

# The Chelsea Standard

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

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1912.

VOLUME 42. NO. 18

## Nyal's Remedies

We love to talk about them; it's part of our business to know that they are absolutely reliable. We know that expert pharmacists and chemists are employed in preparing them. They are scientific preparations, and have been on the market for years, and used with excellent results. No big advertisements and fake testimonials go with these remedies. We know what is in them and like to recommend them in cases where we know they will do good. One remedy for each ill.

## Grocery Dept.

Cold snaps are not the only kind you can get these days. Come and see us and we can give you Ginger Snaps and any other kind of snaps.

PHONE 53

**HENRY H. FENN COMPANY**

## If I Only Had the Money---

### If I Only Had the Money!

How often have you thought this?  
How often have you been forced to let a splendid opportunity pass, simply because you lacked a few dollars?  
You have doubtless had the necessary funds many times and allowed them to slip through your fingers.  
Don't let this happen again.  
You can grasp these opportunities in the future if you will open an account with us.

**Farmers & Merchants Bank**

## Winter Footwear!

Our Shoe and Rubber Stock for Men is complete, and of the best quality.

THE PRICES ARE RIGHT

## Grocery Dept.

The best of everything in the Grocery Line, and prices that are right. Home of Old Tavern Coffee.

TRY OUR 10c CORN

**John Farrell & Co.**

## STOVES

That will burn soft coal, hard coal or wood. Heating Stoves, Base Burners, Steel Ranges, Malleable Iron Ranges, Gas Stoves and Ranges. The best makes for your inspection.

DOLLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

See our window display.

## FURNITURE

Of all kinds and the largest line in Chelsea to select from.

## GLASSWARE AND CHINA

In Cut Glass and Fancy China we lead. Electric and Rayo lamps.

## HARDWARE OF ALL KINDS

NOW IS THE TIME TO GET THAT CREAM SEPARATOR

**HOLMES & WALKER**

WE WILL ALWAYS TREAT YOU RIGHT.

### New Factory for Chelsea.

Ohio parties have submitted and the Business Men's Association are considering a proposition, which if it works out, will result in locating in Chelsea a porcelain ware manufactory employing at least one hundred men. The company already has a small factory in Ohio, and as they claim to be able to manufacture porcelain ware by a process resulting in practically no seconds, they should be in shape to successfully compete with all opposition in this line. At least their process and practical results are highly spoken of by experts in this line, and should Chelsea succeed in landing them it would be the means of putting over one hundred thousand dollars a year into the town from outside.

### Dog May Have Been Mad.

About two weeks ago a strange dog appeared in the neighborhood of Mason Whipple's in Lima township, coming from the east. The animal had a strap around its neck and appears to have traveled some distance. At the residence of Mrs. Wm. Grieb the dog attacked a dog owned by her, and at the home of Fred C. Haist his farm dog was attacked by the stranger.

After leaving the Haist home the dog continued on west and after crossing the stream just east of the farm residence of Mrs. Geo. Boynton it was seen laying on the bank of the creek for some time and appeared to be exhausted. Finally the animal again started on to the west but when about half way between the Boynton and Hinderer farms the dog fell down dead.

According to the report of several who saw the strange dog it was frothing at the mouth and from indications the animal is thought to have been suffering with rabies.

The dog owned by Mrs. Grieb died last Sunday morning and Mr. Haist, to be absolutely on the safe side, shot his dog Sunday. It is thought that both animals were suffering with rabies. Just how many were attacked by the stranger is unknown, and to be on the safe side every owner of a dog in the neighborhoods where the strange one passed through should take care and not allow them to run at large.

### Shocking Accident.

The following from Pontiac under date of Monday, December 2, appeared in the Detroit papers Tuesday morning:

"Harry Stanton, 10-year-old son of H. L. Stanton, treasurer of the Flanders Manufacturing company, dropped a lighted match into a bottle of gunpowder and in consequence may lose the sight of both eyes. His hair was entirely burned from his head and his face terribly burned. Physicians are trying to save the lad's sight. The explosive had been given the boy by a playmate, and curiosity prompted him to learn the effect of a match."

Mr. and Mrs. Stanton were former residents of this place and are frequent visitors here. The many friends of the parents deeply sympathize with them and hope that the accident may prove not to be as serious as at first reported.

LATER—Mrs. Geo. A. BeGole in a telephone conversation Tuesday evening with a friend of Mr. and Mrs. Stanton, was informed that the accident happened about noon Sunday, and that the boy had the left side of his face and forehead badly burned, and that he would probably lose the sight of his left eye. The specialist from Detroit who is attending the injured boy will be able to save the sight of the right eye.

### Saloon Stalls Must Go.

Prosecuting Attorney George Burke has ordered all the stalls removed from the saloons of Ann Arbor and the saloonkeepers have promised to do so immediately. The step was brought about through Mr. Burke's attention having been called to the fact that town girls were in the habit of frequenting the places having these stalls and drinking in company with town boys and students. The orders are that stalls shall be removed at once or the saloons closed.

### Lafayette Grange Meeting.

The next meeting of Lafayette Grange will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Burkhardt on Friday, December 13. The following program will be carried out: Oyster dinner; election of officers; select reading; music.

### Move on Now!

Says a policeman to a street crowd, and whacks heads if it don't. "Move on now," says the big, harsh mineral pills to bowel congestion and suffering follows. Dr. King's New Life Pills don't bulldoze the bowels. They gently persuade them to right action, and health follows. 25 cents at L. P. Vogel, H. H. Fenn Co., L. T. Freeman Co. Advertisement.

### WEDDING ANNIVERSARY.

#### Mr. and Mrs. William Campbell Given a Surprise Party Monday Evening.

Twenty-five years ago the 24th of November Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Campbell were united in marriage and the event was celebrated at their home on Monday evening of this week.

About six o'clock the members of two social clubs, known as the Royal Entertainers and the Jolly Bunch, accompanied by their husbands, met at the home on west Middle street and gave the couple a complete surprise. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell were in the kitchen when they heard the bell ring and when they opened the door they thought that about one-half of the town had gathered there and they were unable to even extend a greeting to the assembled crowd.

Among the friends were the couple, Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Winans, who stood up with them when the marriage ceremony was performed.

The friends brought with them a four course dinner which was served. After the dinner the evening was devoted to games and story telling. On behalf of the two clubs, John Geddes in a neat speech presented the couple with an oak rocking chair as a memento of the occasion. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have spent their entire married life in this place.

### The Congressional Vote.

The following letter from Congressman W. W. Wedemeyer to The Standard, refers to his recent candidacy for re-election.

"The returns in from the various counties of the second congressional district show that the total vote in the district for the three leading presidential candidates was as follows: Taft, 12,148; Wilson, 17,642; Roosevelt, 17,372. The total vote for the three leading congressional candidates was as follows: Wedemeyer, 16,650; Beakes, 18,761; Probert, 13,660.

"From the above it will be seen that Mr. Roosevelt received 5,224 more votes than Mr. Taft, and Mr. Wilson received 5,494 more votes than Mr. Taft. Nevertheless, Mr. Wedemeyer, on the face of the returns was beaten by only about 100 votes, showing that he ran tremendously ahead of his ticket. It is plain from the figures that Mr. Wedemeyer received a large democratic and progressive vote, and that notwithstanding his apparent defeat, on the face of the returns, he made a phenomenal run under all the circumstances.

"It must be remembered that even under normal conditions the second district is not as overwhelmingly republican as most of the other districts of Michigan. It includes old democratic strongholds in Washtenaw and Monroe, while Jackson county has always been a doubtful county politically. Lenawee, too, had a very strong third party sentiment, and even that part of Wayne in the second district, did not include any wards of Detroit, but country districts in which the third party sentiment had a strong hold. Besides, the third party candidates, both for governor and United States senator were from the second district and the first state convention of that party was held at Jackson.

"The third party movement was probably stronger in the second district than in any other section of the state, so strong, in fact, that in conjunction with the regular democratic strength in the district, relatively few of the republican county and legislative candidates were elected in the second congressional district.

"The returns as given are as nearly correct as can be obtained. They were gotten from the offices of the various county clerks, and show that in every county in the district Mr. Wedemeyer ran far ahead of the republican ticket. Under anything like normal conditions he would undoubtedly have been elected by an overwhelming majority.

"Already from every section of the district, both by letter and in person have come numberless requests that he make the race in two years. In the meantime, after finishing his term on March 4th, he will return to Ann Arbor, where he will continue in the law practice as a member of the firm of Cavanaugh, Wedemeyer & Burke, with which firm he has been associated for some years."

### Makes The Nation Gasp.

The awful list of injuries on a Fourth of July staggers humanity. Set over against it, however, is the wonderful healing, by Bucklen's Arnica Salve, of thousands, who suffered from burns, cuts, bruises, bullet wounds or explosions. It is the quick healer of boils, ulcers, eczema, sore lips or piles. 25 cents at L. P. Vogel, H. H. Fenn Co., L. T. Freeman Co. Advertisement.

### Causes of Retardation in our Schools.

It is only in the past few years that it has been realized that the education of children who are defective in body, mind or morals is a matter of great importance to the future of the state. It is true that definite and extensive steps looking toward the care of the defective children have been taken; but the crux of the matter does not lie in the care of these unfortunates. They are only one or two percent of the school population. No considerable fraction of them can ever be educated so as to become independent members of the community.

There is a large group of children in our school whose condition demands our careful attention. They are those, while not mentally defective, do not keep up with their fellows. They constitute from twenty to twenty-five percent of our school population. Their failure in school is due in a large measure to neglect upon the part of their parents to note certain physical defects which very materially retard their progress mentally.

Defective eyesight, poor hearing, decayed teeth, enlarged tonsils, adenoids, lack of nourishing food and sleeping in poorly ventilated rooms are the causes which more than all others combined are responsible for the slow progress which some pupils make at school, and in many cases for bad deportment.

The responsibility for the removal of any or all of the above causes of failure lies primarily with the parent, but inasmuch as many parents do not feel the need of giving these matters their attention the burden has been shifted to the school authorities.

If the directors of great corporations have found through experience that it pays to keep all of the working parts of their great manufacturing concerns in the highest possible state of efficiency why should not the parent have as much concern in the mental efficiency of his own flesh and blood. When children fail to be promoted the failure is invariably charged to the teacher when as a matter of fact the blame in most cases lies with the parent. Many children are branded as dunces or are considered morally vicious by both teachers and parents when the child is really not to blame.

In great cities where there is compulsory medical inspection, cases have been known where a very simple operation or where the following out of some simple advice, given by expert authority, has been sufficient to bring about a complete transformation in the child both mentally and morally. We spend annually many thousands of dollars in educating the youth of our village, we complain periodically of the failure of many of them to make satisfactory progress, we uniformly blame the teacher, never dreaming that we are the one responsible.

Many parents do not know that their children are suffering from some cause which handicaps them in their school work. Many others realize the fact but do not consider it a matter of any importance. And then there are others who are aware that their children need some medical attention but being poor are unable to provide the necessary medical attention. If the schools had proper medical inspection all these classes would be taken care of.

Other articles will follow describing symptoms which indicate some of the above mentioned defects and cases will be cited where treatment for the same has brought about a transformation, which not only brought happiness to the child and its parents but which gave to the state a child, who became a useful citizen, who might otherwise have grown into a criminal or become dependent upon the charities of the commonwealth.

F. HENDRY, Supt.

### December Term of Court.

The December term of the circuit court opened Monday with seven criminal, fifty-three issues of fact, and thirty-four chancery cases on the docket.

Many of the civil cases are ones that had to be carried over from the October term of the court on account of the recess for election. The most important criminal case is probably the one against James J. Beagle, of New York, the real estate hotel owner, who is accused of having hired a man to set fire to the Manchester hotel about two years ago. The most important civil cases for the public at large are those against the D. J. & C. for damages resulting from the wreck at Steinbach last April.

### Notice.

All persons indebted to the Rural Telephone Co., will please send their rent to the treasurer before December 10, 1912. F. E. Ives, Treasurer, Stockbridge, Mich. Advertisement 18

## Santa Claus ADVISES

That you begin your shopping right away, before the crowds make selection difficult—also that you come to Santa's Headquarters which he has established at our store, where you will find a multitude of practical satisfactory Christmas Gift Suggestions on our counters. For instance there are Toilet Articles of various kinds, styles and prices, but all well made; Manicure implements, Jewelry, Perfumery, Confectionary, Gift Books, Stationery, Christmas Cards, Calendars, etc.

Remember this is a very incomplete list of what our store offers you, the full line must be seen to be appreciated.

**L. T. FREEMAN CO.**  
The REXALL Store

(WHERE QUALITY COUNTS)



### Choice Meats

Remember the choicest cuts and best qualities are to be found at our market. We make a specialty of curing our hams and bacon. Sausage of all kinds always on hand. Try our pure steam kettle rendered lard.

Phone 41

**Eppler & VanRiper**

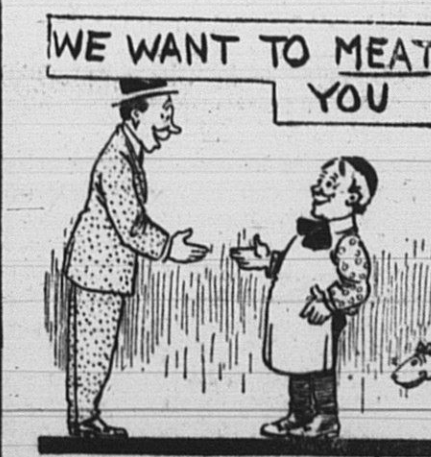
## COAL

We have not got all kinds, nor have we a lot of any one kind, but we try to keep something that will burn and keep you warm.

TRY OUR PEERLESS SPLINT COAL  
IT PLEASES

We have installed a new feed mill. Give us a trial on your feed grinding.

**Chelsea Elevator Co.**



### We Are Meating

a great many of the people of this old town. Our friends say we meet all competition and usually go them one better when it comes to giving our patrons the very best there is in the market. We've been in the market business a long time and know how to please. Can't we MEAT you today? Phone 59

**Fred Klingler**



### TRUST YOUR REPAIR WORK WITH US

When your watch is broken it needs an experienced jeweler. We have a reputation to maintain as careful artisans and your repair work is safe here. Our charges are modest and the work is turned out as quickly as is consistent for work properly done.

**A. E. WINANS & SON**



# TAFT SENDS IN MESSAGE ABOUT FOREIGN AFFAIRS

President informs Congress of Our Relations With Other Nations.

## AMERICAN DIPLOMACY WINS

Its Success in Settling Central American Troubles.

## DIPLOMATIC SERVICE BETTER

Reorganization Has Done Much to Increase Its Efficiency—Adjustment of the Sealing and Fisheries Disputes—Interests of United States in the Near and Far East.

Washington, Dec. 3.—President Taft submitted to congress today the first of several messages. It was devoted to our foreign relations and in part was as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: The foreign relations of the United States actually and potentially affect the state of the Union to a degree not widely realized and hardly surpassed by any other factor in the welfare of the whole nation. The position of the United States in the moral, intellectual, and material relations of the family of nations should be a matter of vital interest to every patriotic citizen. The national prosperity and power impose upon us duties which we cannot shirk if we are to be true to our ideals. The tremendous growth of the export trade of the United States has already made that trade a very real factor in the industrial and commercial prosperity of the country. With the development of our industries the foreign commerce of the United States must rapidly become a still more essential factor in its economic welfare. Whether we have a far-seeing and wise diplomacy and are not recklessly plunged into unnecessary wars, and whether our foreign policies are based upon an intelligent grasp of present-day world conditions and a clear view of the potentialities of the future, or are governed by a temporary and timid expediency or by narrow views befitting an infant nation, are questions in the alternative consideration of which must convince any thoughtful citizen that no department of national policy offers greater opportunity for promoting the interests of the whole people on the one hand, or greater chance on the other of permanent national injury, than that which deals with the foreign relations of the United States.

The fundamental foreign policies of the United States should be raised high above the conflict of partisanship and wholly dissociated from differences as to domestic policy. In its foreign affairs the United States should present to the world a united front. The intellectual, financial and industrial interests of the country and the publicist, the wage earner, the farmer, and citizen of whatever occupation must cooperate in a spirit of high patriotism to promote that national solidarity which is indispensable to national efficiency and to the attainment of national ideals.

The relations of the United States with all foreign powers remain upon a sound basis of peace, harmony and friendship. A greater insistence upon justice to American citizens or interests wherever it may have been needed and a stronger emphasis of the need of mutuality in commercial and other relations have only served to strengthen our friendships with foreign countries by placing those friendships upon a firm foundation of realities as well as aspirations.

Before briefly reviewing the more important events of the last year in our foreign relations, which it is my duty to do as charged with their conduct and because diplomatic affairs are not of a nature to make it appropriate that the secretaries of state make a formal annual report, I desire to touch upon some of the essentials to the safe management of the foreign relations of the United States and to endeavor, also, to define clearly certain concrete policies which are the logical modern corollaries of the undisputed and traditional fundamentals of the foreign policy of the United States.

### Reorganization of the State Department.

At the beginning of the present administration the United States, having fully entered upon its position as a world power, with the responsibilities thrust upon it by the results of the Spanish-American war, and already engaged in laying the groundwork of vast foreign trade upon which it should one day become more and more dependent, found itself without the machinery for giving thorough attention to, and taking effective action upon, a mass of intricate business vital to American interests in every country in the world.

The department of state was an archaic and inadequate machine lacking most of the attributes of the foreign office of any great modern power. With an appropriation made upon my recommendation by the congress on August 5, 1909, the department of state was completely reorganized.

There were created divisions of Latin American affairs and of far eastern, near eastern, and western European affairs. To these divisions were called from the foreign service diplomatic and consular officers possessing experience and knowledge gained by actual service in different parts of the world and thus familiar with political and commercial conditions in the regions concerned. The result is that where previously this government from time to time would emphasize in its foreign relations one or another policy, now American interests in every quarter of the globe are being cultivated with equal assiduity.

### Merit System in Consular and Diplomatic Corps.

Expert knowledge and professional training must evidently be the essence of this reorganization. Without a trained foreign service there would not be men available for the work in the reorganized department of state. President Cleveland has taken the first step toward introducing the merit system in the foreign service. That had been followed by the application of the merit principle, with excellent results, to the entire consular branch. Almost nothing, however, had been done in this direction with regard to the diplomatic service. In this age of commercial diplomacy it was evidently of the first importance to train an adequate personnel in that branch of the service. Therefore, on November 26, 1909, by an executive order I placed the diplomatic service up to the grade of secretary of embassy, inclusive, upon exactly the same strict non-partisan basis of the merit system, rigid examination for appointment and promotion only for efficiency, as had been maintained without exception in the consular service.

### Statistics as to Merit and Nonpartisan Character of Appointments.

How faithful to the merit system and how nonpartisan has been the conduct of the diplomatic and consular services in the last four years may be judged from the following: Three ambassadors now serving held their present rank at the beginning of the administration. Of the ten ambassadors whom I have appointed, five were by promotion from the rank of minister. Nine ministers now serving held their present rank at the beginning of the administration. Of the thirty ministers whom I have appointed, eleven were promoted from the lower grades of the foreign service or from the department of state. Of the nineteen missions in Latin America, where our relations are close and our interest is great, fifteen chiefs of mission are service men, three having entered the service during this administration. The thirty-seven secretaries of embassy or legation who have received their initial appointments after passing successfully the required examination were chosen for ascertained fitness, without regard to political affiliations. A dearth of candidates from southern and western states has alone made it impossible thus far completely to equalize all the states' representations in the foreign service. In the effort to equalize the representation of the various states in the consular service I have made sixteen of the twenty-nine new appointments as consul which have occurred during my administration from the southern states. This is 55 per cent. Every other consular appointment made, including the promotion of eleven young men from the consular assistant and student interpreter corps, has been by promotion or transfer, based solely upon efficiency shown in the service.

In order to assure to the business and other interests of the United States a continuance of the resulting benefits of this reform, I earnestly renew my previous recommendations of legislation making it permanent along some such lines as those of the measure now pending in congress.

### Larger Provision for Embassies and Legations and for Other Expenses of Our Foreign Representatives Recommended.

In connection with legislation for the amelioration of the foreign service, I wish to invite attention to the advisability of placing the salary appointments upon a better basis. I believe that the best results would be obtained by a moderate scale of salaries, with adequate funds for the expenses of proper representation, based in each case upon the scale and cost of living at each post, controlled by a system of accounting, and under the general direction of the department of state.

In line with the object which I have sought of placing our foreign service on a basis of permanency, I have at various times advocated provision by congress for the acquisition of government-owned buildings for the residence and offices of our diplomatic officers, so as to place them more nearly on an equality with similar officers of other nations and to do away with the discrimination which otherwise must necessarily be made, in some cases, in favor of men having large private fortunes. The act of congress which I approved on February 17, 1911, was a right step in this direction. The secretary of state has already made the limited recommendations permitted by the act for any one year, and it is my hope that the bill introduced in the house of representatives to carry out these recommendations will be favorably acted on by the congress during its present session.

### Diplomacy a Handmaid of Commercial Intercourse and Peace.

The diplomacy of the present administration has sought to respond to modern ideas of commercial intercourse. This policy has been characterized as substituting dollars for bullets. It is one that appeals alike to idealistic humanitarian sentiments, to the dictates of sound policy and

strategy, and to legitimate commercial aims. It is an effort frankly directed to the increase of American trade upon the axiomatic principle that the government of the United States shall extend all proper support to every legitimate and beneficial American enterprise abroad. How great have been the results of this diplomacy, coupled with the maximum and minimum provision of the tariff law, will be seen by some consideration of the wonderful increase in the export trade of the United States. Because modern diplomacy is commercial, there has been a disposition in some quarters to attribute to it none but materialistic aims. How strikingly erroneous is such an impression may be seen from a study of the results by which the diplomacy of the United States can be judged.

### Successful Efforts in Promotion of Peace.

In the field of work toward the ideals of peace this government negotiated, but to my regret was unable to consummate, two arbitration treaties, which set the highest mark of the aspiration of nations toward the substitution of arbitration and reason for war in the settlement of international disputes. Through the efforts of American diplomacy several wars have been prevented or ended. I refer to the successful tripartite mediation of the Argentine republic, Brazil, and the United States between Peru and Ecuador; the bringing of the boundary dispute between Panama and Costa Rica to peaceful arbitration; the staying of warlike preparations when Hayti and the Dominican republic were on the verge of hostilities; the stopping of a war in Nicaragua; the halting of internecine strife in Honduras. The government of the United States was thanked for its influence toward the restoration of amicable relations between the Argentine republic and Bolivia. The diplomacy of the United States is active in seeking to assuage the remaining ill-feeling between this country and the Republic of Colombia. In the recent Civil war in China the United States successfully joined with the other interested powers in urging an early cessation of hostilities. An agreement has been reached between the governments of Chile and Peru whereby the celebrated Tacna-Arica dispute, which has so long embittered international relations on the west coast of South America, has at last been adjusted. Simultaneously came the news that the boundary dispute between Peru and Ecuador had entered upon a stage of amicable settlement. The position of the United States in reference to the Tacna-Arica dispute between Chile and Peru has been one of non-intervention, but one of friendly influence and pacific counsel throughout the period during which the dispute in question has been the subject of interchange of views between this government and the two governments immediately concerned. In the general easing of international tension on the west coast of South America the tripartite mediation, to which I have referred, has been a most potent and beneficent factor.

### China.

In China the policy of encouraging financial investment to enable that country to help itself has had the result of giving new life and practical application to the open-door policy. The consistent purpose of the present administration has been to encourage the use of American capital in the development of China by the promotion of those essential reforms to which China is pledged by treaties with the United States and other powers. The hypothecation to foreign bankers in connection with certain industrial enterprises, such as the Hukang railways, of the national revenues upon which these reforms depended, led the department of state early in the administration to demand for American citizens participation in such enterprises, in order that the United States might have equal rights and an equal voice in all questions pertaining to the disposition of the public revenues concerned. The same policy of promoting international accord among the powers having similar treaty rights as ourselves in the matters of reform, which could not be put into practical effect without the common consent of all, was likewise adopted in the case of the loan desired by China for the reform of its currency. The principle of international co-operation in matters of common interest upon which our policy had already been based in all of the above instances has admittedly been a great factor in that concert of powers which has been so happily conspicuous during the perilous period of transition through which the great Chinese nation has been passing.

### Central America Needs Our Help in Debt Adjustment.

In Central America the aim has been to help such countries as Nicaragua and Honduras to help themselves. They are the immediate beneficiaries. The national benefit to the United States is two-fold. First, it is obvious that the Monroe doctrine is more vital in the neighborhood of the Panama canal and the zone of the Caribbean than anywhere else. There, too, the maintenance of that doctrine falls most heavily upon the United States. It is therefore essential that the countries within that sphere shall be removed from the jeopardy involved by heavy foreign debt and chaotic national finances and from the ever-present danger of international complications due to disorder at home. Hence the United States has been glad to encourage and support American bankers who were willing to lend a helping hand to the financial rehabilitation of such countries. Because this financial rehabilitation and the protection of their custom houses from being the prey of would-be dictators

would remove at one stroke the menace of foreign creditors and the menace of revolutionary disorder.

The second advantage to the United States is one affecting chiefly all the southern and gulf ports and the business and industry of the south. The republics of Central America and the Caribbean possess great natural wealth. They need only a measure of stability and the means of financial regeneration to enter upon an era of peace and prosperity, bringing profit and happiness to themselves and at the same time creating conditions sure to lead to a flourishing interchange of trade with this country.

I wish to call your special attention to the recent occurrences in Nicaragua, for I believe the terrible events recorded there during the revolution of the past summer—the useless loss of life, the devastation of property, the bombardment of defenseless cities, the killing and wounding of women and children, the torturing of non-combatants to exact contributions, and the suffering of thousands of human beings—might have been averted had the department of state, through approval of the loan convention by the senate, been permitted to carry out its now well-developed policy of encouraging the extending of financial aid to weak Central American states with the primary objects of avoiding just such revolutions by assisting those republics to rehabilitate their finances, to establish their currency on a stable basis, to remove the custom houses from the danger of revolutions by arranging for their secure administration, and to establish reliable banks.

During this last revolution in Nicaragua, the government of that republic having admitted its inability to protect American life and property against acts of sheer lawlessness on the part of the malcontents, and having requested this government to assume that office, it became necessary to land over 2,000 marines and bluejackets in Nicaragua. Owing to their presence the constituted government of Nicaragua was free to devote its attention wholly to its internal troubles, and was thus enabled to stamp out the rebellion in a short space of time. When the Red Cross supplies sent to Granada had been exhausted, 8,000 persons having been given food in one day upon the arrival of the American forces, our men supplied other unfortunate, needy Nicaraguans from their own haversacks. I wish to congratulate the officers and men of the United States navy and marine corps who took part in re-establishing order in Nicaragua upon their splendid conduct, and to record with sorrow the death of seven American marines and bluejackets. Since the re-establishment of peace and order, elections have been held amid conditions of quiet and tranquility. Nearly all the American marines have now been withdrawn. The country should soon be on the road to recovery. The only apparent danger now threatening Nicaragua arises from the shortage of funds. Although American bankers have already rendered assistance, they may naturally be loath to advance a loan adequate to set the country upon its feet without the support of some such convention as that of June, 1911, upon which the senate has not yet acted.

### The President alluded briefly to the enforcement of neutrality laws, to Secretary Knox's visit to Central America and to the unfortunate disturbances in Mexico. Continuing, the message said:

### Agricultural Credits.

A most important work, accomplished in the past year by the American diplomatic officers in Europe, is the investigation of the agricultural credit system in the European countries. Both as a means to afford relief to the consumers of this country through a more thorough development of agricultural resources and as a means of more sufficiently maintaining the agricultural population, the project to establish credit facilities for the farmers is a concern of vital importance to this nation. No evidence of prosperity among well-established farmers should blind us to the fact that lack of capital is preventing a development of the nation's agricultural resources and an adequate increase of the land under cultivation; that agricultural production is fast falling behind the increase in population; and that, in fact, although these well-established farmers are maintained in increasing prosperity because of the natural increase in population, we are not developing the industry of agriculture. We are not breeding in proportionate numbers a race of independent and independence-loving land owners, for a lack of which no growth of cities can compensate. Our farmers have been our mainstay in times of crisis, and in future it must still largely be upon their stability and common sense that this democracy must rely to conserve its principles of self-government.

### The need of capital which American farmers feel today had been experienced by the farmers of Europe, with ago. The problem had been successfully solved in the old world and it was evident that the farmers of this country might profit by a study of their systems. I therefore ordered, through the department of state, an investigation to be made by the diplomatic officers in Europe, and I have laid the results of this investigation before the governors of the various states with the hope that they will be used to advantage in their forthcoming meetings.

### Increase of Foreign Trade.

In my last annual message I said that the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, was noteworthy as marking the highest record of exports of American products to foreign countries. The fiscal year 1912 shows that this rate of advance has been maintained, the total domestic exports having a value approximately of \$2,300,000,000, as compared with a fraction over \$2,000,000,000 the previous year. It is also significant that manufactured and partly manufactured articles continue to be the chief commodities forming the volume of our augmented exports, the demands of our own people for consumption requiring that an increasing proportion of our abundant agricultural products be kept at home. In the fiscal year 1911 the exports of articles in the various stages of manufacture, not including foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured, amounted approximately to \$907,500,000. In the fiscal year 1912 the total was nearly \$1,022,000,000, a gain of \$114,500,000.

### Advantage of Maximum and Minimum Tariff Provision.

The importance which our manufactures have assumed in the commerce of the world in competition with the manufactures of other countries again draws attention to the duty of this government to use its utmost endeavors to secure impartial treatment for American products in all markets. Healthy commercial rivalry in international intercourse is best assured by the possession of proper means for protecting and promoting our foreign trade. It is natural that competitive countries should view with some concern this steady in expansion of our commerce. In some instances the measure taken by them to meet it are not entirely equitable, a remedy should be found. In former messages I have described the negotiations of the department of state with foreign governments for the adjustment of the maximum and minimum tariff as provided in section 2 of the tariff law of 1909. The advantages secured by the adjustment of our trade relations under this law have continued during the last year, and some additional cases of discriminatory treatment of which we had reason to complain have been removed. The department of state has for the first time in the history of this country obtained substantial most-favored-nation treatment from all the countries of the world. There are, however, other instances which, while apparently not constituting undue discrimination in the sense of section 2, are nevertheless exceptions to the complete equity of tariff treatment for American products that the department of state consistently has sought to obtain for American commerce abroad.

### Necessity for Supplementary Legislation.

These developments confirm the opinion conveyed to you in my annual message of 1911, that while the maximum and minimum provision of the tariff law of 1909 has been fully justified by the success achieved in removing previously existing undue discriminations against American products, yet experience has shown that this feature of the law should be amended in such way as to prevent a fully effective means of meeting the varying degrees of discriminatory treatment of American commerce in foreign countries still encountered, as well as to protect against injurious treatment on the part of foreign governments, through either legislative or administrative measures, the financial interests abroad of American citizens whose enterprises enlarge the market for American commodities.

I can not too strongly recommend to congress the passage of some such enabling measure as the bill which was recommended by the secretary of state in his letter of December 13, 1911. The object of the proposed legislation is, in brief, to enable the executive to apply, as the case may require, to any or all commodities, whether or not on the free list from a country which discriminates against the United States, a graduated scale of duties up to the maximum of 25 per cent. ad valorem provided in the present law. Flat tariffs are out of date.

### Special Claims Arbitration With Great Britain.

The special agreement entered into between the United States and Great Britain on August 18, 1910, for the arbitration of outstanding pecuniary claims, a schedule of claims and the terms of submission have been agreed upon by the two governments, and together with the special agreement were approved by the senate on July 19, 1911, but in accordance with the terms of the agreement they did not go into effect until confirmed by the two governments by an exchange of notes, which was done on April 26 last. Negotiations are still in progress for a supplemental schedule of claims to be submitted to arbitration under this agreement, and meanwhile the necessary preparations for the arbitration of the claims included in the first schedule have been undertaken and are being carried on under the authority of an appropriation made for that purpose at the last session of congress. It is anticipated that the two governments will be prepared to call upon the arbitration tribunal, established under this agreement, to meet at Washington early next year to proceed with this arbitration.

### Four Seal Treaty and Need for Amendment of Our Statute.

The act adopted at the last session of congress to give effect to the fur seal convention of July 1, 1911, between Great Britain, Japan, Russia and the United States, provided for the suspension of all land killing of seals on the Pribilof Islands for a period of five years, and an objection has now been presented to this provision by the other parties in interest, which raises the issue as to whether or not this prohibition of land killing is inconsistent with the spirit, if not the letter, of the treaty stipulations. The justification for establishing this close season depends, un-

der the terms of the convention, upon how far, if at all, it is necessary for protecting and preserving the American fur-seal herd and for increasing its number. This is a question requiring examination of the present condition of the herd and the treatment which it needs in the light of actual experience and scientific investigation. A careful examination of the subject is now being made, and this government will soon be in possession of a considerable amount of new information about the American seal herd, which has been secured during the past season and will be of great value in determining this question; and if it should appear that there is any uncertainty as to the real necessity for imposing a close season at this time, I shall take an early opportunity to address a special message to congress on this subject, in the belief that this government should yield on this point rather than give the slightest ground for the charge that we have been in any way remiss in observing our treaty obligations.

### Final Settlement of North Atlantic Fisheries Dispute.

On the 20th of July last an agreement was concluded between the United States and Great Britain adopting, with certain modifications, the rules and method of procedure recommended in the award rendered by the North Atlantic Coast Fisheries Arbitration Tribunal on September 7, 1910, for the settlement hereafter, in accordance with the principles laid down in the award, of questions arising with reference to the exercise of the American fishing liberties under Article I of the treaty of October 20, 1818, between the United States and Great Britain. This agreement received the approval of the senate on August 1 and was formally ratified by the two governments on November 15 last. The rules and a method of procedure embodied in the award provided for determining by an impartial tribunal the reasonableness of any new fishery regulations on the treaty coasts of Newfoundland and Canada before such regulations could be enforced against American fishermen exercising their treaty liberties on those coasts, and also for determining the delimitation of bays on such coasts more than 10 miles wide, in accordance with the definition adopted by the tribunal of the meaning of the word "bays" as used in the treaty.

### Imperial Valley and Mexico.

In order to make possible the more effective performance of the work necessary for the confinement in their present channel of the waters of the lower Colorado river, and thus to protect the people of the Imperial Valley, as well as in order to reach with the government of Mexico an understanding regarding the distribution of the waters of the Colorado river, in which both governments are much interested, negotiations are going forward with a view to the establishment of a preliminary Colorado river commission, which shall have the powers necessary to enable it to do the needful work and with authority to study the question of the equitable distribution of the waters. There is every reason to believe that an understanding upon this point will be reached and that an agreement will be signed in the near future.

The message told what the government has done in connection with the Balkan war and in placing the government of Liberia in position to pay its debts. The new condition of affairs in China was set forth, and then our relations with Central and South American governments were set forth in more detail. It concluded as follows:

Congress should fully realize the conditions which obtain in the world as we find ourselves at the threshold of our middle age as a nation. We have emerged full grown as a peer in the great concourse of nations. We have passed through various formative periods. We have been self-centered in the struggle to develop our domestic resources and deal with our domestic questions. The nation is now too mature to continue in its foreign relations those temporary expedients natural to a people to whom domestic affairs are the sole concern.

In the past our diplomacy has often consisted, in normal times, in a mere assertion of the right to international existence. We are now in a larger relation with broader rights of our own and obligations to others than ourselves. A number of great guiding principles were laid down early in the history of this government. The recent task of our diplomacy has been to adjust those principles to the conditions of today, to develop their corollaries, to find practical applications of the old principles expanded to meet new situations. Thus are being evolved bases upon which can rest the superstructure of policies which must grow with the destined progress of this nation. The successful conduct of our foreign relations demands a broad and a modern view. We can not meet new questions nor build for the future if we confine ourselves to outward dogmas of the past and to the perspective appropriate at our emergence from colonial times and conditions. The opening of the Panama canal will mark a new era in our international life and create new and world-wide conditions which, with their vast correlations and consequences, will obtain for hundreds of years to come. We must not wait for events to overtake us unawares. With continuity of purpose we must deal with the problems of our external relations by a diplomacy modern, resourceful, magnanimous, and fittingly expressive of the high ideals of a great nation.

WH. H. TAFT.

The White House,

December 3, 1912.

End of a Noted Folly.

The monocle has long since been out of fashion in England, and is soon to disappear from Paris, which has been its last stronghold. It was invented by a Dutch dandy, and its evil effects upon the eye were at once noted by oculists. The monocle first appeared at the congress of Vienna in 1814, when it was worn by its inventor. One folly, at least, has had only about a century of life.

Whenever You Use Your Back  
Does a Sharp Pain Hit You?  
It's a sign of sick kidneys, especially if the kidney action is disordered, too, passages scanty or too frequent or off-color.  
Do not neglect any little kidney ail for the slight troubles run into Dropsy, Gravel, Stone or Bright's disease.  
Use Doan's Kidney Pills. This good remedy cures bad kidneys.

### CHICAGO CASE.

T. H. Williams, 419 East Elm St., Chicago, Ill., says: "I had such severe pains through my kidneys I could not straighten up. I tried many remedies, but I could hardly walk. I used many remedies, but I could not get any relief. I was taking Doan's Kidney Pills. They cured me completely and I have had no trouble since."

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DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., Buffalo, New York

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Try Resinol at our expense

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Imperial Valley and Mexico.

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## CROWN PRINCE OF BULGARIA



Latest photograph of Prince Boris of Bulgaria who is taking an active part in the war with Turkey.

## Wants Glasner Bill Made Law.

Dr. R. L. Dixon, secretary of the state board of health, declared that the investigation of the families of 28 inmates of the Lapeer Home for the Feeble Minded, conducted by his department, he is more strongly than ever in favor of the passage of the Glasner bill, which provides that one of the requirements for qualification for marriage shall be "clean bill of health," physically and mentally.

This bill provides that no marriage license shall be granted without a certificate from a legally qualified physician to the fact that the parties to the marriage contract are sound in mind and body.

## Wayne Suffragists Ask Recount.

Alleging frauds and irregularities of many kinds, Wayne county suffrage leaders Saturday morning filed application for a recount of the recent vote by which the county went out 12,000 against the constitutional amendment and thus apparently defeated the proposition in the state large by a majority of about 700.

## Governor Wants Inaugural Delayed.

Governor Woodrow Wilson is willing to take the oath of office as president of the United States without ceremony on March 4, and that the formal ceremonies that every fourth year attract thousands of citizens to Washington be postponed until the 14th of April.

## Charles Nevel, a Fort Brady Soldier,

being held in the county jail at St. Marie charged with having induced Majorie Adams to come to this city from Madison, Wis., in violation of the Mann law.

## The federal grand jury which

was called a few days ago, in Grand Rapids, returned seven indictments. One against John W. Sibben, the Manse banker, charged with embezzlement of \$44,000 of bank funds.

## The secretary of state has received

consent of 35,000 of the 1913 automobile metal license tags. The numbers are in white enamel and the background is green. Over 5,000 applications have been made for the tags.

## The Northwestern Motion Picture

company is considering locating in Mason county for the summer of 1913 and it is expected that a number of moving picture illustrating the fruit industry and the planting of the small trees in the marketing of the crop will be secured.

## Following several instances in

which it has been shown that new houses looking trim and solid have been given evidence of faulty construction, the Battle Creek real estate board has asked for a city building inspector.

## For the purpose of opening two

roads in Charlotte, the city will issue \$500,000 worth of 5 per cent bonds in \$100,000 denomination each. A bond election to the extent of \$18,000 was held at an election April 3, 1912.

## Detroit Aldermen to Be Tried in Mt. Clemens.

Circuit Judge James G. Tucker, of Mt. Clemens, will hear the cases against the ten Detroit aldermen accused of accepting or promising to accept bribes from Detective Walter J. Brennan last July, and of the same ten aldermen and former Common Council Committee Secretary E. R. Schreiner, charged with conspiracy to accept bribes.

## Judge Phelan of the recorder's

court of Detroit granted the prosecutor's petition for a change of venue, after reviewing the arguments.

## Turks Plan to Abrogate Constitution.

That the present Turkish government is prepared to abrogate the present Turkish constitution, established by the Young Turk movement four years ago and substitute imperial absolutism, is telegraphed to the Nieuw Freil Press by its Constantinople correspondent. He stated that his information came from an authoritative source and that the grand vizier and other high Turkish officials had concluded after a four-years' test of constitutional government that the Turks were not suited for it.

## NEWS IN BRIEF.

Canvass of the vote for the state officers of Iowa shows a Prohibition vote of 7,000 and a Socialist vote of 15,000.

Members of the Michigan Knights of the Grip will hold their annual convention in Kalamazoo, Dec. 27 and 28.

William Husband, 26, of Saginaw, fell under the cars of a Pere Marquette freight train while switching. He lost his right leg.

The American Red Cross telegraphed a contribution of \$1,500 to the Bulgarian Red Cross for use in relief work among the war sufferers.

The citizens of Ithaca held a mass meeting to protest against the order issued by both telephone companies in the county, discontinuing the free county service.

Harvey Smith of Three Rivers, charged with the violation of the local option laws, was found guilty. Judge Knowlen sentenced him to 75 days in jail and fines and costs amounting to \$40.

Five members of the Michigan Vicksburg military park commission was in session at the state capitol to formulate plans for the erection of a monument in memory of the Michigan soldiers killed at the battle of Vicksburg.

John R. Frufant, president of the Ypsilanti Milling Co., of Ypsilanti, was caught in the line shaft at the mill and before he could free himself his left leg and arm were broken and the left side of his face and head badly bruised.

George Herring, who was reported in Kalamazoo, as starving, was found by officers in Brady township with a big bank roll and in practically good circumstances. He had little to eat in the house, but told the officers that he was all right.

After Jas. R. Garfield issued an order to permit San Francisco to invade Yosemite National park to get a water supply, Secretary of the Interior Ballinger, who succeeded him, held up the permit. Whether it ought to be finally granted is being argued in Washington.

## Social Forms and Entertainments



## A Young Girl's Question.

Will you kindly answer this budget of questions? Can a girl of fifteen years wear an algerette, and how should it be worn, low on the neck or standing straight up? Is this word pronounced gingham's or gingham? Are coats more stylish than coat suits for juniors? What kind of shoes are worn for evening wear? Should a lady remove her glove when shaking hands with a gentleman or lady? Are large collars on coats more stylish than small ones? Which should take the lead when passing anyone on the sidewalk, the girl or the boy? Where should the girl walk when she is with her brother and one of her boy friends is going with them? How long should a girl of fifteen wear her dresses and how should she wear her hair, if she has not much of it?—"Brunette."

If you are going to a formal party I think you might wear an algerette in your hair, but I would rather see a ribbon bow or a flower. Wear it which ever is most becoming; the style right now seems to be low on the side, the ends sweeping downward. Either gingham or gingham is correct. Both coats and coat suits are worn and either are perfectly correct and up-to-date. Slippers usually match party gowns, and are either of satin or kid. However, black satin slippers may be worn with any frock, or patent leather. Gloves are not removed when a lady shakes hands. Both large and small collars are worn, as the fashion plates show you, if you will look them over. If in a crowd the boy takes the lead to clear the way for the girl, otherwise it makes no difference. The girl walks on the inside, not between the two men. Dresses are worn a bit below the shoe tops, although the length of skirts always depends upon the height of the person. About your hair, I can only say, as I say to all girls, try to do it the most natural and the most becoming way.

## Not for Me to Decide.

Your columns have been so helpful to others I would like to have your advice. I have been going with a boy for nearly a year. We go out riding on our bicycles and in buggies. Neither one of our mothers object, but the people talk about it. Would you advise us to listen to what the people say if our mothers do not object? Is it wrong for me to let him kiss me good-night? Please answer through your columns and oblige.—Mary Louise.

Seems to me, even if your mothers do not object, that I would be careful not to go out too often with this boy. It is not nice to be unpleasantly talked about. When there are mothers consult I never lay down any positive rules, but I must say I would not let "him" kiss me good-night. He has no right to your kisses and he should not ask to do it. Of this I am perfectly sure. Be good friends and comrades and keep the love-making out until you are both of age.

## For a Holiday Wedding.

At a wedding which is to take place on the 26th of December, at the country home of the bride, what will be appropriate for decorations? The ceremony will be at ten in the morning, a breakfast to be served after.—Rural.

Nothing could be prettier or more appropriate than the Christmas greens with the colors allotted to the season—viz., green and red. Wedding bells of holly should be suspended everywhere they will hang. Decorate the plates holding the ice cream with wreaths of holly and have bell-shaped boxes ornamented with sprays of the glossy leaves. In fact this is a beautiful time for a wedding, for everything may be worked out in the decorations in a most charming manner.

## The Proper Thing to Do.

Please give me the following information: We have received an invitation for an "at home." The card reads: "Mr and Mrs. John Brown, Mrs. Wm. Smith, Miss Brown." How many and what cards must I send? Is any other message necessary?—Mabel.

No message is necessary save the sending of three of your cards and three of your husband's, to arrive on the day of the reception, if you cannot go; inclose them in a card envelope and address to "Mrs. John Brown." I think it polite to accept if you are going, for hostesses like to have some idea for how many they have to prepare to serve.

## This Is the Meaning.

Will you please tell me what "P. C." means when written on the left hand side of a calling card and sent through the mail?—M. H.

"P. C. C." means "To take leave." It is the French "Prendre congé." The sending of the card shows that the person did not have time to call in person before her departure and if she ever returns you owe the first call. MADAME MERRI.

## FOR FACIAL MASSAGE

Something That Is of the Highest Importance in Preservation of the Health.

## SKIN MUST BE KEPT CLEAN

On the Careful and Complete Removal of Impurities Depend Not Only Good Looks, but the Proper Condition of General Cleanliness.

It is absolutely essential that the skin and pores be carefully and thoroughly cleansed, scrubbed or steamed by holding the head over a basin of hot water. This process not only removes the surface accumulation, but, properly done, cleanses the pores from all impurities. Then pat the skin with a soft towel, and before allowing it to become thoroughly dry, quickly pat in a generous amount of cleansing or rolling cream. This, while the pores are still warm and open, will sink well into them, and, searching for tiny dust particles, will adhere to them and roll out when, after ten minutes, the face is washed in moderately hot water and pure castile soap, and then rinsed also in hot water. Now, before the face dries thoroughly, make an application quickly and evenly of skin food over the entire surface, and begin work at once.

It is to be observed that, in all the various manipulations, the rubbing is invariably at right angles with the lines of the face, and in giving a face massage, whether there are lines or none, it is always best to remember to work in the opposite direction from that in which lines are, or may form, for the reason that it helps to remove them, or retards their coming. The lines of the forehead run naturally from temple to temple, excepting between the eyebrows, where the lines form in a way commonly called a "frown." In the movements, the soft balls of thumbs and finger-tips only should be employed. Never rub downward. The forehead must be massaged from the eyebrows up toward the hair line. And never rub inward from the temples but gently outward.

The next movement is begun at the corners of the nose, or the cheek, and firmly and gently the massage is done, with a rotary motion upward and outward, as far as the corners of the eyes. This is repeated several times on both sides.

Massage of the nose comes next, and that is done with the thumbs, and consists of a rotary motion from the base of the nose to a point just above the inner corner of the eye. This, too, should be repeated several times, and care should be taken that the wrinkle natural at the base of the nose on both sides be thoroughly cleaned. This is a common place for collection of dust and other foreign matters which are not thoroughly removed in the ordinary process of washing. After the face has been massaged as described it should be gone over with a short rotary movement. This little rotary movement is very important, and no matter where you start always keep running in an upward direction; never down.

The next movement, pinching, consists of going all over the fleshy portions of the cheeks and the neck below the chin, and gently picking up small particles of flesh and softly rolling them between the fingers and thumbs. Care must be exercised, however, not to bruise the delicate muscles of the face.

The movement under the chin is particularly important, and if properly executed, is instrumental in removing or preventing the unsightly double chin. The movement should always be from the neck toward the chin, and outward toward the base of the ears. This method should invariably be followed, as the reverse motion only tends to increase the superfluous flesh.

After having carefully executed all the movements, the skin should be almost dry and the cream all worked into the skin, as what does not work in will be on the surface rolled up into little particles.

Next wash the face and surrounding skin in moderately hot water, then in warm and rinse in several waters, each cooler than the last, and finally in cold water, with a few drops of benzoin or any astringent to close the pores and help harden the flesh. Then pat dry and your massage is complete.

A good searching or rolling cream such as is now used by many beauty specialists to aid in removing dust and dirt particles from the skin, is made of: One ounce of cremas, one drachm of borax, six ounces of rose water, one ounce of pure white vaseline and a few drops of any desired perfume.

Melt the cremas and vaseline over a water bath, then add gradually the rose water, in which the borax has been dissolved, and remove from the heat, slowly beating until it creams, lastly adding the perfume.

MME. ARMAND.

## Winter Footwear.

The rough and ready winter boot is a sturdy, yet smart affair of tan calf, with a top of the same leather, but toning trimly over the instep and ankle. When the boot is in laced style, a deal of perforated trimming up the front and around the top of the vamp adds coquetry.

## HAVE ARTISTIC CHINA

ARTICLES NEED NOT BE ESPECIALLY EXPENSIVE.

Care in Selection Is the Main Thing, and Proper Method of Maintaining Them in the Best Shape Is the Next Requirement.

Always select your china and glassware carefully. While it is not wise to have costly china for ordinary use, there is no reason why every piece, from teapot to pie dish, should not be artistic. The most delightful patterns can be purchased just as cheaply as the over-decorated "charity treat" variety. It is a good plan to buy china that can be replaced if any is broken. Many designs come in what is known as "open stock."

The china cupboard usually found is an unhandy place to store china. Plates and dishes not in constant use become dust-covered and discolored. To keep china in a perfect condition it should be cared for properly. This means it should be washed now and then.

When china becomes chipped, discard it for use in the icebox. Nothing looks worse than a collection of cracked or nicked dishes on the table. No matter how well cooked the meal may be, if served on broken dishes it is not a success.

Unless there is ample room for storage it is foolish for a housewife to have an oversupply of china.

When the china first comes home from the store boil it before using. The lifetime of thinnest china is greatly extended in this manner.

Wrap each piece with an old linen cloth and place in a shallow pan. Cover with cold water and bring to a boil. Boil carefully for ten minutes, then cool gradually and remove the china. It will not be easily chipped or broken with ordinary use.

Keep special china for all culinary purposes. When it becomes necessary to warm food, use these dishes. Sparkling china and glass are the "hallmark" of a well-appointed dining table.

Great care should be observed that each piece of china is thoroughly dried after washing.

## How to Iron Embroidery.

The finishing touch in ironing embroidery is very important, if the work is to look really well.

A special cloth should be kept for the purpose, and when not in use should be wrapped in paper to preserve it from dust or soil.

The best thing for such an ironing cloth is heavy cotton felt, such as is placed over a dining table. Fold a piece of the cloth, and sew the edges together, so that you will have two thicknesses on which to work.

The embroidery should be laid face downward on the cloth, with a thin, damp cloth over, and then carefully pressed with a moderately-hot iron.

Treated in this way, the embroidery sinks into the yielding substance of the felt, and stands out effectively.

## Dutch Salad.

One large cauliflower, one small cabbage, one quart green tomatoes, nine red (hot) peppers; chop to suit taste and cook in just water enough to keep from sticking until cauliflower is tender; put one-half cup salt on before adding water. Make a dressing of three cups sugar, one cup flour, ten tablespoons mustard, 2 1/2 quarts of cider vinegar; cook until thick and add four tablespoons of celery seed and tumeric powder to color, if desired. Add to pickles and add one quart small onions, chopped, and one dozen large cucumber pickles, also chopped. Let boil up good and bottle while hot. Make nine quarts.

## Butter Cake.

To 1-3 pounds of flour add three teaspoons of baking powder, one tablespoon of sugar and a pinch of salt. Take half milk and half water to make a dough to be rolled out as for pie crust, about half an inch thick. Cut out with a small round cutter, drop into a skillet of hot butter and fry to a rich brown. When brown on one side, turn. It will take half a pound of butter to fry them. The recipe does not call for molasses, but I put a tablespoon in to make them brown.

## Frosted Lemon Pie.

Yolks of two eggs and one cup of sugar beaten together. Add two tablespoons of flour, one and one-half cups sweet milk; put in a double boiler; cook till it thickens like cream. Take from stove. When cool, add the juice of one large lemon. Line a deep plate with crust, pour in the mixture. Bake till the crust is done. Frost with the whites of the eggs. Put back in the oven till the frosting is a delicate brown.

## Cleaning a White Felt Hat.

To clean a white felt hat successfully, get some powdered magnesia and work it into smooth paste with cold water. With a brush rub this all over the hat, most thickly on the dirty parts, and let dry. Then with a clean brush, brush the hat thoroughly and shake free of the powder. A second or even third application may be necessary if the hat is very dirty.

## Eggs With Cheese.

Heat cup of cream in chafing dish, drop eggs carefully into hot cream and poach a few minutes. When done place egg on hot toast and season with salt and pepper. Lastly drop spoonful of grated cheese on each egg and serve.

## SYSTEMATIC METHOD OF PRUNING TREES IS REQUIRED OF ALL ORCHARD PLANTS

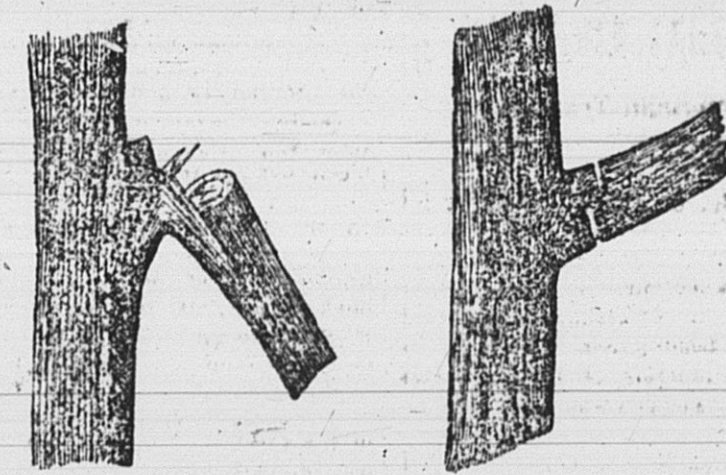
Work Must Necessarily Be Done at Some Particular Season and Carried on After Some Definite Plan—Winter or Early Spring Considered Best Time.

(By L. C. CORBETT.)

Pruning must necessarily be done at some particular season and carried on in a systematic manner after some definite plan. With most orchardists and gardeners pruning can best be done during the winter or early spring months, and where the object is the removal of small branches this season

equally satisfactory to prune in late fall or early winter. Convenience and climatic conditions must be taken into consideration.

In the removal of large branches, the work should be done at a season where growth is at its height, in order that the healing process may begin at once and continue as long as possible.



Improper and Proper Methods of Cutting.

is undoubtedly quite as satisfactory as any other. In fact, pruning during late spring, about the time or just previous to the beginning of growth is particularly advantageous with the peach, because at this season, as a rule, an injury to the annual growth from winter killing will be apparent and the pruner can take advantage of this to remove all dead or injured branches and at the same time modify his plan so as to leave a maximum quantity of wood in order to secure a profitable crop of fruit, which might not be possible were the usual practice of removing one-half the annual growth followed in such seasons.

With the apple and pear, which suffer less from winter killing, the annual pruning can as well be done in February or March, in the north, as at any other season. Some growers hold that late spring pruning tends to increase the fruit supply and that fall or winter pruning increases the development of wood. In the north, as a rule, it is best to delay pruning as late as possible where there is danger of winter killing. In other localities, where this injury is not likely to occur, it may be advantageous and

during the season in which the cut is made.

In order to facilitate the healing process, all wounds made should be left smooth, that is, if it is necessary to use a saw the surface should be left smooth and clean, particularly around the edges. The saw should be sharp and leave a clean cut and this should in turn be made smoother by the use of the pruning knife or sharp chisel, as the healing process starts quicker and progresses more rapidly when this precaution is observed than when a rough and jagged surface is left.

It frequently happens that, in order to obtain the best results in removing large branches, two cuts should be made—that is, the branch should be sawed off 18 inches or 2 feet above the point of its origin in order to prevent splitting down and tearing off a considerable portion of bark. After the weight of the branch has been lessened by cutting away the main part, a second cut can be made and the stub held in position until the cut is completed, thus preventing the splitting down and tearing of the bark which is likely to result from the careless removal of large branches.

## PREPARE SOILS FOR ORCHARDS

In Many Places, Professor Dickinson of Kansas Says, Dynamiting Is Profitable.

An orchardist asks: "Is it advisable to use dynamite in preparing the soil for orchard setting?"

"It is our experience that in many localities this probably will be a profitable treatment," says Professor Dickinson of the horticultural department of the Kansas Agricultural college. "In most cases the work should be done one or more seasons before the trees are to be planted, and in any case the pocket formed by the explosion should be thoroughly dug out and refilled with surface soil. In tight, close soils it is possible that if this pocket might be filled with sand or very loamy soil that some of this soil may filter into the cracks

formed by the explosion and give a chance for the roots to penetrate the deeper soil. In some soils the advantage of dynamiting seems to be due to the improved drainage secured, but in most soils it is probable that the drainage would be much the better treatment, as the drains would be permanent and draiz much greater area of soil than the dynamite."

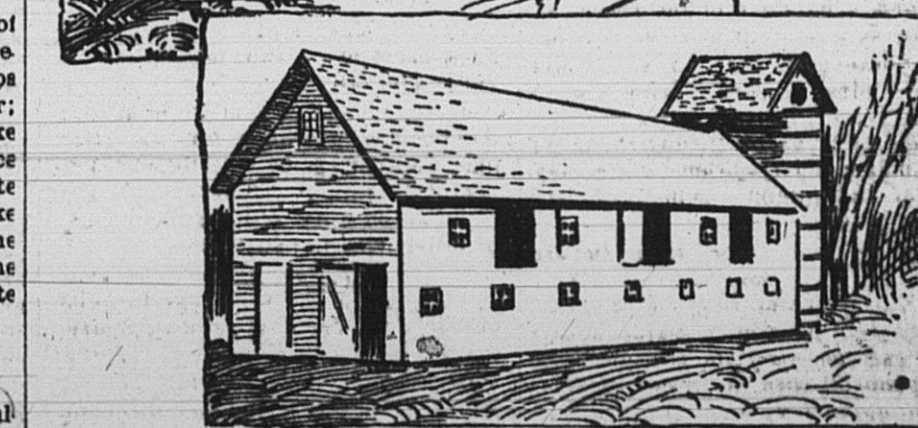
## Profit From Cattle.

W. H. Young, a farmer and stock feeder of Indiana, has marketed 15 yearling cattle, embracing 12 belfers and 7 steers, averaging 781 pounds at \$6.24. The cattle were graded Herefords. Mr. Young claims they did not lose one pound of their calf fat—they were never allowed to get hungry—and he asserts he was well repaid for their care and keep.

## Protecting Young Trees.

To protect young trees from frost a California man has patented a water proof cover, which may be tied on a tree to catch the heat that rises from the ground and retain it.

## GOOD RESULTS OF PURE MILK CAMPAIGN



After a number of babies in one of Indiana's largest cities had died from the effects of impure milk, the people determined to improve the conditions by a well organized campaign of education. The city council passed quick ordinances regarding inspection, not only of the milk delivered by the dairymen to the dealers, and by the dealers to consumers, but to the cows and barns on the farms. Agents were sent out to the country to persuade farmers to abolish their unsanitary and insanitary barns and milk-houses and build new ones on modern lines.

The results have been most satisfactory. Farmers have taken kindly to the suggestion and while at first many of them resented the interference of the inspectors, they quickly found that unless they conformed to the laws and produced clean milk they were unable to sell their output. Now new barns with cement floors and whitewashed inside walls, well ventilated and modern in every way, are rapidly taking the place of the dirty, germ-filled, ramshackle old buildings that formerly did duty for dairy barns. Every city in every state should follow the example of this Indiana city.



## The Chelsea Standard

An independent local newspaper published every Thursday afternoon from its office in the Standard building, East Middle 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.

Entered as second-class matter, March 5, 1908, at the postoffice at Chelsea, Michigan, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

## PERSONAL MENTION.

J. E. Weber was in Detroit Tuesday.

Mrs. Jedele, of Dexter, visited relatives here Tuesday.

Mrs. L. T. Freeman is spending this week in Detroit.

Chicago this week attending the International Stock Show.

A. H. and Miss Minnie Schumacher were in Ann Arbor Monday.

A. C. Watson, of Unadilla, was a Chelsea visitor Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Egeler are visiting relatives in Lodi this week.

F. K. McDowd, of Pontiac, spent Sunday with his family here.

Mrs. F. F. Thacher spent Thanksgiving week with her sons at Jackson.

Mrs. Olive Winslow attended the funeral of a relative in Saline Friday.

Miss Tressa Winters spent Thanksgiving at the home of her brother in Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Spiegelburg are the guests of relatives at Cleveland this week.

Miss Tema Hieber, of Detroit, was the guest of her parents here last Thursday.

Joseph Winters, of Detroit, spent Tuesday and Wednesday with his sister here.

Mrs. James Beasley left Wednesday for Battle Creek where she will visit with friends.

Mr. and Mr. J. G. Webster spent several days of last week with relatives in Chicago.

Mrs. E. H. McKernan and Miss Tressa Conlan were Ann Arbor visitors Wednesday.

Carl Chandler and Miss Alice Chandler spent several days of this week in Charlotte.

Miss Phyllis Monroe spent the last of the week with her aunt, Mrs. Anna Loranger in Detroit.

Mrs. Willis Benton, of Dexter, was the guest of her son and family here Sunday and Monday.

Mrs. Nill and son, of Jackson, were guests at the home of W. Benton the last of the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Bader, of St. Paul, Minn., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. I. B. Swegles.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Randall, of Union City, were guests at the home of R. D. Walker Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Lehman and Miss Pauline Gribach spent Thanksgiving with Jackson relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Appleton and son, of Detroit, spent Thanksgiving with Chelsea relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Witherell spent several days of the past week with relatives at Manchester.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Miller, of Jackson, were guests of Mrs. J. Runciman several days of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Beckwith spent Thanksgiving at the home of Mrs. B. Parker in Lansing.

Mrs. Ella Tuomey and Miss Caroline Whitaker, of Ann Arbor, spent Tuesday with Mrs. C. Whitaker.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Clark and son Gilbert made an auto trip to Detroit Saturday, returning Sunday.

Mrs. B. Steinbach, was the guest of friends in Battle Creek and Jackson several days of the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Cummings, of Ypsilanti, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Russell Jewett last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Gregory Devereaux, of Plunkney, spent several days of last week with Chelsea friends.

Sister Gonzaga of St. Mary's Convent visited the Dominican Sisters in Detroit last Friday and Saturday.

F. L. Davidson, J. N. Dancer, Herbert Schoenhals, Herman Wenk and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Weiss are in

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Feldman, who have been spending several months in Germany, returned to Chelsea Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Foster spent several days of this week at the homes of their sons, Earl and Lee Foster, in Detroit.

Rev. Fr. Stanton, Patrick Hollywood and Joseph Donelson, of Jackson, spent Thanksgiving at the home of Mrs. John Keelan.

Mrs. Arthur Watkins returned to her home in Battle Creek Wednesday, after spending several days with Mrs. J. L. Gilbert.

Henry and Miss Charlotte Steinbach, of Cleveland, spent several days of last week at the home of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. Steinbach.

Dr. C. S. Chadwick and family, of Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Marshall, of Tecumseh, and C. W. Hatfield, of Ann Arbor, were Thanksgiving guests at the home of A. S. Sawyer and family.

Buy your pies, cakes, cookies and baked beans at the Dorcas booth at the fair at the Methodist church Wednesday evening, December 11th. Advertisement.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## SYLVAN HAPPENINGS.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Wines, of Ypsilanti, were week-end guests of Arthur Chapman and family.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Weiss, of Traverse City, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bertke and two children were guests of Norvell relatives Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Grieb entertained a company of friends at a card and dancing party Friday evening. A pleasant time was enjoyed by all.

## SUGAR LOAF LAKE.

Miss May Beeman was on the sick list Sunday and Monday.

Orin Fisk and family spent Sunday at the home of James Bush.

Clair Rowe and Earl Leach spent Sunday with friends in Waterloo.

E. E. Rowe and family spent last Thursday with J. J. Pickell and family.

Mrs. L. Guinan and daughter Margaret spent Sunday with relatives in Jackson.

G. W. Beeman and family entertained about sixty relatives and friends Thanksgiving.

Harry Foster and family and Geo. Rowe and wife spent Thanksgiving at the home of C. A. Rowe.

## SHARON NEWS.

Robert Struthers and wife entertained company Thanksgiving Day.

Mr. and Mrs. Bernis O'Neill entertained a company of friends Thanksgiving.

Miss Dorothy Finch spent several days of last week with her parents in Clinton.

Wilma and Elsie Knickerbocker spent Friday and Saturday with Bernis O'Neill.

N. L. Ferguson and family, of Iron Creek, spent Thursday at the home of D. M. Alvord.

Mrs. Albert Waltz and children, of Ann Arbor, visited her parents the last of the past week.

Miss Clara Heusman and Mrs. G. Roller were guests at the home of Clifford Kendall last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Hayes and daughter Mildred, of Sylvan, and Samuel Breitenwischer and family, of Bridgewater, spent Sunday at H. J. Reno.

## WATERLOO DOINGS.

Miss Anna McKune spent Thanksgiving in Detroit.

Mrs. Albert Moeckel is spending this week with her parents in Sylvan.

Robert Bird, of Romulus, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Gordon.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Runciman and son spent Sunday at the home of Milton Riethmiller.

Mr. and Mrs. John Moeckel entertained a number of relatives and friends on Thanksgiving day.

The Ladies' Aid Society will have dinner at the church Thursday, December 12. Every body bring your plate, knife, fork, cup and spoon.

The sisters and brothers and their families of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Beeman spent Thanksgiving at their home here. There were about fifty present.

Henry Seigfried, of Jackson, formerly of this place died at his home in Jackson Saturday. His remains were brought to this place for burial Tuesday at Mt. Hope cemetery.

## FRANCISCO NOTES.

Elmer Schweinfurth, of Jackson, spent Thanksgiving at home.

Ehler Notten and wife entertained the latter's parents of Norvell the past week.

H. Harvey and family spent Sunday with Elert Mushbach and family of Munith.

Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig Weber, of Jackson, spent a few days with C. Weber and family.

Alma Riemenschneider spent the latter part of the week with Florence Noah at North Lake.

H. J. Lehman and wife and son Hazen spent Sunday with the former's sister and family in Jackson.

Rev. and Mrs. Lenz, of Louisville, Ky., are spending the past week with friends in this vicinity.

Mrs. E. J. Notten and parents attended the memorial services at Elks Temple in Jackson Sunday afternoon.

Emmett Dancer and family, of Chelsea, spent Sunday with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Notten.

Mrs. Mary Herzog started for her home in Syracuse, N. Y., Tuesday evening after spending a couple of weeks with her sister.

H. J. Mushbach and wife, H. Harvey, and H. J. Lehman with their families ate Thanksgiving dinner with Geo. Beeman and family in Waterloo.

GRASS LAKE—Rev. A. A. Wood, pastor of the first Congregational church for the last year has resigned, his resignation to take effect January 1. He will go west and engage in farming.

## School Notes.

Glee clubs of the boys and girls of the high school are being organized by Miss Irwin. The clubs will begin active work this week.

Principal Seaver has formed an orchestra and the high school boys. They held their first practice Monday evening in the school.

The seniors will present "The Elopement of Ellen" at the Sylvan theatre, Friday, December 13. The proceeds are to be used for class purposes.

The students of the high school are to be organized into debating and literary societies. Students doing work in these societies are to receive credit in their English courses.

A debate on the subject of "Woman Suffrage" was held in the auditorium of the high school Wednesday, November 27. The speakers on the affirmative were: Walter Hummel, Margaret Vogel, Vera Hadley. Those on the negative side were: Donald Bacon, Jennie Havens, Clara Riemenschneider. The decision was in favor of the negative.

The new flag pole which is about ready will be raised at the school grounds Friday, December 13, at 1 p. m. A new flag 9 feet by 18 feet has been purchased and will be floated to the breezes as soon as the flag pole is set. After the pole is raised a short program, appropriate to the occasion, will be presented in the high school room to which the public are invited. The program will be printed in the issue of next week.

## Have Settled the Damages.

A cash payment of \$2,500 and a promise to pay all of his expenses from the time he was injured in the disastrous wreck at Steinbach hill last April until he is discharged from the university hospital, is the settlement that the Detroit, Jackson & Chicago Railway Company and Edward Smith who was injured in that wreck, have arrived at. Smith had a leg crushed, and the surgeons at Ann Arbor are endeavoring to graft a two-inch piece of bone just below the knee, which they think will be successful and will eventually enable him to walk without a limp.

At the time of the collision, Smith was a passenger on a car bound west. It collided with a limited car. Edward Densmore, of Leelanau county, was killed outright; Hyman Slonin, a Jewish rabbi, was fatally injured and died within forty-eight hours, and over sixty men and women were more or less hurt. Moses Slonin, father of the dead rabbi, is still receiving treatment in a hospital; Miss Julia Clark, of Dexter township, who had her nose and ribs broken, has a damage suit pending against the company; C. C. Utterback, of Ann Arbor, lies speechless and paralyzed from injuries in that wreck, while scores of other victims have settled with the company for small sums rather than go to the expense of fighting their claims out in court.

Smith took the advice of his attorney to agree to accept the offer by the company to pay him \$2,500 and his expenses while being treated at the hospital.

## Princess Theatre.

The Princess offering for tonight will be the sensational western two reel drama "At Old Fort Dearborn." It is one of those popular 101 Bison's that have been making such a hit at the Princess.

Friday night is "prize night" at the Princess. Two 25 pound sacks of Blue Label flour sold by H. H. Fenn Co. will be given to those holding the two lucky tickets. A fine program of pictures is also billed for tomorrow night.

## FOR THE KIDNEYS

A Guaranteed Treatment. Money Back if It Fails.

Kidney diseases are more prevalent than is generally supposed, and are not always recognized as such. What was at first but a slight derangement of the kidneys often results in indigestion, rheumatism, anaemia, chronic and very painful headache, neuralgia, eye weakness, and other diseases of a most aggravating type. Therefore it is highly important and absolutely necessary that the kidneys and the urinary system be kept in an active and healthy condition.

After a thorough experience with the most successful forms of kidney treatments, we are confident that the one remedy which embraces the most desirable, safe and efficacious curative qualities, so necessary to the successful treatment and positive eradication of kidney diseases in general, is Rexall Kidney Pills.

We are so positive that Rexall Kidney Pills are unexcelled, and that they will do all we claim, that we seal them with our own personal guarantee that they shall not cost the user a cent if they should fail to give entire satisfaction.

We particularly recommend Rexall Kidney Pills for kidney ailments that resist ordinary treatment. We believe, if taken according to directions with regularity and persistency for a reasonable length of time, they will positively remove all symptoms and effect permanent relief.

Surely we could not more strongly demonstrate our faith in Rexall Kidney Pills, and our generous guarantee should convince the most sceptical that we would not dare make such a statement except we knew what we were talking about. We urge you to try Rexall Kidney Pills at our risk. Price 50c. Sold in this community only at our store—The Rexall Store. L. F. Freeman Co. Advertisement.

MANCHESTER—The Lake Shore bridge builders who have been working on what used to be called the "tannery bridge" because it was near the tannery, which was on water power No. 2, in this village have the job about finished. They nearly made a new bridge of it. They will repair the bridge over the "Soleville" pond and will then tackle the bridge this side of Clinton. The heavy traffic over the Jackson branch calls for strong structures.—Enterprise.



## JUST EIGHTEEN DAYS MORE

In Which to Do Your Christmas Shopping--Better Get Busy

You will find it better in every way to do your shopping early—early in the day and early in the month. You will find selections larger and more complete now than later.

## Stock Reducing Sale

OF WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND JUNIORS' OUTER GARMENTS AND FURS.

The most sensational sale of Suits, Coats, Furs and all other outer garments ever held anywhere at this season of the year, but the continued mild weather was the cause of slow selling and now we find ourselves stocked too heavy—and we must "unload"—and immediately! Do you appreciate a real sale?

Magnificent Values at  
\$15.00 and \$18.50

THE HANDSOMEST GARMENTS SHOWN IN CHELSEA  
THIS SEASON, AND THE BEST VALUES.

Not a new wanted material is missing—in all the fashionable Winter colorings and combinations, many of them richly and handsomely trimmed in strikingly attractive contrasting effects.

## Tailored Suits Reduced

Prices as low now as in January, and the selections much more complete. For this week three numbers will claim your attention:

\$18.75, \$15.00 and \$10.00

VALUES FROM \$20 TO \$25

Wonderful suit values these are—and they are all new models—strictly up-to-date. BETTER TO BUY NOW THAN LATER. In all sizes for women, large Women, Misses and Juniors.

## Ribbons Ribbons Ribbons

FOR EASY GIFTS

Select Ribbons now for Holiday Gifts. All Hair Ribbons or Sash Ribbons purchased at our ribbon counter may be depended upon for just what the holiday season demands.

New colorings and combinations in plaid Ribbons, of excellent quality and finish, per yard, 25c, 29c and 35c.

Fancy edge Taffeta Ribbons, novelty checks, plaids, satin stripes, in select colorings and patterns, for hair bows, per yard, 25c, 29c, 35c and 39c.

Five and six inch plain satin and plain Taffeta Ribbon, of excellent qualities, at 19c, 25c and 35c.

Warp print Ribbons, Persian patterns, selected patterns for bags and fancy articles, 4 and 5 inches wide, at 25c, 35c and 39c.

Special values in wide Hair Bow Ribbons, all colors, at 10c and 15c.

## Clothing Department

There Isn't Anything Cheap in Our Stock.

The goods are priced low and are good examples of low prices and high quality.

You can buy an Overcoat or a Suit here with perfect assurance of reliability. If there is anything lacking we will make it good.

## Men's Suits

here in all the most desired styles, materials and colorings, all splendidly tailored, every suit carries our guarantee for satisfaction. Large showing of blue serges. Specials. Priced at \$15.00 to \$22.50.

## Overcoats

Men buy your Overcoat where quality and quantity reign supreme—where your every expectation regarding style, fit and PRICE will be fully realized.

Come in and make your selection NOW.

PRICED, \$10 TO \$25.

Special value in Fur Lined Coats, Persian collars, at \$25.

FURNISHINGS—This store is recognized by the majority of men for fine fixings—shirts, neckwear, underwear, gloves, hats and caps.

## Blankets

A LONG-TERM SERVICE GIFT

Wool Blankets for Christmas! Why not? These sensible gifts will be here next Christmas, probably, and for many more. They're always acceptable, useful, and we have them in beautiful qualities and patterns.

Ask to see those full two-yard wide Woolnap Blankets at \$3.00 in plain white, fancy white striped, plain tan and plain grey, also in plaids.

Full 70x84 inch white, grey or tan Blankets, German finish, well worth \$1.75, now \$1.25.

At \$5.00, \$6.00 and \$7.50 we have purest wool, 4 and 5 pound, full size, double bed blankets, all plain colors, also fancy checks and plaids. We have a full line of the famous Pure Wool Amara genuine German Blankets at \$7.00 and \$8.00. Plain colors only.

See our stock of Bath Robe Blankets

## Kimonos

NEW KIMONOS JUST RECEIVED

In your gift choosing, look to the Quality of the article. It's the Quality that makes it look the best and wear the best and please the most.

## Christmas Handkerchiefs

We bought our Christmas Handkerchiefs long ago—way back last summer. Had to, to get those exquisite, dainty, hand embroidered styles, those genuine hand-made, Armenian lace edged Handkerchiefs, we now have in stock. We tried last week to get more of as good patterns as we now have, but we could not. When stock on hand is sold there will be no more at any price.

Pure linen, hemstitched, hand embroidered Handkerchiefs at 15c, 25c, 39c and 50c.

Pure linen, hand-drawn, hemstitched, genuine Armenian hand-made, lace edged Handkerchiefs, at 25c, 50c, 75c \$1.00, to \$1.50.

## Women's Kid Gloves

ALL STYLES AND LEATHERS

We believe we have the best glove made, and we sell it at just a little less than you can buy as good a glove at elsewhere. Made of very best French Kid, two clasp, all shades and black, one price only, \$1.75.

Our \$1.25 Glove equals the usual \$1.50 glove.

## Boys' Suits

Boys' fine Norfolk and double breasted Suits in blue serge and smart, genteel fancy fabrics. No better tailoring can be put into a boy's suit. The trousers are large, full shape. Special values at \$5.00 to \$7.50.

## Boys' Overcoats

In fancy grey and brown mixtures and plain blues, nicely made and trimmed. Sizes 4 to 8. Special at \$3.50 to \$6.00.

Special values in ages 10 to 16, made with combination collar, extra long, good assortment of patterns. Priced, \$5.00 to \$9.00.

## Boys' Underwear

We have just received a large lot of the celebrated "Wrights" fleeced lined in both 2-piece and union suits, for boys, at \$1.00 the suit. Other good values at 50c to 75c the suit.

## Shoes Shoes

We'll shoe you correctly. Our word for it. Here you are assured complete satisfaction. We show you Gun Metals, Velour, Calf. Patents, and Tans, in all shapes, button or lace. Priced at \$2.75 to \$4.50.

H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co.

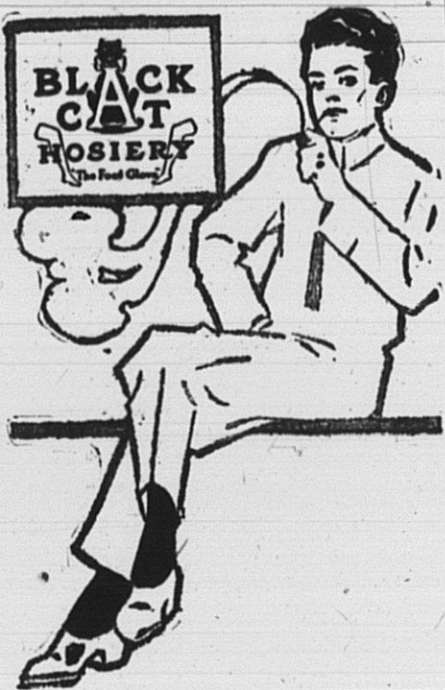


## CORRECTNESS IN MEN'S DRESS

Correctness in this case means more than just a matter of proper style. It applies to fit and quality as well. Our

### Fall and Winter Clothing

fulfills the word correctness in every sense. First, because it is correct in style. Second, because it is correct in fit. Third, because it is correct in tailoring. Fourth, because it is correct in quality. And Fifth, because it is correct in price.



**Emery** FOR MEN  
Furnishing Goods

A full dress shirt, a tie—anything in fact for the social functions—we have them all, the newest and most correct things for men's dress.

#### Hats

Our hats are found on all the stylish dressed men. They are right in shape and likewise in quality.

### SHOES FOR MEN AND BOYS

The pleasure of "Shoe Satisfaction" will be yours, sir, if you place your feet inside a pair of OUR kind of Shoes. We'll be pleased to show you the new fall styles.

## DANCER BROTHERS.

## J. Bacon Mercantile Co.'s

STORE OF "CERTAIN SATISFACTION"  
ON THE HILL

### We Want Everybody to Call

at our store and learn how to secure a Choice \$2.50 Rug for 99c

Some Cotton Felt Mattresses regular \$12.00 values to close out at \$8.00.

### Closing Out Prices

On Hardware, Steel Ranges, Agricultural Tools, Crockery, Furniture, Groceries, Woven Wire Fence, Haying Tools, Buggies and Wagons. See our windows for Bargains.

## J. Bacon Mercantile Co.

## The Kempf Commercial & Savings Bank

### "A Fool and his Money are Soon Parted."

The above should be a gentle reminder to you to hold on to a part of your money. Make a small deposit in the bank every day, every week or even every month and your bank account will grow like seed in rich ground. Don't forget that the bank account is the first step towards success and fortune. If you will take care of the pennies they will soon grow to shinning dollars and brighten the cloudy days of the future.

## The Kempf Commercial & Savings Bank

### LOCAL ITEMS.

Mrs. Clara Hutzler has accepted a position as a clerk in a store at Ann Arbor.

Fred Lehman, of Sharon, harvested 1,350 bushels of corn from a field of nine acres.

Ed. Beissel has had a number of repairs made to his residence on south Main street.

M. Icheldinger has purchased of Mrs. E. A. Dancer, of Ann Arbor, her farm in Lima.

The High Five Club met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Foster on Tuesday evening.

Miss Jennie Winslow has accepted a position to fill a vacancy in the public schools of Milan.

The old house on the Winters property on west Middle street was torn down the first of this week.

Frank Cooper has purchased thirty acres of land from the Stedman farm adjoining his farm in Lima.

Holmes & Walker delivered a large load of furniture to parties residing near Munith on Tuesday of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Kent have moved into rooms in the residence of Mr. and Mrs. C. Hummel on Orchard street.

The Chelsea meat dealers announce that their places of business will be closed on Sundays during the winter months.

The North Lake Grange will hold a social in their hall on Friday evening, December 13. The North Lake band will furnish the music.

Mrs. James Beckwith and daughter have vacated their old home at Sylvan Center and have moved to this place where they will make their home.

Dr. and Mrs. R. S. Armstrong have moved from their home at Cavanaugh Lake and will occupy rooms in the home of Mrs. John R. Gates for the winter.

There will be a regular meeting of the K. O. T. M. M. on Friday evening of this week. The election of officers for the coming year will be held at this meeting.

Fred Chase, who was accidentally shot in his right arm a few weeks ago, has so far recovered from the effects of his wound that he was able to be on the streets of this place Tuesday.

Everett Benton has purchased of Ives Brothers the milk route that they have served for the last two years. Mr. Benton took possession of the business on Monday of this week.

Russell Jewett has accepted a position with the Michigan Portland Cement Co., as an assistant on one of the locomotives that is used in delivering material to the plant from the marl and clay beds.

M. J. Emmett has been appointed as the Chelsea agent of the United States Express Company. Walter Kantlemer, who has had the agency since the company had an office here, has resigned the position.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Ernst have moved from Wayne to the farm in Lima which they recently purchased of Frank Leach. Mr. and Mrs. Ernst formerly owned the Conlan farm in Lyndon which they sold about two years ago and moved to Wayne.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Everett, who have been making a tour of Europe, arrived here Tuesday and are guests at the home of Jay Everett. They will leave here Friday for a visit with relatives at Lansing and Kalamazoo and expect to start for their home at Seattle the first of next week.

Thomas Wheeler, who two years ago went to Concrete, Washington, and has been spending the past year in California, returned to the home of his mother, Mrs. Wm. Wheeler, of Dexter township, last Friday. Mr. Wheeler expects to remain here for the present, but may return to California after the holidays.

E. P. Steiner, Everett Benton, Louis Faber, Clarence Stipe, Mark Hendry and Wilbur Riemenschneider who attended the tenth annual Boys' Conference held in Grand Rapids the last of the past week, returned to their homes Sunday night. There were 750 delegates present and the boys from here are highly pleased with the results of the conference.

Rev. Max Schulz, of Evansville, Illinois, has accepted the charge of St. John's church at Francisco and St. Paul's church in Sharon. He will hold his first service in St. Paul's church next Sunday afternoon. Rev. and Mrs. Schulz arrived at their new home in Francisco on Wednesday of this week. Rev. A. A. Schoen of this place has had charge of the two churches since last January when Rev. Oscar Laubengayer resigned.

Rev. Father Command, of Trenton, will open the Retreat for the young ladies of the Church of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart this Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock. The retreat will close Sunday, December 8, at 7:30 p. m. On Friday and Saturday morning masses will be celebrated at 6:50 and 8 o'clock with an instruction after each mass. In the evening Rosary sermon and Benediction will be given. Sunday will be the Feast of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin, when special services will be held. Fr. Command is a most eloquent speaker, and all are cordially welcome to these services.

Mrs. Geo. W. Millsbaugh is threatened with an attack of typhoid pneumonia.

Mrs. Mary Hunter is confined to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Richards by illness.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Leach have moved into their new residence on west Middle street.

George C. Clark left Tuesday for Detroit where he has accepted a position in a machine shop.

The Cymore Club was entertained at the home of Mrs. Geo. Kantlemer on Lincoln street, Wednesday evening.

H. Rosenthal has several men at work loading cars with old iron. He expects to make a shipment of seven carloads.

Chas. Stapish who has been acting as janitor of St. Mary's church has resigned his position owing to his failing health.

Mr. and Mrs. O. O. Floyd have moved from here to Detroit. Mrs. Floyd is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Guthrie, of Sylvan.

Olive Lodge, No. 156, F. & A. M. will confer the M. M. Degree on three candidates Tuesday, December 10th. Refreshments will be served.

John B. Parker, who spent the last three weeks deer hunting in the upper peninsula, returned home Sunday. Mr. Parker did not succeed in killing a deer.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Welch, of Ypsilanti, are the parents of a girl, born Monday, December 2d. Mrs. Welch was formerly Miss Theresa Steele of this place.

Allie Paige, Ed. Corey and Albert Horton will attend the monthly meeting of the steam railway section foreman's union which will be held in Detroit next Sunday.

Mrs. A. E. Johnson received a box of roses Tuesday, December 3, from Fort Smith, Ark., that were picked in the door yard December 1. They were in excellent condition.

The Lima and Vicinity Farmers Club will meet at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur McLaren on Thursday, December 12. The election of officers will be held at this meeting.

A regular meeting of Columbia Hive, L. O. T. M. M., will be held on Tuesday evening, December 10. The annual election of officers will be held and all members are requested to be present.

The fair and supper which was given by the ladies of the Congregational church in the church parlors Wednesday afternoon and evening was a successful affair. The proceeds amounted to \$90.

The Standard made a mistake in announcing the date of the birth of Mrs. Thomas Fletcher last week. The date should have been 1848 making her 64 years, 9 months and 3 days of age at the time of her death.

Burglars attempted to gain an entrance to the residence of Dr. H. H. Avery about 1:30 o'clock Tuesday morning but was scared away when the doctor was aroused. Wm. Schatz also reports prowlers around his residence on the same night.

The annual meeting for the election of officers for R. P. Carpenter Post, G. A. R., will be held in their new hall at 2:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, December 11. A full attendance is desired as other business of importance is to be transacted.

L. J. Hoover, who has had charge of the ball bearing department of the Flanders Mfg. Co., has entered into a contract with an English firm to build \$100,000 worth of machinery for the manufacturing of steel balls. The machinery is to be shipped to England when it is completed.

Married, Thursday, November 28, 1912, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cooper, of Lima, their only daughter, Miss Mina, and Mr. George Wiseman, of Eaton Rapids, Rev. J. W. Hoyt, of Jackson, officiating. The bride is well known here and is a graduate of the Chelsea high school.

Madam D'Erina, the renowned vocalist and organist, assisted by her husband, Mr. G. R. Vantom, the noted tenor, gave a splendid organ recital and concert Wednesday, November 27, 1912, in the Church of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart. The church was filled with a delighted audience, who greatly enjoyed the exquisite program. It was one of the finest and best recitals ever given in Chelsea.

C. A. Slayton, of Tecumseh, and Harry Foster of this place met with an accident Friday night which might have easily proved serious. They had been out in Mr. Slayton's auto and on returning home were coming down the large hill near Albert Widmayer's in Lima, when the driver lost control of the machine and it went over the bank, tipping over and damaging it considerably. Mr. Slayton was considerably bruised, but Mr. Foster escaped unhurt.

James Beasley, who has been in the employ of the M. C. for over 25 years, resigned his position on the first of this month. He entered the telegraphic line construction department of the Michigan Central in February, 1887, and since 1891 has been the foreman of the construction crew. During his long period of service Mr. Beasley has had charge of the building of many miles of the present telegraph lines of the company. He also assisted in the installation of the telephone system that the company placed in commission a few years ago.

## Santa Claus is Coming



## Beautiful Christmas Gifts For All

We Offer You the Most Desirable Line  
To Choose Your Presents From. . . .

A special feature of our stock is the opportunity for selection. In all grades we are showing the newest and best of the season.

We offer you the happy combination of a superior stock, a large assortment and the fairest prices. Come, even if it is necessary to come without knowing why, for you will find good reasons when you see the many splendid values shown here.



### Ladies' Coats

We have kept up the assortment of Women's and Children's Coats and right now you will find the stock unbroken in range of styles, and positively greater values shown than was possible to offer earlier in the season. We have just received from the manufacturer and placed on sale several styles of Ladies' Coats at

**\$10.00, \$12.00, \$13.00 and \$15.00**

that are record-breaking values. No question about the style, simply the last move in style production, and the materials are heavy double texture, sure to keep you warm and wear well. Colors, blue, grey, tan.

### Ladies' Waists

An entire new display, especially designed for Christmas selling. Silk waists as low as \$2.75 and up to \$6.00. Waists of other materials at from \$1.00 to \$3.75.

Waists for party wear, Waists for street wear, Waists for house wear, and every waist we show is a real bargain at the price we ask.

### Ladies' Skirts

The right hang for a Skirt is a matter of art in Skirt making.

We sell perfect fitting Skirts and at fair prices. We have several very attractive Skirt Values at

**\$3.75 and \$5.00**

### Furs Furs

#### New Christmas Furs Just Opened

Nothing more suitable for a Christmas Gift. Every Woman is a lover of Furs, therefore Mister don't hesitate, but get busy now while the assortment is at its best. Buy the Lady a set of Furs, or a Muff, or a Collar. The prices here are very reasonable.

### Don't Miss the Basement

Where you will find displayed among other things a great variety of fancy China and Glassware.

## W. P. Schenk & Company

## Fur Wanted!

I want your Hides, Pelts and Fur. Highest market price paid. See me before you sell.

PHONE NO. 16-3r

## James Dann

### SHOE REPAIRING

Quickly and Neatly Done. Work Guaranteed Satisfactory. Prices Reasonable

**CHAS. SCHMIDT**

### NOTICE

Those knowing themselves indebted to me will do a favor by paying at an early date, as I need the money.

DR. L. A. MAER.



**SERIAL STORY**

**EXCUSE ME!**

Novelized from the Comedy of the Same Name

By Rupert Hughes

ILLUSTRATED From Photographs of the Play as Produced By Henry W. Savage

Copyright, 1912, by H. W. Savage

SYNOPSIS.

Lieut. Harry Mallory in order to the Philippines. He and Marjorie decide to elope, but wreck of taxi prevents their seeing minister on the way to the train. Transcontinental train is taking on passengers. Porter has a lively time with an Englishman and Ira Lathrop, a Yankee business man. The elopers have an exciting time getting to the train. "Little Jimmie" Wellington, heard for Reno to get a divorce, boards train in maudlin condition. Later Mrs. Jimmie appears. She is also bound for Reno with same object. Likewise Mrs. Sammy Whitcomb. Later blames Mrs. Jimmie for her marital troubles. "Classmates" of Mallory decorate bridal berth. Rev. and Mrs. Temple start on a vacation. They decide to cut loose and Temple removes evidence of his calling. Marjorie decides to let Mallory proceed alone, but train starts while they are lost in farewell. Passengers join Mallory's class-mates in giving couple wedding bazing. Marjorie is distracted. Ira Lathrop, woman-hating bachelor, discovers an old sweetheart, Annie Gattie, a fellow passenger. Mallory vainly hunts for a preacher among the passengers. Mrs. Wellington hears of the divorce and later she meets Mrs. Whitcomb. Mallory reports to Marjorie his failure to find a preacher. They decide to pretend a quarrel and Mallory finds a vacant berth. Mrs. Jimmie discovers Wellington on the train. Mallory again makes an unsuccessful hunt for a preacher. Dr. Temple poses as a physician. Mrs. Temple is induced by Mrs. Wellington to smoke a cigar. Sight of preacher on a station platform raises Mallory's hopes, but he takes another train. Missing hand baggage compels the couple to borrow from passengers. Jimmie gives a cinder in his eye and Mrs. Jimmie gives first aid. Colonel is then resumed. Still no clergyman. More borrowing. Dr. Temple puzzled by behavior of different couples. Marjorie is aroused by Mallory's baseball jargon. Marjorie suggests wrecking the train in hopes that accident will produce a preacher. Also tries to induce conductor to hold the train so she can shop. Marjorie, seeing the train pull the cord, stopping the train. Conductor restores dog and lovers quarrel. Lathrop wires a preacher to marry him and Miss Gattie. Mallory tells Lathrop of his predicament and arranges to borrow the money. Kitty Lewellyn, former sweetheart of Mallory's, appears and accuses Marjorie's jealousy. French boards train. After marriage Lathrop and Miss Gattie the preacher escapes Mallory by leaping from moving train. Mallory's dejection moves Marjorie to reconciliation. The last day on the train brings Mallory the fear of missing his transport. Mallory gets a Nevada marriage license. Marjorie refuses to be married by divorce drummer. Mr. and Mrs. Jimmie make up. Kitty Lewellyn refuses to return. Mallory's bracelet. Robbers hold up the train. The passengers are relieved of their valuables.

## CHAPTER XXXVIII.—Continued.

Mr. Baumann was making an effort to take his leave, with great politeness.

"Excuse, please. I want to get by, please!"

"Get by?" the other robber gasped.

"Why, you—"

"But I'm not a passenger," Mr. Baumann urged, with a confidential smile. "I've been going through the train myself."

"Much obliged! Hand over!" And a rude hand rummaged his pockets. It was a heart-rending sight.

"Oh, oh!" he wailed, "don't you allow no courtesies to the profession!" And when the inexorable thief continued to pluck his money, his watch, his scarf-pin, he grew wroth indeed. "Stop, stop, I refuse to pay. I'll go into bankruptcy to-day!" But still the larceny continued; fingers even lifted three cigars from his pockets, two for himself and a good one for a customer. This loss was grievous, but his widest protest was: "Oh, here, my friend, you don't want my business cards."

"Keep 'em!" growled the thief, and then, glancing up, he saw on the tender inwards of Mr. Baumann's up-held palms two huge glitterers, which their owner had turned that way in a misguided effort to conceal the stones. The robber reached up for them.

"Take 'em. You're welcome!" said Mr. Baumann, with rare presence of mind. "Those Nevada hearlies look almost like real."

"Keep 'em!" said the robber, as he passed on, and Mr. Baumann almost swooned with joy, for, as he whispered to Wedgewood a moment later: "They're really real!"

Now the eye-chain rolled the other way, for Little Jimmie Wellington was puffing with rage. The other robber, having massaged him thoroughly, but without success, for his pocketbook, noticed that Jimmie's left heel was protruding from his left shoe, and made Jimmie perform the almost incredible feat of standing on one foot, while he unshod him and took out the hidden wealth.

"There goes our honeymoon, Lucetta!" he moaned. But she whispered proudly: "Never mind, I have my rings to pawn."

"Oh, you have, have you? Well, I'll be your little uncle," the kneeling robber laughed, as he overheard, and he continued his outrageous search till he found them, knotted in a handkerchief, under her hat.

She protested: "You wouldn't leave me in Reno without a diamond, would you?"

"No, no, no!" he panted. "Do you mean in this business, for my

she had forgotten to remove. Fortunately, they were affixed to her lobes with fasteners.

Mrs. Jimmie was thoroughbred enough not to wince. She simply commented: "You brutes are almost as bad as the customs officers at New York."

And now another touch of light relieved the gloom. Kathleen was next in line, and she had been forcing her lips into their most attractive smile, and keeping her eyes winsomely meek, for the robber's benefit. Marjorie could not see the smile; she could only see that Kathleen was next. She whispered to Mallory:

"They'll get the bracelet! They'll get the bracelet!"

And Mallory could have danced with glee. But Kathleen leaned coquettishly toward the masked stranger, and threw all her art into her tone as she murmured:

"I'm sure you're too brave to take my things. I've always admired men with the courage of Claude Duval."

The robber was taken a trifle aback, but he growled: "I don't know the party you speak of—but cough up!"

"Listen to her!" Marjorie whispered in horror; "she's flirting with the train-robber!"

"What won't some women flirt with!" Mallory exclaimed.

The robber studied Kathleen a little more attentively, as he whipped off her necklace and her rings. She looked good to him, and so willing, that he muttered: "Say, lady, if you'll give me a kiss, I'll give you that diamond ring you got on."

"All right!" laughed Kathleen, with triumphant complacency.

"My God!" Mallory groaned, "what won't some women do for a diamond!"

The robber bent close, and was just raising his mask to collect his ransom, when his confederate glanced his way, and knowing his susceptible nature, foresaw his intention, and shouted: "Stop it, Jake. You tend strictly to business, or I'll blow your nose off."

"Oh, all right," grumbled the reluctant gallant, as he drew the ring from her finger. "Sorry, miss, but I can't make the trade, and he added with an unwonted gentleness: "You can turn round now."

Kathleen was glad to hide the blushes of defeat, but Marjorie was still more bitterly disappointed. She whispered to Mallory: "He didn't get the bracelet, after all!"

## CHAPTER XXXIX.

## Wolves in the Fold.

Mallory's heart sank to its usual depth, but Marjorie had another of her inspirations. She started everybody by suddenly beckoning and calling: "Excuse me, Mr. Robber. Come here, please."

The curious gallant edged her way, keeping a sharp watch along the line: "What do you want?"

Marjorie leaned nearer, and spoke in a low tone with an amiable smile: "That lady who wanted to kiss you has a bracelet up her sleeve."

The robber stared across his mask, and wondered, but laughed, and grunted: "Much obliged." Then he went back, and tapped Kathleen on the shoulder. When she turned round, in the hope that he had reconsidered his refusal to make the trade, he infuriated her by growling: "Excuse me, miss, I overlooked a bet."

He ran his hand along her arm, and found her bracelet, and accomplished what Mallory had failed in, its removal.

"Don't, don't," cried Kathleen. "It's wished on."

"I wish it off," the villain laughed, and it joined the growing heap in the feed-bag.

Kathleen, doubly enraged, broke out viciously: "You're a common, sneaking—"

"Ah, turn round!" the man roared, and she obeyed in silence.

Then he explored Mrs. Whitcomb, but with such small reward that he said: "Say, you'd oughter have a pocketbook somewhere. Where's it at?"

Mrs. Whitcomb blushed furiously: "None of your business, you low brute."

"Perdoce, madame," the scoundrel snorted, "perdoce the purse, or I'll hunt for it myself."

Mrs. Whitcomb turned away, and after some management of her skirts, slapped her handbag into the eager palm with a wrathful: "You're no gentleman, sir!"

"If I was, I'd be in Wall Street," he laughed. "Now you can turn round."

And when she turned, he saw a bit of chain depending from her back hair. He tugged, and brought away the locket, and then proceeded to sound Ashton for hidden wealth.

And now Mrs. Temple began to sob, as she parted with an old-fashioned brooch and two old-fashioned rings that had been her little vanities for the quarter of a century and more. The old clergyman could have wept with her at the vandalism. He turned on the wretch with a heartick appeal:

"Can't you spare those? Didn't you ever have a mother?"

The robber started, his fierce eyes softened, his voice choked, and he gulped hard as he drew the back of his hand across his eyes.

"Aw, hell," he whimpered, "that ain't fair. If you're going to remind me of me poor old mo-mo-mother—"

But the one called Jake—the Claude Duval who had been prevented from a display of human sentiment, did not intend to be cheated. He thundered: "Stop it, Bill. You tend strictly to business, or I'll blow your mush-bowl off. You know your Maw died before you was born."

This reminder sobered the weeping thief as once, and he went back to work remorsefully. "Oh, all right, Jake."

Sorry, ma'am, but business is business." And he dumped Mrs. Temple's trinkets into the satchel. It was too much for the little old lady's little old husband. He fairly shrieked:

"Young man, you're a damned scoundrel, and the best argument I ever saw for hell-fire!"

Mrs. Temple's grief changed to horror at such a bolt from the blue: "Walter!" she gasped, "such language!"

But her husband answered in self-defense: "Even a minister has a right to swear once in his lifetime."

Mallory almost dropped in his tracks, and Marjorie leered over on him, as he gasped: "Good Lord, Dr. Temple, you are a—minister?"

"Yes, my boy," the old man confessed, glad that the robbers had relieved him of his guilty secret along with the rest of his private properties. Mallory looked at the collapsing Marjorie and groaned: "And he was in the next berth all this time!"

The unmasking of the old fraud made a second sensation. Mrs. Fosdick called from far down the aisle: "Dr. Temple, you're not a detective?"

Mrs. Temple shouted back furiously: "How dare you?"

But Mrs. Fosdick was crying to her luscious-eyed mate: "Oh, Arthur, he's not a detective. Embrace me!"

And they embraced, while the robbers looked on aghast at the sudden oblivion they had fallen into. They focused the attention on themselves again, however, with a ferocious: "Here, hands up!" But they did not see Mr. and Mrs. Fosdick steal a kiss behind their upraised arms, for the robber to whose lot Mallory fell was gloating over his well-filled wallet. Mallory said it with fortitude, but noting a piece of legal paper, he said: "Say, old man, you don't want that marriage license, do you?"

The robber handled it as if it were hot—as if he had burned his fingers on some such document once before, and he stuffed it back in Mallory's pocket. "I should say not. Keep it. Turn round."

Meanwhile the other felon turned up another beautiful pile of bills in Dr. Temple's pocket. "Not so worse for a person," he grinned. "You must be one of them Fifth Avenue skyscrapers."

And now Mrs. Temple's gentle eyes and voice filled with tears again: "Oh, don't take that. That's the money for his vacation—after thirty long years. Please don't take that."

Her appeals seemed always to find the tender spot of this robber's heart, for he hesitated, and called out: "Shall we overlook the parson's wad, podner?"

"Take it, and shut up, you molty coddle!" was the answer he got, and the vacation funds joined the old gew-gaws.

And now everybody had been robbed but Marjorie. She happened to be at the center of the line, and both men reached her at the same time: "I seen her first," the first one shouted.

"You did not," the other roared.

"I tell you I did."

"I tell you I did." They glared threateningly at each other, and their revolvers seemed to meet, like two game cocks, beak to beak.

The porter voiced the general hope, when he sighed: "Oh, Lawd, if they'd only shoot each other."

This brought the rivals to their evil senses, and they swept the line with those terrifying muzzles, and that heart-stopping yelp: "Hands up!"

Bill said: "You take the east side of her, and I'll take the west."

"All right."

And they began to snatch away her side-combs, the little gold chain at her throat, the jeweled pin that Mallory had given her as the first token of his love.

The young soldier had foreseen this. He had foreseen the wild rage that would unseat his reason when he saw the dirty hands of thieves laid rudely on the sacred body of his beloved. But his soldier-schooling had drilled him to govern his impulses, to play the coward when there was no hope of successful battle, and to strike only when the moment was ripe with perfect opportunity.

He had kept telling himself that when the finger of one of these men touched so much as Marjorie's hem, he would be forced to fling himself on the profane miscreant. And he kept telling himself that the moment he did this, the other man would calmly blow a hole through him, and drop him at Marjorie's feet, while the other passengers shrank away in terror.

He told himself that, while it might be a fine impulse to leap to her defense, it was a fool impulse to leap off a precipice and leave Marjorie alone among strangers, with a dead man and a scandal, as the only rewards for his impulse. He vowed that he would hold himself in check, and let the robbers take everything, leaving him only the name of coward, provided they left him also the power to defend Marjorie better at another time.

And now that he saw the clumsy-handed thugs rifling his sweetheart's jewelry, he felt all that he had foreseen, and his head fought almost in vain against the white fire of his heart. Between them he trembled like a leaf, and the sweat globed on his forehead.

The worst of it was the shivering terror of Marjorie, and the pitiful eyes she turned on him. But he clenched his teeth and waited, thinking fiercely, watching, like a hovering eagle, a chance to swoop.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Hardly Ever Succeeds.

When a man talks merely for the purpose of saying something he is almost sure to fail.

## IN THE BULGARIAN CAPITAL



OLD CATHEDRAL AT SOFIA

EAST known of all cities of Europe, for its size and modernity, at least, is Sofia, capital of Bulgaria, focal-point for the direction of revolution in Macedonia, heart of the camerillas of Balkan diplomats and city of strange and curious populace, all in one.

Last night the train came into Sofia too late to permit of even the hastiest inspection. Today we breakfast on the portico of a modern, well-kept hotel, overlooking a busy street; just such a street as one will find in thousands of American towns, where the street car is only run every 15 minutes and the electric lights may be interspersed only semi-occasionally between corners. That is the first impression of the capital of Bulgaria, the city of revolutionists, the headquarters of the bloody Macedonian committee, the place where was hatched the conspiracy against the American missionary, Miss Stone, and from which there emanate, constantly, plots against the sultan; the seat of secession and insurrection and everything else likely to overthrow the balance of power and plunge southern Europe in war! Yet, despite that, I would rather be left alone in Sofia, Bulgaria, than in a town in Arizona at midnight.

## A Picturesque Capital.

Bulgaria is picturesque and its capital is particularly so. Pretty peasant girls throng the streets, dressed in long, lavender skirts, from which emerge just a few inches of white underskirt, gay in its fringe; and above this there hangs a cloak of dark lavender, covered with embroidery. Over the bosom the girls wear the heavy silver dowry, which jingles merrily as they pass.

Everybody is bound for the weekly market, and, as is the invariable rule in Balkan travel, the tourist, whenever he is fortunate enough to strike market day, follows the people to the bazaar. Over a booth of little horn knives we stop a moment to watch a pair of lovers, the girl conspicuous for a heavily-worked apron of green, and with a lavender cap, worn to inclose two thin braids of hair. Great cords are drawn across her breast by way of ornament and she is pretty enough for a jaded western globe trotter to fall in love with on the spot. Beycud is a man whose home-woven rugs, on a shoulder, tempt as he cries: "Only \$2!" At home they would be \$20 or \$30.

We are in the quarter devoted to fruit, a lively one on the market. A pome like the pomegranate but filled with tiny red seeds, and known as the Maravi, is everywhere. Also there are grapes and plums, lemons, peaches and apples, and, among these, dishes of cottage cheese. Beyond are the vegetables, mangoes and cauliflowers, potatoes and egg-plant, okra, oyster plant, pickles and tomatoes, spinach, cabbage, red cabbage and peppers, all in picturesque confusion. Onions, tied in bunches, much as is garlic at home, grace other of the brown wicker baskets, appetizing in their cleanliness, on the racks before the stalls.

But we come not to buy—not even the great Bulgarian look—but to see the people, the picturesque peasantry of southern Bulgaria. To the designers of women's gowns and fashion plates a visit here would repay. Every village's quota is dressed exactly alike, even to the stitching. Vest fronts of lavender and heavy silver belt buckles seem the only points of universal similarity.

Many of the folk of younger age have a V of beading on the yoke, and quite a number wear freshly-cut dahlias banked in the hair until they resemble Maori princesses, but this style is not ubiquitous.

Among the second-hand stores of another quarter of town-market one sees the Moslem women, noticeable for the large portion of the face they expose at this place.

We pass through an aisle lined with bunches of shoes, slippers, or, better, even, sandals—red or yellow. We enter a court completely hung with brilliant footwear. It is crowded with peasants. Blue velvet skirts, fringed with lace; cape of blue lining, with

fur protruding from the edge; long black cloaks, with a hem of gilt embroidery; longer white skirts, edged in red lace; pale blue kerchiefs about the head, hair down the owner's back in a dozen tiny strands like proverbial Topsy at home, and each with a ribbon of another color. So the picture shifts and scintillates and changes ever, as in a kaleidoscope, before our eyes.

## Revolutionists at Home.

One has a wonderful opportunity here to see how these revolutionists conduct themselves. A woman has a bunch of chickens by the legs in one hand, trying to sell. A man, nearby, has a great band about the waist to which hangs a pannier with coke. Coke is the soft coal of Bulgaria. Another hawk has pigeons in baskets, for the Bulgar is fond of these. In other baskets, or suspended from either end of a pole worn across the shoulders, are rabbits fresh from the Balkan wilderness. Turkeys, too, half wild, are carried in the same fashion.

The young market girls are pretty and their wares are the best of their sort. Many of the maidens have in their care large tin boxes of mushrooms, which are almost as plentiful as potatoes, and are frequently found in large, rounded trays on the sidewalk over the city. Fishermen with nets over the shoulder, as in pictures of the old "Arabian Nights," stop to chat with them while standing guard over like trays of river fish. Here is a man with sponges in one hand and fowl in another. Yonder a woman is selling spindles, sitting beside a basket of them in the broiling sun. A squeal, and a lad goes by with a live pig under his arms. A cry, and the toy seller is upon us. Women jingle as they pass for the silver bracelets on the arm.

Then we enter another quarter of the marketplace. Here most of the women bear black and white bags in which they carry their purchases, and here the hair is divided into still more numerous braids. I counted 17 of these on one woman's back while we were watching the spectacle.

To pick this meale apart would be to spoil it. There's a beggar, his arms crippled when a babe, that he might become a mendicant. Beyond is a girl who has each braid end in a ribbon and coin, and he covets these as she passes. Now and then a Turk will pass, selling Turkish coffee. So much for the market at present.

Gypsies are as numerous as the children; but even more plentiful are the harkers. They remind one of old London by their number.

Among the booths where the wooden water-flasks and the heavy peasant knives are sold, is the Greek cathedral. The car of Russia has recently given a fund to this. Across the front of the church a wooden screen, known as the iconostas, is built, heavily painted in white and covered over with patterns of gray. On this the icons, or sacred paintings, are hung, but the workmanship of these is poor. Great pillars, in double rows, support the church itself, and on a stand beside one of these, a "treasure" is shown. This latter is a glass case containing 13 medallions about 5x3 inches in size, each exquisitely made miniatures from the life of Christ. Heavy crystal chandeliers serve to illumine the treasure.

Besides, there are great candelabras illumining a tomb, covered by a canopy of red, with silver plates and heavy velvet cloth of purple, draped between. The whole interior of the church appears lofty, and yet in comparison to other Greek cathedrals is not uninspiring. The mighty candlesticks, of the thickness of tree trunks that are intended to be the place of resistance of the church, resemble exaggerated Turkish coffee mills more than anything along lines artistic. The church, however, is interesting as being the place of worship of King Ferdinand and the royal family of Bulgaria, and next the archimandrite's seat (or next carved oak), there is a heavily-gilded canopy of scarlet reserved for their use.

## COLLECTION OF CURIOS

By BARBARA BOYD.

They had just returned from Europe, and like all returning tourists, they had a lot of what their friends privately called junk, but which they enthusiastically referred to as a valuable collection of rare curios.

"Aren't these the quaintest things?" said Anne, exhibiting some brass hooks picked up in Holland.

"She would have brought a whole hardware shop of them, if I hadn't stopped her," laughed her husband.

"But just imagine how stunning they'll look on the hall to hang hats on, or—in the bathroom for towels."

"I don't believe the flat owner will let you put up hooks," objected a friend.

"Goodness! I never thought of that," replied Anne. She put the hooks away thoughtfully. Then she dived into another box.

"Did you ever see anything so horribly charming as these?" she rapturously exclaimed, producing several specimens of leering gargoyles. "They are so ugly they are fascinating."

"What are you going to do with them?" asked a friend.

"Well, of course, they aren't intended so much for houses. That is, I don't think so. Are they?" she asked her husband.

"Oh, I don't know. They'll look all-fired queer, no matter where you put them."

"Tom really hasn't much taste for quaint things," explained Anne. "But I thought they would look delightful sort of peeping over the eaves of the house, like they do at the tops of churches; or maybe—sort of sitting up alongside the water spout."

"But there aren't any eaves to a flat," objected the practical friend.

"Nor water spouts, either," chimed in another.

"I never thought of that," replied Anne still more thoughtfully. "But I just couldn't resist getting them."

"If you only had a chicken house," said a cynical friend, "you might set them up there. I think they would be right on the job of keeping thieves away."

Anne ignored such irrelevancy, and very carefully brought out a huge box which she opened and tenderly drew forth therefrom one by one some door hinges, knockers, latches, locks, and bolts, nail heads and a bunch of enormous keys.

"Aren't they just dear?" she said, looking at them with kindly eyes.

"But what in the world will you do with a lot of scrap iron like that?" objected the practical friend.

"Fix up the doors and make them look old-timey. Just imagine how distinguishing a door will look with a latch like that," she said, picking up a piece of bent and rusty iron. "Most of these are Spanish. Some are German. But aren't they delicious?"

"But if you are taking the hardware off the doors of your apartment," chorused her friends, "you'll get a call-down from the janitor."

"I suppose I would," admitted Anne. "I guess the only thing for us to do is to build."

So now, she and her husband are hunting a location that will be a proper setting for a house sufficiently medieval in design to bear up under French gargoyles, Spanish locks, German latches, Florentine nail heads and Dutch hooks. They feel there must be a deep, dark ravine, and embattled crags, and some melancholy trees such as artists put in Italian landscapes, and a church with chimneys. And snuggled out of sight, so as not to interfere with this artistic harmony, they would like a well-lit stone road, a good trolley and a town with a good show or two.

And while they are hunting this location an architect is having brainstorms trying to design a house that will be harmoniously French, Spanish, German, Florentine and Dutch, all at one and the same time.

## Analysis of Hailstones.

The infrequency of their occurrence and the difficulty of keeping them for examination, have stood in the way of any careful investigation of the character of hailstones, but Prof. Boris Weinberg of Tomsk, Siberia, has just perfected an apparatus which is expected to obviate these difficulties. He will gather the hailstones as opportunity offers and preserve them by plunging them in a liquid of about the same density contained in a double-walled receptacle like a superior ice cream freezer, but "packed" with a mixture of ice and sulphate of copper. As needed for study the stones can be removed, sliced in extremely thin sections and photographed by a polarizing microscope or autochromatic preparations.

## Rather Give Himself Away.

Parson White's precautionary measure of protecting his chicken coops with chilled steel bars was futile, for that very night four more of his choice Leghorns disappeared, leaving the severed bars as the only visible evidence of the theft. However, his suspicions pointed toward his next-door neighbor, whom he had seen prowling around his yard that day, and accordingly he had this suspect in the police court next morning.

"If the prisoner can file an alibi I'll let him off with a suspended sentence," announced the judge at the end of the evidence. "Can you file an alibi, Ham?"

"I guess I can," eagerly replied the suspect. "If it ain't any harder den Pabson White's chicken coop bars."

San Francisco Star.

## RHEUMATISM

Backache and Piles



We do not ask you to buy—send your name and address and receive a sample bottle free.

Z-M-O penetrates to bone thru skin and muscle and removes pain 5 minutes after you apply it.

You may not need Z-M-O today, yet tomorrow pay any price to relieve pain.

## FREE BOTTLE

If you have Rheumatism, Piles or Backache write to M. R. Zaegel & Co., 913 Main St., Sheboygan, Wis., for a free bottle Z-M-O by return mail. At drug stores, 25 cts.

It's a poor plan to try to pull yourself out of trouble with a corkscrew.

Constipation causes and seriously aggravates many diseases. It is thoroughly cured by Dr. Pierce's Peppermint. Tiny sugar-coated granules. Adv.

No man can stand in his own light without casting a shadow.

YOU CAN CURE CATARRH By using Cole's Carbolic. It is a most effective remedy. All druggists. 25 and 50c. Adv.

Demands of Trade.

"It would seem a flagrantly clear case," said the magistrate, adding, to the burglar, who had been haled before him. "What have you to say for yourself?"

"Not much, your honor. But I hope you can give me a short sentence. This is my busy season."—Judge.

Be thrifty on little things like bluing. Don't accept water for bluing. Ask for Red Cross Ball Blue, the extra good value blue. Adv.

Old Landmark Gone.

The Blaine schoolhouse in Mars Hill up on the hill, the one James G. Blaine honored years ago by giving a bell, which still hangs in the belfry, is no more. It has been converted into a storeroom and moved to another site. A good many bright boys and girls, now old men and women, graduated from the historic building, and no doubt there is a feeling of sorrow as the old schoolhouse leaves the foundation it was built upon years and years ago.—Kennebec (Me.) Journal.

## AT A SOUTHERN RESORT.



Doctor Quack—I had a great many more patients last year than I have this. I wonder where they have all gone to?

Mrs. Wink—Well, all we can do, doctor, is to hope for the best.

## A DOCTOR'S SLEEP

Found He Had to Leave Off Coffee.

Many persons do not realize that a bad stomach will cause insomnia.

Coffee and tea drinking being such an ancient and respectable form of habit, few realize that the drug—caffeine—contained in coffee and tea, is one of the principal causes of dyspepsia and nervous troubles.

Without their usual portion of coffee or tea, the caffeine tapers are nervous, irritable and fretful. That's the way with a whisky drinker. He has got to have his dram "to settle his nerves"—habit.

To leave off coffee or tea is an easy matter if you want to try it, because Postum gives a gentle but natural support to the nerves and does not contain any drug—nothing but food.

Physicians know this to be true, as one from Ga. writes:

"I have cured myself of a long-standing case of Nervous Dyspepsia by leaving off coffee and using Postum," says the doctor.

"I also enjoy refreshing sleep, to which I've been an utter stranger for 20 years."

"In treating dyspepsia in its various types, I find little trouble when I can induce patients to quit coffee and adopt Postum."

The Dr. is right and "there's a reason." Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum now comes in concentrated, powder form called Instant Postum. It is prepared by stirring a level teaspoonful in a cup of hot water, adding sugar to taste, and enough cream to bring the color to golden brown.

Instant Postum is convenient; there's no waste; and the flavor is always uniform. Sold by grocers—50c cup tin, 30c tin, 100-cup tin 50c.

A 5-cup trial tin mailed for grocer's name and 2-cent stamp for postage. Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.—Adv.







# ROYAL BAKING POWDER ABSOLUTELY PURE

Cooking under modern methods and conveniences is made so attractive the whole family is becoming interested.

"These biscuits are delicious; this cake is excellent," says the father. "I made them," says the daughter, and both father and daughter beam with pleasure.

Royal Baking Powder has made home baking a success, a pleasure and a profit, and the best cooking today the world over is done with its aid.

## A. L. STEGER,

Dentist.

Office, Kempf Bank Block, Chelsea, Michigan. Phone, Office, 82, 2; Residence, 82, 3r.

## G. T. McNAMARA

Dentist.

Office over L. T. Freeman Co.'s drug store. Phone 165-32.

## HARLIE J. FULFORD, D. O.

Osteopathic Physician.

Graduate of Kirksville, Mo. Office over Vogel's drug store. Entrance from West Middle street, Chelsea. Phone 246.

## BYRON DEFENDORF,

Homeopathic Physician.

Forty-seven years experience. Special attention given to chronic diseases; treatment of children, and fitting of glasses. Residence and office northeast corner of Middle and East streets. Phone 61-3r.

## S. G. BUSH

Physician and Surgeon.

Offices in the Freeman-Cummings block. Chelsea, Michigan.

## DR. J. T. WOODS,

Physician and Surgeon.

Office in the Staffan-Merkel block. Residence on Congdon street. Chelsea, Michigan. Telephone 114.

## H. E. DEFENDORF,

Veterinarian.

Office, second floor Hatch & Durand block. Phone No. 61. Night or day.

## L. A. MAZE,

Veterinarian.

Graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College. Office at Chas. Martin's Livery Barn. Phone day or night, No. 20.

## B. E. TURNBULL,

Attorney at Law.

Office, Freeman block, Chelsea, Michigan.

## JAMES S. GORMAN,

Attorney at Law.

Office, Middle street east. Chelsea, Michigan.

## H. D. WITHERELL,

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Offices, Freeman block, Chelsea, Michigan.

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General law practice in all courts. Notary Public in the office. Office in Hatch-Durand block. Chelsea, Michigan. Phone 63.

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Harness and Horse Goods.

Repairing of all kinds a specialty. Also dealer in Musical Instruments of all kinds and Sheet Music. Steinbach Block, Chelsea.

## E. W. DANIELS,

General Auctioneer.

Satisfaction Guaranteed. For information call at The Standard office, or address Gregory, Mich. 6a, 11. 2. Phone connections. Auction bills and tin cups furnished free.

## DETROIT UNITED LINES

Between Jackson, Chelsea, Ann Arbor, Ypsilanti and Detroit.

LIMITED CARS.  
For Detroit 7:45 a. m. and every two hours to 7:45 p. m.  
For Kalamazoo 8:45 a. m. and every two hours to 8:45 p. m.  
For Lansing 9:45 p. m.

LOCAL CARS.  
East bound—8:45 a. m. and every two hours to 8:45 p. m.; 10:11 p. m. To Ypsilanti only, 11:55 p. m.  
West bound—9:55 a. m. and every two hours to 9:55 p. m.; 11:55 p. m.  
Connect at Ypsilanti for Saline and at Plymouth and Northville.

Standard "Want" advs. give them.

## Homer Northard Killed Himself.

Homer Northard, better known as "Brownie" Northard, suicided Wednesday afternoon at 184 West Main street, Jackson, in a room on the third floor of the Durand block, by drinking carbolic acid. He had gone to the room of James Donovan, a friend of his, who has a bachelor apartment, and who was away at work at the time. The deceased was only 24 years old and unmarried. No cause is assigned for the rash act, unless it be that he had become despondent over impending ill-health. Mr. Northard, it is said, was subject to attacks of illness, and it may be that he felt one of these spells coming on and decided to end his life.

So successfully did he drink the poison he left no trace of it on his lips or tongue that was visible, and not until Coroner Haverford found an empty carbolic bottle in the overcoat pocket of the deceased was it suspected he had poisoned himself. On the commode by the bed on which he lay was found a glass out of which he had drunk the acid. There were a few drops left in it. The acid looked greasy, and he may have put some oil in it. The bottle was plainly labeled and showed it was purchased at Hoffman's drug store.

Mr. Northard had called at Mr. Donovan's room at different times and visited with him, and Mr. Donovan had told him where he kept the key to his room and that he could come up any time he wished to, whether he was there or not. When Mr. Donovan went to his room Wednesday night about 5 o'clock he found the door locked and the key in its hiding place just as he had left it. On going into the room and lighting the gas he found Mr. Northard lying on the bed, and fearing something was wrong, called Dr. Peterson. The doctor pronounced him dead and notified the coroner. It was the doctor's opinion that death had not ensued more than five minutes before. He was lying on the bed fully dressed and with his overcoat on.

Mr. Northard has worked in Chelsea more or less for the past five years, and was well known here. He was a brother of Mrs. Ed. Dryer of this place.

## Man Coughs and Breaks Ribs.

After a frightful coughing spell a man in Necedah, Wis., felt terrible pains in his side and his doctor found two ribs had been broken. What agony Dr. King's New Discovery would have saved him. A few spoonfuls ended a late cough, while persistent use routed obstinate coughs, expels stubborn colds or heals weak, sore lungs. "I feel sure it's a God send to humanity," writes Mrs. Edie Morton, Columbia, Mo. "for I believe I would have consumption today, if I had not used this great remedy." Its guaranteed to satisfy, and you can get a free trial bottle or 50 cent or \$1.00 size at L. P. Vogel, H. H. Fenn Co., L. T. Freeman Co. Advertisement.

## REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

### Farmers & Merchants Bank

At Chelsea, Michigan, at the close of business, November 26, 1912, as called for by the Commissioner of the Banking Department:

#### RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, viz:—

Commercial Department..... \$ 67,567 97

Savings Department..... 33,450 00—\$ 101,017 97

Bonds, mortgages and securities, viz:—

Commercial Department..... 500 00

Savings Department..... 152,444 48—152,944 48

Premium account..... 315 00

Overdrafts..... 925 73

Banking house..... 2,800 00

Furniture and fixtures..... 1,518 67

Items in transit.....

Reserve.....

Due from banks in reserve cities..... \$10,687 58—\$24,527 12

Exchanges for clearing house..... 520 10

U. S. and National bank currency..... 6,000 00

Gold coin..... 335 25—3,500 00

Silver coin..... 278 76—2,000 00

Nickels and cents..... \$14,033 69—\$36,367 89—\$6,401 57

Checks, and other cash items.....

Total..... \$300,014 42

#### LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in..... \$25,000 00

Surplus..... 7,141 93

Undivided profits, net..... \$ 39,041 12

Dividends unpaid..... 69 00

Commercial deposits subject to check..... 173,578 95

Cashier's checks outstanding..... 45,638 51—261,372 49

Savings deposits (book accounts).....

Savings certificates of deposit.....

Total..... \$300,014 42

State of Michigan, County of Washtenaw, ss.

I, P. G. Schaeble, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and correctly represents the true state of the several matters therein contained, as shown by the books of the bank.

P. G. SCHAEBLE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of December, 1912.

J. B. Cole, Notary Public.

My commission expires December 13, 1915.

CORRECT—Attest:

JOHN KALMBACH, O. C. BURKHART, H. L. WOOD, Directors.

## REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

### Kempf Commercial & Savings Bank

At Chelsea, Michigan, at the close of business September 4, 1912, as called for by the Commissioner of the Banking Department:

#### RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, viz:—

Commercial Department..... \$107,749 97

Savings Department..... 57,089 93—\$164,839 90

Bonds, mortgages and securities, viz:—

Commercial Department..... 408,872 92

Savings Department..... 1,431 65—410,304 57

Premium account..... 34 60

Overdrafts..... 15,000 00

Banking house..... 1,520 15

Furniture and fixtures..... 74 12

Items in transit.....

Reserve.....

United States bonds..... \$ 2,500 00

Due from banks in reserve cities..... 45,641 01

Exchanges for clearing house..... 270 00

U. S. and National bank currency..... 5,535 00

Gold coin..... 15,120 00

Silver coin..... 2,678 95—28 00

Nickels and cents..... 90 99—32 04

Checks, and other cash items..... \$23,415 94—\$67,279 60—\$90,694 94

Total..... \$300,788 25

#### LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in..... \$ 40,000 00

Surplus fund..... 20,000 00

Undivided profits, net..... 20,306 92

Dividends unpaid..... 71,460 02

Commercial deposits subject to check..... 49,330 25

Cashier's checks outstanding..... 372 84

Savings deposits on deposit..... 125 67

Due to banks and bankers..... \$36,441 90

Savings deposits (book accounts)..... 20,851 62—540,453 43

Savings certificates of deposit.....

Total..... \$600,788 25

State of Michigan, County of Washtenaw, ss.

I, Geo. A. BeGoie, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and correctly represents the true state of the several matters therein contained, as shown by the books of the bank.

Geo. A. BeGoie, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of December, 1912.

J. L. Fletcher, Notary Public.

My commission expires January 12, 1915.

CORRECT—Attest:

C. E. KANE, D. C. HOLMES, H. S. HOLMES, Directors.

## A Business Change.

John Faber, who has been associated with J. F. Shaver in the barber business, has purchased the interest of Mr. Shaver, and will continue the same at the old location. Mr. Faber is well known here and has had several years practical experience as a barber. In connection with the shop he will carry a line of cigars, tobaccos, pipes and conduct a bath room. He has secured C. H. Kent, a first-class workman, to assist him in the shop. Mr. Faber wishes to thank the patrons of the place for past favors and solicits a continuance of their patronage. Advertisement.

## Cards of Thanks.

We wish to express our heartfelt thanks for the sympathy and floral offerings of our neighbors and friends in our bereavement, the death of son and brother, Theodore C. Wahl; including the U. B. Ladies' Aid Society, U. B. Y. P. L. Class, the Gleaners and Rev. G. C. Nothdurft. It was also the wish of the deceased to thank everyone who so kindly remembered him with postal cards.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN WAHL AND FAMILY.

Ricks Kalmbach, brothers and sisters wish to extend their sincere thanks to relatives, friends, Ladies' Aid Society and Grange for the beautiful floral offerings, kindness and sympathy shown them in their late bereavement. Advertisement.

## FAIR EXCHANGE

### A New Back for an Old One—How a Resident Made a Bad Back Strong.

The back aches at times with a dull indescribable feeling, making you weary and restless; piercing pains shoot across the region of the kidneys and again the loins are so lame that to stoop is agony. No use to rub or apply a plaster to the back if the kidneys are weak. You cannot reach the cause. Follow the example of this Chelsea citizen.

Glenn Barbour, N. Main St., Chelsea, Mich., says: "I suffered intensely from dull, nagging backaches which were no doubt brought on by standing so long at my work. The kidney secretions passed irregularly and caused me annoyance. Seeing Doan's Kidney Pills advertised, I procured a box and soon after I used them, my aches and pains disappeared, together with the kidney difficulty. I now have no trouble from my kidneys."

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. Advertisement.



## "Thank Duke's Mixture for Them"

Every member of your family will appreciate the many handsome, useful presents you can get free with the coupons now packed in

Liggett & Myers

## Duke's Mixture

Duke's Mixture is one of the big favorite brands for both pipe and cigarettes. Men everywhere prefer it because of its true natural tobacco taste. Duke's Mixture is simply the choice leaves of fine Virginia and North Carolina bright leaf—thoroughly aged, stemmed and crumbled. It's impossible to get a purer smoke or a more likeable one than this mild, rich, fragrant Liggett & Myers Duke's Mixture.

One and a half ounces of this choice granulated tobacco cost only 5c—and with each sack you get a book of cigarette papers FREE.

### The Presents are FREE

They do not cost you one penny. In each 5c sack of Liggett & Myers Duke's Mixture we now pack a free present coupon. With these coupons you can get any article described in our new illustrated catalogue of presents. As a special offer, good during December and January only, we will give you this catalogue absolutely FREE. Simply send us your name and address.



Coupons from DUKE'S MIXTURE may be secured with Tugs from HORSE SHOE, T. T. TIMLEY'S NATURAL LEAF GRANGER TWIST and coupons from FOUR ROSES (10c tin double coupon), PICK PLUG CUT, FREEMONT CIGARETTES, CLIX CIGARETTES, and other tags and coupons issued by us.

Premium Dept.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

## FURS, HIDES AND PELTS

We pay the Highest Market Price for Furs, Hides and Pelts. See us before you sell. Office on North Main street.

## ALBER BROS. CHELSEA MICH.

Mamma Says It's Safe for Children



CONTAINS NO OPIATES

FOLEY'S HONEY and TAR For Coughs and Colds

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS



## FLORIDA

Through Electric-Lighted Sleeping Cars

Effective Nov. 24th

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## New York Central Lines

Michigan Central—Big Four in connection with Queen & Crescent and Southern Railway

## Detroit to Jacksonville

Leave Detroit 10:35 p. m. Daily

Leave Toledo 12:30 night Daily

Arrive Jacksonville 8:40 a. m. 2d morning

LOW WINTER TOURIST FARES on sale daily, October 15th to April 30th; return limit June 1st.

For particulars consult

Michigan Central

Ticket Agents

Try Standard Want Column. You get results

This is the Stove Polish YOU Should Use

IT'S different from others because more care is taken in the making and the materials used are of higher grade

## Black Silk Stove Polish

Makes a brilliant, silky polish that does not rub off or dust-off, and the shine lasts four times as long as ordinary stove polish. Used on all stoves and sold by hardware dealers. All work is a trial. Use it on your cook stove, your parlor stove or your range. If you don't find it the best stove polish you ever used, don't use it again. It's the only stove polish that makes a liquid or paste—one quality.

BLACK SILK STOVE POLISH WORKS

Sterling, Illinois

Use Black Silk Air-Drying Iron Enamel on brass, registers, stove pipes. Prevents rusting. Use Black Silk Metal Polish for silver, nickel or brass. It is no equal for use on automobiles.

Get a Can TODAY

## Chelsea Greenhouses

CUT FLOWERS  
POTTED PLANTS  
FUNERAL DESIGNS

## Elvira Clark-Visel

Phone 180—2-1-1 s FLORIST

## DETROIT BUSINESS UNIVERSITY

65 West Grand River Avenue, located in new premises, and giving the most modern courses of training for business appointments invites you to write for a copy of its new calendar. Address E. R. Shaw, President, Detroit, Mich.

## CABINET WORK

All kinds of furniture built to order. Repairing, refinishing