

THE CHELSEA HERALD, Established 1871
THE CHELSEA STANDARD, Established 1889

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1910.

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NYAL'S Kidney Pills

Old people suffer most from kidney troubles—their kidneys have done the most work. That is why many of the best friends of Nyal's Kidney Pills are those who are advanced in years. We sell many to old people and always with entire satisfaction. If your kidneys are bothering you buy a 50c box of Nyal's Kidney Pills and prove their sterling value.

Grocery Department

SPECIAL FOR SATURDAY ONLY—10 Bars of Queen Ann Soap for 25c with every purchase of \$1.00, with the exception of sugar.

HENRY H. FENN COMPANY

CHELSEA ROLLER MILLS

WE ARE SELLING:

Shelled Corn, per bushel.....	\$.70
Clear Oats and Corn ground, per ton.....	28.00
Spring Wheat Bran, per ton.....	25.00
Winter Wheat Bran, per ton.....	27.00
Middlings, per ton.....	27.00
Oats, per bushel.....	.50

Don't forget we make the Good Flour.
Grinding of all kinds 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, Breeching 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.

WILL HOLD ONE-DAY INSTITUTE

At the Salem German M. E. Church,
Wednesday, February 9th.

There will be a one-day farmers' institute in the Salem M. E. church, in the western part of Sylvan township, one-half mile north of the Notten crossing of the electric road, Wednesday, February 9th. There will be two sessions, one at 1 o'clock and the other at 7. All farmers and others who are interested in institute work are urged to be present.

The topic for the afternoon discussion will be "Alfalfa and Other Legumes." Peter Vorhies of Pontiac will be the state speaker, and will present the subject. The discussion will be led by Geo. T. English, and

other local speakers will take part. The subject of "Dairy Cows and Silos" will be presented by a local speaker at this session.

The evening subject will be "Good Roads and How to Maintain Them," which will be presented by Mr. Vorhies. Discussion led by Herman J. Kruse. J. H. Miller will give a short talk on sheep at this session.

The session will be interspersed with both vocal and instrumental music, recitations, select readings, and everything will be done to make the sessions as interesting and profitable as possible.

WILL INVESTIGATE.

Bonding Company Will Probe Books of Chelsea Savings Bank.

Judge Kinne on Tuesday morning granted the request of the Title, Guaranty & Surety Company of Scranton, Pa., the right to conduct a thorough investigation of the books and accounts of the defunct Chelsea Savings Bank.

The company, through its Detroit attorneys, last week filed a request that the court grant the right of an audit of the books and accounts, the company officials believing that the bank was insolvent prior to the time the bond was executed.

It is understood that the officers of the company will at once begin the inspection of the books, claiming that information contained therein is believed to be such as would be required before the case can come to a trial in the supreme court where state officials are now seeking to collect the sum of \$50,000, the amount of the bond which this company gave the state to protect funds held on deposit by the Chelsea Savings Bank.

In speaking of the case one of the attorneys stated that he was satisfied that there were discrepancies in the accounts of the bank prior to his company issuing the bond for Glazier in favor of the state.

Spelling Contest.

The schools of Sylvan township held a spelling contest at the Sylvan Center school house Friday, January 28th. Seven schools were represented and thirty-three scholars participated. A program consisting of recitations, dialogues and music was rendered. The following is a list of those who did not miss a word, and also of those who missed but one:

District No. 5, Miss Adeline Spinnagle, teacher—Edith Flisk, Loretta Heim 1, Genevieve Weber 1.
District No. 6, Schenk school, Miss Rena L. Notten, teacher—Sophie Oesterle, Walter Oesterle, Henry Page 1.

District No. 7, Miss Mary Weber, teacher—Erma Gage, Charles Wortley, Bertilla Weber, Zeta Merkel 1.
District No. 11, Goetz school, Miss Celia Mullen, teacher—Ethel Cushman.
District No. 2, Riemenschneider school, Miss Kate Riemenschneider, teacher—Alta Leach, Harold Miller, Ora Miller, Lawrence Riemenschneider, Hilda Riemenschneider, Clara Riemenschneider, Gladys Richards 1.

Cut Out Chop Suey.

The faculty of the U. of M., while not saying "You must not" to the codes of the institution, have nevertheless let the women of the university know that they do not approve of their going to chop suey restaurants, and have asked them to desist from so doing. This request was brought about by the disclosures of the two Battle Creek girls, who told of their experiences with certain Chinamen.

"It is not the policy of the university," said one of the faculty, "to issue any sweeping edict against the patronage of the restaurants in question, but rather to put the facts baldly to the women and leave to discretion the settlement of the problem so far as they are concerned. It means a very great deal to them individually and to the university that no misunderstanding of local conditions be noised about the state. These problems are very serious and the fact was well appreciated when this fact was decided upon."

Freedom Man Killed.

Herman Schaufula, who was found dead in a lonely hut near Cadillac one day last week, was a former resident of Washtenaw county, and a few years ago lived in Freedom township. Schaufula's head was severed from the body by means of a sharp saw blade, the weapon being left beside the dead body where it was found by neighbors on the morning following the commission of the crime. Schaufula's body was brought to Freedom township for interment.

Sheriff Evans, of Cadillac, believes that he has caught the three men who were responsible for the murder. Schaufula's place was located nine miles from Cadillac, in the direction of active lumber camps. He was working on the place, getting it cleared up. He still owed considerable on the farm, and in order to bring in the money as fast as possible he worked in the camps and helped neighbors cut bolts and ties. Schaufula was a big brawny fellow and a good woodsman. He had worked much with the three men under arrest, and it is believed that they, knowing his thrifty habits and that he had to raise money regularly to make payments on his place, knew about when that money was likely to be in the house.

Eventually Schaufula intended to bring a bride to his home from Washtenaw county.

A strange fate seems to pursue the Schaufula family, as the father of the murdered man was killed by a fall 20 years ago, a sister was killed in a runaway accident, and a younger brother was drowned while skating.

BONDSMEN PAYING SCORE

One Concern Pays Up and Others Will Follow.

Shortly before noon Wednesday a representative of the United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co. paid into the office of State Treasurer Sleeper the full amount of the indebtedness of this firm to the state as the result of F. P. Glazier's shortage. Atty. Gen. Bird says he has assurances from the remaining companies that they will do likewise.

Did Not Get Discharged.

Frank P. Glazier, former state treasurer, has lost his last opportunity to seek a discharge in bankruptcy, should he ever in his life-time possess any property or effects, his creditors will at least have an opportunity to seek to recover. Some time ago Judge Swan granted Glazier an order enabling him to file a petition for a discharge in bankruptcy. This order was necessary because under the bankruptcy laws, the petition for a discharge in bankruptcy must be filed within one year from the date of adjudication in bankruptcy. Glazier did not file his petition until sixteen months after, giving ill health as his reason for neglect to do so. Monday Attorney B. B. Selling appeared before Judge Swan and argued that the court should revoke its order because Glazier had been active and well enough to go east to negotiate loans and make assignments on his life insurance policies.

The court then held with Mr. Selling that if Glazier had been well enough to do that he was well enough to file his petition for discharge in bankruptcy within the legal time limit. He therefore revoked his former order.

CANNOT AGREE.

Prison Board Cannot Make Appointment of Warden For Jackson.

The board of control of the state prison and Gov. Warner remain in a deadlock over the wardenship. All three members of the board, Messrs. Navin, Merriman and Judge Adams and Gov. Warner were present at the regular monthly meeting of the board Tuesday night. Twenty ballots for warden were cast, but no candidate received the necessary three votes and finally John Wenger was re-appointed acting warden to serve until a selection can be made.

Six candidates appeared during the balloting. These were Wesley Thomas, of Paw Paw; Gen. W. T. McGurkin, of Grand Rapids; ex-Senator Blakeslee, of Galien; Ray Hart, of Battle Creek; Messrs. Vosburg and Wood, of Kalamazoo.

It is understood that Gov. Warner is nettled over the failure of his candidate, Gen. McGurkin, to land.

The board also discussed the truck farming proposition, advocating as the means of providing employment for idle prisoners. Options on desirable property have been secured but the board is not satisfied with its authority to lease the land and voted to refer the question to the attorney-general.

Mrs. Lorana Krum.

Miss Lorana Birchard was born in Schoharie county, New York, March 31, 1814, and died at her home in Leslie, Tuesday evening, February 1, 1910.

At the age of 17 years she was united in marriage with Mr. Nathan Becker, who died in 1868. In 1835 they left Schoharie county and made the overland trip to Michigan settling on the farm at Sylvan Center now occupied by Mr. Farner in 1836, where the deceased resided for many years. Twenty-three years ago, she removed to Leslie where she has since made her home.

In 1869, she was again united in marriage with Mr. Jeremy Krum, who died 23 years ago.

Mrs. Krum was the mother of five children by her first marriage, the only one of whom living is Mrs. Leander Tichenor, of this place.

The remains of the deceased were brought here this morning and taken to Sylvan Center where they were interred by the side of her first husband, a short religious service being conducted by Rev. Dunning Idle.

Hearing Put Off.

Charles Harrington, arrested and held in the county jail in connection with the shooting down at Ypsilanti on the morning of January 7th, will not be taken to that city this morning for a preliminary trial as was at first contemplated. Prosecutor Storm will conduct the inquiry into the charges made against Jacob Beck, that of selling liquor without a license. This case is marked to come up this morning. As the docket is quite badly crowded, it is proposed to hear the evidence in the Beck case at that time and determine whether or not he should be bound over to the circuit court.

Harrington will likely be taken to Ypsilanti Friday following where he will be given a preliminary examination before Justice Baum.

Morgan Emmett, one of the victims of Harrington's bullets, is so far recovered that he came to his home here last Friday night where he is recuperating very satisfactorily. He will be in fairly good health the latter part of the week and will appear in the court of Justice Gunn at Ypsilanti to give his statement of the shooting on the morning of January 7th.

Harrington no longer seeks to come down the stairs of the jail as was his custom several weeks ago. Cousino, a young man from Manchester, held on a charge of assault with criminal intent, is now confined on the same floor with Harrington and thus the lonesomeness is considerably dispelled.

Devine-Heatley Wedding.

A pretty wedding was celebrated at St. Joseph's church, Dexter, Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock, uniting in marriage Miss Louise A. Devine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Devine of Dexter township and Leo J. Heatley of Detroit, Rev. Fr. Ryan performed the ceremony. Miss Dora Wall played the wedding march and the choir sang "Oh Sacred Heart." Miss Devine was beautifully gowned in white silk, wore a white picture hat and carried a prayer book. The bride was attended by her cousin, Miss Louise Smith of Northfield, who wore a dainty white gown over pink silk. William Devine, brother of the bride, acted as best man. An elaborate breakfast was served at the home of the bride's parents after the ceremony. The young people will make their home in Detroit.

Now Is The Time FOR CANNED GOODS.

We Suggest:

MONARCH TOMATOES—Solid packed, ripe fruit, best we have.

MONARCH SPINACH—Better than the fresh; try it and be convinced.

CHEF BRAND PEAS—Fresh same day from vine to can; none better.

CHEF BRAND WAX BEANS—Picked when young and tender.

Our Prices:

20 pounds Brown Sugar.....	\$1.00
9 pounds Rolled Oats.....	.25c
25 pounds Waterloo Buckwheat Flour.....	.75c
Chelsea Flour, sack.....	.80c
Jackson Gem Flour, sack.....	.75c
15c can Columbia Brand Baked Beans.....	.11c
Early June Peas, can.....	.8c
3 cans good Corn.....	.25c
13c grade Tomatoes 3 cans.....	.25c
No. 1 White Fish, pound.....	.10c
4 pounds good ginger snaps.....	.25c
Mason quart can Olives.....	.25c
RED BAND COFFEE, 30c kind, pound.....	.25c
6 cakes Sunny Monday Soap.....	.25c
6 bars Fels Naptha Soap.....	.25c
Graham Crackers, 3 packages.....	.25c
Good Chocolate Creams, pound.....	.13c
Good Japan Tea, pound.....	.25c
International Stock Food, \$3.50, for.....	\$2.50
Dr. Holland's Medicated Stock Salt, per 100 pounds.....	\$5.00
Good Japan Rice, 6 pounds.....	.25c
Gallon Pail Table Syrup.....	.35

DO NOT FORGET THE REXALL REMEDIES

Rexall Cherry Juice Cough Syrup.....	.25c and 50c
Rexall Bronchials unsurpassed for soreness of the throat and bronchial tubes.....	.10c
Rexall Rheumatic Remedy.....	.45c and 75
Rexall Kidney Pills, 60 pills in box.....	.25c
Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets.....	.25c and 50c
Rexall Orderlies, for the cure of constipation.....	.10c and 25c

L. T. FREEMAN CO.

GET THE HABIT

Habit is repeated action. You act upon a good suggestion and you are certain to acquire good habits. Saving is a habit. It follows suggestion and action. The saving habit is easier to form than any of the wasteful habits. You must "get the habit." The Farmers & Merchants Bank will help you.

Farmers & Merchants Bank

FRED H. BELSER

HARDWARE,
STOVES
AND
RANGES,
FURNITURE

FRED. H. BELSER.

The Chelsea Standard

O. Z. ROOVER, Publisher.

CHLSEA, MICHIGAN

MYTHICAL FREEDOM OF PRESS

Writer Declares That Newspaper Matter Is Censored by "Business."

Without discussing whether the printing of doctored news or the suppression of inauspicious tidings be or be not for the country's welfare, it seems to be a matter of fact that so far as business is concerned the freedom of the press is purely mythical. There is no such thing, says Charles Edward Russell in Success magazine. We have the most potent censor in the world. No newspaper of standing would venture to print any matter condemned by business, nor fail to print any matter, though sometimes very ill founded, that business requires to have printed. Those who have with any degree of philosophy observed the development of "boom cities" in the west know how true this is. I once had the felicity of conducting a newspaper in such a place, and have some conception of the uproar I should have caused if once I had mentioned the simple little fact that the corner of Elite avenue and 59th street, on which lots were being sold in the east, was a swamp three miles from human habitation; or that dogs, cats, parrots, horses, dead men and ghosts were included in the city census. The publication of such matter would have been bad for business and would have been followed, or, if he were wise, preceded, by the editor's hurried exit from town.

Just What They Needed.

"I knew a boy and girl," says Arthur Aull, "who had just got married, and moved to the city. The boy had been out of employment for a week and all they had left between them and starvation was one loaf of bread. The boy husband went down town to see what he could do to relieve the situation. About noon he walked into the flat, his eyes shining with the light of victory. 'I bet you can't guess what I've got out here, Mary,' he exploded joyously as he bounced into their stuffy apartments. Mary couldn't guess, so she went out to see what it was. She looked around, seeing nothing, and John looked much disappointed. 'Don't you see him, Mary?' he asked reproachfully. Mary hadn't noticed it before, but there it stood, wagging its stumpy tail. It was a hungry-looking bull pup. 'I thought he'd make us such a good watch dog,' John explained."—Kansas City Star.

Fame.

The play was "Monte Cristo." It was a ten-twenty-three repertoire company. The leading man had been promised 12 bucks a week and cakes. He got the cakes—sometimes.

As I said before, the play was "Monte Cristo." The great scene had arrived. "The world is mine!" shrieked the leading man, following closely the attitude outlined by the lithographic artist.

The audience applauded wildly. What genius! What opulence! The tumult of approbation rang in the ears of the leading man.

"I wonder where I can borrow the price of a fried-egg sandwich after the show?" he mused as he bowed a graceful acknowledgment.

There is no moral to this fable.

Rude Neighbors.

"Well, of all the impudence I ever heard!" exclaimed Mrs. Jenkins, sinking into a chair as if some painful recollection had almost overcome her.

"What's the matter, my dear?" meekly inquired her husband. "Is anything wrong?"

"It certainly isn't right," snapped Mrs. Jenkins. "The neighbors who have just moved in next door are going to have a party. Well, they must needs send in to borrow our drawing room rug. Wishing to be kind and neighborly I let them have it, but very soon they sent it back and rudely declared they didn't think it handsome enough to go with their furniture, and could I lend them the money to go and buy a new one!"

Dog Climbs Mont Blanc.

A dog living at Les Praz, near Chamonix, in the summer of 1908 distinguished himself by climbing Mont Blanc. His master, a workman, was employed on repairs to the observatory on the summit. One morning, after having been seen by his owner's wife at eight o'clock, the dog disappeared. He must have rapidly tracked his master by scent, for he arrived at the summit at half past two in the afternoon, having accomplished in 6½ hours what usually is estimated to require 13 hours for a man. The presence of some tourists at the top insured this fact being properly attested, and Mont Blanc, as the dog is now called, is quite a hero in his village.

A Discouraging Theory.

"Why do those critics say such disagreeable things?" asked the unhappy actress.

"You mustn't blame them," answered the manager. "Probably they want to avoid being overlooked in the struggle for attention."

"But can't they attract attention by saying pleasant things?"

"Not so much. When I was out west I learned that the man who pulls a gun on you is remembered twice as long as the one who offers you a cigar."

HOW THE TAXES HAVE CLIMBED

STATE COMMISSION GIVES OUT COMPARATIVE FIGURES 1901 TO 1909.

\$12,000,000 FOR BEANS.

rubbers Got That Much and Prices Are Going Up Still—The Jobbers' Association Held Their Mid-Winter Session in Detroit.

While state taxes have increased 54 per cent in the past eight years, city taxes have increased 76 per cent, township taxes 54 per cent and village taxes 64 per cent.

These are the figures given out by Secretary George Lord of the state tax commission in a comparative statement of the assessed valuation, taxes levied and the average rate of taxation for the years 1901 to 1909 inclusive.

In 1901 the total assessed valuation of all property was \$1,335,109,918; in 1909 it was \$1,647,155,697. The total taxes levied on general property in 1901 was \$23,350,404.37, while last year the tax was \$34,879,099.20, which represents the cost of government in Michigan and the total spent for public purposes aside from the primary school fund, much of which lies idle in many counties in the state. The average tax rate in 1901 was .01748; in 1909 it was .0206.

\$12,000,000 for Bean Crop.

Six million bushels of beans were raised in Michigan in 1909 and the present market value of these beans is \$12,000,000. The men who market these beans—or at least 200 of them—met in Detroit Thursday. It is the mid-winter meeting of the Michigan Bean Jobbers' association.

"It was the biggest bean crop ever grown in Michigan. But on this account don't figure on cheaper beans," J. A. Heath, of Richmond, Macomb county, president of the state association, says.

"The bean growers of Michigan last year had a bumper crop. Still, I don't see but folks will have to pay more for beans this year. In 1909 we imported 3,000,000 bushels from Europe. This year there is a big shortage in the European crop and there will be no importations. That is why prices will go up instead of down." The agricultural department at Washington was represented at the convention by Prof. L. C. Corbett, who read a paper on "The Growth and Disease of Beans." Fred M. Drake, of Eaton, Pa., representing the National Association of Wholesale Grocers, submitted a plan for a change from the arrival system draft to a cash basis with discount. Frank Rogers, of Rochester, N. Y., and N. L. Stevens, of Chatham, Ont., are among others who read papers.

The Victims of the Coaster.

Frank Hogle received several fractured ribs, one of which punctured his right lung, and other injuries that might culminate fatally; Elnora Chadwick was cut about the eye, requiring seven stitches, and others were less seriously injured when a collision between two coasting sleighs occurred near Muir, Friday evening.

In the accident were two parties, each on separate sleighs which joined at the foot of the incline. Unknown to either party the sleighs were started at about the same time and met at the bottom, traveling at an estimated rate of 40 miles an hour. One outfit contained 14 persons and the other six, all of whom were more or less shaken up. The sleighs were demolished.

Boys Must Be Kept Away.

Hereafter all boys under 17 years of age found in pool rooms or bowling alleys in Iowa will be dealt with according to the laws of the state, and all proprietors of such places, if they persist in catering to the trade of the younger generation will suffer the consequences of the state juvenile law. This order has gone forth from the local preachers, the decision having been reached at a meeting which considered the fact that pool rooms and bowling alleys men have for months allowed young boys to frequent their places.

Spurned Husband Ambushed Her.

Wesley Wethy, a laborer, 38, of Traverse City, shot his wife, two years his senior, while she was on her way to the plant of the Overwood Disin Co., where she is employed; and, turning the revolver on himself, shot three times and fell dead in the street.

The couple had been separated for some time. Last Thursday morning he met her on the same street corner, and tried to kiss her. She broke away and ran to the home of a neighbor. Two days later he again met her and attempted to walk with her.

Fire, which started from an overheated furnace, almost destroyed the residence of Rufus J. Waldron, of Midland. Practically nothing was saved except a portion of the contents. Waldron, who is an aged and prominent citizen, is prostrated by the shock and in a serious condition. Loss about \$5,000.

Adj. Gen. McGurrian, who has just returned from Washington, states that all officers of the Michigan infantry assemble in the near future for inspection by army officers. He also states that unless congress makes appropriations the state troops may not go into camp this year.

The Paw Paw Lake Interurban Co., controlled by the Benton Harbor & St. Joseph Railway Co., has secured a lease of the Pere Marquette branch between Coloma and Paw Paw lake. This deal gives the local company the entire right of way between Benton Harbor and the lake.

STATE BRIEFS.

The first gray wolf seen in St. Clair county in the past 40 years was killed by Henry Duchene, a Detroit hunter, near Capac.

In spite of the blizzard practically every teacher of Cheboygan county was in attendance at the State Teachers' institute for the county.

Mrs. Mary Marsh, of Marysville, fell and broke her arm in exactly the same place where it was fractured a year ago, on the same piece of icy sidewalk.

The chamber of commerce is trying to secure the factory of the Climax Specialty Co., of New York, for Ann Arbor. The factory employs 300 men the year around.

Mrs. Mary Prentiss, 70, of Lansing, while going to visit a neighbor, fell on the sidewalk and fractured her leg. Because of her age it is feared that the injury will be fatal.

For the first time in the history of Columbia university women are to be admitted to courses in law and medicine. They will be received at the summer session, which opens in July.

The private bank of L. Rudd & Son, of Bronson, closed its doors owing to slow collections and inability to meet its obligations. Frank M. Rudd, proprietor of the bank, says his depositors will not lose.

Brooding over the illness of his 2-months-old son, Anti Hyones, a miner, of Ishpeming, became demented, killed his babe with a pocket-knife and blew himself and his wife to pieces with two sticks of dynamite.

Alleging that the county cannot legally receive a bequest unless its purpose is specifically stated, Mary A. Smith, of Jackson, has brought suit to recover the property of her uncle, William Wooley, of Tompkins township.

J. W. Keeney, a former sheriff of Clinton county, died at his home in Ovid township Sunday morning, after a two days' illness with pneumonia. Keeney served two terms as sheriff, previous to the present incumbent. A widow and four children survive.

Because the faculty does not approve of chop suey joints, Ann Arbor students may be asked to desist in visiting these restaurants. The relating of the experiences of the two Battle Creek girls with certain Chinamen has brought about the movement.

By allowing manufacturers and merchants to become accustomed by degrees to the new state demand, the Michigan state factory inspectors have been obliged to make but three arrests for violations of the 54-hour-a-week labor law, which went into effect last September.

Clinton Glassburn, wanted as an accomplice in the slaying of Herman Schaufa, was taken into custody Friday at Harrietta. Before being arrested he disposed of a watch stolen at the Williams lumber camp. He admitted the theft and the deputy compelled him to give the money back.

A drop in the price of some commodities occurred at Marshall Saturday. Hogs went from \$8.50 to \$7 and \$7.50 per hundred; butter from 28 to 25 cents per pound; eggs from 34 to 28 cents per dozen, and apples from 40 to 30 cents per bushel. Potatoes are worth 45 cents per peck. These are the retail prices.

Because the Genesee county board of supervisors have held up their accounts for several months on the ground that there were improper charges against the county, a number of the druggists and grocers have refused to supply the county with any drugs or provisions until the unpaid bills are settled.

Although acquitted of the charge of keeping a place where liquor was sold in violation of the local option law, Judge North, in circuit court, Marshall, refused to allow Philip Hook to be released from three other charges of selling liquor on as many separate occasions, despite the appeal of the attorneys for the defense.

After being separated from his mother for 37 years, Edward Selbert, of Bliss, N. Y., arrived in Kalamazoo Saturday to spend a few weeks with his aged parent. "I intended to return long ago, but years kept advancing and I kept putting it off, and I didn't until two or three days ago did I decide to come to Kalamazoo," said the visitor.

As the result of a friendly rivalry on the East street hill, in Grand Rapids, Leonard Tielman, 18, received a compound fracture of the right leg, besides minor injuries. A racing proposition was made by Tielman, and the race started. When about half way to the foot of the incline the two sleighs collided, when Tielman lost control of his conveyance.

Chas. Dougherty, of Bay City, ended his life by taking a carbolic acid on the street about 2 o'clock Friday morning. After he had taken the poison Dougherty called a policeman standing near by. The officer got him inside a hack and called a physician, but Dougherty was beyond help and died in 10 minutes. He left a note asking to be buried near Anna Proulx at Au Gres.

The West Avon Farmers' club has adopted resolutions favoring the sustaining of local option in Oakland county for two more years. At their last meeting the club discussed the question of local option and taxes and reached the conclusion that it was not a financial, but a moral question, and no matter what the cost, the morals of the community should be upheld. They say the saloon is the "criminal rendezvous."

Behind locked doors Laura Deveraux, 18, of Benton Harbor, a girl of striking beauty, Wednesday completed an 18-hour recital as a complaining witness in the case of the people against M. C. Hubbard, well known real estate man, of that city. The girl told a story of alleged wrong, involving Hubbard, and although subjected to a severe arraignment by the defense, she stuck to her story.

Three men were injured Friday in a riot, following a strike at the Attwood Brass Foundry, Flint, but none seriously. The rioters all escaped before the arrival of the police.

SEES NEED OF SAVING FORESTS

President Taft Is in Favor of Forming Two Great Reserves

POINT OF LEGALITY RAISED

Wrangle Over the Question of Federal or State Jurisdiction—Need of Leaders to Push Administration Measures.

Washington.—President Taft is giving his support to the most recent bill introduced into congress to provide for creating a great forest reservation in the Southern Appalachians, and another smaller reservation in the White mountains of New Hampshire. The president thinks that there is nothing in the constitution of the United States which forbids the federal government from taking over the ownership of forests which lie within the borders of "sovereign states."

The president apparently bases his belief in the constitutionality of federal ownership of state forests in the law which gives the general government supervision over navigable streams. The president's belief is, and he is said to have the support of his lawyer cabinet in the contention, that the government has a right to control those things which keep a stream navigable, and among them the experts say the forests stand first and foremost. When a heavy rainfall comes in forest covered land, the roots of the trees and the trees themselves check the distribution of the water so that it comes down the sides of the mountain shed slowly, and as a result the streams are kept at a normal depth. If the forests are cleared away the water runs off all at once and flood conditions ensue, to be followed by periods of drought.

Representative Weeks of Massachusetts introduced the bill which provides for a forest reservation in Virginia, North and South Carolina and in New Hampshire. President Roosevelt tried in every way that mental and physical energy suggested to get congress to sanction these forest reservations, but Mr. Roosevelt failed and the present president is willing to attempt something that his predecessor confessed he could not do, and he has hopes to succeed where another could not succeed.

Either Feast or Famine. There are thousands of acres of virgin forests left in the Southern Appalachian country. Timber cutting, however, in places, it is charged, has been so reckless that the mills situated along the streams fed by the waters of the mountains are compelled at times to shut down because of alternate flood and drought conditions. It is a case of a water feast or a water famine for a large part of the time.

The friends of the Weeks bill are maintaining that streams now navigable will be useless for purposes of commerce unless there is a stop put to the work of denuding the forests. The representatives in congress from the states affected by the forest preservation bill are practically united in supporting the measure. Nearly all of these representatives from the states of Virginia, North and South Carolina are Democrats, and they are with the administration in its wish to create a forest preserve. A few of the southern Democrats are in opposition, and they give as a reason that the federal government will be invading the rights of the states if it takes over the forests.

Both sentimental and business considerations are to be found in the attempt to save the forests on the White mountains of New Hampshire. The scenery of the great New England summer resort is said to be threatened with destruction. Moreover, the water flow in the streams which provides many New England mills with power, the friends of the Weeks bill maintain, is endangered. Sentiment and business seems to have come together in partnership to preserve the forests. President Taft seems to approve of the partnership.

Want Men to Push Bills. President Taft is having hard work to find individual leaders in congress who are willing to stand as sponsors and champions for great legislative measures which he has introduced. The leaders, it is said, have promised party support for the legislation, but what the president wants is some man of force in the party councils to stand forth as a chieftain on the floor to direct the destinies of the bills which he wants to have passed.

Take the measure for amendments to the interstate commerce law, for instance. In the house of representatives Mr. Townsend of Michigan is the sponsor for this bill. He has been sponsor for other bills along similar lines in the past. Mr. Townsend is an able man, but he is a subordinate member of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce, to which the bill has been sent for consideration. The representative, who by precedent and custom ought to introduce the measure and stand as its sponsor through the trials and tribulations of debate, is Representative James R. Mann of Illinois, who is the chairman of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce and, as

chairman, is, of course, the most influential member of the committee.

It seems natural, however, that Mr. Mann, to whom the president naturally would look for first aid, should prefer to stand aloof because he has prepared an interstate commerce measure of his own which differs in a good many respects from that which Mr. Taft has caused to be introduced. Mr. Mann's bill, for instance, does not provide for a commerce court for speedy judgment on cases that may come to it through the interstate commerce commission by the process of appeal.

It is believed that the committee which has the administration bill in its keeping will report it favorably and will fail to report the Mann bill. This means that the committee must override its chairman, which is a most unusual and not altogether comfortable proceeding. Mr. Townsend will champion the president's bill on the floor, but who will be his lieutenant it is hard to tell, for no one of the chief men of the party thus far has done any volunteering.

In the senate, Mr. Elkins has introduced the president's interstate commerce amendment measure. The West Virginia senator is the chairman of the senate committee on interstate commerce and he is the proper person to introduce the bill and to guide its destinies, but not even Mr. Elkins' friends will claim that he is in any sense a debater or a skillful hand in piloting legislation through the shoal waters and the rocks of trouble which frequently are found in the senatorial sea.

Postal Savings Bank Bill. In the house the postal savings bank bill has no great company of friends among the leaders. The bill is in the postoffice committee, and naturally Representative Weeks, who is the committee's chairman, should be its sponsor on the floor of the house, but the chances are that Representative Foss of Illinois will undertake to do the work that the president wishes to have done. Mr. Foss for years has been the chairman of the house committee on naval affairs, and when he undertakes the pilotage of the postal savings bank bill he will be somewhat out of his element.

The president's conservation recommendations are likely to lack out-and-out champions in both house and senate. The bills, when prepared and introduced, probably will go through because they seem to be immensely popular with the country, but for some reason or other they do not seem to be at all popular with the Republican members of the committee on public lands do not seem to care to stand sponsor for Mr. Taft's measures for conservation. Who it is that will take up the work no one can say, but the Democrats say that a good many Republicans are losing a fine chance for popularity with the country and to secure re-election for themselves, by this holding back at a time when the president needs strong friends willing to stand in the open and to fight for him, and not to be content merely to express a willingness that the legislation should go through.

Tariff Very Much to the Front. After a long, hard, hot weather session of congress which ended in the passage of the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill, it is likely that most persons thought the tariff would be practically a dead issue. Very likely the majority of the Republicans in the house and senate thought that it would be, but it now seems certain that the tariff is to raise its warlike front again in the campaign preceding next November's election, and that it may be formidable enough to frighten most of the other issues out of the field.

The leaders in congress recognize the power of the tariff as a continued trouble maker. Representatives of the two schools of tariff thought are preparing for the fight that they know is to come. The Democrats are going to present the action of the Republican congress as a "high protection" act which was unjustifiable, and the Republicans are going to defend it as "the best tariff bill ever passed." Some few of the Republicans, however, those who belong in what is known as the insurgent camp, have spoken their minds so freely in opposition to some of the tariff-schedules that they probably will be contented to forego any attempt at a defense of that which previously they in part have denounced.

Both houses of congress have the privilege of printing pretty much anything that they choose as a public document, so that it can be franked through the mails. One of the results of this privilege is that both Democrat and Republican campaign documents are sent out at the people's expense. In connection with the tariff matter it may be said that Senator Thomas Carter of Montana, a "regular" Republican, has succeeded in having printed President Taft's Winona speech, and this pronouncement of the president will go to many of the voters of the land as a public document. In his Winona speech Mr. Taft said that the tariff bill passed by congress at its August session was the best tariff bill the Republican party ever enacted into law.

It must not be supposed that the Republicans are having everything their own way in the matter of reaching the country with campaign material printed at public expense. The Democrats have the same privilege that the Republicans have, and it is very seldom that anyone enters objection to the printing of a document, for in the senate it is a case of turn about fair play, and if one senator should object another senator also would object when the chance came to get even.

GEORGE CLINTON.

THE FLOOD HAS BEGUN TO LOWER

THE SEINE RECESSES AND PARIS EXPERIENCES A LITTLE RELIEF.

CALAMITY DANGER OVER

The Situation Is Still Critical But Hopeful—Chief Fear Is That An Epidemic May Follow.

The swollen waters of the Seine are receding slowly but enough to bring a sense of relief to the distracted and desolate city of Paris. The danger of some great calamity, such as has been predicted now seems over, although the situation continues to be critical at many points within the city, particularly in the neighborhood of the St. Lazare station, where the entire streets and solid blocks of buildings threaten to sink through the crust into the waters beneath.

The effect of the removal of the water pressure has been to weaken foundations generally, and this causes the greatest anxiety. Besides there will be thousands of acres to be cleared or repaired when the water has receded, and there is also the possibility of an epidemic breaking out.

Figures as to the number of persons affected by the flood in the valley of the Seine are pure guess-work, but certainly 40,000 have been driven from their homes to the hospitals and other buildings which have been placed at the disposition of the refugees.

The local government authorities are displaying great devotion and zeal in the work of salvage and rescue. Nevertheless, the conditions, especially in the country districts, are pitiful. The houses of farmers are submerged to their roofs, and in many cases the inhabitants have lost everything, including their livestock.

Premier Briand has arranged for the flour mills and oil reservoirs in the west and north to send flour and oil to Paris by special trains, so that the danger of a bread and oil famine is now practically over.

Learning that speculators were planning to corner the potato market and send prices up, the government has issued an edict that if this is carried out the speculators will be sternly prosecuted.

MEAT PRICES DROP.

Range 25 to 75 Cents Lower Than Last Week.

Wednesday's livestock market quotations showed a big reduction on the prices of last week. Hogs were quoted at from 35 to 40 cents per hundred pounds lower; cattle from 25 to 40 cents; veal calves, 50 to 75 cents, and best lambs, 60 cents.

It is the general belief among cattlemen that the fall in the prices of the livestock will result in meat being cheaper in the butcher shops within a few days.

Still lower prices are looked for. The present figures are due to stock being held up, and the initial slump is the direct result of the first attempt at unloading.

The boycott against meat has had its effect all the way down from livestock to farmers. And wherever livestock has been held up for still higher prices there is now consternation and dread lest it be impossible to unload before prices go way down.

Governor Haskell in Trouble.

Charges that Governor Charles N. Haskell and other state officers of Oklahoma had violated the state constitution and the laws of the state in the manner in which public moneys have been expended were filed in the lower house of the legislature by Representative L. A. Maris, representing the Republican minority.

In general the charges against Governor Haskell are that he "mismanaged the public funds under his control, in whole or in part, and has willfully and designedly authorized the misappropriation of said funds."

Black Hands Sentenced.

In Toledo, Ohio, Saturday, a federal jury returned a verdict of guilty against 14 Sicilians charged with conspiracy and using the United States mails for extortion. Three were granted a new trial and eleven were served terms in the Leavenworth penitentiary. It is the first instance in which men accused of "Black Hand" practices have ever been convicted in this country, and the attorneys for the government are greatly pleased with the outcome. The first arrests in the case were made at Marion last June. Salvatore Lima is said to be the leader.

Stop Selling Packers.

Three hundred farmers of Vernon county, at a meeting in a country schoolhouse near Nevada, Mo., adopted a resolution agreeing not to sell any cattle, hogs, poultry, eggs or butter for 60 days beginning Feb. 1.

Their action is a protest against the statements of the large packing-house interests that the farmer and stockman is responsible for the high prices of foodstuffs.

A letter will be sent to all the farmers' associations in the United States, requesting them to withhold their products from market.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, retired, who since his retirement has been on duty in Washington in connection with the work of the general naval board, was relieved of that duty and ordered to his home.

The verdict of the Hillsdale coroner's jury which investigated the death of Scott C. Parker and his daughter, Nellie Parker, when an explosion of the acetylene gas plant blew up their house last week, vindicates the Parker family of any charge of carelessness and condemns the lighting system as dangerous to public safety.

CLIP THIS OUT

Renowned Doctor's Prescription for Rheumatism and Backache. "One ounce Syrup Sarsaparilla compound; one ounce Toria compound; Add these to a half pint of good whiskey. Take a tablespoonful before each meal and at bed time; Shake the bottle before using each time." Any drugist has these ingredients in stock or will quickly get them from his wholesale house. This was published previously and hundreds have been cured by it. Good results show after the first few doses. This also acts as a system builder, eventually restoring strength and vitality.

ENCOURAGING SIGNS OF LIFE

Liberal Contributions in United States and Canada for Work of the Foreign Missions.

In spite of the financial depression the offerings of the United States and Canada for foreign missions increased last year \$602,000. The increase of income from the foreign field was even more remarkable, being \$1,350,000. The total gifts on the foreign field was \$4,844,000, and this amount was 48 per cent. of the total amount contributed for foreign missions by the Protestant churches of North America.

The increase of native converts last year was 164,674, or over 450 a day. The cumulative effects of the foreign mission enterprise is shown by the fact that it took 100 years to gain the first million converts. The second million were secured in 12 years, and they are now being added at the rate of a million in six years. The percentage of increase of the church membership of America was one and one-half, while the increase of American missions abroad was 12 per cent. Two members were added in America for each ordained minister, while 41 were added in the foreign field for each ordained American missionary.—The Missionary Review of the World.

Knew the Calendar.

They were little girls, so small that the teacher was telling them about divisions of time, and receiving all sorts of answers to her simple questions. The little girl who lived in a boarding house was a year older than any of the others.

"We have learned that years are divided into months, months into weeks, and weeks into days," said the teacher. "Now can any one tell me how the days are divided?"

"The little girl who lived in a boarding house raised her hand, and was asked to speak.

"Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, beef," she said, glibly; "Friday, fish; Saturday, corned beef and beans; and Sunday, chicken."—Yough's Companion.

One on the Judge.

A newly qualified judge in one of the small towns of Tennessee was trying one of his first criminal cases. The accused was an old dandy who was accused of robbing a hen-coop. He had been in court before on a similar charge and was then acquitted.

"Well, Tom," began the judge, "I see you're in trouble again."

"Yes, sah," replied the dandy; "the last time, Judge, you was ma lawyer."

"Where is your lawyer this time?" asked the judge.

"I ain't got no lawyer this time," answered Tom. "I'm going to tell the truth."

Why "Potter's Field" for Beggars. It is not because the beggar fails to make money that he finally lands in the potter's field. "Any good, industrious beggar," says Mr. Forbes, "can and does make a great deal more money than the average workman."

But the trend of the beggar is downward, and in the end he is pretty sure to become a hopeless wreck and a derelict.

He who gives better homes, better books, better tools, a fairer outlook and a better hope, him will we crown with laurels.—Emerson.

HARD TO DROP But Many Drop It.

A young Calif. wife talks about coffee: "It was hard to drop Mocha and Java and give Postum a trial, but my nerves were so shattered that I was a nervous wreck and of course that means all kinds of ails."

"At first I thought bicycle riding caused it and I gave it up, but my condition remained unchanged. I did not want to acknowledge coffee caused

APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY

BY
PROF. STEPHEN
SHELDON COLVIN

PSYCHOLOGY, the newest of all the sciences, has been discovering and relating its principles during the last quarter of a century. It has by no means found all of its facts and is far from a complete interpretation of those which it has discovered. Nevertheless there are some things that it has worked out with absolute certainty and



THE PLAYERS REMEMBER THE GAME IN TERMS OF THE MOVEMENTS THEY MADE

many others concerning which it is in a position to make definite hypotheses. The time has now arrived when it is attempting to apply its facts and principles to the solution of some of the most important problems of our daily life.

It is a matter of common knowledge that during the last few years there has been an ever growing attempt to cure diseases, both of the mind and of the body, through the tremendous power of suggestion. Prof. Munsterberg, in this country and others abroad, through experiments and practical applications, have conclusively shown that our knowledge of the laws of mind may be used to relieve human life of some of its greatest ills. Probably no discovery in physical science promises to be of as great and lasting benefit to the world as the discovery of the power of suggestion as a law governing a large part of the life of every individual. The time is soon coming when no reputable physician will dare to practice medicine without some knowledge of the facts of psycho-therapeutics.

Recently, and very largely under the leadership of Prof. William Stern, of the University of Breslau, extensive investigations have been carried on in regard to the psychology of testimony. These investigations have thrown important light upon a vital phase of court procedure and have shown its great weakness in many particulars. Soon this new field of applied psychology will be able to lay down definite laws in the conduct of the examination of the witness. The time is not, probably, far distant when every court will have some officer attached to it who is an expert in the psychology of testimony and who will be able to correct many misunderstandings that are now current in regard to the essential elements of the witnesses' report and the extent of its belief.

In Zurich Dr. Jung has devised a method for discovering some of the most important facts in regard to the mental makeup of an individual. This procedure he calls the "diagnostical association's method." He gives to the subject to be tested, in succession, a list of 100 words, to which the subject is to respond with the present association that comes into his mind after the presentation of the original word. The character of the associations formed and the time which intervenes between the presentation of the stimulus word and the response are important elements in diagnosing the mental condition of the individual and in discovering essential facts in his previous history. This method has been used with marked success in the discovery of crime and it promises to be of great importance in the diagnosis of nervous diseases and in the detection of the criminal.

While the application of psychology to the treatment of diseases, to the discovery of truth and to the detection of the criminal is tremendously important, another field of its application, while less spectacular and while not calculated to excite immediately so great popular interest, promises to be of more far-reaching consequence in the regulation of our daily life. This last named field is in the psychology of learning and applies to the work of our entire school system, from the kindergarten through the university. The leader in this movement is Prof. Meumann, of the University of Halle. During the last decade Meumann and his pupils have been attempting to discover the most direct and economical methods of the acquisition of knowledge and a large amount of material has been brought together, many facts have been established and conclusions of practical value obtained. It is in this phase of the work of applied psychology that the University of Illinois is particularly interested. For the last four years experiments have been carried on under the direction of the psychological laboratory at Illinois, in regard to determining some of the most important facts concerning memory and kindred topics, the thought being that if the department of psychology were to be of maximum

service to the state in which it is situated and to which it owes its support, it should be able to show how the theoretical work of the laboratory can be applied to the bettering of human conditions.

The agricultural and the engineering experiment stations at the university have been attempting to give the practical men of the state information in regard to the best means of preventing wastes and of obtaining the greatest efficiency in the various fields of their endeavor. A similar attempt is being made by the department of psychology of the university to show to the schoolmen of the state how they can save time and how they can so regulate the environment of the school as to get the greatest results with the least possible expenditure of energy.

All knowledge is based fundamentally upon memory and it is quite obvious that if the most economical methods of learning are discovered and applied tremendous wastes in the schoolroom will be saved. It is a striking fact that most students who come to the university do not know how to properly memorize their material. They lose a very large amount of time that might be saved greatly to their advantage, if they had the simple knowledge of how to go about their work before them. What is true of the university student is undoubtedly true even to a greater degree of the pupils in the public schools. It is clear that if the teachers knew what was the best method by which the pupil could memorize a certain material and could train that pupil in such methods of memory highly beneficial results would be accomplished.

Working along this line, some years ago the department of psychology at Illinois instituted a series of experiments to determine as far as possible the exact facts concerning what is technically known as the ideational types of school children and the relation of these types to the memorizing of different kinds of material. By the ideational type the psychologist understands the sort of mental imagery in which a person thinks—for example, if a child recalls in imagination a bird as a visible object or he may recall the bird in terms of the song that it sings. It is further possible that he may not, in thinking of the bird, see it mentally or recall its song, but that he may merely see the word, bird, written or hear it spoken, or attempt to pronounce it himself. If he actually sees the bird in his mind's eye he is said to have concrete visual imagery. If he hears the song that it sings mentally, he is said to have concrete auditory imagery. If he sees not the bird but the word, he is said to have verbal-visual imagery, and if instead of seeing the word or hearing it he simply has the mental imagery of pronouncing the word, he is said to have verbal-motor imagery.

It is then possible for the person in his ordinary thinking to employ either concrete imagery, in which he recalls the actual object as presented through some of his senses or to employ verbal imagery, in which latter case he does not recall the object at all, but in which he recalls the printed symbol for that object either in visual, auditory or motor terms. It is possible also to have not only concrete visual and auditory imagery but to have concrete motor imagery as well. A person, for example, in mentally recalling a foot race, may think of the runner as he appears ready for the starting signal, or he may think of the starting signal, or, finally, he may think of the muscular sensations which come in running the race. In this latter case he would think of the runner in terms of concrete motor imagery.

Probably the football player, in recalling the experiences of the game in which he has taken a part, does not see the plays as the spectator does from the grandstand, but recalls them in terms of the movements which he makes in executing them.

It doubtless makes a good deal of difference just what sort of imagery the school child uses in memorizing his material, as to whether the best results are to be obtained or not and it is obviously important that the teacher should know the character of this imagery if he is to deal adequately with the pupil. The results of the experiments by the department of psychology at the University of Illinois clearly indicate that most children in the beginning grades of the school think predominantly in terms of objects seen, that is, they possess concrete visual imagery and probably, to a certain extent, also concrete auditory and motor imagery as well. Later on this concrete form of imagining dies out. They think in terms of words and the actual experience behind these words becomes dim and obscure. The whole process is to make their learning a thing of books and not a thing of vital, pulsating life. This is a great advantage in abstract thinking. It is, however, a distinct hindrance in appreciation of culture and art. If we wish to train our children to think accurately and abstractly we must train them, as the schools evidently are now training them, in the direction of verbal imagery. If, however, we wish to develop artists, poets, men of letters, inventors and those with technical skill in the various professions, we must see to it that this concrete imagery is not lost; for if this loss takes place it will mean tremendous waste and disaster for many.

The experiments further showed that those children who thought in visual terms were best able to memorize material with a visual content and that those who thought in auditory or motor terms were best able to learn material with an auditory or motor content. This, of course, means as far as the application of results to school work is concerned that the material which the child learns must be in some way adapted to his ideational type, if the best results are to be accomplished.

This, perhaps, is not so vital a fact with the average child who has many ways, it may be, in which he can imagine his experience, but there are always in every schoolroom numbers of exceptional children who are very slow to get on in certain fields and who, nevertheless, are far from being mental defectives. To take a concrete illustration, there are children who have great difficulty in learning to read and yet who are often bright in other school subjects. It is probable that such children have not developed the type of verbal-visual imagery. The printed word fails to carry its proper significance. Such a child, obviously, must be treated differently from the average individual. In the first place, he may be helped in his reading by being instructed to spell and pronounce words. The method of showing him words and having him grasp them as visual signs will be a hopeless method of procedure, in his case. Further, the child may be aided by a systematic attempt to strengthen his verbal-visual imagery. There is ample evidence that children can be trained in any type of imagery and it is the business of education to see that those who are defective in an essential type are trained to overcome this defect.

We cannot think for a moment of demanding the same sort of thing from the child whose eyesight is poor that we demand from the child of normal visual acuity. It is just as foolish to expect the child who is defective in a certain ideational type to do the work of a normal child as it is to expect the child who is defective in his visual sensibility to accomplish the same results under the same conditions that the child of normal sensibility accomplishes.

Another important problem which has been undertaken by the psychological laboratory at the university is to discover the most advantageous conditions, besides those relating to the ideational type, under which certain kinds of school material may be memorized. At the outset of such an investigation the psychologist is confronted with the difficulty of selecting the sort of material for memorizing which will be sufficiently uniform to be tried on many children and on the same child at various times. It is quite evident that if we use the ordinary materials of the schoolroom, such as the child has had in his reading, geography and history room, that this material will not be of the uniformity desired. It was to avoid this difficulty that the psychologist, Ebbs, nearly 25 years ago, tried a memory experiment, in which he used for material nonsense syllables, that is, certain syllables which could be pronounced and which yet had no significance; syllables, for example, like nee-doo-hux. Here we have a relatively uniform material that has, for the most part, little or no significance.

Using this kind of material, several thousand school

children in Urbana, Champaign, Bloomington, Danville and in some of the normal schools of the state have been tested to determine certain conditions under which they learn most advantageously. One of the questions asked in these investigations has been this: Suppose the child is given something to learn and is asked to recall it later on, under what conditions during the interval between learning and recall will his memory be most retentive? The data obtained has been so extensive that it has not been completely worked over as yet. Some very interesting conclusions, however, have been reached—among these this, that writing serves as a great distraction and that the child can recall material better when the interval is filled with such a strenuous activity as number work, than when it is filled with the writing of some familiar phrase, as "My Country, 'tis of Thee." The greater distracting tendency of writing than of other school occupations shows itself particularly in the lower grades. It has also been found out that when young children are required to learn by keeping perfectly still they are at a disadvantage. If you wish to have the child learn under the most disadvantageous conditions, require that child to keep perfectly still.

The experiments at the University of Illinois clearly show that oral composition is the most satisfactory method of developing real power of expression in young children.

If it is finally determined how the interval between learning and recall can be most advantageously filled, then the arrangement of the school program of studies can be worked out on a psychological basis and not on the more or less haphazard basis which seems to be the present plan.

Among other problems in this field of applied psychology which the department has undertaken or proposes to carry out in the near future may be mentioned the following:

1. What are some of the most advantageous conditions of learning to spell correctly?
2. In learning, is it better to give all of the time to a study of the subject matter to be learned, or is it better to devote a portion of the time in the attempt to recall material that has already been mastered?
3. Is it better, in learning, to attempt to memorize the material by commencing at the beginning and running through to the end consecutively and by repeating this process until the whole has been mastered or is it better to learn a part and then another part, and so on?
4. What method of presentation is more advantageous in learning? By this is meant, specifically, is it better to present to the child material to learn orally or visually, and is it better to present the material simultaneously or successively—that is, should the whole thing that he is to learn be given at once or is he to study one part and then the next and so on?

In considering the first of these problems it may be said that results at Illinois clearly point to the fact that the method of teaching children to spell by giving the word as a whole and not breaking it up into syllables is not the psychological method and that the old method of syllabication with some of its obvious faults had distinct advantages over some of the extreme methods of today.

Appropos the second problem it is clearly established by experiments at Illinois that there is great advantage in not spending the entire period of learning on studying the material presented, but that it is of very great advantage to spend part of this time in attempting to recall what has been shown. Train the pupil to look at the page that he is trying to memorize for a period and then to turn his gaze away and in his mind's eye recall the printed matter.

It is generally held by investigators that the best method of memorizing is to learn the material by commencing at the beginning and running through the whole process to the end. The Illinois experiments brought out this fact, that in such consecutive learning there are certain parts that are mastered more quickly than others and that it is advantageous to first go over the whole material consecutively until the more easily acquired material is mastered and then to spend some time in learning those parts that are more difficult and to finally relearn the whole consecutively.

Now, in attempting to answer the fourth question, experiments have been carried on at Illinois which show rather clearly that the most advantageous way to present material to little children is visually and in succession. The reason for this, in part at least, is because successive presentation secures better attention than simultaneous presentation and that the word when seen, especially if it is difficult, can be better comprehended than if it is merely heard.

The foregoing account gives a statement of some of the most typical and important experimental investigations now in progress in the psychological laboratory at the University of Illinois. As has already been said, the main emphasis is being placed upon the psychology of learning, more specifically on technique and economy in our processes of acquisition. At the same time ample scope is given for the theoretical aspects of the subject so that the field in a general way may be covered and that those who wish to obtain higher degrees in the subject may find ample opportunity for research in the direction which interests them most.

SUFFERED TERRIBLY.

How Relief from Distressing Kidney Trouble Was Found.

Mrs. Elizabeth Wolf, 388 W. Morgan St., Tipton, Mo., says: "Inflammation of the bladder reached its climax last spring and I suffered terribly. My back ached and I could hardly get around and the secretions were scanty, frequent of passage and painful. I was tired all the time and very nervous. I began using Doan's Kidney Pills, and after taking a few boxes was cured and have been well ever since."

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

VERY LIKELY.



Nelly—They say he has turned over a new leaf.
Ned—He's so economical I'm afraid he'll use the same one over again.

SCRATCHED SO SHE COULD NOT SLEEP

"I write to tell you how thankful I am for the wonderful Cuticura Remedies. My little niece had eczema for five years and when her mother died I took care of the child. It was all over her face and body, also on her head. She scratched so that she could not sleep nights. I used Cuticura Soap to wash her with and then applied Cuticura Ointment. I did not use quite half the Cuticura Soap and Ointment, together with Cuticura Resolvent, when you could see a change and they cured her nicely. Now she is eleven years old and has never been bothered with eczema since. My friends think it is just great the way the baby was cured by Cuticura. I send you a picture taken when she was about 18 months old."

"She was taken with the eczema when two years old. She was covered with big sores and her mother had all the best doctors and tried all kinds of salves and medicines without effect until we used Cuticura Remedies. Mrs. H. Kiernan, 663 Quincy St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1909."

Her Idea of Discipline.
One day recently, just after the opening of the Baltimore schools, the teacher of a primary class had occasion right at the start to enforce discipline.

"Here, young man!" she exclaimed, indicating a pupil whose name she did not yet know. "I saw you laughing just now. That won't do. No laughing in this school."

"I was only thinking about something funny, ma'am," said the youngster, sheepishly.

"Well, don't let that happen in school again," said the teacher, sternly.—Sunday Magazine of the Cleveland Leader.

Important to Mothers.
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*.

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

Work is the grand cure for all the maladies and miseries that ever beset mankind—honest work, which you intend getting done.—Thomas Carlyle.

Quaker Oats is the world's food

Eaten in every country; eaten by infants, athletes, young and old.

Recognized as the great strength builder.

Delicious and economical.

Children's Coughs Cause the Little Ones Much Unnecessary Suffering

PISO'S CURE

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

Gives instant relief—soothes and heals the little throat and prevents more serious illness. Children like it too—no pleasant to take and does not upset the stomach.

All Druggists, 25 cents.

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. To foreign countries \$1.50 per year. Advertising rates reasonable and made known on application.

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FRANK P. GLAZIER.

By the decision of the Supreme Court today, sustaining the verdict of the Ingham county jury, Frank P. Glazier is removed from the active affairs of life as far as Chelsea is concerned, at least for a time.

There are few, if any, of our citizens but what are sorry that the Supreme Court should affirm the decision of lower court.

Glazier was not dishonest at heart, and being very magnetic had many friends. His worst fault was expressed by what the world calls wilful and capricious, and was occasioned by his desire to exhibit his naked self as a power in the world.

He wanted his will executed because it was his will and not the will of another, rather than to have what he would realized.

He jumped from particular to particular without having any final end in view, and on the whole in so doing did more for Chelsea than Chelsea did for him. He bit off more than he could chew and his enemies finally surrounded him.

When the affairs of the Chelsea Savings Bank are finally ironed out, the depositors will find that they have not been injured to any alarming extent, and Frank Glazier's worst enemy will admit that he never had any idea that the bank was insolvent either before or after the closing of the same.

THE MEAT BOYCOTT.

Inasmuch as the butchers and grocers, in localities like Chelsea, are not afflicted with the gout through high living nor have gotten so rich as to be proud and overbearing, we believe that the gentlemen who diagnosed the present high prices of farm products to be the result of cheap gold, has rightly located the disease.

In places like Chelsea where we don't pay for the frills, and in the matter of farm products the trusts cut no great figure, it is purely a matter of supply and demand and the ultimate consumer is also the producer.

As long as gold is the standard of value the cheapness of gold makes no difference with the contemporaneous exchange of power from one form into another and the producer and laboring man can get just as much for a day's work in farm products as he could have gotten either ten or twenty years ago.

This is not a theory but an actual experience, as all artisans and laboring men who are over forty years of age well know, if their memories are good.

The only class of people who the present high prices affect is the non producer who has accumulated power in the shape of property in the past under high gold, and who now cannot purchase as much nor get so much for the use of his wealth as he could have gotten ten or twenty years ago.

The only way to remedy this difficulty is to do as the printers do, spend your money as fast as you get it, then whether gold be cheap or dear you receive like power for power expended.

There is, however, one producer who suffers from the present high prices of eatables and that is the lady at home who runs the cuisine, as she is expected to keep up the household expenses on about the same amount as when the husband was receiving only half the wages. This fact should be taken into consideration, and we should all come over with a saw buck at the end of the week, where it used to be a V when we were only getting half as much for a day's work as at present.

PARIS should pattern after New York and have its water in stocks instead of all over the city. The damage is not so wide spread if it breaks loose.

Farmers' Club Meeting.

The Western Washtenaw Farmers' Club opened their new year of work with a large attendance at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fish. The Club is taking a short trip around the world for part of its work this winter. Fred Everett, of Seattle, Washington, who has spent some time in Egypt gave to the members of the Club at this meeting a fine address on that country, making every member feel as they listened to the descriptions of this country and its fine climate that it was just the place to hold one of its meetings in the near future.

Subscribe for The Chelsea Standard. \$1.00 per year.

CONVICTION OF F. P. GLAZIER IS UPHOLD

SUPREME COURT SUSTAINS DECISION OF THE INGHAM CIRCUIT COURT.

A dispatch from Lansing says the conviction of ex-State Treasurer Frank P. Glazier in the Ingham circuit court of unlawfully appropriating state funds to the use of the Chelsea Savings Bank, was affirmed today by the supreme court.

In discussing the case the court says: "The evidence demonstrates that he was not using the public moneys with sole reference to the public interests, but largely in the banking business and aid of other institutions in which he was interested."

In appealing the case, counsel for the respondent urged that the indictment was insufficient, in that it charged only a conclusion drawn from undisclosed facts, and was in violation of the respondent's right to be informed of the accusation against him. The court says, however, that it is generally sufficient to charge a statutory offense in the language of the statute.

"All that was necessary for the people to prove was the unlawful deposit of the money and the failure to account for it. These facts were conclusively proved by the undisputed evidence," the court says.

Faces Serious Charge.

A deputy sheriff from Washtenaw county called at the police station at Jackson Tuesday morning armed with a warrant for the arrest of Frank Walters, charged with the serious offense of passing liquor to a prisoner inside a jail, which is a state prison offense. Walters, who is aged 22 years, is employed at a blacksmith shop on Pearl street, where he was found, placed under arrest and taken to Ann Arbor.

According to the officer with the warrant, Walters' case is aggravated by the fact that he attempted to defraud the prisoner out of freedom from jail by keeping in his possession money he had been trusted with to pay the prisoner's fine.

Last week four young men from Jackson got drunk and disorderly at Chelsea and were arrested and taken to the Ann Arbor jail. The fine of one of them was \$8. He had \$4 and friends made up the balance. It was turned over to Walters to give to the prisoner, that he might pay the fine and be released. It is said Walters kept the money, but handed the prisoner a bottle of whiskey.

As soon as those who had helped raise the amount of the fine heard what Walters is accused with doing, their ire was aroused and the swearing out of a warrant followed.

Marvelous Cycling.

Once again the conversation had veered round to thrilling adventures. "That reminds me of an experience I had some time ago," remarked a member. "I was riding a braceless bicycle down a steep hill when all of a sudden the chain snapped and I careened down the rest of the hill quicker than greased lightning. "The road down the hill took a turn at direct right angles, and in the corner of the angle stood a cottage. I was wondering what the verdict would be at the inquest when I saw a man rest a plank of wood against the eaves of the cottage."

"I went straight for the plank, over the roof, and down the other side. Luckily, the cottager's wife and daughters were shaking carpets, and, alighting on an outstretched carpet, I was gently lowered to the ground."

A dead, dull silence descended on the company, which was broken by the hissing of a soda water siphon.—Tit-Bits.

Poor Boy.

A Hoboken man has named his first born "Hamburg-American" in compliment to the steamship line of which he is an employee. The selection affords material for facetious comment by New York papers, but it is by no means unprecedented, says the Boston Commercial. To say nothing of the historical Return Jonathan Meigs of national renown, the Transcript recalls that there were in Boston a few years ago two brothers respectively named Army-of-the-Potomac and Sixth Corps. They were the sons of a colored soldier who in the names of his offspring sought to commemorate his military services.

Brave Little New York Girl.

Mary Vaughn, small but plucky, earned the praise of a magistrate in New York when Charles Moran, who says he is a salesman from Chicago, was arraigned in police court charged with snatching \$5 from a stationery store. Mary was alone in the shop at the time of the alleged theft. She ran after the man chased him to the street, and through the thick of the traffic caught him and held on until a policeman came to her aid. "You're a brave little girl," said the magistrate when he heard her story. Moran was held in \$1,000 bail.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LIMA CENTER NEWS.

Arl. Guerin spent Tuesday in Jackson. Ed. Beach spent Sunday in Ann Arbor.

Mrs. Ella Easton has been spending a few days with her daughter in Denton.

Clara and Eva Bareis, of Detroit, spent Saturday night and Sunday with their parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bohnet spent Saturday night and Sunday in Sharon with Mr. Bohnet's parents.

Carl Easton, who is attending the Agricultural college at Lansing spent Saturday and Sunday with his parents.

Otto Haab, of Detroit, will take charge of the Young Peoples' meeting Sunday evening, February 13th. Every one is invited to attend.

The third spelling contest was held Friday afternoon in the Tucker district. There were eighteen present. District No. 3—Ruth Spiegelberg, 98.

District No. 8—Matie Seitz, 100; Eda Heinrich, 100; Karl Barta, 98.

District No. 2—Willie Fisher, 100; Esther Beach, 100.

District No. 8, fri.—Beulah Horn, 100; Hazel Parker, 98.

District No. 7—Herbert Icheldinger, 100; Herbert Loeffler, 100.

District No. 4, fri.—Lell Fletcher, 100; Lionel Vickers, 100.

District No. 4—Laura Pierce, 100; Nathan Pierce, 100; Earl Dancer, 100; Wilber Hinderer, 100; Gladys Whittington, 100; Leigh Luick, 100.

SHARON NEWS.

Clarence Hall was in Ann Arbor Friday.

Henry O'Neil was in Ann Arbor on business Tuesday.

Lewis Heselschwerdt is visiting his sister, Mrs. John Kilmer.

Otto Pohly visited his sister, Mrs. John Heselschwerdt, Sunday.

George Wahr spent a few days last week with his sisters in Jackson.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. B. Gieske, who has been ill, is recovering.

Several from here attended an auction north of Grass Lake, Saturday.

Jacob Glotz and family, of Portland, visited Mrs. Guy Alvord, Sunday.

Elsie, Albert and Anton Feldkamp spent Sunday at the home of J. W. Dresselhouse.

Chas. Glotz and Miss Bowen, of Cement City, were guests of R. M. Alvord and family last week.

Ray Heselschwerdt returned Friday after spending a short time with his brother Milton, at Rochester.

John Trolz and family moved to their home in south Sharon, Tuesday. While they will be greatly missed in this community their friends wish them much happiness in their new home.

FRANCISCO NOTES.

Sam Berry is spending a few days with friends here.

H. Harvey and family spent Wednesday with John Waltz in Sylvan.

Lewis Lambert, of Ann Arbor, was a guest at the home of Geo. Fauser Sunday.

Miss Lillian Phelps assisted Mrs. Richards in Chelsea with her work last week.

Mrs. A. H. Guthrie, of Chelsea, spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. James Richards.

Several from here attended Grange meeting at Mrs. George Runciman's in Chelsea Tuesday.

Frank Bohling, of Woodland, Barry county, who has been spending several weeks with relatives and friends here, returned home Tuesday.

SUGAR LOAF LAKE.

Joe Dixon will move onto the Thos. McQuillan farm in Dexter township in the spring.

Miss Agnes Breitenbach returned to her school in Chelsea Monday after a week's illness.

Mrs. Thomas Gulnan and daughter are spending the week with Luke Gulnan and family.

John Jackson and wife, of Clark's Lake, spent the first of the week at the home of G. W. Beeman.

Mrs. M. Beeman and daughters Gladys and Bernice visited at the home of E. E. Rowe, Sunday.

George Beeman and wife and John Jackson and wife spent Tuesday and Wednesday at the home of Foster Brown in Ann Arbor township.

FREEDOM NEWS.

Ernst Pitzmaier spent last week Wednesday in Ann Arbor.

Karl Lemster and sister Ella spent Sunday and Monday in Ann Arbor.

Misses Ida Niehaus and Amanda Geyer spent two weeks visiting relatives and friends at Ann Arbor and Pittsfield.

The Ladies' Aid Society of St. John's church will meet at the parsonage February 9, for their next monthly meeting.

Friday and Saturday, February 11 and 12, the young people of St. John's church at Rogers corners, expect to give an entertainment at the English school house, district No. 2. The program will consist of four plays and some music. Tickets can be had for either evening from any of the members of the society. Admission 25 cents for adults and 10 cents for children. Everybody cordially invited.

PERSONALS.

Dennis Walker is in Toledo for a few days.

Mrs. James Speer spent Saturday in Detroit.

Wm. Doll was a Jackson visitor Wednesday.

Miss Anna Eisele was a Grass Lake visitor last week.

Irwin Wolff went to Stockbridge on business Monday.

John P. Miller was a Detroit visitor Monday and Tuesday.

Mrs. Ed. Hammond is spending several days in Jackson.

Germaine Foster, of Grass Lake, was a Chelsea visitor Sunday.

A. F. Freeman, of Ann Arbor, was a Chelsea visitor Sunday.

Dr. James Ackerson, of Manchester, is a Chelsea visitor today.

Miss Tressa Conlin is spending some time with Detroit friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Emil Kantele were Ann Arbor visitors Sunday.

Dr. A. S. Steger was in Ann Arbor on business Monday evening.

Mrs. J. Kern and daughter Helen visited in Ann Arbor Tuesday.

Miss Lizzie Hammond is visiting Jackson friends for a few days.

Vincent Burg and Miss Mary Spiranale spent Monday in Jackson.

Miss Kathryn Hooker is spending a few days with relatives in Detroit.

Miss Hazel Speer visited relatives in Detroit several days of the past week.

Miss Lillian Hawley, of Jackson, is spending this week with her parents here.

Dr. Orrin Riemenschneider, of Detroit, spent Tuesday with his father here.

Miss Mary Eder, of Jackson, spent Sunday with her parents of this place.

Misses Lena and Margaret Miller were Jackson visitors Friday and Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Gallup, of Adrian, were guests of Chelsea friends Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Staebler, of Freedom, spent Monday at St. Paul's parsonage.

A. B. Skinner, sr., spent Sunday with his sister, Mrs. A. J. Sawyer, sr., of Ann Arbor.

Rev. E. A. Fisher, of Manchester, was a welcome visitor Tuesday at St. Mary's rectory.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Love, of Jackson, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Atkinson.

Arthur Forner and Leo Merkel spent last week with relatives and friends in Jackson.

Miss Helen Burg is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Frank Etienne, in Jackson this week.

Miss Jessie Benton, of Dexter, spent Saturday and Sunday at the home of W. Benton and family.

Mrs. A. B. Skinner and daughter entertained Mrs. C. Foster and daughters Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Blaich, of Ann Arbor, were guests of relatives and friends here one day last week.

Miss Marguerite Skinner was called to Jackson Tuesday by the serious illness of her sister, Lucile Skinner.

Mrs. Schauwaker and daughter, of Cleveland, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hollis several days of last week.

The Chelsea Markets.

The Chelsea buyers quoted the following prices today:

Wheat, red.....	1 23
Wheat, white.....	1 23
Rye.....	80
Oats.....	46
Steers, heavy.....	4 50 to 5 00
Stockers.....	4 00
Cows.....	3 50 to 4 00
Veal calves.....	7 50 to 8 50
Hogs.....	7 75 to 8 00
Sheep.....	5 00
Fowls.....	13
Chickens, spring.....	13
Butter.....	24
Eggs.....	28
Potatoes.....	35
Beans, per bushel.....	2 00

WANT COLUMN

RENTS, REAL ESTATE, FOUND LOST WANTED ETC.

NOTICE—Will the person who exchanged a fur neck piece at Macabee hall Friday evening, January 28th, please return to Mrs. G. C. Fitzmaier or at Hommel Bros. store, receive their own and save farther trouble. 26

FOR SALE—One 6-year old Jersey new milch cow with calf by her side. Inquire of Hiram Lighthall. Phone 150 4-4. 26

FOR SALE—Full blood Jersey cow, 5 years old; and full blood Jersey bull, 16 months old. This stock is A No. 1. Michael Lavey, Pinckney, Mich. 27

FOR SALE—Good span of work horses. Inquire of B. H. Glenn. 27

FOR SALE—Four poland china brood sows, due to farrow last of March. As good as the best; \$25; also pair black percheron mares \$450. Inquire of M. C. Upike, Chelsea. Phone 142-3a. 26

SHOE SHOP—I have opened a shoe shop in room under Miller Sister's millinery store. Repairing neatly and promptly done. B. Oker. 26

FOR RENT—Farm of 100 acres, good buildings and windmill, one mile west of North Lake church. Inquire of John Kalmbach, Chelsea. 26

ROOMS TO RENT—Furnished rooms. Inquire at the Standard office.

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

FOR SALE—The C. E. Dewep 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

Price 25 Cents
TRAVELERS' RAILWAY GUIDE
315 Dearborn St., Chicago.

High Grade Coffee at a Popular Price
20c the lb. Sold Everywhere.

Peerless Poultry Fences

are in a class by themselves. Strong, handsome and durable, they do away with the flimsy poultry netting. Requires no top or bottom boards, stretch tight and true like a field fence and will turn any kind of stock. A dozen different kinds to choose from. Ask your dealer for a catalog, and make him furnish you the Peerless in any style you want.
Peerless Fence Co., Ltd. Adrian, Mich.

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Sunny-Side

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or
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Telephone Service

gives wife and family
a needed and inexpensive
convenience and protection

Its thousands of uses offset the charges
for the service.

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Company



WORTH OVER \$18,000,000.

Michigan's Property Interests Are Very Extensive.

The commonwealth of Michigan is quite a property owner in its own name, being a multi-millionaire in reality, according to the annual report of the auditor-general, which shows property inventoried at \$18,019,044.85, belonging to the state.

Its most valuable possession is the university, which is inventoried at \$3,277,379 by those in charge of the institution. Next in value comes the state capital, office buildings, state library, furniture and fixtures in Lansing, which are estimated at \$2,400,000. The insane asylum are valued at \$4,200,000.

In educational institutions, including those for the deaf, dumb and blind, and the industrial schools for boys and girls, the state has an investment of \$7,825,825.22 and in state prisons, \$2,064,237.64.

"A Girl of the Mountains."

"A Girl of the Mountains" is something new, something worth seeing. It develops a strong plot with very dramatic situations in such a delicate and picturesque style that one must at once place it far above the ordinary drama. An especially strong scene, one that will grip its hearers, is brought about when Nellie, the Mountain Girl, discovers that she has been betrayed by Richard Thurston, a wealthy New Yorker. The scene is most graphic and most telling and bound to command unflinching attention. The play is in four acts and comes highly recommended by the press in the cities where it has been seen. It will be the attraction at the Sylvan theatre, Tuesday, February 8, 1910.

"A Woman's Way."

"A Woman's Way," in which Grace George comes to the New Whitney theatre Tuesday, February 8, has to do with what follows when very young persons with much money and few cares marry without waiting to test their love. Howard Stanton eloped with a girl from Vassar when he was at Yale. They drift apart, and the young wife, Marion, learns that her husband is infatuated with a widow. She sets out to win him back. The comedy has to do with the fight between the wife and the widow for Stanton.

The Girl from Rector's.

Paul M. Potter, who rose to international fame through his authorship of "Tribby," was paid more royalties on "The Girl from Rector's" last season than was received by any other playwright in New York for a single work. The piece opened at Weber's music hall early in January and continued an uninterrupted run of seven months, brought to a close only then because contracts for road appearance had been made previously.

The receipts at the famous music hall grew from the opening and night after night the records established by Weber and Fields at the height of their success, were repeatedly shattered.

"The Girl from Rector's" at the new Whitney theatre, Ann Arbor, Thursday, February 10.

A STARTLING STATEMENT

New York Medical Authorities Claim Dyspepsia to be a Pre-Disposing Cause of Consumption.

The post mortem statistics of the big New York hospitals show that some cases of consumption are due, at least indirectly, to unchecked dyspepsia, especially when the victim was predisposed to tuberculosis.

Dyspepsia wears out the body and brain. The weakened, irritable stomach being unable to digest food, the body does not receive the required nourishment, and the victim becomes thin, weak and haggard. As a result, the body becomes a fertile field in which the germs of disease may lodge and flourish.

Therefore, the person who permits dyspepsia to progress unhindered is guilty of contributing toward the development of one of the most insidious and fatal diseases known to mankind.

Dyspepsia may be completely eradicated if properly treated. We sell a remedy that we positively guarantee will completely relieve indigestion or dyspepsia, or the medicine used during the trial will cost the user nothing.

This remedy has been named Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets. Certainly no offer could be more fair, and our offer should be proof positive that Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets are a dependable remedy.

Inasmuch as the medicine will cost you nothing if it does not benefit you, we urge you who are suffering with indigestion or dyspepsia to try Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets. A 25-cent box contains enough medicine for fifteen days' treatment. For chronic cases we have two larger sizes, 50c and \$1.00. Remember you can obtain Rexall Remedies in Chelsea only at our store.—The Rexall Store.—L. T. Freeman Co.

A Musical Difference

By Alice Conyers Carr

(Copyright, by Short Stories Co., Ltd.)

The sun has set behind the graceful mountains that make way for and encroach on one another, in endless tiers and slopes and gorges, at the foot of Como lake; the afterglow has touched and fired a great heap of white clouds that crown the higher peaks of the Colico end, where the Alps begin to make their presence felt; but the gardens and luxuriant terraces that line the water are in quiet shade; the villa, whose loggia straddle that peninsula's point jutting across the lake, has thrown wide its green shutters to the evening air, and in the cooler shades, pleasure-boats appear in myriads, gay with elegant women lounging on their red cushions.

Upon the little public piazza the townsfolk are slowly gathering to their leisure after the day's work. For it is a festa night; the bells have been jangling all day in the old campanile above the salita, and now the band is going to play on the piazza yonder and there is to be a concert under the trees before the hotels.

A stout man with bold, black eyes and gleaming teeth leads the band—his violin under one arm, while he also carries before him an under-sized violoncello.

He looks around to see that his supporters are duly following, and when they are posted, glances scowling up the dark alley whence all have come. Someone is evidently missing, and in the vague shadow one can dimly see two figures under the eaves.

He coughs, and out of the dark a young woman steps into the gas-lit square—walking, slowly, defiantly, somewhat sleepily. She is tall, beautiful, soft-eyed, with full, fine throat upstanding out of a square-cut white bodice.

One of the performers—the flute-player, a youth with a dreamy smile—gazes at her with melancholy eyes; but the conductor also gazes, though his eyes are now melancholy, rather mocking, imperious and unpleasant.

A cheap, jangling waltz, none too



IS IT FOR THIS THEN THAT I HAVE LEFT YOU, BEAUTY?"

well executed, leads off the concert, but the little crowd is well enough pleased. But if the listeners would make excuses, the master will not, and the pathetic eyes of the flute-player, turned deprecatingly upon him, seem only to influence his ire.

The pretty violoncellist, however, seems to take the vituperation with something like scorn; her quiet eyes wander over the heads of the crowd into the dim steepness of the salita yonder, and presently, just as the angry conductor has finished solacing himself with the blatant humors of a comic duet with the soprano, and is about to command her services once more—lo, she has forgotten that she owes any services at all! For out of the dark hole that she has been watching, someone issues whom she has waited for; the bent and feeble figure of an old woman totters forward into the gas-lit piazzetta, and heedless of music and conductor, the girl dashes out through the crowd; she pushes through it till she reaches the old woman, and merrily setting at naught the horrified remonstrance with which the latter lifts her shaking old hands to heaven, the tall, young figure leads the old one very tenderly forward to the front rank, where the "mobility" and "gentry" sit, and places her in a chair at their side.

Every head is turned to look, as, with gay smile and reassuring gesture, she glides back into her place.

"It is her grandmother, who brought her up," whispers a waiter. The great wind that, born of those storm-clouds over the distant Alps, swept presently over the limpid lake, was not more furious than the storm of abuse that rushed over that Madonna head when the concert came summarily to an end.

"Is it for this, then, that I have fed you, thought you"—and he might have added, "tormented you"—"for six long months?" shouted the impresario, snatching the cello from the hands of its lovely but incompetent holder. Is it for this that you have led me a devil's life with your stupid face of a Madonna and your stupid ideas of a peasant? Ass that I was to waste my time with you! Talent you had none; but at least you had a little industry and a little submission, and in the end I imagined that you would also have, like others, a little sense to know how

like others, a little sense to know how a woman succeeds in this world. But since you have none—go, in the devils name! Go—to your peasants for whom you mortify me before the pub-

lic—go to those who can deceive you with making saints' eyes. See how they will help you to earn your bread! Ah! yes; now you may cry, and with good reason."

He was blue to the lips with rage as he waved his large, plump hands in dismissal. But the tears that seemed like to come at earlier reproval were dried now—the Madonna head was high.

"Ah! it is not now that I will cry!" retorted the girl. "I had patience, God knows! because I had gratitude that you had taken me from the poor and had endeavored to teach me your art. But it has been too much. If in your art one can earn one's bread only as you intend it, I will strive to earn it some other way. Since I have no talent, it is anyhow useless. I go, with a good heart, back to those peasants whom you insult—yes, with a very good heart, I swear!"

"Come, nonna mia," concluded she, gliding back to where the poor old woman sat, in the gathering storm, adding her tears to the first heavy drops of heaven; "do not be afraid. Believe me it is best so—it is much best so!"

"She is very much in her right," muttered the good-hearted waiter as he cleared away the last glasses. "Ah! It would have been better if you had never gone into the music," sighed the grandmother. "I thought to do well—to make a lady of you. But it would have been better if you had married Beppo then, when he had saved good money to buy a boat with—Now who knows where he is? Who knows if he still thinks of you?"

The lightning flashed and spat, and the thunder crashed, and the rain fell in sheets, and she hurried her grandmother within doors.

But when it was all over, and the stars spangled the sky, she peeped out into the cool, rain-washed street, and smiled to herself again. For in the distance a man's voice caroled:

E se vorrete far con me all' amore, Vi chianero la donna del mio core, It sang, and it seemed to voice her thought.

"Dear Madonna," she murmured softly, "thou hast protected me in my foolishness, make me now fortunate in a better choice. Reward that poor man—who has truly been patient—reward him, for he is a man of honor."

PAID HIGH PRICE FOR LEAF

Australian Gives Up \$1,000 for a Small Particle of the Spineless Cactus.

Wizard Burbank says that though some dishonest dealers both in this country and in Europe have been offering specimens of the so-called Burbank spineless cactus for two years the first genuine specimens were put on the market only last summer.

He has been experimenting with the production of a spineless opuntia, or prickly pear, for 12 years. Specimens were sent to him from all over the world and thousands of seedlings were raised every year, but most of them were grubbed up as unavailing.

The original successful plant has grown in three years to a height of six feet and is over six feet in diameter. The thornless varieties cannot be raised from seed, but are propagated only from cuttings, which must first be wilted in the sun for a week or two before they will grow.

"After that," says Mr. Burbank in the Philadelphia Record, "they will root anywhere, any end up—even in your overcoat pocket or on the floor back of the stove."

A single leaf of the best variety of the thornless cactus, the Santa Rosa, was sold for \$1,000 to John M. Rutland of Melbourne, Australia, with the right to sell in the southern hemisphere, and one leaf of another variety was disposed of to the same Australian horticulturist for \$500.

"The forage proposition," continued Mr. Burbank, "is by no means all there is to cactus culture. The fruits have wonderful possibilities. Many of my helpers prefer 'pear' to apricots or peaches and I myself find it delicious. There is great variety in the taste of the different sorts, and my ambition now is to produce a type that will bear distinct varieties of cactus fruit, the same as different varieties of apples are characterized by different flavors."

Masterpieces of Painting.

The authorities have never been able to agree on the ten greatest pictures in the world. It has been a prolific subject for artistic spats for these many years, and doubtless will continue to be as long as time shall last. There is no doubt, however, as to the first three masterpieces.

Raphael's "Sistine Madonna" is universally acknowledged to be the supreme picture of the world, although at one time this eminent place was held by "The Transfiguration," also by Raphael.

The second place is held by Domenichino's "Last Communion of St. Jerome." The third greatest masterpiece is Titian's "Martyrdom of St. Peter."

The following list of paintings are pretty generally rated among the world's greatest:

Michael Angelo's "Last Judgment," Rubens' "Descent from the Cross," Da Vinci's "Last Supper," Murillo's "Madonna," Titian's "Holy Family," Correggio's "Holy Family," and Botticelli's "Assumption of the Virgin."

Some of the authorities contend that Van Dyke's portrait of Charles I. long acknowledged the finest example of portraiture, should be in the list of the ten greatest in the world. Still others think that in the list should be Fra Bartolommeo's "Madonna della Misericordia" and Holbein's "Dance of Death."

County Auditors' Report.

Board of County Auditors, January Session, 1910.

The Board of County Auditors met in regular session in the Auditors room in the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, January 3, 4 and 5, 1910. Present—Auditors Fischer, Stowell and Bacon.

The following bills were audited and warrants drawn for same:

COUNTY.

Koch Bros., contract county house, \$149 97
Columbia Refining Co. supplies H. G. Beach, repairing stamp Michigan State Telephone Co. phone, 50
Michigan State Telephone Co. toll, 48 75
Hazel Davenport, care juvenile, 9 60
St. Joseph's Retreat, insane, 11 50
C. F. Meyers, supplies, 65 00
Athens Press, supplies, 2 00
Jas. P. Wood, acting coronor, 3 50
Ann Arbor Water Co. water, 20 00
Chas. Meyers, supplies, 13 39
Dr. E. K. Herdman, ex. insane, 8 00
M. E. Gage, bringing prisoner to jail, 10 00

B. St. James, supplies for jail, 47 45
Richmond & Backus, supplies, 13 37
S. W. Millard, supplies, 23 00
Gregory, Mayer & Thom Co. supplies, 5 00

John C. Fischer, supplies, 49 50
C. S. Millen, supplies, 8 90
Dr. Jane C. Solis, examination, 3 00
Miller & Pray, supplies, 5 00
E. P. Goodrich, stenographer, 3 75
William Herz, supplies, 8 81

Schaefer & Kerr, supplies, 7 00
Eugene Helber, printing, 16 80
Detroit Legal News, 4 00
The Times News Co. printing, 25 00
The Times News Co. printing, 6 65
J. C. Demosh & Son, 6 65
George Wahr, supplies, 8 30

M. J. Cavanaugh, legal services, 230 00
E. J. McMahon, hauling ashes, 2 50
Floriano Michlig, burying indigent soldier, 55 00
H. G. Beach, stamp for County Clerk, 1 50

Polhemus Transfer Co. livery, 4 00
W. L. Henderson, livery, 25 50
Wash. Home Tel. Co. phone, 6 00
W. S. Putnam, bond for Co. Treasurer, 237 50

Washtenaw Home Tel. Co. phone for jail, 7 50
Herman Kraft, building Com. Thomas O'Brien, prisoner to Detroit, 9 00

Willis Johnson, coroner, 3 40
Chas. Hipp, deputy sheriff, 16 70
Frank Ritchie, justice, 5 30
Otto Rohm, deputy game warden, 74 50

William Seery, truant officer, 12 80
Wm. G. Doty, justice, 95 80
Wm. Bacon, auditor, 51 05
Geo. H. Fischer, auditor, 17 52
Frank Stowell, auditor, 15 28
D. B. Sutton, board of prisoners, 16 80

Wm. Walsh, expenses deputy sheriff, 251 55
Wm. E. Eldert, constable, 8 50
J. Kenny, deputy sheriff, 50 00
M. J. Martin, deputy sheriff, 6 45
16 20

CONTAGIOUS.

Dr. G. F. Wiley, examination, 24 00
Dr. W. R. Barton, services, 56 00
Smith Bros. supplies, 25 05

FUEL AND LIGHT.

Ann Arbor Gas Co., 57 36
Washtenaw Light & Fuel Co., 48 96

By Auditor Fischer—

Resolved, That the proceedings of the Board for the month of January be printed in The Chelsea Standard and Die Washtenaw Post. Carried.

Geo. H. Fischer, Chairman.
CHAS. L. MILLER, Clerk.

Staggers Skeptics.

That a clean, nice, fragrant compound like Bucklen's Arnica Salve will instantly relieve a bad burn, cut, scald, wound or piles, staggers skeptics. But great cures prove it's a wonderful healer of the worst sores, ulcers, boils, felons, eczema, skin eruptions, as also chapped hands, sprains and corns. Try it. 25c at L. T. Freeman Co., H. H. Fenn Co. and L. P. Vogel.

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Let Me Send A
FOX Typewriter for Free Trial
Not at Your Expense—But Mine

The reason is—I want you to know how good and how different the Fox Typewriter is. That's why I'll send a Fox Typewriter to your office absolutely at my expense, prepaying all charges.

Give it every hard test you can think of—compare it with any and every other machine. Maybe you've had typewriter troubles.

I spent years perfecting my invention so as to avoid every flaw and weak point in other typewriters. And I did avoid them all. That's why the Fox, with the hardest Trust competition is making good everywhere with keen-thinking business men—and selling all over the civilized world.

It is one typewriter that is absolutely right in those vital parts—the typebar and hanger.

On the Fox, the bearing is wide and the bar is heavy. That means no wearing down—perfect alignment for years and years.

You can buy two carriages—different lengths—and change them at will. You write with two colors on the Fox and you do not have to touch the ribbon from the time it goes on until it is worn out.

Use the Fox for any purpose: letter writing, invoicing, billing, tabulating, stencil cutting and heavy manifold. One Fox machine does all these things perfectly.

I can't make a claim so strong that the proof won't back it up. That's why I say to you as a fair-play loving business man—just try the Fox Typewriter, all at my expense.

You have no risk, assume no obligation, and I thank you before hand for the privilege. Just write me, personally.

Address:
W. R. FOX, PRESIDENT,
FOX TYPEWRITER CO.,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

"Three Twins."

"Three Twins," the merriest of musical shows, with Clifton Crawford and a band of seventy associate players promises a treat of hilarious amusement at the New Whitney Saturday, February 5, matinee and night. In addition to a genuinely funny book and a score of tuneful compositions, "Three Twins" has a spectacular side which has brought forth the most eulogistic of critical commendation. The production is full of surprises. The chorus sports itself in new fashion and wonderful results are obtained from colored lights and moving clouds and picturesque costumes. The finale of the first act brings an electrical swing, decorated with thousands of little vari-colored lights, in which a group of pretty chorus girls are whirled about the stage.

WHY IT SUCCEEDS

Because It's For One Thing Only, And Chelsea People Appreciate This.

Nothing can be good for everything.

Doing one thing well brings success.

Doan's Kidney Pills do one thing only.

They cure sick kidneys.

They cure backache, every kidney ill.

Here is Chelsea evidence to prove it.

John Kelley, west Middle St., Chelsea, Mich., says: "I used Doan's Kidney Pills and they helped me wonderfully. My back was sore and lame and it was difficult for me to stoop on account of the acute pains across my kidneys. I also had trouble from irregular passages of the kidney secretions. Seeing Doan's Kidney Pills advertised, I procured a box and commenced their use. I have no trouble from my back or kidneys since taking this remedy and have felt better in every way."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.



Miss Louise Price as "The Girl" in the "Girl of the Mountains" at the Sylvan Theatre, Tuesday, February 8.

SYLVAN ONE NIGHT
TUESDAY,
FEB. 8, 1910

O. E. WEE PRESENTS

America's Most Beautiful Actress

LOUISE **DON'T MISS IT.**
PRICE

In this season's greatest play

The Girl of the Mountains

All Special Scenery.

Beautiful Electrical Effects

Full Orchestra

Popular Prices.

Seats Selling at H. H. Fenn Company

It's in The Making

Whether Clothes Fit Well Or Not

That's Where We Excel

Poorly made clothes always look cheap, while those well made have an elegant appearance. The clothes we make are put together thoroughly. Let us make your new Suit and it will look better at the end of the season than do the ready-made affairs the first time they are put on.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR LINE OF GOODS

RAFTREY, - - The Tailor.

HOTEL GRISWOLD

GRAND RIVER AVENUE—DETROIT, MICH.
AND GRISWOLD STREET

POSTAL HOTEL CO.

FRED POSTAL, Pres.

M. A. SHAW, Manager.

\$50,000 now being expended in Remodeling, Furnishing and Decorating

WE WILL HAVE

Two hundred rooms, all with baths
New Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cafe
New Grill for Gentlemen
New Hall, with seating capacity of 400 persons, for Conventions, Banquets, Luncheons, Card Parties and Dances
Six Private Dining Rooms for Clubs and After Theater Parties
Private Parlors for Weddings, Receptions, Meetings, Etc.
Our facilities for high class service are exceptional, and similar to the best hotels of New York
Business now going on as usual.

Club Breakfast,

25 Cents and up

Luncheon,

50 Cents

Table d'Hotel

Dinner, 75 Cents

Also Service

a la Carte

Rates (European) \$1.00 to \$3.00 Per Day

	Section	Assessors	Amount of Taxes	Interest	Collection Fee	Charges	Total
Parcel of land bounded north by Volkenning's subdivision east by land of Mack and Shipman, south by land of M. Fletcher, Simpson, Shipman and Doyle, west by Fletcher and Prospect street.....			10.98	2.85	.44	1.00	15.27
Parcel of land bounded north by Cross street, east by land of Hayes, south and west by land of Engle, south by land of Engle, south by land of Foster Brewing Co., east by Prospect street, west by Grove street.....			70.60	18.36	2.82	1.00	92.78
Parcel of land bounded north by E. Cross street, land of Lee N. Brown, C. L. Shaw and George Hayes, south by land of F. Ferrier, east by land of Shaw, John Engle and Brown, west by Huron river.....			12.37	3.48	.53	1.00	17.38
Parcel of land commencing at southwest corner of Lot 254, Showerman & Compton's addition, thence north 1 chain and 53 links, thence west to land of Engle, south along the east line of Engle's land to land of Ferrier, east 1 chain 52 links to place of beginning.....			304.84	79.13	12.17	1.00	397.14
Parcel of land bounded west by Prospect street, north and east by land of Julia Fletcher, south by land of Simpson.....			104.12	27.07	4.16	1.00	136.35
Parcel of land bounded north by Cross street, east and south by land of Engle, west by land of Brown.....			10.98	2.85	.44	1.00	15.27
Parcel of land bounded north by Gilbert Estate, south and west by land of Schoff, Estate, east by Miles street.....			71.39	18.56	2.86	1.00	93.81
Parcel of land commencing 25 feet west of Lot 313 Showerman and Compton's addition, thence south 83 1-2 feet, west 20 feet, north 48 1-2 feet, east 20 feet.....			5.25	1.37	.21	1.00	7.83
Parcel of land bounded north by land of M. C. R. Co., south by Congress street, east by land of C. Cain, west by land of Bice.....			46.32	12.04	1.85	1.00	61.21
South 66 feet in width of Lot 65, except east 2 rods in width thereof.....	Bartholomew Addition.		19.78	5.14	.79	1.00	26.61
The north 25 feet of Lot 77 and south 16 feet of Lot 78.....			.97	.25	.04	1.00	2.26
The south 41 feet of Lot 77.....			3.84	1.00	.15	1.00	5.99
Lot 85.....			.47	.12	.02	1.00	1.59
Lot 89.....			.97	.25	.04	1.00	2.26
Lot 90.....			2.90	.75	.12	1.00	4.77
Lot 94 and 97.....			1.32	.50	.08	1.00	3.40
Lot 8.....	Clarkville Addition.		11.54	3.00	.46	1.00	16.00
Lot 13.....			2.90	.75	.12	1.00	4.77
Lot 20.....	Cross & Bagley Addition.		4.81	1.25	.19	1.00	7.25
Lot 4.....	Cross & Shuttles Addition.		6.96	1.78	.27	1.00	9.91
Lot 16.....			13.77	3.42	.53	1.00	18.72
Lot 19.....	Gilbert's Addition.		8.79	2.28	.35	1.00	12.42
Lot 50.....			10.98	2.85	.44	1.00	15.27
Lot 90.....	Hunter's Addition.		15.19	3.95	.61	1.00	20.75
Lot 102 except the south 120 feet in width thereof.....			19.75	5.14	.79	1.00	26.61
Lot 9.....	Wm. Jarvis' Addition.		8.33	2.29	.35	1.00	12.07
Lot 14.....	A. Larzales Addition.		12.31	3.36	.52	1.00	17.19
Lot 15.....			1.92	.51	.08	1.00	3.51
North 1/4 of Lot 49.....	H. W. Larzales Addition.		2.89	.75	.12	1.00	4.76
Lots 4 and 6.....	McCormick's Addition.		2.58	.67	.10	1.00	4.35
Lot 10 except the north 10 feet in width thereof.....			1.98	.51	.08	1.00	3.57
North 10 rods in width of Lot 10.....			17.54	4.56	.70	1.00	23.80
South 7, 8 and 9.....	Morse Addition.		1.93	.50	.08	1.00	3.51
South 3 rods in width of Lots 4, 5 and 6.....	Morse & Ballentine Addition.		30.85	8.02	1.23	1.00	41.11
South 66 feet in width of Lots 4, 5 and 6.....			2.29	.60	.09	1.00	3.98
Lot 3.....	Normal Addition.		19.00	4.94	.76	1.00	25.70
Lot 1.....	Normal Park Addition.		2.42	.63	.10	1.00	4.15
Lot 8.....			.99	.26	.04	1.00	2.29
West 1/4 of south 1/4 of Lot 572.....	Norris, Follett, Joslyn & Skinner Addition.		30.86	8.02	1.23	1.00	41.11
West 1/4 of south 1/4 of Lot 572.....	Subdivision of Part of French Claim 680.		.97	.25	.04	1.00	2.26
Lots 29 and 34.....			.47	.12	.02	1.00	1.59
Lots 31 and 37.....			.97	.25	.04	1.00	2.26
Lots 42 and 44.....			.97	.25	.04	1.00	2.26
Lots 71, 72 and 73.....			1.44	.37	.06	1.00	2.87
Lots 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178 and 179.....			1.33	.35	.05	1.00	2.73
Lot 110.....			.47	.12	.02	1.00	1.59
Lot 115.....			.39	.10	.02	1.00	1.51
Lots 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186 and 187.....			1.47	.38	.06	1.00	2.91
Lot 207.....			.18	.05	.01	1.00	1.24
Lots 210, 211 and 212.....			2.90	.75	.12	1.00	4.77
Lot 258.....			.97	.25	.04	1.00	2.26
Lot 259.....			.47	.12	.02	1.00	1.61
Lot 260.....			.39	.10	.02	1.00	1.51
Lot 269.....			.47	.12	.02	1.00	1.61
Lot 273.....			.47	.12	.02	1.00	1.61
Lot 279.....			.39	.10	.02	1.00	1.51
Lots 288, 289, 290, 291, 292.....			1.34	.35	.05	1.00	2.74
Lots 296, 297, 298.....			1.33	.35	.05	1.00	2.73
Lots 301, 302 and 303.....			.39	.10	.02	1.00	1.51
Lot 319.....			.47	.12	.02	1.00	1.61
Lot 320.....			.47	.12	.02	1.00	1.61
Lots 331 and 332.....			.97	.25	.04	1.00	2.26
Lot 335.....			.47	.12	.02	1.00	1.61
Lot 339.....			.47	.12	.02	1.00	1.61
Lots 351 and 353.....			.47	.12	.02	1.00	1.61
Lots 353 and 354.....			.97	.25	.04	1.00	2.26
Lots 355, 241 and 242.....			.97	.25	.04	1.00	2.26
Lot 354.....			.97	.25	.04	1.00	2.26
Lot 358.....			.77	.20	.03	1.00	2.00
Lot 383.....			.97	.25	.04	1.00	2.26
Lot 387.....			.39	.10	.02	1.00	1.51
Lots 416 and 423, inclusive.....			1.34	.35	.05	1.00	2.74
Lot 461.....			1.33	.35	.05	1.00	2.73
Lot 466.....			.47	.12	.02	1.00	1.61
Lot 469.....			.47	.12	.02	1.00	1.61
Lot 473.....			.97	.25	.04	1.00	2.26
Lot 477.....			.97	.25	.04	1.00	2.26
West Lawn Addition.			.97	.25	.04	1.00	2.26
Lot 3.....	2		3.95	1.03	.16	1.00	6.14
Lot 4.....	Villa Addition.		1.79	.31	.05	1.00	2.65
Lots 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 111, 112, 113 and 114.....	Volkenning's Subdivision.		34.63	9.00	1.39	1.00	46.02
Lots 47 and 48.....			1.10	.29	.04	1.00	2.33
Lots 78, 79, 80, 81.....			4.39	1.14	.18	1.00	6.71
Lot 105.....			.73	.19	.03	1.00	1.95
Lots 115, 116, 117 and 118.....			2.20	.57	.09	1.00	3.86
VILLAGE OF CHELSEA.							
Lot 26.....	6		3.30	.86	.13	1.00	5.29
Land bounded east by Gates and D. T. & C. Ry., south by Pierce, west by Mohrlock, Helmrich and Steffen, north by Electric Railroad.			290.00	75.40	11.60	1.00	378.00
Lot 3.....	2		4.40	1.14	.18	1.00	6.72
Lot 5 and 20 feet off the northerly side of Lot 6.....	2		30.62	7.96	1.22	1.00	40.80
House and lot bounded south by highway, west by Carpenter, north by McCabe, east by Howard.....			.83	.22	.03	1.00	2.08
Lot 13.....	Wilson & Warner's Addition.		1.14	.30	.05	1.00	2.49
Lot 5.....	Bik. Rapt. 1st.		.19	.48	.12	1.00	1.62
Lot 7.....	Bik. Rapt. 1st.		.85	.22	.03	1.00	2.10
West 1/4 of Lot 4.....	Bik.		10.95	2.84	.44	1.00	15.20
Lots 23 and 25.....	Fredericks' Addition.		.47	.12	.07	1.00	3.36
and bounded north by Town line, east by Miner, south by alley, west by Sumner.....			.91	.24	.04	1.00	2.19
Lots 59, 60, 61, 62 and 63.....	1		4.01	1.07	.26	1.00	6.34
MAYNARD'S ADDITION-TOWNSHIP OF ANN ARBOR.							

BOYS' CLOTHING

THE "Best-Ever" Suit has every quality of endurance—no merely on our say-so but on your see-so.

Absolutely Rain-Proof, Wire-sewed Buttons, Indestructible Lining.

We invite the most critical inspection and guarantee your approval.



We have the exclusive sale.



Furnishings Goods

In this department we are showing a choice line of Neckwear, Collars, Cuffs, Jewelry, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Gloves, Mittens and Underwear for men and boys.

Hats and Caps.

We are showing the new shapes for Spring wear, in Hats and Caps. We invite you to call and inspect the new goods.

SHOES.

We have a complete stock of the correct styles in Shoes and Rubber Goods for men and boys. We guarantee a perfect fit and satisfaction in every respect.

DANCER BROTHERS.

CLOTHING FOR THE MAN WHO CARES.

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

A Lame Horse In Business.

A lame horse may be alright hitched with one that is sound for many ordinary purposes. The two may draw the load, perhaps without difficulty, but when it comes to a hill or a rough road, the going is handicapped by the lame horse.

The man without the aid of a bank's service in his business has a lame horse. Some men can carry on their business in a way, perhaps satisfactory to themselves without a bank's help. They have never experienced the real advantages of a bank's service.

There are times in any business when the best methods and every available assistance is necessary. A lameness means failure when the road is rough.

The man with a bank account has the benefit of the bank's service for his everyday needs, he can depend upon the bank when unexpected occasions arise that require outside help.

This bank has a service that is good for every men's daily needs, it is adjustable to the demands of various businesses, and is also a reserve help for unexpected and arduous times.

Our service will be a necessity to your business after you have experienced its many advantages.

The Kempf Commercial & Savings Bank

LOCAL ITEMS.

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

Manchester announces a homecoming to be held August 25.

Born, Tuesday, February 1, 1910, to Mr. and Mrs. Archie Alexander, a son.

The Michigan State Telephone Co. has placed a 'phone in the residence of Max Pierce.

P. J. Young is moving to the Theo. Riemenschneider farm in the eastern part of the township.

The annual tax sales for Washtenaw county are printed on page six of this issue of The Standard.

The Lima and Vicinity Farmers' Club will meet with Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Easton Wednesday, February 9th.

W. H. Laird & Son this week purchased from Edmund Bros., of Hastings, two fine full blooded Duroc Jersey hogs.

Chelsea Tent, K. O. T. M. M. will give a social dance in the town hall, Monday evening, February 7th. Good music. Bill 35 cents.

The Modern Woodmen will give a pedro party in their hall on Friday evening of this week, to their neighbors, friends and the ladies.

The Queen Esther Circle will give a winter picnic, Saturday evening, February 5th in the basement of the M. E. church. Admission 10 cents.

John Wise who went to California several weeks ago, has decided that Michigan is good enough for him and will return to Chelsea in the near future.

L. Bagge has gone out of the draying and cartage business, James Dann having purchased his entire outfit. Mr. Dann later sold the team to B. H. Glenn, who is using them on his dray.

There will be a regular meeting of the K. O. T. M. M. on Friday evening of this week. Sir Knight Morgan J. Emmett will be in attendance at this review and every member is requested to be present.

The Foreign Missionary Society of the M. E. church will meet at the parsonage on Wednesday, February 9th, at 3 p. m. A full attendance is desirable, as business of importance will come before the society.

LaFayette Grange will meet at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Dancer in Chelsea, Friday, February 11, 1910. Kavanagh Lake Grange will furnish the program. An all day meeting will be held. Dinner served promptly at noon.

Leon A. Davis is suffering from a badly torn cheek as the result of being thrown from a sled while coasting at the school house Wednesday afternoon. It was necessary for the surgeon to take four stitches in order to close the wound.

Applicants for positions as census enumerators will be examined in the high school building, Chelsea, Saturday, February 5th. The examinations will begin at 10 and 2 o'clock. There are a number of applicants from Sylvan township and the townships surrounding.

Manager McLaren of the Sylvan will go to Jackson Saturday evening to see "A Girl of the Mountains" which plays at the Athenaeum. The company comes well recommended by other managers in cities where it has played, but Manager McLaren wants to be shown whether he can recommend it to his patrons.

Miss Mary Dunn, of River Rouge, who has been spending a few days with her cousin, Rev. W. P. Conditine, left for her home Wednesday, calling at Dexter to visit Rt. Rev. Monsignor DeBever, an old friend of the family. Miss Dunn, who has an exquisite soprano voice, charmed the large congregation last Sunday at high mass in the Church of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart by singing in a most artistic manner an Ave Maria by Dana Henshaw.

One-day farmers' institutes will be held at the following places in Washtenaw county: Ann Arbor, February 7th; Dexter, February 8th; Sylvan, at Salem German M. E. church, February 9th; Manchester, February 10; Saline, February 11th; Stony Creek, February 12th. The county institute will be held at Ypsilanti, February 15 and 16. Everyone is invited to attend these meetings and take part in the discussions. Sessions will begin promptly at 9:30 a. m. and 1 and 7 p. m.

About twenty-five of the friends of Mr. and Mrs. William Atkinson gave them a surprise Friday evening.

Geo. E. Jackson has moved his household goods to Sturgis, where he has a position in a machine shop.

Rev. Xavier Sutton, C. P., left Chelsea for Chicago last Monday, after his very successful course of lectures.

Dr. and Mrs. G. W. Palmer entertained the Quadrangle Club at their home on Park street last Friday evening.

The Ladies' Research Club met with Mrs. E. I. Taylor Monday evening. After the program, a scrub lunch was served.

The benefit dance and supper Tuesday evening for M. J. Emmett, who was shot by an escaping burglar several weeks ago, brought in the sum of \$110.

Westerland & Geddes' opened their new moving picture show at Quincy Saturday evening. L. J. Young has charge of the outfit.

Jacob Kern of Sylvan slipped on the ice last Thursday afternoon and fractured his left hip. Mr. Kern's advanced age, 88 years, makes his recovery extremely doubtful.

The total number of depositors in the 376 state and 99 national banks in Michigan on December 1, 1909, was 1,024,450 according to the twenty-first annual report of the state banking department.

James Geddes, sr., was taken with a fainting spell while in the business portion of the village Wednesday afternoon. He was removed to his home in the north part of the village, where he is recovering from the effects of the attack.

The blessing and distribution of ashes will occur at the Church of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart next Wednesday at 8 o'clock. Every Friday evening during Lent the Way of the Cross will be observed, and this will be followed by Benediction.

The lectures last week on the doctrines of the Roman Catholic church have aroused such interest that, by request, the subject "Why I am a Protestant" will be treated Sunday morning at the Congregational church by Rev. M. L. Grant.

At the spelling contest in district No. 12, Lyndon, Friday, January 28, the following contestants did not miss a word: Florence Doll, Teresa Breitenbach, Mary O'Connor, Florence Gulman, Claire Rowe, Robert Heatley, Irene Sullivan, Veva Hadley and Floyd Rowe.

Geo. H. Foster & Son are installing the steam heating plant and doing the plumbing in the new residence of R. B. Waltrous, south of the village. They also have the contract for putting down a four-inch well for the Commonwealth Power Co. at their power house here.

The many friends of Rt. Rev. Monsignor DeBever, of Dexter, and he has a legion of them—will be pained to hear that, recently on his way to church he fell on the ice, and suffered a severe sprain of the wrist and arm. The Monsignor is in his eightieth year, but he is recovering rapidly from the injury. His many friends extend sympathy in his misfortune, and hope soon to see him going about with his accustomed vigor.

There will be a meeting of Chelsea Legion, No. 312, Friday evening, February 11th. Messrs. Geo. Seckinger and N. Schweinfurth of Jackson will be in attendance. Mr. Seckinger was delegate to the convention and he will have something of interest to tell the members. Sixteen members of the order are to receive their five years' dividends at this meeting. Each member has the privilege of bringing a friend to the meeting.

Leon Shaver took a trip with the Standard Oil Co.'s rig Monday that was not down on the schedule. He had started for Stockbridge and was going down the Lusty hill about three miles northwest of this village, when the sleigh slid to the side of the road and down the embankment which is an exceedingly high one. Mr. Shaver escaped with a wrenched ankle and the horses were not seriously injured. It took considerable time and lots of hard work to get the outfit back to the road.

The reserve seat sale for the seventeenth annual May Festival began last Monday and will continue all this week on the \$3.50 seats. Next Monday the balance of the first five hundred seats will be placed on sale at three dollars for the series, and Monday, February 14th, the \$2.50 seats will be placed on sale. Persons desiring seats by mail should enclose their Choral Union tickets and postoffice order for amount and state whether they desire seats in gallery or on main floor, and address Charles A. Sink, secretary.

Overcoats Slashed As Never Before

Two Weeks of Unparalleled Bargain Giving

Overcoats for the Men

Overcoats for the Boys



High grade Overcoats in the very latest styles now reduced to prices that will surprise you.

Positively the greatest opportunity to save money in buying Overcoats that will be offered anywhere this winter.

Men's Overcoats that have been shown everywhere at \$10.00 we close out now at from \$5.00 to \$6.50.

Men's Overcoats that have been shown everywhere at \$12.00 and \$15.00 we offer you here at from \$7.50 to \$10.00.

Men's Overcoats made up to retail at \$18.00 to \$22.00 we are going to close out at \$12.00 to \$15.00.

Men's Storm Overcoats HALF OFF.

All Boys Overcoats reduced from one-third to one-half off regular prices.

This is your opportunity. Don't miss it.

W.P.SCHENK & COMPANY

Princess Theatre

Westerland & Geddes, Props.
CHELSEA, - MICHIGAN.

SATURDAY

MATINEE AND NIGHT

3000 Feet Selected Films

MUSIC
By Young Men's Orchestra.

2--Illustrated Songs--2

BY
Miss Mary Spirnagle

Admission---10c and 5c

Please Take Notice.

There will be held a joint meeting of the township boards, of the townships of Freedom and Lima, Washtenaw county, Michigan, in the school house in district No. 9 fractional, Freedom and Lima, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1910, to determine the necessity of deepening and widening a certain drain according to two applications filed with the County Drain Commissioner of said county, one signed by Daniel Strieter and others, and one signed by George Stierle and others which proposed drain traverses the townships of Freedom and Lima, reference being made to the copies of said application filed with the clerks of said townships.

At such meeting all persons owning lands liable to assessments for benefits, or whose lands would be crossed by said drain may appear, for or against said drain proceedings.

EMANUEL SCHENK,
Clerk for Freedom Township.
EDWARD BEACH,
Clerk for Lima Township.

Struck a Rich Mine.

S. W. Bends, of Coal City, Ala., says he struck a perfect mine of health in Dr. King's New Life Pills for they cured him of liver and kidney trouble after 12 years of suffering. They are the best pills on earth for constipation, malaria, headache, dyspepsia, debility. 25c at L. T. Freeman Co., H. H. Fenn Co. and L. P. Vogel.

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.

You can bring your cream and see it weighed, sampled and tested, and receive your cash on the spot. What can be any fairer or more satisfactory?

AMERICAN FARM PRODUCTS CO.

OWOSSO, MICHIGAN.

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 69
Free Delivery.

VAN RIPER & CHANDLER.

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.

OLD HAWAIIANS AS ENGINEERS



FEAST OF THE NATIVES

THE remarkable advancement made by some of the Polynesian races in the arts of civilization has been in late years a subject of much interest among scientists, and active efforts are now being made to systematically gather and preserve the data, which is now rapidly disappearing, concerning these peoples of the Pacific Islands. Little is known of their origin, but their almost absolute for unknown centuries made their development independent of any outside influences, and thus all the more characteristic and remarkable.

The Hawaiians were of the highest type of the Polynesian family, and their development was probably fully as high at the time of the discovery of the islands by the whites, as that attained by the Aztec Indians of Central and South America, whose wonderful works of architecture and carvings have fascinated anthropologists for many years. Moreover while the Aztecs had metals to work with the absence of these substances in the Pacific Islands made the accomplishments of the Hawaiians, for example, all the more remarkable.

The work of the Hawaiians in engineering and construction, probably affords the most striking evidence of the remarkable character of a race which, through ignorance and confusion with other peoples, has often been thought of as low type savages and cannibals. Allowing for the difference in size of population, the construction of the great pyramids of the Egyptians does not greatly overshadow the accomplishments of these islanders.

The construction of temples, or "heiaus," to the numerous deities, the remains of which are to be found in every part of the Hawaiian Islands, probably constituted the larger part of the works of the ancient Hawaiians. These temples were very numerous. Between 400 and 500 have been definitely located, and there were probably a great many, all traces of which have been lost. They were built of stone, either as great enclosures, or in the form of truncated pyramids, and some of the larger ones covered from two to five acres of ground. Walls fifteen to twenty feet thick, and thirty feet in height, built of close rubble work and from 100 to 500 or 600 feet in length, were not uncommon. Some of the platform type were solid rock structures fifteen to twenty feet or more in height. Cement was never used in these structures, but in some of them the stones were dressed so that the masonry would compare favorably with modern work of the kind. Blocks of stone weighing many tons sometimes entered into the construction of these buildings, though smaller stones were generally used.

Of all the hundreds of temples known, probably no two were of the same shape or size; but the skill with which they were laid out shows unusual engineering ability. Some were perfect squares or parallelograms. Some had one or more sides curved, and in these cases the curves were always perfect. Walls were in some cases built in terraces, and always in perfect alignment. While many of these interesting structures are still to be found in more or less complete condition, probably the greater part of them have been destroyed, the material in many instances going into the construction of roads, fences, or modern buildings.

Scarcely less in magnitude than the heiaus, are the great sea walls built in hundreds of places along the shores of all of the islands for inclosing fish ponds. The walls, occasionally a mile or more in length, were sometimes built across the entrance of a shallow cove or inlet; at other times built in a great semicircle enclosing from one to over 500 acres of shallow water. The walls are sometimes eight or ten feet high, and often wider at the base. They are built of loose rock, and must have involved an inestimable amount of labor, considering the fact that oftentimes the material was brought from a long distance, and that the natives had no beasts of burden and knew nothing of machinery.

The remains of irrigation ditches on a very considerable scale are still to be seen in many parts of the islands, and bear witness to the ability and industry of the aboriginal Hawaiians. In many localities may also

be traced the walled terraces by which the sides of valleys were made to hold artificial ponds necessary for the growing of taro, the staple food of the race. Water conveyed by artificial ditches from mountain streams, was led into the upper terraces and was then drawn step by step to the lower ones. The fact that there is scarcely an arable spot in the territory which has not evidences of these old agricultural works, gives some hint as to the density of the population which must once have inhabited the islands.

Through long stretches of marsh land one may even to-day ride over well laid stone pavement which was laid so many hundreds of years ago that the natives credit their construction (as they do also some of the older heiaus, and other works) to "menchunes," a class of gnomes, or fairies, having a place in the complicated Hawaiian mythology. So sound was the judgment of these dusky engineers of centuries ago in building their roads and constructing their not unpretentious irrigation works, that in various instances modern engineering has not disdained to recognize, and even to utilize for present day purposes the work of men unknown, except that they were "savages."

MAKING BOTH ENDS MEET

Beautiful Scheme Evolved in the Head of Man Emphatically "Hard Up."

"John," she said, "I simply can't run the house on the allowance you are giving me. Once it was plenty, but prices keep going up and up all the time. I've had to get trusted here and there for one thing and another, hoping I would be able to save enough somehow to pay up, but I find that it is impossible."

"I raised your allowance only about six months ago."

"I know it; but almost everything has gone up since then."

"Why, five years ago your allowance was only a little more than half as big as it is now, and we lived just as well then as we do at present."

"Of course we did. You don't realize how things have gone up. Prices have been almost doubled for about everything."

"Well, where the dickens do you suppose I'm going to get any more money to hand over to you?"

"I don't know. You must get it somewhere or we'll have to quit living as we do."

"I've reduced my personal expenses in every possible way. Do you know that I've quit smoking and that I don't wear tailor-made clothes any more? I can't afford it. I've had to give up about everything I could earn. You keep demanding more and more all the time."

"I know. It's simply awful. But what can I do? I have to run the house, haven't I?"

"Certainly, but something's got to be done. By jove!"

"What is it?"

"I've just thought of a scheme. What's the use of our trying to get along on my salary and be compelled to save and skimp all the time? I'll quit my job."

"John! Have you lost your reason? You haven't any capital to go into business, and there's no chance for either of us to inherit anything. How are we to live if you give up your position?"

"Live? We'll live in luxury. I'll show these people who have been trying to make it too expensive for us to remain on earth, confound them! I'll write a play!"—Sunday Magazine of the Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Fear Ravens Presage Disaster.

The inhabitants of southern Italy and Sicily are alarmed by an invasion of ravens, which are causing serious damage. At the corresponding period of last year, preceding the terrible seismic catastrophe which destroyed Messina and Reggio, a similar invasion occurred.—Paris Presse.

The happiest day in a woman's life is when she finds a man out. Women all suppose they marry perfect men, and when they discover their mistake they glory in the greater happiness of their greater possession.

SUPPLY SHORT.

Beef Cattle Are Worth More Money, So No Financial Loss.

The report of the crop reporting board of the United States department of agriculture, showing the number and value of farm animals on the farms and ranges of the country, Jan. 1, 1910, has just been made public. It gives some interesting figures relative to the meat supply of the country and bears out the contention of the farmers and cattle men that there is a serious shortage in the supply of beef cattle and hogs.

According to the report the supply of beef cattle in the country is 2,100,000 head below what it was on Jan. 1, 1909, the supply of hogs 6,365,000 short. To offset this, sheep have increased 1,132,000 in number, leaving the total shortage of meat animals for the year 7,333,000 head.

But the report goes on to show that in spite of this falling off in the numbers of our meat animals, there has been no loss of wealth to the country, because the increase in the value of those we have has far outrun the loss occasioned by the decrease in numbers. Our beef cattle are worth \$53,699,000 more today than they were a year ago, our hogs are worth \$81,809,000 more, and our sheep \$47,032,000 more.

Still They Come.

If the ratio of immigration for the first six months of the fiscal year 1910 is kept up the total for the year will exceed that for 1909, when 751,786 aliens arrived on American shores to make their homes.

During the six months of the current year the arrivals were 422,952, of which 68,711 arrived during December. Of these 48,107 were men and the remainder women. Because of the probability of their becoming public charges and for other reasons, 1,658 aliens were refused admission after reaching Ellis Island.

The total immigration passenger movement during December was 91,614, which included American citizens returning from abroad, and non-immigrant aliens.

Italians predominated in the immigration for the six months, numbering 70,807.

Brought Money With Them.

More than \$90,000,000 worth of Americans were exported to Canada last year. That, at least, is the effect of immigration from the United States to Canada in 1909. The total number of immigrants from the United States for the year was 90,148 and the Canadian immigration commissioner has estimated that the average wealth of the American settlers was \$1,000.

WIRELETS.

Death from black damp and natural gas was the fate of two workmen who had been lowered 90 feet in a bucket to the bottom of a caisson at Chicago, where a large building is under course of construction.

Charles K. Hamilton, in an exhibition flight with a Curtiss biplane, had a narrow escape from falling into the ocean with his machine. Although he won in his race with the surf, he met with an accident on land, striking a barbed wire fence when making a forced landing and damaging his machine. The aviator was not hurt.

The largest cake of ice in captivity is at Florida. A small icehouse near Middleton, N. Y., a new icehouse of large capacity was built early in the winter and the building was filled with ice before the roof was put on. There was a heavy rain followed by a cold snap, which caused the entire contents of the icehouse to freeze into a solid mass of 300 tons.

THE MARKETS.

Detroit.—Cattle.—Best steers and heifers, \$5.25 to \$5.45; steers and heifers, \$5.00 to \$5.25; choice fat cows, \$4.50 to \$4.75; good fat cows, \$3.50 to \$3.75; common fat cows, \$3.25 to \$3.50; canners, \$1.75 to \$2.25; choice heavy bulls, \$4.50; fair to good hogs, \$4.00 to \$4.25; stock bulls, \$3.25 to \$3.50; choice feeding steers, \$3.00 to \$3.25; fair to good feeding steers, \$2.50 to \$2.75; choice stockers, \$2.50 to \$2.75; fair stockers, \$2.25 to \$2.50; milkers, large, young, medium age, \$4.00 to \$4.50; common milkers, \$3.50 to \$4.00; calves—Common, 25c to 30c; good steady, 30c to 35c; below last week, Best, \$3.75 to \$4.00; others, \$4.00 to \$4.50.

Milk cows and springers—Steady. Sheep and lambs—Market steady at Wednesday's prices. Best lambs, \$7.50 to \$7.75; fair to good lambs, \$6.75 to \$7.00; light to common lambs, \$5.50 to \$6.25; yearlings, \$5.00 to \$5.50; fair to good sheep, \$4.75 to \$5.00; culled and common, \$3.25 to \$3.50.

Hogs—Market 5c to 10c higher than yesterday. Range of prices: Light to good butchers, \$5.25 to \$5.35; pigs, \$7.00 to \$7.25; light Yorkers, \$3.20 to \$3.40; 1-a-off, \$3.00 to \$3.20.

Grain, Etc.—Wheat—Cash No. 2 red, \$1.25 to \$1.27; asked: May opened with a break at \$1.27 1/2, and advanced to \$1.27 1/2; July opened at \$1.05 and advanced to \$1.05 1/2; No. 1 white, \$1.10 to \$1.12; No. 2 white, \$1.05 to \$1.07; No. 3 yellow, 1 car at \$1.05; No. 4 yellow, 3 cars at \$1.05.

Outs—Standard, 1 car at 50¢; No. 1 white, 1 car at 49¢.

Rye—Cash No. 1, \$1.40 to \$1.42; No. 2, \$1.35 to \$1.37; No. 3, \$1.30 to \$1.32; No. 4, \$1.25 to \$1.27; No. 5, \$1.20 to \$1.22; No. 6, \$1.15 to \$1.17; No. 7, \$1.10 to \$1.12; No. 8, \$1.05 to \$1.07; No. 9, \$1.00 to \$1.02; No. 10, \$0.95 to \$0.97; No. 11, \$0.90 to \$0.92; No. 12, \$0.85 to \$0.87; No. 13, \$0.80 to \$0.82; No. 14, \$0.75 to \$0.77; No. 15, \$0.70 to \$0.72; No. 16, \$0.65 to \$0.67; No. 17, \$0.60 to \$0.62; No. 18, \$0.55 to \$0.57; No. 19, \$0.50 to \$0.52; No. 20, \$0.45 to \$0.47; No. 21, \$0.40 to \$0.42; No. 22, \$0.35 to \$0.37; No. 23, \$0.30 to \$0.32; No. 24, \$0.25 to \$0.27; No. 25, \$0.20 to \$0.22; No. 26, \$0.15 to \$0.17; No. 27, \$0.10 to \$0.12; No. 28, \$0.05 to \$0.07; No. 29, \$0.00 to \$0.02; No. 30, \$0.00 to \$0.02; No. 31, \$0.00 to \$0.02; No. 32, \$0.00 to \$0.02; No. 33, \$0.00 to \$0.02; No. 34, \$0.00 to \$0.02; No. 35, \$0.00 to \$0.02; No. 36, \$0.00 to \$0.02; No. 37, \$0.00 to \$0.02; No. 38, \$0.00 to \$0.02; No. 39, \$0.00 to \$0.02; 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SERIAL STORY

ONE WAY OF LOVE

By JENNETTE LEE
Illustrated by A. WEIL

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SYNOPSIS.

Richard Derrington, returning from a winter in the woods to his mother's farm home, is overtaken by his uncle, accompanied by his eccentric wife, coming to a visit at the farm. Aunt Jerusha's questions about Emily Hutton, supposed to be Derrington's sweetheart, reveal the fact that she is to marry another. Derrington'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. Derrington begins journalistic work in Chicago, where he meets Helen Gordon, an artist. Derrington is promoted to art critic on his paper. Helen refuses to marry him and sampler 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. Derrington is called home by the illness of Seth Kinney. Seth dies, leaving Derrington a small fortune. Derrington returns to Chicago.

CHAPTER XVII—Continued

He turned away from the dawn sky and walked home. Throwing himself once more on the bed, he slept soundly until the breakfast hour. As he entered the dining-room, his heart gave a sudden leap and stood still. He thrust something far down below his consciousness. It was not a thought, it had not shape enough for that, it was formless, unrecognized.

The two young men bending eagerly over the morning paper looked up as he came in. "Have you seen the paper?—Awful accident—Miss Gordon's train."

He reached out his hand for the paper. They gave it to him and left the table. Their departure left him alone. But he gave no sign. He unfolded his napkin and spread it across his knees before he took up the pa-



"She Told Me Your Name Just Before She Died."

per. He opened it and glanced down the column. He had known before he looked—in the list of those killed—"Helen Gordon, Chicago."

He did not read the details of the accident. He merely noted the place where it occurred. Then he folded the paper and gave his order for breakfast. If he ate little, no one knew it. He took plenty of time for it. He listened to the discussion of the accident that went on as the boarders, one after another, came in to breakfast.

When he left the house he knew that he had exactly half an hour to report his absence at the office and catch the east-bound express. It was more than enough. He did not want to be alone and think. He saw before him long years in which he would have time to think. To-day he must go to her. He might be needed. He had said that he would come if she needed him, and that he should see her soon—"I shall see you soon." Underneath the rattle and roar, between the shrieks of the engine, in the midst of the conversation around him, he heard them with awful distinctness, and wondered vaguely if he should go mad before he reached her.

He found her after a short search. He was directed to a small house, a little distance from the scene of the wreck. When he announced his errand the woman of the house looked at him closely.

"If your name is Derrington, I have something for you," she said. She disappeared for a moment and returned with a small parcel. She handed it to him.

"She was not strong enough to direct it. But she told me your name just before she died at daybreak. She said you would be sure to come, and I must give it to you."

That he would be sure to come. Yes, she had known. He turned abruptly to the window and looked out across the flat, monotonous country. He could not trust himself to open it yet. He held it in his hand. "She was not able to direct it." The first tears filled his eyes.

When at last he undid the parcel Seth's ring flashed in the sunlight. Underneath it was a small folded slip of paper. His fingers trembled a little as they smoothed the crumpled lines: "Loved One,—be brave. I would gladly have lived for you. But it was not to be. I shall come back to you if I can. But if not—" The last words struggled down the page and were lost.

"But if not?" Derrington turned the paper in his hand and crumpled to leave the house.

"Don't you want to see her, sir?" He looked at the woman blankly, stupidly. Without a word he turned towards the door she indicated. It closed behind him and they were alone together once more. He had not thought her face would be so peaceful—nor so far away. He could not understand how she could seem so far away. She was here, close beside him. He could touch her. He put out his hand and softly stroked her cheek. He did not bend to kiss the quiet face. She was too far away for kisses. "She would come back to him if she could—But if not—" Good God! How was he to bear it? He turned swiftly away. He could not stand there—near her—with that mocking, immeasurable distance between them.

He went straight from the house to the office of the superintendent and offered his services in caring for the injured. A surgeon was about to start on his rounds. Derrington had been detailed to help him. The first patient was a young man about his own age. The leg was to be amputated just above the knee. Derrington held his hand while the operation was preparing, speaking to him now and then and wiping the perspiration from his forehead. When all was done and the white sheet was being drawn smoothly in place once more, he struggled to consciousness, reaching out his hand for Derrington and begging him not to leave him.

But the surgeon interposed promptly. "No, I can't spare him. He is too valuable. You would have had a tougher time if he had not been here. He shall come back to you by-and-by. Drink this and go to sleep."

So Richard spent the day in the midst of suffering. Everywhere the magnetism of his touch soothed restlessness, and his personality put courage into faint hearts. No one guessed that he was carrying a hurt deeper than any he looked on or that his heart was wrung by keener suffering than any that he soothed.

Twice during the day he stole into the room where she lay, and standing by her side, tried to span the infinite distance between them by the inspiration of love. But it was hopeless. Always he saw before his eyes a high, cold wall of darkness and at its foot a crouching figure with fingers creeping here and there to find some opening or crevice, and, failing in this, beating itself till the blood trickled down. He knew that it was only his diseased imagination. But always the figure was there, and close at hand was the quiet face with its tranquil smile—so far away and indifferent to pain.

At night her brother came—a frank, manly young fellow, with her eyes. Derrington explained his presence briefly. "I loved your sister. She never promised to marry me. But she knew I loved her."

"She wrote about you. She said—" He stopped abruptly. Their hands met in the grasp of sympathy, and then Derrington left the house for the last time. He did not go again to the quiet room. She was not there. She was nearer his own heart than that.

An hour later he watched—until it was out of sight—the train that bore her away. He turned his face once more towards Chicago.

CHAPTER XVII.

Derrington threw himself into work with the intensity of despair. He

worked early and late. He dared not give himself time to think. Beauty had gone from the world—interest from life. Work was the only thing left. He plodded on in a dull, monotonous fashion. It served to kill time, and there was the chance of losing himself, for a little while, in his task.

He would work for days with feverish eagerness, for the sake of these few minutes of working oblivion, in which he could lose himself, until the dull pain that always preceded his return to consciousness became too strong to be ignored. When he turned to question its meaning, memory stood always at hand to place the burden once more on his shoulders.

Except for these brief minutes there was not an hour in the day when his loss did not press upon him. To his tortured imagination he was like a man torn in two, one-half to be buried out of sight, the other to live on, suffering and enduring, till the jagged wound should heal. At every turn his thoughts went out to her—only to be met by the hopeless blank of her death. For months the thought of her had been the last in his mind at night, the first to greet



Sometimes a Sudden Sight Would Touch His Heart—Two Lovers Walking Together.

him on waking. Now he sat up until worn out with work and loss of sleep. And if then sleep would not come, he counted sheep jumping over a wall, watched water falling from a high precipice down—down—or reached out his hand for the opiate that stood always at hand. Anything was better than the hopelessness of memory.

Perhaps the hardest part was the utter loneliness of it all. He had turned to Helen with every pleasure or sorrow. Now he was called upon to face the greatest sorrow of his life alone—absolutely alone. He seemed to have lost the sense of human kinship.

Sometimes a sudden sight would touch his heart—two lovers walking together. He would follow them as long as he dared, noting every glance and gesture between them. It comforted him to feel that love was still in the world—although it had gone from his own life.

Except for this slight link he was cut off from his fellow-beings—adrift on a shoreless sea. He did not feel that others suffered as he was suffering, that many a gallant ship that passed with colors flying was freighted with a burden as heavy as his own. He clung, with pathetic eagerness to a belief that others were happy and found life worth living. For, as time went on, he found the question of the worth of life forcing itself upon him with cruel insistence—not as a speculation, but out of the bitterness of life. It met him at every turn. It stood waiting at his bedside to greet him when he woke and it followed closely at his side through the day. Why should he take up the burden of another day? No one depended on him—would mourn for him. His mother?—She was now independent of his help. She did not need him. No one needed him. One plunge and he would know whether death ends all, or whether in a new life one may meet or make new happiness.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Surplus Women. According to the estimate of the census statisticians, the superfluous women for whom the delegates to the national conference of woman work close at Southsea, England, tried to plan a happy future numbered 1,244,558 at the middle of the present year. The problem of the superfluous woman by no means troubles every town. In Devonport, for instance, there are 381 women for every 1,000 men; in Barrow-in-Furness 128; and in Rhonda only 85, while the feminine element is in a minority in other important centers of industry—the city of London, Southwark, Woolwich, Poplar, Stepney, West Bromwich, St. Helens, etc. The superfluous woman makes her home in pleasanter places—in health resorts on the south coast, in Bath, the city of fashion, and in the royal borough of Kensington, where there are 1,567 women to every 1,000 men. In Bournemouth the disparity between the sexes is even greater, the women numbering 1,709 to each 1,000 men.

Not a Knock. It was a typical first night, with a typical first night audience, composed largely of deadheads, with the usual deadhead appreciation of the courtesies extended by the management of the theater. The curtain had just descended upon the first act, and the first-nighters, glum and cynical after the manner of their kind, poured out into the foyer. Calmly and dispassionately they proceeded to attune their voices to the Anvil Chorus.

"This play is enough to drive a man to drink," remarked one, moodily holding aloof.

"I'm glad to hear it," said a stout, florid person who chanced to overhear the comment.

"What's your special knock?" asked the one who had made the opening.

"A grudge against the management?" "Not on your life," replied the florid person. "The management's all right. Keep the saloon next door."

NAPOLEON NOT TRULY GREAT

Adulation of the Conqueror of Europe Has Been Carried to Ridiculous Excess.

The habit of approvingly citing the aphorisms of Napoleon and of referring to his deeds as examples to be followed in public or private life, is not wholly extinct. Even reformers are often guilty of this practice, although reformers, doctrinaires and idealists never received other than contemptuous notice from the amazing Corsican.

Evidently Napoleon is overworked as a philosopher of action, although he may still be utilized for the drudgery of pointing a moral or adorning a tale, a work which Dr. Johnson assigned to Charles XII. of Sweden.

Even the man with something to sell takes advantage of the Napoleonic legends, and commends his goods as of Napoleonic supremacy. Then we also have Napoleons in politics, Napoleons of finance, Napoleons of sports and Napoleons of business.

It is not strange that practical men should exalt the sayings and doings of Napoleon Bonaparte. If there ever was a practical man, he was one. Not a shred of idealism about him. To him religion was a child-bearer and nothing more, men were cannon-fodder, good roads were built not for peaceful wayfarers but for the convenient transit of troops, titles were trinkets wherewith to reward hirelings, battles were to be fought so that clusters of captured flags might be sent to be occasionally deluged with blood to fertilize his family tree. Glory was the god of this practical man.

In another sense, however, he was extremely unpractical. In the first place he misconceived the spirit of the age in which he lived. Mrs. Partington trying to sweep back the Atlantic ocean with a broom did not, it must be admitted, meet with success as great as his in trying to stem the tide of democracy. But in the end his labor was about as futile as that of Sydney Smith's heroine. For the trend was and still is toward democracy.

A Tale of Two Missionaries.

Two city mission workers passing through the foreign settlement in the McKees Rocks district met a reporter and a newspaper photographer. Near by was a house, the square of which was striking. It was determined to take a picture of the place. The mistress of the house was standing in the doorway, and when she saw the photographer set his camera she ran in, slamming the door after her. The elder missionary, who speaks a dozen different languages and dialects, volunteered to coax the woman to stand for a photograph.

When he rapped on the door she came out and he started to address her. He began in Polish, but she shook her head. He then tried in succession Magyar, Lithuanian, Russian, Bohemian, Hebrew, Greek, French, German and others, but it was of no use; the woman kept shaking her head that she did not understand.

"It is no use," he said to the three standing at the gate. "I have exhausted all my languages, but she does not understand any of them."

"I'll try," said the other missionary, and he went to the woman. In a moment she was laughing, and nodding her head that it was all right.

When the picture had been taken the missionary who had failed, asked him in what language he had spoken to her.

"English," was the reply.—Pittsburg Gazette-Times.

Children Who Are Sickly.

Mothers should never be without a box of Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children. They break up colds in 24 hours, cure Fevers, Croup, Whooping Cough, Teething Disorders and Stomach Troubles. Over 10,000 testimonials. At all Druggists. Send 10c today. Sample mailed FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

At any rate the prodigal son acquired more fame than the virtuous brother who stayed home and was decent.

Allen's Lung Balm will cure not only a fresh cold, but one of those stubborn coughs that usually hang on for months. Give it a trial and prove its worth. 50c, 1.00 and 2.00.

The fellow who says he could never love a woman with money may discover that he can't successfully love a woman if he hasn't any.

ONLY ONE "BROMO QUININE." That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of Dr. W. D. QUININE. Used the World Over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

EIGHTEEN YEARS AGO HE HAD LESS THAN 3 DOLLARS

HE IS NOW ONE OF THE RICHEST FARMERS IN SASKATCHEWAN, CENTRAL CANADA.

Arriving in Canada in 1891, just eighteen years ago, E. A. Guilmotin could speak but his native language. He is a Frenchman. He had but a little over two dollars in his pocket, thus being short over seven dollars of the ten dollars required to secure entry for a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres. He eventually borrowed the money and near Forget, Saskatchewan, he started life in Canada on the homestead in which to-day he is the fortunate possessor of fifty quarter sections of land, or 8,000 acres.

Now Mr. Guilmotin did not acquire all these acres as a result altogether of his farming operations, which were extensive. He looked with satisfaction upon what he was doing on his limited area, he was saving, careful, and had foresight. Surrounding land could be had for about \$3.00 per acre, and he continued buying as his savings would permit, until now he has fifty quarter sections, some of which he can sell at \$25.00 per acre.

Threshed Fifty Thousand Bushels. This year he was engaged in threshing on his place for 54½ days. He threshed out 50,000 bushels of wheat, of which he sold 34,000 bushels, one train load, at a price varying from 84 to 87 cents per bushel. He has on hand still 16,000 bushels. In addition to wheat he raised 30,000 bushels of oats, 7,000 bushels of barley and 500 bushels of flax. He owns 104 horses and a number of cattle, but since the construction of the railway he has been engaged chiefly in raising wheat. This year he bought his first threshing machine, paying for it the sum of \$2,100. He estimates that the machine earned for him this fall \$3,000, thus paying for itself in one season and leaving \$900 to the good. The weather was very propitious for farm threshing, not a single day being lost in the two months which were spent in this work. The wheat averaged 23 bushels to the acre and graded No. 1 and No. 2 Northern. In the past nine years seven good crops have been harvested on this farm. For six successive years the returns were excellent, that is in the years 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905 and 1906. In the two following years there was a partial failure. As the years have passed the quality of the buildings on the farm have been steadily improved, and are now as good as can be found in the district. About \$10,000 has been invested in this way by Mr. Guilmotin. The farm consists of 6,880 acres, of which about 6,000 acres were under crop this season.

The Modern Polonius. "Pay your debts promptly, my son."

"All right, dad."

"Then when opportunity knocks you won't be afraid to go to the door."

How's This?

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

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly reliable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

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

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

When one woman has a grudge against another she tells the neighbors how sorry she feels for the woman's husband.

Children Who Are Sickly. Mothers should never be without a box of Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children. They break up colds in 24 hours, cure Fevers, Croup, Whooping Cough, Teething Disorders and Stomach Troubles. Over 10,000 testimonials. At all Druggists. Send 10c today. Sample mailed FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

At any rate the prodigal son acquired more fame than the virtuous brother who stayed home and was decent.

Allen's Lung Balm will cure not only a fresh cold, but one of those stubborn coughs that usually hang on for months. Give it a trial and prove its worth. 50c, 1.00 and 2.00.

The fellow who says he could never love a woman with money may discover that he can't successfully love a woman if he hasn't any.

ONLY ONE "BROMO QUININE." That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of Dr. W. D. QUININE. Used the World Over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

A man can always flatter his wife by being jealous.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

A friend is merely a person we can tell our troubles to.

Not a Knock. It was a typical first night, with a typical first night audience, composed largely of deadheads, with the usual deadhead appreciation of the courtesies extended by the management of the theater. The curtain had just descended upon the first act, and the first-nighters, glum and cynical after the manner of their kind, poured out into the foyer. Calmly and dispassionately they proceeded to attune their voices to the Anvil Chorus.

"This play is enough to drive a man to drink," remarked one, moodily holding aloof.

"I'm glad to hear it," said a stout, florid person who chanced to overhear the comment.

"What's your special knock?" asked the one who had made the opening.

"A grudge against the management?" "Not on your life," replied the florid person. "The management's all right. Keep the saloon next door."

Pleasant, Refreshing, Beneficial.

Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna appeals to the cultured and the well-informed and the healthy because its component parts are simple and wholesome and because it acts without disturbing the natural functions, as it is wholly free from every objectionable quality or substance. In its production a pleasant and refreshing syrup of the figs of California is united with the laxative and carminative properties of certain plants known to act most beneficially, on the human system, when its gentle cleansing is desired. To get its beneficial effects, always buy the genuine, for sale by all reputable druggists; one size only, price fifty cents a bottle. The name of the company—California Fig Syrup Co.—is always plainly printed upon the front of every package of the genuine.



California Fig Syrup Co.

LOUISVILLE, KY. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEW YORK, N. Y.

The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Purely vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

GENUINE must bear signature:

W. D. FOSTER

They do not add!



ABSORBEINE

will reduce inflamed, swollen joints. Bruises, soft bunions, Cure Boils, Fists, or any unsightly sore quickly! Pleasant to use; does not blister under bandage or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. 50c per bottle. Horse Book 75c free.

ABSORBEINE, J. H. For man, child, and all ages. Reduces various Venous, Varicose, Hydrocele, Gout, Vens, Strains, Bruises, sprain Pain and inflammation. Your druggist can supply and give references. Will tell you more if you write. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, F. D. F., 210 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes its growth. Never fails to restore Gray Hair to its youthful color. Cures scalp diseases. Hair falling out. 25c, and 50c at Druggists.

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 Edison, 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 nearest Agency of

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WIZARD OIL

THE OIL THAT PENETRATES

GREAT FOR PAIN

WESTERN CANADA

What J. J. Hill, the Great Railroad Magnate, Says About Its Wheat-Producing Power

"The greatest need of this country (United States) in order to secure a position of two will be the production of wheat for its people and producing sufficient for them. The day of our prominence as a wheat exporting country are gone. Canada is to be the great wheat country."

Upwards of 125 Million Bushels of Wheat were harvested in 1909. Average of the three provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba will be upwards of 85 bushels per acre.

Free homesteads of 160 acres and adjoining pre-emption of 160 acres at \$5 per acre, are to be had in the choicest districts. Schools, churches, and other excellent facilities. The very best railway rates at hand, building lumber cheap, fuel easy to get and reasonable in price, water readily procured; raising a successful wheat crop is a low railway rate, descriptive literature on application, and other information, to Dept. of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to the Canadian Government Agent.

M. V. McNamee, 178 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, or C. A. Laurier, 222 St. Mary, Mich. (Use address nearest you.)

Do it Now

Tomorrow A. M. too late. Take a CASCARET at bed time; get up in the morning feeling fine and dandy. No need for sickness from over-eating and drinking. They surely work while you sleep and help nature help you. Millions take them and keep well.

CASCARETS are a box for a week's treatment, all druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Millions boxes a month.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

PATENT YOUR IDEAS. They may bring you wealth. 64-page Book Free. See Fitzgerald & Co., Pat. Attys., Box 8, Washington, D.C.

W. N. U., DETROIT, NO. 6-1910.

Proper Way to Drive Nail

Expert Carpenter Gives Some Points as to This Seemingly Simple Proceeding.

"It takes an apprentice a full year to learn that he does not know how to drive a nail," said an expert carpenter. "When once he has realized this it is only a matter of a few minutes to learn how it should be done. The commonest mistake is the belief that a hard blow with the hammer is more effective than several little taps, and the learner is inclined to admire the man who drives a nail all the way in with but one blow. This is where he is wrong; four or five blows are much better than one. The reason is that one hard blow inevitably makes the nail rebound, ever so slightly, it is true, but enough to make it hold less firmly than it would if driven in gradually. The nail may be driven almost all the way with one blow, but several lighter taps are necessary to finish the job."

"Another thing," continued the old carpenter, "the beginner generally tries to drive his nails as perpendicularly as possible. This is another error, for a nail driven a little diagonally holds the parts together much more firmly than one driven perpendicularly. And in driving a nail diagonally it is even more necessary to proceed with gentle taps, for hard blows inevitably displace the surfaces that are to be held together."

Ice Box Repaired. "Hub!" sneers the plate of ice cream to the piece of limburger cheese. "You needn't give yourself such airs. Didn't you see in the papers where there are a million microbes to each drop of ice cream?" "I did," retorts the limburger. "That's nothing. Compared to me you are a sparsely settled territory."

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more bright and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without rippling apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Stain and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Quincy, Illinois.

What Paint To Use? Investigate Now.

THIS is a good season of the year to investigate the paint question and decide what you will use this spring. During the long winter evenings when you have plenty of time to read, you can study this problem thoroughly and learn which paint will give you the best satisfaction. Write today for our free booklet "Paints and Varnishes for the Farm," it may give you some suggestions that will be of help.

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