THE LOWELL LEDGER.

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POST CARDS POST CARDS

25,000
1 cent to 1 dollar
at
Clark's Confectionery

POST CARDS POST CARDS

Pre-Inventory Sale AT Ford's Hardware

We are about to take inventory and for one week Commencing Saturday January 8th we will give.

Reduced Prices on all Goods

Heating stoves, stove boards, oil clothrugs, guns, silverware, nickel ware, wire fencing etc., will go at almost cost. These prices will be for cash only as we wish to convert some of our stock into ready money. One Week Only--Cash Sale.

R. T. FORD
At the old Hardware Corner.

GOOD TIME COMING

Annual Board of Trade Banquet Promises to be a Hummer.

The annual meeting, election of officers and banquet of the Lowell Board of Trade at Maccabee hall Wednesday evening, January 26, promises to be rather more than the usual successful event if the plans of the committees already appointed do not miscarry.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors called by President VanDyke plans for the annual meeting were discussed and the following committees were appointed.

Banquet—Charles Doyle, D. H. Owen, A. G. Peckham.

Program—A. W. Weekes, F. T. King, O. C. McDannell

Music—S. P. Hicks.

The program committee has already secured a speaker on municipal improvements, H. E. Riggs of Toledo a civil engineer of prominence; and also Chase Osborn one of the leading candidates for the governorship. Mr. Osborn is an old newspaper man, an author and a rare after-dinner speaker. The committee has made a ten strike in securing him.

It is also planned to hear briefly from representatives of our leading industries. Detailed program next week.

This meeting is open to all members of the board of trade. If you are not a member; you will be cheerfully enrolled on application to any member of the membership committee. The fee now is but $2.50 per year. Everybody interested in the development and prosperity of Lowell should take a hand in the game.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL AT REST

Died at Age of 75 Years. Long a Resident of This Vicinity.

Alexander Campbell died Tuesday morning at the home of Wm. Bouck of Boston township, aged nearly 75 years. Funeral services will be held at the Bouck house this (Thursday) afternoon at one o'clock p. m. Burial in Dupee cemetery.

Mr. Campbell was born in Macomb county, Mich., March 17, 1835. He was married to Mary Couff and they lived at Romeo a number of years and moved to Smyrna about 30 years ago, moving from there to Lowell township and later to this village, where Mrs. Campbell died four years ago.

Mr. Campbell is survived by one son, John, a daughter having died during their residence at Smyrna. One brother Edwin of Pontiac also survives.

OVER FIFTY YEARS

Mrs. Isabella Anderson had Lived in Vergennes 58 years.

Mrs. Isabella Anderson, for 58 years a resident of Vergennes, died January 3rd, in Toronto at the home of his sister; Mrs. Jennette Wrigeley, where she went to live during the winter.

Funeral services were held at the Bailey church and interment in the Bailey cemetery, Pastor W. D. Ogg officiating.

Isabella Frazier was born in the state of New York August 27, 1875. She was one of seven children and moved to Dumfries, Ontario, with her parents at the age of 8 years.

In 1845 she was married to Donald Anderson of the same place and seven years later the young couple moved to Vergennes, clearing a site for their home in the woods, where she has ever since resided.

Her husband died 21 years ago. She leaves to mourn her loss three sisters: Miss Jennette Wrigley of Toronto, Mrs. Jane Montgomery and Mrs. Anna Roberts of Brantford, beside many other relatives and friends. She was loved and esteemed by all who knew her. W. D. O.

Mrs Peter Snyder.

Ethel Pearl Buck was born in Orillia, Ont., June 27, 1890 and died in Lake Odessa Jan. 3, 1910 at the age of 19 years, 6 months. She had consumption for about 8 months. She leaves to mourn her loss husband and baby, father, mother, two brothers and four sisters, besides a host of relatives in Canada. She came to Lowell about eight years ago with her parents from Toronto.

Practical Christian Work.

Class No. 6, Cheerful Doers, of the Congregational Sunday school met with Mrs. Harvey Taylor Monday evening. The reports of the several committees showed that they had not been idle the past month. Sick Relief committee s reported twenty-six calls made and at Christmas time many were remembered with fruit and flowers.

After the business meeting a social time was enjoyed by all. The class will meet with Mrs. Simpson Feb. 7.

CARD OF THANKS.

The undersigned desire to express their sincere thanks and appreciation of the many kind favors bestowed upon them and theirs in their affliction and bereavement and to all who in any way assisted us by word or deed during the long illness of our husband and brother.

Mrs. Anna Walker,
Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Walker.

OLD VETS BANQUET

Enjoyable Time With the G. A. R. and W. R. C.

Maccabee hall last evening was the scene of one of the most enjoyable events ever pulled off by the local Grand Army Post and Relief Corps, and was participated in by about as many people as the hall could accommodate.

After a bountiful supper, the officers of the two orders were installed by Comrade Hicks.

Then followed a varied and pleasing program, the musical numbers of which were taken by Miss Annie and Mr. Harley Maynard, Mrs. Bertha Carson Strong, Miss Vesta Smith, with the hearty approval and assistance of the entire company, all of the selections being singularly appropriate and well rendered.

S. P. Hicks was the efficient toastmaster and introduced in his own unique way the following speakers: Frank N. White, D. G. Look, Rev. N. F. Jenkins, D. O. Shear, Captain L. C. Remington and Editors Jackson and Johnson.

Rev. Jenkins gave a powerful review of the war time situation, proving his patriotism to the satisfaction of all, while Capt. Remington of Grand Rapids thrilled and delighted his audience with numerous dramatic battle field recitals. When next he comes may we be there to hear.

Rev. Russell H. Bready was present through the early part of the evening and contributed to the social pleasure but owing to an urgent early morning engagement was obliged to leave on the 8.45 train and was unable to speak.

As usual, Comrade Hicks found "an appropriate place" for America, and sung with a vim another annual meeting passed into local history.

A PATRIARCHE GONE

The Venerable Rev. A. N. Hudson Gone to His Reward.

Our beloved and venerable old citizen, Rev. A. N. Hudson, died yesterday morning at the home of J. B. Hawk on the south side,

REV. A. N. HUDSON.

aged 95 years. Prior to last October, when Mr. Hudson fell and broke his hip, he had enjoyed good health and continued his walks to the village. Since the accident, though his bones had knitted, his health has since declined.

Funeral services will be held tomorrow (Friday) at 1 o'clock p. m., at the Hawk home, Rev. N. F. Jenkins officiating.

A biographical sketch of deceased will appear in these columns next week.

City State Bank Annual.

The annual meeting of the City State Bank was held Tuesday and the old board of directors and officers was re-elected with the addition of Orton Hill as a director.

The board of directors now consists of J. S. Bergin, William T. Condon, R. J. Flanagan, Orton Hill, F. W. Hinyan, D. G. Look, T. A. Murphy, H. A. Peckham, R. VanDyke, W. A. Watts, and A. W. Weekes, and the officers are, A. W. Weekes, President; H. A. Peckham, vic president; T. A. Murphy, Cashier.

The past year has been the most prosperous in the bank's history, having made a gain in deposits of thirty-five per cent.

Hotel Lowell Changes Hands.

E. M. Doxey of Sturgis has bought the Towsley barns and D. U. LePard's lease of Hotel Lowell. He cannot occupy the livery barn as that has been leased by Dr. Draper; but will take immediate charge of the hotel.

Mr. LePard has given us a good service and will take with him the kind regard of Lowell people wherever he may go.

Lowell State Bank Annual.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lowell State Bank, the following Directors were re-elected: E. L. Bennett, Tom F. Doyle, C. A. Lee, Chas. McCarty, E. D. McQueen, D. G. Mange and Dudley E. Waters.

The officers for the ensuing year are, Charles McCarty, president; E. L. Bennett, vice president; D. G. Mange, Cashier and Jesse K. Fisher, Ass't Cashier.

We had a requestt his week for wedding stationery samples from a young lady named Damm. Whew! She can't change that name a minute too soon.

Wait for Weekes' annual cotton sale beginning Jan. 29. It will pay you.

LOOKS GOOD TO HIM

Michigan Does to H. V. Getty of Saskatchewan, N. W. T.

Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Getty after four years in Saskatchewan, N. W. T., have been visiting old friends hereabouts.

Mr. Getty looks as if the northern country agreed with him; but he says Michigan looks good to him.

He says the Canadian northwest has a great future as a grain growing and money-making district and that the worst drawbacks are the long, hard winters and lack of fruit. Whole districts have been homesteaded by Yankees, who of course have taken the oath of allegiance to the Canadian government; but notwithstanding this he finds that thousands of the Americans plan to prove up on their claims, sell out and return to this country.

Mr. Getty thinks that extensive farming there by means of steam gang plows, etc., spending the working months there and hiking to a warm climate for the winter would be a profitable and pleasant life. He is engaged in the agricultural implement business and looks prosperous.

After a pleasant chat with THE LEDGER man, Saturday evening, Mr. Getty paid $1.50 for another year's LEDGER—they have to pay postage in that man's land—saying that his family couldn't keep house without the weekly visits of the old home paper and its letters from his numerous old neighbors.

Mr. Getty has gone on to Ontario; and Mrs. Getty will remain hereabouts for some time.

THE CLOVER LEAF CLUB

Enjoyed Discussion of Interesting Topics at Last Meeting.

The Clover Leaf Club held its regular meeting Tuesday Jan. 4, at the home of Mrs. Frank E. White.

After a pleasing vocal duet by Mrs. McQueen and Miss Maynard. Mrs. Harvey Taylor gave an excellent paper on Fairy Tales, Myths and Chivalric Literature for Children showing how many valuable lessons may be taught by the delightful method of telling them heroic and imaginative stories. She traced the origin of the myth and fairy story, telling how intimately interwoven these stories are, with the people and countries from whence they came. A vocal solo by Mrs. Ford followed.

Mrs. Bradish presented a thoughtful paper on Juvenile Courts. She told of the great reforms brought about by the juvenile court system of Judge Ben Lindsey and others and of how boys were actually reformed by this system who otherwise would have been incarcerated and thereby ruined.

Misses VanDyke and Crawford rendered a piano solo after which Supt. Martin gave a talk on vocational Education. His treatment of the subject was very instructive. The fact that he taught at the State Industrial school at Lansing several years made him especially fitted to tell of the scope and results of manual training for boys.

After this most enjoyable afternoon the club adjourned to meet January 18 at the home of Mrs. Harvey J. Taylor.—Com.

CONGREGATIONAL

The coming Sunday morning a series of sermons will be commenced on the First Disciples. What led to their becoming disciples and practical everyday lessons to be gained from their experiences. The disciples won immediately after the Lord's temptation will be the one's considered first: Namely, John and Andrew.

Our Sunday school is doing finely, stay to a session, classes for all ages. Parents send your children. Men attend the Brotherhood class and the women will be welcomed in the Cheerful Doers class.

Our evening services are also better attended. Subject for evening, Life's Pathway not Always Clear of Obstacles.

You are always welcome to this house of God.

The Executive and Program committees of the Brotherhood are requested to meet at Dr. McDannell's office Friday at 7.30, p. m.

METHODIST CHURCH.

A good interest prevails in the revival services which are now in progress. Attendance this week is increasing. There seems a manifest desire for a better experience of the deep things of God and a closer walk with Him. "Get right with God" is the slogan.

The subject of sermon on Sunday morning is "Conviction," What is it and How is it produced? In the evening the third sermon in the series on Luke 15, will be delivered. This will be the first one on the parable of "The Loving Father and the Prodigal Son."

CATHOLIC CHURCH.

There will be services at St. Mary's church Sunday Jan. 16. Mass at 10:00 a. m. benediction at 7:30 p. m. Mass on Monday morning at 7:30. Everyone invited.

WASHINGTON LETTER

Lowell Boy Gives His Impression of New Western Country.

Pasco, Wash., Nov. 29th
Mr. F. M. Johnson,
Lowell, Mich.,

Dear Sir: I am enclosing herewith postoffice money order for another year's subscription to the Ledger and must congratulate you on the way your paper was made up for the last year.

While I am writing, if I am not taking up too much of your valuable time, I will give you an outline of how some things look to me in this Pacific Northwest.

As an introduction, will say that Pasco is a town which boasts of a population of between two and three thousand inhabitants.

It is situated in what is known as the Columbia River valley about one hundred and thirty-five miles west of Spokane and about two hundred and fifty miles east of Seattle, on the Northern Pacific Railway; it is practically a railroad city being a division point on the N. P. and also Spokane, Portland and Seattle Railway, but is a live one at that and should it continue to grow in the next few years like it has in the past two or three, few people indeed will have to be told where and what Pasco is.

The city is just completing a sixty thousand dollar schoolhouse which would certainly do credit to a much larger place, is also having cement walks put down in the business portion and having all frame buildings and fire traps moved outside the fire line or torn down to be replaced with either brick, cement blocks or concrete structures.

The country round and about Pasco is mostly given to wheat raising which industry is carried on extensively, some ranchers having as many as 3000 acres. One great draw-back to farming in this community is the scarcity of water, there being but very little if any rain during the summer months, and some ranchers not having wells on their farm are compelled to haul water either from the river or some neighboring ranch with which to water their stock as well as household purposes. It is quite a common sight to see a water tank hauled by from three to five teams, making trips from a water plug to a ranch. It may seem strange to some Michigan farmers that the ranchers around here are compelled to haul water but when you consider the fact that it is necessary to sink a well from four to eight hundred feet with outcome uncertain and costing in the neighborhood of a thousand dollars, you can readily see that a rancher must be well on his feet before undertaking a proposition of this kind.

Some of the country around here is irrigated and in those districts most of the land is set to fruit, which grows larger but has not the flavor of Michigan fruit.

Contractors are now at work on an irrigation ditch which will convert what is now sand and sage brush into fertile soil and orchards. When this ditch is completed "Watch Pasco grow."

I am sorry I have not the time to give you a more complete description of the country especially Franklin County Wash., but as the hour is drawing late I am compelled to close rather abruptly.

Wishing yourself and all of my Michigan friends continued success I beg to remain

Very Truly Yours,
Fred Watters.

Pasco, Franklin Co. Washington.

Votes for Home-coming In 1911

Bloomington, Ill.
Dec. 27, 1909,

Mr. F. M. Johnson,
Lowell, Mich.,

Dear Mr. Johnson—Home-Coming each year or once in three years is my say so.

Anybody that gets "The Ledger" has a "Home-Coming" every week. I have every copy for three years back.

The Ledger is a very welcome visitor to my office, for I see in it a better edited, better make-up, a brighter paper in every way, than comes into my hands anywhere in the five states I cover, in cities of 20,000 population.

Am pleased to know that Lowell is going to have a city hall, and other good things are in line. May she boom for the better and may "The Ledger" enjoy another seventeen years of working for the good interests of Lowell.

Yours, Geo. B. Fuller.

WOODMEN TO HAVE LECTURER

On Tuberculosis at Their Hall on January 21.

Woodmen and their ladies are invited to attend a lecture on Tuberculosis by National Lecturer Burns of New Jersey at Woodman hall Friday evening, Jan. 21. Admission free.

Nicholas Whalen, ex-speaker of the state House of Representatives, E. J. Bullard of Detroit, state deputy, and C. J. Byrne of the board of directors will also be present.

Mrs. Orton Hill and Mrs. J. D. Kelly entertained the East Side club at the home of Mrs. Hill yesterday. The honored guests were: Mrs. L. Z. Caukins of Grand Rapids, Mrs. Julia Farland of Ann Arbor and Mrs. Clare Althen of Palisades, Colo.

Look Here Mr. Feeder!

The Greatest Offer Ever Made to Stock Feeders
Dr. Hess Stock Food on 3 Months' Trial

From the manufacturer's written guarantee and the untiring praise it is receiving from our customers we are doubly sure that it is, without a single exception, the best Stock Food r tonic ever produced and at a price that you can afford to feed it regularly.

Now here is our proposition: We will supply you with sufficient Dr. Hess Stock Food to feed your animals twice a day for three months; we will supply you with 25 lbs. or one ton, then if at the end of the three months you are not absolutely sure that it has paid you to feed Dr. Hess Stock Food, that is, if your animals fed for market have not been more thrifty, your other stock in better state of health, return to us the empty package and we will refund every cent paid us.

Here are the prices:

100 lbs.	$5.00
50 "	2.85
25 "	1.45
12 "	.75

There is not a farmer or feeder in this community than can afford to miss this liberal proposition.

Mark you, you are to be the judge and jury.

Look's Drug and Book Store.
Lowell or Alto.

REPAIRING

Not only watches, but anything that is bought in a jewelry store, and many other things that are bought in other stores.

Bring your broken or damaged articles to us and we will repair them if it is possible to do so. Our charges are moderate.

We have a full line of Hamilton watches. No better watches made. Ask to see them.

R. D. Stocking, Jeweler.

We are closing out some good records at 17½c each, 6 for $1.00. Ask to hear them.

Is This Your Complaint

"I wouldn't mind the cold weather so much if we could only keep warm at home. Our heater burns a lot of coal but doesn't give us much heat and the house is cold all the time."

That is a very common complaint, and can be easily remedied

COME AND SEE US

Our heaters are guaranteed to keep you warm and at the same time save your fuel. They do not save fuel at the expense of comfort. They give you the greatest possible amount of heat for the least possible amount of fuel consumed. That's what you want, isn't it?

And besides, we are closing out our stock of heating stoves, and prices have be cut to a ridiculously low figure, which should also appeal to you.

SCOTT HARDWARE CO.

THE HEAT

that coal contains and the length of time it lasts determines the cost. Not the price you pay for it. We aim to give you coal that lasts well and in which the heat is intense. A trial will convince you, as we strive to give you the best fuel the market affords.

Earl Hunter.

Bergy---Boulard.

A very quiet but pretty wedding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Bergy of Boyne City, Mich., Jan. 1, when their brother, Alvin H., was united in marriage to Miss Ada M. Boulard also of the same place. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. A. Bready of Boyne City. Mr. and Mrs. Bergy after spending some time in the northern part of the state will be at home to their many friends in Bowne where they will reside.

Miss Jennie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Flynn, former Lowell residents, was married to Cornelius Beutine at St. Mary's church, Kalamazoo, Tuesday morning. After a trip to Detroit and Canada the young couple will make their home in Kalamazoo. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Ollie Hoover, Mrs. Zina Gilbert and Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Flynn, all of Lowell.

All bed spreads included in Weekes' linen sale.

LOWELL LEDGER
F. M. JOHNSON, Publisher.
Entered at the Postoffice at Lowell as Second-class Matter.
LOWELL, . . . MICHIGAN

EMERSON ON FEAR OF DEATH

Sage Considered Christianity's Teachings Had Added Much to Dread of "King of Terrors."

The Journals of Ralph Waldo Emerson contain many reflections and thought-provoking paragraphs. Here is one set down in November of 1830:

"Is it possible for religious principles to overcome the fear of death? It is commonly overcome, as Bacon observes, by every passion and humor in turn, love, honor, revenge, fun, etc. The instances are familiar of men habitually encountering the greatest risks—sailors and soldiers marching up to a battery for sixpence a day. And multitudes of the lower classes of mankind die continually with almost no exhibition of fear. In all these instances I apprehend it is not a conquest of the fear, but a setting it aside. It is want of thought. It is a dogged attention to the facts next them and not a consideration of the event of death.

"On the contrary, spiritual men exhibit not infrequently strong apprehension, great gloom, as Dr. Johnson, at the thought of dissolution. The more delicate the structure of the mind the stronger this emotion, I suppose; and this for two reasons, first, because such persons have more to lose in losing life, and secondly, because they are not yet spiritual enough to overcome fear.

"I suppose that he who lives in the daily exercise of the purest and most expanded affections, especially has attained religious principles and loves to meditate on God and heaven—I suppose life is worth to him infinitely more than it is to a sensual wretch; life to him is a world of sweet and holy thought, and the idea of losing it is tremendous. I think, therefore, that Christianity has done much to increase the fear of death in the world by the general advance it has brought about in the cultivation of the moral powers, while it has yet failed to affect any large portion of society to that degree as to overcome this terror."

Menelek's Odd Medicine.

Menelek, emperor of Abyssinia, who is reported to be seriously ill, stands a poor chance of recovery if he tries on himself the remedies which he prescribes for others. Some years ago Mme. Stevenin, the wife of a prominent member of the French colony at Addis Abeba, was laid up with fever. Menelek inquired what treatment she was undergoing, and expressed disapproval when he learned that she was being dosed with quinine.

The following day a messenger called with a very large pot of very rancid butter, accompanied by a letter from one of the emperor's secretaries stating that his royal master hoped madame would take three glasses daily of the butter sent, which had been stored for two years, and would be found an infallible remedy.

The present was gratefully acknowledged and promptly buried, and when madame recovered Menelek took to himself the credit of her cure.—Chicago News.

Money from Ship's Castoffs.

Much money is made by the sale of old rope and string. Thousands of dollars are netted by the buying and selling of old fishing nets alone; but this amount is a mere bagatelle to the cash that is turned over in the handling of old cordage at the docks. When it is considered that the cordage, not including the fitting, of a large sailing vessel costs from $8,000 to $15,000, and that this cordage must constantly be renewed, it will be seen that an enormous trade must be carried on in this particular respect.

Coon and Possum.

Coon meat looks and tastes something like guinea fowl, being dark and tough unless fixed up right. A coon is more dainty and precise than a possum about what it eats. A possum, like a hog, will eat anything, any sort of carcass. Many old southern darkies hold to the belief that they must have at least one mess of coon meat a winter to keep off old-fashioned negro consumption, which used to ravage negroes even worse than it now does the Indians.—New York Press.

Woman's Worth Recognized.

At present the highest salaried woman doing departmental work in Washington is Miss A. H. Shortridge of New York city. The state department recently recognized her services by promotion to a salary of $2,500 per annum, the highest pay ever given to any woman worker by Uncle Sam. Miss Shortridge began with a position of $900 a year, and has gradually worked her way up by efficient service.—National Magazine.

The Price of Coal.

In the harvest of death the St. Paul mine with from 340 to 393 dead, ranks next to the highest, if not the most fatal, of recent disasters on our coal fields—the highest of any in the west. At Mononga, W. Va., 360 men were killed; at Harwick, Pa., 158; at Darr, Pa., 238; at Marianna, Pa., 152; at Lick Branch, W. Va., 117. In the year 1907 our American coal mines exacted a death toll of 3,125 lives and 30,000 all told in the last two decades. Such, and incalculably more, is the price of coal.—The Survey.

Knew She Had One.

First Sweet Young Thing—What are you doing here, dear?

Second Sweet Young Thing—Looking for a husband.

First Sweet Young Thing—But you've got one.

Second Sweet Young Thing—That's the one I'm looking for.—Illustrated Bits.

Precious Metal in Eastern States.

The eastern states, from Maine to Alabama, produced gold worth $229,143 and silver worth $35,070 last year.

Britain to Improve Roads.

The British government has decided to open a roads department, which will administer a fund on projected highway improvements of about $3,000,000 during the first year of its existence.

Sand and Gravel Production.

The production of sand and gravel in the United States in 1908 was 37,216,044 short tons, valued at $13,270,032, a decrease of 4,635,870 tons in quantity and of $1,222,037 in value over 1907.

COMMERCE LAW AND THE TRUSTS TREATED BY TAFT

PRESIDENT HANDLES TWO IMPORTANT TOPICS IN HIS SPECIAL MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

WANTS NEW COURT CREATED

Tribunal Would Hear Cases Arising Under the Interstate Law—Chief Executive Also Urges Federal Incorporation Statute to Suppress Abuses and Not to Destroy Legitimate Combinations of Capital.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Needed legislation concerning the interstate commerce law and the control of trusts formed the subject of President Taft's special message to congress. The president calls attention to the partial failure of the present commerce law to get results because of the frequent appeals from its decisions to federal courts and the slowness of the supreme court in deciding these cases. The message says:

"It would not be proper to attempt to deprive any corporation of the right to the review by a court of any order or decree which, if undisturbed, would rob it of a reasonable return upon its investment or would subject it to burdens which would unjustly discriminate against it and in favor of other carriers similarly situated. What is, however, of supreme importance is that the decision of such questions shall be as speedy as the nature of the circumstances will admit, and that a uniformity of decision be secured so as to bring about an effective, systematic and scientific enforcement of the commerce law, rather than conflicting decisions and uncertainty of final result.

Recommends "Court of Commerce."

"For this purpose I recommend the establishment of a court of the United States composed of five judges designated for such purpose from among the circuit judges of the United States, to be known as the 'United States court of commerce,' which court shall be clothed with exclusive original jurisdiction over the following classes of cases:

"(1) All cases for the enforcement, otherwise than by adjudication and collection of a forfeiture or penalty, or by infliction of criminal punishment, of any order of the interstate commerce commission other than for the payment of money.

"(2) All cases brought to enjoin, set aside, annul or suspend any order or requirement of the interstate commerce commission.

"(3) All such cases as under section 3 of the act of February 19, 1903, known as the 'Elkins act,' are authorized to be maintained in a circuit court of the United States.

"(4) All such mandamus proceedings as under the provisions of section 20 or section 23 of the interstate commerce law are authorized to be maintained in a circuit court of the United States.

"Reasons precisely analogous to those which induced the congress to create the court of customs appeals by the provisions in the tariff act of August 5, 1909, may be urged in support of the creation of the commerce court.

"In order to provide a sufficient number of judges to enable this court to be constituted it will be necessary to authorize the appointment of five additional circuit judges, who, for the purposes of appointment, might be distributed to those circuits where there is at the present time the largest volume of business, such as the second, third, fourth, seventh and eighth circuits. The law should empower the chief justice at any time when the business of the court of commerce does not require the services of all the judges to reassign the judges designated to that court to the circuits to which they respectively belong; and it should also provide for payment to such judges while sitting by assignment in the court of commerce of such additional amount as is necessary to bring their annual compensation up to $10,000.

Only Second to Supreme Court.

"The regular sessions of such court should be held at the capitol, but it should be empowered to hold sessions in different parts of the United States if found desirable; and its orders and judgments should be made final, subject only to review by the supreme court of the United States, with the provision that the operation of the decree appealed from shall not be stayed unless the supreme court shall so order. The commerce court should be empowered in its discretion to restrain or suspend the operation of an order of the interstate commerce commission under review pending the final hearing and determination of the proceeding, but no such restraining order should be made except upon notice and after hearing, unless in cases where irreparable damage would otherwise ensue to the petitioner. A judge of that court might be empowered to allow a stay of the commission's order for a period of not more than 60 days, but pending application to the court of its order or injunction, then only where his order shall contain a specific finding based upon evidence submitted to the judge making the order and identified by reference thereto that such irreparable damage would result to the petitioner, specifying the nature of the damage.

"Under the existing law the interstate commerce commission itself initiates and defends litigation in the courts for the enforcement, or in the defense of its orders and decrees, and for this purpose it employs attorneys, who, while subject to the control of the attorney general, act upon the initiative and under the instructions of the commission. This blending of administrative, legislative and judicial functions tends, in my opinion, to impair the efficiency of the commission by clothing it with partisan characteristics and robbing it of the impartial judicial attitude it should occupy in passing upon questions submitted to it. In my opinion all litigation affecting the government should be under the direct control of the department of justice; and I therefore recommend that all proceedings affecting orders and decrees of the interstate commerce commission be brought by or against the United States eo nomine, and be placed in charge of an assistant attorney general acting under the direction of the attorney general.

Would Permit Agreements.

Coming to the subject of railroad pools and traffic agreements, the president says:

"The Republican platform of 1908 expressed the belief that the interstate commerce law should be further amended so as to give the railroads the right to make and publish traffic agreements subject to the approval of the commission, but maintaining always the principle of competition between naturally competing lines, and avoiding the common control of such lines by any means whatsoever.

"In view of the complete control over rate-making, and other practices of interstate carriers established by the acts of congress, and as recommended in this communication, I see no reason why agreements between carriers subject to the act, specifying the classifications of freight and the rates, fares and charges for transportation of passengers and freight which they may agree to establish, should not be permitted, provided, copies of such agreements be promptly filed with the commission, but subject to all the provisions of the interstate commerce act, and subject to the right of any parties to such agreement to cancel it as to all or any of the agreed rates, fares, charges, or classifications by 30 days' notice in writing to the other parties and to the commission."

Other Amendments Urged.

In accord with other declarations of the Republican platform of 1908, the president further recommends that the interstate commerce law be amended so as to provide, that no railroad company subject to the commerce act shall, directly or indirectly, acquire any interests of any kind in capital stock, or purchase or lease any railroad, or any other corporation which competes with it respecting business to which the interstate commerce act applies; that a law be enacted providing "that no railroad corporation subject to the interstate commerce act shall hereafter for any purpose connected with or relating to any part of its business governed by said act, issue any capital stock without previous or simultaneous payment to it of not less than the par value of such stock, or any bonds or other obligations (except notes maturing not more than one year from the date of their issue), without the previous or simultaneous payment to such corporation of not less than the par value of such bonds, or other obligations, or, if issued at less than their par value, then not without such payment of the reasonable market value of such bonds or obligations as ascertained by the interstate commerce commission; and that no property, service, or other thing than money, shall be taken in payment to such carrier corporation, of the par or other required price of such stock, bond or other obligation, except at the fair value of such property, services or other thing as ascertained by the commission."

Would Prevent Wrong Practices.

The president continues:

"I believe these suggested modifications in and amendments to the interstate commerce act would make it a complete and effective measure for securing reasonableness of rates and fairness of practices in the operation of interstate railroad lines, without undue preference to any individual or class over any others.

"By my direction the attorney general has drafted a bill to carry out these recommendations, which will be furnished upon request to the appropriate committee whenever it may be desired.

"In addition to the foregoing amendments of the interstate commerce law, the interstate commerce commission should be given the power, after a hearing, to determine upon the uniform construction of these appliances—such as sill steps, ladders, roof hand holds, running boards and hand brakes on freight cars engaged in interstate commerce—used by the trainmen in the operation of trains, the defects and lack of uniformity in which are apt to produce accidents and injuries to railway trainmen. The wonderful reforms effected in the number of switchmen and trainmen injured by coupling accidents, due to the enforced introduction of safety couplers, is a demonstration of what can be done if railroads are compelled to adopt proper safety appliances.

"The question has arisen in the operations of the interstate commerce employers' liability act, as to whether suit can be brought against the employer company in any place other than that of its home office. The right to bring the suit under this act should be as easy of enforcement as the right of a private person not in the company's employ to sue on an ordinary claim, and process in such suit should be sufficiently served if upon the station agent of the company upon whom service is authorized is made to bind the company in ordinary actions arising under state laws. Bills for both the foregoing purposes have been considered by the house of representatives and have been passed, and are now before the interstate commerce committee of the senate. I earnestly urge that they be enacted into law."

Control of the Trusts.

The second part of the message is devoted to the control of trusts. After a lengthy discussion of trusts, good and bad, and the success of prosecutions under the Sherman anti-trust act, Mr. Taft says:

"It is the duty and purpose of the executive to direct an investigation by the department of justice, through the grand jury or otherwise, into the history, organization, and purposes of all the industrial companies with respect to which there is any reasonable ground for suspicion that they have been organized for a purpose, and are conducting business on a plan which is in violation of the anti-trust law. The work is a heavy one, but it is not beyond the power of the department of justice, if sufficient funds are furnished, to carry on the investigations and to pay the counsel engaged in the work. But such an investigation and possible prosecution of corporations whose prosperity or destruction affects the comfort not only of stockholders but millions of wage earners, employes, and associated tradesmen must necessarily tend to disturb the confidence of the business community, to dry up the now flowing sources of capital from its places of hoarding, and produce a halt in our present prosperity that will cause suffering and strained circumstances among the innocent many for the faults of the guilty few. The question which I wish in this message to bring clearly to the consideration and decision of the congress is whether to avoid business danger something cannot be done by which these business combinations may be offered a means, without great financial disturbance, of changing the character, organization and extent of their business into one within the lines of the law under federal control and supervision, securing compliance with the anti-trust statutes.

For Government Control.

"Generally, in the industrial combinations called 'trusts,' the principal business is the sale of goods in many states and in foreign markets; in other words, the interstate and foreign business far exceeds the business done in any one state. This fact will justify the federal government in granting a federal charter to such a combination to make and sell in interstate and foreign commerce the products of useful manufacture under such limitations as will secure a compliance with the anti-trust law. It is possible so to frame a statute that while it offers protection to a federal company against harmful, vexatious and unnecessary invasion by the states, it shall subject it to reasonable taxation and control by the states, with respect to its purely local business.

"Many people conducting great businesses have cherished a hope and a belief that in some way or other a line may be drawn between 'good trusts' and 'bad trusts,' and that it is possible by amendment to the anti-trust law to make a distinction under which good combinations may be permitted to organize, suppress competition, control prices, and do it all legally if only they do not abuse the power by taking too great profit out of the business. They point with force to certain notorious trusts as having grown into power through criminal methods by the use of illegal rebates and plain cheating, and by various acts utterly violative of business honesty or morality, and urge the establishment of some legal line of separation by which 'criminal trusts' of this kind can be punished, and they, on the other hand, be permitted under the law to carry on their business. Now, the public, and especially the business public, ought to rid themselves of the idea that such a distinction is practicable or can be introduced into the statute.

"In considering violations of the anti-trust law we ought, of course, not to forget that that law makes unlawful, methods of carrying on business which before its passage were regarded as evidence of business sagacity and success, and that they were denounced in this act not because of their intrinsic immorality, but because of the dangerous results toward which they tended, the concentration of industrial power in the hands of the few, leading to oppression and injustice. In dealing, therefore, with many of the men who have used the methods condemned by the statute for the purpose of maintaining a profitable business, we may well facilitate a change by them in the method of doing business, and enable them to bring it back into the zone of lawfulness, without losing to the country the economy of management by which, in our domestic trade the cost of production has been materially lessened, and in competition with foreign manufacturers our foreign trade has been greatly increased.

Asks National Corporation Law.

"I therefore recommend the enactment by congress of a general law providing for the formation of corporations to engage in trade and commerce among the states and with foreign nations, protecting them from undue interference by the states and regulating their activities so as to prevent the recurrence, under national auspices, of those abuses which have arisen under state control. Such a law should provide for the issue of stock of such corporations to an amount equal only to the cash paid in on the stock; and if the stock be issued for property, then at a fair valuation ascertained under approval and supervision of federal authority after a full and complete disclosure of all the facts pertaining to the value of such property and the interest therein of the persons to whom it is proposed to issue stock in payment of such property. It should subject the real and personal property only of such corporations to the same taxation as imposed by the states within which it may be situated upon other similar property located therein, and it should require such corporations to file full and complete reports of their operations with the department of commerce and labor at regular intervals. Corporations organized under this act should be prohibited from acquiring and holding stock in other corporations (except for special reasons upon approval by the proper federal authority), thus avoiding the creation, under national auspices, of the holding company with subordinate corporations in different states which has been such an effective agency in the creation of the great trusts and monopolies.

State Laws Conflict.

"If the prohibition of the anti-trust act against combinations in restraint of trade is to be effectively enforced, it is essential that the national government shall provide for the creation of national corporations to carry on a legitimate business throughout the United States. The conflicting laws of the different states of the Union with respect to foreign corporations make it difficult, if not impossible, for one corporation to comply with their requirements so as to carry on business in a number of different states.

"To the suggestion that this proposal of federal incorporation for industrial combinations is intended to furnish them a refuge in which to continue industrial business under federal protection, it should be said that the measure contemplated does not repeal the Sherman anti-trust law and is not to be framed as to permit the doing of the wrongs which it is the purpose of that law to prevent, but only to foster a continuance and advance of the highest industrial efficiency without permitting industrial abuses.

"Such a national incorporation law will be opposed, first, by those who believe that trusts should be completely broken up and their property destroyed. It will be opposed, second, by those who doubt the constitutionality of such federal incorporation and even if it is valid, object to it as too great federal centralization. It will be opposed, third, by those who will insist that a mere voluntary incorporation like this will not attract to its assistance the worst of the offenders against the anti-trust statute and who will therefore propose instead of it a system of compulsory licenses for all federal corporations engaged in interstate business.

"Let us consider these objections in their order. The government is now trying to dissolve some of these combinations and it is not the intention of the government to desist in the least degree in its effort to end those combinations which are to-day monopolizing the commerce of this country; that where it appears that the acquisition and concentration of property go to the extent of creating a monopoly of substantially and directly restraining interstate commerce, it is not the intention of the government to permit this monopoly to exist under federal incorporation or to transfer to the protecting wing of the federal government a state corporation now violating the Sherman act. But it is not, and should not be, the policy of the government to prevent reasonable concentration of capital which is necessary to the economic development of manufacture, trade and commerce.

May Doubt Constitutionality.

"Second—There are those who doubt the constitutionality of such federal incorporation. The regulation of interstate and foreign commerce is certainly conferred in the fullest measure upon congress, and if for the purpose of securing in the most thorough manner that kind of regulation, congress shall insist that it may provide and authorize agencies to carry on that commerce, it would seem to be within its power. This has been distinctly affirmed with respect to railroad companies doing an interstate business and interstate bridges. The power of incorporation has been exercised by congress and upheld by the supreme court in this regard. Why, then, with respect to any other form of interstate commerce like the sale of goods across state boundaries and into foreign countries, may the same power not be asserted? Indeed, it is the very fact that they carry on interstate commerce that makes these great industrial concerns subject to federal prosecution and control. How far as incidental to the carrying on of that commerce it may be within the power of the federal government to authorize the manufacture of goods, is perhaps more open to discussion, though a recent decision of the supreme court would seem to answer that question in the affirmative.

"The third objection, that the worst offenders will not accept federal incorporation, is easily answered. The decrees of injunction recently adopted in prosecutions under the anti-trust law are so thorough and sweeping that the corporations affected by them have but three courses before them:

"First, they must resolve themselves into their component parts in the different states, with a consequent loss to themselves of capital and effective organization and to the country of concentrated energy and enterprise; or second, in defiance of the law and under some secret trust they must attempt to continue their business in violation of the federal statute, and thus incur the penalties of contempt and bring on an inevitable criminal prosecution of the individuals named in the decree and their associates; or

"Third, they must reorganize and accept in good faith the federal charter I suggest. A federal compulsory license law, urged as a substitute for a federal incorporation law, is unnecessary except to reach that kind of corporation which, by virtue of the considerations already advanced, will take advantage voluntarily of an incorporation law, while the other state corporations doing an interstate business do not need the supervision or the regulation of federal license and would only be unnecessarily burdened thereby."

A Child's Development.

The development of a child's character should not be left to the mother alone. It needs the directing influence of the mother, the strengthening influence of the father. Often a child's nature, possibilities and growth are unknown and unwatched by his father. It is something he does not understand, because he does not study it.

Norway to Have Exposition.

Early historic times in Norway are to be illustrated at an exposition to be held at Bergen next summer.

Try It.

If you don't believe it, just suggest to the first man you meet that he would have made a fine comedian if he had gone on the stage and see him swell up with pride and tell you about the first amateur performance he ever appeared in.—St. Louis Star.

A Good Idea.

"What do you suppose that umbrella manufacturer selected as the motto of his business?"

"What?"

"'Put up or shut up.'"

High Speed Telegraphy.

In a recent test of a new German high speed telegraph apparatus 2,800 distinctly recorded words were transmitted 430 miles in five minutes.

French Scientific Discovery.

The wave forms of electric currents have been made visible by a French scientist by means of an adaptation of a mirror galvanometer.

Uncle Ezra Says:

"It's a mighty poor man who says he lets his roof go unshingled so's his prayers will git to Heaven easier."

Diplomacy.

"Fanny, your father has been walking around out there for two hours. Is he opposed to my being in here with you?" asked the young suitor. "Tee, hee," giggled the maiden, "of course not. This is the night I bet him you would propose and he's waiting to see whether he wins or loses."

Woman and Time.

A woman thinks clocks were made for the purpose of enabling her to tell just how much she is going to be late.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Brilliant Idea.

Gyer—I have a plan for speeding an aeroplane through the air at the rate of three miles a minute.

Myer—How are you going to do it?

Gyer—Use a gas meter for the motor.

The Reason.

"Ah, well, wealth does not bring happiness!"

"Then why not give your wealth to me?"

"I think too much of you to want you to be unhappy."

Troublesome.

There is nothing but trouble ahead of the woman who marries a man she can't love and the man who loves a woman he can't marry.

Foreign Substance in Milk.

A bottle of milk, containing a two-inch minnow, was recently delivered by a Pittsfield (Mass.) milkman to one of his customers.

Singular, Indeed.

"That's strange! The papers always announce the death of famous men, but never their birth."—Le Sourire.

Truth as a Prisoner of War.

Macaulay seeks truth, not as she should be sought, devoutly, tentatively, with the air of one touching the hem of a sacred garment, but clutching her by the hair of the head and dragging her after him in a kind of boisterous triumph, a prisoner of war, and not a goddess.—John Morley.

Philosopher's Pessimism.

A woman is the most inconsistent compound of obstinacy and self-sacrifice that I am acquainted with.—Richter.

New Zealand Coal Mines.

Coal is obtained in many parts of New Zealand, but the chief mines are in the Westport district, in South Nelson; the Grey district, in Westland; in Otago and Auckland. The best coals occur in the two former, the Westport mines producing a quality scarcely equaled throughout the world.

Let Your Light Shine.

Nor knowest thou what argument thy life to thy nighbor's creed hath lent. Therefore, keep your good manners on all the time.

In Ancient Sepulcher.

In the heating cellars of the church of Himmel Oron, near Bayreuth, the coffin of a Hohenzollern princess, who died in 1591, has been found. The embroidered robes in which the princess had been buried were comparatively well preserved. Two children's coffins were also discovered.

Backward English Village.

A new house has just been completed at Shefford, England, and it is said to be the first one built there in fifty years.

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SHOW SKILL OF GARDENERS

Dwarfed Trees Product of the Knowledge and Patience of the Japanese.

These charming dwarfted trees are entirely a product of the patience and skill of Japanese gardeners, says a writer in St. Nicholas. The dwarfing of these is kept a secret by them and has as yet never been found out or imitated to such a marvelous degree by any other nation. While there are dwarf fruit trees grown in Europe, especially in Germany and Holland, no such tiny specimens have ever been produced there. The trees which are used for dwarfing by the Japanese embrace all varieties of conifers, such as pines, cedars, cryptomerias, junipers, many evergreens, such as ilex, citrus trifoliata, etc.; some flowering plants like azaleas, maples; also some fruit trees, such as oranges and plums, which blossom and bear the most tiny fruits to perfection. It is claimed for some specimens of cedars that they are over 500 years old. These very ancient trees are handed down from father to son in some families, regarded as priceless heirlooms. It is to be regretted that so many of these beautiful dwarfed trees are lost through ignorance of the attention they require. The danger lies in overcare more than in neglect. Too many people imagine that these pretty foreigners need special attention and coddling, when, on the contrary, a great deal of fresh air, a reasonable amount of water and not too much warmth are the chief requirements. They are all hardy, and too much warmth in overheated rooms is sure to kill them.

Business Not All of Life.

Perpetual devotion to what a man calls his business is only to be sustained by perpetual neglect of many other things. And it is not by any means certain that a man's business is the most important thing he has to do.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

Information.

"You may never have heard of it," said Mrs. Lapsling, "but it's a fact that they teach fishing in some of the English colleges. I've often heard Prof. Studyman, who used to live in London, tell of the time when he was a senior angler."

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Workhouse as Hotel.

A novel incident was reported at the last meeting of the Amersham board of guardians. The master said he had accommodated a traveler with a bed and breakfast in the workhouse, as the man could not obtain lodgings for the night in the town. He charged the wayfarer one shilling.—London Daily Mail.

Elderly People Helped Free
The last years of life are the sweetest, and yet the most difficult to prolong. It is then that the greatest care is exercised in maintaining bodily health. But the chief care should always be with regard to the food you eat and whether you are digesting it properly. You should not allow yourself to become constipated.
No doubt you have tried salts and cathartic pills, purgative tablets, etc., and have come to the conclusion that they are violent in action and do but temporary good. Listen, then, to the voice of experience with regard to a wonderful and mild laxative, Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. It is not new, only we are trying to find new friends for it.
A. A. Felts, of Johnston City, Ill., suffered from stomach trouble for six years and found his cure in Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. His wife uses it too with success. We could name hundreds of others. Some heard of it first through neighbors or friends; others through the doctor's offer to send any sufferer from a stomach, liver or bowel complaint a free sample bottle for trial, without charge. If you will send your name and address he will send you a trial bottle direct to your home. If it proves itself as he claims then continue the treatment by buying a 50-cent or $1 bottle of your druggist, as all of them sell it. Old people, like children, should look for purity, and it is well to mention that the purity of this remedy is vouched for with the U. S. government. Also, though a free bottle is sent to prove its merits, results are always guaranteed from the regular bottles bought of druggists, who will refund your money if it does not satisfy you. Send at least for the free test bottle today.

If there is anything about your ailment that you don't understand, or if you want any medical advice, write to the doctor, and he will answer you fully. There is no charge for this service. The address is Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 500 Caldwell bldg., Monticello Ill.

It Quieted Mother.

The house was all paid for! Mother was exultant, jubilant, reiterative. "Say, mother," burst out six-year-old Paul, eagerly, "print it on your cards, mother, print it on your cards!"—The Delineator.

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Welcome Words To Women
If, you are an intelligent thinking woman, in need of relief from weakness, nervousness, pain and suffering, then it means much to you that there is one tried and true honest square-deal medicine OF KNOWN COMPOSITION, sold by druggists for the cure of woman's ills. The makers of
Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription
for the cure of weak, nervous, run-down, over-worked, debilitated, pain-racked women, knowing this medicine to be made up of ingredients, every one of which has the strongest possible endorsement of the leading and standard authorities of the several schools of practice, are perfectly willing, and in fact, are only too glad to print, as they do, the formula, or list of ingredients, of which it is composed, in plain English, on every bottle-wrapper. Is this not a significant fact worthy of careful consideration?
Women use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription in preference to all other advocated medicines sold by druggists for their peculiar weaknesses and ailments because it is
THE ONE REMEDY which contains no alcohol or habit-forming drugs, is not anything like advertised secret compounds or patent medicines.
THE ONE REMEDY for women devised by a regularly graduated physician of vast experience in woman's ailments and carefully adapted to her delicate organism.
THE ONE REMEDY good enough that its makers are not afraid to print its every ingredient on its outside bottle-wrapper.
It's foolish—often dangerous to be over-persuaded into accepting a secret nostrum in place of this time-proven medicine of KNOWN COMPOSITION. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY *via* KITES AND BALLOONS

BY WALDON FAWCETT
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PUBLIC and private interests in the United States are now working energetically to combine the fruits of those two twentieth century innovations—wireless telegraphy and practical sky craft. It goes without saying that if airships and balloons and kites can be successfully made to serve as portable stations for wireless telegraphy the value of such aerial vehicles for the arts of both peace and war will be immeasurably increased. Likewise will wireless telegraphy be enabled to add further advantages to its already numerous points of superiority over all other forms of communication.

The United States government, through one or another of its branches, has taken up wireless telegraphy experiments via both kites and war balloons, but the greatest interest naturally attaches to the work with balloons. So far as is known, the United States signal corps is in advance of all foreign military bodies in its invasion of this significant field.

While the American army officers early realized the immense advantage that would accrue if war balloons could be utilized as wireless stations, there were several obstacles to be overcome ere practical experiments along this line could be entered upon. Foremost among these was the weight of the standard wireless apparatus of sufficient power for the exchange of messages between the ground and a balloon at a lofty height. This handicap has been met in a portable wireless set which has recently been designed by signal corps experts and the first example of which has lately been completed at the signal corps shops in Washington under the direction of Electrical Assistant H. B. De Groot.

Not only does this compact little wireless equipment conform to the requisite of minimum weight but it affords a solution of the chief problem presented in this new field—namely, the provision of safeguards against a spark from the telegraphic apparatus igniting the explosive gas which through accident or design might escape from the bag of the balloon. There is considerable difference of opinion among electricians as to what danger of explosion would exist under normal conditions. Some experts contend that, considering the air currents created by a balloon in motion there would be practically no danger, but the United States army aeronauts, cognizant of the tragic consequences that would assuredly follow any such explosion at a high altitude, have naturally been loath to take any chance and have had precautionary measures taken in the construction of the apparatus designed for their experimental work.

This wonderful new aerial wireless set, which weighs, all told, only about 70 pounds, occupies or rests upon a wooden frame of special design which measures 30 inches in length, 17 inches in width and 15 inches in height. The electrical energy for this cloud-climbing telegraph station is supplied from an ordinary eight-volt sparking battery, such as is used in automobiles. This part of the equipment weighs but 22 pounds, as compared with a weight of 50 pounds in the corresponding section of the lightest portable wireless set that would have been available for this work, had not the army experts evolved this special apparatus. By way of guarding against explosions, as above explained, the spark gap has been covered so as to exclude all gas and there is similar protection for the interrupter contact. For all that, this latter essential is housed in it always within view of the operator by means of a small mica window in the side of the case and with the view of the contact thus available any necessary adjustments can be made without opening the case.

This new wireless set for military work aloft, which, by the way, cost about $300, has the same type of key and telephone receiver found in the portable wireless sets which have lately made their appearance in the commercial field. A thoroughly unique feature, however, is the "aerial" from which the sound waves are sent on their long journey. The aerial devised for wireless telegraphy via sky scouts consists of three wires, each 150 feet in length, suspended from a cross-arm attached beneath the keel or car of the balloon. It will be understood that these wires dangle below the cloud clipper and thus incoming messages, instead of being caught above the station, as in all earthly installations, will be caught below the station. In lieu of a ground wire the aerial telegraphers will make use of the wire netting which braces the balloon car.

The army's first experiments with wireless telegraphy via aerial craft were made with an ordinary spherical balloon, but the new wireless set was designed primarily for use with the war department's lately acquired dirigible No. 1 and when in service the wooden platform carrying the electrical apparatus rests across the keel or skeleton framework of the balloon, being supported upon two horizontal rods of the keel. The dirigible which is destined to serve as Uncle Sam's first portable aerial wireless station is 120 feet in length and the car or keel which carries the wireless apparatus is made of spruce.

While the electrical division of the United States signal corps has been busy with plans for wireless work via free balloons that would prove of immense value in time of war, other branches of the federal government have been looking into the possibilities of mid-air telegraph stations designed to serve the pursuits of peace. Chief Willis Moore and his associates of the United States weather bureau have long taken an especially keen interest in this subject and interesting experiments covering high-air work with both balloons and kites have been in progress for some time past at Mount Weather—that Virginia mountain peak where the weather bureau has assembled such marvelous equipment for the exploration of the upper air. Prof. Moore's primary interest in wireless telegraphy is as a means of transmitting storm warnings and weather forecasts, particularly the interchange between ships and shore stations.

It may surprise many persons to learn that wireless telegraphy via kites preceded by many years wireless telegraphy as we know it to-day. Forty years ago, long before either Marconi or the Hertzian waves were ever heard of, a resident of the national capital, Mahlon Loomis by name, announced that he had solved the problem of transmission without wires by the expedient of raising kites to great altitudes and telegraphing between them. He claimed to have transmitted messages a distance of more than 400 miles, and such was the interest in his work at the time that congress passed a special bill authorizing the incorporation of a company to continue and extend the experiments. However, the project came to grief in the panic of 1873.

Latterly, when the development of wireless telegraphy again turned attention to the possibilities of the use of kites as ending and receiving stations it has been demonstrated that the kites have exceptional qualifications for such functions. When a kite is flown at a great altitude a strong current of electricity is generated, especially when the kite is flown by wire instead of by cord. At Mount Weather, where piano wire is used, so strong a current is brought down from the clouds that it has been necessary to insulate the reel on which the wire is wound. This presence of the magic current in force is manifest even on clear days, when there is no suggestion of an electrical storm. Now, experiments are in progress with a view to using this captured current for wireless telegraphy. Telegraph instruments are cut in on the kite circuits and ere long a test is to be made as to the possibility of communicating between two kites flown at points located 60 miles apart.

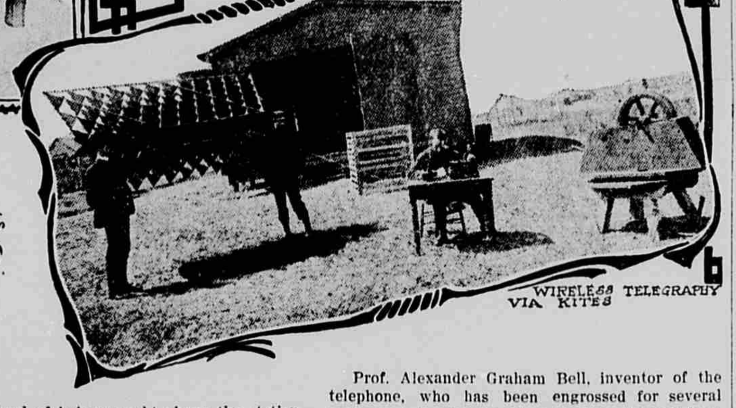
Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, who has been engrossed for several years past in experiments with kites formed from tetrahedral cells and who has latterly designed a man-lifting kite that has made some wonderful performances, has included wireless telegraphy as one branch of his kite investigations. For this telegraphic work he has employed a kite of comparatively modest size, preceded by a small pilot kite, and these have usually been flown at a height of about 2,000 feet. The kites carry aloft telegraphic equipment in the form of ordinary green electric-light cord, to the upper end or receiving terminal of which is attached 400 feet of antennae wire. The telegraph operator is stationed close by the reel of piano wire—the point from which the kite is sent up.

Dr. Bell has had the co-operation in these experiments of Mr. De Forest, inventor of the wireless telegraphy system which bears his name, as well as the aid of other wireless telegraphy experts. The original kite messages via the artificial birds sent aloft by Dr. Bell were transmitted a distance of only six miles, but gradually this was increased until the transmission attained hundreds of miles and included the exchange of aerograms with steamers more than 100 miles at sea. In one experiment the telegraph operator caught the messages after passage through the bodies of two men who stood at the side of the receiving instrument. The men clasped hands and one grasped the telegraph wire from the kite with his free hand, while the other held in his the receiving instrument.

AMERICAN ARMY OFFICERS SAILING IN NEW DIRIGIBLE BALLOON

THE NEW AERIAL WIRELESS SET AND H.B. DE GROOT WHO DEVISED IT

THE NEW AERIAL WIRELESS SET FOR USE WITH WAR BALLOON



WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY VIA KITES

How She Identified Twins.

The Beverly twins, Fred and Frank, were such exact counterparts of each other that none of the neighbors could tell them apart and even their mother sometimes had her doubts. The resemblance is accentuated by the fact that they are dressed exactly alike.

"How in the world can you yourself tell which is which, Mrs. Beverly?" asked a caller one day.

"To tell the truth," she answered, "I can't always; but if I hear a noise in the pantry and I call out, 'Fred, is that you?' and he says, 'Yes, mamma,' I know it's Frank, and that he's in some kind of mischief."—Youth's Companion.

GAME PLAYED IN THE CLOUDS

Something Not Unlike This May Be Witnessed If Inventions Keep Coming Forward.

The aeroplane football match that took place yesterday between Harvard and Yale was largely attended, the air around the contesting teams being packed. The goals, which consisted of gas bags connected by chains, were kept at an equal distance apart by the Aerospace Company with their magnetic controllers. The ball itself, an armored balloon, had a tendency to get away and mount upward, but didn't leave the players' hands long enough to get far.

Smith of Harvard won the toss and sprinted the ball through a fog bank, where it was received by Jones of Yale, who had only just started to fly when he was tackled by the Harvard half back, Robinson, and his wings torn off in a jiffy. His wing holder was on hand, however, and he was held up and new wings adjusted before elapsed time.

A flying wedge was then formed by Yale, but without effect, as it wasn't ballasted properly and got the broad side down before they could prevent it.

Black of Harvard grabbed the ball and flapped through straight to goal. Score for Harvard.

When the Harvard team parachuted back to earth they were given a tremendous ovation.

The last seen of the Yale team they were wandering around the sky, too ashamed of themselves to land.

True Enough.

"De man dat makes a stiddy practice o' singin' 'I won't go home till mornin',' " said Uncle Eben, "is likely to find out befo' long dat as fur as he's concerned dar ain' no home."—Washington Star.

Keep Bridle on Tongue.

Do not fuss and fume over passing matters and nag at persons who may be near you or under your authority. Try and remold your manner or speech if you have been foolish enough to adopt an ungentle way of acting without thinking whom you may be offending.

As to Salaries.

More men would be willing to sacrifice themselves for office if the salaries were large.

Newspaper English

There were two principal faults of newspaper English. First, incorrectness, which might be due to haste or ignorance, and, secondly, bad taste, which showed itself in a striving smartness, a desire to write in what these writers themselves called a "crisp style." The latter fault was the worst of the two, though he had no desire to excuse incorrectness. Bad taste was not only seen in the abuse of language; it was shown also in the protrusion of the writer's personality. It might be said that he was an unduly severe critic of the halfpenny papers. But he thought he was justified in his criticism. These papers were often enormously wealthy, and could well afford to employ better writers or to encourage a higher standard of writing in their columns. Moreover, from their great circulation they could influence a far larger section of the public than could any other form of literature.—Sir Robertson Nicoll, in London Home Messenger.

Not with Malice.

"Look here," said the head of the firm, "I want to give you a pointer."

"Yes, sir," the office boy respectfully replied.

"If I hear you humming any more popular songs around here I'll discharge you."

"All right, I won't do it no more. I wouldn't have done it this time, only me lips is sore and I can't whistle."

OFFICE-SEEKERS NOT SATISFIED

Think President Does Not Pay Sufficient Attention to Recommendations.

RELIES ON OWN JUDGMENT

In the Matter of Making Appointments It Has Come to Be Understood That He Will Make His Own Selections.

Washington.—Some of the senators and representatives in congress have more than hinted to President Taft that if he expects unswerving support for all the measures which he recommended for enactment into law he ought to give more attention to the office-seeking demands of the lawmakers, demands made on the behalf of others. There are many Democrats in congress who say that the president is very much like President Cleveland in the matter of dispensing patronage. Mr. Cleveland is dead, and naturally nothing but good is said of him, but there are Democratic officials still in Washington who served here in the Cleveland times, and they have sharp memories of office-seeking difficulties that they are ready to declare are just like the difficulties which the Republican representatives and senators are meeting to-day.

It is now an assured fact that President Taft intends to be an absolute law unto himself in the matter of filling court vacancies, and this does not apply simply to vacant positions on the bench, but to officers of the courts and to prosecuting attorneys. The president feels that his long experience in law courts, and especially his experience on the bench, ought to give him at least as clear an idea of the fitness of men to serve the country as is given others who never sat on a bench and perhaps never practiced law.

Notable Cases in Point.

There have been several cases in which the recommendation of senators have run counter to the judgment of the president and in the main these cases have had direct connection with court appointments. In the case of the Eastern district of Missouri where there was a vacancy in the office of the United States attorney, the president declined to act in anything like the hurry that he was asked to act. He went into the pros and cons of the matters diligently and sifted the facts for and against the two candidates most prominently mentioned, and he did this irrespective of the fact that one of the candidates had the endorsement of the only Republican senator from the state of Missouri and the endorsement as well of the strong Republican organization of the city of St. Louis.

Democrats Shown Consideration.

The Democrats in congress, being in the minority, of course do not expect to get much patronage from the White House, but as a matter of admitted fact they have been shown a good deal of consideration by the administration in appointment matters. There were Republicans who thought that President Taft ought to have given the supreme court vacancy to a member of the majority party. Instead of this the president appointed Judge Horace H. Lurton of Tennessee, a former confederate soldier and a lifelong Democrat. When Judge Lurton's name was reported favorably from the senate committee to the whole senate the honor of making the report was given to a Democratic senator, Mr. Bacon of Georgia.

Many Lawmakers Disgruntled.

Another "Grover Cleveland feature" of the Taft administration is to be found in the addition to the president's message to congress December 6, in which he urgently recommended that a law be passed requiring that candidates in elections of members of the house of representatives and committees in charge of their campaign, should make a return to the United States government of all the expenses that they incurred during the campaign for election. This has been taken to mean that the president wants to secure purity of the ballot in all federal elections, and it is in line with what is said to be his determination to appoint only fit men to office.

Trouble may come to Mr. Taft because of his refusal to listen to the pleas of the senators and representatives to give preference to their candidates for office. The disappointed ones may seek to obstruct some of the legislation that the president desires to have passed.

Civil Service Investigation.

There is every indication that the United States senate will sanction the resolution introduced by Senator Borah of Idaho authorizing the investigation of the whole system of civil service of the United States government. The senate has been brought to an investigating state of mind after a good deal of pressure from outside, and many trials and tribulations that have met the senators themselves.

The Borah resolution is in the hands of the senate committee on civil service, of which Senator Cummins of Iowa is the chairman. The resolution has a majority in the committee favorable to its provisions, and when it comes to the floor of the senate with an affirmative report back of it there seems to be little doubt that it will pass without much difficulty.

The changes that may come in the method of promotions of minor federal office holders as a result of the senate investigation are likely to be of great service in bettering the condition of faithful employes of the government whose merits have been overlooked in order that political favorites, whose work may not have been up to the standard, should receive promotion. It can be said that regardless of party most of the senators of the United States have not been any too strongly attached to the civil service as it related to appointments, but when it comes to a question of promotions under the civil service the senators are willing to acquiesce in new rules.

Spirit of Law Violated.

It has been said before that it is President Taft's desire that the spirit of civil service shall prevail in all departments. Thousands upon thousands of men and women are appointed every year to minor offices under the rules of the civil service, but when they once secure their positions they have found to their sorrow in many instances that merit seems to count for little when the question of advancement comes up.

Not long ago Senator William Alden Smith of Michigan, a Republican, addressed the senate in a heated speech in the course of which he declared that many of the bureau chiefs in the departments of government were nothing more nor less than petty tyrants who had in their hands the power of promotion and who used it to advance those whom they personally liked while keeping back faithful men and women who had worked hard but had not sought to curry favor.

It must be borne in mind that the senate investigation of the civil service system of the country will have to do largely with the question of promotions. The law does not specifically make provision for the advancement of the men and women from one grade to another as a result of good work. It has been taken for granted that merit would prevail, but in this thought little consideration has been given to the frailties of human nature as they show themselves in men who for a brief period have been given authority.

Commissioners All Right.

No criticism of the civil service commissioners of whom Gen. John C. Black is the chief, is even suggested in an evident desire of the senate to have an investigation. It is conceded that ordinarily the civil service examinations for government positions are conducted honestly and that those who pass get the places and that those who fail do not get them. Undoubtedly the commissioners would like to have the law extended so that a clerk in a department who has done good work will be sure to have his services recognized by promotion rather than to have the better place given to one who has a personal pull.

Bureau Chiefs to Blame.

Complaint is made that sometimes bureau chiefs will recommend for promotion a clerk who happens to belong to the same lodge that he does or who attends the same church with him, or is willing to show him favor because their wives happen to be friends. In some of the cases the promotion of a favorite works a hardship on a more deserving one who is kept at his old desk and at his old pay. In a sense this is demoralizing and the senate thinks that it should be stopped.

It may be that as a result of the investigation a law may be suggested for adoption which will give old government clerks a chance to retire on pensions. Congress does not like the prospect of a civil pension list, but it realizes that if one should be authorized the government would save money and at the same time increase the amount of daily work that is done. There are hundreds of worthy men and women in the service who cannot do a day's work, but who, because of their long and faithful service, are allowed to remain at their desks and draw their pay. To turn them out would in many cases mean suffering and hardship and possibly the poorhouse. This is a great problem and one that has been troubling congress for years. It may be that action of some kind will be taken in the near future.

President Becoming Earnest.

Members of both parties in Washington say that the president has become more forcible in his intercourse with the leaders of his party than he was during the debates on the tariff. They say that when the tariff discussion was on in congress Mr. Taft made up his mind to reverse the Roosevelt method and to plead with the senators and representatives rather than to threaten them with the big stick. It is also intimated that the president has found that while "a soft answer turneth away wrath," a mild request does not always bring an affirmative answer. The belief is that the president holds that unless his party carries out all his recommendations at this session or makes definite arrangements and definite promises to carry them all in the near future, his party may lose control of the house next November. This is one of the chief reasons why the president is so anxious to know whether the leaders are going to stand true to their pledges or are to comply with them only in part.

GEORGE CLINTON.

A Progressive Club.

Miss Helen Varick Boswell, who went to the canal zone a year ago at the instigation of President Roosevelt and organized the first woman clubs at that place, is president of the Woman's Forum in New York. This club discusses all the questions of interest of the day, one of the latest to attract attention being that of the "white slave" traffic.

Customs of the Mijus.

Curious customs are noted among the Mijus, a little-known Asiatic race, by an explorer, who writes: "Though living on the borders of Thibet, no trace of Buddhism is found among them. Their religion is animistic and consists in the propitiation of the various spirits to whom sickness, failure of crops and such like calamities are attributed. The propitiation takes the form usually of the sacrifice of a fowl or a pig, a small portion being set aside for the spirit, the rest going down the throats of the offerer and his family.

"The Mijus bury their dead in a suitable spot near the house," the same traveler continues. "A child is buried at once, but the corpse of an adult is kept in the house from two to four days. The length of time intervening between death and burial depends on the wealth of the deceased—the wealthier the man the longer the period.

"A month or so after burial, when the deceased relatives have had time to prepare for it, a feast is given to the village. The grave is then opened and the remains are burnt, the ashes being left untouched."

Deadly Weapon of Warfare.

A new appliance for a gun to enable the soldiers to take aim at great distances in complete darkness is being experimented with in Germany. The inventor is an engineer of Dortmund, named Issel. A telescopic searchlight, containing a small electric lamp, is fixed to the barrel below the stock. Military authorities are said to have made successful trials, and all shots took effect. Some years ago this idea was introduced into a novel in which France defeated Germany in a great war.

Floating Dock for Brazil.

The Brazilian government has placed an order with an English shipbuilding firm for a floating dock to be used in connection with the two big Dreadnoughts now being built for her in that country. The dock is to be one of the largest, if not the largest of its kind in the world, and will have a lifting capacity of 22,000 tons. It is to be constructed in 11 months, at a cost of $913,500.—Popular Mechanics.

TWO MEN SHOT AT YPSILANTI

THREE BURGLARS FROM DETROIT SLAY ONE RAILROAD MAN, BADLY WOUND ANOTHER.

ROBBERS ARE ARRESTED

Michigan Central Baggageman Killed, Companion Dying in Detroit Hospital—Boy Burglars Are Reform School Graduates.

THE VICTIMS.

Henry C. Miner, 55, baggageman, Ypsilanti, killed by one of the burglars.
Morgan Emmett, 48, ticket agent, Chelsea, mortally wounded and dying in the Detroit Sanitarium.

THE PERPETRATORS.

Charles Harrington, 18, 231 Grand River avenue, Detroit, suspected of having killed Miner.
Robert McCormick, 20, 261 Locust street, Detroit; thought to have shot Emmett.
Charles Billings, 20, 14 Bryant street, Detroit; held in connection with the robbery.

Beginning with a gun fight in a jewelry store which was being robbed, and followed by another revolver battle in the Michigan Central depot, then followed by a hot chase across country after two perpetrators of these acts, Ypsilanti enrolls on its criminal annals one of the most spectacular episodes that has occurred of recent years. The tragic summary of events is one railroad man shot to death, another dying, and two desperadoes wounded.

Carl Billings, Robert McCormick and Henry Harrington, whom they call "Winky," obviously so nicknamed because of the markedly peculiar action of his eyelids, came to Ypsilanti in company on a Michigan Central train which left Detroit at 9:15 o'clock. Billings asked at the D. U. R. waiting room when the next car would leave. He was told, "At 11:15 p. m."

The next development came when Night Watchman Cady entered the alley in the rear of Switzer Bros.' jewelry store and heard a man running out of the other end of the alley ahead of him. A moment later he discovered that the store had been entered through a back window.

Cady surmised that the man in the alley was merely a guard and crawled through the window into the store. As he did so the figure of a man rose over the counter at the front of the store. The officer fired and rushed forward, but two men slipped through the plate glass window, which had been broken.

Cady followed to the street and blew his whistle for assistance. Officer William Mowrey and Chief of Police Gage responded. Mowrey and Cady pursued the two men, McCormick and Harrington, toward the river, while Gage started after the man who had run from the alley, Billings.

At the river bridge the two men turned and one of them, supposed to have been McCormick, opened fire with an automatic revolver. The officers returned the fire and the men ran and made their escape.

Gage discovered Billings' overcoat, which he had thrown away as he left the alley. He followed to the Michigan Central station, where he captured Billings.

Gage warned Baggageman Minor at the depot to keep watch for the other robbers and returned to town with his prisoner. It was 5:15 o'clock when Minor phoned that two men answering the description were in the depot.

"I warned Minor to look out for the guns and keep watch of the men, but it could not have been ten seconds after I hung up the receiver before the telephone operator called me and said she had heard shots at the depot and was unable to get an answer to her calling," said Gage. "When I got to the depot five minutes afterward Minor lay on the floor of the baggage-room dead, and Emmett was apparently dying, with blood streaming from a ragged wound in his chest.

"Emmett was able to tell me something of the fight. When Minor left the phone he decided with Emmett to try to capture the robbers, both of whom seemed to be merely boys. They did capture them without difficulty, and marched them to the baggage room, but without first removing the guns from them.

"As they entered the baggage room McCormick suddenly broke away and fired a shot from the deadly automatic gun. 'Both Minor and I had guns and we began to fire, but the others were too fast for us. A dozen shots were fired. I saw Minor slip to the floor, and almost the same instant I went down, too. The men ran from the depot.'"

Billings was arrested at 1:30, while young Harrington went to the home of L. H. Pattee with his wounded wrist after the shooting and told a story of having fallen from a coal car and hurt his wrist. Non-suspecting, Pattee bandaged it up and Harrington took a D. U. R. car. When Pattee heard of the shooting he notified the officers and Harrington was overtaken on an Ypsilanti-bound car and arrested. He was faint from loss of blood. McCormick refuses to talk.

All theories in the Miner murder case were upset Saturday afternoon, and Charles Harrington's confession implicating Robert McCormick as Miner's slayer set at naught by the discovery that the bullet in the baggageman's throat is a 38-caliber lead-nosed missle. McCormick carried an automatic revolver with a 32-caliber steel casing. This bit of evidence points to Harrington as the slayer of Miner instead of McCormick as the former charges.

Miner's funeral was held at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

The Milford Home Telephone Co. has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent, payable Feb. 1. The company now has 400 subscribers.

A committee of six, representing an organization of prominent business men of Menominee, has announced that unless the saloonists live up to the letter of the law, the association will declare itself in favor of local option. The business men heretofore have been in favor of high and strict license system rather than a "dry" regime.

Navigation to the port of Menominee was declared officially closed New Year's day, but since that time two Ann Arbor car ferries have worked their way through several inches of solid blue ice to local docks and have discharged cargoes of coal.

All the Difference.

To love a good woman is a liberal education. To love a lady of fashion is a commercial education.—Leslie's Weekly.

Such Is Human Nature.

"Ef life wuz all peaches an' cream they'd be an awful price put on vinegar."

Hard Task Set for State.

It is the duty of the state to make virtue easy and vice difficult.

"QUANTITY, QUALITY AND PRICE"

THE THREE ESSENTIALS THAT ARE GIVING WESTERN CANADA Greater Impulse Than Ever This Year.

The reports from the grain fields of Central Canada, (which comprises the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta) are to hand. The year 1909 has not only kept pace with previous years in proving that this portion of the Continent is capable of producing a splendid yield of all the smaller grains, but it has thoroughly outstripped previous seasons. There is quantity, quality and price and from all parts of an area of about 320,000 square miles there comes the strong refrain of contentment and satisfaction. In the distribution of the conditions causing it no district has been overlooked.

Various estimates of the total yield of wheat for the country have been made, but it is not the vast total that influences the general reader so much as what has been done individually. The grand total—say 130 million bushels—may have its effect on the grain price of the world; it may be interesting to know that in the world's markets the wheat crop of Canada has suddenly broken upon the trading boards, and with the Argentine, and with Russia and India, is now a factor in the making of prices. If so today, what will be its effect five or ten years from now, when, instead of there being seven million acres under crop with a total yield of 125 or 130 million bushels, there will be from 17 to 30 million acres in wheat with a yield of from 325 to 600 million bushels. When it is considered that the largest yield in the United States but slightly exceeded 700 million bushels, the greatness of these figures may be understood. Well, such is a safe forecast, for Canada has the land and it has the soil. Even today the Province of Saskatchewan, one of the three great wheat growing provinces of Canada, with 400,000 acres under wheat, produces nearly 90 million bushels, or upwards of one-tenth of the greatest yield of the United States. And Saskatchewan is yet only in the beginning of its development. As Lord Grey recently pointed out in speaking on this very subject, this year's crop does not represent one-tenth of the soil equally fertile that is yet to be brought under the plough.

Individually, reports are to hand of yields of twenty-five, thirty and thirty-five bushels to the acre. Scores of yields are reported of forty and some as high as sixty bushels. The farmer, who takes care of his soil, who gets his seed-bed ready early, is certain of a splendid crop.

The news of the magnificent crop yield throughout the Canadian West will be pleasing to the friends of the thousands of Americans who are residents in that country and who are vastly instrumental in the assistance they are rendering to let the world know its capabilities.

HIS VISIT MOST OPPORTUNE

Another Day's Delay and the Result Would Have Been Unfortunate—For the Physician.

A lady was very solicitous about her health. Every trifle made her uneasy, and the doctor was called immediately.

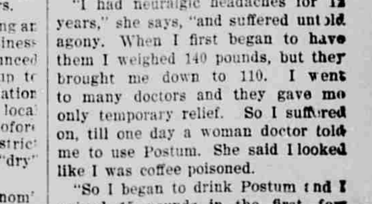
The doctor was a skillful man, and consequently had a large practice. It was very disagreeable to him to be so often called away from his other cases for nothing, and he resolved to take an opportunity of letting the lady see this. One day the lady observed a red spot on her hand, and at once sent for the doctor. He came, looked at her hand, and said:

"You did well to send for me early."

The lady looked alarmed and asked: "Is it dangerous, then?"

"Certainly not," replied the doctor. "To-morrow the spot would have disappeared, and I should have lost my fee for this visit."

COULDN'T WAIT.



Tailor—I cannot make you a new suit until you haf paid for your last one, yet.

Mr. Nopay—But I can't wait so long. Winter is here and I need something warm.

Point of View.

Senator Beveridge, apropos of the old-fashioned snowy Christmas, said the other day:

"Snow, of course, has its disadvantages from some points of view.

"'Snow is beautiful in its season,' Solomon said that. But I know an old Indianapolis man who, on hearing this remark of Solomon, grumbled:

"'Oh, yes, no doubt it was beautiful to you, sittin' with all the wives and lasses of Jerusalem beside you; but if you'd been a poor stone cutter you'd never have said any such thing.'"

A WOMAN DOCTOR
Was Quick to See that Coffee was Doing the Mischief.

A lady tells of a bad case of coffee poisoning and tells it in a way so simple and straightforward that literary skill could not improve it.

"I had neuralgic headaches for 12 years," she says, "and suffered untold agony. When I first began to have them I weighed 140 pounds, but they brought me down to 110. I went to many doctors and they gave me only temporary relief. So I suffered on, till one day a woman doctor told me to use Postum. She said I looked like I was coffee poisoned.

"So I began to drink Postum and I gained 15 pounds in the first few weeks and continued to gain, but not so fast as at first. My headaches began to leave me after I had used Postum about two weeks — long enough to get the coffee poison out of my system.

"Since I began to use Postum I can gladly say that I never know what a neuralgic headache is like any more, and it was nothing but Postum that made me well. Before I used Postum I never went out alone; I would get bewildered and would not know which way to turn. Now I go alone and my head is as clear as a bell. My brain and nerves are stronger than they have been for years."

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

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

From Our Point of View

THE idea that prosperity can be promoted simply by an endless chain of advancing prices is pretty well exploded. Even United States senators are waking up to the fact that something is radically wrong; that wage earners can hardly make the ends meet under present circumstances, let alone make any provision for the rainy day that comes to all sooner or later. Congressmen are talking of an investigation and Senator Crawford of South Dakota, a Republican in good party standing, says: "Wages have changed little in the past ten years and prices for the necessaries of life have advanced 50 per cent;" He cites the case of a brakeman with a wife and two children, a sober, industrious man, who cannot save a dollar out of $60 per month to pay a $100 doctor bill. The trust of the serpent, in our opinion, when found will lead directly to the high tariff iniquity. We quoted from high authority a few weeks ago the statement that it was the high tariff on sugar that made the gigantic sugar steal possible; and as sure as fate it will be found that the various trusts that are sucking the life blood of the people are protected in the nefarious business by a robber tariff. The American people will eventually determine that they cannot tax themselves rich any more than they can starve themselves fat.

THE Grand Rapids Press chides Rev. J. R. Wooton for suggesting the boycott as a weapon in the local option fight; and we have no fault to find with its position, except that it begins on the wrong party. Business men have been threatened with a loss of patronage because they signed petitions asking for the privilege of voting on local option and ever since the petitions were posted such measures have been used to intimidate and browbeat voters into withdrawing their names. The boycott is not a nice thing to use; but ministers, church people and temperance advocates are human and should also be consistent with the principles they advocate. It is just as well for timid business men and friends of the liquor traffic to remember that the boycott is a game that both sides can play at. The Lowell saloonkeepers, for instance, have all cut THE LEDGER out of their patronage lists. Can any sane, consistent temperance advocate withhold its support from a paper so boycotted? No, we do not object to the Press' editorial broadside; but we do claim that its charge is fired at the wrong side in the fight.

Four buffalo hides priced in New York at $1000 each—and the meat selling at 75c per pound—reminds one of a time when the memory of people not yet old, when the big animals were slaughtered by the thousands on the western plains and their carcasses left to rot, while the hides sold for the paltry sum of $5.00. Thus, were the Indians robbed of their natural supply of food and shelter, making them charges upon national charity. Today, of the uncounted thousands of the noble animals that once roamed the plains from the Mississippi to the Rockies, but a pitiful handful are now in captivity, remain as a reminder of man's brutality and prodigal waste. In a manner fully as shortsighted has our public wealth of timber and minerals been destroyed or stolen from the people. At this very time, a battle royal is on at Washington, to rescue from the hands of thieves in high places a vast tract of Alaskan coal lands which President Roosevelt sought to preserve for the public. The history is now in the making. Watch the news from Washington.

FROM the Hillsdale Standard we learn that Rev. W. F. Jerome of that city went to Hudson to investigate the feeling of business men in the latter town relative to the adoption of local option. Hillsdale sending a delegate to Hudson to find out how business men in Hudson to buy their drinks and in so doing left some money there for other things. To quote Rev. Jerome, "But when the business men were actually faced with the question whether there was sufficient trade from Hillsdale visiting to induce them to vote wet, they smiled and said emphatically no. There seemed to be more disgust than pleasure at many of the visitors, who have visited Hudson for the sole purpose of obtaining liquor. The trade belonging to Lowell business men who have been operating under conditions similar to those in Hudson; and we think they will decide, when asked to choose between an occasional wet sniffing and voting to continue the sending of 50,000 men to a drunkard shed every year, in favor of God and Home and Native Land.

THE world does move. The National Home of Representatives took from Speaker Cannon the authority to appoint a committee to investigate the Alaskan coal lands scandal and the senate concurred in the action. Every member of the Michigan delegation, including our own Dickema, stood 3 to 1 against the Speaker, notwithstanding the well-known fact that the American people would have had no confidence in a committee that Cannon might have named for such a purpose. First victory for reform over Joe Cannon. Good! but too bad that Dickema and his fellows lacked sand to get off on the people's side—the right side, the same side.

CHASE S. OSBORN, having unintentionally wounded the feelings of Judge Allen B. Morse by reference to him in a public letter, hastens to avow his friendship and high regard for the old veteran and his regret for not being more explicit. That's like Chase he would not intentionally wrong anyone and if blunders, he hastens to make it right.

The long looked for break between the progressive and standpat wings of the Republican party has come at last. If it shall result in giving the country two live and aggressive parties, divided on distinct principles that all can understand, it will be a mighty good thing for the public welfare.

FRED POSTAL thinks by spending $100,000 the State Fair buildings might be much improved. Wonder with all that if a fence corner 'er sumpthin' couldn't be provided for poor fellows that don't want to pay a nickle. Stop the contemptible grafts on top the fair, say we!

THE poor devils who did the weighing in the custom house sugar steal are up for sentence while the real thieves, the plutocrats, the millionaire law breakers, are nowhere in sight. Is it any wonder earnest men talk about nitroglycerin.

NO MORE liquor to be sold at the State fair, says the boar That's encouraging. It will be demonstrated that the fair can be run better without booze than with it. President Postal to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Detroit Journal approves the vote which took from Speaker Cannon the one-man rule of the House. Now, if the Michigan delegation would eat crow, it would be pretty nearly unanimous.

The Grand Rapids Herald says editorially that the Roosevelt administration was chiefly notable for its rhetoric. "You too, Brutus?"

THE ADA NEWS

Edited by U. Guess Who.

Mrs. Wm. Schenck entertained company from Grand Rapids over Sunday.

Mrs. Maggie Clark visited her sister, Mrs. Walt or Quiggle of Cascade for a few days recently.

Mrs. James Martin, a former resident of this place, died Friday, Jan. 7th at the home of her son, H. O. Martin, in Grand Rapids. The funeral services were held at 12 M. from the house and at 2 p. m. at the Morton cemetery. The interment took place at the Martin cemetery.

Maynard Mattison, who has worked for W. R. McMurray for some time, left Saturday to accept a position at Galesburg. His many friends regret his departure.

J. J. Boyd who has been very sick is improving.

On account of the snowdrifts, Rex Anthway was unable to make the trip on his mail route Thursday.

Theo. Lampert is harvesting his ice.

FARMER'S INSTITUTE

A one day session of the State Farmer's institute was held at Ada on Friday January 7th, in the I. O. O. F. Hall. The village and surrounding districts were well represented and much enthusiasm was shown throughout the meeting the hall being well filled at an early hour. Much interest was manifested in the exhibits offered. The meeting was called to order shortly after 10 a. m. by the manager, T. H. Mc Naughton. The program was as follows: Music, male quartette. Maintaining Soil Fertility was the subject handled by Colon C. Lillie. Much valuable information was gained by Mr. Lillie's talk, and the following discussions. The meeting then adjourned for dinner, which was served by the Baptist Ladies Aid society. The afternoon session was promptly called to order and music was first on the afternoon program. The topic of The Silo and The Silage was taken up by the state speaker, W. N. Raven of Brooklyn, Mich. The value of the Silage to the dairyman was deeply impressed by Mr. Raven. Discussion on the subject followed led by E. B. Clements. Many questions were asked and Mr. Raven answered in a very inspiring manner. The subject, "Making Dairying profitable" was then taken up by the state speaker. He said much to encourage dairying and urged the necessity of a better factory at home, explaining many economical points. The discussion was led by T. C. Johnson. Cow Testing Associations were explained by A. Anderson and John B. Martin, telling how by cow testing, one at once detects their valuable cow and thus were able to improve their herds. A short recess was then taken after which the state speaker talked on "Growing and Handling the Corn Crop" giving many good practical ideas. The discussion was led by D. M. Benedict.

The prizes on the exhibits were then announced by John B. Martin and the meeting adjourned until 7 p. m. This session being the educational section was called to order by Professor Sherlock. Music was the first number on the program. Then the speaker of the evening, Mr. Ketchum, a former school commissioner of Barry county, was introduced and spoke on industrial education. In the beginning the speaker stated that the country children did not have the same opportunities of getting a good education as the city children and that centralized schools was the remedy for the fault.

He said that our course of study was entirely wrong and blamed Boston for the existing conditions. The University of Michigan dominates the majority of our high schools and copies most of its plans from Boston where in early days it was thought necessary to send a boy to college to prepare him for one of three occupations—a lawyer, minister, or doctor. Our schools do not prepare boys and girls for the positions they are to fill in life. Is it any wonder that it is hard to keep the boys in high schools? Only 32 per cent ever enter it and but 2 per cent graduate and enter college.

At the present time there is a great demand for a change in our courses of study. Germany is leaving us in the back ground so far as industrial education is concerned. Japan, who opened her ports to the civilized nations of the world only a little over 40 years ago, is also ahead of us in the same respect. If we wish to maintain our share of the ocean commerce, etc., we must remodel our educational system. We must establish manual training, domestic science and trade schools.

At the present time we are confronted by some very grave problems; worn out soils, deserted farms, and declining agriculture. It was found after an investigation in a certain western school where there were 40 girls that only 01 could sew; 39 cooks; 32 do housework; and 32 had a trade.

The next was a recitation by Miss Hazel Cole. Solo by Miss Verne Hamlin. County school commissioner, Allen Freeland, made a few remarks.

A social hop entered the hall for the evening she was allowed to guess on the number of beans contained in a glass jar, the nearest guesser being Mrs. Charles Aulist, received valuable dahlia bulbs presented Wm. Boles.

Prizes were awarded as follows; W. L. McMurray on dent corn, 1st prize, M. Ossewaarde $2.50 in trade; 2nd prize J. Pelon, $1.50 in trade; 3rd prize W. Fitch $1.00. A. R. Martin, other than dent corn. 1st prize, W. Burras $1.50 in trade; 2nd prize Bert Clinton, $1.00 in trade; 3rd prize Fred Stevens 50 cents

James Bristol, apples. 1st prize, John Plaste, $1.50 in trade; 2nd prize Wm. Hesche $1.00; 3rd Wm. Stonebreaker 50 cents in trade.

John Smith, red wheat, 1st prize, J. C. Wride, $1.50 in trade; 2nd T. H. McNaughton, $1.00 in trade; 3rd John Woodhig 50 cents in trade.

S. W. Haskins, oats, 1st prize, J. C. Wride, $1.50 in trade; 2nd Geo. Sexton, $1.00 in trade; 3rd Sam Wanner 50 cents in trade.

James Green, potatoes, 1st prize, Geo. Sexton, $1.50 in cash; 2nd, prize Frank Quiggle, $1.00 in cash; 3rd, prize, R. L. Gillespie, 50 cents in cash.

Mull company, beans. 1st, prize, H. O. Johnson; 2nd prize, Fred Stevens, $1.00 in trade; 3rd prize. W. Boles, 50 cents in trade.

Grand Rapids Grain & Milling Co. Bread. 1st prize, Mrs. Kittie Schenck, ½ bbl. Purity flour; 2nd. Mrs. Cynthia Clark, ½ bbl. Purity flour; 3rd prize, Mrs. E. B. Clements, ½ bbl. Purity flour.

Much credit is due T. H. McNaughton and John B. Martin for the success of this institute, which should prove a grand inspiration for those in attendance, the large number present well bespoke the appreciation of the opportunity such an institute offers. Many thanks are also due to the business men who so kindly contributed to the prizes.

ARE MICROBES IN YOUR SCALP?

It Has Been Proved that Microbes Cause Baldness.

Professor Fana of Hamburg, Germany, and Dr. Sabouraud, the leading French dermatologist, discovered that a microbe causes baldness. Their theory has time and again been amply verified through research experiments carried on under the observation of eminent scientists. This microbe lodges in the sebur which is natural hair oil, and when permitted to flourish it dissolves the hair follicles and in time the pores entirely close, and the scalp gradually takes on a shiny appearance. When this happens there is no hope of the growth of the hair being revived.

Dandruff is a contagious disease, which is largely due to a destructive microbe, which when left to pursue its course causes itching scalp, falling hair and baldness. Dandruff is caused by the microbe affecting the glands which produce the sebaceous matter, which when latter unnaturally dries up and scales off.

We have a remedy which will, we honestly believe, remove dandruff, exterminate the microbe, promote good circulation in the scalp (carrying to the hair roots), tighten and revitalize the hair roots and overcome baldness, so long as there is any life left in the hair roots.

We back up this statement with our own personal guarantee that this remedy called Rexall "93" Hair tonic will be supplied free of all cost to the user if it fails to do the above results.

It will frequently restore gray and faded hair to its original color, providing loss of color has been caused by disease; or it is in no sense a dye. Rexall "93" Hair tonic accomplishes these results by making every hair root, follicle and pigment gland strong and active, and by stimulating a natural flow of colouring pigment throughout the hair cells.

Rexall "93" Hair tonic is entirely free from grease or sediment, is exceedingly pleasant to use and will not gum the hair or permanently soil the clothing or pillows.

We exact no obligations or promises—we simply ask you to give it a thorough trial and if not satisfied tell us and we will refund the money you paid for it. Two sizes, prices 50 cents and $1.00. Remember this can only obtain in Lowell only at our store,—The Rexall Store. D. G. Look's drug store.

Wasted Much Ammunition.

Recently four tons and a half of bullets were fired out of a hill behind a rifle range at Yarmouth, Eng., the accumulation of two years' shooting by the local volunteers. They sold for $122.50 a ton.

The Phenomenon.

A curious electric machine is the phenomenon. The sensitive part of the instrument is a large metal cap, which is bought slowly down upon the head, and clasping the skull gently but firmly, indicates the size of the "bumps" at 28 different points. The turning of a button not only registers the size of each "bump" but prints and delivers the record.

Cloak Sale Still on

AT

COLLAR'S

The Slaughter is Terrific

Many are taking advantage of this sale. **1-4 and 1-2 off.** Do not forget about the prices we are giving on Furs. Many nice Furs to select from. :: :: ::

E. R. Collar, Lowell.

Butterick Patterns, - Delineator.

A Good Diver.

The sperm whale can remain below the surface for about 20 minutes at a time. Then it comes to the surface and breathes 50 or 60 times, taking about 10 minutes to do so.

Self-Made Man.

Edward Yates, who recently died in London, England, leaving a fortune of $5,000,000 in real estate in and about London, began business life as a poor bricklayer.

Anxiety.

Some men seem to be as anxious to separate you from your time as others are to separate you from your money. —Chicago News.

Lowell Markets

Corrected Jan. 12, 1910

Wheat, 60 lb.	1 22
Oats, per bu.	45
Corn " "	60
Rye " "	72
Buckwheat "	60
Beans, hand-picked	1 85
Hay, baled, per ton	12 00
Corn and Oats per ton	30 00
Middlings per ton	28 00
Corn Meal per ton	28 00
Bran per ton	27 00
Flour per bbl.	4 00
Buckwheat flour per bbl	6 00
Flour per lb.	28
Eggs	28
Lard	15
Potatoes	25
Timothy	2 50
Clover seed per lb.	15
Beef live per cwt.	2 50 @ 4 00
Beef dressed per cwt.	6 00 @ 7 00
Calves live	6 00 @ 6 50
Veal dressed per lb.	9 @ 12
Sheep live	3 00 @ 4 00
Lambs	5 @ 7 00
Pork live	9 @ 9 25
Pork dressed	10 @ 11 00
Cows live	2 50 @ 3 00
Fowls dressed	10 @ 12
Hides	9
Wool	25 @ 31

Town Booming Helps

III.—Make a Noise Like a Dollar

The man who gets ahead is the one who makes a noise, and it's the same with a town.

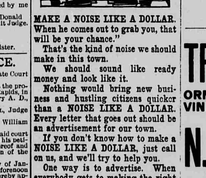
But it must be the RIGHT KIND OF A NOISE.

There are millions of noises in the world and only one kind worth making. That's the kind a man learned about when he tried to interview a great financier.

He had spent several days trying to get into the private office of the old skinflint, but was always headed off.

At last he went to a friend for advice.

"Tell you what to do," said the friend. "You go down and stand in front of the old fellow's door and



MAKE A NOISE LIKE A DOLLAR. When he comes out to grab you, that will be your chance."

That's the kind of noise we should make in this town.

We should sound like ready money and hustle.

Nothing would bring new business and hustling citizens quicker than a NOISE LIKE A DOLLAR. Every letter that goes out should be an advertisement for our town.

If you don't know how to make a NOISE LIKE A DOLLAR, just call on us, and we'll try to help you.

One way is to advertise. When everybody gets to making the right kind of noise it will be worth while watching things boom.

Prosperity $is Knocking

Let the good Dame Fortune enter your business through the advertising door.

When you keep your business a secret you are locking Mme. Fortune out.

See us to-day about our ad. rates.

(Copyright, 1910, by W. N. U.)

The Ledger Clubbing List.

Ledger and Detroit Free Press to Rural Routes only	$2.50
Ledger and Detroit Daily Journal, to rural routes only	3.50
Ledger and Chicago Daily Tribune (except Sundays) one year	3.50
Ledger and New York Tribune Farmer	1.50
Ledger and New York Tribune-a-week Tribune	1.75
Ledger and Michigan Farmer	1.50
Ledger and Grand Rapids Daily Herald rural routes only	3.00
Ledger and Detroit Twice a week Journal	1.65
Ledger and Toledo Blade	1.75
Ledger and New York Thrice-a-week World	1.65
Ledger and Chicago Daily Chronicle one year	3.00
Ledger and Chicago Sunday Chronicle one year	2.50
Ledger and Detroit News to rural subscribers only	3.50
Ledger and Grand Rapids Press rural only, one year	2.50
Ledger and Success Magazine of New York, one year	1.65
Ledger and American Boy; both one year for	1.65
Ledger and Cosmopolitan Magazine both one year	1.65
Ledger and Grand Rapids Daily News	2.25
Ledger and Dryan's Commoner	1.02
Ledger and Fruit Belt	1 25
The Ledger and Woman World	1 25

Chancery Notice

STATE OF MICHIGAN, The Circuit Court for the County of Kent in Chancery.

Lodica J. Carvin, Complainant, vs. Geo. W. Carvin, Defendant.

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Kent in Chancery, on the 8th day of December A. D. 1909.

It appearing from affidavit on file, that the defendant George W. Carvin is not a resident of this State, but is a resident of the city of San Francisco in the State of California, wherein the cause of the complaint herein arose, and that the said defendant is a proper and non-resident defendant in said cause, and to be entered herein within four months from the date of this order; and in case of his appearance, to serve his answer to the bill of complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on the complainant's Solicitor within twenty days after service on him of such copy of said bill of complaint, and in default thereof, that within twenty days after complainant causes a notice of this order to be published in the Lowell Ledger, a newspaper printed, published and circulating in said County, and that said publication be continued therein, once in each week for six successive weeks, or cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said non-resident defendant at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for his appearance.

Examined, Countersigned and Entered by me Alex K. Krakowski

Circuit Court Commissioner. John S. McDonald Fred L. Williams, Circuit Judge, Ionia, Michigan

Complainant's Solicitor.

Attest. A true copy

Alex K. Krakowski, Deputy Register.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, The Probate Court for the County of Kent.

At a session of said court, held at the probate office in the city of Grand Rapids, in said county, on the 3rd day of January A. D. 1910.

Present: Hon. HARRY D. JEWELL, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of William Proctor deceased.

Maria Sheldon having filed in said court her final administration account, and her petition praying for the allowance thereof and for the assignment and distribution of the residue of said estate.

It is ordered that the 9th day of January A. D. 1910, at ten o'clock in the forenoon at said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for examining and allowing said account and hearing said petition.

It is further ordered that public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the LOWELL LEDGER a newspaper printed and circulated in said county.

A true copy. HARRY D. JEWELL,
Roy M. Watkins Judge of Probate
Register of Probate.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN. The Probate Court for the County Kent.

At a session of said court, held at the probate office in the city of Grand Rapids, in said county, on the 3rd day of January A. D. 1910.

Present: Hon. HARRY D. JEWELL, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Sarah F. Graham, Deceased, Orrin W. Graham having filed in said court his petition praying that the administration of said estate be granted to Lincoln A. Irgens or to some other suitable person.

It is ordered, That the 8th day of February A. D. 1910, at ten o'clock in the forenoon at said Probate office be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition.

It is further Ordered, That public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the Lowell Ledger a newspaper printed and circulated in said county.

A true copy HARRY D. JEWELL
Roy M. Watkins Judge of Probate.
Register of Probate.

These Cold Mornings

when you hate to crawl out of a warm bed and go to your day's work nothing will brace you up and put vim and get there in you like a generous cup of :: :: ::

Good Hot Coffee

the kind that VanDyke sells, prices to suit and now better than ever before. Just a sniff of our coffee when our grinder is going and if you can hold on to your money you're a tight wad. We also have a splendid line of TEAS said can suit the most exacting taste as well as the leanest purse. :: ::

Get It At

If You **Van Dyke's** It's Good

Triple Plated Knives

stamped

1847 ROGERS BROS.

last longer through harder service than any other because they have a *round* holder, which does away with sharp corners (where wear is heaviest and breaks down first) and gives extra hardness. "This is but one of the many reasons of the

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

knives, which give lasting service and satisfaction. Numerous patterns are offered in this famous "Silver Plate that Wears."

Sold by leading dealers everywhere. Send for catalogue "G-J" showing all designs.

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.
(International Silver Co., Successor)
Meriden, Conn.

R. R. Time Table

PERE MARQUETTE

For Saginaw: 7.50 a m, 5.55, p m.
For Grand Rapids: *10.45, a m, *4 00 p. m, 8.55, p m.
For Bedding: 10 a m, For Freeport 4.00 p m.

*Connect at Elmdale for Detroit

GRAND TRUNK

Time Table Effective April 25, 1909

Going East: 6.38 a. m., 9.38 a. m. 3.00 p. m., 7.38* p. m.

Going West: 9.38* a. m., 12:12 p. m., 5.20 p. m. 9:11 p. m.

* Daily

Dr. J. P. Draper, V. S.

Treats all Diseases of Horses and cattle Domestic animals.

Calls promptly attended to Day or Night.

Office and Hospital in Towsley Barn

Office Phone 144-2
Residence Phone 144-3.

Harley Maynard

PLUMBING

And all work in connection with City Water System.

Phone 182

TREES

If you wish to save money buy FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES, VINES, etc., of

N. P. Husted

& Co. Lowell, Mich.

Every Little Bit Added to What You've Got

VOIGT'S CRESCENT FLOUR

Makes Just a Little Bit More.

EVERY LITTLE BIT of good, attractive printing—such as Handbills, Circulars, Folders, Pamphlets, Posters—makes just a little bit more business. We'll do a little bit or a whole lot of artistic printing for you at prices JUST A LITTLE BIT MORE than bare cost.

Not Sisters

Now and again you see two women passing down the street who look like sisters. You are astonished to learn that they are mother and daughter, and you realize that a woman at forty or forty-five ought to be at her finest and fairest. Why isn't it so?

The general health of woman is so intimately associated with the local health of the essentially feminine organs that there can be no red cheeks and round form where there is female weakness.

Women who have suffered from this trouble have found prompt relief and cure in the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It gives vigor and vitality to the organs of womanhood. It clears the complexion, brightens the eyes and reddens the cheeks.

No alcohol, or habit-forming drugs is contained in "Favorite Prescription." Any sick woman may consult Dr. Pierce by letter, free. Every letter is held as sacredly confidential, and answered in a plain envelope. Address: World's Dispensary Medical Association, Dr. R.V. Pierce, Pres., Buffalo, N.Y.

Our Country Cousins

BOWNE

Rev. B. S. Shaw will hold meetings in the Bowne church beginning Jan. 24, continuing for ten nights. He wishes his old chorus and director to be present every night to assist in the singing. Let every one be there.

Will Nash has returned from Colorado to visit his parents, Michigan and Mrs. Nash will go back with him in the spring. Let every one be there.

Will Nash has returned from Colorado to visit his parents. Michigan and Mrs. Nash will go back with him in the spring. Let every one be there.

Miss Cecil Holcomb spent Sunday with Miss Ethel Bouland.

Arthur Clark and wife visited Mr. and Mrs. Marsh of Barry county recently.

Meeting of the Brotherhood this week Friday night. All come and bring your wives, sweethearts or sisters. Fried cakes and coffee will be served.

The annual salad and oyster supper of the Ladies' Aid of Bowne will be held January 28. Details will be given later.

Dandruff is contagious disease, which is largely due to a destructive microbe, which when left to pursue its course causes itching scalp, falling hair and baldness. Dandruff is caused by the microbe affecting the glands which produce the sebaceous matter, which when latter unnaturally dries up and scales off.

We have a remedy which will, we honestly believe, remove dandruff, exterminate the microbe, promote good circulation in the scalp (carrying to the hair roots), tighten and revitalize the hair roots and overcome baldness, so long as there is any life left in the hair roots.

We back up this statement with our own personal guarantee that this remedy called Rexall "93" Hair tonic will be supplied free of all cost to the user if it fails to do the above results.

It will frequently restore gray and faded hair to its original color, providing loss of color has been caused by disease; or it is in no sense a dye. Rexall "93" Hair tonic accomplishes these results by making every hair root, follicle and pigment gland strong and active, and by stimulating a natural flow of colouring pigment throughout the hair cells.

Rexall "93" Hair tonic is entirely free from grease or sediment, is exceedingly pleasant to use and will not gum the hair or permanently soil the clothing or pillows.

We exact no obligations or promises—we simply ask you to give it a thorough trial and if not satisfied tell us and we will refund the money you paid for it. Two sizes, prices 50 cents and $1.00. Remember this can only obtain in Lowell only at our store,—The Rexall Store. D. G. Look's drug store.

Mr and Mrs. Chauncey Patterson spent Christmas with his parents, Wm. Patterson and wife at McCords.

V. A. Thompson and family ate Christmas dinner with their daughter, Mrs. Martin Vanderjagt and husband near Alaska.

ECZEMA IS NOW CURABLE.

ZEMO, a scientific preparation for external use, stops itching instantly and destroys the germs that cause skin diseases. Eczema quickly yields and is permanently cured by this remarkable medicine.

For sale everywhere. Write for sample, E. W. Rose Medicine Co., St. Louis. In Lowell by D. G. Look.

WEST LOWELL.

Mrs. Louisa Blair and Mrs. Lottie Ryan spent New Years with Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Fellows of Hastings.

Herbert Dodds has moved his family into Edward Stinton tenant house and will work for Miles Monks.

Alice Mullen has returned to Grand Rapids after a short visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Mullen.

Mrs. Harvey Traverse has returned to her home at Yankee Springs after spending her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Court.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Blair of South Lowell visited Mr. and Mrs. Charles McIntyre Sunday.

Mrs. Sarah Gregory of Grand Rapids and her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Stinton visited Mrs. Samuel Oman last Monday.

Mrs. Herbert Dawson visited her aunt, Mrs. Perry, near Saranac last week.

Mrs. Arthur Green has blood poison in her hand but is some better at this writing.

Lenard Oman and wife went to Grand Rapids last Friday on business.

Making Life Safer

Every where life is being made more safe through the work of Dr. King's New Life Pills in constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, indigestion, liver troubles, kidney diseases and malaria. They are easy, but sure, and perfectly build up the health. 25c at D. G. Look.

ELMDALE

Mrs. H. Huber and daughter who have been visiting at the homes of A. Nash and S. Nash returned to their home at Brown City.

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Born, to Geo. Kilgus and wife a fine baby boy, Tuesday. Mother and child are getting along nicely.

Mrs. Sude Heirigle of Freeport spent Tuesday at her father's. Wednesday she went to Alto to visit friends.

Operator Knapp is sick and has gone to his home in Detroit.

Mrs. Munson and daughter of Lansing is visiting Mrs. Longcor, H. Wilbury, Mr. and Mrs. C. Dillin, and O. Rivett were in Lowell Monday.

A Wild Blizzard Raging.

brings danger, suffering—often death—to thousands, who take cold, coughs and lagrippe—that terror of winter and spring. Its danger signals are "stuffed up" nostrils, lower part of nose sore, chills and fever, pain in back of head, and a throat-gripping cough. When grippe attacks, as you value your life, don't delay getting Dr. King's New Discovery. "One bottle cured me," writes A. L. Dunn, of Pine Valley, Miss., "after being 'laid up' three weeks with grippe." For sore lungs, hemmorhages, coughs, colds, whooping cough, bronchitis and asthma, it's supreme. 50c and $1.00. Guaranteed by D. G. Look.

EAST LOWELL

Rev. H. Coles visited Elder Bromley of Caledonia a part of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Hayes gave a party to a number of their friends Friday evening.

Mr. Hammontree and son Lloyd of Bedding spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Ora Godfrey and Mrs. Hammontree returned with them Monday.

J. N. Hubbell is visiting his mother in Chauncy.

Mr. and Mrs. Walters of Boston Center were callers at Ora Godfrey's and Seymour Coles' Sunday.

Alexander Campbell died Monday night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bouck.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Buck of Lowell were guests at S. Y. Cary's Sunday.

Mac Ware of Freeport visited at the homes of S. A. Ware, Mr. Kyser and M. T. Story last week. Her brother Howard came for her Saturday and they returned home Sunday.

HOW TO CURE SKIN DISEASES.

The germs that cause skin diseases must be drawn to the surface of the skin to be destroyed.

ZEMO, a clean liquid for external use, will do this and will permanently cure every form of itching skin disease.

For sale everywhere. Write for sample, E. W. Rose Medicine Co., St. Louis. In Lowell by D. G. Look.

SEELEY CORNERS.

Success Grange elected the following officers for the ensuing year: W. M., Earle Sinclair; W. O., Sherman Reynolds; W. Sec., James Green; W. Lecturer, Mrs. Sherman Green; W. Treas., Henry Hesche. Installation Tuesday evening, Jan. 11.

Mrs. Orville visited her sisters Mrs. Philindor Brannan and Mrs. John Chaterdon of Alto Saturday and Sunday.

The Ad society meets this week Wednesday with Mrs. Murray of Lowell.

The church was full Sunday evening and all listened to an excellent sermon. Meetings will continue this week.

Mrs. Stinton of Lowell is visiting her daughter Mrs. Green.

Mrs. Helen Reynolds spent Wednesday with her daughter Mrs. Gabe Oman in West Lowell.

A sleigh load from here attended the farmers institute at Ada Friday.

A Wretched Mistake.

to endure the itching, painful disease of piles. There's no need to. Listen: "I suffered much from piles," writes Will A. Mann, of Silver City, N. C., "till I got a box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and was soon cured." Burns, boils, ulcers, fever sores, eczema, cuts, chapped hands, chilblains, vanish before it. 25c at D. G. Look.

FALLASBURG

Miss Eleonore Behrendt attended a party near Smyrna last week at the home of Mr. Taylor.

Elmer Richmond and family spent Monday evening at Frank Sherrard's and Mrs. Barber who has been caring for Miss Lou Pottruff returned with him to their home in Vergennes.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Allen of Lowell attended Mr. and Mrs. Albert Ralmer last Thursday.

Mrs. Nelle Beauchamp of Grand Rapids visited her brother A. Ralmer and family recently.

Winnie Faulk of Vergennes is working Mrs. Clemens.

Mrs. E. Behrendt visited friends near Moseley Sunday.

J. Dudley and wife are visiting Mrs. Cogswell of Grand Rapids.

Mrs. L. Allen of Keene goes to Grand Ledge Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralmer and sons Earl and Dale were Sunday guests at the home of L. Allen of Keene.

E. M. Alger of Vergennes is in Grand Rapids.

Newspapers for shelves, etc., 25 for 5 cents, at The Ledger office.

Do Not Ruin Your Skin With Face Powders

Keep It Healthy Instead of Trying to Cover it Up. Beware of Creams and "Skin Foods"

Don't ruin your skin with powders, alleged "skin foods" and face creams. Beware of unhealthy soaps. Keep the skin healthy instead of trying to cover it up. You can't hide a bad skin with all the paint and powder you can buy and you know it. Throw all these things away.

You don't need to have pimples, blackheads and a pasty complexion or get wrinkles before your time if you'll only take proper care of your skin. You can bring back the youthful beauty and fairness to your complexion by using Balm of Almond, which takes away the imperfections so that none remains to hide. It is a cleanser to be used instead of soap—and cleanses better than soap—removing, not rubbing in, dirt and accumulations that ruin the skin.

Thoroughly cleansing the pores, Balm of Almond stimulates the complexion, prevents wrinkles, removes pimples, blackheads, moth patches, freckles and tan, leaving the skin soft, white and fresh. A good complexion is preserved by it. Mothers use it for their babies. It is easily applied and does not have to remain on any longer than soap.

It contains no paraffine, which is found in face creams, nor bismuth, lead, zinc or other injurious ingredient. It is for sale in this city by M. N. Hunter for 50 cents per jar, or send the money to the Charles Chemical Company, Grand Rapids, Mich., and they will send you a jar postpaid.

ALTO

Mrs. O. J. Reyburg was in Grand Rapids Tuesday.

Messrs. Chas. Brown and C. A. Wood were in Lowell Monday evening.

Mrs. D. A. Wood of McCords has been spending the week with her daughter, Mrs. E. P. Chapple.

Lee Bryant and wife were over Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Leeton of DeCoursey.

S. Knickerbocker left Tuesday for Texas where he expects to pass the winter.

Elmer Davis is visiting his parents at Sand Lake.

Miss Lulu Strong of Clarksville visited at the hotel Tuesday and Wednesday.

D. G. Look and D. Morgan of Lowell transacted business at the drug store Wednesday and Thursday.

About twenty-five members of Alto I. O. O. F. No. 425, were in sleighloads to Freeport Saturday evening to attend a meeting of the Odd Fellow lodge of that place.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR DANDRUFF.

ZEMO stops itching instantly and will cure any form of dandruff. It destroys the germs and prevents falling hair. It will give the hair a rich glossy color, and leave the scalp clean and healthy.

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IT'S LIKE THIS.

YOU are naturally particular about the quality of the things you eat; you want them pure, fresh and wholesome. :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: Our stock is all fresh, guaranteed pure, and warranted to give satisfaction and the prices are right. :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: ::

C. F. HOSMER.

Phone 89, Lowell.

"The Corner Grocery."

Woman's Rights

Every woman should use good flour if good results are to be expected—and every woman should demand this and no other kind

Nearly all grocers are good grocers and all good grocers sell Crescent Flour, so it's really possible for every woman, everywhere, to get a kind of flour that supplies every necessary quality in its right manner.

There may be "just as good" brands, but you will find that they are "seldom good and never just."

So the old excuse of "bad luck" on bake day must be forgotten and in its place come a pride in knowing that your bread and pastry are right—both in appearance and quality.

Will you interview your grocer regarding this and see what a strong guarantee he makes with

CRESCENT FLOUR

VOIGT MILLING CO. GRAND RAPIDS MICH.

Mrs. R. J. Slater visited her niece, Mrs. Geo. Burgles and infant son last Saturday in Valley City.

Miss Maggie Clark of Ada spent from Saturday until Tuesday with her sister, Mrs. W. Quiggle and family.

Evangelist A. M. Gillespie of Fort Wayne, gave two excellent sermons last Sunday to full houses. Preaching every evening at an indefinite time. All are invited.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Dobson ate New Year's dinner with her son, Ira Wedge and family of Lowell.

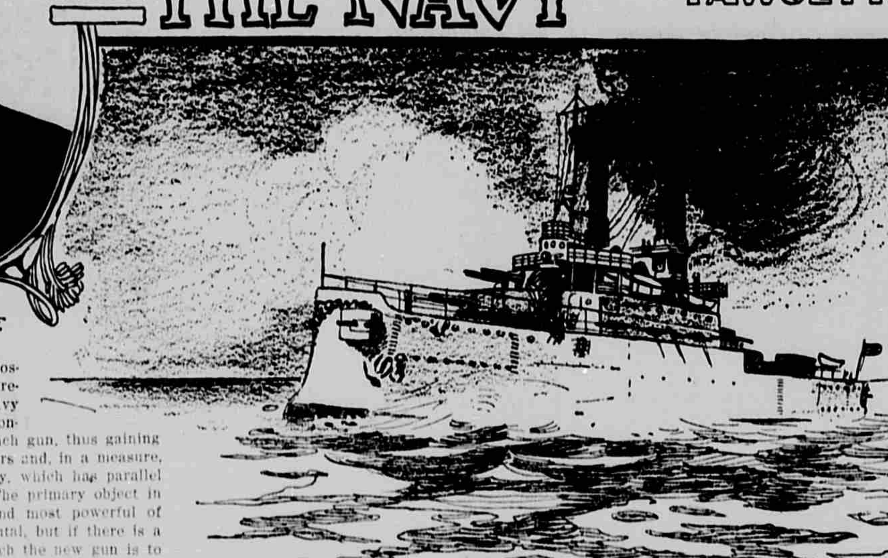
Bert Auble, wife and son, Carl of near Wayland were guests of his mother, Mrs. A. C. Auble and family, N. P. Cook and Miss Lydia Saturday to Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Adams of near Ion

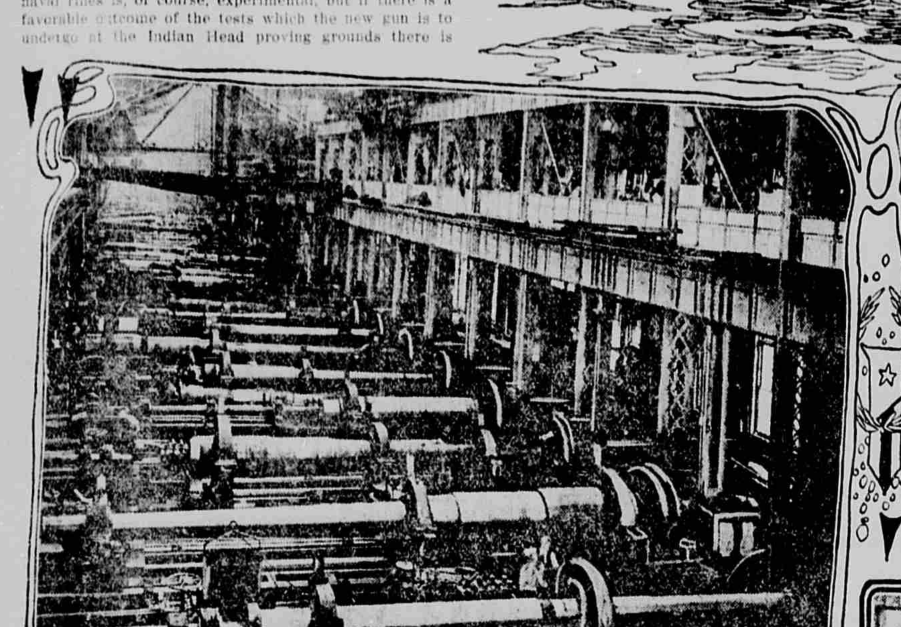
REAR ADMIRAL N.E. MASON, CHIEF OF ORDNANCE

A 14-Inch Gun For the Navy

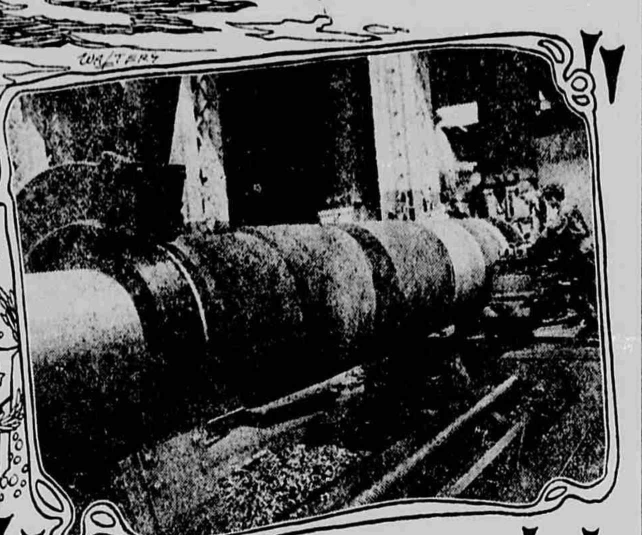
By WALDON FAWCETT



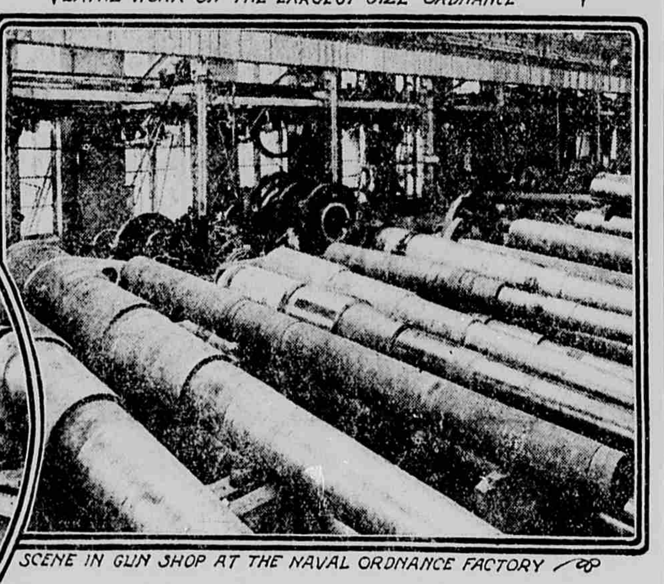
SURROUNDED by all possible precautions for secrecy, the United States navy is now engaged in the construction of its first 14-inch gun, thus gaining a lead over foreign powers and, in a measure, forestalling the United States army, which has parallel ambitions for heavier ordnance. The primary object in the construction of this largest and most powerful of naval rifles is, of course, experimental, but if there is a favorable outcome of the tests which the new gun is to undergo at the Indian Head proving grounds there is every likelihood that the 14-inch gun will make its appearance in the equipment of the heaviest of our new battleships. Indeed it is stated that the board of naval construction has already prepared plans for two different types of battleships, each design calling for a main battery of eight 14-inch guns.



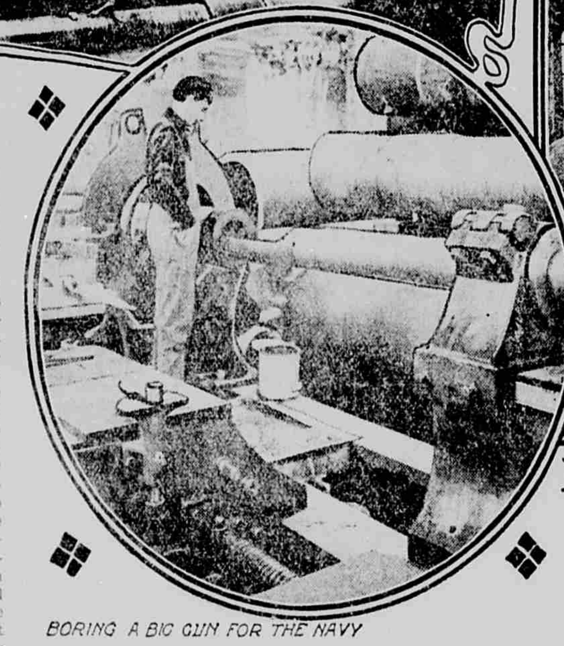
UNCLE SAM'S GUN FACTORY



LATHE WORK ON THE LARGEST SIZE ORDNANCE



SCENE IN GUN SHOP AT THE NAVAL ORDNANCE FACTORY



BORING A BIG GUN FOR THE NAVY

In the construction of this initial 14-inch gun for the navy there has been, as is customary with all our naval ordnance, co-operation between a private manufactory and the government ordnance plant. The naval gun factory at Washington does not include a foundry, although congress has been urged several times in recent years to provide this adjunct so that heavy ordnance could be constructed complete under government auspices. The present limitations make it necessary to procure gun castings from private firms and finish them at the navy department shops. This procedure is being followed in the case of the 14-inch gun. The contract for the assembled forgings was awarded to the Midvale Steel Company early in the present year, the firm being allowed 42 weeks to complete the work and make delivery at Washington, where will be conducted the delicate operations of rifling and chambering the gun, etc.

In preparation for handling the 14-inch gun some important changes have been made in the arrangement and equipment of the great naval gun factory on the banks of the Potomac—one of the most important institutions of the kind in the world. These emergency preparations, as they may possibly be termed, are but the forerunners of yet more important permanent revision at the big factory. It is the desire of the bureau of ordnance of the navy to enlarge the gun factory buildings and increase the size and power of the machinery equipment to a point where it will be possible to handle all classes of breech-loading rifles up to 17-inch. Of course there are no 17-inch guns in existence now or in immediate contemplation, but the navy desires to be prepared for all eventualities. As in a measure indicating the trend of development it may be recalled that the United States war department a few years ago constructed and has mounted on Romer shoal in New York harbor a 16-inch gun. To be sure there were rumors at the time the 16-inch gun was tested at Sandy Hook that the showing made was scarcely as gratifying as the officials had anticipated, but evidently the naval experts are confident that the deficiencies, if any exist, will be remedied. No other interpretation can be put on their ambition to be in a position to manufacture 16-inch or even heavier guns.

Just here it may be explained that the energy which has been displayed in pushing toward completion the new naval gun is in some measure attributable to that perpetual, inevitable rivalry between the two arms of the service for superiority in the range and power of guns. The war department has five 14-inch guns under construction and two of them have had the construction work expedited in every possible manner, but it would not be strange if the navy was enabled to begin its 14-inch gun tests at Indian Head ere the army is ready to try out the first of its new heavy-hitters at Sandy Hook, N. J.

For the purpose of comparative tests the war department is constructing one of the five 14-inch guns above mentioned as a wire-wound piece, but the other four are built up in accordance with the usual plan of concentric cylinders assembled by shrinkage. This is the practice likewise in the case of the new naval gun. The army is already firmly committed to the 14-inch gun and congress has authorized the construction of four such weapons in addition to the five already mentioned, but work on them has not been commenced.

It is the claim of Brig.-Gen. William Crozier, the very progressive chief of ordnance of the United States army, that the 14-inch gun is vastly superior to the 12-inch gun which it is displacing for the defense of wide channels and harbors where the highest power is required. He claims that the army's new 14-inch guns will be capable of firing a greater number of rounds than the 12-inch guns, inasmuch as the same striking force can be imparted to the projectile with less velocity. Rear Admiral N. E. Mason, chief of ordnance of the navy, who has personal supervision over the construction of the first 14-inch gun for the navy, has not yet come out so unqualifiedly in favor of the heavier ordnance as has his confrere of the army, but Admiral Mason's verdict after the tests will be awaited with great interest, for there is no officer in the service more thoroughly conversant with the ordnance requirements of the navy.

During the greater portion of his naval career Admiral Mason has specialized in ordnance work. A native of Pennsylvania and a member of the graduating class of 1869 at the United States naval academy, the young officer, following a varied experience in sea service in all parts of the world, was in 1884 detailed for ordnance work at the navy yard at Washington. After two years of this service he was given a post in the bureau of ordnance, where he remained for five years. After an interval of sea service he came back to the bureau and from 1893 to 1896 was inspector of ordnance in charge of the naval proving grounds. During the Spanish-American war the present head of the ordnance bureau had an opportunity to study the other side of ordnance work as an officer of the cruiser Brooklyn. After the war he was successively inspector of ordnance at the League Island navy yard and at the naval torpedo station and latterly was promoted to the highest post in the naval ordnance organization.

Another officer of exceptional ability who is playing an influential part in the creation of the navy's new weapon is Rear Admiral E. N. C. Leutze, superintendent of the naval gun factory. Admiral Leutze is a native of Prussia and graduated from the naval academy in 1867. Early in his career he was in charge of surveying parties that went over the Panama and Nicaragua routes. During the Spanish-American war, in command of the Monterey, he was ordered to the relief of Admiral Dewey in Manila bay; was present at the taking of the city of Manila, and took part in several engagements with insurrectionists. It fell to his lot to re-establish the Cavite navy yard, an experience which aided to qualify him for his present responsible position, which he has held for upward of nine years.

In the eyes of the average layman the navy's tentative adoption of the 14-inch gun appears somewhat revolutionary in view of the fact that it was but a few years ago that the naval authorities seemingly proceeded in the opposite direction by declaring in favor of the 12-inch gun in preference to a 13-inch gun, with which our earliest battleships were equipped. Any inconsistency of policy is, however, apparent rather than real, and the new 14-inch gun will be much more effective in hitting power than either the 12 or 13 inch type. The new gun, with a length of 33½ feet, will weigh in excess of 63 tons—that is, 10 tons more than the 12-inch guns built for the new battleships North Dakota and Delaware and six tons more than the yet more powerful 12-inch guns designed for the new battleships Arkansas and Wyoming. The 14-inch gun, which will hurl a 1,400-pound projectile at a speed of 2,600 feet per second, will have an extreme range of more than 25 miles, but what might be termed its effective range, that is, the range at which it would engage the enemy in battle conditions, is five miles.

The most spectacular operation in the construction of this new $100,000 "peace-maker," as in the manufacture of all heavy ordnance, is the jacketing of the gun. The method of procedure is to first bore the tube of the gun and finish its outer surface; then finish the jacket inside, and, finally, shrink the jacket on the tube. As a preliminary to the delicate operation the jacket is heated to a temperature of 600 degrees in a cylindrical furnace, occupying a pit 40 feet deep. Air, blown through a furnace where white heat is maintained, is forced through and around the jacket for 29 hours. The burning blasts of oil make a roaring that completely drowns voices and therefore the entire operation is directed by signals and without a word being spoken.

After the ponderous jacket has received its baptism of fire the mass of glowing metal is lifted from the heating furnace by means of a crane which, despite its tremendous power, is capable of such delicacy of operation that it centers the jacket within one-thirty-second of an inch over the tube and lowers it over the tube at the rate of a foot per minute. After the jacket has cooled and shrunk on the tube its outer surface is finished on one of the largest lathes ever built. Later the breech mechanism is attached. From a technical standpoint the lathe work and kindred operations may be considered the most important operations in connection with the construction of the 14-inch gun. To indicate the scope of this work it may be cited that one of the cutting tools in going from end to end of a jacket hoop travels 12 miles and requires 56 hours for the operation. An extension must needs be provided to enable the largest lathe at the naval gun factory to accommodate the 14-inch gun, but with such extension provided there are several lathes at the big plant any of which are capable of handling this new size weapon.

Extreme accuracy in fashioning the tube of the 14-inch gun is essential, since the general efficiency of the gun is dependent upon the uniform diameter of this foundation tube, upon which in due course the layers of hoops and bands are shrunk. The tube contains first the entire bore in which the big projectile will travel a distance of 542 inches ere it leaves the muzzle of the gun. This bore should not be more than two one-thousandths of an inch out of a straight line if it is to meet requirements and it is fitted with 52 rifling grooves, which decrease in width as they approach the muzzle and the purpose of which is to impart to the projectile a rotary motion that will prevent the missile from turning lengthwise in flight and thus losing its force. Secondly, the tube contains the powder chamber. In the new 14-inch gun the capacity of the chamber is 15,843 cubic inches, being designed to accommodate the 365 pounds of smokeless powder which will constitute the full service charge of the new weapon.

Interesting as is the construction of the new gun, it will be equaled by the importance of the tests of the monster "shooting iron" at the Indian Head proving grounds. It has been figured that a projectile fired with a full charge, will have a penetrative power at the muzzle of more than 22 inches of the latest Krupp steel armor. At 3,000 yards' range the projectile could pierce armor 18 inches in thickness, and at 6,000 yards the penetration would embrace everything up to Krupp armor 12½ inches in thickness. At 9,000 yards, an extreme battle range, the penetration will be in excess of 11 inches, which is the thickness of the heaviest armor on modern battleships.

The Beginning of the Galilean Ministry

Sunday School Lesson for Jan. 16, 1910

Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Matt. 4:2-25. Memory verse 23.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"The people which sat in darkness saw great light." Matt. 4:16.

TIME.—John the Baptist was imprisoned the latter part of March, A. D. 28. The four disciples were called in April or May. The Galilean ministry continued about a year and nine months from April, A. D. 28, to near the close of A. D. 29.

PLACE.—Jesus now made his home in Capernaum, on the Sea of Galilee. The scene of his ministry was the Province of Galilee.

Suggestion and Practical Thought.

Introduction to the Lesson.—Vs. 12, 13. Why does Matthew omit more than a year of Jesus ministry? Because he would have his record that of an eye-witness, from personal observation.

By whom were the events of the Judean ministry recorded? By the Apostle John, the relative and most intimate friend of Jesus. Jerusalem was the capital and religious center, and Jesus naturally began there, but it was a hard and stony soil for planting the Tree of Life.

Why did Jesus go to Galilee for his longest work in establishing the new form of the kingdom of God? Because it was better soil for the good seed, less cumbered with the stony ground of official and superficial ceremonies and with the thorns of selfish interests, of worldliness labeled as piety, less trodden into beaten paths of ritual, forms, customs, habits, pleasures, and cares connected with the machinery of religion.

Why did Jesus leave Nazareth? Because, as we learn from Luke 4: 16-31, his townsmen rejected and tried to kill him. This wrong Providence caused to work out good, for Nazareth was not the best situation for carrying out his mission, nor are relatives and townsmen the best material from whom to make one's first converts. The words quoted above, "A phophet is not without honor," etc., were as applicable to Nazareth as to Judea, and Jesus applies the expression to both (Luke 4: 24; John 4: 44).

Why did Jesus choose Capernaum as his home, and center of evangelization? Probably because "Capernaum, more than any other city of Palestine with the single exception of Jerusalem was a center of commerce, travel, and especially of news . . ."

I. The Prophetic Vision. The Dawn of the New Kingdom.—Vs. 14-16; Isa. 9: 1, 2. Spoken by Esaias, Greek for Isaiah, God's message through the prophet. (Isa. 9: 1, 2.) The territory spoken of, the tribes of "Zebulun," and "Naphtali," were the northernmost tribes, (15) "by the way of the sea," or toward the 'Sea of Galilee, where the great eastern roads entered the country "beyond Jordan, Galilee of the Gentiles," the portions of Galilee adjoining the heathen nations.

II. Preaching the Gospel. A Characteristic of Jesus' Work Throughout His Ministry.—V. 17. Jesus began to let this new light shine, and to prove that he was the one foretold by the prophet.

"Began to preach," proclaim as the herald of the king, who had sent him. He preached in every possible method by which he could reach the hearts of men. He proclaimed to great crowds; he taught small classes; he conversed with individuals. He sowed the good seed in pubils gatherings indoors, out of doors, by the wayside, in upper rooms, in the synagogues. He preached to rich and to poor, to publicans and sinners, to Pharisees and rulers.

III. Selecting and Training Workers. The Calling of the Four.—Vs. 18-22. Jesus now made another advance in his plan of selecting and training men to enlarge his present work, and to prepare for its continuance and the extension of his gospel after his death. It was "a school of instruction in his ideal of righteousness."

Simon, who is "called Peter," the Rock, so named by Jesus on his first acquaintance (John 1: 42) as a prophecy and ideal, a call upward to fulfil the possibilities within him. "And Andrew his brother," who had shown his possibilities as a fisher of men, by bringing his brother to Jesus. "Casting a net into the sea." Matthew gives a condensed account of the story told in full by Luke. Jesus used one of their boats as a pulpit to preach to the people on the shore. He showed the fishermen that the boat was of value, although they had fished from it all night in vain. Then at his command they let down their nets and enclosed a great number of fishes. It was with great wisdom that at this point when they were marveling at their success, Jesus (19) "saith unto them, Follow me, and I will make you fishers of men." Their partners, James and John, who had been summoned to aid Peter, were not far away.

21. "Going on from thence, he saw" these "other two brethren" in their boat "with Zebedee their father, mending their nets" which had been torn by the great catch of fish. "And he called them." All four left their nets, and followed Jesus, and became fishers of men.

IV. Going About Doing Good to the Bodies and Souls of Men.—Vs. 23-25. These verses are a summary of which chapters 5-9 give a detailed account showing his "varied, extensive, and far-famed work." 23. "And Jesus went about all Galilee." This was his first tour of the country. Jesus scattered the good seed everywhere, knowing that some of it would fall into the good soil of honest hearts and spring up and bear fruit.

Teaching. Instructing, interpreting the Scriptures, guiding the understanding showing the truths of God.

Preaching. Proclaiming the gospel, the good news from God, concerning the kingdom, the Messiah's kingdom, the kingdom of heaven.

24. "And his fame" the "report" of what Jesus was doing. The result was that from all the region, including Syria, the country to the north of Galilee, "they brought unto him all sick people that were taken with divers diseases," such as fevers, leprosy, blindness, lameness, dropsy, and torments, diseases attended with excruciating pain.

The Philosopher of Folly.

"There's nothing in a name," says the Philosopher of Folly. "They have dog watches on other ships besides barks."

As to Salaries.

More men would be willing to sacrifice themselves for office if the salaries were large.

To the Rest of Us, Anyway.

A prosperous fool is a grievous burden.—Aeschylus.

WHO'S WHO AND WHY

MAY BE CANADIAN RULER

What to do with the duke of Connaught, brother of King Edward VII., is one of Great Britain's ever-recurrent problems. The latest of the rumors affecting him connects his name with the governor-generalship of Canada.

The reported intention of Earl Grey to retire early this year has given occasion for conjectural selections for his place. None, it is said, would meet with more general approval throughout the empire than the designation of the duke. For one thing, by reason of Connaught's relationship to the king, it would consolidate that "imperial partnership" which it is felt would make for the closer union of Great Britain with her dominions over the sea. Canadians, it is thought, would welcome the choice. The fact that he would have far higher rank than any former incumbent of the vice-regal post would presumably in itself be not unpleasing to the people of the dominion.

Only last February the duke's appointment to the lord lieutenancy of Ireland was talked of. His peculiar fitness for the office was urged on the ground of his acquaintance with Ireland and Irish affairs, acquired while he was commander-in-chief there. His popularity and that of his daughter, Patricia, current discussion had it, would have assured him a warm welcome from the Irish landlords and their families, with undoubted benefit to Irish trade.

The consideration of his name in that connection was said at the time to have grown out of his known dislike of the honorary post at Malta, where he bore the title of field marshal commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean forces and high commissioner of the Mediterranean. To this post, following a resignation which is said greatly to have displeased the king, Lord Kitchener succeeded him.

The Canadian assignment has not gone beyond the stage of talk as yet, and probably would not be made in any case for some months to come. A more definite report has been published to the effect that in the interim the duke will go on a hunting trip to Africa on the heels of Roosevelt. The report was circumstantial to the point of naming January 20 as the date on which, with the duchess and Princess Patricia and 14 others, he would sail from Marseilles on the steamship Admiral. The duration of his stay, which it was said would not exceed six months, would not preclude his later appointment to the Canadian post.

MAKES SURGERY PAINLESS

If you want to—and of course you don't—you can have your legs or arms cut off without feeling any pain and without being unconscious. Prof. Thomas Jonnesco of Bucharest, Roumania, has made this possible through his discovery of stovaine.

Recently Dr. Jonnesco has been demonstrating the use of stovaine in Chicago, New York and other large cities and the surgeons who have seen the operationos performed have pronounced it a great success.

Even the treatment of heart disease is not beyond the powers of benzolethyldimethylaminopropanol hydrochloride—which is Dr. Jonnesco's solution—and he confidently believes it will supersede the use of ether, chloroform and other anesthetics now in use. Stovaine proper was injected chiefly at the base of the spinal cord and was useful only for operations below the waist line, but the professor claims his discovery enables him to operate on a patient from head to feet without pain and with consciousness preserved. By the Jonnesco system injections are made nearer the neck.

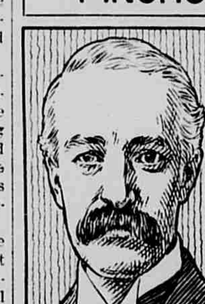
Dr. Jonnesco is many times a millionaire, coming from a family of land barons. He was graduated as a bachelor at law, when he formed a desire to study surgery. He was prosector of anatomy of the Medical School of Paris when stovaine was discovered six years ago.

It was found an ideal anesthetic for the lower limbs, but was too powerful to be used where its potency might reach the heart. In 1906 Dr. Jonnesco devoted almost his entire time to experiments with stovaine and late in the next year discovered that strychnine dispelled the dangerous effects of stovaine, but did not affect its anesthetic powers.

He was elected an honorary member of the Royal Society of Surgery of England, the same society which was bitter in denouncing him in his early experiments.

He is dean of the University of Bucharest and a director of the Bucharest Institute of Experimental Surgery, has been re-elected honorary president of the international congress of gynecology and surgery and is a member of the International Commission of Surgery.

PINCHOT KEEPS UP FIGHT



Gifford Pinchot, chief of the forestry division of the department of agriculture, is about the only member of the Roosevelt regime who is being pointed out to strangers on the streets of Washington these days. "There goes the man who is fighting Ballinger," is a common expression whenever Mr. Pinchot appears on the avenue.

The Pinchot-Ballinger row began last summer and shortly before the president started on his long tour there was talk that Mr. Pinchot would be forced out of his position. Later came reports that Mr. Ballinger would resign as secretary of the interior, but both are still at work and the fight is going merrily on.

Recently in a New York speech Mr. Pinchot declared the people of the United States have been the complacent victims of a system of plunder of the public forests—crimes often perpetrated by men of high station in commercial and social life.

Condemning the methods of these "rich criminals," he said:

"But they have suffered from a serious moral perversion by which it becomes praiseworthy to do for a corporation things which they would refuse with the loftiest scorn to do for themselves. Fortunately for us all, that delusion is passing rapidly away."

This statement, coming on the heels of Mr. Ballinger's denial of charges that had been made against him, cast fuel into the flames and President Taft was sorely displeased. Now the president has put the matter up to congress and there is to be an investigation. The outcome means the official scalp of Ballinger or Pinchot, according to the opinion of many well advised persons in Washington. It is not believed that Pinchot will quit under fire and Mr. Ballinger is known as a fighter, so there is likelihood that the war will be carried on to the bitter end. Pinchot is wealthy and doesn't need the salary attached to the job, but he loves the trees and outdoor life and that is one reason why he is such a good friend of Theodore Roosevelt.

GOT $750,000 XMAS GIFT

Probably the most costly and beautiful Christmas gift that any woman in the world received was a rope of magnificent pearls, said to have cost $750,000, which George D. Widener of Philadelphia presented to his wife, who was Miss Eleanor Elkins, daughter of the late William L. Elkins, the traction magnate. It is the most costly string of pearls in the world.

It is said that Mr. Widener intended the gems, some of which are nearly as large as pigeon eggs, and sufficient for a king's ransom, as a surprise for his wife, but news of the gift that a princess might well envy leaked out.

It is probable that society will have an opportunity to admire at first hand what is said to be the finest collection of pearls, gem for gem, that any woman in this country has been privileged to wear. Mrs. Widener is to give a ball at the Bellevue-Stratford in Philadelphia this month and it is presumed that she will wear the pearls on that occasion. If she does and she should wear at her throat the string of pearls which she has previously worn and which has been so much admired, the total value of her pearl adornments will be a round million of dollars. The strand she now wears is valued at $250,000, the center stone alone being worth $65,000.

The price of the pearls, great as it is, does not constitute the chief charm of such a gift. Many months, even years, are required to perfect such a collection.

Mrs. Widener is known as one of the beautiful women in the society of Philadelphia, New York and the fashionable New England coast resorts. She is of the brunette type, tall, and noted for the beauty of her gowns and the grace with which she wears them.

He Thought Her One.

She—Do you believe in dreams?

He—Well, I believe in you, dear.—Yonkers Statesman.

Mixed Nationalities.

"I hear," said the English visitor to his American friend, "that you are to receive the nomination of your party."

"Sure I am," said the surprised American, who did not know that the English candidate "stood" for office. "Sure. How can I run if I don't stand for it?"

Effect of Trade.

"What a bouncing baby! Whose is it?"

"The rubber dealer's, ma'am."

Easy.

She (at the art exhibition)—How can you tell the masterpieces?

He—By the price tags on them.

Yarn That Fetched a Quarter.

Sad-Eyed Party—Say, boss, won't you give me a few cents toward gettin' my wife into the Old Ladies' home?

Householder (dubiously) — Why doesn't your wife come here herself?

S. E. P.—Well, you see, boss, she's a woman an' you kin hardly expect her to go around admittin' she is old enough fer that.—Boston Transcript.

Woman's Superiority.

Women have infinitely more tact than men.—Exchange.

A Dog That Earns Its Keep

Small boys in the vicinity of Franklin Field have for many years reaped a harvest on football, track and baseball days by minding automobiles outside the grounds while the opulent owners and their parties viewed the games inside. As each season progresses the number of machines increases, and the size of the tips likewise grows. The most recent recruit to the force of auto watchers is not a boy at all, but a dog of doubtful breed. The dog belongs to Patsy McGrath, who is filling his fourth season as a bubble guardian. Recently Patsy conceived the bright idea of pressing his dog, a bull, into service. The bull was easily trained to sit on the front seat during games and eye suspiciously every one who attempted to lay a hand on the machine. Patsy charges the same fee for the services of the dog that he charges for himself, and the dog is just as formidable, and, if anything, more regular than his youthful master. The simple device has doubled Patsy's income and given him the companionship of the dog to boot.—Philadelphia Record.

Undesirable Honor.

Some strange incidents in the life of a lawyer are recalled by the death recently of E. T. Webb, one of the best-known legal men in England. A few years ago he successfully defended a man charged with burglary and a few days later there came to him by post a valuable gold watch with an inscription to the effect that it was a gift to him from a certain London society, presumably of doubtful practices, as an acknowledgment of his clever defense of one of their members.

Mr. Webb wore the watch a great many years and not long ago had it stolen from him at a race meeting. He thought of course it was gone for good, but three days later back it came to him again through the mail with a letter of apology stating that "we never rob one of our pals."

The Hint Direct.

To Mrs. McCarthy, busy with her washing and in no mood for chat, had come Mrs. Clancy, who noticed after an hour or two that it has become cloudy. Said she: "Do it rain, Mrs. McCarthy?" "It do that, Mrs. Clancy, but not that hard I couldn't get home if I was at your house."—San Francisco Argonaut.

Clever French Thief.

The criminal sometimes has another business which he runs on the capital derived from stealing. In April last year a well-known Parisian lawyer named Bertin engaged a valet called Pierre Brauens, who came provided with excellent references. A few weeks later he caught the man stealing money and jewelry, and handed him over to the police. Then it came out that the references were forged and that the man had been robbing various employers for years past. With the proceeds he had gone in for racing. Among other animals, he had bought last November at Tattersall's a mare which proved his good judgment in horseflesh by winning several races.

An Eskimo "Dot."

The careless, happy and somewhat oily bride of the Eskimo brings to her husband's hut a lamp and a knife, which, with her sealskin coat and breeches, constitute the "dot" of the marriageable daughters in Greenland.

Made the Hunters Pay

Robert Benwood, a farmer of Great Notch, N. J., made two young hunters pay dearly for killing a year-old heifer on his place. The young men, who said they lived in Paterson, started out to look for deer, and seeing the calf browsing at the edge of a wood lot on Benwood's farm, lost no time in getting in range of what they supposed was a young buck. Both men fired and killed the quarry. Benwood witnessed the shooting and, accompanied by a farm hand, started to head off the hunters, who had discovered their mistake and were making for the road leading to Montclair. The farmers gave chase and the hunters, seeing they were followed, took to the woods, but after a six-mile flight were overtaken near the new state normal school at Montclair heights. They were inclined to laugh at the affair at first and offered five dollars to Benwood. "Make it $50 or you both go to jail," he said. The hunters made up the money between them and were allowed to depart.

Alas!

'Twas a glorious sight—entrancing to behold. The blue gave way to pearly gray, and the blending of the green and purple was dazzling and delightful. The spectacle was marred, however, by a little hole just above her ankle.—Cornell Widow.

Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna acts gently yet promptly on the bowels; cleanses the system effectually; assists one in overcoming habitual constipation permanently. To get its beneficial effects, always buy the genuine.

MANUFACTURED BY THE CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SOLD BY LEADING DRUGGISTS 50¢ A BOTTLE

WITH THE BOHEMIANS.

The Poet—Just avoided a serious accident, old chap. While the wind storm was raging the fence blew down and I had to dodge a billboard.

The Artist—You are lucky, my friend. In a few hours I'll have to dodge a boardbill.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. In Use For Over 30 Years. The Kind You Have Always Bought.

It Would Suit Him.

"I give you my word, the next person who interrupts the proceedings," said the judge, sternly, "will be expelled from the courtroom and ordered home."

"Hooray!" cried the prisoner.

Then the judge pondered.—Judge.

When a fellow feels like throwing himself down and worshiping a girl he should wait. She will probably throw him down herself.

Tightness across the chest means a cold on the lungs. It means misery and discomfort every minute, if nothing worse. What's the answer? Rub the chest with Hamlins Wizard Oil quick.

Warships require 1,000 to 1,450 feet clear space to swing around in tidal harbors.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

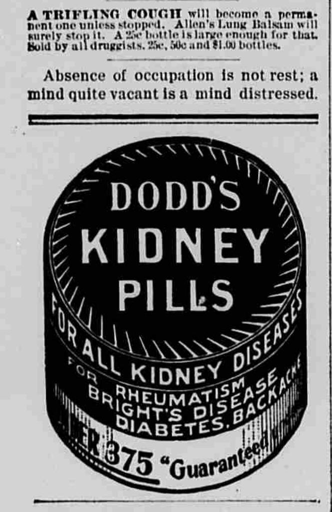
The collection of a pound of nectar requires 23,000 foraging expeditions by the bee.

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

Sermons are based upon texts; political speeches upon pretexts.

A TRIFLING COUGH will become a permanent one unless stopped. Allen's Lung Balsam will surely stop it. A 25c bottle is large enough for that. Sold by all druggists. 25c, 50c and $1.00 bottles.

Absence of occupation is not rest; a mind quite vacant is a mind distressed.



Don't Persecute your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal—harsh—unnecessary. Try CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowel. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Indigestion, as millions know.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price

GENUINE must bear signature: Brent Good

You Can't Cut Out A BOG SPAVIN, PUFF or THOROUGHPIN, but **ABSORBINE** will clean them off permanently, and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. $2.00 per bottle. Book 4 E free. ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, $1 and $2 bottle. Reduces Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands. Allays pain quickly. Your druggist can supply and give references. Will tell you more if you write. Mfd. only by W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 310 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

PIMPLES

"I tried all kinds of blood remedies which failed to do me any good, but I have found the right thing at last. My face was full of pimples and black-heads. After taking Cascarets they all left. I am continuing the use of them and recommending them to my friends. I feel fine when I rise in the morning. Hope to have a chance to recommend Cascarets." Fred C. Witten, 76 Elm St., Newark, N. J.

CUT THIS OUT, mail it with your address to Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Illinois, and receive a handsome souvenir gold Bon Bon FREE. 925

When You're Hoarse Use **PISO'S CURE** THE BEST MEDICINE FOR COUGHS & COLDS. Gives immediate relief. The first dose relieves your aching throat and allays the irritation. Guaranteed to contain no opiates. Very palatable. All Druggists, 25c.

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SYNOPSIS.

Richard Derring, returning from a winter in the woods to his mother's farm home, is overtaken by his uncle, accompanied by his eccentric wife, coming to pay a visit at the farm. Aunt Jerusha's questions about Emily Hutton, supposed to be Richard's sweetheart, bring out the fact that she is to marry a merchant, Edwards. Derring's disappointment stimulates his ambition and under the advice of Seth Kinney, a hermit of the woods, he resolves to fit himself for college. Kinney promises to teach him Greek. Derring tells his mother his resolve, and in his grandfather's old laboratory begins the study of Greek. Seth Kinney hears Richard's Greek recitation in the woods while he and Tom Bishop ply the cross-cut saw. Derring learns that he can look indifferently upon the loss of Emily. He visits Aunt Jerusha, who volunteers to help him through college. The Greek learned in the woods carries Richard triumphantly through entrance examinations, wins approval from the professor and insures his popularity among his fellows. Four years in college obliterates the memory of Emily. Derring begins journalistic work in Chicago. He meets Helen Gordon, an artist. Derring is promoted to art critic on his paper. He makes rapid progress in comradeship with Helen. Helen refuses to marry Richard and hamper his career and her own. They enter into a companionship compact.

CHAPTER XII.—Continued.

Gradually he came to understand that her determination not to marry him was influenced by something stronger than a mere personal shrinking from a false marriage. She would not marry, because she would not take a selfish happiness at the expense of her mother and those that depended on her; but more than that, and deeper, she would not by a rash promise add one more to the marriages that end in vain regret or divorce.

Gradually, too, he came to understand more fully what she had meant by saying that if they were made for each other they would find it out without promises, and if not, it were a thousand times better they should drift apart. And as he came to understand, an element of reverence mingled with his love for her, deepening and intensifying it.

She Seemed to Him Already Dead—Removed from Caresses.

He himself would not have questioned. He would gladly have married. To him it would not have been a test, but a consummation. But that they were not to marry did not trouble him. Why should he ask more of a love that was proving the fulfillment of all the longing of his boyhood and youth? It was transforming him—mind, body and soul. His frame, which had been tall, spare, and loosely built, began to fill and settle into strength! his step became firm and quick; his head took a firmer poise above the square shoulders; even his eyes shared in the metamorphosis—they lost their dreamy, pleading look and became alert, laughing, and full of happiness and a strange power that seemed no longer to ask, but to command help and sympathy from all who met their glance.

Something of this change Derring himself recognized. He knew that he was alive, glowing in every fiber; but he was less analytic in his happiness than in his misery; he did not see that his overflowing vitality communicated itself to everyone with whom he came in contact. It was only when some one spoke of the change that he knew that it was being marked. He exulted in his heart that no one guessed the cause.

He was settled down and working with a vigor of which he had not dreamed himself capable. Everything bent before him. He felt within himself power to conquer the world should it stand in his way. Sometimes he clenched his hands and stretched his arms to their fullest to give outlet to the play impulse that could not exhaust itself in work.

In his inner life, too, a change, less perceptible, but no less real, was taking place. Sight and hearing were opened to new beauty. Music had become to him a medium of soul speech; and the sordid city streets, with their overhanging clouds of smoke, started to picturesque life and beauty.

A long archway with a slant of sunshine at the farther end—an Italian woman stealing into the shadow, a huge bundle on her back and colored kerchief about her head—would stir his pulses like an old painting. The unsightly process of building, with its debris of mortar, bricks, and lath, gained artistic value as his eyes took in the grouping of the men at work around the mortar-beds—the soft, gray-white of the mortar, the dull red, blue or orange of the shirts upon the supple or stolid figures of the men, with the play of muscle beneath. Sometimes it was a single figure, that might have stepped from a Rambrandt canvas, appearing for a minute and disappearing in the shifting crowd. Always, everywhere, there was beauty—until Derring, seeing it all, longed at times to relieve his overcharged senses by a loud cry—so wonderful, so overpowering, had the beauty of the world become.

Undoubtedly much of this quickened insight was due to the thought of Helen, who was never for a moment absent from his mind. Whatever work was engaging his hand or brain, deep below it all was a consciousness of her existence, like a second ego, only a thousand times dearer and more inspiring than his own personality. It seemed to give him a sixth sense by which he perceived the beautiful—until Helen gave up in despair the attempt to transfer to canvas all that he brought to her notice.

It became a common sight for her sketching stool to be set up in some sheltered corner of the busiest part of the city. Derring, who had dreaded the experiment, saw, with a thrill, that the quiet power of her personality that so rested and soothed him was felt here. The crowd either passed her by or stopped for a moment to look with respectful curiosity as the work grew under her hand. Sometimes a mason filled her water-can or a carpenter paused for a moment in his work to adjust her umbrella. It was the Chicago spirit—laissez faire, and help when you can. Except for the dust and rattle of the street she was as unmolested as in her quiet studio.

CHAPTER XIII.

The fall and early winter had been mild. In January it came on to snow and to blow; and with the snowing and blowing the thermometer dropped many degrees. Old inhabitants told each other it was real "Chicago weather;" and new inhabitants shivered in their sealskins, or, lacking these, put on extra flannels.

It was during the cold weather that Derring's work took him one afternoon to Lakeview to look over the work of the Amateur Art club. As he left the house after finishing his task a dull roar fell on his ear. He started and listened eagerly—yes, it was the lake. In a moment more his coat-collar was pulled up about his ears, his hat settled more firmly over his eyes, and he was on his way to the shore. The lake had a peculiar fascination for him. He could never resist it, especially when it was roaring and thundering like this.

A few minutes' walk brought him in sight of the mounting, threatening, white-capped breakers. His heart leaped with exultation. The power of the storm was on him. He longed to run, to leap, to wrestle with it and scream himself hoarse against its tumult. It was like the ocean—that long stretch of lonely shore as yet unprotected by the breakwater.

Gradually, as he looked, he became conscious of something homelike and protected in the midst of the uproar. A thread of smoke rose from the chimney of a small, rude house, far down the shore, almost within reach of the threatening waves that ran up the sandy beach. All about the house boats lay stacked, evidently in winter quarters; and here and there remnants of fishing-tackle showed the occupation of fair weather. The house was sheathed in rough red boards and patched with artistic regularity. It was a sketch made to hand—a touch of nature within arm's reach of Chicago.

Helen was filled with enthusiasm and scoffed at his suggestion of waiting for warmer weather. "Half its charm is in the contrast," she protested. "Don't you see?—winter quarters in the midst of all that tumult. I shall go up this afternoon."

Derring consented unwillingly. He was obliged to go to Hyde Park for the day, and it was not till four o'clock that he was free to seek her on the North Shore.

She was seated near the point from which he had first seen the house, an old piece of sail-cloth, fastened between two stakes, sheltering her from the wind.

She looked up when he approached as casually as if he had stood there all the afternoon. "I haven't caught that wind and it isn't cold enough—too much blue, isn't there?" she asked, holding her head back and surveying her work critically.

"Really, aren't you blue with too much cold?" he responded meekly.

"Don't be foolish. I am all right."

He had taken off his overcoat and was fastening it around her shoulders.

"Oh, you mustn't do that. You'll take cold. Well, then, if you will—only you must go into the house and get warm. You'll find them highly entertaining, besides being good," she added. "They made me some hot coffee and the man rigged up this sail-cloth to keep off the wind. And there's a pair of candlesticks in there I would give my eyes for. But they're not for sale. So you're not to raise my bid."

"I couldn't raise it—if it were only a glance of your eyes—let alone the eyes themselves."

"I hope you didn't come all the way up here in the cold just to be funny," she responded severely. But she did not vouchsafe him the glance. She was absorbed in washing out the unsatisfactory sky for a second trial.

Derring did not go into the house. He walked rapidly up and down the beach, watching the angry sky and the isolated little house. He fancied that, as the early twilight settled down, it stood out more distinctly and vividly—emphasizing its individuality—the work of man against the power of darkness.

At last he came and looked over her shoulder.

"Rather better, isn't it?" she asked complacently without looking up.

"You have caught the very demon of the storm in those clouds."

It was true. She had done what the water-colorist seldom achieves—succeeded in washing out her first attempt and replacing it with the desired effect. The thorough wetting of the paper or a touch of genius had aided the second attempt, and the result was a wash—clean and fresh in color—and in the clouds what Derring had called the demon of the storm.

"Come," he said decisively as she sat putting in the last few touches lingeringly. "Come. You must stop. It is too dark. You will be frozen."

She began to collect her sketching materials.

"Leave those for me. Go on to the house and get warm. I'll bring your traps."

She started obediently towards the house, breathing on her cold fingers to warm them. But—so fierce was the wind—she made slow progress, and before she reached the house he was at her side. He opened the door that ushered them into the low room.

The round-faced Dutchwoman who greeted them looked with kindly eyes on the young lady. She bustled about the room and placed an armchair near the fire. "You stayed out longer this time," she said in a deep guttural voice. She gave a quick look of interest from Helen to Derring.

Helen sank into the chair with a grateful smile. "Yes, I stayed out to fin—" She had slipped noiselessly from the armchair to the floor.

With a quick exclamation Derring dropped to his knees beside her.

"It's only the heat," said the Dutchwoman practically. "Give her this." She had prepared a draught of brandy.

Derring poured it between the white lips, around which a blue line was slowly settling.

They watched for the effect—Derring eagerly, the woman with close attention. There was no sign of returning life. Derring looked up in despair and the woman hurried away into an inner room for some other remedy.

He leaned over the motionless figure, listening. Slowly he gathered it in his arms. Tenderly, passionately, he drew her to him and pressed his lips on the white mouth with its shadow. She seemed to him already dead—removed from caresses. Slowly the lids fluttered, a breath trembled through the lips, and she lifted her eyes to his, faintly.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The drought was broken before the farmers were.

Whistling Trees.

Among the curiosities of tree life is the sofar, or whistling tree of Nubia. When the winds blow over this tree it gives out flutelike sounds, playing away to the wilderness for hours at a time strange, weird melodies. It is the spirit of the dead singing among the branches, the natives say, but the scientific white man says that the sounds are due to a myriad of small holes which an insect bores in the spines of the branches.

The weeping tree of the Canary islands is another arboreal freak. This tree, in the driest weather, will rain down showers from its leaves, and the natives gather up the water from the pool formed at the foot of the trunk and find it pure and fresh. The tree exudes the water from innumerable pores situated at the base of the leaves.

Says McGowan:

"Consider th't th' mean man knows 'imself; which makes you revenge complete."—Cleveland News.

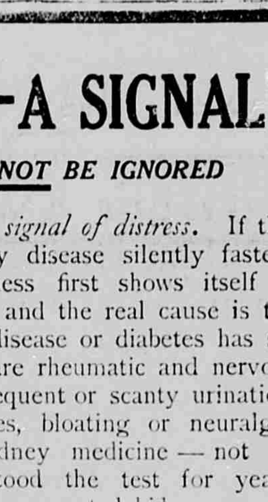
Got Out of His Dilemma.

A new "copper" just appointed and not long over, was put on in Brooklyn. He found a large dead dog at the corner of two streets. He took out his book and wrote: "This morning at 1:45 a. m., I found a dead dog at the corner of——" and he looked up to see what the streets were and discovered they were Keep and Kosciuszko.

He studied for a long time. Then he dragged the dog by the tail to the corner of Keep and Kent streets.

BACKACHE—A SIGNAL OF DISTRESS

A WARNING THAT MUST NOT BE IGNORED



Pain in the back is the kidneys' signal of distress. If this timely warning is ignored, kidney disease silently fastens its deadly grip—for kidney sickness first shows itself in pains and disorders in other parts, and the real cause is too often hidden until fatal Bright's disease or diabetes has set in. Suspect the kidneys if you are rheumatic and nervous or have lame back, painful, too frequent or scanty urination, weak heart, dizzy spells, headaches, bloating or neuralgia. What you want is a special kidney medicine — not an experiment, but one that has stood the test for years. **Doan's Kidney Pills** relieve weak, congested kidneys — cure backache — regulate the urine.

A KIDNEY REMEDY OF 75 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS began curing lame backs and sick kidneys 75 years ago. The demand lead a nearby druggist, James Doan, to prepare it for sale. From him the magic formula passed to the present proprietors. Now, as in those early days, *Doan's Kidney Pills* are made from only the purest drugs and are absolutely non-poisonous. They are used and praised all over the civilized world.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS MAKE LASTING CURES

J. R. Black, 1005 E. Sixth street, Topeka, Kansas, says: "In the spring of 1899 Doan's Kidney Pills brought me such great relief that I did not hesitate to make the fact known and give this remedy my most earnest endorsement. In my statement I said that for three years I had suffered from kidney complaint. I had a dull grumbling ache across the small of my back that greatly inconvenienced me when reaching and straining in doing my work. An annoying kidney weakness was also in evidence and it was out of the question for me to sleep well. In the morning I was all tired out and it can be seen that I was in bad shape. The use of Doan's Kidney Pills quickly and surely drove away these symptoms of kidney complaint and I have since been in good health."

The foregoing statement was given in March 1905, and when Mr. Black was interviewed on Nov. 12, 1908, he said: "I have never had a return attack of kidney complaint and I know that my cure is a permanent one. My faith in Doan's Kidney Pills is stronger than ever."

Mrs. James Crooks, First St., N. W., American Fork, Utah, says, "I had kidney complaint for ten years or more. Sometimes a twinge darted through the small of my back and I often became so helpless that I was compelled to go to bed with my clothes on. The attacks often lasted for days at a time and I could not even stoop to put on my shoes. My condition was certainly alarming. The secretions from my kidneys were irregular in passage and contained a heavy sediment after standing. I well know what the misery kidney complaint causes and I can therefore appreciate the merits of a remedy that cures this disease. Doan's Kidney Pills lived up to the claims made for them in my case and effected a cure. My kidneys were restored to a normal condition and my health greatly improved." (Statement given Aug. 22, 1907.)

On Aug. 24, 1909, Mrs. Crooks was interviewed by one of our representatives and she said: "It gives me pleasure to reendorse Doan's Kidney Pills. They cured my backache and my health is now good. Other members of my family have taken this remedy with decided benefit."

A TRIAL FREE Test Doan's Kidney Pills Yourself. Cut out this coupon, mail it to Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. A free trial package of Doan's Kidney Pills will be mailed you promptly. W.N.U.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

If the Pain is There It's Your Kidneys

Sold by all dealers. Price 50 cents. FOSTER-MILBURN CO., Buffalo, N.Y. Proprietors.

THAT'S RIGHT.

Tommy—Say, auntie, what did Uncle John marry you for?

Aunt—Why, for love, of course.

Tommy (meditatively)—H'm! Love will make a man do almost anything, won't it, auntie?

A BURNING ERUPTION FROM HEAD TO FEET

"Four years ago I suffered severely with a terrible eczema, being a mass of sores from head to feet and for six weeks confined to my bed. During that time I suffered continual torture from itching and burning. After being given up by my doctor I was advised to try Cuticura Remedies. After the first bath with Cuticura Soap and application of Cuticura Ointment I enjoyed the first good sleep during my entire illness. I also used Cuticura Resolvent and the treatment was continued for about three weeks. At the end of that time I was able to be about the house, entirely cured, and have felt no ill effects since. I would advise any person suffering from any form of skin trouble to try the Cuticura Remedies as I know what they did for me. Mrs. Edward Nenning, 1112 Salina St., Watertown, N. Y., Apr. 11, 1909."

Harvard Scored.

It was the morning of the Yale-Harvard game at Cambridge, and two of the New Haven collegians were wandering through the Harvard yard, looking at the university buildings.

Down a walk toward them came a youth of serious aspect, but palpably an undergraduate.

"I beg your pardon," said the Yale man, who is a bit of a wag, to the stranger, "can you tell me where I can find Harvard university?"

"I'm very sorry," said the serious one, with never a smile. "They've locked it up. You see, there are so many Yale men in town."

Still in the Family.

Among the domestic duties of a young husband is the careful supervision of the toilets of his wife's two dogs, one a Great Dane and the other a by no means diminutive St. Bernard.

"Oh, Marie," shouted hubby from the yard late one afternoon, "there's not a flea on the dogs now!"

"How splendid!" shouted back Marie. "Not a single flea?"

"No!" yelled Tom. "They are all on me!"

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Truth "Sassier" Than Fiction.

Most southerners are gallant. An exception is the Georgian who gave his son this advice:

"My boy, never run after a woman or a street car—there will be another one along in a minute or two."—Everybody's Magazine.

Real Art.

"Smith's a born liar."

"Jones has him skinned. He learned his lying at college, and scorns the crude, natural methods."—Exchange.

Father's Method.

During a recent slight illness the five-year-old Teddy, usually so amiable, flatly and obstinately refused to take his medicine. After a somewhat prolonged and ineffectual argument with him, his mother at last set the glass of medicine down, leaned her head on her hands and "played" that she was crying.

A moment passed, and the tender-hearted Teddy, unable longer to bear the sight of his mother's stricken attitude, inquired, "What's the matter, mother, dear?"

Without removing her hands from her eyes, she replied: "I'm grieved that my son won't take his castor oil for me."

Whereupon Teddy sat up in bed and offered consolingly: "Oh, I wouldn't feel badly if I were you, mother, dear. Father will be home soon and he'll make me take it."—The Delineator.

Asking Too Much.

"Why, Willie," said the teacher, "I am pained to hear you speak so slightingly of your parents. I am afraid you have not been properly instructed concerning the respect you should pay to your elders. That is one of the sad things about our scheme of civilization. We do not insist strongly enough on having the children accord to their parents that deference and respect which is so common and so beautiful in most of the European and oriental countries. In China and Japan, for instance, the children always look up to their parents as to superior beings. I am ashamed of you, Willie. You should have the deepest veneration for your father and mother."

"Well," Willie sniffled, "how's a feller goin' to have veneration when his ma puts on a bale of hair every mornin' that she bought at a store and his pa wears a yellow plush hat?"

The Selfish Hunter.

James R. Keene, apropos of the jumping contests at the New York horse show, talked about fox hunting.

"Hunting," he said, "develops a race of very savage, selfish men. There was, for instance, Jones.

"Jones, on a bitter cold day, was riding hard at a brook, when he perceived the head of his dearest friend sticking dismally out of the icy water. Did Jones go to his friend's assistance? Not a bit of it.

"'Duck, you fool!' he shouted, and jumped over him."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

On the Best Authority.

Miss Rogers—How did you imagine anything so beautiful as the angel in your picture?

Artist—Got an engaged man to describe his fiancee to me.

A noble life, crowned with heroic death, rises above and outlives the pride and pomp and glory of the mightiest empire of the earth.—Garfield.

Free to Our Readers.

Write Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for 48-page illustrated Eye Book Free. Write all about Your Eye Trouble and they will advise as to the Proper Application of the Murine Eye Remedies in Your Special Case. Your Druggist will tell you that Murine Relieves Sore Eyes, Strengthens Weak Eyes, Doesn't Smart, Soothes Eye Pain, and sells for 50c. Try It in Your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes for Scaly Eyelids and Granulation.

The happiness of our later life is in great part made up of the pleasurable memories of early years.—Dr. Alexander Bain.

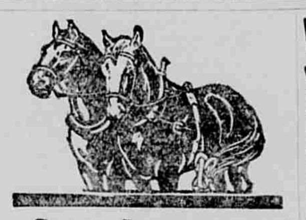
PERRY DAVIS' PAINKILLER when thoroughly rubbed in relieves strains and sprains in joints or muscles from any cause. All druggists, 25, 35, 50c sizes. Large bottles the cheapest.

Every mother knows a lot of good rules for raising other people's children.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS. PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

It costs a young man more to uneducate himself than it costs his father to educate him.

There comes a moment in every man's life when he regrets his inability to kick himself.



Stops Lameness

Much of the chronic lameness in horses is due to neglect.

See that your horse is not allowed to go lame. Keep Sloan's Liniment on hand and apply at the first sign of stiffness. It's wonderfully penetrating — goes right to the spot — relieves the soreness — limbers up the joints and makes the muscles elastic and pliant.

Here's the Proof.

Mr. G. T. Roberts of Resaca, Ga., R.F.D. No. 1, Box 43, writes: — "I have used your Liniment on a horse for sweeney and effected a thorough cure. I also removed a spavin on a mule. This spavin was as large as a guinea egg. In my estimation the best remedy for lameness and soreness is

Sloan's Liniment

Mr. H. M. Gibbs, of Lawrence, Kans., R.F.D. No. 3, writes: — "Your Liniment is the best that I have ever used. I had a mare with an abscess on her neck and one 50c. bottle of Sloan's Liniment entirely cured her. I keep it around all the time for galls and small swellings and for everything about the stock."

Sloan's Liniment will kill a spavin, curb or splint, reduce wind puffs and swollen joints, and is a sure and speedy remedy for fistula, sweeney, founder and thrush.

Price 50c. and $1.00

Sloan's book on horses, cattle, sheep and poultry sent free. Address

Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

DEFIANCE STARCH—16 ounces to the package —other starches only 12 ounces—same price and "DEFIANCE" IS SUPERIOR QUALITY.

WESTERN CANADA

What Governor Deneen, of Illinois, Says About It:

Governor Deneen, of Illinois, owns a section of land in Saskatchewan, Canada. He has said in an interview:

"As an American I am delighted to see the remarkable progress of Western Canada. Our people are flocking across the boundary in thousands, and I have not yet met one who admitted he had made a mistake. They are all doing well. There is scarcely a community in the Middle or Western States that has not a representative in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta."

125 Million Bushels of Wheat in 1909

Western Canada field crops for 1909 will easily yield to the farmer $170,000,000.00 in cash.

Free Homesteads of 160 acres, and pre-emptions of 160 acres at $3.00 an acre. Railway and Land Companies have land for sale at reasonable prices. Many farmers have paid for their land out of the proceeds of one crop. Splendid climate, good schools, excellent railway facilities, low freight rates, wood, water and lumber easily obtained.

For pamphlet "Last Best West," particulars as to suitable location and low settlers' rate, apply to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to Canadian Gov't Agent.

M. V. McInnes, 176 Jefferson Ave., Detroit; or C. A. Laurier, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

(Use address nearest you.) (1)

KNOWN SINCE 1836 AS RELIABLE PLANTEN'S (TRADE MARK) C & C OR BLACK CAPSULES SUPERIOR REMEDY for URINARY DISCHARGES ETC DRUGGISTS or BY MAIL on RECEIPT OF 50c H. PLANTEN & SON, 93 HENRY ST. BROOKLYN, N.Y.

DYOLA DYES

ONE DYE FOR ALL GOODS

16 fast, brilliant colors, 10c per package at dealers. If not in stock send 10c stating color desired and same will be sent with direction book and color card. DY-O-LA Burlington, Vt.

DEFIANCE STARCH—16 ounces to the package —other starches only 12 ounces—same price and "DEFIANCE" IS SUPERIOR QUALITY.

AGENTS—Men and Women, make $36 weekly demonstrating CUTILADE, new toilet cream, household necessity, we trust you. Secure local territory at once. United Salesmen Co., Detroit, Mich.

AGENTS DON'T accept an agency until you read our new book "Piling Dollars." It's free. Darling Bros., Derry, N.H.

PATENT Book and Advice FREE. Mason, Fenwick & Lawrence, Washington, D.C. Est. 49 yrs. Best references.

FARMS Do you want to buy a farm in Michigan. Write or call on Real Estate Exchange, McBride, Mich.

DEFIANCE STARCH easiest to work with and starches clothes nicest.

W. N. U., DETROIT, NO. 3-1910.

It Seems So Anyhow.

"What jokes go the best in your business?" the humorist's friend asked him.

"To tell the truth," said the funny man, "they're usually the ones the other fellow writes."

Real Thing.

"And this," said the hostess, who was showing some relics, "is the trunk one of my ancestors brought over on the Mayflower."

"In other words," rejoined the guest, "it is the trunk of your family tree."

And the Season Is Over.

Rounder—What is your definition of a vacation?

Goodwin—A vacation is something that enables a man to get away from home for a time so he won't have to live up to his reputation.

Yearly Occurrence.

"It is only once that we return to dust," said the solemn-looking person in serious tones.

"Then I guess you don't take a two-weeks' vacation," laughed the home comer with the tan and scratches. "I find two inches of it in the old home village every year."

Its Nature.

"I am compiling a book for the use of pedicures."

"I suppose it is made up largely of footnotes."

Puzzling.

Gunner—There is always something interesting in the sight of a woman hanging on a man's strong arm.

Guyer—Yes, it is always puzzling to know if it is really affection or if she is trying to make him feel foolish.

Would 40,000 Endorsements Have Weight With You?

Especially if the 40,000 came from good, solid, successful farmers and dairymen all over the land? More than 40,000 National Cream Separators have been sold to such people—yet the National costs more than some separators. There must be a good reason. The

National Cream Separater

sells to the level-headed class who demand a full return on every investment, and know that they don't get it in a cheap mail-order separator—made to sell rather than do the best work. The National gets all the cream and lasts a lifetime, often without expense for repairs for years and years. Your dealer will supply you with a National for inspection or trial if you insist. Illustrated catalog free on request.

THE NATIONAL DAIRY MACHINE COMPANY Goshen, Ind. Chicago, Ill.

Here's something worth while

YOU'LL find it worth while to buy some of these clothes and other good things to wear right now, whether you need any of them or not. We're clearing up the winter stocks now, getting things in shape to receive our new spring goods, which soon be upon us.

Hart, Schaffner & Marx and Clothcraft clothes clearing

This is just our usual season's clean up—We've got some good things here that haven't been sold in the ordinary course of business; nothing the matter with them; they're just as good as the things that were sold. But the trouble with these things is, we haven't sold them, and that's what we got them for.

They're all things you want; Hart, Schaffner & Marx and Clothcraft clothes and all the other good wearables we are known to have. We intend to sell these things to you, and we'll make some prices on them that will be an inducement to you to buy now some things you're sure to want later, if not at once.

You can treat yourself to a new suit or overcoat now, finish the winter with it and have it ready for next fall. Here are some good ones at these prices:

Overcoats worth $20.00, now at - - - *$16.50*

Overcoats worth 16.00, now at - - - *12.75*

Great advantages in suit buying also. We've got some Hart, Schaffner & Marx and Clothcraft suits here that we ought not to take a cent less than the regular price for, but we're going to. They're fine; the best clothes made. They've been big values at $22.50, $20.00 $18.00 and $15.00; they are yet. But they're not sold; and they must be sold; that's all there is to it. We'll sell them.

$20 Suits at **$16.50** $18 Suits at **$14.50** $15 suits at **$12.50**

Fur Overcoats, $25, $20 and $18 values, now **$20, $16.50** and **$14.50**

This store is the home of Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes.

A. L. COONS

Heard About Town

Weekes' annual linen sale starts Saturday.

Boys bloomer pant suits ¼ off. Lalley & Anderson.

J. P. Murphy was in Grand Rapids yesterday.

Geo. B. Fuller has changed his address to Elkhart, Ind.

Mrs. J. P. Murphy is visiting relatives in Grand Rapids.

Mrs. Will Fletcher is ill with tonsilitis at Len Fletcher's.

Miss Jessie Combs is visiting friends in Saranac this week.

GIRL WANTED for housework Inquire of Mrs. John Mills.

Two records for 35c; 6 for $1.00 Ask to hear them at Stocking's.

Mrs. Mary Delaney spent a few days last week in Grand Rapids.

Born, Monday, January 6, to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Alexander, son.

Money saving price on suits and overcoats. Lalley & Anderson.

Miss Carrie Colvin has moved from Victor, Colorado, to Cripple Creek.

Mr. and Mrs Howard Bartlet of South Lowell were visitors at Levi Fletcher's Sunday.

Ray Slayton attended the wedding of his sister, Alice, to Glenn Smith of Grattan yesterday.

Maccabee installation and banquet Saturday evening. Turn out, Sir Knights, and let's jollify.

A suit, overcoat or trousers to your measure by The Kentucky Tailor at Coons' Monday Jan. 17.

Borrow the money if necessary but attend Weekes' annual linen sale. It will pay you.

Geo. W. Rouse is adding to his machine shop are up-to-date automobile repair outfit, with an experienced man in charge.

Real estate transfer: George M. Hartwell and wife to Michael Byrne, s ½ nw ¼ and part nw ¼ sec. 35, Cannon township, $4750.

If you like a suit after your own special idea leave your measure with The Kentucky Tailor at Coons' next Monday, Jan. 17.

Mrs. John Randell of Grand Rapids returned home Tuesday after spending two weeks with her daughter, Mrs. M. Langworthy.

Masons, there will be work in the 3rd degree in the Blue lodge next Tuesday night, January 18. All interested will govern themselves accordingly,

Regular review of Crawford Tent K. O. T. M. M. Saturday, Jan. 15. Installation of officers and supper. All members are requested to be present.

N. F. Johnson has purchased the interest of his brother, George in the Masonic hall property, and the building will undergo a thorough overhauling, with new floors, etc., with the expectation that it will be used for a new enterprise, the nature of which the interested parties are not yet ready to make public.

Big reduction in coats and furs at A. W. Weekes'

J. Howard Payne was in Grand Rapids yesterday.

Miss Maude Andrews was in Grand Rapids Tuesday.

Miss Grace Drew was home from Lyons over Sunday.

Boy's $5.00 overcoats for $3.50 at Lalley & Anderson's.

Glenn Conklin was home from Grand Rapids over Sunday.

John Rhodes of Flint is visiting at the home of Chris Gehrer.

Editor Jackson of the Journal was in Grand Rapids Saturday.

Silver bleached pure linen 50c table cloth at 39c. A. W. Weekes.

Joe Kelley of Grand Rapids spent Saturday with his parents here.

Mrs. Chas. Althen entertains the Sunshine club tomorrow afternoon.

Charles McMahon of Allegan visited his mother here over Sunday.

Leonard Andrews has been visiting for two weeks at C. R. Andrews.

Mrs. John Lally entertained the Sewing club last Thursday evening.

Ernest McCarty went to Lansing Monday night where he is working.

One quarter off on all suits and overcoats. Lalley & Anderson.

Mrs. Julia Farland of Ann Arbor is visiting Dr. and Mrs. O. C. McDannel.

Miss Laura Davis is able to resume her work again after a weeks' illness.

Born, in Lowell township, January 12, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Clemens.

Extra fine pure linen $1.00 satin damask worth $1.25 now 79c. A. W. Weekes'.

Miss Glennis Young entertains the M. M. M. club at her home tomorrow evening.

Phil Sayles of Grand Rapids visited Miss Rena Klumpp Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. L. Z. Caukins of Grand Rapids was the guest of Mrs. Orton Hill for a few days.

Chris Bergin is attending the Board of Supervisors meeting in Grand Rapids this week.

Scid H. Tinkler of Hastings visited his brother and family here Friday and Saturday.

Cass Burnett, who is convalescing from a long illness, will spend several weeks at McCords and other places.

Mrs. R. R. Eaton and daughter Elizabeth of Grand Rapids are visiting the formers' mother, Mrs. Phoebe Tate.

A sleigh load of high school pupils went over to their classmates, John Lott, at Elmdale last Thursday night.

Stone, Kelley & Co's. representative, "The Kentucky Tailor" will be at Coons' store. Monday Jan. 17 with their Spring line of samples, suit and trousers.

Starts next Saturday, ends Jan. 29. What? Weekes' linen sale.

J. W. Rutherford has been spending the past two weeks in Grand Rapids and Chicago.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Bert Ford of Lilley, Dec. 30 a daughter. Mother and baby doing well.

Band No. 1 of the Congregational church will be entertained Friday afternoon by Mrs. Orton Hill.

A marriage license was issued Monday to Glenn T. Smith and Alice Slayton both of Grattan township.

A marriage license was issued Saturday to William H. Peckham and Maggie A. Miller both di Lowell.

A party of the Lowell Methodist Brotherhood went to Alto last evening to initiate a class into the Alto Brotherhood.

Farmers with timber for sale are improving the excellent sleighing. Logs are beginning to come in quite freely to the local buyers.

Annual meeting of the Lowell Literary club will be held with Mrs. A. C. Stone Wednesday, Jan. 19. Full attendance desired.

The new relvolving rubber heels for men and women's shoes 25 cents per pair until further notice. A. J. Howk & Son.

Remitting for his LEDGER from L'Anse, Mich., E. R. A. Hunt adds: "Upper Michigan solid for Osborn for governor and Burrows for senator."

The Ladies' Aid society of the Congregational church will serve a warm meat supper in Maccabee hall Thursday, Jan. 20, from 5 till 8. Price 25c.

Writing from Dundee, Ill., Henry Wagner says: "I like THE LEDGER very much and would like to keep on taking it. So here I enclose two dollars."

C. F. Hosmer, of the corner grocery, has been in Mattewan this week on business and Fred Young of Coopersville has been running the store in his absence.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Wise o. Smyrna spent Tuesday and Wednesday with Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Painter. The men were bunkmates in the Civil war for three years.

Misses Edith Charles and Ina O'Harrow entertained the Junior class of the high school at the latter's home in South Lowell last evening. The class went out in sleighs.

Oscar J. Reyberg, postmaster at Alto, died in a hospital at Grand Rapids last night. He leaves a wife and little son. Funeral services will be held under Masonic auspices.

Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Hoxie entertained last week, Mr. and Mrs. Agustus Nelson of Traverse City, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Sharpsteen Grand Rapids, Mrs. E. Hoxie and Fred Hoxie of Saranac.

Mrs. Roy Taylor of East Mosely was very pleasantly surprised last Thursday evening by about fifty of her friends and neighbors who took their lunch, pedro and flinch decks. Music and singing were furnished by Mr. and Mrs. Boughey, Mr. and Mrs. Rodgers and Mr. Read, also phonograph music. Guess we'll all go again. —[Com.

Towels, toweling, dresser scarfs and all linen pieces are in Weekes' linen sale.

Prof. B. E. Quick, who was called home from Wesleyan university at Mt. Pleasant, Ia., on account of the sickness and death of his father, Dr. Charles Quick, has returned to his school to resume charge of his classes.—[Herald.

Married, in Jackson yesterday, Jan. 12, Miss Pearl Reese and Mr. Luther Nowlin, both of that place. Miss Reese has spent several weeks with her sister, Mrs. R. E. Springett, in Lowell at different times and is well known here.

A burning chimney on the house of John Phillips in "the addition" caused a fire alarm to be turned in Monday morning. The firemen responded to the call but it was not necessary to turn on the water and no particular damage was done.

Arrangements are making for an excursion of Lowell Masons to Grand Rapids Friday evening Jan. 21, to witness the Masonic play to be given at Powers' theater. The Masonic work of two centuries ago will be given. Only masons can attend.

A big shipment of tobacco, about a ton, arrived here this week for the Lowell Cigar company. It is of the 1907 crop, and the best that has been grown in the past eight years. The stock will be used in the manufacture of the E. C. L. 5c cigar.

List of unclaimed letters at the Lowell post office: Joe Cannon, Willie Cannon, Fred DeWitt, John Jennings, W. A. Mack & Co., John Peck, J. J. Waite, Miss Effie Benjamin, Mrs. F. Brownton, Miss Katherine Cannon, Mrs. Ross English, Mrs. Bessie Kellogg, Mrs. D. C. Kellogg, Miss Etta Long, Mrs. Hiram Needham, Mrs. Esther Newcomb, Miss May Pardee, Miss Atha Riggs, Mrs. Gertie Ward, Mrs. Grace Westman.

William H. Peckam and Maggie Miller were united in marriage Tuesday, Jan. 11, at 12 o'clock noon at the home of the bride's parents in District No. 2 in the presence of only the immediate relatives and friends, Rev. W. D. Ogg performing the ceremony. They were attended by Hazel Miller and Hert Peckham brother and sister of the bride and groom. They will make their home for the present with the bride's parents.

Another Lowellite in a railroad wreck. This time it was Earl McNaughton on the Iron Mountain train 150 miles south of St. Louis. A part of the train was wrecked and all were well shaken up; but no one seriously hurt. Earl left last week Tuesday to visit his sister, Mrs. A. J. Nash at Palacios, Texas. He arrived at his destination Saturday and reports weather like May, temperature 50 degrees.

WANTED—SUCCESS MAGAZINE requires the service of a man in Lowell to look after expiring subscriptions and to secure new business by means of special methods unusally effective, position permanent; prefer one with experience, but would consider any applicant with good natural qualifications; salary $1.50 per day, with commission option. Address, with references, R. C. Peacock, Room 102, Success Magazine Bldg., New York.

Mrs. T. A. Murphy and Mrs. H. A. Peckham are in Grand Rapids today.

Mrs. Ed. Pottruff was called to Hastings yesterday by the illness of her sister Mrs. Don Smith.

Mrs. Dr. Sayles and son Neil of Baldwin are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Denny. Mr. Sayles spent Sunday with them.

Elmer White took up a collection among the band boys' friends for new music last week and got $18.25 at only 25c per. Come again, boys.

James Lathrop, formerly a member of the Grand river observation bureau, predicts the worst flood next spring on Grand river since 1904.

Mr. and Mrs. Burt Freeland of Freeport, and Mr. and Mrs. James Cooper of Port Byron, N. Y., were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Barnes over Sunday.

It is our purpose to issue THE LEDGER regularly Thursday afternoons hereafter so as to enable us to reach our outside subscribers more promptly. Correspondents, advertisers and contributors can help by getting their copy in early. Ads should be in the printers' hands by Tuesday morning and correspondence should be mailed by first post Monday. Please remember.

SOUTH LOWELL.

Mrs. William Helreigle of Freeport spent from Wednesday until Saturday with Mrs. Adam Behler and family.

Mrs. George Bartlett was called to Grand Rapids last week by the illness of her niece. Mrs. French.

Mr. and Mrs. John O'Harrow entertained about forty of their neighbors last Friday evening in honor of Mr. Getty of Saskatchewan, Canada, formerly of this section. The company presented them with a set of silver knives and forks.

The Sunday school elected the following officers for the year: Superintendent, Charles Blakeslee; assistant superintendent, Henry Klahn; secretary, Allen Behler; treasurer, Frank Rittenger; librarian, Ruby Willett; organist, Jessie O'Harrow.

Miss Edna Allen went to Gtand Rapids Satnrday.

Mrs. Fred Kilgus went to Grand Rapids Friday.

George Kilgus and wife are the parents of an eleven-pound boy.

Mrs. Rebecca Layer is seriously ill.

Herman Getty of Saskatchewan, Canada, has been visiting old friends and neighbors in this vicinity. Mrs. Getty is visiting her sister in Lake Odessa and will be here later.

C. Smelker of Freeport spent Monday night with his daughter, Mrs. John O'Harrow.

Keep Pounding Away

Every blow struck by a good, snappy, convincing advertisement in this paper

STRENGTHENS YOUR BUSINESS

Try Your Fist at It.

For Sale

Pine sets of stairs, some dry lumber all white pine. Music hall block

Notice

Our store will be closed at 6 p. m. except Saturday until April 1st.
A. J. Howk & Son.

Railway Mail Clerks Wanted.

The Government Pays Railway Mail Clerks $800 to $1,200, and other employees up ho $2,500 annually.

Uncle Sam will hold examinations throughout the country for Railway Mail Clerks, Custom House Clerks, Stenographers, Bookkeepers, Departmentol Clerks and other Government Positions. Thousands of appointments will be made. Any man or woman over 18, in City or Country can get Instruction and free information by writing at once to the Bureau of Information, 1188 Hamlin Building, Rochester, N. Y.

CAN YOU AFFORD?

to wake up several times these dark mornings wondering whether it is time to arise, when we can sell you a

Reliable Alarm Clark for $1.00

Then we have the Repeating kind, that keeps it up till you get up and stop it, for $150. Our window is full of them and we guarantee them.

Williams THE JEWELER

HOW I KILLED CHIEF YELLOW HAND

BY BUFFALO BILL

FROM "TRUE TALES OF THE PLAINS"

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GENERAL PHIL SHERIDAN arranged this campaign so that detachments of the army would leave several points and with various objects to be accomplished, while the eventual objective was to concentrate and corral with a cordon strong enough to crush forever the power of the northern Sioux and Cheyennes and their allies. Expeditions under Major General George A. Crook, General Wesley Merritt and Major General Eugene A. Carr started from different points, but with active relations, in cutting off the southern Indians, especially the Ogallala and Brule Sioux and the Cheyennes, from joining en masse with Sitting Bull or to obstruct and prevent any junction of the northern Sioux with them, as such junction would have given them a strength almost equal to the army and many times larger than the forces in that section of the country. These three commanders will always stand in the front rank of our most experienced soldiers in the civil war and especially in Indian warfare, had graduated at both games and had on their rosters of officers men destined to become equally famous and successful. Merritt's command worked successfully and had many skirmishes, finally cutting the main body of the Indians off and driving them back to their agency southward, while driving back the northern Indians coming south. On July 15, while I was scouting for information, General Merritt ascertained through Paymaster (afterward General) Stanton that 800 hostile Cheyennes, fully equipped for the warpath, had started to join Sitting Bull. These savage horsemen, probably the best in the world, would have a start of sixty miles if Merritt pushed to the agency to make certain of their intention and then pursued them. He did nothing of the kind. As we had been retracing our steps they felt perfectly secure—so much so that the white chief, they thought, could not double on his tracks and cut them off before they reached the timber fringe of the Cheyenne. This they could not imagine for one minute, and Merritt had to plan a ride that would test to the utmost the possibilities of man and horse to overcome the advantage they had of him. To discomfit these scientific fighters he had to ride clear around them in the arc of a circle, while they went in a bee line, and must do it without being discovered, bring every horse and man to the battle front in good condition, as with seven companies of cavalry that were available they outnumbered him two to one, and by leaving the wagon trains and impedimenta behind men and horses would have short rations. It was an adventurous ride, worthy of extended comment, and the old Indian trail was found. The Indians had not

They were an astonished lot of redskins.

passed yet, and, dust covered and weary, at 3 a. m. of the 17th of July the command to unsaddle was given on the banks of Hat creek, across the Indian front, with the Cheyennes in camp not ten miles away. We had outraced and were then ahead of them, having made one of the most remarkable rides in cavalry annals.

We had come seventy-five miles in twenty-four hours and were ready at daybreak, and the Cheyennes appeared simultaneously. They were an astonished lot of redskins, and here occurred what is known as the battle of War Bonnet Creek. It was in this engagement that fate allotted to me the duty to meet personally and successfully the war chief Yellow Hand. A matter of detail that I well remember, the chief yelled to me, "Come on, come on, White Long Hair!" ("Cooa, cooa, Pe-Ha-He-Has-Ka!" in Cheyenne). We both fired simultaneously, my first bullet going through the chief's leg and entering the body of his horse. His bullet glanced on my saddle, and my horse stumbled in a prairie dog hole, but I landed on my feet. Kneeling quickly, I put a bullet through the head of his horse, coming on at speed. Thus we were both afoot and in close proximity. The story is better told in the press dispatches of that day and by Lieutenant (now General) Charles King in his book, "Campaigning With Crook." The dates and arrival of these dispatches will show how isolated was the country and the length of time it took to communicate with the east:

The Indian War—Details of Colonel Merritt's Charge on the Cheyennes—A Short Struggle.

The Indians, Utterly Surprised, Rush Back In Disorder—The Latest From General Crook's Army.

"Fort Laramie, July 22, 1876.

"At noon on Saturday, the 15th inst., the Fifth cavalry, under General Merritt, were bivouacked on Rawhide creek, eighteen miles from Fort Laramie, to which point they were ordered in from the Cheyenne river, 100 miles north, en route to join Crook. A courier suddenly appeared from the agency with dispatches stating that 800 Cheyennes were making preparation to leave for the northwest to join Sitting Bull, that he was to throw himself across their line of march in time to intercept them, and Merritt had to make eighty miles before they could make thirty, but off he went, and Sunday night found him with seven companies hiding under the bluffs on War Bonnet or Hat Creek square up to their front.

"At daybreak Monday morning Lieutenant King, commanding the outposts to the southeast, sent word that the war parties were coming over the ridge from the reservation. Joining him at the advanced post, General Merritt found the report correct. The command noiselessly mounted and was massed under the bluffs a quarter of a mile to the rear and out of sight of the Indians.

"At the same time the wagon train, under Lieutenant W. T. Hall, now Brigadier General Hall, was some six miles off to the southwest, slowly approaching, and the Indians were closely watching, but keeping concealed from the view of its guard. The two companies of infantry with him were riding in the wagons. At 6 o'clock the Indians were swarming all along the ridge to the southeast, some three miles away. Suddenly a party of eight or ten warriors came dashing down a ravine that led directly under the hill where Lieutenant King and his six men were watching.

"The object was as suddenly apparent. Two horsemen, unconscious of the proximity of the foe, had ventured out ahead of the train and were making rapidly for the creek. They were couriers with dispatches for the command. The Indians, utterly ignorant of the rapid move of the Fifth, were simply bent on 'jumping' the couriers and getting their scalps.

"'Buffalo Bill,' chief of the scouts, lay on the hill with King and instantly sprang to his horse down off the hill. 'All keep out of sight,' said the general. 'Mount now, and when the word is given off with you!' Then, turning to the officer of the picket, he said: 'Watch them, King. Give the word when you are ready.'

"Crouching behind the little butte, Bill and his party of two scouts and six soldiers were breathlessly waiting. Halfway up were the general and his staff. The lieutenant lay at the crest, watching the rapidly advancing foe. Down they came, nearer and nearer, the sun flashing from their brilliantly painted bodies and their polished ornaments. Then, just as they were dashing by the front of the hill, King shouts, 'Now, lads, in with you!'

"General Merritt sprang up to see the attack just as a tall Indian reeled in his saddle, shot by Corporal Wilkinson of K company. An answering bullet whistled by the general's head just when King, still on watch, sung out, 'Here they come by dozens.' The reserve Indians came swarming down the ridge to the rescue. Company K was instantly ordered to the front, but before it appeared from behind the bluff the Indians, emboldened by the rush of their friends to the rescue, turned savagely on 'Buffalo Bill' and the little party at the outpost.

"The latter sprang from their horses and met the daring charge with a volley. Yellow Hand, a young Cheyenne brave, came foremost, singling Bill as a foeman worthy of his steel. Cody, kneeling and taking deliberate aim, sent a bullet through the chief's leg and into his horse. Down went the two, and before his friends could reach him a second shot from Bill's rifle laid the redskin low.

"On came the others, bent on annihilating the little band that opposed them, when, to their amazement, a long blue line popped up in their way, and K company, with Colonel Mason at its head, dashed at them. Leaving their dead, the Cheyennes scattered back helter skelter for the ridge, but their fire was wild and their stand a short one. Company after company debouched from behind the bluff, and, utterly disheartened, the Indians rushed for the reservation, leaving behind all their provisions. General Merritt pursued them until night, when the whole command went into camp at the agency.

"The Indians left their dead and admit having more wounded. They lost six ponies. Their friends at Red Cloud say they never dreamed that the Fifth cavalry could get there in time to head them off.

"The regiment sustained no loss. It arrived at Laramie yesterday and leaves for Crook's command tomorrow."

The above is from the New York Herald, Sunday, July 23, 1876.

From Captain Charles King's "Campaigning With Crook," published in 1890:

"'By Jove, general,' says 'Buffalo Bill,' sliding backward down the hill, 'now's our chance. Let the party mount here out of sight and we'll cut these fellows off. Come down here, every man of you.'

"Glancing behind me, I saw Cody, Tait and 'Chips,' with five cavalrymen, eagerly bending forward in their saddles, grasping carbine and rifle, every eye bent upon me, watching for the signal. Not a man but myself knows how near they are. That's right, close in, you beggars! Ten seconds more and you are on them! A hundred and twenty-five yards—a hundred—ninety. 'Now, lads, in with you!'

"There's a rush, a wild, ringing cheer, then bang, bang, bang, and in a cloud of dust Cody and his men tumble in among them, 'Buffalo Bill' closing on a superbly accoutered warrior. It is the work of a minute; the Indian has fired and missed. Cody's bullet tears through the rider's leg into the pony's heart, and they tumble in a confused heap on the prairie. The Cheyenne struggles to his feet for another shot, but Cody's second bullet hits the mark. It is now close quarters, knife and knife. After a hand to hand struggle Cody wins, and the young chief, Yellow Hand, drops lifeless in his tracks after a hot fight. Baffled and astounded, for once in a lifetime beaten at their own game, their project of joining Sitting Bull nipped in the bud, they take hurried flight. But our chief is satisfied. 'Buffalo Bill' is radiant. His are the honors of the day!"

General Cook, commanding the department, who had started early in spring, was up in the north and had fought the same Indians who afterward destroyed General Custer's command.

It is now close quarters, knife and knife.

He fought them in the battle of the Rosebud on the 17th of May. This was a very indecisive contest—practically a severe check to him—compelling him to take up permanent camp on the Big Goose creek (where Sheridan, Wyo., now stands) and there await re-enforcements.

General Sheridan ordered Generals Merritt and Carr, with the Fifth cavalry, to make forced marches to join Crook at Goose creek.

I was with this command as chief of scouts and guide, and we had been operating in northwestern Nebraska and the southern part of Dakota to keep the Indians from the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies from going north to join the hostiles under Sitting Bull.

Not Wholly Careless.

Thomas Chett was a meek but careless clerk who, through no greater fault than carelessness, was continually blundering in his work. His most usual mistake was to misdirect letters, either by substituting a wrong street number or by writing, say, "Cal." for "Col." One day his employer laid on his desk a letter which had been over a month in the mails without reaching its destination, and all because of Thomas' error.

"Now, this has got to stop," said his employer. "Such delays waste time and money. If you had used an envelope which hadn't had our address in the corner, we might never have known where this letter went to."

"That's true," assented the humble clerk. "But I am always careful to use that kind of envelope just for that reason."

Being a little slow of comprehension, he did not understand why his patient employer bit his lip and turned away smiling.

The Only Difference.

Clorinda was as black as night and of heroic proportions, but in every possible way she copied her slender young mistress, for whom she had a great admiration. "I like to look jes' as much like you as I can," she often said, "'cause you looks jes' like a lady orter look, Mis' Hend'son."

Clorinda intrusted all her shopping to Mrs. Henderson and scorned the bright colors and pronounced styles affected by her own friends. One day she asked her mistress to buy her a pair of low shoes. As she made the request she glanced with admiration at the slim little foot showing beneath the edge of a dainty skirt.

"An' I want 'em jes' exactly like yours, Mis' Hend'son," said Clorinda, "no diff'ence 'ceptin' dey's gotter be wide nines, so maybe de buckle might 'pear better if 'twas a teenty mite larger'n yours."—Youth's Companion.

Father's Method.

During a recent slight illness the five-year-old Teddy, usually so amiable, flatly and obstinately refused to take his medicine. After a somewhat prolonged and ineffectual argument with him his mother at last set the glass of medicine down, leaned her head on her hands and "played" that she was crying. A moment passed, and the tender hearted Teddy, unable longer to bear the sight of his mother's stricken attitude, inquired, "What's the matter, mother, dear?" Without removing her hands from her eyes she replied, "I'm grieved that my son won't take his castor oil for me." Whereupon Teddy sat up in bed and offered consolingly: "Oh, I wouldn't feel bad if I were you, mother, dear. Father will be home soon, and he'll make me take it."—Delineator.

Bunching the Hits.

A legal journal tells a story of an Illinois attorney who argued to the court one after another a series of very weak points, none of which seemed to the court to have any merit until the court finally said, "Mr. ——, do you think there is anything in these points?" To which the attorney replied, "Well, judge, perhaps there isn't much in any one of them alone, but I didn't know but your honor would kind of bunch them."

Had Authority.

A case was being tried before the late Lord Young, "Crabbe versus Crabbie."

"I may explain, my lud," said the advocate, "that my client Crabbe is a nephew of our opponent Crabbie, but a few years ago he dropped the 'I' in his name for the sake of euphony."

"Ah," replied Lord Young, "he has Biblical authority for that—'If thy "I" offend thee, pluck it out.'"—Westminster Gazette.

Different Now.

"They say his wife was the inspiration of some of his best plays."

"Yes; he produced them before he was married."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Significant.

Tom—Do you think your father dislikes me? Tess—Well, he gave the dog's chain and muzzle away yesterday.

Making Sure.

Highland Ferryman (during momentary lull in the storm)—I'm thenkin', sir, I'll just tack yer fare. There's no sayin' what micht happen tae us.—London Punch.

He that plants thorns must never expect to gather roses.—Pilpay.