was slammed after them.

Derring reached over promptly and drew her to him, placing her head against his shoulder and holding her close to protect her from the jar of the carriage.

"Rest here," he said quietly, as she made a half protest. "I should care for my mother or a sister. Why not you—dear one?" She did not protest again, but yielded to the protecting arms like a child. He watched her face as they whirled into the light of the street-lamps and out again into the shadow. It was still pale, but full of content. They flew

through the park and down the long avenue beyond. Never were two miles traversed so quickly. Not a word was spoken. It was as if the time were too precious for speech. Once she raised her face with a contented sigh and breathed his name softly, more as if to herself than to him.

As for Derring, he dared not realize his happiness. Underneath its pulsing was a half superstition. Fate would not allow a man to be so happy. But she had been given back to him from the dead. She rested close to him. He held her closer—defying an unseen fate.

CHAPTER XIV.

The winter continued cold and blustering. Helen sketched no more out of doors. But she did the interior of the Dutch house and both sketches were sold on the opening day of the spring exhibition. Whenever Derring chided her for careless disregard of her health, she would meekly call his attention to this very pleasant and tangible result of the North Shore expedition.

Derring gradually became conscious of another result—less palpable, but no less real. Since their first acquaintance he had known that her presence had a marked effect on him—soothing and quieting him if he were tired, and quickening his fancy and imagination if he were in good spirits. He was always conscious of her presence in a room, even before his eyes had testified it. Soon he became aware that a new and more subtle communication had been established between them. He continued to feel an added sense of well-being in her presence; but he discovered that this power of her personality had escaped the bonds of space, and that wherever she might be, his spirit was conscious of her. The first sign of this was a vague restlessness and foreboding which came to him, now and then, without apparent cause.

Since she was always in his mind, it did not occur to him as strange that his thoughts of her should take a gloomy turn when this humor was on him. Nor did he guess the secret of the strange mood till a day when the feeling became too strong to be resisted, and he sought her in the studio. He found her sitting on the top of a tall step-ladder, a comical picture of despair.

Her face brightened as he appeared in the doorway. "Oh, I am so glad! Do you suppose you can get me down?" "Of course. Come on." He held out his hands.

"I can't. I have sprained my foot. It was silly to try to hang a heavy picture on this rickety old thing. I never dreamed I should slip, though it hurts so that I can't bear my weight—oh!" She lifted it carefully. "And the ladder shakes so I don't dare hop down. I am sure I hope you have sense enough to know what to do—I haven't."

He lifted her carefully from her insecure seat and placed her on the very hard divan that ran the length of the room.

"You have to spend most of your time rescuing me, don't you?" she said, laughing. "How did you happen to come over so early? I had made up my mind to sit there till six o'clock. Tom has to come for some pictures then."

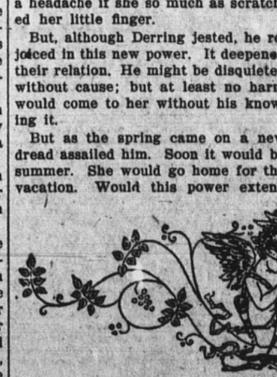
How had he happened to come?—In a flash he saw it all—and told her. She laughed a little at the explanation. But he recalled to her other times when he had unconsciously been warned of her danger or discomfort. They discussed the situation with analytic appreciation. At least, if not true, it was interesting.

A few experiments convinced them that it was true as well as interesting. It was evidently an uncertain communication, however. Several times when he yielded to the feeling of disquiet and sought her out he found her working, serenely unconscious of danger and ready to laugh at his fears. Moreover, it was a one-sided communication. Helen, as he reproachfully pointed out to her, was never conscious of danger to him, while he had a headache if she so much as scratched her little finger.

But, although Derring jested, he rejoiced in this new power. It deepened their relation. He might be disquieted without cause; but at least no harm would come to her without his knowing it.

But as the spring came on a new dread assailed him. Soon it would be summer. She would go home for the vacation. Would this power extend

to the distance? He thought of Helen and her love, to the happiness of the past year and the days that were before them. The car and its occupants faded from sight. He brooded on the beauty and mystery of their relation—the foreboding of danger—the necessary accompaniment of love. Great happiness—deep suffering. Sunlight and shade. The capability of sin in man—at once the mark of the beast and the promise of a divinity within him. He had drifted far into metaphysical speculation before he reached the New England hills. But whatever foreboding the future might hold for him, he no longer dreaded its power. He saw deep into its nature. He who loves much will suffer much. (TO BE CONTINUED.)



Ring Off, Please

They were seated by the fireside dreaming of the future when they would be one; a winsome telephone girl and her fiancé. The small talk finally drifted to the question as to who should light the fire in the morning. It was his opinion that it was the wife's place to get up and start the fire, and let the poor, hard-worked husband rest.

After this declaration there was silence most profound, but only for the space of about half a second; then the girl thrust out her finger encircled by a ring, and murmured sweetly

over the thousand miles? And would he have, as now, the presence of danger without the power to go to her? He grew to dread the summer.

But it was destined that he should be the first to go away. Early in April a letter came from his mother. Seth Kinney was very ill and asked continually for him.

As he packed his traveling-bag and prepared to go, he was conscious of mixed motives. He was fond of Seth. He would have gone to him in any case. But with a little sense of shame, he found himself thinking that the trip would give him a chance to test the communication. He would be gone only a few days. Nothing could happen. But at least he should know what he had to expect during the long weeks of vacation. So anxious was he to make the experiment that he almost forgot the dread of separation.

"Be as happy as you can—for my sake," he said laughingly as they parted. "Don't run any more risks than you can help."

The morning train was full of the hum of life. People seemed to be letting off superabundant vitality. Behind Derring a child was humming contentedly to herself. Her mother was talking in a loud voice to a man across the aisle. "You have to look after the seed, praise the Lord! If we don't gather a sheaf in this life, it's no matter." Farther to the front of the car two business men were talking.

As the day wore on, each person in the car assumed for Derring a distinct individuality. The sense of isolation



As He Packed His Traveling-Bag and Prepared to Go, He Was Conscious of Mixed Motives.

deepened. He entered into conversation with no one, but sat idly listening to the flow of talk.

At times he watched the changing landscape. Along the margin of each little stream the willows grew yellow in the sunshine. Across the plain a mass of low crimson marked where the sap crept up at the touch of spring. As they approached the woods, the crimson faded to a soft, feathery gray. Then they were among the trees themselves, and the sunshine, slanting across the great trunks, hung, caught in tangled underbrush, or rested lightly on some tuft of moss or dark, shining pool.

Derring was impressed with the incongruity of it all—his solitude in the midst of the life that pressed so close about him, the hum of busy talk and the shriek of the engine deep in the woods where one never goes except alone or with some congenial soul. With one glance he caught the freshness of the spring, and with the next, the commonplace face and striped trousers of the passenger across the aisle.

His thoughts went to Helen and their love, to the happiness of the past year and the days that were before them. The car and its occupants faded from sight. He brooded on the beauty and mystery of their relation—the foreboding of danger—the necessary accompaniment of love. Great happiness—deep suffering. Sunlight and shade. The capability of sin in man—at once the mark of the beast and the promise of a divinity within him. He had drifted far into metaphysical speculation before he reached the New England hills. But whatever foreboding the future might hold for him, he no longer dreaded its power. He saw deep into its nature. He who loves much will suffer much. (TO BE CONTINUED.)

Money talks in spite of the fact that lots of men want to keep it quiet.

ONLY ONE "BROMO QUININE." That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. Price, 25 cents.

Most of a man's friends are of the long-distance variety.

Useless Area Added to Britain. Since 1883 the sea has washed away 419 acres of the British Isles, but it has also added 30,752. The land gained, however, is at present useless.

Chinese Written Characters. In their writing, the Chinese make use of at least 214 groups of signs, each group containing from five to 1,234 separate characters.

BITTER DISAPPOINTMENT.



Kind Lady—it must be hard to find that you have inherited a taste for beefsteak.

Sandy Pikes—Yes, mum; especially when yer find dat yer haven't inherited de beefsteak.

Made it Clear. Jim had never learned to read by the ordinary methods the face of the old eight-day clock. It pleased his long-time employer however, to ask him the hour and hear his answers.

"Jim, what time does the old clock say?" he asked one evening, when he had callers. "Step out in the hall and see."

Jim was gone several minutes, but returned with a beaming face "Ah—Ah—waited jess a minute to see whic'd get ahead, de sho't one or de long one," he said. "W'en I went out dey was bofe on de fer' han' winding place, sah. But de long one, she clip it up good an' libely w'en she see me watchin' out, an' now she's 'bout a inch ahead, sah."—Youth's Companion.

After the Hunt. Provided with some trophies of the chase in the shape of rabbits, Rev. Sanford C. Hearn, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church, Yonkers, proceeded to dress them for dinner in the parsonage cellar. His small son watched the father's work with interest. Going upstairs, the youngster called his mother.

"Oh, mamma," said he, "what do you suppose papa is doing?" "I can't guess, child. What is he doing?" "Well, he's just skinning, shaving and cutting up cats."

His Discovery. The small son of the household had just been initiated into the art of cleaning his own teeth with the soft little brush his mother had bought him.

Hearing the baby cry lustily a few minutes later the mother ran into the nursery, only to find the nursing bottle on the floor and Johnny, toothbrush in hand, leaning over the crib of the screaming infant.

"Oh, muvver!" he cried, anxiously, "baby must have been borned without any toofs!"

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only Constitutional Cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for literature by mail. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

He Was an Old Hand. "Do not anger me!" she said, sternly. "How am I to know when you are angry?" he asked. "I always stamp my feet," she answered. "Impossible," he said. "There isn't room for a stamp on either of them!" That fetched her.—Lippincott's.

A New Dress for 10 Cents. The cost of a package of Dyola Dyes. You don't have to know whether it is cotton, wool, silk or mixed goods. Dyola gives the same fast brilliant colors on all goods. Comes in 16 colors. At your dealer's or if not in stock we will send you any color for 10 cents with direction book and color card. Dyola, Burlington, Vt.

That's the Question. Wife—You were late last night. Hub—Beg pardon, my dear. As I came in the front door the clock struck 11. Wife—But what time did you arrive at the head of the stairs?

If You Are a Trifle Sensitive About the size of your shoes, many people wear smaller shoes by using Allen's Foot-Paste, the Antiseptic Powder to shake into the shoes. It cures Itch, Swollen, Aching Feet and gives rest and comfort. Just the thing for breaking in new shoes. Sold everywhere. See Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us dare to do our duty as we understand it.

DAVIS' PAINKILLER has no substitute. No other remedy is so effective for rheumatism, lumbago, stiffness, neuralgia or cold of any sort. Put up in 25c, 50c and 100c bottles.

NO STROPPING NO HONING Gillette KNOWN THE WORLD OVER PATENT Book and Advice FREE. Money, Power & Lawless, Washington, D.C. Est. 1878. Best reference.

PATENT YOUR IDEAS. They may bring you results. 16-page Book Free. Est. 1860. Fitzgerald & Co., P.O. Box 8, Washington, D.C.

If afflicted with Thompson's Eye Water

Thompson's Eye Water

Answer This Question

When shown positive and reliable proof that a certain remedy had cured numerous cases of female ills, wouldn't any sensible woman conclude that the same remedy would also benefit her if suffering with the same trouble?

Here are two letters which prove the efficiency of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



Fitchville, Ohio.—"My daughter was all run down, suffered from pains in her side, head and limbs, and could walk but a short distance at a time. She came very near having nervous prostration, had begun to cough a good deal, and seemed melancholy by spells. She tried two doctors but got little help. Since taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, Blood Purifier and Liver Pills she has improved so much that she feels and looks like another girl."—Mrs. C. Cole, Fitchville, Ohio.

Irasburg, Vermont.—"I feel it my duty to say a few words in praise of your medicine. When I began taking it I had been very sick with kidney and bladder troubles and nervous prostration. I am now taking the sixth bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and find myself greatly improved. My friends who call to see me have noticed a great change."—Mrs. A. H. Sanborn, Irasburg, Vermont.

We will pay a handsome reward to any person who will prove to us that these letters are not genuine and truthful—or that either of these women were paid in any way for their testimonials, or that the letters are published without their permission, or that the original letter from each did not come to us entirely unsolicited.

What more proof can any one ask?

For 30 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills. No sick woman does justice to herself who will not try this famous medicine. Made exclusively from roots and herbs, and has thousands of cures to its credit.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health free of charge. Address Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.

"California Now or Never!"

If ever you wished for a home in California send for free information about the greatest irrigation, colonizing and home-making enterprise ever undertaken. In addition to their great success in irrigating 400,000 acres in the Twin Falls Country, Idaho, the Kuhnans are irrigating 250,000 acres in the Sacramento Valley. Send names of friends. Easy terms to settlers. We want you. Send for free book in colors. H. L. Hollister, Dept. K, 205 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

THE FAMOUS Rayo Lamp. Once a Rayo user always one. THE RAYO LAMP is a high-grade lamp, sold at a low price. There are lamps that cost more, but there is no better lamp at any price. The Burner, the Wick, the Chimney-Holder—all are vital things in a lamp; these parts of the RAYO LAMP are perfectly constructed and there is nothing known in the art of lamp-making that could add to the value of the RAYO as a light-giving device. Suitable for any room in any house. Every dealer everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circular to the nearest Agency of the STANDARD OIL COMPANY (Incorporated).

ABSORBINE. Cures Strained Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Puff Swellings, Sprains, Wry Neck, Bruises and Swelling, Lameness, and allays Pain quickly without blistering, removing the hair of laying the horse up. Pleasant to use. \$1.00 per bottle. Before After Horse Book 5c free. ABSORBINE, J.R., (manning 610 and 620 bottles). For Rheumatism, Various Yells, Varicose Veins, Hydrocele, Prostatitis, kills pain. Your druggist can supply and give references. Will tell you more if you write. Manufactured only by W. E. YOUNG, P. O. 2, 410 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

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PATENT YOUR IDEAS. They may bring you results. 16-page Book Free. Est. 1860. Fitzgerald & Co., P.O. Box 8, Washington, D.C.

THOMPSON'S EYE WATER. If afflicted with Thompson's Eye Water

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PUTNAM FADELESS DYES. Offer more goods brighter and faster color than any other dye. One 10c package colors all shades. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye garments without stopping apart. Write for free booklet—free to Dye, Bleach and Fix Colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Quincy, Illinois.

