

Pinckney Dispatch



VOL. XVIII. PINCKNEY, LIVINGSTON CO., MICH., THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1900. No. 32

Prices are right at

The Surprise Store,

A Special Sale every day at the "Surprise Store".

Lenox Soap,	4c a bar.
Good Hose,	5 and 10c
Good half Hose,	5 and 7c.
Polkadot half Hose,	17c.
Black half Hose,	10c.
Good Towels,	5, 10 and 25c.
Good Purses	5, 10 and 15c.
2 Bars Toilet Soap,	5c.
Turkey Red Handkerchiefs,	5c.
Good Cigars,	3, 4 and 5c.
Brass Drapery Hooks per doz.,	5c.
Cob Pipes,	2c.
New Style Beauty Pins,	2 for 5c.
Suspenders,	5, 10, 15 and 20c.

I handle nearly all kinds of goods. Please call when in town and see my stock.

Eggs Taken
Same as Cash,

Yours to Please,
H. W. ELLIS, Prop.

LOCAL NEWS.

Don't Forget August 16, St. Mary's picnic. Miss Emma Haze of Ypsilanti is the guest of relatives here.

Base ball game between Brighton and Iosco on the day of Picnic, August 16.

Miss Gertrude Mann of Detroit is the guest of her grandmother, Mrs. Mary Mann.

H. G. Briggs and wife attended a farmers picnic at Long lake near Howell Saturday last.

A. T. Mann and wife of Detroit were guests of his mother, Mrs. Mary Mann, the past week.

Florence Andrews spent the past week with Miss Florence Castar and other friends in Howell.

Rev. Fr. Comerford took a party of boys to Silver lake on Friday last for a days outing. It is needless to say that the boys enjoyed it.

The Ladies Aid society of the M. E. church will serve ice cream and cake at the town hall on Saturday evening of this week. All invited.

A. J. Yonker has sold out to F. Travis and will move to Ypsilanti. Mr. Y. and wife have made many friends in this vicinity who will miss them.

On the bills announcing St. Mary's picnic, the announcement that Brighton and Ocoola would play ball should have read Brighton and Iosco. The error was not our fault but we are glad to make the correction. This game will probably be one of the hottest contested games of the season.

The third annual picnic of the Livingston County Maccabee Association is to be held at Island Lake, August 16. The speakers are Hon. S. D. Williams of Battle Creek and Great Lady Lieutenant Commander Rachel A. Bailey of Grand Rapids.

A few hot days this week. G. W. Teeple was in Howell Thursday.

Several from here spent Sunday in Jackson.

Mrs. Eppe of Detroit is visiting at J. A. Donaldson's.

Alex. McIntyre is arranging to make a kiln of brick.

Geo. Teeple spent Sunday in Leslie. Mrs. T. and daughter Mae, returned with him.

Most of the Pinckney and vicinity teachers are in Howell attending the teachers institute.

Miss Grace Gardner and Miss Carrie Erwin spent Thursday last with Thos. Reads family at Portage lake.

Mrs. Edward Reynolds returned from Detroit Saturday, where she has been visiting the past three weeks.

Burt Hutchinson and wife of Detroit, spent Sunday with Mrs. H's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Reason.

Mrs. Geo. Morris and son Thomas and Mrs. W. T. Brown of Sterling Kan. were visiting J. T. Chambers a few days.

Saturday Sept. 1 is the date of the big farmers picnic at Whitmore lake. Bliss and Maybury, nominees for governor, are both billed to speak.

The C. E. society of North Hamburg will hold an ice cream social at the home of Mrs. Wm. Hooker in Petyville on Friday evening of this week. All are invited.

Chas. Kellogg, wife and daughter Annabell, Mrs. Caroline Kellogg and daughter Mae, of Detroit are guests of H. W. Crofoot and other relatives here and at Portage Lake.

These days the busy housewife goes prowling about the house, turning up the carpet and looking through chests in search of the dreaded carpet bug and few there be who fail to find it. We know of no remedy unless it is the Evincible Carpet Bug Exterminator, put up by G. A. Sigler of this place labels for which were printed at this office. It is selling like hot cakes in other villages and is claimed to be a "sure cure."

Dr. C. L. Sigler was in Howell on business last Friday.

Miss Rose Black visited Howell friends last Saturday.

Quite a few from here spent the Sunday at Zure lake to a picnic.

Frank Shields of Howell called on Pinckney friends the first of the week.

Messrs. Brokway and Culver of Howell were in town the first of the week.

Mr. Wilber Johnson and the Misses Carrie Porter and Ruth Johnson spent Sunday in the Montague—Wilson camp at Portage Lake.

Farmers picnic in Van Winkles grove Saturday of this week given by the Anderson club. There will be a big dinner, good speeches and a general good time.

The annual picnic of St. Mary's church will be held in Jacksons grove on Thursday August 16. There will be the usual big time and big dinner. Everyone come.

We will deliver Flour direct to the people at

50 cents for a 25-pound sack
95 cents for a 50-pound sack
\$3.80 for a barrel.

10 pounds Graham 15 cents.
10 lbs. granulated meal 10cts

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**Seed Buckwheat.**

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Terms, Cash.
R. H. ERWIN.

Reduced prices on all Summer Goods this week.

All Walking Shoes to be sold **At Cost.**

Summer Underwear and all Thin Wash Goods **At Cost.**

Specials for Saturday:

1 lb Baking Powder,	4c
1 lb Corn Starch,	3c
1 lb Best Rice,	5c
Ideal Mocha and Java Coffee	25c.
1 Can Good Salmon,	8c
1 Can. Good Peas	8c
2 Yeast Cakes for	5c

W. W. BARNARD.

TEEPLE & CADWELL

General Hardware,

Have as complete an assortment of heavy and shelf hardware as can be found in the county, and 1900 finds us more thoroughly equipped than ever before.

Builders Hardware a Specialty.
Doors and Common Sash always in stock.

Complete line of Buggies, Wagons and

IMPLEMENTS.

Heating Stoves, Ranges, Wood Stoves
Wood and Coal.

Prosperity.

All good citizens who have their own best interests at heart will help along their prosperity by buying groceries from W. E. Murphy.

Saturday August 11 We offer,

50c Tea at 40c	35c Molasses, 25c.
40c Tea at 34c.	1 lb. Baking Powder 5c.
20c Coffee at 16c.	1 Can of Tomatoes 8c.
25c Coffee at 20c.	4 lbs. of Oat meal 10c.
R. T. Salmon 11c.	50c Underwear 40c.
10c Bag Salt 7c.	25c Underwear 20c.
5c Bag Salt 3c.	Key Soap 2c.
1 lb. Sweet Burley, 40c.	Best Cheese in Michigan 10c.
	1 lb Banner Tobacco, 12c

All Sales Cash.
Produce Wanted.
W. E. MURPHY.

The Grange picnic at North lake on Tuesday was a great success, there being about 2,000 present and everyone seemed to enjoy themselves, the breeze from the lake making the grove a very pleasant and comfortable place to be in on a hot day. The speeches were interesting and profitable, and were listened to by a large number. The ball game between Chelsea and Unadilla was a one sided affair, Unadilla having a walk-away.

THEIR ANNUAL PICNIC.

On Thursday, August 16, the members of St. Mary's church at this place will hold their annual picnic in Jackson's grove, just south of this village. Arrangements are being made for a big time and no pains are being spared to make it the biggest ever held. Take one day off, attend this picnic and have a good time.

The following is the program for the day:

Address of Welcome, Hon. G. W. Teeple
Scenes of the Past and Shadows of the future, James Greene
Michigan, D. B. Hayes, Detroit
Address, Frank Shields, Howell
Pleasures of Life,
Hon. T. E. Barkworth, Jackson
The Ladies, R. D. Roche, Howell
Remarks, Rev. Chas. Simpson
Rev. L. P. Goldrick, of Northfield, and M. P. Bardum, of Detroit, will sing selected songs.

The Brighton and Iosco ball teams will contest on the diamond; and as neither of these teams have been defeated by any local teams this season, a good game is bound to be the result.

The orchestra will discourse sweet music while the people are filling the inner man at the bounteously spread tables.

It's Surprising

How cheaply we sell our proprietary medicines. Any of the standard remedies that you may want you will find can be bought cheaper than of any other druggist.

Our Patent Medicines

are always fresh. We never allow stock to stand around for years. We sell the best, and for the least money.

E. A. SIGLER.
Druggist.

MICHIGAN'S CROPS

ARE IN FLOURISHING CONDITION—PLANTS ARE RAINY

The G. A. R. has a State... of 15,285—There were a loss of 175 members by death and nonwith-

Weekly Crop Bulletin.

According to the weather crop bulletin issued July 31 the heavy rains in the southern counties during the early part of last week delayed harvest work, the completion of haying and in some cases the planting of corn, soy and caused wheat to sprout in the shock. Generally, however, the weather of the past week has been very favorable to all crop growth and harvest work. In the upper peninsula the dry sunny weather was very favorable to haying which has been the principal work in that section; in the southern counties the rains have been very beneficial to corn, beans and potatoes.

Wheat and rye harvest is generally completed in the southern counties and in progress in the central and northern counties; in the upper peninsula spring wheat, is ripening and looks promising. Oat harvest is well advanced in the southern counties and has quite generally begun in the central section; oats are generally a fine heavy crop. The warm rains have been especially beneficial to the corn in the southern counties, where the crop is in good condition; warm nights are still lacking to make it ideal corn weather. Late potatoes in all counties are reported as very promising and there is generally little complaint of the ravages of the potato bugs. Beans and sugar beets continue to make a good growth and are generally in fine condition. Pasture in the southern counties is much improved. Buckwheat is growing finely and is in blossom. Fruit reports continue about the same except that apples are of poor quality in many counties. Peaches are beginning to ripen and in the principal peach counties promise a good yield.

322 G. A. R. Posts in Michigan.

Col. G. V. R. Pond, assistant adjutant-general of the Michigan G. A. R., has completed his semi-annual report to national headquarters relative to the condition of the organization in Michigan on July 1, 1900. On the first day of the present year there were in this state 322 posts with 15,285 members. This shows a gain of 154 members notwithstanding the loss of 175 by death during the period named. During the month of July three new posts, located in Jackson, Tuscola and Antrim counties, were organized. The report makes a remarkable showing for an organization made up wholly of elderly men, and one that cannot increase its membership by the injection of young blood. The number of recruits mustered in the state during the last six months was 456, of which number Charles T. Foster Post, Lansing, mustered 106. Fifty of the latter number stood at the post room altar at one time to take the obligation. The amount reported expended for relief during the six months under report was \$735.90. The report shows the financial condition of the department to be very good. The indications are that Michigan will be well represented at the national encampment in Chicago this month.

State Gets \$305,241.84 of Her Claim.

A warrant for \$305,241.84 was drawn by the treasury department at Washington on the 30th in favor of the state of Michigan. This money is to reimburse the state for fitting out the National Guard during the Spanish-American war. The entire claim amounted to \$447,000. The remaining \$141,750 is held up for further investigation. Michigan's claims came to the auditor of the war department in several installments. They included expenses for typewriter operators; payment for second-hand clothing which belonged to the National Guard; pay for officers and men, and subsistence for the first 10 days in camp.

Game Warden's Report for July.

In his report for July, Game and Fish Warden Morse says that his department investigated 237 complaints and instituted prosecutions in 63 cases. The result was 54 convictions, two dismissals and no acquittals, seven cases still pending. The total amount of fines imposed was \$752.30. The value of the seizures was \$1,332.51. Reports from every county in the state show an increase in quail and partridge over last year, and a marked increase in brook trout and other game fish.

Looked Like 30 Cents.

Jas. W. Bradley, while at work on a threshing machine near Adrian the other day, attempted to hand his vest over to a fellow-workman. He let go just in time to let the vest fall into the feed of the machine. Forty dollars in bills and a gold watch went with the vest. When it came out at the other end it all looked like 30 cents. The watch could be passed for a plugged gold dollar, and the bills would make a handsome rag doll.

Yale suffered a fire loss of \$10,000 on the 2d.

MICHIGAN NEWS ITEMS.

Manitowish suffered a \$20,000 fire loss on the 28th.

Howell's municipal building plant is now in operation.

Fire destroyed \$5,000 worth of property at Cornum on the 5th.

A severe storm swept over Monroe and vicinity on the 29th.

Sixty-eight marriage licenses were issued at St. Joseph on the 5th.

South Haven's peach crop promises to be a record breaker this year.

There was a balance of \$637,389.53 in the Wayne county treasury Aug. 1.

A large cement factory will be erected at Holly in the near future.

The farmers' picnic and day of sports will be held at Nashville on the 14th.

The village of Stearns was almost wiped out by fire on the night of the 3d.

The sugar beet crop in Bay county will exceed that of 1898, which was a big year.

Sixty-six marriage licenses were issued to Chicago parties at St. Joseph on the 29th.

The new cheese factory to replace the one burned in July is in operation at Birch Run.

A destructive wind, hail and rain storm visited Benton Harbor and vicinity on the 2d.

Experts who are prospecting for oil in the vicinity of Lowell are confident of finding it before long.

The proposition to bond the city of Pontiac for \$50,000 for water works improvements was defeated.

The Michigan Bell and the New State telephone exchanges at Ann Arbor have been consolidated.

Gratiot county farmers are to establish a co-operative cheese factory 2 1/2 miles southwest of St. Louis.

The Republican state central committee are planning to have Gov. Roosevelt visit Michigan in September.

The thermometer registered 98 in the shade at Belleville on the 5th—the hottest day of the season to date.

Lapeer's assessment rolls, prepared by the city supervisors, has been approved by the state tax commission.

A stock company has been organized at Shepardsville for the purpose of erecting and operating a cheese factory.

The Church of Christ society at Copeish has purchased an old stone building and is having it remodeled for use as a house of worship.

The contract for the work has been let, and before the snow flies it is expected Ontonagon county will have one of the finest poorhouses in the state.

The state tax commission have decided to make 13 complaints against parties at Midland, who, it is alleged, have been favored by the supervisors.

Three blocks in the business portion of Plainwell were burned on the 3d. The Otsego fire department was called out. How the fire originated is unknown.

There is considerable talk in Shiawassee county of organizing another fair society and resuming the practice, dropped some years ago, of holding annual fairs.

The Albion Mirror says that 8 to 10 bushels per acre is a good yield for wheat in that vicinity this season. And this is the best wheat raising county in the state.

The schooner Fontana and San Diego met in collision in the St. Clair river, just above Fort Gratiot, on the night of the 3d. The former sunk quickly, taking one man with her.

This is proving a banner year for all crops in Shiawassee county excepting wheat. The yield per acre of hay, oats, barley, beans and cloverseed is the largest known for years past.

Rochester citizens will have an opportunity on August 14 to say whether they think enough of good roads to bond the village for \$6,000 to be used in improving the local highways.

One of the largest crops of flax that has ever been grown in Sanilac county is now being harvested around Crosswell. The flax mill has started up for the season, which gives plenty of work.

Thrashing in the vicinity of Hamilton has begun and the yield of wheat is light. The prospects for a good peach crop are excellent and prices will be moderate in the fruit belt west of there.

Rural free delivery service has been established at Ludington, to take effect the 15th inst. The length of the route is 46 1/2 miles; are covered, 57 square miles; population served, 1,338; number of houses on route, 293.

Fruit growers around Whitehall are alarmed over the sudden appearance of "yellows" among the peaches. In the region north of there whole orchards have been stricken with it, and it is estimated by some that not less than 10 per cent of the trees thereabouts will have to be destroyed.

A blintlock rifle was recently fished from the bottom of St. Clair river near Algonac. There is in the breech of the gun a little trap door which, when opened, contained half a dozen bullets. It is believed that it has been in the water for over a century and is an extremely valuable and interesting relic of bygone days.

Philippine Commission to Assume Power

On Sept. 1 the commission headed by Judge Taft will become the legislative power to take and appropriate insular money; to establish judicial and educational systems and to make and pass all laws. No money will be permitted to be drawn from the insular funds except by authorization of the commission. Judge Taft and his colleagues will also exercise certain executive functions. For instance, they will appoint judges, officials in the educational department and officers of municipalities, which the commission will establish pending elections. Gen. MacArthur will be the executive head to enforce the laws of the commission and he will conduct the government in accordance with the same until the commission recommends to President McKinley the appointment of a civil governor.

Moonshiners Make Trouble

As a result of a pitched battle with moonshiners near Johnson, 30 miles from Pauls Valley, I. T., one deputy marshal was slightly wounded and another, Schrempfer, of Pauls Valley, is missing. The band escaped under cover of darkness. Schrempfer is believed to have followed the band and been killed. The outlaws are a part of a band that was raided near Centre a few days ago, when five of its members, together with a still and a quantity of liquor were taken. The leader, named Tice, a veteran Arkansas distiller, and other members of the band, escaped.

Robbed a Whole Train

On the night of the 4th two men held up a Union Pacific passenger train just west of Hugo, Col., and robbed the passengers in the Pullman sleepers of their money and valuables. An old man named Fay, a resident of California, who had been visiting in Denver and was on his way to St. Louis, refused to surrender his valubles and fired a shot at one of the robbers but missed. Thereupon the robbers fired, one shot entering Fay's mouth and coming out at the back of his head, killing him almost instantly. The robbers stopped the train and jumped off and escaped.

NEWSY BREVITIES

Four cases and two deaths from bubonic plague is reported in London, Eng.

It is estimated that the Iber war will cost Great Britain about \$400,000,000.

As a result of eating toadstools three people at Chicago are dead and four others very sick.

According to the 1900 census Milwaukee has a population of 285,315, a gain of 30,847 in 10 years.

Two deaths and several prostrations were reported in Chicago on the 3d. It was 94 in the shade.

According to the 1900 census Louisville, Ky., has a population of 204,731, an increase of 43,602 in 10 years.

As a result of an encounter between Bahama Negroes and Mexican police at Tampico, Mex., on July 31, four Negroes and two soldiers were killed and 21 Negroes are suffering from injuries.

An earthquake shook the Timble mining district, Utah, on the 1st. The shaft of the Mammoth mine was so thrown out of shape that it was impossible to get the cage below the 1,600 foot level.

Gen. Grodekow telegraphs from Khabarovsk Aug. 1, that 19 Hotchkiss and 10 other guns were captured at Hunghua by the Russians, who, storming the fortress Monday, July 30, drove 4,000 Chinese before them.

Three persons were seriously injured and six others badly out and bruised by the falling of five heavy pieces of structural iron from the top of a 12-story building in course of construction at New York on the 2d.

The aggregate Michigan earnings of railroad companies for June were \$3,372,962.52, an increase of \$216,352.67 over June, 1899. The total Michigan earnings for the first six months of this year were \$18,770,728.96, the increase over the same period of 1899 being \$2,278,507.50; or 13.75 per cent.

The Odd Fellows hall at Ludington is completed. The first floor has been converted into an ideal ball room and dining hall with a kitchen at the rear and a ticket office and a dressing room in front. The second story will be used for lodge rooms exclusively in the future. With the additions just made, the Odd Fellows have one of the finest halls in the state.

Reports to the state board of health show that rheumatism, diarrhea, neuralgia, tonsillitis and bronchitis, in the order named, caused the most sickness in Michigan during the past week. Smallpox was reported at 1 place; cerebro-spinal meningitis at 6; diphtheria at 20; whooping cough at 23; scarlet fever at 52; measles at 63; typhoid fever at 64, and consumption at 175.

The citizens of Tekonsha are noted for their generosity. No case of want, sorrow or destitution is overlooked. The churches are not always the first to bestow charity. The roughest people in town are as liberal as those who make higher professions. If a citizen suffers from a fire, loses a horse or a cow the citizens straightway make up a purse for him if he is in poor circumstances.

A KING ASSASSINATED

THE ASSASSINATION OF KING HUMBERT OF ITALY—A VICTIM.

The assassination of King Humbert, King of Italy, on the 29th inst. at Udine, Italy, was a tragedy which has shocked the world. The king was shot by an Italian anarchist, Gaetano Bresci, while he was on his way to Udine to attend to the funeral of his father-in-law, King Victor Emmanuel II. The king was shot in the chest and died shortly thereafter. The assassin was captured and is now being held in prison.

There was a meeting of anarchists in Paterson, N. J., on the 30th, at which the killing of King Humbert was discussed. A reporter who sought admission was "welcomed" as it was said that these anarchists wanted the world to know their sentiments. The principal speaker at the meeting was Ernesto Grevedia, 31 years of age. In the course of an impassioned address he said:

"We are members of the group of anarchists to which Bresci belonged. He has done what we would have him do. Ask me do we approve of the killing of King Humbert. I will answer the question before you ask it. Of course we do. It was not our instruction to Bresci to kill; but he has done what he knew to be right, and we will sustain him and give him our sympathy. Was Humbert ever kind to us? No. Was he good to the poor? No. He was a monarch, and all monarchs, according to our vows, must die."

"Let Nicholas of Russia tremble and let the new king of Italy prepare for death. They are both inhuman. They are inhuman because they are monarchs. They would not consent to take the places on the thrones were they not inhuman. It is a republic that we want, and it is a republic that the anarchists in every country will have."

"They have run us out of Italy, where to have stayed would have been to have starved. We have come here. Things are no better here. We are treated like dogs in the mills. We are not considered human by Americans. We do not starve, but there is a worse death than starvation. It is neglect. Who is responsible for this government? We will try to better it by fair means, and if we can't succeed, then we will resort to other methods."

Our Foreign Commerce. The report of the foreign commerce of the United States during the year ended June 30, 1900, shows the total imports of merchandise during the year were \$849,714,670; the total exports, \$1,393,186,371. The total commerce of the year surpasses by \$319,729,250 that of any preceding year, and for the first time in our history exceeds two billion dollars. The exports exceed those of any preceding year, and have been more widely distributed throughout the world than ever before. Manufacturers' materials were more freely imported than ever before, and formed a larger share of the total imports than on any former occasion. Manufactured articles were more freely exported than ever before and formed a larger share of the total exports than on any former occasion.

Of Interest to Tobacco Men. The commissioner of internal revenue has issued a circular prohibiting the use by manufacturers of cigars, cigarettes, or tobacco when put up in statutory packages, of labels containing "any promise or offer of, or any order or certificate for, any gift, prize, premium, payment or reward." This regulation is to take effect September 1, 1900. The view of the law taken by Commissioner Wilson was sustained by the United States district court of West Virginia in a recent decision. The order of Commissioner Wilson will not prevent manufacturers from sending prize coupons to retailers for dissemination among the purchasers of their goods, but is designed to prohibit the use of the statutory package as a distributor of gift enterprises.

Four Killed and One Wounded. Four men killed and one fatally wounded is the outcome of a shooting affray between Wm. Dooley and his four sons on one side, and the four Harris brothers on the other, as the result of a feud at Dee Run, one of the mining towns of St. Francois county, Mo. A few days ago the Harris boys sent word to the Dooleys that they would be at a picnic at Dee Run and intended to run the Dooleys off the grounds. Just how the shooting began is not clear, but once begun it was deadly. All the Harris boys except one, Bill, were shot. One was killed instantly. Three of the Dooley boys were unhurt.

Husband and Wife Found Dead. Robert W. Sinclair, aged 51 years, a fruit commission merchant in Philadelphia, and his wife, Annie E., aged 32 years, were both found dead on the night of the 4th with a bullet hole in each of their heads in the garden in front of their summer home at Green Tree station, on the Pennsylvania railroad, near that city. Whether it was a case of mutual suicide or murder and suicide will probably never be known.

Roger Wolcott, to whom the position of U. S. ambassador to Italy was recently offered, has accepted, and his commission has been issued. He succeeds Draper, resigned.

When the Spanish cruiser Infanta Isabel was about to leave for Areachop, one of her boilers gave way and the escaping steam scalded 21 sailors, killing 1 and seriously injuring 6 others. The cruiser postponed her departure.

CHINA WAR NEWS.

The telegraphic conditions in China are now very unfavorable, and the governments interested are endeavoring to better affairs. The real cable is the only way this can be reached by wire from the United States. This is under the control of the Chinese authorities and Sheng, of whom so much has been published, can control anything which goes over. The only communication between the United States and Taku and Chee Foo is by naval vessels. It is presumed but is not known, that the international forces have telegraphic communication between Tien Tsin and Taku. As Taku the conditions are not satisfactory. The international fleet, including the American warships, is far off shore and messages must be sent out to them by flag. The nations are trying to arrange for a cable from Shanghai to Chee Foo. Already arrangements have been made to lay a cable across from Taku to Chee Foo and the United States will pay its share, amounting to \$115,000. Some difficulty is encountered in arranging the details for the international cable from Chee Foo to Shanghai, as all the governments have to be consulted and communication with the cable offices and telegraphic companies must be provided for. It is the intention of the U. S. government to secure, at the earliest practicable moment, uninterrupted telegraphic communication with the forces at Tien Tsin.

The secretary of state at Washington on the 30th, received a dispatch from Mr. Fowler, American consul at Chefoo, dated noon July 29. Mr. Fowler says: "A letter from the German legation, dated the 21st, received at Tien Tsin. German loss is 10 dead and 12 wounded. Chinese ceased their attacks on the 12th. Baron von Ketteler's body said to be safe. The Austrian, Italian, Dutch and Spanish legations destroyed and the French partially. A letter from the Japanese legation, dated the 22d, arrived at Tien Tsin on the 25th. Ten battalions of Chinese shelled the legations consecutively from the 20th of June and stopped on the 15th of July but may renew. The enemy are decreasing. The German, Russian, American, British and half the Japanese and French legations still defended. Japanese say they have food for six days but little ammunition. The emperor and empress are reported at Peking."

A rather startling proposition was advanced July 31 which, if adopted, might put at once to the test the Chinese profession that the "Boxers" and not the Chinese government, are responsible for what has happened in Peking. This was to the effect that the Chinese government should be informed that the international force was prepared to take that government at its word and to join forces with it in crushing out the insurrection. The kernel of just such a proposition is to be found in the last condition laid down by the President in his reply to the appeal of the emperor, Kwang Hsu, and there may be a development in that direction speedily.

The U. S. ambassador, Jos. H. Choate, saw Lord Salisbury on July 31, and ascertained his views with regard to the changes in the Chinese situation brought about by the direct dispatches from Peking. Lord Salisbury assured Mr. Choate that Great Britain had no intention of delaying the advance on Peking, nor, so far as he knew, had any other power. Lord Salisbury entirely acquiesced in Secretary Hay's desire that the advance be undertaken as speedily as possible. He had no intention of bargaining with China in any way, shape or form, until the ministers were safe under their own military escort.

A heartrending letter has been received from the Japanese legation at Peking dated July 22, stating that the casualties number 60 per cent, that only 25 cartridges per man are left, with rations sufficient for five days, and that it is feared the legation will succumb within a week.

There was a special cabinet meeting at Washington on the 2d which lasted about two and a half hours. The discussion was confined almost exclusively to the Chinese situation, and no change in the present policy of the government resulted from the meeting.

The gunboat Princeton has sailed from Agney for Shanghai. This move may have been made owing to the disturbed condition of affairs near Shanghai.

The total strength of the allies at Tien Tsin on the 1st was 17,000 men, and reinforcements have been arriving daily ever since.

U. S. troops boarded the transport Meade at San Francisco, bound for China, on the 1st.

The allied forces started a forward movement on Peking on the 1st.

The U. S. gunboat Bancroft has been ordered to China.

Prince Albert Ernest Albert, duke of Saxe-Coburg, died at 10 o'clock on the evening of the 30th at Roseau castle from paralysis of the heart.

Gov. Beckham, of Kentucky, has decided to call a special session of the legislature sometime between Aug. 15 and Sept. 1 to amend the Gobbel election law.

The Only Way

A Fascinating Romance
by Alan Adams

CHAPTER VI

Another room in an obscure part of London; but this room was, though poor, scrupulously neat and tidy. It was even adorned with a few flowers, and some colored prints hung upon the walls. A woman and a child were sitting together in the one large chair that the room possessed. The woman, slight, still young, and astonishingly beautiful; the child, one of those brown, curly-haired children, with blue eyes, who have sprung from parents of different nations. The woman's face we have seen before. Now the only alteration in it, and one it was that did not affect her beauty, was a great sadness, except when she spoke to the child, and then her whole face changed.

"It is such a great city," she was saying—"such a great city. I did not know it would be so difficult to find any one. I thought that when once I got to England it would all be well, and now I have been in England more than a year, and I have not seen him. And yet I am so longing to see him once again, and to show him our boy. Oh, how happy he will be! How happy we both shall be! These weary years will be as naught, and I shall forget everything once I feel his arms round me again!"

There was a step on the stairs. Veronica listened. She had grown more womanly in these last four years, and she looked more thoughtful. Sorrow, the great matter, had taught her many things. Now she did not look unhappy, but eager and anxious. She evidently recognized the footsteps on the stairs, and it did not bring her any pleasure. She was shrinking together in the chair with the child when the door opened to her call "Come in!" and Hutchinson entered. "Good afternoon," she said, but showed no pleasure at the sight of him. "How did you find me out?"

"How? It is always easy to find any one when you have a mind to, and when you have any sense in your head!" He scanned Veronica's face as he spoke, and noticed that she flushed slightly. "I saw you go into a music shop, and I followed you home the other day, and I made a note of the road and the number, and here I am."

"What do you want of me?" asked Veronica, rather hopelessly.

"My dear girl!"—Hutchinson spoke lightly—"my dear girl, why could you not have confided in your father? It would have saved you a great deal if you had."

"You are not my father," said Veronica quietly, "you told me so yourself."

"Why quarrel about an expression? I am the man who brought you up, Veronica, why did you not tell me that you had married Alan Mackenzie and that this is his child?"

Veronica gave a great start. She knew why she had not mentioned Alan's name to him. She knew of the hatred that Hutchinson had for him, and even now she did not know what to say. "How do you know?" she asked at last. "Who told you?"

"He told me himself," said the man, watching the agitation that Veronica betrayed. "I should not have known unless."

"When did he tell you?" she asked, her lips almost refusing to utter a sound.

"About two months ago," Veronica sprang up. "He is here, in London. Two months ago! Oh, take me to him! Let me see him at once! Why did you not tell me before?"

"How could I?" the man said dryly. "I tell you you should have had more confidence. I did not know you were his wife."

"How was he looking?" cried Veronica. "Oh, my darling, my darling! Did he speak of me two months ago? I think we shall die of happiness when we come together again!"

"No doubt," said Hutchinson. "Does he know of the boy?"

"No. The boy was born five months after the shipwreck. I have told you I was so ill after the wreck that I lost my reason for a time."

"Pity," said Hutchinson, reflectively, "that when you told me so much you did not tell me all."

Veronica did not answer. Something in the man's tone awakened her suspicions. "Are you sure," she asked, after a little silence, "that you do not want to hurt him?"

"Why should I?" asked Hutchinson. "No, what I want to do is to make money out of him. He will not be able to deny me anything when I restore him his wife and child."

That sounded possible. Veronica smiled, and let herself be happy in the thought that what she had so

longed for and worked for for years was about to come to pass. "My darling, my darling!" she murmured. Hutchinson looked at her curiously.

"You seem fond of him," he said. She gave a glance of contempt at the way he expressed himself. She caught the child up in her arms. "My darling," she said, "my little Alan, you are going to your father at last!"

Hutchinson was thinking. He had a difficult task before him. He had allowed Alan to get married, and had given him some weeks of happiness before he began his work of destruction; now he had to make sure of Veronica. He would have infinitely preferred a woman who would have blustered, and have sworn that she would have her rights; but Veronica was the sort of woman who would shrink away and be lost to the world rather than hurt the man she loved. He had shrewdness enough to see that the girl would say that it was the only way to act, and that she would sacrifice both the child and herself; therefore it was imperatively necessary that she should know nothing of Alan's marriage, of his love for another woman. That must come to her as a surprise. She must be led to expect that Alan was longing for her, and would be overjoyed to see her again; then would be his, Hutchinson's, opportunity. He knew men so well that he fancied they must be all alike. Alan would not give up Joyce—he felt sure of that; then he must be made to pay for his silence. He must feel that he, Hutchinson, could hold the sword over his head, that he could let it fall at any moment. He had rubbed his hands at the publicity of the marriage. Alan Mackenzie would never give up his beautiful wife. Veronica would have to be paid off. Joyce would not be Alan's lawful wife. It was going to be a life of misery for the young man, and at the end there would be Hutchinson's dagger for his heart. But the whole thing needed careful handling, and Hutchinson felt that he was the man undoubtedly who could handle it carefully. Even if at the end Veronica refused, as was possible, to come forward and make Alan unhappy, nevertheless he would have to pay for his silence.

"He lives in a nice little house in the country," Hutchinson said at last. "I will give you the address. You had better go by train. Have you any money?"

"Yes," said Veronica. "I was paid for my lessons yesterday. I must write to her when I have seen Alan again. He may not wish me to go on giving lessons." But all the time she spoke her face was transfigured. The feeling that soon her weary time of probation would be over was strong within her. She looked with pride at the beautiful boy, whom she still held in her arms. "Will not his father be proud of him?" she asked, longing for a little human sympathy. "He is handsome, is he not?"

"Oh, yes, he's a good-looking child, although I am no judge," said the man. In his head he was revolving plans. "I would not go straight up to the house if I were you," he said. "The servants might not understand it. You wait for him at the lodge gates."

"Very well," said Veronica, docile as always. She could not guess that Hutchinson's one fear was lest she should meet Joyce and so spoil his whole plan. He had looked into Joyce's face as she was walking with Alan one day, and he could see innocence and purity written upon it. Joyce was not the woman to consent to the paying off of the first wife.

And so it was decided that Veronica should go down to Summerhay and await the coming of Alan. It was a lovely day in early July, when she went down, with that precious possession, her boy, hugged close to her heart. The sun was shining and the sky blue, the corn was waving in the fields; and it was under the shade of a leafy tree that Veronica awaited the coming of the man she loved. Hutchinson had discovered what train he usually came by. It was so important that Veronica should see him alone!

And so there quietly straining her ears for the sound of his footsteps. It took her back to her girlish days at La Paz, when she had often watched for him as she was doing now. Truly there had been no years of separation from him, and no boy beside her. As the time drew nearer the strain grew almost too intense. She put her hand over her heart so as to stop its wild beating, and the rich color that generally flooded her cheeks left her, and she was pale. And sud-

denly she heard footsteps in the field, that was before her—mainly footsteps, which she had not heard for four years, but which she knew at once. Then a figure vaulted over the stile, and Alan stood before her.

She tottered to her feet, holding out the child. He looked at her wildly and gave a great cry, as if body and soul were being rent asunder. "Veronica! O God! O God!"

He fell backwards against the stile, covering his face with his hands, as if to shut out the sight of a great horror. She stood trembling before him, pushing her child in front of her, as if she wanted to obliterate herself and to obliterate the child; but he stood there, shaking and shivering, moaning at intervals. "Veronica! O God! O God!"

It was she who spoke first; he could not find words, or anything but the piteous moan, and her voice was touching in exquisite joy. "Yes, Alan, it is I, saved from the sea, my dearest. And here—here is our child. Are you not pleased? Tell me you are pleased, for I have longed so to see your dear face again! I have longed so to hear your voice! I cannot believe it has come at last!"

She came quite near to him, advancing as she spoke. It seemed as if she were longing for him to uncover his face, to take her into his arms.

"Alan," she cried, "oh, my darling, are you not glad to see me?"

There was still no doubt in her mind. She thought that the joy of seeing her had been too great, and that he was trying to recover from the shock. She had no doubt, poor soul, at all. He loved her, therefore her coming to him must be inexpressible joy.

Then Alan uncovered his haggard face. "Glad? No! It has ruined my life!" he cried brutally. But for the moment he could think of nothing but Joyce—his Joyce, with whom life had begun so joyfully, and whose heart he must now break, as his own had been broken. "I wish I were dead!" he said, with a sob.

"Alan!" The anguish in her voice matched his. "Is that what you have to say to me, your wife, the mother of your child, who has undergone all hardships, and who has just lived on because you were in the world? Oh, Alan, if you do not want me, I had better go."

She turned, walking unsteadily, holding her child's hand tightly. And then a great temptation assailed Alan Mackenzie. The temptation to let her go, to let her be lost to him, to say nothing to Joyce; but to go on as if the day's work had never been. And then he saw in a flash what his life would be. How every moment of happiness with Joyce would have its corresponding moment of bitterness when he was alone; how he must live a double life, always on the brink of detection. Not worse, perhaps, than the life parted from Joyce; but then he would be an honest man, and not a traitor. He put his temptation away from him, thanking God that he could do so, knowing that Joyce would not love a man who was dishonest. So before Veronica had staggered a dozen steps away he called to her hoarsely to come back. She turned at once, obedient as always, and for a moment he hated himself for his brutality to so gentle a woman. Her tears were falling down the beautiful face. She looked up at him with the old look of faithful love, still pushing the child towards him.

"Yes," she said, questioning him. "What is it, Alan?"

"I am married," he said, crudely and hoarsely, thinking it best to tell her at once. "I thought you were dead. I heard nothing from you since I left you; it is four years ago. They told me all on board were drowned, and I could hear nothing of you. What wonder then I thought you were dead? And so I married, Veronica—I am married now!"

And then for a long time there was silence between them.

(To be continued.)

Delicate Surgical Operation.

A celebrated astronomer suffered acutely for over twelve years from an unknown trouble in his leg. The surgeons did not seem to be able to diagnose his case. He finally went to the Johns Hopkins hospital at Baltimore, and an examination by two young surgeons showed that the lameness was due to a diseased nerve in the leg. The patient was told that the operation would be painful, and in the nature of an experiment, as it had been tried only once before, in France, in which instance it was successful. The patient refused to take anaesthetics, as he desired to witness the operation as far as possible. The leg was opened and the nerve was found to be diseased, and the patient directed the surgeons to cut it out. The nerve was entirely removed, the wound closed and in ten days the patient was able to dress himself and walk about the hospital, and he is now able to go up and down stairs and walk half a mile at a time.

Why should a clock be arrested for striking the hour?

The Range Checks Tuberculosis.

The potency for evil of the tuberculous germ depends greatly on the conditions under which it gains access to, and the resisting power of, the recipient. Under such conditions as generally prevail in the artificial handling of cattle and other domesticated animals, tuberculosis is strictly contagious. Under range conditions as exist in the western states, it is very feeble, if at all, contagious.

Quarantine measures are an ineffectual preventive against the disease under most conditions, and certainly unnecessary and impracticable in the case of range cattle. The disease is insidious in its action, and usually of very slow progress, and absolutely impossible of detection by ordinary inspection, except in advanced cases. The remedy against purchase of infected breeding stock lies in the hands of the individual more than of the state, as proof of freedom from the disease can be exacted of the vendor.

The tuberculin test is the only reliable test of the existence of the disease. The spread of the disease can be checked by preventive measures based upon the conditions favorable to its occurrence, more than by direct attempts to isolate and destroy the germ. Official action should be confined to the prevention of the spread of the disease to mankind by the sale of tuberculous animal products, and be undertaken by the public health authorities. There is at present no fear whatever of tuberculosis endangering the range cattle of the western states.—Dr Chas. Cresswell.

Poplar Stem Gall Lesion.

A United States Entomological Report says: The gall-former, Pemphigus populicallis, forms imperfectly globular galls, the size of a bullet at the junction of the leaf with its stalk, these galls having a mouth-like orifice



The Poplar Stem Gall Lesion. Magnified.

on their under side, and a large cavity within, crowded with small dull-white lice and their white-cast skins, and with winged lice of a blue-black color, their antennae reaching beyond the base of their wings, the rib-vein of their fore wings black, thick, much thicker at its apex along the inner margin of the stigma, and the short veinlet bounding the anterior end of this spot more slender than the rib-vein; its length is 0.10, and to the tips of its wings 0.15.

Profits of German Farms.

Consul-General Guenther writes from Frankfurt, April 23, 1900: For the purpose of furnishing information with reference to new commercial treaties, investigation concerning the profitability of a large number of farms have been made by the authorities in the kingdom of Wurttemberg. Ninety-four were selected, including the smallest and those of several hundred acres. The appraised value amounted to \$2,970,000; the average value per acre, to \$225, varying from \$75 to \$850. The average profit per acre was \$1, or 1.72 per cent of the total appraised value. The several establishments, however, showed very different results. Of the ninety-four farms, nine worked with a loss. Of the remainder, only sixteen returned interest on the working capital; nineteen yielded 5 per cent on the working capital and 3 per cent on the investment for buildings; fifty yielded 5 per cent on the working capital and 3 per cent on the capital invested in buildings, and in addition an income on the lands ("Grundrente"), which latter in two instances amounted to 5.17 per cent.

Sewage farming in England has assumed such proportions in some localities that the products are met at the shows in sharp competition with products grown on other land. The Birmingham Drainage farm especially has taken a large number of prizes both for vegetables and live stock. Potatoes grow very fine on lands thus enriched.

Like the Deadly Under-Current



which grasps one without warning, the mucous membrane which lines the entire body suddenly becomes weakened in some spot and disease is established. It may be of the lungs, the head, throat, stomach, bowels, or any other organ. Wherever it is, and whatever it seems, it all springs from the same cause—

CATARRH

or inflammation of this delicate pink membrane.

The system is weakened in winter. The delicate lining is more susceptible to irritation of inflammation, and thus we have pneumonia, grip, colds, coughs, fevers, etc., all catarrhal conditions which may easily be checked by one catarrh cure—Pe-ru-na.

That's the only way out of it. You may dose forever—you will not be well until you try the true cure and that is Pe-ru-na. You may think your trouble is some other disease and not catarrh. Call it what you will, one thing is sure, your system is affected and must be treated, and Pe-ru-na is the only remedy which reaches the right place and does cure.

It is always easier to forget bad habits than to forgo them.

Every man thinks he can solve the servant girl question.

A signal failure has wrecked many a train of thought.

O-I-C

When a preparation has an advertised reputation that is world-wide, it means that preparation is meritorious. If you go into a store to buy an article that has achieved universal popularity like Cascarets Candy Cathartic for example, you feel it has the endorsement of the world. The judgment of the people is infallible because it is impersonal. The retailer who wants to sell you "something else" in place of the article you ask for, has an ax to grind. Don't it stand to reason? He's trying to sell something that is not what he represents it to be. Why? Because he expects to derive an extra profit out of your credulity. Are you easy? Don't you see through his little game? The man who will try and sell you a substitute for CASCARETS is a fraud. Beware of him! He is trying to steal the honestly earned benefits of a reputation which another business man has paid for, and if his conscience will allow him to go so far, he will go farther. If he cheats his customer in one way, he will in another and it is not safe to do business with him. Beware of the CASCARET substitute. Remember CASCARETS are never sold in bulk but in metal boxes with the long tailed "C" on every box and each tablet stamped C. C. C.

A man never believes in a love that persecutes.

Marquette, on Lake Superior, is one of the most charming summer resorts reached via Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Its healthful location, beautiful scenery, good hotels and complete immunity from hay fever, make a summer outing at Marquette, Mich., very attractive from the standpoint of health, rest and comfort.

For a copy of "The Lake Superior Country," containing a description of Marquette and the copper country, address, with four (4) cents in stamps to pay postage, Geo. H. Heafford, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

Dogs delight to bark and cats prone to spark.

Best for the Bowels. No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

A bachelor usually refers to a baby.

The University of Michigan during the past year had 3,448 students, an increase of 9 per cent. It spent \$110,000 in buildings and equipments, and received \$185,000 in gifts and endowments.

The laws of health require that the bowels move once each day and one of the penalties for violating this law is piles. Keep your bowels regular by taking a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets when necessary and you will never have that severe punishment inflicted upon you. Price, 25 cents. For sale by F. A. Sigler, Pinckney.

At a horse sale in Ann Arbor last week Dan Hoey bought twelve western horses and now has them on his farm. None of them had ever had a strap on and Dan has a western horseman handling them. They are nice looking animals and will make good roadsters.—Dexter Leader.

What most people want is something mild and gentle, when in need of a physic. Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets fill the bill to a dot. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect. For sale by F. A. Sigler, Pinckney.

The guards on the special western express that goes through on the Michigan Central take no chances on a hold up. Very recently when the train was opposite the Ann Arbor Water Co's plant it was observed to stop suddenly. The guards jumped off and with leveled Winchesters made some men who were riding between the cars get off in short order.—Chelsea Standard.

A Minister's Good Work.

"I had a severe attack of bilious colic, got a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, took two doses and was entirely cured," says Rev. A. A. Power, of Emporia, Kan. "My neighbor across the street was sick for over a week, had two or three bottles of medicine from the doctor. He used them for three or four days without relief, then called in another doctor who treated him for some days and gave him no relief, so discharged him. I went over to see him the next morning. He said his bowels were in a terrible fix, that they had been running off so long that it was almost bloody flux. I asked him if he had tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and he said, 'No.' I went home and brought him my bottle and gave him one dose; told him to take another dose in fifteen or twenty minutes if he did not find relief, but he took no more and was entirely cured." For sale by F. A. Sigler, Pinckney.

The publisher of a newspaper has one thing to sell and one thing to rent. He has his paper to sell and the space in its column to rent. Can any one inform us why we should be expected to give away either one or the other? Of course he can if he chooses, and as a matter of fact does furnish a great deal of space rent free, and supplies many copies of his papers for which he never receives a cent, they should be recognized by the recipient as a contribution, exactly as would be the giving away of coffee, tea or sugar by a grocer.

"My baby was terribly sick with the diarrhoea," says J. H. Dosk, of Williams, Oregon. "We were unable to cure him with the doctor's assistance, and as a last resort we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I am happy to say it gave immediate relief and a complete cure." For sale by F. A. Sigler, Pinckney.

Tax Commissioner Oakman says that fully \$250,000,000 will be added to the several assessment rolls of the state before the October session of the supervisors. The greater part of this increase is made up of stocks, bonds, mortgages and other taxable credits, which have never been assessed because the supervisor, unaided, could not find them, and by increasing assessments which have heretofore been inexcusably low. Mr. Oakman says the few who have been escaping and dodging taxes must pay into the several treasuries \$4,500,000 more than they did last year; while the many who have been paying taxes upon full and lawful assessments are relieved of that amount.

"Through the months of June and July our baby was teething and took a running off of the bowels and sickness of the Stomach," says O. P. M. Holliday, of Deming Ind. "His bowels would move from five to eight times a day. I had a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house and gave him four drops in a teaspoonful of water and he got better at once." Sold by F. A. Sigler, Pinckney.

EXCURSIONS VIA THE PERE MARQUETTE

Island Lake, Sunday, August 12. Soldiers in Camp. Special trains will leave South Lyon at 9:15 a. m. Leave the Lake at 5 and 7 p. m. Rate 20 cents. t-32

Saturday, August 18. It is the duty of every farmer to visit the Agricultural College once a year and take his children to see the college and grounds. This advice applies to city folks also. To make such a trip without much expense, the Pere Marquette Company will run a special train on above date, leaving South Lyon at 8:42 a. m. and leaving the Colleege returning at 5:30 p. m. Round trip rate \$1.00 children under 12 half rate. Fill up your lunch baskets and propose for a delightful outing.

Stop the Cough and works off the Cold. Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, no pay. Price 25 cents.

I hold that it is every man's duty to make as much as he can, and to give away as much as he can to good purpose. True philanthropy, like charity, begins at home. If the millionaire invests his money in business that provides employment for a large number of men, if he pays his employees well, so that they can work to their own advancement, he is fulfilling his duty to the community and doing the greatest amount of good to the working-men. As for the surplus wealth which a man may accumulate beyond his own needs and those of his family, there are a variety of useful ways in which it may be employed. I have always been interested in church work and conceive it to be my duty to give to religious enterprises. Next to that the cause of education appeals to me.—Mr. John D. Rockefeller.

TO Cure a Cold in One Day Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure.—E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

A Formula for Cold Cream. Thankful.—There are a number of different formulas for cold cream. I give you one that I consider extremely good. Cold Cream.—Almond oil, 3 ounces; lanoline, 1 ounce; spermaceti, 1 ounce; white wax, 1 ounce; tincture of benzoin, 1 dram; rose water, 4 ounces. Melt the almond oil, lanoline, spermaceti and white wax together. You would better use the custard boiler for this operation. When the four ingredients are incorporated take off the stove, pour into a large bowl and beat constantly with an egg beater, adding slowly the benzoin and the rose water. This makes a delicious cream, and will keep sweet if not exposed to constant heat and dampness.

Subscribe for Dispatch.

A School Day! Ram it in, cram it in; Children's heads are hollow. Slam it in, jam it in; Still there's more to follow—Hygiene and history, Astronomic mystery, Algebra, histology, Latin, etymology, Botany, geometry, Greek and trigonometry. Ram it in, cram it in; Children's heads are hollow. Rap it in, tap it in; What are teachers paid for? Bang it in, slam it in; What are children made for? Ancient archaeology, Aryan philology, Prosody, zoology, Physics, cinematology, Calculus and mathematics. Rhetoric and hydrostatics. Hoax it in, coax it in; Children's heads are hollow. Scold it in, mould it in; All that they can swallow. Fold it in, mould it in; Still there's more to follow. Faces pinched, and sad, and pale, Tell the same undying tale—Tell of moments robbed from sleep, Meals untasted, studies deep. Those who've passed the furnace through, With aching brow, will tell to you How the teacher crammed it in, Rammed it in, jammed it in, Crunched it in, punched it in, Rubbed it in, clubbed it in, Pressed it in, caressed it in, Rapped it in and slapped it in—When their heads were hollow. —Rehoboth Sunday Herald.

Eat what you like. Eat as you like. Keep strong by taking Knill's Dyspepsia Tablets. They digest any and all kinds of food. Make pure, sweet stomachs and breaths. Try them. Only 25c a box.

No Expression in the Eye. There are no expressive eyes. The expression of the eye is really in the lid. The eye itself, independent of its surroundings, has no more expression than has a glass marble. A prominent English oculist makes this daring statement, and he defends his position with emphasis. "The eyes have no expression whatever," he says. "How do you explain the fact that the eyes of one person are more expressive than those of another?" I am asked. They are not. The difference consists in certain nervous contractions of the lids peculiar to the individual. "Observe for yourself, and you will see that I am right. We will say that I am greatly interested in something, and my attention is suddenly called from it by an unexpected interruption. My upper eyelid raises itself just a little, but the eye proper does not change an iota in appearance. If the interruption is but momentary, the elevation of the lid will be but momentary. If the surprise caused by an interruption is continued the lid may be raised even a little more, and in fact, the whole of the forehead, including the eyebrows, is raised and wrinkled. But the eye remains the same. "When a person is excited much the same emotions are gone through," continued the doctor. "His eyes are open wide, in cases of intense excitement, to their greatest extent, but the forehead is not wrinkled, and the ball of the eye is as expressive as a bit of glass. No more. "Observe the face of one who laughs. You will see that the lower eyelid has no muscle of its own, and it is only by the contraction of the adjacent muscles in smiling or laughing that it is made to move. That is why there are many wrinkles about the eyes of merry persons. "The expressive of deep thoughtfulness is produced by the drooping of the upper lid. The lids of some persons fall so low that the pupil of the eye itself is the same. If the meditation is over a subject that worries the thinker the expression is given quite different. The eyelids contract and the eyebrows are lowered and drawn together. This is true of a reflective mood. "As to emotional moods, there is the expression of anger, for instance. The eyes, instead of closing, are open wider than they are normally, but the brows are closely knit. "In expressing sadness the entire upper eyelid comes about half-way down and the folds of the skin collect there, giving the lid a thick, heavy appearance."

ON THE THRESHOLD. I have found flowers at my door—Sill growing, Windflowers come when no wind is blowing, Late and pale, Cowslips that wait for the night—ingale To leave his thorn for my elder-tree. Friendly Ivy that plait for me About my doorposts of ivory, Folding my foolish dreams together Against the trouble of windy weather. Near the door of my dreams there grows A rose of roses—a tall red rose, With dreamy dew she is thick beset, A fire in bud, she is folded yet. I shall enter in Love's untrod garden that rose to win. On a day to come when my dreams will go Straight to the heart of that rose, I know. And the heart of the rose will beat so high That I shall hear it—aye, even I; And the bud will shiver and flush and break To a splendid rose for Love's dear sake. Ah, dreams, go swiftly! Dear rose, awake! —Nora Hopper.

Pleasant, Safe and Sure are Knill's Black Diarrhoea Pills. (Black berry Compound) cure Summer complaints. Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus and all pains of the stomach and bowels; 25c a box. Prohibition Convention. There will be a mass convention of the Prohibition Party of Liv. Co. at the Court House in Howell on Monday August 13, at 2 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of electing eleven delegates to State convention to be held in Lansing August 28, 1900. Also elect delegates to Congressional and Senatorial conventions and electing a new Co. commissioner; nominating a Co. Ticket and for the transaction of any other business that may come before the meeting. — By order of Com.

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ETIQUETTE OF THE HAT.

It Plays a Greater Part in the Intercourse of Others Than of Americans.

WALKING up Fifteenth street recently" said a Washingtonian who has traveled extensively "I observed the Secretary of State remove his hat to two gentlemen, who returned the salutation in the same manner. They were members of the Diplomatic Corps. "As we all know, the American style of salutation when two or more gentlemen meet is an inclination of the head or a wave of the hand. The hat is doffed to the gentler sex only. On the Continent it would be an insult for a gentleman to pass an acquaintance without removing his hat. If they are friends the salutation is even more formal and includes a shake of the hand and the exchange of a few complimentary remarks. "The French are accounted the most punctilious and ceremonial of people. I think the Belgians are even more so. Their customs are French, however. They have a language of their own, but the names of the streets in Brussels are in both French and 'Belge' on the same sign board. "I spent a week in the Belgium capital, where a member of the American Legation piloted me about. I made the acquaintance of many Belgian gentlemen, and the salutation between my diplomatic friend and those he met was something like this: "Ah, Count, I am delighted to greet you." (cordial smile, a ceremonious lifting of the hat, a hearty shake of the hand and an inclination of the body in a polite bow.) "My dear Col. —, the pleasure is wholly mine. I am rejoiced to see you. I trust you are very well." (Same formula.) "My friend, Mr. — of Washington." (Same formula on my part and that of the Count.) "After an interchange of mutually complimentary remarks the ceremonies attending the introduction were repeated as we respectively said 'au revoir,' and replaced our silk hats for the last time upon our heads. It was a novelty at first, but when I repeated it eighteen times an hour I experienced a crick in the small of my back. My friend explained to me that continental gentlemen of high social position were not pressed by political and financial affairs as are Americans in similar walks of life, and the hurry and haste we display is unknown to them."—Washington Evening Star.

Salt Useful in Many Ways. A strong solution of salt and water may be used to clean bedsteads. The cleansing properties of the brine make it efficacious. Willow furniture may also be cleaned in the same manner. Rub it with a nailbrush and dry thoroughly. Salt dissolved in alcohol will remove grease spots from cloth. Salt dissolved in lemon juice is invaluable for removing stains from the hands. Salt sprinkled about the garden walks and places frequented by snails will effectually remove those creatures. Ink stains in linen can be removed if they are first washed in a strong solution of salt and water and then sponged with lemon juice. A brine of coarse salt and water will destroy weeds.

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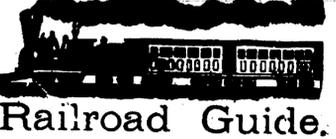


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STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Livingston, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate Office in the Village of Howell, on Saturday the 4th day of August, in the year one thousand nine hundred. Present, ALBIRD M. DAVIS, Judge of Probate. In the Matter of the Estate of DAN JACKSON, Deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Orla B. Jackson, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this court, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate. Thereupon it is ordered that Thursday, the 8th day of Aug. next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at said Probate Office, be assigned for the hearing of said petition. It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the PINCKNEY DISPATCH, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. ALBIRD M. DAVIS, Judge of Probate.

SOME FACTS! READ THEM!

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Railroad Guide.



AND STEAMSHIP LINES. Popular route for Ann Arbor, Toledo and points East, South, and for Howell, Owosso, Alma, Mt Pleasant Cadillac, Manistee, Traverse City and points in Northwestern Michigan. W. H. BENNETT, G. P. A. Toledo

PERE MARQUETTE Railroad, May 13, 1900.

Table with columns for GOING EAST, GOING WEST, and various stations like Grand Rapids, Lansing, Howell, South Lyon, Salem, Plymouth, Detroit. Includes times and fares.

50 YEARS EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

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Winchey Dispatch

FRANK L. ANDREWS, Publisher

PINKNEY, MICHIGAN

The buckwheat cake is not so much admired as it was. Notwithstanding the great increase of population, the amount of buckwheat now raised in this country is only about what it was thirty-five years ago.

The largest balloon ever constructed and inflated, lifting over six tons, will ascend from Pinkney, Mich., and make meteorological observations. It will be supplied with provisions for several weeks and with two beds.

Six arrests were made in Toledo within a single recent week for the offense of docking horses' tails. The hearings elicited the fact that so cruel is the process that owners of the horses are never allowed to witness it. Compulsory attendance upon such scenes of torture by all advocates of docked tails might hasten the end of the barbarous custom.

A couple of thoughtful Christians, aware of the trouble the brethren have of changing American money into the coinage of their native land, put a couple of Chinese coins on the contribution plate in a Biddeford (Maine) church. The collection, it was announced, was for the foreign missions. At the same service two brass beer checks helped to swell the offering.

A fat citizen of the sea coast town of Lubec, Me., went down a ladder at the side of a schooner to get a hammer that he had dropped overboard. He inserted his body between the rungs of the ladder that he might reach down and get the hammer from the shoal water, and became stuck there. The tide was rising, and he was rescued three hours afterward, just in time to save him from drowning, the water having reached within two inches of his mouth.

The excavations of Mantoche, Haute-Saone, upon the site of a Gallo Roman town, have brought to light the remains of a Roman villa. The workmen first came upon a beautiful hall, eight metres wide by fifteen metres long, paved with mosaic, and with walls covered with frescoes, some of which had preserved their original freshness of color. On each side of the hall were passages opening upon small sleeping chambers or cubicles. Two other portions of the villa have yet to be uncovered; and it is added that the researches give proofs that this locality was occupied a long time previous to the Gallo-Roman era.

While hunting on his farm, Isaac Martin, a farmer, of Knox County, Indiana, was attracted by what appeared to be a recent excavation near a large sycamore tree, and upon investigation, three feet under ground he found two silver bricks. He took them to Vincennes and a jeweler tested them and pronounced them silver, with a slight alloy of lead. One of the bricks weighs 13 pounds and the other 18 pounds 9 ounces. The smaller brick bears the letters "J. B." but beyond this there was nothing to serve as an identification mark. The find has created great excitement, as it is thought there may be other buried treasures in the neighborhood.

Doubtless in one respect the American stands on a superior footing. Thanks to the perfection of shoemaking machinery, the American-made shoe has become noted throughout the world for its beauty, comfort and inexpensiveness. Over three million dollars worth of shoes were exported last year, and German, French, Austrian and English manufacturers make imitation American shoes and sell them under that name. Two travelers recently sent, one from Paris and the other from Berlin, to a store in a little Ohio town, for shoes. "My sympathy for Marie Antoinette," wrote one, "has notably increased since I read that she wore two new pairs of French shoes every week. On such conditions what American would ever consent to be a queen?"

"Fungshui," according to a superstition prevalent among the Chinese, are certain spiritual influences acting in particular places, which may be friendly to one person and hostile to another. Hence to a Chinaman it is the greatest importance that his home, and more especially his burial-place, shall be in that particular locality where the "fungshui" are most favorably disposed toward him. This superstition, or sentiment, is scarcely cherished among the Chinese, and the disregard of it shown by foreign engineers and railway promoters in running their lines through places thus venerated is one of the reasons given in explanation of the present frightful condition of affairs in China. Of course, it only explains; it excuses none of the atrocities that have excited the horror of the whole world.

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

TALKS ABOUT THE ONLY TRUE RELIGION.

Wonders of Human Nature. Are You One When Measured by God's Plumb Line? Religion Made on Suit Conditions.

(Copyright, 1900, by Louis Kloppsch.) From Trondhjem, Norway, where Dr. Talmage is now staying, he sends the following discourse, in which he shows that the world can never be benefited by a religion of human manufacture, which easily yields to one's surroundings, but must have a religion let down from heaven; text, Amos vii, 8: "And the Lord said unto me, Amos, what seest thou? And I said, A plumb line."

The solid masonry of the world has for me a fascination. Walk about some of the triumphal arches and the cathedrals 400 or 500 years old, and see them stand as erect as when they were built, walls of great height, for centuries not bending a quarter of an inch this way or that. So greatly honored were the masons who builded these walls that they were free from taxation and called "free" masons. The trowel gets most of the credit for these buildings, and its clear ringing on stone and brick has sounded across the ages. But there is another implement of just as much importance as the trowel, and my text recognizes it. Bricklayers and stonemasons and carpenters, in the building of walls, use an instrument made of a cord, at the end of which a lump of lead is fastened. They drop it over the side of the wall, and, as the plummet naturally seeks the center of gravity in the earth, the workman discovers where the wall recedes and where it bulges out and just what is the perpendicular. Our text represents God as standing on the wall of character which the Israelites had built and in that way testing it. "And the Lord said unto me, Amos, what seest thou? And I said, A plumb line."

What the world wants is straight up and down religion. Much of the so-called piety of the day bends this way and that to suit the times. It is oblique, with a low state of sentiment and morals. We have all been building a wall of character, and it is glaringly imperfect and needs reconstruction. How shall it be brought into perpendicular? Only by the divine measurement. "And the Lord said unto me, Amos, what seest thou? And I said, A plumb line."

The whole tendency of the times is to make us act by the standard of what others do. We throw over the wall of our character the tangled plumb line of other lives and reject the infallible test which Amos saw. The question for me should not be what you think is right, but what God thinks is right. This perpetual reference to the behavior of others, as though it decided anything but human fallibility, is a mistake wide as the world. There are 10,000 plumb lines in use, but only one is true and exact, and that is the line of God's eternal right. There is a mighty attempt being made to reconstruct and fix up the Ten Commandments. To many they seem too rigid. The tower of Pisa leans over about 13 feet from the perpendicular, and people go thousands of miles to see its graceful inclination and to learn how, by extra braces and various architectural contrivances, it is kept leaning from century to century. Why not have the ten granite blocks of Sinai a little askew? Why not have the pillar of truth a leaning tower? Why is not an ellipse as good as a square? Why is not an oblique as good as straight up and down? My friends, we must have a standard. Shall it be God's or man's?

Society Utterly Askew. The divine plumb line needs to be thrown over all merchandise. Thousands of years ago Solomon discovered the tendency of buyers to deprecate goods. He saw a man beating down an article lower and lower and saying it was not worth the price asked, and when he had purchased at the lowest point he told everybody what a sharp bargain he had struck and how he outwitted the merchant. "It is naught, saith the buyer, but when he is gone his way, then he boasteth" (Proverbs xx, 14). Society is so utterly askew in this matter that you seldom find a seller asking the price that he expects to get; he puts up a higher value than he expects to receive, knowing that he will have to drop. And if he wants \$50, he asks \$75. And if he wants \$2,000, he asks \$2,500. "It is naught," saith the buyer. "The fabric is defective; the style of goods is poor; I can get elsewhere a better article at a smaller price. It is out of fashion; it is damaged; it will fade; it will not wear well." After awhile the merchant, from overpersuasion or from desire to dispose of that particular stock of goods, says, "Well, take it at your own price," and the purchaser goes home with light step and calls in to his private office his confidential friends and chuckles while he tells how for half price he got the goods.

The Only Religion. I want you to notice this fact, that when a man gives up the straight up and down religion of the Bible for any new fangled religion, it is generally to suit his sine. You first hear of his change of religion, and then you hear of some swindle he has practiced in a special mining stock, telling some one if he will put in \$10,000, he can take out \$100,000; or he has sacrificed his integrity or plunged into irremediable

in other words, by that sin was proved

Nothing would make things so good and the earning of a livelihood so easy as the universal adoption of the law of right. Suspicion strikes through all bargain making. Men who sell know not whether they will ever get the money. Purchasers know not whether the goods shipped will be according to the sample. And what, with the large number of clerks who are making false entries and then absconding and the explosion of firms that fall for millions of dollars, honest men are at their wits' ends to make a living. He who stands up amid all the pressure and does right is accomplishing something toward the establishment of a high commercial prosperity. I have deep sympathy for the laboring classes who toil with hand and foot. But we must not forget the business men who, without any complaint or bannered procession through the street, are enduring a stress of circumstances terrific. The fortunate people of to-day are those who are receiving daily wages or regular salaries. And the man most to be pitied are those who conduct a business while prices are falling and yet try to pay their clerks and employes and are in such fearful straits that they would quit business tomorrow if it were not for the wreck and ruin of others. When people tell me at what a ruinously low price they purchased an article, it gives me more dismay than satisfaction. I know it means the bankruptcy and defalcation of men in many departments. The men who toil with the brain need full as much sympathy as those who toil with the hand. All business life is struck through with suspicion, and panics are the result of want of confidence.

The pressure to do wrong is stronger from the fact that in our day the large business houses are swallowing up the smaller, the whales dining on bluefish and minnows. The large houses undersell the small ones, because they buy in greater quantities and at lower figures from the producer. They can afford to make nothing, or actually lose, on some styles of goods, assured they can make it up on others. So a great dry goods house goes outside of its regular line and sells books at cost or less than cost, and that swamps the booksellers; or the dry goods house sells bric-a-brac at lowest figures, and that swamps the small dealer in bric-a-brac. And the same thing goes on in other styles of merchandise, and the consequence is that all along the business streets of all our cities there are merchants of small capital who are in terrific struggle to keep their heads above water. The ocean liners run down the Newfoundland fishing smacks. This is nothing against the man who has the big store, for every man has as large a store as he can manage.

Need of Divine Support. To feel right and do right under all this pressure requires martyr grace, requires divine support, requires celestial re-enforcement. Yet there are tens of thousands of such men getting splendidly through. They see others going up and themselves going down, but they keep their patience and their courage and their Christian consistency, and after awhile their success will come. There is generally retribution in some form for greediness. The owners of the big business will die, and their boys will get possession of the business, and with a cigar in their mouths, and full to the chins with the best liquor, and behind a pair of sparkling bays, they will pass everything on the turnpike road to temporal and eternal perdition. Then the business will break up and the smaller dealers will have fair opportunity. Or the spirit of contentment and right feeling will take possession of the large firm, as recently with a famous business house, and the firm will say: "We have enough money for all our needs and the needs of our children. Now let us dissolve business and make way for other men in the same line." Instead of being startled at a solitary instance of magnanimity, it will become a common thing. I know of scores of great business houses that have had their opportunity of vast accumulation and who ought to quit. But perhaps for all the days of this generation the struggle of small houses to keep alive under the overshadowing pressure of great houses will continue; therefore, taking things as they are, you will be wise to preserve your faith and throw over all the counters and shelves and casks the measuring line of divine right. "And the Lord said unto me, Amos, what seest thou? And I said, A plumb line."

The Only Religion. I want you to notice this fact, that when a man gives up the straight up and down religion of the Bible for any new fangled religion, it is generally to suit his sine. You first hear of his change of religion, and then you hear of some swindle he has practiced in a special mining stock, telling some one if he will put in \$10,000, he can take out \$100,000; or he has sacrificed his integrity or plunged into irremediable

worldliness. His sin is so broad he has to broaden his religion, and he becomes as broad as temptation, as broad as the soul's darkness, as broad as hell. They want a religion that will allow them to keep their sins and then at death say to them: "Well done, good and faithful servant," and that tells them, "All is well, for there is no hell." What a glorious heaven they hold before us! Come, let us go in, and see it. There are Herod and all the babes he massacred. There are Charles Guiteau and Robespierre, the feeder of the French guillotine, and all the liars, thieves, house burners, garterers, pickpockets and libertines of all the centuries. They have all got crowns and thrones and harps and scepters, and when they chant they sing, "Thanksgiving and honor and glory and power to the broad religion that lets us all into heaven without repentance and without faith in those humiliating dogmas of ecclesiastical old fogeyism."

My text gives me a grand opportunity of saying a useful word to all young men who are now forming habits for a lifetime. Of what use to a stonemason or a bricklayer is a plumb line? Why not build the wall by the unaided eye and hand? Because they are insufficient, because if there be a defection in the wall it cannot further on be corrected. Because by the law of gravitation a wall must be straight in order to be symmetrical and safe. A young man is in danger of getting a defect in his wall of character that may never be corrected.

One of the best friends I ever had died of delirium tremens at 60 years of age, though he had not since 21 years of age, before which he had been dissipated, touched intoxicating liquor, until that particular carousal that took him off. Not feeling well in the street on a hot summer day he stepped into a drug store, just as you and I would have done, and asked for a dose of something to make him feel better. And there was alcohol in the dose, and that one drop aroused the old appetite, and he entered the first liquor store and staid there until thoroughly under the power of rum. He entered his home a raving maniac, his wife and daughters feeling from his presence, and at first he was taken to the city hospital to die. The combustible material of early habit had lain quiet nearly 40 years, and that one spark ignited it.

Fun Is Wholesome. Remember that the wall may be 100 feet high, and yet a defection one foot from the foundations affects the entire structure. And if you live 100 years and do right the last 80 years you may nevertheless do something at 20 years of age that will damage all your earthly existence. All you who have built houses for yourselves or for others, am I not right in saying to these young men, you cannot build a wall so high as to be independent of the character of its foundation? A man before 30 years of age may commit enough sin to last him a lifetime. Now, John, or George, or Henry, or whatever be your Christian name or surname, say Eric, and now: "No wild oats for me, no cigars or cigarettes for me, no wine or beer for me, no nasty stories for me, no Sunday spees for me. I am going to start right and keep on right. God help me, for I am very weak. From the throne of eternal righteousness let down to me the principles by which I can be guided in building everything from foundation to capstone. Lord God, by the wounded hand of Christ, throw me a plumb line."

"But," you say, "you shut us young folks out from all fun." Oh, no! I like fun. I believe in fun. I have had lots of it in my time. But I have not had to go into paths of sin to find it. No credit to me, but because of an extraordinary parental example and influence I was kept from outward transgressions, though my heart was had enough and desperately wicked. I have had fun illimitable, though I never swore one oath and never gambled for so much as the value of a pin, and never saw the inside of a haunt of sin save as when many years ago, with a commissioner of police and a detective and two elders of my church, I explored New York and Brooklyn by midnight, not out of curiosity, but that I might in pulpit discourse set before the people the poverty and the horrors of underground city life. Yet, though I was never intoxicated for an instant and never committed one act of dissoluteness—restrained only by the grace of God, without which restraint I would have gone headlong to the bottom of infamy—I have had so much fun that I don't believe there is a man on the planet at the present time who has had more. Hear it, men and boys, women and girls, all the fun is on the side of right. Sin may seem attractive, but it is deathful and like the manchineel, a tree whose dew is poisonous. The only genuine happiness is in a Christian life.

Maude—If I only had my life to live over again—Clara (interrupting)—Why, I thought that's what you were doing. Maude—What do you mean? Clara—I heard you tell the census man you would be 22 your next birthday.

TRANSVAAL WAR ITEMS.

Gen. Hunter reports the capture of 1,900 more Boers, 1,500 rifles, 650 ponies and 100 mules for the British.

President Kruger and Commandant-General Botha have issued a proclamation promising to pay all the damage done to the farms by the British, provided the British refrain with the commission.

Commandant-General Botha is weakening. He has sent a messenger to Lord Roberts, asking for confirmation of the report of the surrender of Gen. Prinsloo and requesting permission to communicate with Gen. Buller. De Wet.

The correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph on the 4th asserted that documents of the highest importance emanating from England have been discovered in Pretoria implicating members of the house of commons and other prominent persons in England, who have agitated in favor of the Boers. It says that startling developments may be expected shortly.

A special dispatch from Pretoria, dated Aug. 4, says: Gen. Christian Dewet is completely surrounded near Reitzberg, and it is impossible for his forces to escape through the strong British cordon. The Boers say they will make a stand at Machadodorp. They are short of ammunition and food. Gen. Hamilton, by the rapidity of his movements, prevents reinforcements reaching Commandant-General Botha.

A belated dispatch from Minister Conger was received at the state department on the 5th. It came through Consul Goodnow, at Shanghai, who transmitted messages received by Mr. Ragsdale, U. S. consul at Tien Tsin, from Mr. Conger and Mr. Squiers, secretary of the U. S. legation at Peking. In effect the advices are the same as those received a day or two ago by the state department from Consul Fowler, at Che Foo.

The Boer animosity to President Kruger grows on account of the fact that he and his officials are persuading the people that South African Republic paper money is as good as bank of England notes because it is based on inalienable state securities, even though the state should be conquered. As the English have not recognized this contention, many burghers have been ruined and much misery prevails. The wives and children of the poorer Boers are almost starving.

A dispatch received at the London war office on the 31st from Lord Roberts materially modifies the statement of the surrender of 5,000 federals under Gen. Prinsloo, as reported the day before. It now appears that Gen. Prinsloo, Villiers and Crowther surrendered with 960 men, 1,432 horses, 955 rifles and a Krupp nine-pounder. Some of the leaders in some distant parts of the hills hesitate to come in, on the plea that they are independent of Gen. Prinsloo. Lord Roberts adds that he had directed Gen. Hunter to resume hostilities forthwith and to listen to no excuses.

Four young ladies were drowned while in bathing at Ocean City, N. J., on July 31. They were carried out by a heavy undertow.

An anarchist riot occurred at Chicago on the 5th at which 25 people were bruised in a struggle with the police, summoned to quell the disturbance. Five persons were arrested.

BASE BALL.

Below we submit the official standing of the clubs of the National and American leagues up to and including Sunday, August 5th:

Club	Won.	Lost	Per cent.
Brooklyn	53	59	.466
Philadelphia	45	57	.439
Pittsburg	44	40	.524
Chicago	41	42	.494
Boston	40	42	.488
Cincinnati	38	43	.462
St. Louis	36	41	.460
New York	31	48	.392

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Club	Won.	Lost	Per cent.
Chicago	52	36	.591
Milwaukee	50	44	.528
Indianapolis	46	41	.529
Detroit	46	46	.500
Cleveland	43	45	.479
Kansas City	46	50	.479
Buffalo	43	50	.462
Minneapolis	43	54	.442

THE MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK.

City	Cattle	Sheep	Lambs	Hogs
New York	30 35 70	81 85	84 85	85 90
Best grades	2 30 34 25	3 00	3 00	3 50
Lower grades	2 20 24 25	2 50	2 50	3 00
Chicago	30 35 60	4 75	5 75	5 50
Best grades	4 00 25 25	4 25	4 75	5 50
Lower grades	4 00 25 25	4 00	4 75	5 50
Detroit	3 75 4 75	4 75	6 00	5 50
Best grades	3 75 4 75	3 50	4 75	5 50
Lower grades	3 50 4 75	3 50	4 75	5 50
Buffalo	4 00 25 25	5 00	6 25	5 50
Best grades	4 00 25 25	4 25	5 00	5 50
Lower grades	4 00 25 25	3 50	5 00	5 50
Cincinnati	5 00 25 30	4 25	5 00	5 50
Best grades	5 00 25 30	4 25	5 00	5 50
Lower grades	4 00 25 30	3 50	5 00	5 50
Pittsburg	5 00 25 30	4 00	5 00	5 50
Best grades	5 00 25 30	4 00	5 00	5 50
Lower grades	4 00 25 30	4 00	5 00	5 50

GRAIN, ETC.

City	Wheat	Corn	Oats
New York	70 70 70	40 40 40	20 20 20
Chicago	70 70 70	40 40 40	20 20 20
Detroit	70 70 70	40 40 40	20 20 20
St. Louis	70 70 70	40 40 40	20 20 20
Cincinnati	70 70 70	40 40 40	20 20 20
Pittsburg	70 70 70	40 40 40	20 20 20
Buffalo	70 70 70	40 40 40	20 20 20
Detroit—Hay, No. 1 Timothy	110 110	110 110	110 110
Potatoes, 40c per bu.	110 110	110 110	110 110
Live Poultry, spring chickens, 8cgs per lb; fowls, 8c; turkeys, 10c; ducks, 9c. Eggs strictly fresh, 15c per dozen. Butter, best dairy, 16c per lb; creamery, 15c.			

At the Eleventh Hour

Love took up the glass of Time, Turned it in his glowing hands, Every moment lightly shaken, Can flash in sudden range.

"But he's so old, papa," protested Barbara Bessinger.

"A man should be several years the senior of his wife," declared Quintus Bessinger.

"And he has a glass eye!"

"One less with which to observe shortcomings, my dear!"

"And has false teeth."

"So have I. Now, Barbara, be sensible, and think it over."

Barbara thought it over, and decided that as being sensible meant marrying Giles Ferguson she must persist in being foolish. The next time her father returned to the charge he put his plea on personal grounds. His pathetic representation of his position was rather effective. The improvements in his office building had cost much more than he had fancied they would. An Eastern firm, on whose leniency he had relied, were pressing him for an immediate payment of a heavy account. Ferguson had practically refused him further advances because Barbara had declined to marry him. He could find better use for his money than loaning it to the man whom he was anxious to accept as a father-in-law.

"I wouldn't urge you," concluded Bessinger, "if I thought you cared for any one else. There isn't any one else—eh, Barbara?"

Barbara was 18. She had a round, trim young form, a brunette face full of life and sparkle, arch hazel eyes, and a lovely scarlet mouth.

"No one else, papa!" There was no doubting the frank sincerity of the re-



ply. "Give me two weeks more to consider. Then—I'll say yes, if I can—for your sake—you poor, dear old worried thing!"

Bessinger made the most of Barbara's concession. Ferguson was profoundly gratified. His one movable eye expressed his happy anticipation.

"Tell her," said he, "that I have never married because my ideal was so lofty. Never until I met Miss Barbara did I meet any woman possessing every perfection."

"Tell her yourself," advised Quintus. "Girls don't like to be courted through their parents."

So Ferguson called every evening. His deliberate compliments and languishing glance set her wild with resentment. Two weeks! Why hadn't she said two months? Surely the hours were racing by. It seemed to her the days fairly galloped out of sight. Her father grew more haggard—more depressed. She used to catch him watching her furtively. Ferguson would stare off failure, would build up his business, would put his credit on a firm basis, if only—He had been a good father to her. She would probably never fall in love anyway. Perhaps she ought to do as he wished—there she shuddered.

The fateful day of her decision arrived. A glorious day it was, crisp and golden, with a rollicking wind skurrying along State street and playing pranks at the corner where towers the Masonic Temple. Just there it swirled a girl's skirts around her slender ankles, and—not content with this audacity—snatched off her veil and flirted it out of reach. But a tall young man in a gray suit gave prompt pursuit. "O, thank you!" cried Barbara Bessinger, blushing, when he stood before her, hat in hand, returning the truant trifle. "You are very kind!"

A murmured deprecation, a lingering look of admiration, a deep bow, and he was lost in the crowd. Barbara went home in a strange state of exhilaration. Some little ones at her gate offered her roses. She took the roses and kissed the children. She had never thought flowers and child faces so beautiful before. She found herself singing as she ran upstairs.

she was startled by the brightness of her own reflection in the glass. Why did she feel so happy? Why—suddenly she seemed to see again the homage of those flashing blue eyes. Not she surely was not so silly as that! In delicate, girlish shame she pressed her slim fingers over her eyes to shut out those others. But they would not be barred. They gazed into hers still! All at once a dreadful thought thrilled her.

To-night Giles Ferguson would come for his answer.

A sharp sense of repulsion overwhelmed her. She could not marry him! She would not. She bathed, coiled her dark hair afresh, went down to dinner in a gown of rosy lawn. At 8 o'clock the hopeful suitor made his appearance. He wore a brand new suit, and was apparently prepared for conquest. He and Bessinger talked. At 10 Barbara was to give her final decision. She watched the clock in an agony of nervousness. Half past 8! The hands were moving around the dial with appalling speed. Nine! She did not know the bell had rung—that a visitor was shown in. He was young, tall, good looking. With a start she recognized the agile captor of her veil.

"The small gentleman is Mr. Ferguson," she heard the servant say.

The stranger walked straight up to Barbara's suite.

"How do you do, father?" he said.

"What's that?" screamed the old man. He had turned ghastly.

"My name is Robin Ferguson. I only arrived yesterday from California. Your man told me I would find you here. My mother died three months ago. Dying, she told me the story of your desertion of her when I was a little lad. She made me promise to look you up. For her sake I've done it. I can prove all I say."

"I—I—I can't discuss the matter with you here—now!" His teeth chattered so he feared they would drop out. "Even if it were so—I'd not give you a cent!"

The newcomer burst out laughing. "I'll never ask you for one. My mother's brother left all his property to me, and there's a rattling lot of it, too."

"O!" gasped Ferguson senior. This gave matters a new aspect. But—there was Barbara. The clock struck 10.

"Barbara," said Bessinger, rising, "you agreed to tell Giles Ferguson at this hour whether or not you would marry him."

White as a lily Barbara came forward. The young fellow stared in delighted surprise, as turning, he faced her.

"Never! You would not wish me now, papa, to do so. He has deceived me. At any rate, I could never love him." Then she bowed slightly and took herself and her peach-bloom gown from the room.

But soon Barbara learned how easy it was to surrender one's whole heart when the one destined lover came. Out of confidential talks grew reconciliation between father and son. The former came to the wedding.

"Lord, what an old fool I was!" he said. "Things are only as they ought to be! Bessinger and I are going into partnership. Together we will make the business pay. And Rob, would you—have you—any objection if I were to—to kiss the bride?"

"No, indeed!" cried the groom, heartily.

"No, indeed!" echoed the bride sweetly, as she held up her glowing cheek.

Elasticity of Marble.

The Nuova Cimento contains an interesting article by P. Gamba, giving the result of his experiments upon the elasticity of marble. Plates of marble were impregnated with different liquids and the effect measured. The experiments are best carried out with water, as by drying the marble may be slowly brought back to its original condition, the curves of deformation being the same before and after the action. The deformation is greater for the wet plate and the residual effect is also greater; there is thus a considerable increase in the flexibility of the wet marble. Oil, glycerin and solutions of paraffin give similar results, although the marble cannot be forced from the liquid and brought back to its original state as with water. Petroleum, however, causes no difference in the flexibility. Glycerin gives the greatest effect.

Rats Gnaw Elephant's Feet.

Keepers at the Central Park zoo in New York are vainly looking for some means of preserving the elephants from rats. The latter gnaw the feet of the big brutes until they are lacerated and no way has yet been found to protect them.

To Study Yellow Fever.

An at early date the Liverpool School of Tropical Diseases will send an expedition to the Amazon to study yellow fever. This will be the third expedition they have organized within the past nine months.

AN EXTENSIVE ADDITION

Being Made to the Indiana Mineral Springs (Indiana) Hotel.

AT AN OUTLAY OF \$30,000.

Growth of Enterprise Representing Expenditure of \$350,000—Successful Management of E. L. Kramer.

Ten years ago the ground where the magnificent hotel property of the Indiana Mineral Springs Company is located at Indiana, Mineral Springs, Indiana, was wholly unimproved and almost a wilderness. Now, owing to the discovery of the valuable medicinal qualities of the springs and the healing virtue of the soil itself, together with the enterprise of Major H. L. Kramer, there is located there one of the finest sanitariums in the United States. The natural picturesque surroundings have been made more attractive and the hotel is a model of comfort and elegance.

For the greater accommodation of guests who come in constantly increasing numbers from every section of the United States, arrangements have now been made for the enlargement of the hotel buildings. The contract was let yesterday by Major Kramer for additions that will cause an outlay of over \$30,000. The improvements will consist of a new bath house and an addition to the hotel. The addition will be two stories in height and will occupy a ground space 80x160 feet. It provides forty additional guest chambers. The entire addition will be handsomely and elegantly furnished. The bath house, when completed, will be the finest in the United States.

Besides the bath house and the guest chambers there will be on the first floor a dining hall, a music room, a billiard hall, physicians' offices and a barber shop. In connection with the bath house there will be ladies' and gentlemen's dressing rooms and cooling rooms. The dressing and cooling rooms will be elaborately decorated and the floors will be laid in white tile. In both cooling rooms will be built large ornamental fire places which will be used for heating purposes in addition to the regular steam heating. The work will be entirely completed in 90 days.

The improvements and the entire arrangements of the hotel and grounds are made, keeping in view the artistic effect of the whole, and when the improvements arranged for are completed the hotel and surroundings will be much more attractive than before.

Major Kramer states that a still further addition to the hotel is contemplated, and that plans are now being prepared for an additional structure to contain 150 rooms for guests.

Already a quarter of a million dollars has been expended on the Indiana Mineral Springs enterprise and under the present management greater growth and development in the future is assured.—Attica Daily Ledger.

The Duerber Watch Works, at Canton, O.

The Duerber Watch Works, at Canton, O., own the finest and most complete watch plant in the world. The works are producing both watch movements and watch cases are devoted exclusively to the manufacture of high-grade watch movements and watch cases. Every resource and every effort is concentrated in the single direction of making watch movements and watch cases as nearly perfect as lies within human power. All common watches are pendant sets and consequently dangerous and unreliable. The Hampden 17 jewel watch is Lever Set and pronounced by all experts as the most reliable and accurate watch on the market. In buy a watch, get the very best you can afford. It will be the cheapest in the end and give the greatest satisfaction. Railroad men, in the nature of their employment, are necessarily good judges of a timekeeper. They will tell you that no watch made equals the "Special Railway 23 Jewel" manufactured by the Hampden Watch Co., Canton, Ohio. Thousands of these watches are the standard in train service, and their accuracy of movement and reliability under all conditions have earned for them the enviable reputation of surpassing all others in the world. The Hampden production of the Duerber-Hampden Watch factories is of the finest quality, and its experienced workmen stand without peers in the watch industry. To-day the Duerber-Hampden watch is supreme; and the Duerber-Hampden Works the greatest watch plant in the world. All first-class jewelers keep these goods, demand the Duerber-Hampden watches and accept no substitute.—Irish World, July 7th, 1920.

Are You Using Allen's Foot-Ease?

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Burning, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Some people are like geese—make a racket as they run.

Carter's Ink

is so good and so cheap that no family can afford to be without it. Is yours Carter's?

Good intentions do not always bring beneficial results.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES do not stain the hands or spot the kettle.

Scientists tell us that toes are slowly disappearing.

Cataract Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Cataract is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must use internal remedies. Hall's Cataract Cure is a blood-purifier. It acts directly on the blood, and success surfaces. Hall's Cataract Cure is not a quick medicine. It is prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous membrane. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what makes such wonderful results in curing Cataract. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, price 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The world doesn't care whether you have earache, toothache, headache or headache. It is a wise woman who praises her husband. She will soon have a new dress. If you want to be protected from lightning put a horseshoe under your bed. If you are tempted to repine, think of the suffering some mortals undergo.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes.

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating, aching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. All druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE by mail. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

The man who can live at peace with his wife's relatives will have his reward.

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and Fishing Tackle. Our catalogue gives just what hunters are looking for. Lowest prices on latest and most reliable Guns, Rifles and Hunting Tools. Latest game law. Largest Sporting Goods House in Michigan. V. Kindler, Saginaw

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FIT'S Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE 60-cent bottle and treatise. Dr. E. H. Kline, Ltd., 301 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Does the husband of a boarding house keeper kick with the boarders?

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

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

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When the hair is thin and gray, PARKER'S HAIR BALM renews the growth and color. HINDSCOBES, the best cure for corns. 15c.

It has been computed that about 70 babies are born each minute.

I do not believe Plsco's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—John P. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 5, 1909.

The secret of good work is doing it as well as it can be done.

Some articles must be described. White's Yucca needs no description; its real thing.

It is always easy to find excuses for things we want to do.

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Must Bear Signature of

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CURE SICK HEADACHE.

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W. N. U.—DETROIT—NO. 32—1900

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Vegetable Compound

cures the ill peculiar to women. It tones up their general health, eases down overwrought nerves, cures those awful backaches and regulates menstruation.

It does this because it acts directly on the female organism and makes it healthy, relieving and curing all inflammation and displacements.

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STATE CROP REPORT

MOVEMENT ON FOOT TO STAMP OUT HOG CHOLERA.

We herewith submit the Dates of the Various County Fairs to be Held in This State This Fall—Weekly Crop Report—Other Items.

County Fairs This Fall.

Following is a list of county fairs to be held in Michigan this year:

Michigan State fair, at Grand Rapids, September 24-28, I. H. Butterfield, secretary; Albion Fair Association, at Albion, September 25-28, A. L. McCutcheon, secretary; Armada fair, at Armada, October 3-5, A. J. Freeman, secretary; Caledonia union, at Caledonia, October 3-5, C. H. Kinsey, secretary; Calhoun county fair, at Marshall, October 2-5, W. H. Arthur, secretary; Eaton county fair, at Charlotte, October 2-5, Geo. A. Perry, secretary; Fowlerville fair at Fowlerville, October 2-5, D. C. Carr, secretary; Hillsdale county fair, at Hillsdale October 1-5, C. W. Terwilliger, secretary; Huron county fair, at Bad Axe, September 25-28, Geo. W. Clark, secretary; Barry—County Agricultural Society fair, at Hastings, Oct. 9-13, C. L. Beamer, secretary; Imlay City fair, at Imlay City, Oct. 2-4, F. Rathburg, secretary; Ionia district fair, at Ionia, Oct. 2-5, E. A. Murphy, secretary; Marquette county fair, at Marquette, Sept. 26-28, M. E. Asire, secretary; Midland county fair, at Midland, October 3-5, J. G. Culver, secretary; Muskegon county fair, at Muskegon, Sept. 18-21, Chas. S. Marr, secretary; Oakland county fair at Pontiac, Sept. 18-21, F. W. Burch, secretary; South Ottawa and West Allegan fair at Holland, Oct. 9-12, L. J. Kanters, secretary; Tuscola, Huron and Sanilac fair at Cass City, Oct. 2-5, A. N. Ale, secretary; Washtenaw county fair at Ann Arbor, Jennie Buell, secretary; Stockbridge fair at Stockbridge, Oct. 9-11, A. J. Cain, secretary; Clinton county fair at St. Johns, Sept. 25-28, M. Frink, secretary; Bancroft fair at Bancroft, Oct. 10-12, F. J. Nixon, secretary; Brighton fair at Brighton, Oct. 8-13, Sturberg & Case, managers; Plymouth fair at Plymouth, Sept. 18-21, H. J. Baker, secretary; Lapeer Agricultural Street fair at Lapeer, Sept. 4-7.

Weekly Crop Report.

The weekly weather crop bulletin issued on the 7th says that the mean daily temperature for the week ending Aug. 4, 68.0 degrees, was identical with normal. The average total precipitation of 0.24 of an inch, was 0.25 of an inch below normal. The sunshine averaged 77 per cent of the possible amount. In the lower peninsula the wheat and rye harvest has been quite generally completed and the oats harvest well advanced. There are a few complaints of rust and smut in oats but generally the crop is very fine and heavy. It is being well secured and in the southern counties its threshing is well advanced. Late potatoes are doing finely and their present condition is very promising. Beans vary somewhat but for the most part are doing well. Sugar beets continue to make good growth and remain promising. Pasturage is better than usual during August. In southern counties plowing for fall wheat and rye is quite general and correspondents report the soil in good condition. Peaches are ripening and are quite plentiful. Plums and apples indicate rather poor crop. Threshers returns say that while wheat is a very short crop it is generally of good quality; rye is a full, good crop, and oats are heavier than usual.

The Swine Plague.

The state sanitary live stock commission is making a determined effort to stamp out the swine plague or hog cholera in this state. President Brown, of the live stock commission, who was in Lansing on the 8th, asserted that the disease has cost the farmers of Michigan hundreds of thousands of dollars, the losses in a single township often aggregating \$5,000 or \$6,000. While there is no recognized cure for the disease it is the opinion of the commission that by intelligent restriction and the employment of sanitary methods the ravages of the disease may be prevented to a great extent. The commission has therefore secured an allowance from the state board of auditors for the purpose of printing circulars describing the disease, giving methods of preventing infection, care of animals and disinfection of premises. These circulars will be placed in the hands of supervisors whose duties under the law are to take every possible step to limit the spread of the disease whenever notified of an outbreak.

Lake County to the Front.

Lake County is generally considered a worthless heritage, fit only to produce fish, huckleberries and thieves, but this year the crops are excellent, and farmers throw down the gauntlet to the best farmers of the state. One farm of 25 acres of land produced at the first cutting 80 tons of mixed clover and timothy hay, and a very superior second crop is now growing upon the same land.

Forest fires have already destroyed barns and crops in the vicinity of East Tawas.

3,386 People Serving Time.

A total of 3,386 persons were confined in the various penal and reformatory institutions of Michigan on the 8th day of May last, according to figures collected by Labor Commissioner Cox. The above total is made up of 2,988 males and 398 females. The native born population far exceeds the foreign born, the figures being 2,539 and 847 respectively. The prisoners are classified as to offenses as follows: Crimes against life, 285; crimes involving virtue, 407; involving property, 1,847; involving good government, 875; involving morality, 357. There were fifteen insane persons in the jails of the state on the date of the census. The prisoners are divided among the different institutions as follows: Jackson prison, 766; state house of correction and reformatory at Ionia, 408; branch prison at Marquette, 203; Detroit house of correction, 423; industrial school, 630; Adrian industrial home for girls, 305; in county jails, 552; city prisons, 69; village lock-ups, 30.

Water Spout at the Flats.

People who visited the St. Clair Flats on the 12th to get away from the heat, experienced quite a warm and uncomfortable time between 5 and 6 p. m. A water spout was seen making its way up the river with most disgusting rapidity right in the direction of the many resorts, but fortunately the funnel-shaped cloud when within 50 feet of Joe Bedore's place took a turn and followed the river up stream. The only damage recorded by the twister was at Grande Pointe, where a whole row of trees were torn up by the roots, without hurting a soul.

MICHIGAN NEWS ITEMS.

Mt. Clemens is to have a burial casket manufactory. Lightning caused a \$4,000 fire near Vicksburg on the 12th. One death from heat prostration was reported at Imlay City on the 8th. Wheat around Portland is turning out much better than was expected. Three deaths and three prostrations were reported in Detroit on the 6th. The thermometer registered from 94 to 100 in the shade at Saginaw on the 8th. The first labor day parade, held at Port Huron in four years, will be held there on Sept. 7. Out of 365 prosecutions in Washtenaw county in six months 315 convictions are recorded. A Hasting's man makes a good thing out of catching turtles and shipping them to large cities. Allegan was visited by an \$18,000 fire on the 7th. A wagon shop and five barns were consumed. Peter Novet, one of the oldest citizens of Hart, suicided on the 8th by the carbolic acid route. The thermometer registered 104 in the shade at Houghton on the 4th, the hottest day in 16 years. The forest fires in the vicinity of East Tawas was extinguished by the heavy rains on the 12th.

It cost Saginaw county \$33,822.25 to care for her poor last year. Ninety-seven paupers were cared for. Through jealousy Edward Lett, colored, of Jackson, shot and killed his wife on the night of the 6th. The Page Fence company, of Adrian, is financially embarrassed, and a receiver now has charge of the business. A Woodland woman who wanted to disfigure herself, and had the money to pay for having it done, has had two large diamonds set in her front teeth. Sparrow hunters are becoming so numerous and so aggressive at Eaton Rapids that the residents are almost afraid to go out doors without armor. The first of the state's Spanish-American war loan bonds were retired on the 6th. It was only a small one—\$200, but others will follow now rapidly.

The Michigan National Guard pitched tents at Island Lake on the 7th for a seven days' encampment. About 2,200 officers and men were in camp on the first day. Glass is not made in Michigan at present, the nearest factory being located in Toledo. However, a project is on foot to establish a factory at Saginaw. The Genesee avenue bridge at Saginaw has been condemned and will remain closed until a new bridge is constructed, which is estimated will take 18 months. A Mrs. Watkins, of near Decatur, on the 8th committed suicide by saturating her clothing with kerosene, then setting herself on fire. She died in terrible agony. The thermometer registered 96 in the shade at Howell on the 6th. Farmers are fearful unless rain comes soon the bean crop of the county will be seriously damaged. The Michigan Stove company, of Detroit, makers of Garland stoves and ranges, has been awarded first prize at the Paris exposition, in competition with the entire world. Rural free delivery service has been ordered established at Flushing, Genesee county, Aug. 15. Length of route, 24 miles; area covered, 33 square miles; population served, 964.

Allegan is to have an apple evaporator which will be operated by electricity. It is estimated that the cost of running the machines by that power will be from \$8 to \$10 per day less than by hand. Burglaries have been so frequent of late at Muskegon that the residents are becoming afraid to keep much money in the house, and the savings banks report a large increase in their deposits. The Automobile Rapid Delivery Co., of Detroit, with a capital of \$35,000 has been incorporated, to conduct a general package delivery business in that city. Six automobiles have been purchased. The electric lighting plant and flouring mill, burned at Morrice a few weeks ago, will be rebuilt at once, the villagers having voted in favor of issuing bonds for \$2,000 to assist the proprietors to do so. The Prohibitions of Calhoun county were unable to make any nominations for prosecuting attorney on their county ticket because there is not a lawyer of that political faith anywhere in the county. A man near Albion has a 10-acre meadow patch, and the small boys of the vicinity—and some that are not so small—are licking their chops in anticipation of the time when the juicy globes will be ripe. Rev. Fr. C. J. Roche, pastor of St. John's Catholic church at Essexville, and dean of the Saginaw Valley, was drowned at West Bay City on the 8th. He was alone and it is not known how the accident happened. Rural free delivery will be ordered established at Saginaw, August 15. The length of the route is 82 miles and the area covered is 104 square miles. The population served is 3,503; number of houses on route, 770. There was a baby born at the university hospital at Ann Arbor a few days ago that promises to be a hustler. When two days old two teeth appeared, and at the age of five days the little one had four teeth. Ralph Davis, of Port Huron, disappeared seven years ago and no trace has been found of him. He was insured for \$1,000 in the K. O. T. M., and that organization has just decided to pay this sum to his widow. Forest fires are raging on all sides of Whittemore, doing unestimable damage to property. The fires are beyond control, and it is feared that the worst is yet to come, unless there is a heavy fall of rain soon. Forty-three dollars per acre in three months is the result of the experiment at the Agricultural college for pasturing lambs on sand lucerne by means of a pen moved slowly over the pasture by an electric motor. Aliens cannot be licensed by the state board of veterinary examiners. Consequently Canadians who are practicing in this state will be obliged to become citizens or go back home if they wish to continue practicing. Three Rivers is all torn up over an attempt to get the city council to pass a curfew ordinance. Many of the residents say it will lead to nothing but trouble and litigation if enforced, and if not enforced, then what use to pass it? An old bear and her cub have taken charge of a blackberry patch near Standish and refuse to be disturbed by pickers, although hundreds would like to go and pick the ripening fruit. They make it interesting for all who go in sight. It is estimated that 15,000 excursionists visited St. Joseph on the 12th. County Clerk Needham admits he never had a better day for his business. Two justices and one minister officiated at 79 weddings at the clerk's residence during the day. Commissioner Evans' annual report shows that Michigan had 44,298 citizens on the pension rolls on June 30 last as against 45,170 on the same date one year ago. The total amount paid to Michigan pensioners during the past year aggregated \$8,942,878. Attorney General Owen holds that the law requiring manufacturers to label all packages containing compounds or mixtures with their names is valid, and the names and addresses must be placed on packages in such a manner as not to deceive the purchaser. John Groulx, an aeronaut, aged 19, of Grand Rapids, was killed at Ottawa Beach on the 7th, where he was giving an ascension. The balloon went up about 2,000 feet. He cut loose the parachute and was performing on the bar as he descended, when he lost his hold and fell about 1,200 feet into the water. He was instantly killed. According to the August crop bulletin, issued by Secretary of State Stearns on the 9th, the estimated yield of wheat for the present year in Michigan is placed at 10,000,000 bushels. He also says the crop is not such a universal failure as it was last year, as there is some good crops in certain sections of the state, but that the 1900 crop is said to be of poorer quality than that of last year. By a wreck on the Southern Pacific near Iowa Station, La., on the 12th, several persons were killed and 40 injured. The trucks of the engine left the track and the entire train, except the sleepers, was ditched.

PRICES GO HIGHER

ON ALL FOOD STUFFS IN PUERTO RICO.

The Change Took Effect August 1 and Caught Many Unprepared—The Banks Were Crowded After Closing Hours—Other Events of the Week.

A Cold Blooded Murder.

Chas. R. H. Ferrell, a former employe of the Adams Express company, was arrested at Columbus on the afternoon of the 12th, and confessed to the killing of Messenger Chas. Lane and the robbery of the way safe of the express company on the Pennsylvania eastbound train, which arrived in Columbus at midnight on the 10th. One thousand dollars which he had stolen was recovered. Ferrell was to have been married on the 16th inst. to Miss Lillian Costlow, daughter of Patrick Costlow, an engineer on the Pennsylvania lines. Ferrell had been discharged from the employ of the Adams Express company about three months ago and had not since been able to secure employment. He confessed that the motive of the robbery was to secure money of which he felt in great need on account of his approaching marriage. The money recovered he had given to Miss Costlow to keep for him, saying that it was money he had saved from his earnings. He was at the home of his affianced and in her company when placed under arrest. Ferrell is but 22 years of age.

Prices Raised in Puerto Rico.

August 1 marked the beginning of a genuine raise in prices throughout the island of Puerto Rico, caused by a misunderstanding of the exchange of currency. Until a week ago it was widely known that after Aug. 1 no more Puerto Rican silver would be exchanged but the notice of the indefinite extension of time was published far and wide. Still, the idea prevails that hereafter the peso will be of no value. On July 31 the banks were crowded after hours. Through a combination of the traders throughout the island, food stuffs and other necessities rose in price. With a very large number it was moving day—a day for fitting from excessively increased rents to cheaper lodgings. It was also a day on which money that usually bought breakfast and dinner, bought breakfast alone. Eggs that heretofore were bought for two or three centavos, cost 10 centavos, the carbon for boiling these eggs, instead of costing 10 centavos cost 25 centavos. The cost of every other article of food was raised in about the same proportion. The wail of complaint was general.

Fifteen Dead—Grade Crossing Accident.

Fifteen persons were instantly killed and 11 others, several of whom will die, were seriously injured in a grade crossing accident, three miles east of Slatington, Pa., on the night of the 12th, by a passenger train on the Lehigh & New England railway crashing into an omnibus containing 25 persons. All the dead and injured were in the omnibus, and but three escaped uninjured. The occupants of the omnibus were returning home from a funeral, when the train, a special consisting of an engine and one car, crashed into it.

Nine Persons Killed by Lightning.

Nine persons, of New York, who had decided to spend the 12th in the woods, were the victims of a flash of lightning. The party had obtained shelter under a large oak tree when the father told them to seek shelter some place else as he was afraid of lightning hitting the tree. Part of them ran down a little pathway under a bluff and crouched under a bush and the others scampered to some sheltering bushes on top of the bluff. They had hardly hidden themselves when there was a blinding flash and a crash.

Fatal Quarrel at a Summer Resort.

Angry over his inability to live as he wished on the sum allowed him by his father, Jos. Rabiner, a consumptive, on the 8th shot and instantly killed his brother-in-law, Stein, badly wounded his father and then turned the weapon on himself with what is said to be fatal effect. The shooting occurred on the piazza at the Rockaway Beach hotel in full view of scores of persons who had been attracted by the quarrel which preceded the tragedy. All the parties to the shooting were from New York.

THE NEWS CONDENSED

One death and seven prostrations were reported at Pittsburg, Pa., on the 7th. The number of people who are facing destitution at Cape Nome is placed at from 5,000 to 10,000. Three persons were killed at South Raub, Ind., on the night of the 6th as a result of a collision between a passenger train and an engine. Thirty-one fatalities from the heat were reported from four cities on the 8th, as follows: Milwaukee, 18 infants; Chicago, 9; Pittsburg, 2; Toledo, 2. The U. S. transport McPherson, from Santiago, Aug. 2, with nine officers and 413 men of the 5th Infantry on board, arrived at New York on the 9th.

CHINA WAR NEWS.

Mrs. E. D. Drwg, wife of the British commissioner of customs at Tien Tsin, who recently arrived at San Francisco from the orient on the transport Logan, speaking of the brutality in China, says: During the bombardment we lived most of the time in the cellar of our house. Our house was partially wrecked by big shells. Sleep was out of the question most of the time and we were so unstrung that but little food satisfied us. There was ever present the haunting fear of the Chinese triumphing and slaughtering every foreigner and convert. Some, probably all, of the women were prepared to act in case the Chinese effected an entrance. But, aside from the unpleasant recollection, it appears the allied officers were prepared to act. I did not know it at the time, but I learned later that 10 or 20 men had been detailed to kill all the foreign women in case the Chinese were the victors.

Indications of the desire of China for a peaceful settlement of her present difficulties have been multiplying for several days. Official evidence of that desire was presented to the department of state at Washington on the 12th. It was in the form of an edict promulgated by the emperor, Kwang Hsu, appointing Earl Li Hung Chang as envoy plenipotentiary to negotiate with the powers for an "immediate cessation of hostilities," pending a solution of the problems which have grown out of the anti-foreign uprising in the empire. Earl Li is to act directly for the emperor and a fair inference is that whatever terms of settlement he may reach with the powers will be approved by the Imperial government.

Among the refugees from China who arrived at San Francisco on the Logan were the wife of Prof. C. D. Tenney, of the Imperial university in Tien Tsin, and her children. They were among those who took refuge in Gordon hall during the bombardment and escaped uninjured. She and her husband had been together in China for 18 years. Prof. Tenney is now accompanying the allied forces on the march to Peking as an interpreter.

A dispatch received at the war office in St. Petersburg from Gen. Grodekoff, dated Khabarovsk, Aug. 4, says two squadrons reconnoitering near Teche engaged 1,000 Chinese with two guns and 250 cavalry. After a stubborn fight the Russians were reinforced by another squadron with two guns and defeated the Chinese, killing 300. The Russian loss was eight men killed and eight wounded.

Excluding the 4th brigade the strength of the forces proceeding to China is 446 British officers, 1,064 non-commissioned and native officers, 13,970 men, 11,850 followers, 1,150 drivers, 2,520 horses, 4,300 ponies and mules, 12 guns, 14 Maxims, and 1,800 imperial service troops. It is expected that the entire force will have sailed before the middle of next month.

A Shanghai special, dated Aug. 6, says: Li Hung Chang has officially informed the consuls that the ministers left Peking for Tien Tsin on Aug. 3, with Gen. Yung Lu in command of the escort. The consuls are by no means disposed to credit Earl Li's statement. All other reports that have reached London indicate that the ministers have not left Peking.

In a heavy engagement eight miles northwest of Tien Tsin on the 5th it is reported that the allies' fierce fighters killed nearly 6,000 celestials. The losses of the international forces are placed at 1,200 casualties, chiefly among the Russians and Japanese.

The number of volunteers from the German army reserves who have signified their willingness to go to China is said to be 120,000. From this number, a corps not exceeding 20,000 will be formed. A portion of the corps will leave within a fortnight.

The following dispatch was received from Minister Conger on the 7th: Help at once if at all. Besieged in British legation. No government in Peking except military chiefs, who are determined on the destruction of foreigners.

It is reported that U. S. Consul Goodnow strongly opposes Admiral Seymour's intention to land 3,000 troops, on the ground that such an act would not be warranted by the circumstances and would be likely to cause trouble.

The gunboat Princeton has sailed from Amoy for Shanghai. This move may have been made owing to the disturbed condition of affairs near Shanghai.

Grave fears are again entertained in official circles at Washington for the safety of the imprisoned ministers in Peking.

Count von Walderssee, a German, has been selected for the chief command of the co-operating foreign forces in China.

Both Germany and Russia have a common cause for declaring war against China and acting jointly.

Two detachments of Indian troops at Hong Kong have been ordered to prepare to proceed to Shanghai.

During the fight which resulted in taking Yang Tsin the Americans suffered 60 casualties.

It is said that the march to the relief of Peking will be anything but a walkover.

The Only Way

A Fascinating Romance by Alan Adair...

CHAPTER VII.

Veronica's face was as haggard as Alan's. The blow had been so crushing, so unexpected—that he had not seemed glad to see her, that his heart had not leapt out to her, as hers did to him, that his eyes did not rest for a moment upon the boy, was bad enough; but that there should be another woman in her place! Oh, that was anguish intolerable! At last she spoke. "You love her, Alan?" she asked.

"Better than my life!" he answered passionately.

"Oh!" She gave a little shudder. "Then I will go and leave you to your happiness," she said quietly. "It's the only way—the only way. I will take our boy and go!"

"But you cannot go!" he groaned. "I made you my wife, Veronica, and as long as you live you will be my wife, although my heart and hers may break."

"I break your heart?" cried Veronica. "Why, I would give my life for you. I would not have you unhappy for a moment if I could help it. I love you as much as in the old days, Alan, before the shipwreck. Oh, why was I saved?"

He looked at her, and poor Veronica's heart failed her. There was no love in that look. All the love of Alan's heart was given to Joyce. There was pity and despair, but no love. When a woman loves a man she can soon see the difference. He could not say that he praised God that she was saved, and he did not. "Tell me about it," he said mechanically. If she talked he would be able to think what it would be best to do for her. But as for him, the despair of his heart almost choked him when he thought that in about half an hour he must pull down that beautiful fabric of their lives, must ruin Joyce forever! He could scarcely think of Veronica in his overwhelming agony; but she spoke, glad to see his interest.

"I was washed in shore, into a sandy bay, Alan. I had gone through the anguish of dying; but when the people found me they brought me to, but the shock had been too much for me; I could not remember anything. And then in about five months baby was born, and then it all came to me slowly. I was ill and weak and could do nothing; I could scarcely think. Then at last when I wrote the letters were sent back to me, and I heard a rumor that you had gone back to England. I was penniless. I did not know if you wanted our marriage acknowledged, so I did not write to Mr. Dempster; but as my strength returned my courage did also. I began giving singing and guitar lessons. People were good to me. I worked hard, and at last scraped together enough money to take me in a sailing boat to England. I hate the sea. I was afraid of it; but you were there, and I came. But it was a year before I could find anything of you, and I should not have found you at all but Hutchinson told me he had seen you and had spoken to you."

"When did he tell you that?"

"Two days ago. But he told me that he had seen you two months ago, and you had spoken of me. You had told him we were married, Alan, which he had not known. He tracked me home from a music shop, where they get me music lessons; but I cannot tell why he delayed."

But Alan could. Hutchinson, in his cruelty, knew that it would be the ruin of Joyce's life as well as his own if this marriage with her could be consummated first. He knew Hutchinson hated him, so this was his revenge!

He tried to think of Veronica, but it was of no use. Joyce's image came before him whenever he tried to think of the poor girl who was his wife. The little boy, also, was looking at him with his, Alan's, own blue eyes, which were so great a contrast to his curly dark hair. That these poor creatures, dependent upon him for love which he could not give, troubled him.

"Veronica," he said at length, "will you go back to where you live and I will write to you when I have seen her?"

"The wife you love?" asked poor Veronica.

"Yes," said Alan. "Will you do that? You know that you can trust me."

"Of course," said Veronica, simply. "I will do what you say always. It is misery to me to think that I have made you so unhappy, when I thought only to make you happy."

"My poor girl," he said, deeply touched by the contrition in her tone

and by her sadness, "you would have done very, wrong if you had not come."

She gave him her address and left him. When she had gone a little way from him she took her boy in her arms and hugged him fiercely. "He never looked at you, my own," she said—"never once! But you are mother's joy! Oh, Alan, Alan," she wailed, "why was I saved!"

But Alan was standing where she had left him. He told himself that he was no coward, but that his heart failed him for this. There was no way out of it. He and Joyce, his wife of six weeks, must part!

At last he roused himself; it was getting late. Joyce already would be uneasy about him. The thought of her pretty wifely solicitude, and how after today it might never be put to the test, overcame him altogether. To feel that Joyce was living, and that he must give her up, that they were both young and loving, and must go on living apart forever, was too much for him. "My God, help us to bear it!" Afterwards it came back to him with profound regret that he had never thought of Veronica at all; but he could be thankful that he had seen her and had not hated her.

He crept home slowly, like a wounded animal going to its lair. Home! The very word hurt him. And he and Joyce had only this morning talked of buying the pretty house for their summer residence. This morning was it, or years ago. Could it be only an hour or so since he left the station, all unsuspecting of what was to befall him?

For he had been unsuspecting. He had entirely forgotten the woman who he now easily identified as Veronica. He had been happy as it is given to few mortals to be happy. He groaned aloud as he opened the door which led into the pretty hall. His throat was dry; he could not call Joyce.

But she had evidently heard the opening door, for she came out of the morning-room, which they furnished with the hangings they had bought on the day he had seen Veronica. She called gaily to him and a little reproachfully. "Oh, Alan, how late you are, you naughty boy! And our ride—will you have tea first?"

He simply could not answer. It was impossible; his tongue clove to the roof of his mouth, and his dry throat could not articulate a sound.

"Alan," she called again, "come along, darling."

"I am coming." His voice was, however, so muffled, in a moment she was alarmed. She came running out to him.

"Alan, Alan, what is it? Are you ill, dearest?"

Her unconsciousness almost killed him, together with the thought that he would have to tell her. Then she came up to him and saw his face. In an instant she knew that something awful had occurred. Her jaw fell, and she staggered up to him, putting out her hand and feeling as if she were blind. She was unconscious no longer, for she remembered vividly the day when he had turned so white, and had told her the reason afterwards as they sat together at the hotel. Her quick mind told her that his ashy greyness and the misery on his face had something to do with his dead wife. Hand in hand they went together into the pretty morning-room, into which the sun was shining, and they sat down speechless. A bird in a bush close by set up its joyous song. Nature was full of gladness.

Then suddenly he wrenched his hand out of hers and threw himself headlong upon the couch. Sobs broke from him and his shoulders heaved. For a moment she let him weep, and then she knelt down beside him and flung her pretty, soft arms round his neck, and pressed her cheek, down which the tears were running, against his, so that their tears mingled together.

"Tell me like this," she said. But he could not speak, his grief was uncontrollable. And so in whispers she began: "It is something about your wife, Alan—your first wife, I mean, poor Veronica?"

He groaned, and an awful knowledge came to Joyce—a knowledge that clutched her heart and made her very being stand still. For a moment she saw nothing distinctly, heard nothing distinctly, only felt Alan's tears upon her cheek. Then, when the mist cleared away: "Is she alive?" she whispered.

"Yes!" he cried.

"Alive? Oh, my poor heart! Alive! Your wife? And I—"

He sat up then and grasped her hands in his. "You, you!" he cried. And the agony of his voice came back to Joyce for years after. "You! I've

got to give you up, Joyce? You, the wife of my heart, my own, my soul! You've got to be as nothing to me! How can I do it?"

"I don't know," she said feebly. "And yet, Alan, we must!"

"Do you think I don't know it?" he cried. "Do you think I would have you live with me while my wife was living? Do you think I should let one person in this world point a finger of scorn at you? Do you think I should let you soil your beautiful white soul for me? Oh, Joyce, I love you too perfectly for that, you are too dear to me for that! I will say good-by to you, my own, and never look at your face again; but I will not let you live disgraced. But the parting—the parting!"

Joyce's white face uplifted to his, Joyce's hands grasping his, Joyce's whole being suffused by love for him, and he had to give her up! No more exquisite agony had to be imagined in this moment's, and yet, when it came to the actual doing of it, it so far transcended the imaginings of it that this interview almost seemed sweet in comparison.

"The parting?" she re-echoed. "The parting? You mean that we must cease living in the same house, in the same place, together? Alan, can we do it? Will strength be given us? Oh, what shall we do?"

(To be continued.)

ENGLISH TIPTOPPERS' PAY.

What the Leading Men of All Professions Earn in England.

It pays to be at the top of things. Money is always attendant upon reputation, for nowadays the successful man is well rewarded for his ability. Diplomacy seems to be one of the most paying professions to follow. "The salary of an ambassador," is a well-known saying when any one wishes to indicate that such and such a person is possessed of great wealth. Sir E. J. Monon, our ambassador at Paris, is the most highly paid of all those vigilant gentlemen who guard our interests abroad. He receives for his services the princely income of £9,000 a year. After him comes Sir H. Rumbold at Vienna, with £8,000; Sir F. C. Lascelles, at Berlin, with the same yearly sum, and Sir Charles Stewart Scott, who draws £7,800 from the public purse to represent us in St. Petersburg. All the English diplomats are well paid. Here is a list of some of them, giving the place at which they reside and the income that comes to them for it: Washington, £6,500; Rome, £7,000; Turkey, £8,000; Tokio, £4,000; Egypt, £6,000; Teheran, £5,000—a list taken at random, which serves to show the large earnings of our representatives. The English church is still a paying profession for the men at the head of it. The archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Temple, enjoys, and indeed earns, the nice little sum of £15,000 a year, while his colleague of York is, like the bishop of London, paid £10,000 for his arduous and never-ending labors. The earl of Minto, the governor of Canada, heads the list of governors with £10,000, and after him comes Sir Alfred Milner of Cape Town with £8,000. Lord Beauchamp of New South Wales gets £7,000, as also does Gen. Grenfell, who looks after that island fort, Malta. Sums of £6,000, £5,000, and £4,000 are common salaries. Consul-generals are munificently paid. Two of them—Viscount Cromer of Cairo and Sir H. M. Durand of Teheran—each receive £5,000 a year. For being first lord of the admiralty Mr. Goschen draws £4,500, while Sir Richard Webster, until the last few days, enjoyed as attorney-general £7,000. Mr. Chamberlain has, besides his own large private fortune, £5,000 as his official salary, while for commanding the army Lord Wolseley gets £4,500. The home secretary, Sir Matthew White Ridley, has £5,000 in salary. Despite the large figures given above, no one, not even the archbishop himself, can compare in his earnings with those of a successful barrister. Of all "tip-top" men, your leading counsel is the most fortunate. Lord Russell of Killowen as a barrister made something like £20,000 a year.—London Mail.

President Receives About \$90,000.

The president receives a salary of \$50,000 a year, his house free, and this includes the heating and lighting. The grounds are cared for, his conservatory is filled with flowers, and the gardener, who cares for it is paid by the government. The only servants whose wages the president is called upon to pay are his own personal ones, for the doormen, messengers, clerks, and, in fact, every one connected directly or indirectly with the executive department are, of course, government employees. He receives, also, as the head of the army, fodder for his horses and his stable is the property of the government. There are other allowances and, taken all in all, it is estimated that the president receives in various ways between \$90,000 and \$90,000 a year, or its equivalent.

It has been found that smallpox patients are least marked when kept in rooms darkened with red curtains.

HOMESEKERS' EXCURSIONS

Via Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

On the first and third Tuesdays of July and August the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad will place on sale Homeseekers' Excursion tickets to various points in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas.

One fare plus \$2.00 for the round trip.

Tickets are limited on going trip fifteen days from date of sale with stop over privileges in Homeseekers' territory. Returning tickets are limited twenty-one days from date of sale. Remember that we now have in service a new wide vestibuled train between Chicago & Waco & Ft. Worth, Texas, leaving Chicago daily at 1:50 p. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars and free reclining chair cars. For further particulars call on or address any agent Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad or C. L. Stone, G. P. & T. A., Chicago.

THE BOXERS OF CHINA

are attempting to solve a gigantic problem, but they are going about it in the wrong way and will never succeed. Some people, in this country, seem to think that they have as great a puzzle on their hands in selecting a location for a home. They will certainly go about it in the wrong way unless they inspect the beautiful farming country on the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway in Marinette county, Wisconsin, where the crops are of the best, work plenty, fine markets, excellent climate, pure, soft water; land sold cheap and on long time. Why rent a farm when you can buy one for less than you pay for rent? Address C. E. Rollins, Land Agent, 161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

As a result of a collision between a passenger and freight train on the St. Louis Southwestern (Cotton Belt) railroad at Aurich, 40 miles north of Pine Bluff, Ark., on the 6th, five men were killed and two seriously injured.

More Cheap Excursions to Colorado.

Special Trains, one night out to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo via the Great Rock Island Route, will leave Chicago August 21, Sept. 4 and 18, at 4:45 p. m. On these dates excursion tickets from Chicago to Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Glenwood Springs, Salt Lake City and Ogden, Utah, will be sold at rate of one regular fare plus \$2.00 for round trip, return limit Oct. 31, 1900. Tickets also good on regular trains. For full information, berth reservations and beautiful book "Colorado the Magnificent," sent free, address JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. P. A. Chicago.

Nothing comes home to a man so much as an unsettled bill.

Some people love ice cream, while others scream, "Ice!"

Be happy, though hot; be calm, though cold.

TOE-GUN

Cure Corns, Bunions, All Druggists (If it fails—it is free).

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NEBRASKA THE LAND OF PLENTY

I wonder why it is that so many men spend their days working hard on rented farms, barely making enough to get along, with no great prospect ahead of owning their own homes, when within a few hours' journey is a land of plenty—Nebraska—where all kinds of grain and fruit can be raised with the least amount of labor; where cattle and hogs fed on corn bring a handsome profit; where the climate is healthful and churches and schools abound; where land is cheap and can be bought on very easy terms.

Think of this, and if you want information about the country send to me for "The Corn Belt," a beautifully illustrated monthly paper that tells all about Nebraska, and also for "The West Nebraska Grazing Country," an interesting illustrated booklet containing a large sectional map of Nebraska.

On the first and third Tuesdays of each month during the balance of this year cheap excursion tickets will be sold over our road to Nebraska, so that people may go and see for themselves. Ask your ticket agent about this.

P. S. BUSTIE,
Gen'l Pass'g Agent, C. & E. I. R. R., CHICAGO, ILL.

When a preparation has an advertised reputation that is world-wide, it means that preparation is meritorious. If you go into a store to buy an article that has achieved universal popularity like Cascarets Candy Cathartic for example, you feel it has the endorsement of the world. The judgment of the people is infallible because it is impersonal. The retailer who wants to sell you "something else" in place of the article you ask for, has an axe to grind. Don't it stand to reason? He's trying to sell something that is not what he represents it to be. Why? Because he expects to derive an extra profit out of your credulity. Are you easy? Don't you see through his little game? The man who will try and sell you a substitute for CASCARETS is a fraud. Beware of him! He is trying to steal the honestly earned benefits of a reputation which another business man has paid for, and if his conscience will allow him to go so far, he will go farther. If he cheats his customer in one way, he will try another and it is not safe to do business with him. Beware of the CASCARET substitute. Remember CASCARETS are never sold in bulk but in metal boxes with the long tailed "C" on every box and each tablet stamped C. C. C.

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One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating, itching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. All druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE by mail. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

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in Store. Call by

SEE THE ALL THE FALL

Best Quality Goods, Prices Good. One

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The Pinckney Dispatch.

F. L. ANDREWS EDITOR.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1900.

The immense peach crop this year is resulting in low prices. A Goble vill man sent a shipment of early peaches to Chicago and received only two cents per basket for them after paying all the expenses of shipping.

The laws of health require that the bowels move once each day and one of the penalties for violating this law is piles. Keep your bowels regular by taking a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets when necessary and you will never have that severe punishment inflicted upon you. Price, 25 cents. For sale by F. A. Sigler, Pinckney.

The wholesalers of Saginaw are preparing to entertain the country merchants in their territory in a short time. Every business man within a radius of 100 miles of Saginaw will receive an invitation to visit that city at that time.

What most people want is something mild and gentle, when in need of a physic. Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets fill the bill to a dot. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect. For sale by F. A. Sigler, Pinckney.

The Bell and New State telephone exchanges at Ypsilanti are to be consolidated. It is only a question of time when this policy will be carried out in every town and village where there is an exchange of each of these companies.—Dexter Leader.

A Minister's Good Work.

"I had a severe attack of bilious colic, got a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, took two doses and was entirely cured," says Rev. A. A. Power, of Emporia, Kan. "My neighbor across the street was sick for over a week, had two or three bottles of medicine from the doctor. He used them for three or four days without relief, then called in another doctor who treated him for some days and gave him no relief, so discharged him. I went over to see him the next morning. He said his bowels were in a terrible fix, that they had been running off so long that it was almost bloody flux. I asked him if he had tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and he said, 'No.' I went home and brought him my bottle and gave him one dose; told him to take another dose in fifteen or twenty minutes if he did not find relief, but he took no more and was entirely cured." For sale by F. A. Sigler, Pinckney.

At the University hospital there is a rather unusual sight. A few days ago a baby was born. On the third day after its coming into the world it developed two teeth. On the fifth day two more teeth appeared. Thus the baby at the age of five days has four teeth. This will make mothers look back a long ways before another instance can be found which will beat this record.—Courier.

Stop the Cough and works off the Cold. Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, no pay. Price 25 cents.

"Through the months of June and July our baby was teething and took a running off of the bowels and sickness of the Stomach," says O. P. M. Holliday, of Deming Ind. "His bowels would move from five to eight times a day. I had a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house and gave him four drops in a teaspoonful of water and he got better at once." Sold by F. A. Sigler, Pinckney.

Subscribe for Dispatch.

Council Proceedings.

For The Village of Pinckney.

Special, Aug. 3 1900. Council convened and called to order by president McIntyre.

Present:—Richards, Bowman, Erwin, Love, Reason. Absent—Monks.

The following resolution was presented and adopted:

Be it resolved by the Common Council of the village of Pinckney that the warrant for collection of taxes on Village Roll 1900—be extended until Oct. 1 1900.

Upon motion council adjourned. R. H. Teeple, clerk.

Regular, Aug. 6, 1900. Council convened and called to order by president McIntyre.

Present:—Trustees, Richards, Bowman, Love, Erwin, Reason. Absent:—Monks.

Minutes read and approved. Street Com. report read and approved.

Street bills were presented as follows:

Geo. Reason and Son 43lb nails,	\$1.72
Teple & Cadwell 20lb nails,	.80
Geo. Sigler filing saws etc,	1.10
T. Read lumber,	22.48
Dud Grieve draying,	.85
S. Grimes Poll, labor for R. Erwin,	1.25
" " W. J. Black,	1.00
" " W. Harris,	1.25
Chas. Grimes poll and labor,	1.25
F. H. Smith "	1.25
Thos. Turaer labor,	5.98
Total,	\$38.93

The following contingent bills were presented and accepted.

F. L. Andrews printing,	\$7.55
Roger Carr lighting and set posts,	10.10
G. W. Reason & Son lamps, burners,	21.76
W. E. Murphy 1 day b'd election,	1.50
Jas. Greene	1.50
Wm. Hoff gate keeper,	1.50
Total,	\$43.91

S. Brogan's bid for marshall services for balance of year was presented and accepted at \$40.00 per annum.

Upon motion Council adjourned.

R. H. TEEPLE, Clerk.

"My baby was terribly sick with the diarrhoea," says J. H. Dusk, of Williams, Oregon. "We were unable to cure him with the doctor's assistance, and as a last resort we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I am happy to say it gave immediate relief and a complete cure." For sale by F. A. Sigler, Pinckney.

EXCURSIONS VIA THE PERE MARQUETTE

Annual low rates to Petoskey, Traverse City, Charlevoix, Ludington, Mackinac Island, September 4.

Train will leave South Lyon at 7:20 and 9:45 a. m. Rate \$5.00 to Petoskey and Traverse City via Grand Rapids, Howard City and G. R. & I. Ry. Rate to Mackinac Island \$1.00 more than Petoskey. Rate to Ludington \$5.00. All tickets good to return until Sept. 12 inclusive. See bills or ask agents for full particulars. t-34

Saturday, August 18.

It is the duty of every farmer to visit the Agricultural College once a year and take his children to see the college and grounds. This advice applies to city folks also. To make such a trip without much expense, the Pere Marquette Company will run a special train on above date, leaving South Lyon at 8:42 a. m. and leaving the Colleees returning at 5:30 p. m. Round trip rate \$1.00 children under 12 half rate. Fill up your lunch baskets and propose for a delightful outing.

To Cure a Cold in One Day Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

ANDERSON FARMER'S CLUB.

Picnic in VanWinkle's Grove Saturday August 11.

On Saturday last the members of the Anderson farmers club held their first annual picnic in Van Winkle's grove southwest of this village and everyone went to enjoy the day and scenery. It is without doubt one of the most picturesque places in this part of the country many places being as wild and rugged as can be found among the rocks of northern Michigan. In the background there is a beautiful body of water which extends for several miles through ponds, rivers and lakes whose shores are bold and covered with groves. It is an ideal spot for a picnic and sight-seeing.

At noon the tables were spread "on the grass" and the different parties fell to and replenished the inner man. Just as dinner was over a little shower hustled the people for a few moments but save a slight wetting no one was injured and the program was carried out as arranged.

N. D. Wilson acted as toastmaster and after a song by Mrs. Kirk Van Winkle, he introduced Rev. Fr. Comerford who gave a short address in which he said that he thought the life of the farmer was the happiest in the world. It may not be the richest but the farmer is at all times in touch with nature and nature's God.

Jas. Greene then followed with a toast "Our Ancestors" in which he extolled the works of those who settled and fought for the freedom of this country and thought we should ever be on our guard that nothing should overthrow the freedom which was so dearly bought. We should look with shame on the man who would use his money or allow his ballot to be purchase at either a caucus or an election.

Miss Clair Ledwidge gave a recitation after which Frank Shields of Howell responded to "Our Country" in an eloquent address. He said that while our country was among the youngest of all, yet we were in advance of nearly every other in nearly all matters. Go to any nation or country you may and you can ride in American cars drawn by American engines over American steel. We can eat American fruits almost anywhere in the world.

Rev. K. H. Crane gave a short talk in which he said that he hoped the time would come when this picnic would take in the whole township of Putnam and every farmer and son of a farmer attend with their families.

Altogether the picnic was a success and everyone expressed themselves as well pleased with the days outing.

Eat what you like Eat as you like. Keep strong by taking Knill's Dyspepsia Tablets. They digest any and all kinds of food. Make pure, sweet stomachs and breaths. Try them. Only 25c a box.

Pleasant, Safe and Sure are Knill's Black Diarrhoea Pills. (Black berry Compound) cure Summer complaints Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus and all pains of the stomach and bowels; 25c a box.

Orange Headache. Knill's Orange Headache Pills, 10 dose 10c Cure in 10 minutes, are the best and cheapest. Never fail or leave any bad after effect. Guaranteed by your druggist.

A. B. Stewart of Webberville, has a fine threshing outfit. Besides a very large and modern traction engine, he has a self feeder separator, it weighs the grain, bags it and stacks the straw. Ten men comprise the crew; they live in tents and board themselves. The price for threshing wheat is acts a bushel and 2/3cts for oats. All the farmer has to do is draw off the grain.—Williamston Enterprise.

WILDCAT STRATEGY.

The Clever Way in Which the Animal Outwitted a Pack of Pursuing Hounds.

In many parts of Tennessee, hunting wildcats is as popular a sport as the fox chase. The wildcat is as tricky as the fox. He has a still more dogged way of sticking to the thickest cover and the most rugged ground, and when overtaken will generally fight till he dies.

Some years ago I witnessed a wildcat perform an act of cunning quite as remarkable as any I have heard attributed to the fox. With six other young men I was camped near the head waters of Buffalo Creek, not far from the Alabama line, when we determined to try a wildcat chase, and for that purpose went to a thickly wooded strip of country lying between the Buffalo and one of its tributary streams. In the dense woods there are occasionally small openings connected by a few old roads which we could traverse on horseback. Only at the lower end of this strip of woods were there any caves or holes to which the wildcats would be likely to retreat.

Our chase began on a cloudy, drizzling morning, a capital time for the hunt, for in such weather the game is easily started and the trail is strong. Three of our party, including myself took positions near the junction of the two streams, in the edge of a small space that was clear of undergrowth, but set with taller trees. The other four, taking the dogs, went some two miles up the river to start the game, which would probably pass near our position, either to take refuge in a neighboring bluff on the river bank, or as was more likely to dodge the hounds by winding among the rocks, and then doubling on their trail.

We had waited fully two hours when we heard the distant cry of a hound, and soon afterward a full chorus of the dogs. They were coming toward our place of concealment, although as yet far off, and to judge from their cry the trail was growing hotter every moment. After a run of some twenty minutes the steady baying was succeeded by a din of short, sharp yelps, and then we knew the pack had sighted the game. We kept perfectly quiet among the bushes, our guns ready for action and when the hounds were about a quarter of a mile distant we heard a rustling among the bushes between us and the dogs, a succession of light, springing leaps, and then an enormous wildcat bounded into the clearing.

We should have fired but that our curiosity was roused by the eccentric movements of the creature. For an instant he looked back in the direction of the hounds, then making several active springs to the left he returned to his trail and made as many springs to the right. Then turning he jumped upon the trunk of a leaning chestnut tree, which, having been blown down, had been broken off some forty feet from the root. The break was seven or eight feet from the ground, and the leaning trunk was pointing in the direction from which the hounds were coming.

The cat ran quickly to the upper end, but instead of leaping off, as we expected, he scrambled underneath the trunk, and crawled out upon a broken limb that projected two or three feet from the lower side. Here he sat, close crouched with his short ears thrown back and his great yellow eyes glaring fiercely.

Pretty soon the dogs came up in full cry on the trail. Three old hounds led the pack and these were a little puzzled when they came to where the cat had turned aside. The other hounds, most of them being young, scattered over the open place, all the while baying lustily, but without striking the trail at all. The leaders, having made several starts in different directions, finally struck the trail, and were forthwith joined by the others. Up the trunk they went with sonorous bay, one right after the other.

Under the end of the log on the broken limb still crouched the wildcat, motionless as stone, except as he bent his fierce yellow eyes around him and moved his short tail slowly from side to side. Only the thickness of the log was between him and the foremost hound; still he did not move, but only crouched closer to the limb. His pursuers paused but for a moment on the log, and then leaped to the ground in quick succession. After a little confusion in searching for the trail, they started off at full speed on the back track, and were soon some distance from the place.

The cat did not move from his place until the hounds were well out of sight. Then, raising his head, he cautiously looked around, and, finding no enemies in sight he sprang lightly to the ground and started to make off another way. I wished to reward the animal's sagacity by allowing it to escape unhurt, but a shot from one of the party stopped its course.—Youth's Companion.

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STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Livingston, SS.

At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate Office in the Village of Howell, on Saturday the 4th day of August, in the year one thousand nine hundred.

Present, ALBIRD M. DAVIS, Judge of Probate. In the Matter of the Estate of DAN JACKSON, Deceased.

On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Ora T. Jackson, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this court, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate.

Thereupon it is ordered that Thursday, the 8th day of Aug. next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at said Probate Office, be assigned for the hearing of said petition.

It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the PINCKNEY DISPATCH, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

ALBIRD M. DAVIS, Judge of Probate.

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PERE MARQUETTE

Railroad, May 13, 1900.

LV	GOING EAST	a m p m			
		a m	p m	p m	a m
Grand Rapids	7:10	12:05	6:30		
Lansing	7:40	12:20	6:00		
Howell	9:04	1:45	7:27		
South Lyon	10:08	2:35	8:28		
Salem	10:38	3:04	8:58		
Plymouth	11:00	3:25	9:30		
Detroit	11:40	4:05	10:10		
AT	GOING WEST	a m p m			
		a m	p m	p m	a m
Detroit	8:40	1:10	5:15		
Plymouth	9:25	1:45	5:50		
Salem	9:55	2:15	6:18		
South Lyon	10:45	2:55	6:50		
Howell	11:20	3:30	7:25		
Lansing	11:55	4:05	7:55		
Grand Rapids	12:30	4:45	8:30		

FRANK BAY, Agent, South Lyon. H. F. MOELLE, Agent, Grand Rapids.

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What constitutes a Set Line.
There seems to be a misunderstanding among the fishermen of the State as to what constitutes a set line the use of which is prohibited by law, and in order that all may understand how the officials interpret the term, Game Warden Morse has announced the ruling of his department.

He says that a set line within the meaning of the law, is any line in use for the purpose of catching fish in any of the inland lakes of this state, and not held in the hand or under the immediate control of the party using it.

This would include bobs, tip-up lines tied to brush or poles set in the mud or ice, lines stretched across lakes with short lines with hooks attached, in short any device for catching fish other than a single apparatus held in the hand of the operator or under his immediate control.

How to Deal With Drink.
The true object of legal punishment is to eliminate crime by rescuing or reforming and our punishment should combine the deterrent and reformatory elements.

About 26,000 of the 62,000 drunks in the State of Massachusetts belong in Boston. About half of them are discharged after a night in the station-house, 7,000 are fined and 4,000 suffer imprisonment. Of the 26,000 only 1,270 go on probation. Thus the best form of discipline is used least and the worst form is used most.

Most of the judges of the municipal court, the police captains, superintendents and chaplains of the reformatory and charitable institutions say that the most promising field for reducing the evils of drunkenness lies in the direction of an extension of the probation system. They agree in emphasizing the value of the personal moral relationship.

And that is partly an answer to the question as to whether the State is properly meeting its responsibility that goes with its extraordinarily severe treatment of drunkards.

It is necessary to impress upon every individual in the community his personal responsibility for the law and its administration. At present we are doing for drunkards not what will reform but what degrades them. I refer to the 11,000 fined or sent to prison every year.

The system of fines violates the fundamental principle of democracy, because it is no punishment to the well-to-do, while it is a punishment to the poor. The rich man is able to secure his immediate discharge, while the poor man has to go to prison for want of the money to pay his fine, and there he associates with the most degraded people and becomes permanently corrupted, very likely.

Often the only alternative is that the wife or children have to be deprived of the necessities of life in order to release their bread-winner. It is the innocent who are punished by such a system.—By Prof. Edward Cummings.

A Luminous Sea Crab.
One of the marine curiosities recently fished from the bottom of the Indian ocean by a dredging vessel in the employ of the Calcutta Society of Natural History was a mammoth sea crab which continually emitted a bright white light, similar to that seen in the spasmodic flashes of phosphorescent luminosity kindled by our common glow worms. The oddity was captured in the day time and placed in a large tank, nothing peculiar except its immense size being noticeable in the broad glare of the tropical sun. At night, however, when all was pitchy darkness, the crab surprised the naturalists by lighting up the tank so that all the other sea creatures, great and small, could be plainly seen.

SCAVENGERS OF AFRICA

Vulture Mark the Great and Horrible Field of Carnage.
Julian Ralph describing recently a ride to Bloemfontein in the wake of Roberts's victorious army wrote: "I saw ahead of me a swarm of vultures soaring in as thick a cloud as if they had been moths. As I drew nearer I noticed that the bulk of each one's body was very great. On the ground, where there were two score waddling about, they seemed even larger. They marked the outer edge of the great and horrid field of carnage. Many dead horses lay on the veldt, and these birds were eating some and perching on the backs of others.

"Foul, nauseous, ugly, beastly birds are these. They were to be my constant companions for three days. I was to see hundreds upon hundreds of them, and never once, by day, fail to see them. Yet there were not enough of them to make away with all the food that war had given them."

Natural as is the feeling of repulsion, which the presence of these scavengers of the battle field arouses, in the economy of nature they perform a most useful work. They lessen the danger of pestilence. They really make war less terrible to those who escape death by the enemy.

"Aasvogels," which means carrion scavengers, the Boers call them. Of recent years it has been noticed that their number has greatly decreased, owing to the destruction of the big game, which greatly diminished their funeral banquets. But apparently the tidings that man's hand had turned against man in one small portion of Africa has traveled far and wide among them, and they have gathered together from great distances to participate in the feast.

A war correspondent also tells of seeing the secretary bird—a stately bird, holding himself proudly and stalking along with noble strides as he glanced about him for a breakfast of snakes." The secretary bird in appearance presents a striking contrast to the vulture. Man hails it as a friend. Because of its usefulness in destroying venomous snakes it is protected in all parts of Africa.

As many as three large snakes have been taken from the stomach of one of these birds, besides lizards, tortoises and a quantity of grasshoppers. When attacking a cobra the secretary bird defends itself from the venomous fangs by holding its wing in front as a shield and strikes the snake down by vigorous blows of its feet. Frequently it kills a large snake by carrying it high in the air and then dropping it to the ground.

It is called the secretary bird because of its fancied resemblance to a secretary, who is supposed to carry quill pens behind his ears.

Ocean Laundry.
An "ocean laundry" is an experiment, first to be tried on the steamship New England, of the Dominion Line. The usual practice with an ocean liner is to allow its own laundry to assume large proportion somewhere down in the hold, while the soiled linen of its passengers becomes an individual care and trouble until the end of the voyage.

The passenger will now give his linen to the steward, and from the laundryman below, in a few hours, it will be returned to him fresh and clean. The new plant will handle on an average of 7,000 pieces of linen a day, with the capacity for doing the entire washing for about 800 people. It will be as complete as a laundry on shore. The plant has a daily consumption of fifty barrels of soap and twenty barrels of starch.

One item is the use of 4,000 gallons of water per day, which is condensed on the ship by special apparatus. The machinery of the plant consists of a large steam mangle and washing and ironing machines. Napkins and towels can be "fed" to the mangle machine at the rate of 4,000 pieces an hour. There are two large washing machines, which, by skillful manipulation, can turn out linen, well washed and wrung out, to the number of 10,000 pieces a day.

Washing is the first consideration in the process of laundry work, and the successful results from these machines are assured. Appliances include those for starching properly and to suit individual tastes. One of the most difficult operations of the laundryman is ironing. In the machines which have been provided, however, this part of the work may be done with entire satisfaction. One machine is capable of ironing from 8,000 to 10,000 collars and cuffs a day, to say nothing of other articles.

Origin of "Siftin' the River on Fire"
In old English times, when each family was obliged to sift its own flour, it sometimes happened that an energetic man would turn his sieve so rapidly as to cause it to catch fire. The sieve of sieve used in those days was called a "remse," and it became a customary saying that a lazy man would never set the remse on fire. Now it happens that the name of the river Thames is pronounced like the name of this old flour sieve, and after many years, when the old-fashioned remse was forgotten, it was thought that setting the remse on fire meant setting the river on fire and that is why to-day we say that a stupid person will never set the river on fire.—Ladies' Home Journal.

WANTED—The Subscription due on the DISPATCH.

WHEN PASTURES FAIL

Hints on How to Tide Him Over the Dry Season.
What shall I do? My pastures are getting dry and my cows are all drying up too. How can I get back the milk I have been losing these past few weeks?

These are questions we often hear in the Fall when the flush feed of Spring and Summer are gone. And they are serious questions to the man who is depending upon his cows for the surplus money to pay up the interest on the mortgage next Winter or to furnish the necessary funds for the cold days soon to come.

We are many of us not as far seeing as some of the so-called lower animals, for they make every preparation for the dreary days when there will be no gathering grain and nuts for wintry days. The fore handed man has made plans to tide over the dry time after the good pastures of Spring have passed by, as they surely will. What has he done? He has put in a piece of oats and peas, which are just in their prime by the last of July or the middle of August. Upon this he will now begin to draw; and how the milk cows do enjoy this fresh feed. And how they respond to this care on the part of their owner. When the milk check comes next, instead of showing a failing off, as many of the neighbors do, it will probably come up to that for the month preceding. The month of August is also a good time to begin feeding a small ration of grain. The wise dairyman will see to it that his bins are now filled up. Bran can be bought at that time for quite a little less than it can later.

But when the oats and peas are gone what then? Well by this time the corn which the provident man took the pains to put in last June will come in good play. We of the state of New York were much troubled last Spring because we could not get as much sweet corn as we would have liked to sow. There was very little to be had at any price, and the acreage put in was therefore small. In their anxiety to provide seed to supply the demands, some seedsmen palmed off a kind of corn which looked somewhat like sweet corn. By this they will gain nothing, for the dairyman will not forget the trick thus played upon them.

But the corn field will now yield a good supply of sweet feed, and put into the pocket of the man who had the wisdom to provide it many extra dollars. As the days go on, the grain ration will be increased until the cows are ready to go into Winter quarters in first-class condition. It is a comforting sight to see a herd of cows thus cared for, in contrast with a drove which have met the fortune of the average herd and been compelled to grub through the hot days of autumn and early Winter for the little they have had to eat. With them life has been a constant struggle for an existence, saying nothing about putting any money into the pocket of the man who owns them.

But suppose the dairyman has neither oats and peas or green corn to feed his cows what then? Well, then it may be that he will think it best to let his herd into the meadow after the grass has started in the Fall, although I am very sure this is not a good thing to do. The only way it is to be tolerated at all is to let the cows into the meadow when the ground is dry and so not easily tramped up by the hoofs which tread upon it. But I have always thought that all a man gained in this way be more than lost when he comes to secure the next year's crop. And if a dairyman does at all, it should be with the firm determination that another year he will be in such shape that he will not be compelled to resort to this expedient.

Once a man has tried the modern plan of supplementing his meadows, he will not be quick to go back to the old way, for surely profit and justice to one's animals dictate a change from the old system.—E. L. Vincent.

REWARD.
We the undersigned druggists, offer a reward of 50 cents to any person who purchases of us, two 25c boxes of Baxter's Mantrake Bitters Tablets, if it fails to cure constipation, biliousness, sick-headache, jaundice, loss of appetite, sour stomach, dyspepsia, liver complaint, or any of the diseases for which it is recommended. Price 25 cents for either tablets or liquid. We will also refund the money on our package of either if it fails to give satisfaction.

F. A. Sigler,
W. B. Darrow,

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FRANK L. ANDREWS
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Subscription Price \$1 in Advance.
Entered at the Postoffice at Pinkney, Michigan, as second-class matter.
Advertising rates made known on application.
Business Cards, \$4.00 per year.
Death and marriage notices published free.
Announcements of entertainments may be paid for, if desired, by presenting the office with tickets of admission. In case tickets are not brought to the office, regular rates will be charged.
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SOCIETIES:

The A. O. U. Society of this place, meets every third Sunday in the Fr. Matthew Hall. John Tuomey and M. T. Kelly, County Delegates

EPWORTH LEAGUE. Meets every Sunday evening at 8:00 o'clock in the M. E. Church. A cordial invitation is extended to all, especially young people. Mrs. Stella Graham Pres.

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THE W. C. T. U. meets the first Friday of each month at 3:30 p. m. at the home of Dr. H. F. Sigler. Everyone interested in temperance is cordially invited. Mrs. Leal Sigler, Pres; Mrs. Kita Durfee, Secretary.

The C. T. A. and B. Society of this place, meet every third Saturday evening in the Fr. Matthew Hall. John Donohue, President.

KNIGHTS OF MACCABEES. Meet every Friday evening on or before full of the moon at their hall in the Swarthout bldg. Visiting brothers are cordially invited.
CHAS. CAMPBELL, Sir Knight Commander

Livingston Lodge, No. 75, F. & A. M. Regular Communication Tuesday evening, on or before the full of the moon. H. F. Sigler, W. M.

ORDER OF EASTERN STAR meets each month the Friday evening following the regular F. & A. M. meeting. Mrs. MARY BEAD, W. M.

ORDER OF MODERN WOODMEN meet the first Thursday evening of each month in the Maccabee hall. C. L. Grimes V. C.

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Pinckney Dispatch.

FRANK L. ANDREWS, Publisher.

PINCKNEY, MICHIGAN.

H. B. Sollenbeiger, the head of a faith cure orphanage in Philadelphia, has been held by a coroner's jury for the death of a 7-months-old child who died under his charge without medical attention.

The larynx of a man in Sydney, Australia, became useless through disease, and he lost his voice. Professor Stuart, of the University of Sydney is said to have made an artificial one, and it can be so regulated as to make the voice soprano, tenor, contralto or bass at will.

Among many entertaining tricks displayed by a well known dog in Evanston, Ill., was the ability to smoke cigarettes. His master had taught him this habit, and master and Chute, as the dog was called, were often seen parading the streets, each smoking a cigarette. Lately the dog became mad, and bit every other dog it met.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that a bicycle is not a "carriage," and that the cities and towns are not legally required to keep their roads in such a state of repair and smoothness that bicycles may pass over them in safety. A bicycle rider was hurt near Danvers because of a depression in the road. A suit followed, and the plaintiff was awarded \$85 damages. The Supreme Court has annulled the verdict.

The four men placed before the country by the two great political parties are exceptionally well known. One of them is now the President, another was four years ago his chief competitor for that office, a third was for four years Vice-President, and the fourth probably the best-known governor of a state in the land. The country has four months in which to think them over, weigh their characters, qualities and tendencies, and make up its mind.

For years the male residents of Healdsburg, Cal., talked of certain improvements the town needed. Nothing came of the talk, and then the women took the matter up and formed a Ladies' Improvement Club. This organization has transformed the place, having by its active influence and organized labors procured for the town a municipal water system, a municipal electric light plant, comfortable seats in the plaza, an intelligible name system for the streets, sign boards with street names at all corners and a drinking fountain costing \$600. These improvements were brought about without increasing taxes, except for the two purposes first named.

The extraordinary carelessness of parents in leaving dangerous drugs within reach of children is in marked contrast with governmental supervision over druggists and physicians. A few weeks ago a man bought some chloroform with which to kill a dog, and while waiting to use it, wrapped the bottle in a cloth and tucked it into a work-basket. Two little children found it, presumably fancied it a sick doll, and took it to bed with them. In the morning the child clasping the uncorked bottle was found dead; the other unconscious, past recovery. So bitter an experience emphasizes the oft-repeated and oft-forgotten warning that the first essential for the family medicine-chest is a lock and key.

One of the charges which the Chinese make against the "foreign devils" is that they dig up the soil and thereby release evil spirits which prey upon human life. It is true that much mortality followed the founding of the English settlement at Hongkong, and deaths have been frequent since the digging in and around the new German town of Tsing-tan. A writer in the Forum offers the explanation, which the Chinese are too superstitious to accept. The soil in both places is disintegrated granite, and has been so long occupied by a dense population that, except where it is frequently aerated by agriculture, it is reeking with disease germs. The "evil spirits" released by the spade are bacteria.

Bishop Walsham How, the hymn-writer, once induced a workman to attend church. Asked afterward how he liked it the parishioner replied: "I learned one thing. I learned that Sodom and Gomorrah were places. I always thought they were husband and wife." Lawyers affirm that the cases which beget the most hatred and vituperation and are most difficult to settle are those between near kindred. Moreover, the differences are largely of the trifling and imaginary kind which better information would have prevented. The plan of searching the Scriptures has lost none of its potency. Not infrequently, the ages through, has it settled more personal enigmas than the identity of Sodom and Gomorrah.

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

HE TALKS OF THE GOOD DONE BY CITIES.

They Are the Birthplace of Civilization and Are Not Necessarily Evil — The Farmer as Dishonest as the Merchant.

(Copyright, 1900, by Louis Klopsch.) From St. Petersburg, the Russian capital, where he was cordially received by the emperor and empress and the empress dowager, Dr. Talmage sends this discourse, in which he shows the mighty good that may be done by the cities, and also the vast evil they may do by their allurements to the unsuspecting and the unguarded. The text is Zechariah 1, 17, "My cities through prosperity shall yet be spread abroad."

The city is no worse than the country. The vices of the metropolis are more evident than the vices of the rural districts because there are more to be bad if they wish to be. The merchant is as good as the farmer. There is no more cheating in town than out of town—no worse cheating; it is only on a larger scale. The countryman sometimes prevaricates about the age of the horse that he sells, about the size of the bushel with which he measures the grain, about the peaches at the bottom of the basket as being as large as those at the top, about the quarter of beef as being tender when it is tough, and to as bad an extent as the citizen, the merchant, prevaricates about calicoes or silks or hardware.

And as to villages, I think that in some respects they are worse than the cities because they copy the vices of the cities in the meanest shape, and as to gossip its heaven is a country village. Everybody knows everybody's business better than he knows it himself. The grocery store or the blacksmith shop by day and night is the grand depot for masculine tittle tattle, and there are always in the village a half dozen women who have their sunbonnets hanging near, so that at the first item of derogatory news they can fly out and cackle it all over the town. Countrymen must not be too hard in their criticism of the citizen, nor must the plow run too sharply against the yardstick.

Cain was the founder of the first city, and I suppose it took after him in morals. It takes a city a long while prisons are the shadow of those founders. Where the founders of a city are criminal exiles, the filth, the vice, the prisons are the shadow of their founders. It will take centuries for New York to get over the good influence of the pious founders of that city—the founders whose prayers went up in the streets where now banks discount and brokers bargain and companies declare dividends and smugglers swear custom house lies, and above the roar of the wheels and the crack of the auctioneer's mallet ascends the ascription, "We worship thee, O thou almighty dollar." The old church that used to stand on Wall street is to this day throwing its blessing on the scene of traffic, and on all the ships folding their white wings in the harbor. In other days people gathered in cities for defense—none but the poor, who had nothing to be stolen. Lived in the country, but in these times, when through civilization and Christianity it is safe to live anywhere, people gather in the cities for purposes of rapid gain.

Highway of Prosperity. Cities are not evil necessarily, as some have argued. They have been the birthplace of civilization. In them popular liberty has lifted its voice. Witness Genoa and Pisa and Venice. After the death of Alexander the Great among his papers were found extensive plans of cities, some to be built in Europe, some to be built in Asia. The cities in Europe were to be occupied by Asiatics; the cities in Asia were to be occupied, according to his plan, by Europeans, and so there should be a commingling and a fraternity and a kindness and a good will between the continents and between the cities. So there always ought to be. The strangest thing in my comprehension is that there should be bickerings and rivalries among our American cities. New York must stop caricaturing Philadelphia, and Philadelphia must stop picking at New York, and certainly the continent is large enough for St. Paul and Minneapolis. What is good for one city is good for all the cities. Here is the great highway of our national prosperity. On that highway of national prosperity walk the cities.

A city with large forehead and great brain—that is Boston; a city with deliberate step and calm manner—that is Philadelphia; a city with its pocket full of change—that is New York; two cities going with a rush that astounds the continent—they are St. Louis and Chicago; a city that takes its wife and children along with it—that is Brooklyn, Cincinnati, Louisville, Pittsburg,

all the cities of the north and all the cities of the south, some distinguished for one thing, some for another, one for professional ability, another for affluence, another for fashion, but not one to be spared. What advantages one advantages all. What damages Boston Common damages Washington square, Laurel Hill, Mount Auburn, Greenwood, weep over the same grief. The statue of Benjamin Franklin in New York greeting the bronze statue of Edward Everett in Boston. All the cities a confraternity. I cannot understand how there should go on bickerings and rivalries. I plead for a higher style of brotherhood or sisterhood among the cities.

Important Lessons. But while there are great differences in some respects I have to tell you that all cities impress upon me and ought to impress upon you three or four very important lessons, all of them agreeing in the same thing. It does not make any difference in what part of the country we walk the streets of a great city there is one lesson I think which ought to strike every intelligent Christian man, and that is that the world is a scene of toil and struggle. Here and there you find a man in the street who has his arms folded and who seems to have no particular errand, but if you will stand at the corner of the street and watch the countenances of those who go by you will see in most instances there is an intimation that they are on an errand which must be executed at the earliest moment possible, so you are jostled hither and thither by business men, up this ladder with a hod of bricks, out of this bank with a roll of bills, digging a cellar, shingling a roof, binding a book, mending a watch. Work, with its thousand eyes and thousand feet and thousand arms, goes on singing its song, "Work, work, work!" while the drums of the mill beat it and the steam whistles file it. In the carpeted aisles of the forest, in the woods from which the eternal shadow is never lifted, on the shore of the sea over whose iron coast tosses the tangled foam, sprinkling the cracked cliffs with a baptism of whirlwind and tempest, is the best place to study God, but in the rushing, swarming, waving street is the best place to study man.

Going down to your place of business and coming home again I charge you look about; see these signs of poverty, of wretchedness, of hunger, of sin, of bereavement, and as you go through the streets, and come back through the streets, gather up in the arms of your prayer all the sorrow, all the losses, all the sufferings, all the bereavements of those whom you pass and present them in prayer before an all sympathetic God. In the great day of eternity there will be thousands of persons with whom you in this world never exchanged one word will rise up and call you blessed; and there will be a thousand fingers pointed at you in heaven, saying: "That is the man, that is the woman who helped me when I was hungry and sick and wandering and lost and heart-broken. That is the man, that is the woman; and the blessing will come down upon you as Christ shall say: 'I was hungry and ye fed me, I was naked and ye clothed me, I was sick and in prison and ye visited me; inasmuch as ye did it to these poor wails of the streets ye did it unto me.'"

Wicked Exclusiveness. Again, in all cities I am impressed with the fact that all classes and conditions of society must commingle. We sometimes cultivate a wicked exclusiveness. Intellect despises ignorance. Refinement will have nothing to do with boorishness. Gloves hate the sun-burned hand, and the high forehead despises the fat head, and the trim hedgerow will have nothing to do with the wild copsewood, and Athens hates Nazareth. This ought not so to be. I like the democratic principle of the gospel of Jesus Christ which recognizes the fact that we stand before God on one and the same platform. Do not take on any airs. Whatever position you have gained in society, you are nothing but a man, born of the same parent, regenerated by the same spirit, cleansed in the same blood, to lie down in the same dust, to get up in the same resurrection. It is high time that we all acknowledged not only the fatherhood of God, but the brotherhood of man.

Again, in all cities I am impressed with the fact that it is a very hard thing for a man to keep his heart right and to get to heaven. Infinite temptations spring upon us from places of public concourse. Amid so much affluence, how much temptation to covetousness and to be discontented with our humble lot! Amid so many opportunities for overreaching, what temptation to extortion! Amid so much display, what temptation to vanity! Amid so many saloons of strong drink, what allurements to dissipation! In the maelstroms and hell gates of the street, how many make quick and eternal shipwreck! If a man-of-war comes back from a battle and is towed into the navy yard, we go down to look

at the splintered spars and count the bullet holes and look with patriotic admiration on the flag that floated in victory from the masthead. But that man is more of a curiosity who has gone through 30 years of the sharp-shooting of business life and yet sails on, victor over the temptations of the street. Oh, how many have gone down under the pressure, leaving not so much as a patch of canvas to tell where they perished! They never had any peace. Their dishonesties kept tolling in their ears. If I had an ax and could split open the beams of that fine house perhaps I would find in the very heart of it a skeleton. In his very best wine there is a smack of poor man's sweat. Oh, is it strange that when a man has devoured widow's houses he is disturbed with indigestion! All the forces of nature are against him. The floods are ready to drown him, and the earthquake to swallow him, and the fires to consume him, and the lightning to smite him. Aye, the angels of God are on the street, and in the day when the crowns of heaven are distributed some of the brightest of them will be given to those men who were faithful to God and faithful to the souls of others amid the marts of business, proving themselves the heroes of the street. Mighty were their temptations, mighty was their deliverance, and mighty shall be their triumph.

Hollowness of Society. Again, in all these cities I am impressed with the fact that life is full of pretension and sham. What subterfuge, what double dealing, what two facedness! Do all people who wish you good morning really hope for you a happy day? Do all the people who shake hands love each other? Are all those anxious about your health who inquire concerning it? Do all want to see you who ask you to call? Does all the world know half as much as it pretends to know? Is there not many a wretched stock of goods with a brilliant store window? Passing up and down the streets to your business and your work, are you not impressed with the fact that society is hollow and that there are subterfuges and pretensions? Oh, how many there are who swagger and strut and how few, people who are natural and walk? While fops simper and fools snicker and simpletons giggle, how few people are natural and laugh! I say these things not to create in you incredulity or misanthropy, nor do I forget there are thousands of people a great deal better than they seem, but I do not think any man is prepared for the conflict of this life until he knows this particular peril. Ehud comes pretending to pay his tax to King Eglon and, while he stands in front of the king, stabs him through with a dagger until the heart went in after the blade. Judas Iscariot kissed Christ.

Dishonesty Never Prospers. I want to tell you that the church of God is not a shop for receiving stolen goods and that if you have taken anything from your fellows you had better return it to the men to whom it belongs. In a drug store in Philadelphia a young man was told that he must sell blacking on the Lord's day. He said to the head man of the firm: "I can't possibly do that. I am willing to sell medicines on the Lord's day, for I think that is right and necessary, but I can't sell this patent blacking." He was discharged from the place. A Christian man hearing of it took him into his employ, and he went on from one success to another until he was known all over the land for his faith in God and his good works as for his worldly success. When a man has sacrificed any temporal, financial good for the sake of his spiritual interests the Lord is on his side, and one with God is a majority.

I stood one day at Niagara Falls and I saw what you may have seen there—six rainbows bending over that tremendous plunge. I never saw anything like it before or since. Six beautiful rainbows arching that great cataract! And so over the rapids and angry precipices of sin, where so many have been dashed down, God's beautiful admonitions hover, a warning arching each peril—six of them, 50 of them, 1,000 of them. Beware, beware, beware!

Young men, while you have time to reflect upon these things and before the duties of the office and the store and the shop come upon you again, look over this whole subject, and after the day has passed and you hear in the nightfall the voices and footsteps of the city dying from your ear, and it gets so silent that you can hear distinctly your watch under your pillow going, "tick, tick," then open your eyes and look out upon the darkness and see two pillars of light, one horizontal, the other perpendicular, but changing their direction until they come together, and your enraptured vision beholds it—the cross.

Imitation may be the sincerest flattery, but it is difficult to convince a girl that such is the case when she is presented with an imitation diamond.

MISS ALICE SERBER.

THE ONLY WOMAN CRIMINAL LAWYER IN AMERICA.

She Came to This Country from Russia and Has Persevered Until She Has Reached the Top—Practices in the New York Courts.

(Special Letter.) Miss Alice Serber of New York has the distinction of being the only woman lawyer in America who makes a specialty of criminal practice. There are many other successful women lawyers, but their practice is given to other branches of the legal profession. Miss Serber selected criminal practice as her special field of endeavor because she believes that if an accused woman has one of her own sex to depend on she will naturally talk more frankly than she would with a man. Then Miss Serber finds that civil practice is slow and does not require the same quickness and alertness of thought on short notice as does criminal procedure. She has already been successful in many important cases and judges and lawyers have paid tribute to her thorough legal training, sound knowledge of the law and genuine oratorical ability. The career of this woman advocate has been remarkable, and the difficulties that she had to overcome to attain her present position were great.



MISS ALICE SERBER. Ten years ago she came to New York city from Russia, without money, friends, influence or any knowledge of the English language. She saw the opportunities that the new world held out to enterprising and determined women and resolved to take advantage of them. She had to work during the daytime to support herself, but studied diligently evenings. Often when morning broke she would be found bending over her books. Three years after she came to this country she entered the New York University Law school and in 1896 received the degree of LL. B. One year later she was admitted to the bar and was the first woman to be admitted to practice in the United States District court.

To Keep Boys Off the Streets. Stockholm, Sweden, has found a way to keep its public school boys off the streets after school hours. A year ago school principals were instructed to encourage the gathering of pupils in the public parks after school hours for the purpose of playing outdoor games, and several of the larger boys in each school were officially selected to lead the games. The innovation proved popular and many boys who formerly were in the habit of spending their late afternoons smoking cigars and learning bad habits on the street corners may now be seen each evening playing baseball, football, and other athletic games. The board of education of Stockholm thinks so well of the experiment that it has recently appointed three men teachers to the positions of superintendents of outdoor exercise. It will hereafter be their duty to get together all pupils who are willing at the close of school and lead them to the parks, where, under the auspices of the board, games will be provided daily during the season from 4 to 8 p. m.

New Oil Field Found. There is much excitement among the miners in the eastern part of San Diego county, California, and the residents of Yuma, over the discovery of what is believed to be a bed of oil in the pot-holes district of the Colorado river, about fifteen miles north of Yuma. A rush was made for the scene of the discovery, and the scramble for land within the belt became so exciting that some of the first locators were compelled to use rifles in protection of their rights.

Wales Gets a Diploma. The prince of Wales is now a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons. The president of the college, Sir William McCormac, headed a deputation that presented his royal highness with the diploma at Marlborough house the other morning.

Professor Charles Eliot Norton, Ruskin's literary executor, says that Ruskin left his manuscripts and notes in perfect order, as if he expected death. He had destroyed such manuscripts as he did not wish to have printed.

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PARSHALLVILLE.

John Wolverton got his hand hurt quite badly in the mill one day this week.

Charles Cole and wife of Owosso are visiting friends in Parshallville this week.

Jennie Berkley and her sister Julia from Howell are visiting at Wm. Wolverton's this week.

Maggie Walker came home this week from her visit in the Upper Peninsula—her sister Bell came with her.

Sunday night about midnight Chas. Wakeman's house on the old Wakeman farm burned with most of its contents.

Albert Wakeman died last Thursday night. The funeral was held at the M. E. church Sunday morning, Rev. Walker officiating, assisted by Rev. Davis of the Baptist church and Rev. Benson of the M. E. church of Hartland.

HAMBURG.

Carrie Munson of Ithaca is visiting relatives in this village.

Fred Lece was very ill last week, but is slightly better at this writing.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Featherly spent last week with relatives in Toledo.

Nettie Coe of South Lyon visited at the home of L. A. Saunders over Sunday.

Margaret McGaffey is visiting with relatives and friends in Holly and Durand.

The Macabees of this place are making all preparations to attend the picnic at Island lake to-day.

Wm. Lester Com. of Schools in Washtenaw Co. visited at the home of his cousin Chas. Burnett last week.

Although the weather was not of the most agreeable kind last Sunday a large number from this place took in the encampment at Island Lake.

PETTYSVILLE.

A Miss Harrington of Dakota is visiting her friend Miss Bessie Cordley.

Mr. and Mrs. Saleman of New Jersey visited at John VanFleet's the first of the week.

Ettie Shehan returned to Ypsilanti Monday after a weeks visit under the parental roof.

Rev. A. Crane and wife of Oakley Saginaw Co. visited at J. W. Placeway's one day this week.

Mr. Wiegand is suffering with a badly bruised ankle the effects of a kick from a ferocious colt.

The social at Wm. Hookers last Friday night was largely attended and \$9 was cleared by the society.

Mrs. Ed. VanFleet and Miss Margaret VanFleet of Detroit are the guests of the VanFleet families this week.

Ella King of White Oak left for her home the first of the week after a few days visit with friends and relatives in this vicinity.

Franklin Smith and wife of Brighton and W. Armstrong and wife of Grand Rapids visited at J. W. Placeway's Saturday last.

ANDERSON.

A. G. Wilson made a trip to the County Seat Tuesday.

The Ladies Aid met at Mrs. Geo. Black's Wednesday Aug. 15.

Caroline Kellogg of Detroit is visiting her sister Mrs. Edd Bullis.

The Campers returned home on Wednesday and all report a good time.

Mrs Geo. Greiner and daughter Mary are visiting relatives in Mt. Clemens.

Anna Black of Perry spent Sunday with her brother George in this place.

Edd Cranna and wife of Gregory spent Sunday night at Mrs. E. J. Durkee's.

Nora Durkee visited Ralph Cobb and wife in Stockbridge over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Crane of Oakley are visiting relatives in Anderson and Pinckney.

Belle Birnie who has been working for Mrs. Backus in Marion has returned home.

C. D. Bennett and wife Kirk VanWinkle and wife spent Sunday at Jas. Marble's.

Nearly every one from this place attended the picnic at Van Winkle's Grove Saturday.

John Birnie and wife visited Mrs. B's brother, Edd Cranna and wife near Gregory Tuesday.

Chas. Holmes, wife and son Marble of Lansing are visiting relatives in and near Anderson.

L. E. Wilson who has been spending a couple of months at home returned to the west the first of the week.

Harry Wagner who has been working for his grandmother Mrs. C. M. Wood returned to his home in Banfield Monday.

Roy Placeway accompanied by three young men of Gregory made a trip to Island lake Saturday on wheels returning Sunday.

Hazel Griswold who has been spending a couple of weeks visiting her aunt Mrs. Samuel Placeway returned home Friday.

Olive Smith has been entertaining a cousin from Ann Arbor for a few weeks. Olive returns home with him Wednesday for a weeks visit.

UNADILLA.

Mary Richmond is on the sick list.

Gertrude Mills was home from Chelsea last week.

Holden DuBois spent part of last week with his parents here.

Will Gallup from Jackson spent last week with his parents here.

George Sullivan from Columbus Ohio visited relatives here last week.

Jennie Harris from Chelsea visited her parents here the last of last week.

Nelson Bullis and wife spent Saturday and Sunday with friends near Chelsea.

Josie Douglas from Ionia is spending a few days with her grand-parents here.

Cass Obert and wife started for their home in Durand last Friday going by way of Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti.

Miss Fannie Laverock is quite sick this writing.

George Siegrist made a business trip to Leslie last Tuesday.

Edith Hill returned to her home in Mansfield Ohio Tuesday.

A number of the Plainfield people spent last Friday at Joslin lake.

The North Lake Grange cleared about \$80 at their picnic at that place August 7.

Thos. Budd and wife from Stockbridge visited her parents here last week.

J. D. Coulton and Wife from Chelsea visited her son Albert here last Thursday.

Gene Joslin from Marion is spending a few days with his Grandparents here.

Mrs. Alex. Pyper and Miss Kate Barnum called on friends in Chelsea Tuesday.

Mrs. Will Secor and family visited relatives at North lake last Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mrs. Ruth Chapman from Gregory is spending a few days with her daughter at this place.

A. C. Watson and wife spent Sunday and Monday with his mother and brother in Chelsea.

Friday evening August 24 there will be a lawn social at R. Hart-suff's. The proceeds go for new Singing books for the Sunday School.

The Hadley family held a reunion at North lake last Wednesday. There was about 75 present. A bounteous dinner was served after which a good program was rendered. Ice cream, cake and lemonade was served in the afternoon.

MORE LOCAL.

Mrs. Wm. Moran is on the sick list this week.

Jas. Carrol of Detroit is spending the week under the parental roof.

The M. E. society took in over \$7 Saturday, evening last selling ice cream.

Mary and Blanche Ruen entertained friends from the village at the home of their grandparents, just south of the village, Wednesday.

Say, that little item of news you did not see in the paper was not handed in so of course we could not print it. We are always glad to publish items of interest when we hear of them.

Business Locals.

Ellis saves you money at the Surprise.

Teacher's Examination.

The regular examination of applicants for First, Second and Third grade certificates will be held at the Central School building in Howell, Thursday and Friday, August 16 and 17, 1900. JAMES H. WALLACE, Co. Com.

Ann Arbor R. R. Annual Excursion to Petoskey, Bay View, Traverse City, Frankfort and Crystal Lake

On Tuesday Sept. 4 the Ann Arbor R. R. will give its annual cheap excursion to the above resorts. Special train will run through without change of cars leaving Hamburg at 12:56 p. m. Fare for round trip \$5.00. Tickets good for return until Saturday Sept. 15 inclusive. September is the nicest month in the year to travel and the Ann Arbor R. R. is the shortest and quickest route to the point named above.

Simple Wedding Gowns.

Wedding gowns are most elegant when simple in style, although they may be of the richest possible material—indeed. That is considered desirable even for a young bride—where it can be afforded. Fortunately dead white is no longer inflexibly prescribed. Cream, ivory and pearl white are equally well worn by brides, so it is possible to suit the individual complexion. Wedding gowns are notoriously unbecoming and every resource for mitigating the unfavorable effect is valuable.

AN OPEN QUESTION.

Too Much Study Demanded at Home From Growing Boys and Girls.

It is an open question with many thoughtful people whether there is not a screw loose in the system which demands and exacts so much study at home from growing boys and girls. At precisely the period when the physical life is most imperious in its claims, when the lad is shooting up like a weed, when the girl is all legs and arms, and both are in the greatest need of play, of rest, of sleep, of exercise, they must spend five or six hours of daylight in school, brain and nerves under high pressure, stimulated to intellectual activity at every point. It is little wonder if they are correspondingly listless and languid when the hours of recitation are over, and not altogether ready to give any portion of the afternoon to the preparation of the next day's studies.

I fear the expectant attitude of American parents in general reinforces that school boards and trustees, since few fathers and mothers have patience with a dull child, or sufficient common sense not to be cruelly mortified if their sons and daughters do not make rapid progress.

The doctor interferes now and then, lays an arresting hand on the home work, cuts short the hours of school attendance, or advises a cessation of school for a while, but the doctor is obeyed under protest. Most of us would be deeply humiliated if our children were not regularly promoted every half year, or if our neighbor's children took prizes, and not ours.

In the mean time, if we sit down to render what assistance in the evening's labor may be within our power, we find our checks mantling with the blush of shame. We still can spell, but it is extremely doubtful whether we can pronounce, both Latin and English having suffered a change since our day. Our attention is bestowed elsewhere—on bread-winning, if we are fathers; on sewing, mending, visiting and housekeeping, if we are mothers. Yet we expiate many a sin, since here is an obligation which we cannot shirk.

The probable reason for the situation is that we attempt too much in primary, grammar and preparatory schools. In the first fourteen years of life the effort should be to train a child so that he or she may know how to pay close attention, how to learn. A very few subjects thoroughly mastered are of more value than many merely glanced at and superficially discerned.—Harper's Bazar.

The New Motorman.

The new motorman was strong and willing, but he hadn't been in a city very much. He had done farm work up in northern Aroostook. The other motorman was instructing him.

"If a fire alarm rings in," said the old hand, "remember that the department, the fire engine and the rest have the right of way. Hold right up and let 'em pass. If you don't they'll run you down."

The second day an alarm of fire was rung in. The car was near a cross street where the department must pass.

"Hold up," said the instructor. Over the electric track tore the hose teams, then the fire engine, spouting flame and smoke. The new hand cast a look up the street and then spun his controller lever. The car started.

"You infernal fool, what are you doing?" howled the old man. He jumped and the new man jumped, and the hook and ladder truck tore the front platform off the car and disappeared in a cloud of dust, and with its men yelling like fiends.

"Why didn't you wait?" howled the instructor.

"Ba gar," replied his pupil, white and gasping. "I no tink we had to bodder for dat scare dam gang o' drunk house painters."

Subscribe for the Dispatch.

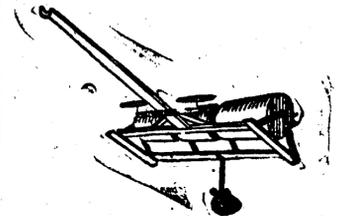
STRONG LAND ROLLER.

How Only Made Which is Simple as Well as Practical.

Few things are more essential upon the farm than a good land roller. Nevertheless, many object to the use of the roller because it frequently tears up the ground for a considerable space when it is turned around, or else the weight of the tongue and frame bear so heavily upon the necks of the horses as to make them sore. Again, some considerable cost and care of the implement in excess of the net returns. These objections can be avoided.

Select a good oak or maple log 20 or 25 inches through (if more the better), as nearly cylindrical as possible. Having peeled off the bark, sink it under water and leave it there several weeks, at the end of which remove and let it dry under cover. Before it gets too hard saw it up into the required lengths for the rollers; that is, have each of the three sections about two feet in length. Then, having struck a centre and worked them to a uniform size, so all will turn alike, bore the holes for the journal. Perhaps the best way to do this is to have a pump-maker (provided there be one in your locality) bore with his auger an inch-and-three-quarters hole through the entire piece.

When the rollers are thoroughly seasoned, "mount" them, as shown in the accompanying illustration, on a rod of iron or steel an inch and a half in diameter, so it will work as a loose spindle. Above the rollers erect the frame,



Homemade Land Roller.

to which attach the tongue. To make the whole strong and rigid, connect the frame to the iron spindle with brace irons made of old wagon tire-work which any good blacksmith can do. Use eight braces, two at each end and two between each of the rollers in the centre, firmly welded to the spindle in such a manner as to keep the rollers in their respective places and yet allow them to turn readily.

Attach an old mowing-machine seat to the frame, as it helps to counter-balance the weight of the tongue and so make it work easier on the necks of the horses. Having the roller in three sections makes it easier to turn around than if made solid or even in two pieces. This is a cheap, simple, easily made and very practical land roller. If kept under cover when not in use it will last almost a lifetime.—Fred O. Sibley, in Farm and Fireside.

Practical Poultry Points.

Once more we feel that we ought to urge our readers not to start the best early chickens for broilers and fricassees, or to send to market and keep the late culls to replenish and increase the flock. This is the surest and quickest way to run them down to inferior, under-sized fowl, slow growing, and not ready to give any eggs until next spring, when they will be eight or ten months old.

Select about twice as many of the best as it is intended to winter, feed them well, and keep them growing as fast as may be, and then next fall cull out those that are not up to the mark, and retain only the best. They will be worth twice as much as a flock of culls from which all the best ones have been taken, and they will probably give more than twice as many eggs next winter.

This store closes Friday afternoons at 12:30 until Sept. 7th. L. H. FIELD.

Saturday Specials

98c Wrappers 67c.

On Saturday, August 18, we shall sell you Light Percale Wrappers, the best 98c kinds, at 67c.

\$1.25 Shirt Waists 59c.

We are selling all our \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 Colored Shirt Waists at 59c.

10c Gingham 4c.

Saturday we offer 600 yards 10c Gingham, part 30 and part 36 inches wide, at the low price of 4c a yard to close out quick.

L. H. FIELD.

Jackson, Mich.