

Pinckney Dispatch

VOL. XXI.

PINCKNEY, LIVINGSTON CO., MICH., THURSDAY, DEC. 10, 1903.

No. 50

IT

Our store is certainly **IT** these days. With our immense line of Holiday Goods our store is the attraction for young and old.

Toys for the Children
Toilet Articles for young people
Books for old and young

Call and see us—you are welcome

F. A. SIGLER.

Edward A. Bowman,
The Busy Store.

We now occupy two stores in Howell, having rented the Hesse store and using it as an annex. Our Complete Lines of Winter Goods are now in and ready for you.

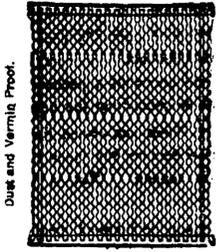
The immense Holiday stock is all in, marked and ready for your inspection. While our stock is large we advise early buying. Remember that we are Headquarters for everything in Holiday Goods.

Least you forget, we repeat—We can save you money.

E. A. BOWMAN.

Grand River St. Opposite Court House.
Howell Mich.

Do You Like a Good Bed?



The Surprise Spring Bed

Is the best in the market, regardless of the price, but it will be sold for the present at \$2.50 and \$3.00 and guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Is not this guarantee strong enough to induce you to try it?

ASK TO SEE OUR NEW IMPROVED.
For sale in Pinckney by

JACKSON & CADWELL.

Manufactured by the
SMITH SURPRISE SPRING BED CO.,
Lakeland, Hamburg, Mich.

SPECIAL HOLIDAY SALE!

Commencing **December 10**

Continuing until **December 25**

Dress Goods

All 25c Dress Goods	21c
All 50c Dress Goods	41c
All 60c Dress Goods	45c
All 75c Dress Goods	55c
All 85c Dress Goods	62c
All \$1.00 Dress Goods	81c

Tennis Flannels

500 yards Heavy at	62c
500 yards Best Made at	82c
All Best Prints at	5c

Underwear

25c Underwear	22c
50c Underwear	41c
\$1.00 Underwear	78c

Mens Cotton and Wool Pants

1 Lot to Close at	75c per pr
All \$2.00 Pants for	\$1.89
All 1.75 Pants for	1.59
All 1.50 Pants for	1.29
All 1.00 Pants for	82c

20 Per Cent Discount on all Shoes

Special Discount on all
Gloves and Mittens

I will show you a Large Line of
Handkerchiefs from 1c up

SUBSCRIBER

SPECIALS ON GROCERIES

1 Can Best Corn	10c
1 Can Best Peas	10c
1 Can Best Tomatoes	9c
1 Pound Raisins	9c
1 Pound Currants	9c
XXXX Coffee	9c
15c Coffee	11c
20c Coffee	16c
25c Coffee	19c
1 Pound 50c Tea	39c
1 Pound 40c Tea	30c

W. W. BARNARD.

LOCAL NEWS.

Local news on page 4.
Dayton the jeweler was in Detroit on business the first of the week.

Miss Ella Winger of Howell, is the guest of her sister Mrs. George Green.

Miss Doris Carr of Detroit is spending a few days with her grandparents here.

Rev. R. L. Cope has the thanks of the editor's family for a nice roast and try of vension. You can go hunting again next year Bro. Cope.

E. J. Briggs has to hustle these days as there is a new drayman in town. It is a 9½ pound boy and came to live with Mr. Briggs and wife Dec. 6.

Wm. Kennedy returned the last of last week from the north, where he has been hunting. He brought home some vension and a lot of birds as trophies of the hunt.

The services at the M. E. church next Sunday evening will be under the direction of the W. C. T. U. A program is being prepared and is expected that the meeting will be one of special interest and benefit to all. A cordial invitation to all.

YOUNG MENS & BOYS CLUBS.

A reception to the public will be given at the Gym., and Maccabee Hall Saturday evening from 7 to 10. Refreshments and program of events in charge of Prof. Miller. Admission 10 cents. Everybody welcome. Editor Andrews will provide phonograph music and the following contests will take place. Trapeze work; Tumbling; Wrestling; Dumb bell exercise; Boxing and etc. The following is the program:

- WRESTLING**
Gale Johnson vs B. Placeway
Fred Read vs R. Cadwell
Rex. Read vs G. Richards
Emil Lamberson vs Roy Caverly
Fred Campbell vs A. Mills
Clayton Placeway vs B. Placeway
- BOXING**
Rex Read and Glen Richards
B. Placeway and Roy Caverly
F. Teeple and Clyde McIntyre
Ray Kennedy and C. C. Miller
M. Vaughn and C. Sigler
- TRAPEZE**
Johnson, Campbell, Kennedy and Rex Read.
- TUMBLING**
Campbell, Kennedy, Richards and Rex Read.

OUR LECTURE COURSE.

The next entertainment on the course will be a lecture by Denton Crowl. It will be a unique affair, in the fact that he delivers the lectures of Sam P. Jones word for word, gestures, tone of voice and all. His power of impersonation is rare and to hear him is as good as to hear the noted Jones himself.

Mr. Crowl was the winner of Ohio's great interurban oratorical contest and is recognized as one of the best speakers of the day. Do not fail to hear him.

Season tickets have been reduced to 70 cents for the rest of the course. Single admission to Crowl lectures, 25 cents. There are still four entertainments on the the course which will make them cheap at 70 cents. The following are the entertainments:
Crowl, Dec. 17; Sterling Opera Co., Jan. 23; Ralph Bingham, Feb. 2; Clever Comedy Co., March 8.

Congregational Church.

Conducted by Rev. G. W. Myrns.

Third Sunday in advent, public worship and sermon at 10:30 prompt. Topic, "The City of God."

Thursday, service at 7. Choir meeting at 7.45.

This church extends a cordial invitation to strangers and casual visitors to make it their Sunday home.

HOLIDAY SPECIALS

AT

JACKSON & CADWELL.

DECEMBER 8 to 25

Special Values in Dress Goods

Special values in Wash Goods
1,000 yards Tennis Flannels 6c yd
1,000 yards Lining Print 4½c yd

Special values in Table Linen
70-in Unbleached Linen 49c yd

Special values in Shoes
Ladies' \$1.75 values at \$1.48

Special Values in Underwear

Special values in Handkerchiefs
150 Doz. ranging from 1c to 50c each

Our Furniture Department is complete and chuck full of bargains.

We have the largest line of Couches, Tables, Parlor Chairs, Rockers, Bed Room Suits and Book Cases ever shown in Pinckney.

Everything at a Cut Price during Our Holiday Sale.

Holiday Goods

WATCHES,

Gold and Silver Novelties.

I am showing the largest and most carefully select-stock of Gold and Silver effects ever shown in this vicinity.

Come in and inspect my Goods and Prices. You will always find them right.

Come early, select your Presents and have them laid away.

Watch, Clock and Jewellery Repairing.

DAYTON, THE JEWELER

Will remain in Pinckney
Until January 1st. 1904.

JEWEL STEEL RANGES

are made as good stoves should be made—to last a long while and do perfect work while they do last.

Quality and Economy—
That's It!

If it is a genuine Jewel Steel Range, a fuel saver, made in the largest Stove Plant in the World, it will have this trade mark and the makers' name, "DETROIT STOVE WORKS" cast on it. Don't accept a substitute if you want low fuel bills.

We sell and recommend Jewels because we know them.

TEEPLE HARDWARE CO.

THE PROMOTION OF THE ADMIRAL AND OTHER SEA COMEDIES

By Morley Roberts, Author of "The Colossus," "The Fugitives,"
Copyright, 1906, by The Curtis Publishing Company,
Copyright, 1907, by E. O. Page & Company, (Incorporated.)

(Continued.)
And Cartwright needed.
"The crew of the California put it down to him at once."

"I don't know that it was necessary for him," said Cartwright pensively; "though he has the worst name, he's no worse than the others. For my own part, I reckon the Sheeny—he's a Jew boy, of course—is a deal tougher than Smith."

And just then Selwyn, who knew the chief of police was on board, put his head into the admiral's cabin.
"Could I speak to you a moment, Sir Richard?"

And Dicky Dunn went outside.
"I thought as you had this Cartwright with you, sir," said Selwyn, "that I ought to tell you a queer yarn that has just been brought me by one of the quartermasters. It seems that one of the men has a story that you once had a fight with Shanghai Smith and hurt him badly. It was in Australia I believe—in Melbourne."

"Stay a minute," said the admiral; "let me think. Yes, by Jove, I did have a row on Sandridge Pier years ago, and I broke the man up so that he had to go to a hospital. And his name—yes, it was Smith. Thanks, Selwyn. I'll see if this man ever was in Australia."

He went back to Cartwright.
"Now as to the Sheeny, admiral," said Cartwright, who was beginning to feel comfortable.

"Never mind the Sheeny, Mr. Cartwright," said his host; "do you know Smith's record? Where did he come from?"

"He came from Melbourne," replied the chief.

And the admiral slapped his leg.

"That's the man, I believe."

"Why?"

"Never mind why," said Dunn. "But supposing it was, could we prove it against him?"

"I doubt it," said Cartwright cheerfully. "Probably no one would know it but his runner. And Bill Haines would perjure himself as easy as drink lager."

"But if we did prove it?"

"There'd be an appeal, and so on," said the chief.

He indicated large and generous delay on the part of the merciful American law by a wave of his hand.

"You see we couldn't prove, anyhow, that he knew you was you," said Cartwright, "and if I know my own business, it would come down to a matter of assault and so many dollars."

"That's what I imagined," said the admiral. "So I proposed to take the matter in hand myself and relieve you of it. For though Smith, or the real man, might come off easily, if I choose to have it made an international business some one will have to pay who is not guilty."

"That's likely enough," said Cartwright unceasingly. "On the whole, admiral, I'd rather you took the job on yourself, provided it was put through quietly. What do you propose?"

Dunn put his hands in his pockets, and "quarter-decked" his cabin.

"I want to be sure it's Smith—"

"Your plan is excellent,"

morally sure. How can I be made sure? I'll tell you now what I know about him."

He repeated what Selwyn had said, and told him the story of his having fought a man on Sandridge Pier at Melbourne fifteen years before.

"His name was Smith."

"It fits as neat as a pair of hand-gaunts," said the chief of police. "I'll think it over and let you know. Stay, sirra, I've got it now. Look here, admiral, now you mark me. This is a scheme. It'll work, or my name's Dennis. I'll have it put about in the right quarter that though there ain't evidence to touch the real man who worked the racket on you, it is known who actually corralled you and shoved you on the California. I'll get the proper man to give it away that a

warrant is being made out. And next day I'll have all the runners of all the chief boarding houses arrested. Do you see?"

"No, I don't," said the admiral.

"Oh, come," cried Cartwright, "the man we don't arrest will be the man who done it."

"Yes, but—"

"Well," said Cartwright, "I understood you didn't particularly hanker to catch the under-strapper."

"Ah," said the admiral, "of course I see. You mean—"

"I mean the boarding house boss will shove the runner that did it out of sight. And then you'll know him by reason of the very means he takes not to be given away. For of course he'd reckon that the runner on being held would squeal."

"It's a good plan," said the admiral. "And when I know what kind of punishment would Mr. Smith like least of all?"

"Provided you remember he's an American citizen, I don't care what you do," replied the chief. "But if you asked me I should get him served the way he's served you. Shanghai Smith among a crowd of sailormen in an American ship, such as the Harvester (and the skipper of the Harvester hates him like poison)—and she sails in three days—would have a picnic to recollect all his life. For you see, they know him."

"I'll think it over," said the admiral. "Your plan is excellent."

"So it is," said Cartwright, as he was rowed ashore, "for Smith ain't no favorite of mine, and at the same time it will look as if I gave him the straight racket, anyhow."

He sent an agent down to the water front that very night. The man dropped casual hints at the boarding houses, and he dropped them on barren ground everywhere but at Shanghai Smith's.

"Jehoshaphat," said Smith, "so that's the game!"

Peter Cartwright had, in his own language, "reckoned him up to rights," for the very first move that Smith played was to make a break for Billy's room. As the runner had been up most of the night before enticing sailormen off a Liverpool ship just to keep his hand in, he was as fast asleep as a bear on Christmas day, and he was mighty sulky when Smith shook him out of sleep by the simple process of yanking his pillow from under his head.

"Ain't a man to get no sleep that works for you?" he demanded.

"What's up now?"

"Hell is up, and a-fizzing," replied Smith. "I've had word from Peter Cartwright that you'll be arrested in the mornin' if you don't skin out. It's the admiral. I wish I'd never set eyes on him. Come, dress and skip; 'twon't do for you to be jailed; mebbe they'd hold you on some charge till you forget all you owe to me. There ain't no such thing as real gratitude left on earth."

Billy rose and shuffled into his clothes sullenly enough.

"And where am I to skip to?"

"To Portland," said Smith; "the Mendocino leaves in the mornin' for Crescent City and Astoria, don't she? Well, then, go with her and lie up with Grant or Sullivan in Portland till I let you know the coast is clear. And here's twenty dollars; go easy with it."

He sighed to part with the money. And in the morning, when Smith heard that ten runners at least had been urgently invited to interview Mr. Peter Cartwright, he was glad to be able to declare that Billy was not on hand.

"He's gone East to see his old man," he said drily. "And as his father is a millionaire and lives in the Fifth avenue, N' York, he couldn't afford to disregard his dyin' desire to see him."

"You are a daisy, Smith," said the police officer who had come for Billy. "Between you and me, what have you done with him?"

Smith shook his head.

"I shot him last night and cut him up and pickled him in a cask," he said, with a wink. "And I've shipped him to the British ambassador at Washington, C. O. D."

"You're as close as a clam, ain't you, Smith? But I tell you Peter is havin' a picnic. This admiral's game was playin' it low down on Peter, whoever did it. There are times when a man can't help his friends."

Smith lied freely.

"You can tell Peter I had nothin' to do with it."

"Yes, I can tell him!" said the police officer. And he did tell him. As a result the chief of police wrote to the admiral:

"Sir—I have interrogated all the runners but one belonging to the chief boarding houses, and have succeeded

in obtaining no clue. The one man missing was running to Mr. William Smith, commonly known as 'Shanghai' Smith. Under the circumstances, and confiding what you said to me, I am inclined to wait developments. If you will inform me what you wish me to do, I shall be glad to accommodate you in any way."

"Peter Cartwright."

"P. S.—If you could write me a letter saying you are quite satisfied with the steps I have taken to bring the offender to justice, I should be obliged."

"P. S.—If you wish to meet Mr. John P. Sant, captain of the Harvester, now lying in the bay and sailing the day after to-morrow, I can arrange it."

Dicky Dunn, on receiving Peter's letter, called in his flag lieutenant.

"When they shanghaied me, they knocked you about rather badly, didn't they, Selwyn?"

Selwyn instinctively put his hand to the back of his head.

"Yes, Sir Richard. They sand-bagged me, as they call it, and kicked me, too."

"I'm pretty sure I know who did it," said the admiral, "and I'm proposing to get even with the man myself."

"What's up now?"

self. I like getting even in my own fashion. What would you do if I could tell you who it was that laid the plot against us that night?"

"I—I'd punch his head, sir."

The admiral nodded.

"I believe I did punch his head, years ago, Selwyn. But he was looking for a fight and found it, and ought to have been satisfied. Between you and me and no one else, the chief of police here and I have fixed this matter up between us. He says that he has no evidence, and the only man who might have given the affair away has been shipped off somewhere. I'm going to show Mr. Smith that he didn't make a bucko mate of me for nothing. And I want you to help. I've got a scheme."

He unfolded it to Selwyn, and the young lieutenant chuckled.

"He used to be a seaman," said the admiral, "but for twelve years he's been living comfortably on shore, sucking the blood of sailors. And if I know anything about American ships—and I do—he'll find three months in the fo'castle of this Harvester worse than three years in a 's'l. Now we're going to invade the United States quite unofficially, with the connivance of the police!"

He lay back and laughed.

"Oh, I tell you," said the admiral, "he ran against something not laid down in his chart when he fell in with me. You can come ashore with me now and we'll see this Cartwright. American ways suit me, after all."

"Then I understand, Mr. Cartwright," said the admiral, an hour later, "that there won't be a policeman anywhere within half of this Smith's house to-morrow night?"

"I've got other business for them," said Peter.

"And I can see Mr. Sant here this afternoon?"

"I'll undertake to have him here if you call along at three."

(To be continued.)

Japanese Wedding Presents.

Japanese wedding presents are not of the practical character favored in our part of the world, but are chiefly intended to express some suitable sentiment. Thus at a recent native wedding, the most prominent gift was a mountain formed of rolls of white and red floss silk, the ends of each roll being tied with parti-colored twine in hard knots, emblematic of the indissolubility of the marriage tie. The floss silk typified gentle but enduring constancy, the strength of its skein contrasting with their softness and flexibility. Round the base of the mountain were ornaments of fresh rice straw, plaited into the forms of the storks and tortoises of longevity, and the pine bamboo and plum of perpetual bloom, while into the loops of the plants were thrust pieces of the dried Bonito fish, a favorite accompaniment of wedding presents, its name, "Katsuwoboshi" being a homonym for the three Chinese characters signifying victorious, manly and brave.

FUN IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Joker Had Natives Scrambling for Heated Coins.

While a big crowd of idle idlers passed the dull afternoon hours away on the beach, a practical joker concluded that it was about time to create some excitement and to give the natives a good laugh.

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AD OTHERS SEE US.

Foolish Ideas of American Society Held in England.

That some English people believe Americans capable of any sort of treatment is attested by a paragraph in a recent issue of an English weekly.

The writer, a woman, says that an American friend tells her that a New Yorker is a "crazy social" at which the idea is that everybody and everything should look and act as in a party, as might be. The costumes the women and men should be eccentricity personified, and the food served should be arranged to match.

According to this chronicler, at a recent "crazy social" the meats were served in jelly molds, jam pots or custard pans; the vegetables in cake baskets, the blancmange in a fire shovel, the ice cream in a stew pan, the wine glasses were filled with mustard, the jellies trembled in a saucepan lid, the cream was in a pickle bottle, the sugar in the salt cellars and the salt in the sugar basins. The things which ought to have been roasted were boiled, and salt flavored food which is usually sweet. Attempts were made to eat clear soup with dessert forks and ice cream with table knives.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Bright's Disease Cured.

Whitehall, Ill., Dec. 7.—A case has been recorded in this place recently, which upsets the theory of many physicians that Bright's Disease is incurable. It is the case of Mr. Lon Manley, whom the doctors told that he could never recover. Mr. Manley tells the story of his case and how he was cured in this way:

"I began using Dodd's Kidney Pills after the doctors had given me up. For four or five years I had Kidney, Stomach and Liver Troubles; I was a general wreck and at times I would get down with my back so bad that I could not turn myself in bed for three or four days at a time.

"I had several doctors and at last they told me I had Bright's Disease, and that I could never get well. I commenced to use Dodd's Kidney Pills and I am now able to do all my work and am all right. I most heartily recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills and am very thankful for the cure they worked in my case. They saved my life after the doctors had given me up."

Component Parts of an Atom.

The atomic theory has been abandoned by all; the atom is known positively to be decomposable. It is the number of its corpuscles, or ions, that determines the character of the atom. An atom made up of 700 corpuscles is a hydrogen atom; one of 11,200 corpuscles is oxygen, etc. But what are the corpuscles? Sir William Crookes points out that in 1875 that daring spirit, William Kingdon Clifford, advancing upon some vague speculations of Faraday and Sir William Thomson (now Lord Kelvin), wrote definitely: "There is great reason to believe that every material atom carries upon it a small electric current—it does not wholly consist of this current."

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contains Mercury.

Mercury will destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from a reliable physician, as the damage they do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists. Price 75c per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are a best.

Earthquake at Cairo.

Cairo, Ill., special: A severe earthquake was felt here early Friday. It continued for several minutes and was more pronounced than either of the shocks that were felt on the fourth of this month.

If you want creamery prices do as the creameries do. Use JUNE TINT BUTTER COLOR.

Some men never make mistakes because they never make any moves. There is a heavenly hope for a man who is too stupid to acquire enemies.

Wipe the Cough and Sore Throat with the Cold Laxative and Quinine Tablets. Price 5c.

Every man is a victim if you know how to read him.—Channing.

IT'S permanently cured. It's the only cure for the first day's use of Dr. King's Great Peppermint Cure. Sold by Dr. King's Great Peppermint Cure. Price 5c per bottle.

Sometimes a comedian's divorce is his first serious part.

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

Happiness is a ray of sunshine between two clouds.

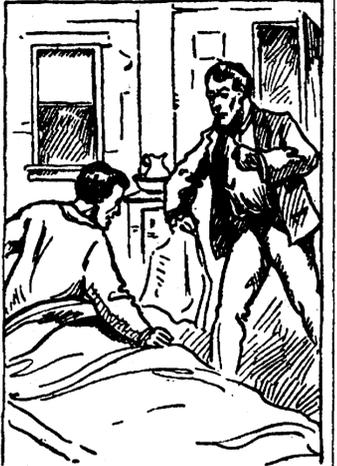
Clear white clothes are a sign that the housekeeper uses Red Cross Blue Large 3c. package. 3c. a package.

A spinster's ideal man is one who will say the word.

Do not believe Pico's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JONES & BRYAN, 1001 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Get rid of many of your troubles and get your laxative.

Greatness is always gentle.



One on the Duke.
An English duke of great wealth and large estates, had occasion one day to summon one of his laborers. As the angry man was turning away he suddenly remembered that the duke's "lady" held a position at court with the queen. That was his chance and his cue, so he turned round on the duke. "Oh, yes, your grace," he said, "I'll go home. But though I'm a poor man, thank God I never had to send my missis out to service as you do yours."

DO YOUR CLOTHES EAT YOU?
Use Red Cross Ball Blue. It will make them white as snow. 3 oz. package 5 cents.

Make honesty and brotherly kindness the rule of your life.—Rev. Dr. McCook.



Straighten Up
The main muscular supports of body weaken and let go under

Backache
By Lumbago. To restore strength and straighten up, use

St. Jacobs Oil
Price 25c. and 50c.

Ripans Tablets are the best dyspepsia medicine ever made. A hundred millions of them have been sold in the United States in a single year. Constipation, heart burn, sick headache, dizziness, bad breath, sore throat, and every nervous ailment from a disordered stomach are relieved or cured by Ripans Tablets. We will generally give relief within twenty minutes. The five-cent package is enough for ordinary occasions. All druggists sell them.

The harder you cough, the worse the cough gets.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure
The Lung Tonic

is guaranteed to cure. If it doesn't benefit you, the druggist will give you your money back.

Prices: S. C. Wells & Co., 2 So. 5th St. Le Roy, N. Y., Toronto, Can.

OLD PEOPLE
are not in a physical condition to experiment. You can't afford it. That is why we recommend

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin
(LAXATIVE)

for old people. It acts upon the kidneys, liver and bowels, and if you keep those three organs in good condition you are sure to feel well. It's guaranteed by your druggist at 50c and \$1.00.

PEPSIN SYRUP CO., Monticello, Ill.



ART CALENDAR
Four graceful poses from life. Reproduces in color. Highest example of lithographic art.

"THE ONLY WAY"
To own one of these beautiful calendars is to send twenty-five cents with order of publication in which you read this advertisement to GEO. J. CHARLTON, Gen'l Passenger Agent, Chicago & Alton Railway, CHICAGO, ILL.

The best railway line between Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Paul. Take the "Alton" to the St. Louis World's Fair 1904.

PISO'S CURATOR
THE ONLY WAY TO CURE CONSUMPTION

NEWS OF THE WORLD

A Brief Chronicle of All Important Happenings

CONDENSED NEWS.

Dowie Bankrupt.
The financial troubles of John Alexander Dowie, the self-styled "Elijah II.," which began during the crusade of the restoration host to New York and have been multiplying ever since, culminated Tuesday night in the federal courts taking possession of all the property controlled by Dowie in Zion City, Ill. This town, which was founded two years ago by Dowie, has a population of over 10,000, is the general headquarters for Dowie's church and is said to represent an expenditure of \$20,000,000.

Fred M. Blount, cashier of the Chicago National bank, and Albert D. Currier, a law partner of Congressman Boutell, were appointed receivers. The bankruptcy proceedings against Dowie were based on the allegation that he is insolvent, and that while in this financial condition he committed an act of bankruptcy by making a preferential payment, on November 2, to the E. Streeter Lumber Co. for \$3,770.

A Bad Gang Caught.
The worst gang of counterfeiters this country has known for years has been broken up, the plant, a costly one being located on a fine residence street in Revere, Mass. The men arrested in Boston are John Davis, Moses Novak and Joseph Baumenblitz. Those taken in New York are Benjamin Farber, Nathan Stern, 65 years of age, Newark, N. J.; Harry Stern, 32 years old, his son; Morris Hollen and Morris Isenberger, an employe of Harry Stern. Davis is considered the most dangerous counterfeiter in the world. He has deceived the Bank of England. The scheme of the gang is the most ingenious one on record. The counterfeit money was to be manufactured in Boston and circulated in New York. They were ready to put out about \$1,000,000 of the spurious stuff.

Places on Committees.
The Michigan members of congress were well treated in the distribution of committee places which were announced Saturday as follows:

Bishop—Rivers and harbors, chairman, ventilation and acoustics.
Derragh—Postoffices and post roads.
Ferdney—Public lands, merchant marine, and fisheries, expenditures in the navy department.
Gardner—Appropriations.
Hamilton—Chairman territories, insular affairs.
Loud—Naval affairs.
Lucking—Invalid pensions, merchant marine and fisheries.
McMoran—Banking and currency, manufactures.
Sam Smith—District of Columbia, invalid pensions.
W. A. Smith—Pacific railroads, foreign affairs.
Townsend—Interstate and foreign commerce.
Young—Elections No. 1, military affairs.

Federal Law Supreme.
The contention of the state game warden's department that Uncle Sam has no right to take fish from the great lakes during the close season, was jolted by Judge Warty in the United States court, Grand Rapids, when he handed down an opinion in the injunction suit of the government against the state game warden and his chief deputy. In which he declared that the federal law is supreme wherever it conflicts with the state law. The judge continued the temporary injunction restraining the state authorities from interfering with the work of the United States fish commission. The final hearing of the case will not take place for some time.

Dowie's Ancestry.
A middle-aged man, known to Dowie's followers only as the "Milwaukee millionaire," arrived at Zion City Friday. A prominent Dowieite, who refused to allow the use of his name, said that the visitor was the "deliverer" whom Dowie mentioned at his rally meeting Wednesday as being willing to pay Dowie's entire indebtedness if Dowie wished. Dowie and his "cabinet" met the newcomer at the depot, and a little later Dowie and Deacon Bernard left for Chicago to consult Attorney Jacob Newman. A fight will be made by creditors to have the receivers ousted on the ground that Dowie is solvent and that creditors will get less if litigation is prolonged.

Murdered the Old People.
The decomposed body of Franz Prehr and his wife, an aged couple, who disappeared from their home in Buffalo on Nov. 20, were found early Thursday buried beneath a woodshed in the yard back of their house. They had been murdered. The skulls of both had been crushed, and a hammer, such as would have inflicted the blows, was found in the shed. Several hairs were found clinging to the head of it. The Prehrs sold their home recently and withdrew money from the bank, about \$5,000. On the day following they disappeared.

Albert A. Honey, of Chicago, inventor of the underground trolley, is dead from a stroke of paralysis.

Ald. William H. Murphy, of Milwaukee, and former Ald. Sigmund J. Richter have been arrested upon complaint of members of the citizens' committee of ten, charged with soliciting and accepting bribes.

Mrs. Mary E. Boswell, of Columbus, O., was fined \$500 and costs for using the mails in an attempt to blackmail Senator Mark Hanna and others.

Drake University will benefit to the extent of \$50,000 by the finding of the will of Gen. Drake of Des Moines, Ia. The rest of his property goes to his children.

After 32 years' separation John H. Keron, a member of Oconto, Wis., met his sister, Mrs. Margaret Holmes in a department store in Chicago and at once recognized her.

A home for daughters of men killed in the service of railroads is to be erected at Philadelphia by the trustees of the estate of J. Edgar Thompson, president of the Pennsylvania railroad, who died in 1874.

Thirteen brides sailed on the transport Logan from Frisco for Manila with the Twentieth Infantry on board. All had been married less than a year and nine less than two months. They were all wives of officers.

Ald. John J. Brennan, Charles McGarlie and Herbert E. Kent, of Chicago, have been found guilty of violations of the election law. They are liable to a term of from three to twelve months in the county jail.

Mrs. Ruth Bryan Leavitt, daughter of Wm. J. Bryan, writes that her artist-husband, Wm. Homer Leavitt, has decided to locate at Humansville, Mo., and seek the Republican nomination for congressman next year.

A cut of ten per cent in wages has been made by the cotton mills of Rhode Island, and over 17,000 employes are affected. They will make no kick now, but will wait until the market is more favorable to the employers.

Typhoid epidemic threatens the University of Chicago and President Harper has warned the students of the danger, and asked them, in order to avert the necessity for breaking up the classes to insist upon all water they use being boiled.

The government of Panama is being urged by the newspapers to annex the islands of San Andres, Providence and Albuquerque, and some other smaller islands in the Caribbean sea, and transfer them to the United States as a coaling station.

Durlag a farce Robert Matteson, of Minneapolis, an actor, was fatally stabbed at Gervais, Ore., by the leading lady. Matteson wore a board under his clothing to receive the blade, but the woman struck too high and the knife pierced his lung.

Gen. Andre, war minister of France, is said to have discovered that two of the documents which greatly influenced the court which tried Dreyfus at Rennes, were forgeries, and that a number of documents most favorable to the accused were suppressed.

The freak steamer Pontonier, built to the order of the war department for use in the army transport service, has sailed from New York for Washington, she is 90 feet long, 72 tons burden, and can be taken apart quickly and conveyed overland in sections.

Mrs. C. Clarise H. Mullins, a well-known and wealthy Chicago spiritualist, will be tried in Chicago on the charge of kidnaping. She coaxed 12-year-old Hazel Wallace out of school two weeks ago and took her to Chicago, but sent the child home because she cried herself sick.

Thomas McCabe, of New Haven, Conn., attempted to cut the throat of Hattie Gilmore because she refused his attentions. The girl escaped, but with her face so slashed that she will be disfigured for life. McCabe took carbolic acid and nearly severed his wrist, and was dead when found.

Fred Wakeman, a Denver militiaman, is in danger of being shot as a spy. He is said to have been employed as a detective by the striking miners' union, and under the forty-sixth article of war, the furnishing of intelligence to the enemy is punishable with death. Gen. Bell says Wakeman may suffer the extreme penalty.

Buried underground in a hypnotic trance for six days, Mamie La Mar Rogers is dying at New Orleans from a complication of consumption, pneumonia and typhoid. When she had been interred for two days the coffin was dug up and found to be full of water. She was again buried and seemed to survive the ordeal without harm. Since then, however, she has developed a serious illness.

A secret fraternity in the Mission high school of San Francisco, known as the Alpha Mu, brands its initiates with a red-hot iron, beats and mutilates them and often sends them to bed for days. Albert Short, who had such an initiation last Saturday night, is believed to be on his death bed, but he refuses to give any information, saying he is bound by an oath not to reveal the secrets of the lodge room.

Gov. Peabody of Colorado, has devised an effective scheme for breaking the miners' strike. He ordered all "agitators, idlers and trouble breeders" to be driven from the Telluride camp, and 88 men, who refused to be thus classed were fined from \$15 to \$35 apiece, with the alternative of going to work or to jail on December 2. The coal mines of the Denver & Northwestern at Leyden have started up with non-union men.



Miss Whittaker, a prominent club woman of Savannah, Ga., tells how she was entirely cured of ovarian troubles by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I heartily recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as a Uterine Tonic and Regulator. I suffered for four years with irregularities and Uterine troubles. No one but those who have experienced this dreadful agony can form any idea of the physical and mental misery those endure who are thus afflicted. Your Vegetable Compound cured me within three months. I was fully restored to health and strength, and now my periods are regular and painless. What a blessing it is to be able to obtain such a remedy when so many doctors fail to help you. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is better than any doctor or medicine I ever had. Very truly yours, MISS EASY WHITTAKER, 604 39th St., W. Savannah, Ga."

No physician in the world has had such a training or such an amount of information at hand to assist in the treatment of all kinds of female ills as Mrs. Pinkham. In her office at Lynn, Mass., she is able to do more for the ailing women of America than the family physician. Any woman, therefore, is responsible for her own trouble who will not take the pains to write to Mrs. Pinkham for advice. Her address is Lynn, Mass., and her advice is free.

A letter from another woman showing what was accomplished in her case by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: I am so grateful to you for the help Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has given me that I deem it but a small return to write you an expression of my experience. Many years suffering with weakness, inflammation, and a broken down system, made me more anxious to die than live, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound soon restored my lost strength. Taking the medicine only two weeks produced a radical change, and two months restored me to perfect health. I am now a changed woman, and my friends wonder at the change, it is so marvellous. Sincerely yours, MISS MARTIN HAYAR, 429 Green St., Danville, Va."

The testimonials which we are constantly publishing from grateful women prove beyond a doubt the power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to conquer female diseases.

\$5000 FORFEIT If we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.

Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

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DON'T DELAY
TAKE
KEMP'S BALSAM
THE BEST COUGH CURE

It Cures Colds, Croup, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 25 cents and 50 cents.

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To prove the healing and cleansing power of Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic we will mail a large trial package with book of instructions absolutely free. This is not a tiny sample, but a large package, enough to convince anyone of its value. Women all over the country are praising Paxtine for what it has done in local treatment of female ills, curing all inflammation and discharges wonderful as a cleansing vaginal douche, for sore throat, nasal catarrh, as a mouth wash and to remove tartar and whiten the teeth. Send today a postal card and we will do it.

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PILES, SPRAINS, LAMENESS, NEURALGIA, MUSCULAR RHEUMATISM, ECZEMA, ASTHMA, AND OTHER
Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.

Send 12c in stamps for trial bottle.

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Looking for a Home?
Then why not keep in view the fact that the farming lands of

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FREE

are sufficient to support a population of 50,000,000 or over? The immigration for the past six years has been phenomenal.

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easily accessible, while other lands may be purchased from Railway and Land Companies. The grain and grazing lands of Western Canada are the best on the continent, producing the best grain and cattle (fed on grass alone) ready for market. Markets, Schools, Railways and all other conditions make Western Canada an enviable spot for the settler.

Write to the Superintendent Immigration, Ottawa, for a descriptive Atlas, and other information, or to the authorized Canadian Government Agent—M. V. McInnes, No. 6 Avenue Theater Block, Detroit, Mich., and C. A. Laurier, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

CAPSICUM VASELINE
(PUT UP IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES)

A substitute for and superior to mustard or any other plaster, and will give relief to the most delicate skin. The pain-relieving and curative qualities of this article are wonderful. It will stop the toothache at once, and relieve headache and sciatica. We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-irritant known, also as an external remedy for pains in the chest and stomach, and all rheumatic, neuralgic and gouty complaints. A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household. Many people say "it is the best of all our preparations." Price 15 cents, at all druggists or other dealers, or by sending this amount to us in postage stamps we will send you a tube by mail. No article should be accepted by the public unless the same carries our label, as otherwise it is not genuine.

CHESBROUGH MFG. CO.,
17 State Street, New York City.

W. N. U.—DETROIT—NO. 50—1908

When answering ads please mention this page.

Pinchney Dispatch.

FRANK L. ANDREWS, Pub.

PINCKNEY, MICHIGAN

The Hon. W. G. Hill will now have to be put on the list as one who won.

The British must have heard of the discovery of something valuable in Tibet.

A man's ideal of a love affair is progress. A woman's is to have it stay where it is.

Do not laugh at the "war" in the Four Hundred. It is really serious—for the Four Hundred.

A man whose blood is as richly supplied with iron as Lord Kitchener's cannot be an invalid long.

If it be true that women love most intensely at 22 why are they never more than 13 in the official records?

"Hysterical women," according to Dr. Sarady, "tell and act lies." Just like some men who are not hysterical.

"The Bartenders' Blue Book" is the title of a recent Chicago publication. Let literary Boston look to its laurels!

The Philadelphia Press is trying to discover the best American poem. What's the matter with "Casey at the Bat"?

Train robbers have begun to operate in South Africa. It must be true, after all, that Pat Crowe has settled over there.

Corbett and Fitzsimmons are talking about fighting next fall. Why not have a law limiting the talking to one month?

Blessed are they who care more for the fight than for the finish, for their expectations shall never be stepped on.

Proposals of marriage made on Sunday, however, are just as binding as those made at summer resorts on any day of the week.

Somebody has written a book of "Sonnets of the Head and Heart." Now let's have some "Sonnets of the Lights and Liver."

The largest steamship in the world is to be called the Baltic. Some other vessel, presumably, has a copyright on the name "Pacific."

Cleveland doctors have succeeded in making a dead man's heart beat, but they failed to make it necessary for him to go on paying rent.

Gold has been discovered in Greenland, but the natives are trying to conceal the fact until they get their boundary lines and canal sites patented.

A literary society has been formed to study Milton. It is only by banding together that the people can carry on the fight against "the literature of to-day."

With the New York women indulging in face paint and the men in nose paint, we may expect some highly colored stories of social happenings in that city.

The railroads of the United States killed 3,554 persons during the year ended June 30. Still some people go around worrying because of the horrors of war.

If it is true that people lose their religion who live in flats it will be necessary to abolish speaking tubes and other easy devices for swearing at the janitor.

Since the danger of war between Russia and Japan has passed the sultan finds, much to his pain, that the powers are disposed to hand him a few more warnings.

The diamond company at Kimberley sold its product last year for \$26,205,860, making a profit of \$11,511,490. Thus does the diamond trust grind the faces of the rich.

It is plain to be seen that that woman break in Albany, New York, who was kissed 1,236 times and kept a record of the performances wasn't worth the effort on the part of the hisser.

The former crown princess of Saxony utterly repudiates the authorship of the book, "The Confessions of Princess Louise." Not writing that book is the best thing she has done for some time.

It has been shown that an automobile at full speed can be stopped in less than half the distance required by a two horse team and a carriage. But it usually hits a great deal harder when it stops.

It Is Expensive.

The bids for the new cell block at the Jackson prison were opened Monday, but the contract was deferred until the meeting of the prison board December 10. However, it seems certain that S. H. Avery of Jackson, assistant quartermaster general, will get the contract, he having smashed an alleged combine with a low bid. The bids follow:

Stewart Iron Works, Cincinnati—Proposition No. 1, \$149,970; proposition No. 2, \$146,595.

Champion Iron Co., Kenton, O.—No. 1, \$146,493; No. 2, \$150,200.

Pauly Jail Building Co., St. Louis—No. 1, \$157,118; No. 2, \$171,450.81.

Van Dorn Iron Works Co., Cleveland—No. 1, \$141,737; No. 2, \$158,903.03.

S. H. Avery, Jackson—No. 1, \$140,000; No. 2, \$148,000.

A month ago, at a meeting of the board of control, according to Dr. Pills, a representative—whose name the warden and others positively refuse to give out—of one of four bidders, interviewed Warden Vincent and intimated that a nice sum would be forthcoming could his firm be assured of the contract.

The warden asked how much he usually gave for such contracts, and the agent replied "anywhere from \$5,000 to \$10,000."

A few minutes later the agent was called before the board, and a stormy session ensued. The young man was most emphatically turned down. He confessed the deal and was told to get out after another scorching arraignment.

Brouson Has a Sensation.

Deputy Sheriff Flisk, assisted by Drs. Cornell and Sanders, of Brouson, has exhumed the remains of young John Ludwick, who died a week ago under circumstances indicating poison by arsenic, and an analysis of the internal organs will be made for evidence of that drug.

Ludwick was married three weeks ago to Katie Bistry, an 18-year-old Polish girl, living near the place. She had seen him only four times before their marriage. It is said, and was coaxed into it by her parents against her will. About 10 days after the marriage, it is alleged, Katie bought arsenic upon two occasions at one of the local drug stores, saying that they were greatly troubled with rats and mice and that she wanted the poison to exterminate the vermin.

Shortly after this her husband was taken sick with symptoms indicating the presence of arsenic in his system, and three days later he died. Katie now declares that she not only did not buy the poison in question, but never bought any in her life.

Justice Brown's Sight Lost.

Henry Billings Brown, associate justice of the United States supreme court, is threatened with total blindness. He was informed by his physicians that the entire loss of his eyesight within a week is now indicated. If Justice Brown's illness takes the unfortunate turn anticipated he will be compelled to relinquish his position on the supreme bench.

He was appointed December 23, 1890, by President Harrison. He was 67 years old last March. He is eligible for retirement under the clause providing for voluntary withdrawal after 10 years' service.

Justice Brown was admitted to the bar at Detroit in 1863 and practiced there several years.

AMUSKOGON BRIDE CALLS HER OLD HOME—mock a landing net.

Mason county is spending \$14,000 on roads.

AMUSEMENTS IN DETROIT.

Week Ending December 12.

DETROIT—Saturday Matinee 2:30; Evening at 8—Mrs. Langtry.

LYCUM—Matinee, Wed and Sat. 2:30, Evening 8.

LYCUM—Matinee, Wed and Sat. 2:30, Evening 8.

WHITNEY—Matinee 10, 15, and 25; Evening 8.

WHITNEY—Queen of the Highway.

TEMPLE THEATRE AND WOODBINE—Afternoon 2:30, 10 to 12; Evening 8:15, 10 to 12.

AVENUE THEATRE—Vaudeville—afternoons 10 to 12 and 2:30; Evening 8, 10 to 12 and 2:30.

LIVE STOCK.

Detroit.—Cattle: Choice steers, \$125-140; good to choice butcher steers 100 to 120 lbs., \$35-45; light to good butcher steers and heifers, 70 to 90 lbs., \$25-35; mixed butchers' fat cows, \$20-30; canners, \$16-22; common bulls, \$12-20; good shippers' bulls, \$20-25; common for fairs, \$20-25; good well-bred feeders, \$30-35; light stockers, \$25-30; milk cows, springers, \$25 to \$50; veal calves, \$4 to \$8.

Hogs: Light to good butchers, \$4-6; 45; pigs, \$1-4; light yorkers, \$1-3; 4; roughs, \$3-5; stags, one-third off.

Sheep: Best lambs, \$5-6; 4; fair to good lambs, \$3-5; light to common lambs, \$2-3; fair to good butcher sheep, \$2-3; culls and common, \$1-2.

Chicago.—Cattle: Good to prime steers, \$15-25; poor to medium, \$8-10; 7; stinkers and feeders, \$2-4; cows, \$1-5; 4; mixed butchers' fat cows, \$2-3; canners, \$2-4; common bulls, \$1-2; 3; calves, \$2-4; Texas fed steers, \$3-4; 2; western steers, \$3-4; bulls, \$2-3; 1-5.

Hogs: Mixed and butchers, \$1-4; 4; good to choice heavy, \$4-6; 4; rough heavy, \$4-6; light, \$4-6; 4; bulk of sales, \$1-3; 3.

Sheep: Good to choice wethers, \$3-4; 4; fair to choice mixed, \$2-3; 4; native lambs, \$4-6.

Grain, Etc.

Detroit.—Wheat: No. 1 white, 90¢; No. 2 red, 2 cars at 90¢, closing 90¢ bid; December, 10,000 bu. at 86¢; closing 86¢ nominal; May, 1,200 bu. at 83¢; 10,000 bu. at 87¢; 15,000 bu. at 87¢; 5,000 bu. at 88¢; No. 3 red, 87¢ per bu.

Corn: No. 3 mixed, 46¢; No. 4 mixed, new, 1 car at 42¢, 2 cars at 41¢; No. 3 yellow, old, 48¢ asked; do new, 1 car at 46¢; No. 1 yellow, new, 1 car at 43¢ per bu.

Oats: No. 2 white, 2 cars at 58¢, closing 58¢ bid.

Beans: Spot, \$1.00; December, \$1.01 bid; January, \$1.02 nominal.

Chicago.—Wheat: No. 3 80¢; No. 2 red, 84¢; No. 2 yellow, 82¢; No. 1 yellow, 86¢; No. 1 white, 84¢; No. 2 white, 82¢; No. 3 white, 80¢; No. 4 white, 78¢; No. 5 white, 76¢; No. 6 white, 74¢; No. 7 white, 72¢; No. 8 white, 70¢; No. 9 white, 68¢; No. 10 white, 66¢; No. 11 white, 64¢; No. 12 white, 62¢; No. 13 white, 60¢; No. 14 white, 58¢; No. 15 white, 56¢; No. 16 white, 54¢; No. 17 white, 52¢; No. 18 white, 50¢; No. 19 white, 48¢; No. 20 white, 46¢; No. 21 white, 44¢; No. 22 white, 42¢; No. 23 white, 40¢; No. 24 white, 38¢; No. 25 white, 36¢; No. 26 white, 34¢; No. 27 white, 32¢; No. 28 white, 30¢; No. 29 white, 28¢; No. 30 white, 26¢; No. 31 white, 24¢; No. 32 white, 22¢; No. 33 white, 20¢; No. 34 white, 18¢; No. 35 white, 16¢; No. 36 white, 14¢; No. 37 white, 12¢; No. 38 white, 10¢; No. 39 white, 8¢; No. 40 white, 6¢; No. 41 white, 4¢; No. 42 white, 2¢; No. 43 white, 0¢; No. 44 white, 0¢; No. 45 white, 0¢; No. 46 white, 0¢; No. 47 white, 0¢; No. 48 white, 0¢; No. 49 white, 0¢; No. 50 white, 0¢.

Barley—Good feeding, \$1.25; fair to choice malting, \$1.00.

Household Matters

A Good Cement.

For a cement for mending stone jars, coarse earthenware, tin pans, boilers, iron kettles, etc., mix litharge and glycerine, making a paste as thick as putty. It will fasten brass tops of lamps, tighten loose nuts, secure bolts when nuts are missing and make joints of iron or wooden implements firm. Do not use the mended article until the cement is set and hardened, which may require a week.

Smoky Chimneys.

To know the cause of a smoky chimney is half its cure. In most cases it may be ascertained without difficulty, and a very simple remedy will be efficacious. When the draught is sluggish, it may be accelerated by introducing cold air immediately in front of the fire. Say, for example, through a hole in the hearthstone about six or eight inches in diameter, covered by a ventilator and protected from cinders and ashes by the fender. Generally speaking, the air from underneath the floor will be sufficient; but if not, a center supply can be obtained by constructing an air drain communicating with a passage or with the external air. The plan has succeeded perfectly in curing smoky chimneys, which previously were unbearable unless the door was ajar.

Starching the Shirts.

To starch the linen fronts and cuffs of the shirt use cold water or raw starch, made as follows: A heaped-up tablespoonful of starch, half a teaspoonful of borax dissolved in a tiny drop of boiling water, four drops of turpentine, and half a pint of cold water. Strain through muslin into a clean basin, and keep covered until wanted. Place the two fronts together, and gather them and the collar band tightly in the hand; wet round them, being very careful not to get any water on the fronts or collar. Dip the fronts and collar into the starch, still keeping them gathered up in the hand. Treat the cuffs in the same way. Next lay the shirt on its back on a clean table, spread out the starched fronts, and place the cuffs flat on them, fold the fronts over in half, so that all starched parts are covered up. Dampen the rest of the shirt. Do not let any water get on to the starched parts, roll it up tightly in a cloth, and leave for some hours before ironing.—Indianapolis News.

How Betty Made Mince Meat.

Betty planned to make a good supply of mince meat. It would keep through the winter, and Jack had a weakness for mince pies. Since Betty had mastered pastry, she felt that

pies would give very little trouble. So she went vigorously to work stuffing raisins, shredding citron, cleaning currants and Sultan's raisins, and boiling and chopping beef.

Of this beef she bought a lean piece weighing a generous pound. This she boiled and minced and put with it half a pound of beef-kidney suet, which she had freed from strings and crumbled. Two and a half pounds of tart apples were peeled, cored and chopped, and this, with a pound of seeded and chopped raisins, a pound of well-cleaned currants, half a pound of Sultan's, carefully picked over, a scant half pound of finely shredded citron, and a pound and a quarter of brown sugar were mixed with the beef and suet. Then in went the spices. A tablespoonful each of cinnamon and cloves, half a tablespoonful each of mace and allspice, half a nutmeg, grated, and a heaping teaspoonful of salt were stirred in, and last of all a pint of unfermented apple juice was put in to moisten the mince meat. When it came to this stage of the proceeding, Betty discarded her wooden spoon; washed her hands again, rolled her sleeves above her elbows, and plunged her plump hands into the mixture, heating and stirring, until she was sure the compound was thoroughly blended. Then she turned the mince meat out of the big yellow bowl in which she had made it and into a stone crock with a cover and set it in a corner of her cellar.—Christine Terhune Herrick, in Success.



Sardine Sandwiches—Pour boiling water over sardines to remove oil, free them from bones and skin; to four sardines add one hard-boiled egg, pound to a paste; add the tender leaves of a head of lettuce, shredded, one tablespoonful of vinegar, a saltspoonful of salt, a pinch of cayenne pepper, spread on thin slices of bread, and roll.

Potato Cakes—To one cupful of warm mashed potatoes add one tablespoonful of butter, one teaspoon of salt, the yolks of three eggs well beaten and half a pint of milk; pour this over one and one-half cupfuls of flour; beat this thoroughly; then mix in carefully the whites of the eggs and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder; fill greased pans two-thirds and bake in a rather quick oven twenty minutes.

Chocolate Cream Filling—Put three-fourths of a cup of milk in the double boiler, add to it one teaspoonful of butter, two tablespoonfuls of grated chocolate and half a cup of sugar; rub one tablespoonful of cornstarch in a little cold milk, then stir it into the scalding milk and stir until it thickens; let it cook slowly over the fire for

five minutes; pour it over one beaten egg; add one teaspoonful of vanilla; let cool and spread over the cake and over the top, and decorate the top with shelled walnuts.

STRUBE SURRENDERS TO MISSOURI POLICE

Murderer of Alice Henninger Says That Jealousy Impelled Him to Commit Crime.

Macon, Mo., Dec. 2.—Frederick Strube surrendered himself to Chief of Police James Woods and confessed that he murdered Alice Henninger, his sweetheart, near Topeka, Ill., the night of Nov. 14. While the police of many cities had been hunting for him and posing with bloodhounds were tracking him from Illinois to Missouri, Strube was working for a Macon county farmer.

After an hour of persistent questioning Strube confessed the murder to City Attorney N. M. Lacey. The attorney then put the direct question, "Why did you commit the murder?"

"Because I loved her and she played me false," answered the prisoner. Strube began his story solemnly and half defiantly, but as he got to his real or imaginary wrongs at the hands of the girl he loved he talked loud and vehemently, emphasizing his remarks by quick notions of one hand.

"She agreed with me," said Strube, "that neither was to go with anybody else. She pretended to like me at first and I was very happy. Then she went to her sister's wedding in Iowa, where she met a man, John Deere. At first she would tell me when Deere would call and then I began getting the cold shoulder and saw she was breaking the agreement. Sometimes she would refuse to let me call, saying she had other engagements, when she had none at all."

Coming to the tragedy, Strube said: "We were coming home from a box seat at the church Sunday night. After letting her sister cut we drove on. I began pressing her for the reason of her bad treatment. She laughed at me and told me she could not marry me, because her sister would not let her. Something came over me I don't know what. I was wild with grief. I struck her on the head with a monkey wrench. We fell out and there it was finished up."

Treasurer Fish Under Knife.

New York special: Hamilton Fish, assistant treasurer of the United States, in this city, underwent an operation for appendicitis at his home in this city. Mr. Fish is reported to be doing well.

No man is a hero in the eyes of his valet—or his mother-in-law.

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PRESIDENT SENDS OFFICIAL MESSAGE

Annual Document Read to Legislators in Both Houses of Congress

SPACE GIVEN TO PANAMA

Events Which Led Up to the Establishment of the New Republic Given in Detail—Policy of the Government Toward Capital and Labor—Public Lands and Postal Frauds—Need for Treaty Making Bribery Extraditable.

President Roosevelt's message to the second session of the Fifty-eighth Congress is substantially as follows: To the Senate and House of Representatives:

With a nation as with a man the most important things are those of the household, and therefore the country is especially to be congratulated on what has been accomplished in the direction of providing for the exercise of supervision over the great corporations and combinations of corporations engaged in interstate commerce. The Congress has created the Department of Commerce and Labor, including the Bureau of Corporations, with for the first time authority to secure proper publicity of such proceedings of these great corporations as the public has the right to know. It has provided for the expediting of suits for the enforcement of the Federal anti-trust law; and by another law it has secured equal treatment to all producers in the transportation of their goods, thus taking a long stride forward in making effective the work of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Department of Commerce and Labor. The establishment of the Department of Commerce and Labor, with the Bureau of Corporations thereunder, marks a real advance in the direction of doing all that is possible for the solution of the questions vitally affecting capitalists and wage-workers.

Functions of New Department.

The preliminary work of the Bureau of Corporations in the department has shown the wisdom of its creation. Publicity in corporate affairs will tend to do away with ignorance, and will afford facts upon which intelligent action may be taken. Systematic intelligent investigation is already developing facts the knowledge of which is essential to a right understanding of the needs and duties of the business world. The corporation which is honestly and fairly organized, whose managers in the conduct of its business recognize their obligation to deal squarely with their stockholders, their competitors, and the public, has nothing to fear from such supervision. The purpose of this bureau is not to embarrass or assail legitimate business, but to aid in bringing about a better industrial condition under which there shall be obedience to law and recognition of public obligation by all corporations, great or small. The Department of Commerce and Labor will be not only the clearing house for information regarding the business transactions of the nation but the executive arm of the government to aid in strengthening our domestic and foreign markets, in perfecting our transportation facilities, in building up our merchant marine, in preventing the entrance of unwholesome goods, in improving commercial and industrial conditions, and in bringing together on common ground those necessary partners in industrial progress—capital and labor. Commerce between the nations is steadily growing in volume, and the tendency of the times is toward closer trade relations. Constant watchfulness is needed to secure to Americans the chance to participate to the best advantage in foreign trade; and we may confidently expect that the new department will justify the expectation of the citizens by the exercise of its functions, as well as by the businesslike administration of such laws relating to our internal affairs as are intrusted to its care.

Capital and Labor.

The consistent policy of the national government is to hold in check the power, whether employer or employee; but to refuse to weaken individual initiative or to hamper or cramp the industrial development of the country. We recognize that this is an era of freedom and combination, in which great capitalistic corporations and labor unions have become factors of tremendous importance in all industrial centers. Hearty recognition is given the far-reaching, beneficent work which has been accomplished through both corporations and unions, and the line as between different corporations, as between different unions, is drawn as it is between different individuals; that is, it is drawn on conduct, the effort being to treat both organized capital and organized labor alike; asking nothing save the interest of each shall be brought into harmony with the interest of the general public, and that the conduct of each shall conform to the fundamental rules of obedience to law, of individual freedom, and of justice and fair dealing towards all. Whenever either corporation, labor union, or individual disregards the law or acts in a spirit of arbitrary and tyrannous interference with the rights of others, whether corporations or individuals, then where the Federal Government has jurisdiction, it will see to it that the misconduct is stopped, paying not the slightest heed to the position or power of the corporation, the union or the individual, but only to one vital fact—that is, the question whether or not the conduct of the individual or aggregate of individuals is in accordance with the law of the land. Every man must be guaranteed his liberty and his right to do as he likes with his property or his labor, so long as he does not infringe the rights of others. No man is above the law, and no man is below it; nor do we ask any man's permission when we require him to obey it. Obedience to the law is demanded as a right; not asked as a favor.

Receipts and Expenditures.

From all sources, exclusive of the postal service, the receipts of the government for the last fiscal year aggregated \$66,104,674. The expenditures for the same period were \$508,009,007, the surplus

for the fiscal year being \$147,067. The indications are that the surplus for the present fiscal year will be very small, if indeed there be any surplus. From July to November the receipts from customs were, approximately, nine million dollars less than the receipts from the same months for a corresponding portion of last year. Should this depression continue at the same ratio throughout the fiscal year, the surplus would be reduced by approximately thirty million dollars. Should the revenue from customs suffer much further decrease during the fiscal year, the surplus would vanish. A large surplus is certainly undesirable. Two years ago the war taxes were taken off with the express intention of equalizing the government receipts and expenditures, and though the first year thereafter showed a surplus, it was soon clearly evident that a substantial equality of revenue and expenditure will be attained. Such being the case it is of great moment both to exercise care and economy in appropriations, and to scan sharply any change in our fiscal revenue system which may reduce our income. The need of strict economy in our expenditures is emphasized by the fact that we can not afford to be parsimonious in providing for what is essential to our national well-being. Careful economy wherever possible will alone prevent our income from falling below the point required in order to meet our genuine needs.

Needs of Financial Situation.

The integrity of our currency is beyond question, and under present conditions it would be unwise and unnecessary to attempt a reconstruction of our entire monetary system. The same liberty should be granted the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit customs receipts as is granted him in the deposit of receipts from other sources. In my message of Dec. 2, 1902, I called attention to certain needs of the financial situation, and I again ask the consideration of the Congress for these questions.

Gold and Silver Standard.

During the last session of the Congress, at the suggestion of a joint note from the Republic of Mexico and the Imperial Government of China, and in harmony with an act of the Congress appropriating \$25,000 to pay the expenses thereof, a commission was appointed to confer with the principal European countries in the hope that some plan might be devised whereby a fixed rate of exchange could be assured between the gold-standard countries and the silver-standard countries. This commission has filed its preliminary report, which has been made public. I deem it important that the commission be continued, and that a sum of money be appropriated sufficient to pay the expenses of its further labors.

With regards to the improvement of the American merchant marine the President recommends that the Congress direct the Secretary of the Navy, the Postmaster-General, and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, associated with such a representation from the Senate and House of Representatives as the Congress in its wisdom may designate, to serve as a commission for the purpose of investigating and reporting to the Congress at its next session what legislation is desirable or necessary for the development of the American merchant marine and American commerce, and incidentally of a national ocean mail service of adequate auxiliary naval cruisers and naval reserves.

On the subject of immigration the message calls attention to the report of a committee of New York citizens of high standing, Messrs. Arthur v. Vriese, Lee K. Frankel, Eugene A. Philbin, Thomas W. Hynes, and Ralph Trautman, which deals with the whole situation at length, and concludes with certain recommendations for administrative and legislative action. It is now receiving the attention of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

The message continues:

Anti-Trust Laws.

On the subject of the anti-trust measures which have been dealt with by the Congress the President says:

In my last annual message, in connection with the subject of the due regulation of combinations of capital which are or may become injurious to the public, I recommended a special appropriation for the better enforcement of the anti-trust law as it now stands, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General. Accordingly (by the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act of February 25, 1903, 32 Stat., 354, 364), the Congress appropriated, for the purpose of enforcing the various Federal trust and interstate-commerce laws, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General in the employment of special counsel and agents in the Department of Justice to conduct proceedings and prosecutions under said laws in the courts of the United States. I now recommend, as a matter of the utmost importance and urgency, the extension of the purposes of this appropriation, so that it may be available, under the direction of the Attorney-General, and until used, for the enforcement of the laws of the United States in general and especially of the civil and criminal laws relating to public lands and the laws relating to postal crimes and offenses and the subject of naturalization. Recent investigations have shown a deplorable state of affairs in these three matters of vital concern. By various frauds and by forgeries and perjuries, thousands of acres of the public domain, embracing lands of different character and extending through various sections of the country, have been dishonestly acquired. It is highly necessary to urge the importance of recovering these dishonest acquisitions, stolen from the people, and of promptly and duly punishing the offenders.

Postal Frauds.

I speak in another part of this message of the widespread crimes by which the sacred right of citizenship is falsely asserted and that "inestimable heritage" perverted to base ends. By similar means—that is, through frauds, forgeries, and perjuries, and by shameless bribes—the laws relating to the proper conduct of the public service in general, and to the due administration of the Postoffice department have been notoriously violated, and many indictments have been found, and the consequent prosecutions are in course of hearing, or on the eve thereof. For the reasons thus indicated, and so that the Government may be prepared to enforce promptly and with the greatest effect the due penalties for such violations of law, and to this end may be furnished with sufficient instrumental-

ties and competent legal assistance for the investigations and trials which will be necessary at many different points of the country, I urge upon the Congress the necessity of making the said appropriation available for immediate use for all such purposes, in the manner and in the direction of the Attorney-General.

Needs for Treating Making Bribery Extraditable.

Steps have been taken by the State Department looking to the making of bribery an extraditable offense with force and effect. The need of more effective treaties covering this crime is manifest. The exposures and prosecutions of official corruption in St. Louis, Mo., and other cities and states have resulted in a number of givers and takers of bribes becoming fugitives in foreign lands. Bribery has not been included in extradition treaties heretofore, as the necessity for it has not arisen. While there may have been as much official corruption in former years, there has been more developed and brought to light in the immediate past than in the preceding century of our country's history. It should be the policy of the United States to leave no place on earth where a corrupt man fleeing from this country can rest in peace. There is no reason why bribery should not be included in all treaties an extraditable. The recent amended treaty with Mexico, whereby this crime was put in the list of extraditable offenses, has established a salutary precedent in this regard. Under this treaty the State Department has asked, and Mexico has granted, the extradition of one of the St. Louis bribe givers.

There can be no crime more serious than bribery. Other offenses violate one law, while corruption strikes at the foundation of all law. Under our form of government all authority is vested in the people and by them delegated to those who represent them in official capacity. The exposure and punishment of public corruption is an honor to a nation, not a disgrace. The shame lies in corruption not in correction. No city or state, still less the nation, can be injured by the enforcement of law. As long as public plunderers when detected can find a haven of refuge in any foreign land and avoid punishment, just so long encouragement is given them to continue their practices. If we fail to do all that in us lies to stamp out corruption we can not escape our share of responsibility for the guilt. The first requisite of successful self-government is unflinching enforcement of the law and the cutting out of corruption.

Alaskan Boundary.

The message gives in detail the causes which led to the appointment of the Alaskan boundary commission, and congratulates both countries on the satisfactory termination of the sessions of the tribunal. It continues: The result is satisfactory in every way. It is of great material advantage to our people in the far Northwest. It has removed from the field of discussion and possible danger a question liable to become more acutely accentuated with each passing year. Finally, it has furnished a signal proof of the fairness and good will with which two friendly nations can approach and determine issues involving national sovereignty and by their nature incapable of submission to a third power for adjudication.

Claims Against Venezuela.

Referring to the success which crowned the efforts of the United States to have the Venezuelan dispute submitted to impartial arbitrators the President says:

There seems good ground for the belief that there has been a real growth among the civilized nations of a sentiment which will permit a gradual substitution of other methods than the method of war in the settlement of disputes. It is not pretended that as yet we are near a position in which it will be possible wholly to prevent war, or that a just regard for national interest and honor will in all cases permit of the settlement of international disputes by arbitration; but by a mixture of prudence and firmness with wisdom we think it is possible to do away with much of the provocation and excuse for war, and at least in many cases to substitute some other and more rational method for the settlement of disputes. The Hague court offers so good an example of what can be done in the direction of such settlement that it should be encouraged in every way.

President McKinley, in his message of Dec. 5, 1898, urged that the Executive be authorized to correspond with the governments of the principal maritime powers with a view of incorporating into the permanent law of civilized nations the principle of the exemption of all private property at sea, not contraband of war, from capture or destruction by belligerent powers.

President Roosevelt says he cordially renews this recommendation, as a matter of humanity and morals.

Consular Service.

I call your attention to the reduced cost in maintaining the consular service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, as shown in the annual report of the Auditor for the State and other departments, as compared with the year previous. For the year under consideration the excess of expenditures over receipts on account of the consular service amounted to \$2,125,125 as against \$36,972,500 for the year ending June 30, 1902, and \$147,040,115 for the year ending June 30, 1901. This is the best showing in this respect for the consular service for the past fourteen years, and the reduction in the cost of the service to the Government has been made in spite of the fact that the expenditures for the year in question were more than \$20,000 greater than for the previous year.

Rural Free-Delivery Service.

The rural free-delivery service has been steadily extended. The attention of the Congress is asked to the question of the compensation of the letter carriers and clerks engaged in the postal service, especially on the new rural free-delivery routes. More routes have been installed since the first of July last than in any like period in the department's history. While a due regard to economy must be kept in mind in the establishment of new routes, yet the extension of the rural free-delivery system must be continued, for reasons of sound public policy. No governmental movement of recent years has resulted in greater immediate benefit to the people of the country districts. Rural free delivery, taken in connection with the telephone, the bicycle, and the trolley, accomplishes much toward lessening the isolation of farm life, making it brighter and more attractive. In the immediate past the lack of just such facilities as these has driven many of the more active and restless young men and

women from the farms to the cities; for they rebelled at loneliness and lack of mental companionship. It is unhealthy and undesirable for the cities to grow at the expense of the country; and rural free delivery is not only a good thing in itself, but a good thing for the country. The census will check this unwelcome tendency towards the urban concentration of our population at the expense of the country districts. It is for the same reason that we sympathize with and approve of the policy of building good roads. The movement for good roads is due fraught with the greatest benefit to the country districts.

In the Philippines and Porto Rico, it is declared, steady progress is being made and the condition of the islanders already has been materially advanced.

Receipts of General Land Office.

On the subject of the public lands of the country the message says:

The cash receipts of the General Land Office for the last fiscal year were \$11,324,745, an increase of \$470,814 over the preceding year. Of this amount approximately \$3,423,423 will go to the credit of the fund for the reclamation of arid land, making the total of this fund, up to the 30th of June, 1903, approximately \$16,191,538.

A gratifying disposition has been evinced by those having unlawful inclosures of public land to remove their fences. Nearly two million acres so inclosed have been thrown open on demand in but comparatively few cases has it been necessary to go into court to accomplish this purpose. This work will be vigorously prosecuted until all unlawful inclosures have been removed.

Irrigation.

The work of reclamation of the arid lands of the West is progressing steadily and satisfactorily under the terms of the law settling aside the proceeds from the disposal of public lands. The corps of engineers known as the Reclamation Service, which is conducting the surveys and examinations, has been thoroughly organized, especial pains being taken to secure under the civil-service rules a body of skilled, experienced, and efficient men. Surveys and examinations are progressing throughout the arid states and territories, plans for reclaiming works being prepared and passed upon by boards of engineers before approval by the Secretary of the Interior. In Arizona and Nevada, in localities where such work is pre-eminently needed, construction has already begun. In other parts of the arid West various projects are well advanced toward the drawing up of contracts, these being delayed in part by necessities of reaching agreements or understanding as regards rights of way or acquisition of real estate. Most of the works contemplated for construction are of national importance, involving interstate questions of the securing of stable, self-supporting communities in the midst of vast tracts of vacant land. The Nation as a whole is of course the gainer by the creation of these homes, adding as they do to the wealth and stability of the country, and furnishing a home market for the products of the East and South. The reclamation law, while perhaps not ideal, appears at present to answer the larger needs for which it is designed. Further legislation is not recommended until the necessities of change are more apparent.

Preservation of Forests.

The President points out the necessity of taking steps for the preservation of our forests, especially at the headwaters of streams. Of the cotton-wool he says:

The cotton-growing States have recently been invaded by a weevil that has done much damage and threatens the entire cotton industry. I suggest to the Congress the prompt enactment of such remedial legislation as its judgment may approve.

Isthmian Canal.

The causes leading up to the establishment of the new republic of Panama, and its recognition by the United States are given in much detail, as follows:

By the act of June 28, 1902, the Congress authorized the President to enter into a treaty with Colombia for the building of the canal across the Isthmus of Panama; it being provided that in the event of failure to secure such treaty after the lapse of a reasonable time, recourse should be had to building a canal through Nicaragua. It has not been necessary to consider this alternative, as I am enabled to lay before the Senate a treaty providing for the building of the canal across the Isthmus of Panama. This was the route which commended itself to the deliberate judgment of the Congress, and we can now acquire by treaty the right to construct the canal through this route. The question now before us is not by which route the Isthmian canal shall be built, for that question has been definitely and irrevocably decided. The question is simply whether or not we shall have an Isthmian canal.

In the year 1847 this Government entered into a treaty with New Granada, the predecessor upon the Isthmus of the Republic of Colombia and of the present Republic of Panama, by which treaty it was provided that the Government and citizens of the United States should always have a certain and open right of way of transit across the Isthmus of Panama by any modes of communication that might be constructed, while in return our Government guaranteed the perfect neutrality of the above-mentioned Isthmus with the view that the free transit from the one to the other sea might not be interrupted or embarrassed. The treaty vested in the United States a substantial property right carved out of the rights of sovereignty and property which New Granada then had and possessed over the said territory. The name of New Granada has passed away and its territory has been divided. Its successor, the Government of Colombia, has ceased to own any property in the Isthmus. A new republic, that of Panama, which was at one time a sovereign state, and at another time a mere department of the successive confederations known as New Granada and Colombia, has now succeeded to the rights which first one and then the other formerly exercised over the Isthmus. But as long as the Isthmus endures, the mere geographical fact of its existence, and the peculiar interest therein which is recognized by our position, preclude the solemn contract, which binds the holders of the territory to respect our right to freedom of transit across it, and binds us in return to safeguard for the Isthmus and the world the exercise of that inestimable privilege, the true interpretation of the obligations upon which the United States entered in this treaty of 1847 has been given repeatedly in the utterances of Presidents and Secretaries of State. Secretary Cass in 1858 officially stated the position

of this Government as follows:

"The progress of events has rendered the interoceanic route across the narrow portion of Central America vastly important to the commercial world, and especially to the United States, whose position is extended along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and demand the speediest and easiest modes of communication. While the rights of sovereignty of the states occupying this region should always be respected, we shall expect that these rights be exercised in a spirit befitting the occasion and the wants and circumstances that have arisen. Sovereignty has its duties as well as its rights, and none of these local governments, even if administered with more regard to the just demands of other nations than they have been, would be permitted, in a spirit of eastern isolation, to close the gates of intercourse on the great highways of the world, and justify the act by the pretension that these avenues of trade and travel belong to them and that they choose to shut them, or what is almost equivalent, to encumber them with such unjust relations as would prevent their general use."

Seven years later, in 1855, Mr. Seward in different communications took the following position:

"The United States have taken and will take no interest in any question of internal revolution in the State of Panama, or any State of the United States of Colombia, but will maintain a perfect neutrality in connection with such domestic alterations. The United States will, nevertheless, hold themselves ready to protect the transit trade across the Isthmus against invasion of either domestic or foreign disturbers of the peace of the State of Panama. Neither the text nor the spirit of the stipulation in that article by which the United States engages to preserve the neutrality of the Isthmus of Panama, imposes an obligation on this Government to comply with the requisition [of the President of the United States of Colombia for a force to protect the Isthmus of Panama from a body of insurgents of that country]. The purpose of the stipulation was to guarantee the Isthmus against seizure or invasion by a foreign power only."

Last spring the act above referred to a treaty concluded between the representatives of the Republic of Colombia and of our Government was ratified by the Senate. This treaty was entered into at the urgent solicitation of the people of Colombia and after a body of experts appointed by our Government especially to go into the matter of the routes across the Isthmus had pronounced unanimously in favor of the Panama route. In drawing up this treaty every concession was made to the people and to the Government of Colombia. We were more than just in dealing with them. Our generosity was such as to make it serious question whether we had not gone too far in their interest at the expense of our own; for in our scrupulous desire to pay all possible heed, not merely to the real but even to the fancied rights of our weaker neighbor, who already owed so much to our protection and forbearance, we yielded in all possible ways to her desires in drawing up the treaty. Nevertheless the Government of Colombia merely repudiated the treaty, but repudiated it in such manner as to make it evident by the time the Colombian Congress adjourned that not the scantiest hope remained of ever getting a satisfactory treaty from them. The Government of Colombia made the treaty, and yet when the Colombian Congress was called to ratify it the vote against ratification was unanimous. It does not appear that the Government made any real effort to secure ratification.

Revolution in Panama.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Congress a revolution broke out in Panama. The people of Panama had long been discontented with the Republic of Colombia, and they had kept quiet only by the prospect of the completion of the treaty, which was to them a matter of vital concern. When it became evident that the treaty was hopelessly lost, the people of Panama rose literally as one man. Not a shot was fired by a single man on the Isthmus in the interest of the Colombian Government. Not a life was lost in the accomplishment of the revolution. The Colombian troops stationed on the Isthmus, who had long been unpaid, made common cause with the people of Panama, and with astonishing unanimity the new republic was started. The duty of the United States in the premises was clear. In strict accordance with the principles laid down by Secretaries Cass and Seward in the official documents above quoted, the United States gave notice that it would permit the landing of an expeditionary force, the arrival of which would mean chaos and destruction along the line of the railroad and of the proposed canal, and an interruption of transit as an inevitable consequence. The de facto Government of Panama was recognized in the following telegram to Mr. Sherman:

"The people of Panama have, by apparently unanimous movement, dissolved their political connection with the Republic of Colombia and resumed their independence. When you are satisfied that a de facto government, republican in form and without substantial opposition from its own people, has been established in the State of Panama, you will enter into relations with it as the responsible government of the territory and look to it for all due action to protect persons and property of citizens of the United States and to keep open the Isthmian transit, in accordance with the obligations of existing treaties governing the relations of the United States to that territory."

Treaty With Republic of Panama.

Every effort has been made by the Government of the United States to persuade Colombia to follow a course which was essentially not only to our interests and to the interests of the world, but to the interests of Colombia itself. These efforts have failed, and Colombia, by her persistence in repulsing the advances that have been made, has forced us, for the sake of her own honor, and of the interest and well-being not merely of our own people, but of the people of the Isthmus of Panama and the people of the civilized countries of the world, to take decisive steps to bring to an end a condition of affairs which had become intolerable. The new Republic of Panama immediately offered to negotiate a treaty with us. This treaty I herewith submit. By it our interests are better safeguarded than in the treaty with Colombia which was ratified by the Senate at its last session. It is better in its terms than the treaties offered to us by the Republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. In the last right to begin this great undertaking is made available. Panama has done her part. All that remains is for the American Congress to do its part and forthwith this Republic will enter upon the execution of a project colossal in its size and of well-nigh incalculable possibilities for the good of this country and the nations of mankind.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
White House, Dec. 7, 1903.

C. E. MARVIN

Jeweler and Optician.

HOWELL, - MICH.

Successor to H. C. Briggs.

OLD STORE
NEW GOODS
RIGHT PRICES

The finest assortment of Christmas Goods ever offered to Holiday shoppers—everything new and up-to-date.

A large line to select from—you certainly can find what you want.

No trouble to show our stock—we are here for that purpose.

No charge for engraving.

Do not forget the place.

C. E. MARVIN.



PARSHALLVILLE.

Ed. Townsend is under the care of the doctor.

The Ladies of the M. E. church held a dinner at the church Wednesday.

F. L. Andrews and wife spent Sunday with his parents. Mrs. A. will remain a few days to assist in caring for Mrs. B. F. Andrews, who is quite poorly.

ANDERSON.

Mrs. Geo. Greiner spent last week with relatives in Mt. Pleasant.

Floyd and Ethel Durkee and Mrs. Nora Singleton were in Howell all one day last week.

Fred Feuston of Fowlerville spent the last of last week with Mr. and Mrs. Seth Perry.

Belle Fueston returned to Detroit Saturday after spending a few days with relatives here.

Eugene Smith who has been husking corn on his place with his husker for the past few days, has husked about 1,500 bushels.

WEST PUTNAM.

Alice Barton is on the sick list. Wm. Gardner and son were in Howell Saturday.

Bert VanBlaricum has purchased a fine piano from a Detroit Co.

Will Doyle spent the past week with friends and relatives in Howell.

Mrs. O. P. Noah of North Lake visited at Wm. Gardner's the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Gardner and daughter Eunice were in Howell Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Gardner called on friends at Anderson the first of the week.

Mrs. Patrick Kelly is spending a few weeks with relatives in Chelsea and Ann Arbor.

NORTH LAKE.

John Witty is failing slowly.

The Farmers Telephone stockholders met at Unadilla on Wednesday.

Mrs. Henry Hudson has returned from a three weeks visit at Howell.

Geo. Webb is getting material ready for improving his barn in the spring.

P. W. Watts, Alex Gilbert and Joseph Brown started last week for the north woods.

William Gilbert has moved from Chelsea to the "Watts farm" which he will work the coming season.

A wood-bee for the pastor Thursday. Several teams will haul wood from here to Waterloo returning with oysters.

Wm. Butler expects to finish sawing on the present site at North Lake and will move the mill to Silas Bartons farm.

THE GRANGE

Conducted by J. W. DARROW,
Press Correspondent New York State
Grange

GLORY OF THE REPUBLIC.

An Extract From an Address by National Master Aaron Jones.

The glory of this republic does not lie alone in her vast system of railroads or in the great manufactories placed throughout the length and breadth of the land. More than a hundred years ago—yes, through all periods of the life of our country—the great industry of our country was the agricultural. It was the first, it was the second, it was the third, and today it holds its place among the industrial interests of the nation as being worth more money than any three of the other industries of our country. I stand here today as the representative of that basic industry which underlies the prosperity of every other industry of the nation, which lies at the foundation of the prosperity of the nation itself.

This great order, the Patrons of Husbandry, stands organized for the improvement, the more prosperous condition, of the agricultural interests of this nation. There is not a man engaged in any occupation but is vitally interested in the prosperity, the growth, the success, of the order of the Patrons of Husbandry for the reason that if the farmer is successful, if our farms become more productive, there is more business for the railways, and

every business and every thriving house in all this country receives a benefit from this prosperity.

When the historian of the future shall write the true chronicle of these times and shall give truly and faithfully the causes of the great progress which our country has made I believe that he will write:

First.—The church of Christ. Here is the greatest factor in the civilization of the world, and no comparison of it with any civil institution should be made.

Second.—Our public schools, where our children are educated to broader views of life and trained for good citizenship. For these schools no expenditure of money properly made is to be considered extravagant.

Third.—The great fraternalities established through the country—Masonry, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and hundreds of others. These are binding men together, lifting them to a higher plane of living and creating a better citizenship. I bid them all hail and godspeed. Of course even among these great fraternalities some are better than others. Of these orders I believe that the Patrons of Husbandry ranks with the highest.—National Master Jones.

ALL AROUND GRANGE FAIR.

An Idea That May Be Suggestive to Other Patrons.

Last month the Templeton (Mass.) grange held a successful cattle show and fair. The hall exhibition was a very creditable one and consisted of vegetables, fancy and useful articles and farm products. There was a fair exhibit of cattle, sheep, dogs and swine, also poultry. The music for the day was furnished by a brass band of twenty pieces. There was a coaching parade in the forenoon, with a number of decorated wagons in the procession. There were plowing matches, horse driving contests, foot races and baseball games. In the evening there were a concert and dance in the town hall.

The idea is a good one. Grangers cannot only add to the interest of county fairs by their exhibits and patronage, but they can get up a fair of their own, as Templeton grange has done, with much credit to themselves and the Order.

Field Meetings in Pennsylvania.

The series of field meetings held in twenty-six counties of Pennsylvania during the month of August was largely attended and elicited active interest and cordial approval by Patrons generally. Social committees are entitled to honorable mention for the efficient work they invariably did in making these meetings a great success. Brother A. E. Morse of South Paris, Me., who attended each meeting, won many friends not only by his superior art as an impersonator, elocutionist and entertainer, but by his devotion to the Order and high type of manhood. Grange teachings were promulgated from the platform by state grange speakers and listened to attentively. Evidently active interest in the work of the grange has been stimulated and much done to popularize the Order over the state to the many summer meetings held during 1903.—A. M. Cornell.

State Master Norris of the New York state grange expects to have a class of 2,500 Patrons to take the seventh degree at the national grange meeting at Rochester in November. Maine had 1,700 two years ago. Surely New York should not fall short of its worthy master's expectations.

The Mercer county (N. J.) Pomona grange held a monster clambake and picnic in August, at which fully 2,000 patrons were present. The grange had headquarters on the Trenton fair grounds Sept. 28 to Oct. 2.

Michigan has organized 122 new granges since Dec. 1, 1902. The prize desk plan brought in 1,700 new members.

West Virginia has over eighty-five subordinate granges and three Pomona. Very good for a southern state.

Fishing For Plunder.

A visitor to one of the hotels at Peking was awakened during the night by the noise caused by the fall of a roll of paper. Getting out of bed, he saw with astonishment a pole, to which was attached a fishing line, moving about the room, collecting various objects and removing them through the window. Upon going downstairs he was heard by the burglarious Chinaman outside to whom the rod belonged and who escaped, leaving his fishing line behind him.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

Our correspondents must have forgotten us this week.

Prophet Hicks promises a few days warmer weather, followed by storm.

Do not forget the lecture by Crowl Dec. 17. It will be good—do not fail to hear it.

Looks like a storm.

Mr. Boyer is on the sick list.

Do not forget to read all the holiday advs.

Miss Fern Cope was in Jackson Monday.

Dayton the Jeweler has a fine window display. Do not fail to see it.

F. L. Andrews and wife spent Sunday with relatives in Parshallville.

Dayton the Jeweler will remain in P. McKney until Jan. 1. Read his adv.

Mrs. J. Parker went to Webberville Saturday to see her sister who is very ill.

Rev. H. W. Hicks of Grass Lake was in town last Friday calling on old friends.

Frank Mercer of Hartland was the guest of his sister, Mrs. K. H. Crane over Sunday.

Our merchants are getting ready for a big holiday trade—stocking up and advertising.

All of our advertisers are asking for your holiday trade. They are all showing fine lines.

Martyon the photographer of Howell has something to say to you in our "Business Pointers."

Arthur Swarthout is working in the Exchange Bank parts of each day and attending school.

The wheeling has been excellent the past two or three weeks. Yes we have seen it just as good.

James A. Greene and wife of Howell were the guest of her parents W. A. Carr and wife Sunday.

Mrs. Gilbert Abel of Fowlerville has been granted a pension of \$15 per month as guardian for her children.

Bert Nash has about four car loads of baled hay on his farm that he raised this season. Not a bad crop to have.

We are informed that the state taxes are 1 and 1/2 times more than they were last year. Remember this when you pay your taxes.

John Hassencabi has moved his goods to the Fred Stowe farm near Unadilla which he has taken for a year. Mr. Stowe moved to Stockbridge.

Married. Placeway-Rogers. At the home of the brides father in Gregory Wednesday p. m. Dec. 2, by Rev. P. P. Farnham, Mr. Roy F. Placeway and Des-a Rogers, both of Gregory.

A year ago we ran an adv. for the H. C. Briggs jewelry stock of Howell. The results were so gratifying that C. E. Marvin the successor, has secured space this year. You can not help seeing it.

Geo. Wright and daughter Bessie of Howell and Ira King of White Oak, were guests of J. W. Placeway and family a couple of days the past week. Miss Wright will remain a few days longer.

The ladies of the Cong'l church and society will serve their December tea, at the Maccabae hall next Wednesday afternoon and evening Dec. 16 from five o'clock until all are served. A pleasant social gathering is anticipated. All are cordially invited.

There will be a donation at the home of F. M. Burgess, Tuesday evening Dec. 15 for the benefit of the Lakin appointment. Anything in the line of produce or hay and grain for a team will be accepted also money. Everybody turn out and have a good old fashioned donation.

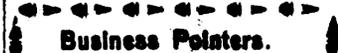
The Mutual Phone Co. put phones into the homes of I. W. Hart and J. C. Mortenson on the county line and Rev. R. L. Cope and G. F. Green in the village. There should be several others, among them the drayman, livery, undertaker, meat market, mill and more residences. We have now a good exchange, let us make it more complete.

The Ladies Missionary Society of the Cong'l church held their first regular meeting at the home of the president Mrs. Ella Jackson Wednesday Dec. 2. After an interesting program a sumptuous supper was served by the hostesses who was assisted by her sister Mrs. Tillie Jackson. The event was one of unusual interest and pleasure and much enjoyed by all who attended.

CARD OF THANKS.

We wish to thank all who have so kindly assisted us during the illness and after the death of our mother.

The Fritschmann Family.



Business Pointers.

PHOTO.

If you want any thing in the Photo. line for Xmas. go to MARTYNS, Howell Mich. Nothing but first class work allowed to leave studio.

Pottysville Mills.

I have put in a good stand of feed rolls and the best machine in the country for cleaning buckwheat or farmers can have their feed and buckwheat ground on short notice and in a superior manner. W. M. HOOKER. 4

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

We have the tax roll in our hands and are prepared to receive taxes any time at the post office, and Saturday of each week at the town hall in this village.

W. S. SWARTHOUT, Treas.

During the month of December we will close all Felt and Ready to wear hats at cost.

The MISSES SWARTHOUT.

To the Breeders of Pure Bred stock of Livingston County.—You are requested to meet with us at the Court house in the village of Howell, on Saturday, Dec. 12, at 1 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of forming a County Breeders' Association.

150 Signed, MANY BREEDERS.

WANTED.

A good home is open for a boy to work for his board this winter and go to school, or a man.

W. B. MARKHAM

FOR SALE.

Farm of 62 1/2 acres, in good state of cultivation. Good buildings. Terms reasonable. Inquire of W. A. Carr.

Strength and vigor of good food duly digested. "Force", ready to serve wheat and barley food, adds no burden but sustains, nourishes, invigorates.

Anyone having gasoline lamps that need cleaning or repairing can get the same done in first class shape by leaving word at Teeple Hardware Store. I am also agent for the Ann Arbor lamp.

L. H. BARTON.

Pay your Subscription this month

WANTED—Faithful persons to call on retail trade and agents for manufacturing house having well established business; local territory; straight salary \$20 paid weekly and expense money advance; previous experience unnecessary; position permanent; business successful. Enclose self-addressed envelope. Superintendent Travelers, 605 Monon Bldg., Chicago.

The DISPATCH Job Department would like to print your envelopes.

REVIVO

RESTORES VITALITY.



Made a Well Man of Me.

FRENCH REMEDY.

Produces the above results in 30 DAYS. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using REVIVO. It quickly and surely restores from effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretions Lost Manhood, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power of either sex, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, Insomnia, Nervousness, which unfit one for study, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a

Great Nerve Tonic and Blood-Builder and restores both vitality and strength to the muscular and nervous system, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards off insanity and Consumption. Accept no substitute. Insist on having REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail, \$1.00 per package, in plain wrapper, or six for \$5.00, with a positive written guarantee to cure or refund the money in every package. For free circular address: **Royal Medicine Co., CHICAGO, ILL.**