Lowell Home Coming
Aug. 6 and 7, 1913

THE LOWELL LEDGER.

A PROGRESSIVE PAPER FOR PROGRESSIVE PEOPLE

Come on Back Home
Aug. 6 and 7, 1913

VOL. XXI — LOWELL, MICHIGAN, JULY 10, 1913 — No. 5

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The man who thinks twice before letting loose of his money is on the sure road to fortune. You will never write a bank check without thinking twice and often three times, while the loose dollars jingling in your pocket go like hot cakes. Others are pleased with the banking service we offer. Why don't you try it?

CITY STATE BANK

The Bank that Pays Four Per Cent.

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If you are up in the air on the picture taking question, KODAK quality will give you that contented feeling which comes from owning the BEST on the market.

"You will remember the quality after you have forgotten the price."

And *Kodak Small Prices and Simplicity* will smooth out your troubles.

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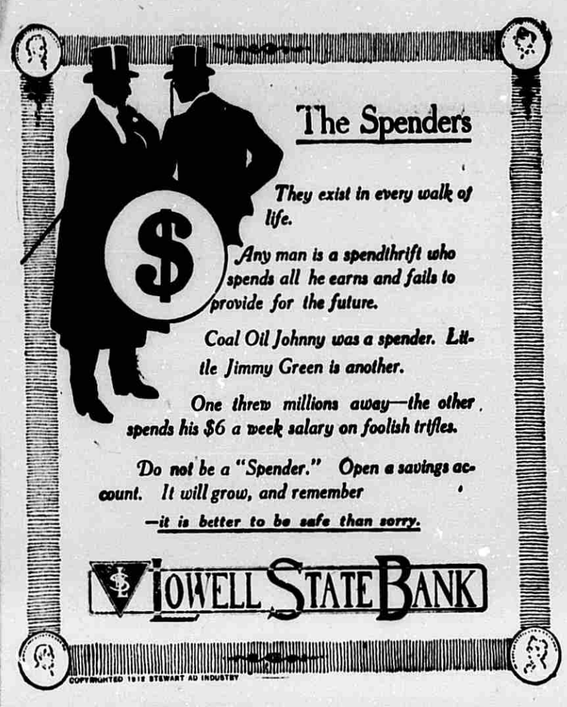


Home Comers, Attention!

Make the appointment NOW for that Family Group Picture. You may not get together again.

We have some very attractive ideas for this occasion.

Avery

The Photographer in your town. Phone 215

FLIES! FLIES!

Get Rid of the Flies

Tanglefoot Sticky Fly Paper,
Seibert's Ready-Cut Poison Fly Paper,
Daisy Fly Killer,
Fly Pie,
El Vampire Powder, for the destruction of all insect life, such as mosquitoes, flies, etc.
For Flies on Cattle---Cow Ease and Nit, in 1-2 gallons and gallons.

For sale by

W. S. Winegar - Lowell, Mich.

GETTING HOME-COMING READY

LOWELL TO BE HOST ON AUGUST 6 AND 7.

Home-Coming Reception, Ball Games, Horse Races, Vaudeville and Other Features.

Chairman Earl Thomas of the Home Coming Sports committee announces a ball game for the afternoon of August 6, another for the forenoon of August 7, and horse races for the latter afternoon. There will also be street vaudeville and other attractions.

For the opening morning, there will be an appropriate program of addresses and music, participants not yet announced.

A Home-Comers' reception will be held at the City hall that evening. Details later.

The soliciting committees are raising funds this week and are meeting with good success. After they report, more definite announcements will be made.

It is hoped that our citizens are preparing to open their homes in the true hospitable spirit and are scattering invitations broadcast.

Remember the dates, August 6 and 7, 1913; and You Wanderers, COME ON BACK HOME!

JUSTICE COURT BUSY

Pure Food Officer Visits Lowell Again.

Monday Wm. J. Mickle, state pure food inspector, summoned L. F. Chubb before Justice Andrews for non-compliance with law, which requires posting of a card "Oleomargerine Sold Here." A fine of $50 and costs were administered and paid.

Edwin Fallas began a suit Monday before Justice Andrews against Grand Rapids defendants for alleged non fulfillment of contract. On account of damage limitations in Justice courts, Mr. Fallas withdrew the suit and began a new one in the Circuit court.

The case of Clarence Schwarder plaintiff vs. Addison Schantz defendant was tried by jury before Justice Andrews Tuesday, resulted in a disageement by the jury. The case will be retried July 17. The contest is over a horse deal. Schantz sold Schwarder a horse, which after sale, so it is claimed, proved to be vicious, not as represented. Schwarder brings suit for damages.

McMAHON-DREW.

Popular Lowell Couple Spring Surprise on Their Friends.

A quiet wedding was solemnized in St. Mary's church, this village, Monday morning at 8 o'clock, when Miss Grace M. Drew and Mr. Charles O. McMahon were married. Rev. Father Albin of Grand Rapids performed the ceremony. Miss Frances Drew and Mr. James McMahon were the attendants.

Immediately after the ceremony, a wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride's parents Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Drew, to the bridal party and the immediate families of the bride and groom.

Mr. and Mrs. McMahon left at noon for Charlevoix, where they will make their future home.—Com.

The bride and groom are two of Lowell's best and most popular young people; and the congratulations of a host of friends accompany them to their new home.

Godfrey Still at the Helm

In order to protect his first mortgage interests from proceedings threatened by outside parties holding second mortgage on the H. L. Godfrey stock, H. H. Reed bought the second mortgage; and business is proceeding as heretofore.

Mr. Godfrey proposes to continue the business himself as soon as temporary difficulties are adjusted; and Mr. Reed is in full sympathy with that purpose.

Death of Charles Hill.

Charles Hill, aged 52 years, died at his home at 47 Merritt avenue, South Grand Rapids, Sunday morning. He arose early that morning and not feeling well returned to his bed and was found shortly afterward. He had been ill for a week, but his condition was not regarded as serious.

Besides the widow, who is a daughter of Luman Cogswell of Lowell, he leaves a daughter and one son. Funeral services were held at the home Tuesday and the body was brought to Lowell for interment in Oakwood cemetery.

Tax Notice.

Lowell, Mich., June 26, 1913.

The pavement tax and the sewer tax are now due and should be paid promptly at my office.

The regular village tax will be due July 1.

CLARENCE COLLAR,
Village Treasurer.

BIG CROWD COMING

For Opening Races at Lowell Saturday.

All signs point to a record-breaking attendance at the opening matinee of the Lowell Driving association at Recreation park Saturday. $325 in purses are offered, extensive advertising has been done and entries from surrounding towns insure fast races. The several events and purses are specified in the adv. on page 8.

Secretary F. B. Rhodes has been putting in overtime to insure a successful matinee and thinks he has the goods.

President Fineis assures us that proper police conditions will be maintained; so that no repetition of disturbances like those of a former occasion are looked for. Certainly none will be tolerated.

Another big meeting is planned for August 7, the last afternoon of Home-Coming.

Mr. and Mrs. Cronk of Farwell came Friday and spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Peter Fineis and the two families spent the Fourth at Morrison Lake.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN

Newsy Notes About People You Know

Piano tuning. R. D. Stocking. adv

F. E. Wood's house has been repainted.

Mrs. James Hawley visited at Saranac last week.

Misses Kathryn and Anna Lalley spent Saturday in Grand Rapids.

Mrs. Eli Snyder spent the Fourth with her husband at Rochester.

Deloss Helmer expects to go to Thompsonville Monday for several weeks.

Mrs. W. B. Vance of Battle Creek visited her brother John McCall last week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Rogers and son Otto visited Mr. Rogers' sister in Ionia Sunday.

Dr. and Merrill and family and Miss Blanche Wood visited at Meers over the Fourth.

Miss Effie Loucks has returned toher work at Belding after a two weeks' vacation.

Dr. and Mrs. Merrill and family and Mrs. Ella Smith are spending two weeks in Detroit.

Mrs. Ray Ford of Freeport spent last Friday and Saturday at George M. Parker's.

Mrs. N. C. Ransford and daughter Emma left today for a month's visit in Chicago.

Misses Ellen Taylor, Alma and Ruth Flogaus were home from Grand Rapids last week.

Mrs. John Potter and daughter Florence of Jackson are visiting the former's mother Mrs. L. H. Hunt.

Miss Vesta Campbell is visiting her aunt Mrs. Graham and other relatives and friends in Saginaw county.

Mrs. C. H. Redmond and Miss Redmond of Milwaukee have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Leon Young.

Clinton Hooper of Clarksville spent Monday night with his cousins Mr. and Mrs. George Murray.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Delk and little granddaughter Bertha visited relatives in Grand Rapids the latter part of last week.

Miss Anna Belle Wallmark of Lowell, and John Kurtz, Jr., of Grand Rapids, were married Monday night in Detroit. They will make their home in Grand Rapids.

Charles Balscitis, 16 year old, a runaway boy from Ada, was taken into custody in Grand Rapids by a policeman and next day turned over to the juvenile authorities, who sent him home. This is the third time Grand Rapids officers have apprehended Charles in his runaway trips.

Charged with overdriving a horse secured from the Boulevard livery barn on Wealthy street, Toney Beenstra and John Jordan were arrested at Ada, Saturday by Deputy Sheriff William Dennis and brought to Grand Rapids. They were arraigned before Justice of the Peace Loucks, who fined them each $9.25, which they paid to escape a jail sentence—[Herald.

Greeting from Old England

Leicester, England, July 24.

Friend Johnson:

Enclosed is money order for $2 for LEDGER to 1914.

Trusting that THE LEDGER may continue to prosper and stand for the same high principles it has during the past twenty years, I am

Yours truly.
J. H. Rickert.

Out of Date.

Major Bankstick (of the Indian army)—"Tell your scout-master that, now I'm home, I shall be pleased to help him, if he'd like it, with fieldwork and so on." Horace (of the Boy Scouts)—"Thanks, awfully, dad, but—er—are you quite up-to-date?—drill's altered a lot since you were home last."—Punch.

MYSTIC WORKERS COMING HERE

FROM ALL OVER WESTERN MICHIGAN.

Island Park, Lowell, to Be Scene of Big Fraternal Gathering July 26. Good Program.

A basket picnic of lodges of the Mystic Workers fraternal insurance from Freeport, Alma, Owosso, Grand Ledge, Lansing, Eaton Rapids, Belding, Ionia, Greenville, Grand Rapids, Lake Odessa, Saranac, Portland, and other places in Western Michigan, will be held at Island Park, Lowell Saturday, July 26.

The basket picnic will be spread at noon. Tables will be provided, the speakers' platform rebuilt, seats provided, well driven, etc., as usual for the picnic season.

District Manager Lance announces a program of music and addresses, including one of welcome by F. M. Johnson of Lowell, a response by Ed. D. Engemann of Belding. J. Ross Mickey of Macomb, Illinois, will be the principal speaker. Raymond Brandi's Mystic Workers orchestra of Grand Rapids will render several selections and Mrs. Vesta Redmond and Miss Ferne Loomis vocalist and reader will assist in entertaining the visiting hosts.

The program will be followed by a drill contest and sports with prizes. A ball game between Grand Rapids and Lansing M. W. teams will conclude a big day's sport.

Posters and complete program will be off THE LEDGER presses this week.

MORE PRESSURE NEEDED

Council Looking After Fire Protection and Fountains.

A test of the water pressure in the Lowell fire fighting system was made by the firemen during the recent dry spell, and at the time no pressure worth mentioning was in evidence.

Of course almost every water user was spraying heavily at the time, but the need for protection was also great.

The village council has the matter in hand with the Grand Rapids-Muskegon Power company and the same will be properly attended to.

The Village Council contemplates establishing sanitary drinking fountains wherever needed on Main and Bridge streets.

OUR HOME CHURCHES

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

"The Beginning of Paul's Mission and Activities or Who Directs our Activities in Life." Sermon for the morning service.

Evening service on the lawn weather premitting, subject of sermon, "Nahum, or Apostate Religious and Political World's Systems." Come and welcome.

METHODIST CHURCH

10.30 a. m. Preaching subject. "Flight For Life."

12. m. Sunday school. Fine attendance last Sunday for the hot weather and good offering. Sustain the school and encourage the teachers by your presence next Sunday.

7. 30. p. m. Preaching. No evening service but let every member and patron be out to the morning service.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Theme for morning service. "The Divine Assurance," "It is I be not afraid." This is designed to be a message of good cheer. All interested schould be present.

Bible school at 11:45, under the superintendency of Miss Mary Ecker.

Evening service at 6 p. m. In case the weather is fair and warm we will hold it on the lawn but if otherwise in the church. Remember, the evening service is only from 6 to 7. Subject, "The Parable of the Rich Young Man."

BAILEY CHURCH

2 p. m., Sunday school.

3 p. m., Preaching by the Pastor, L. E. Lennox. Let all the people come.

G. A. R. Public Supper.

The W. R. C. and G. A. R. will give a public supper at their hall Wednesday, July 16, from 5 o'clock until all are served. Bill 25c., for benefit of Grand Army boys. Turn out and give them a rouser.

Notice to Water Consumers.

The sprinkling hours are between the hours of 6 to 8 a. m., and 5 to 8 o'clock, p. m.

All consumers are requested to keep within stated hours.

Grand Rapids-Muskegon Power Company.

Masterfulness Checked.

"I've a good mind to go and jump into the river," said N. Peck, at the end of a little domestic discussion, as he picked up his hat and started out. "You come back here," said his wife. "If you intend any such trick as that, just march upstairs and put on your old clothes before you start."

FAMILY GATHERING

Frazier and Buttrick Relatives Have Notable Reunion.

The fourth annual Independence Day reunion of the Frazier and Buttrick relatives was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs Hiram Frazier, Lowell, July 4.

The bounteous picnic dinner, which was an important feature of the day, was served upon a long table set upon the lawn under the trees, surrounded by flags and bunting.

Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. John Whitfield and family; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Meyers and daughters; Mrs. Wilbur Collar and sons of Vergennes; Mr. and Mrs. George Frazier of Alto; Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Jackson of Grand Rapids; Mr. and Mrs. H. L. La Barge of Muskegon Heights, and Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Buttrick of Ada. Friends from Kansas City, Mo., and Allegan, Mich., completed the company. Late in the afternoon the guests departed, each voting Mr. and Mrs Frazier to be royal entertainers. The reunion will be held next Fourth at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Frazier.

MRS. J. D. BUTTRICK.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN

Newsy Notes About People You Know

Walter Ransford has returned from a visit in Detroit.

Miss Lena Murphy spent the week-end at St. Joseph.

George M. Parker was in Grand Rapids on business Thursday.

Miss Katherine Lewis is home from Detroit for her vacation.

Steel casting rods 89c up at Stocking's. adv

Dick Bergin has sold his hay, grain and fuel business at St. Johns.

Harold Lillie went to Beulah Monday to spend his vacation with his parents.

Base ball shoes and tennis goods at Stocking's. adv

J. G. Hutchison of Alto spent the Fourth with his sister Mrs. Henry Taylor.

Mrs. Eugene Rennells of Marion visited her sister Mrs. James Hawley Tuesday.

$6.50 catcher's mitt at $3.75. R. D. Stocking. adv

Mr. and Mrs. John Rhodes of Detroit are visiting the former's father F. B. Rhodes this week.

Frank Randall Jr., returned yesterday from his eight months' sojourn in Brookfield, Wash.

Mrs. F. R. Hunt and daughter Marion of Hesperia are visiting Mr. and Mrs. George M. Parker.

Latest and best $1.00 corsets are R. & G. A102 and Warner's style 351. A. W. Weekes & Son. adv

Dr. and Mrs. F. E. White, Glenn Barnes and Miss Lila Lawrence made an auto trip to Ionia Friday.

Miss Ruth Wood returned Tuesday from a two weeks' visit at Lansing, Charlotte and Grand Ledge.

Mrs. L. VanWormer and son Allen of Grand Rapids are visiting the former's sister Mrs. John McCall.

Mr. and Mrs. James T. Jones of Gladstone are visiting relatives and friends here. The former was a student of the Lowell schools.

Miss Ruth Gibson visited in Bowne Center from Thursday until Monday and left yesterday for a visit with her sister in Benton Harbor.

I have put the scales in perfect working order since they were pushed over by some "parties" one night, and patrons are now assured of correct weights and impartial weighing. R. D. Stocking. adv

Mrs. Ella McKenzie arrived in Lowell Wednesday evening and returned Thursday to her home in Manistee, accompanied by her parents Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Cogswell who will spend two weeks there.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Watts of Grand Rapids, with their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Russell A. Norton of Sault Ste. Marie, spent part of the past week at their summer cottage, Fairview. They expect to return here Sunday, having left on account of the slight illness of Mr. Watts.

'Twas a Dictionary Cord.

In the case of Levi Nash vs. Fred Roth, Justice Collar rendered a decision this morning for the plaintiff. By this decision he determines that a cord of wood is 128 cubic feet—8 feet long, 4 feet wide and 4 feet high.

POTATOES FOR SALE.

While they last at 25c. per bushel, delivered at your residence, Call Charles Jakeway, Lowell, Mich. adv 5

Played for Place.

Harold and Mary (the little girl next door) had been playing together in the yard. Suddenly Mary began to cry and said that Harold had hit her. Harold was called into the house and asked why he had struck the little girl. "Well," he answered, "she hit me second."

Look's Drug & Book Store

Paris Green that Kills

The very next time you need Paris Green come to our store and ask for

ANSBACHER'S PARIS GREEN

It kills the parasites, but does not harm the plant. Remember, that many paris greens on the market contain free arsenic in dangerous quantities—they either kill the plant or stunt its growth. Ansbacher's contains nothing harmful to plant life and everything that is deadly to insect life.

We Guarantee it in Every Way.

Machine Oil that Wears

Make sure you have the right oil for your farm machinery, sewing machines, etc. We have the oil that does the work perfectly and meets the requirements of the machine upon which it is to be used.

DON'T buy machine oil indiscriminately—the use of the right oil means economy.

When Machine Oil is needed see us. Prices are right.

D. G. LOOK, - The Rexall Store

Who Saves Tire Expense---

You, or Mr. Nextdoor?

Every month legions of motorists are adopting Goodyear Tires. No other tire commands so large a sale.

This is due to enormous savings --to tires that cannot rim-cut---to oversize tires.

Goodyear inventions have saved tire users many millions of dollars.

GOODYEAR

No-Rim-Cut Tires
With or without non-skid treads

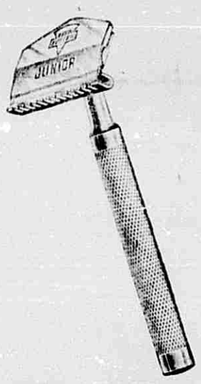
Come and see these tires---see why they save on upkeep.

And let us show you real tire service—how to get more mileage, how to save your tires.

We shall keep your tire trade if you let us serve you once.

R. D. STOCKING, Jeweler

Keen Kutter Jr. Safety Razor...



No matter where or how you spend your vacation, or if you stay at home, you need a good reliable razor.

The KEEN CUTTER JR. Supplies your need at the popular price. This is not a "cheap" razor. It uses the same blades as the higher priced ones. Made in three styles—

PRICE $1.00

Stationary or Detachable Handle with 6 Blades in neat Leatherette Case, $1.00

Same Razor in genuine Leather Fold - $1.50

Scott Hardware Co.

IF YOU GET IT AT CLARK'S, IT'S CLEAN

CLARK'S GROCERY

SPECIAL FOR THIS WEEK

Fancy Pork and Beans with Tomato Sauce

6 Cents per Can

$1.00 19 lbs Cane Sugar $1.00

THE STORE THAT HAS EVERYTHING YOU EAT

Origin of Present-Day Games.

Though we get our games of tennis from the eastern countries, most of our games of bat and ball come down to us from the ancient north. Ring games and games in which light objects are thrown come also from forest countries, where the spear was a familiar weapon. But all of them alike appear to revert in origin to early xperiences of the race by which they d out their salvation.

Stringing Pearls.

Only the finest silk is used for stringing the finest pearls. Great beads, round and shiny, unmistakably artificial, and with no more real luster than white marbles, with the exception of what are called Roman pearls, manufactured many years ago, may be allowed to hang together on catgut, but orients must be threaded, pearl kissing pearl, on silken strands, worthy of their shape and "skin."

THE ADVENTURER OF THE KING

CZAR NICHOLAS & OF MONTENEGRO

ARTHUR D. HOWDEN SMITH

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THE HAVOC WROUGHT BY SHELLS AT SCUTARI

IT HAS always seemed to me the prince of all adventurers; a man whose nostrils sniffed the breath of battle as eagerly as most of us sniff the scent of roses; a man whose virile person delighted in the rest of danger, and who was invariably willing to stake his all on the right; a man hardy, determined, daring, resourceful, bold, yet never reckless, and who could stand alone and steer the course by himself alone, and steer the course to a safe haven.

He was descended from princes, blood is his veins; he had at his small account, every inch of territory, every subject he owns, he has fought for, and it is to his credit that the kingdom built up by him by his predecessors fifty-two years ago have been rather more than doubled in extent and population through the skill of his sword and the loyalty of his brain.

Nicholas Petrovich Niegosh, czar of Montenegro, prince of Serbia, sovereign of Herzegovina, prince of Tchernagora, Europe's last feudal ruler, was born at Niegosh, the ancestral home of the house of Petrovich, on the 14th, 1841. He came of a long line which has given rulers to Montenegro for more than two hundred years and which was one of the ancient families of the ancient kingdom of Serbia centuries before that. The Petrovich dynasty has reigned in Montenegro since 1696, when the rule of the hereditary vladikas, or prince-bishops, was inaugurated, but for hundreds of years before that date even before the time of the first Ilkirek Prince, Stephen Crnojevich, the Petrovich family had ruled family, who boasted the rank of voivode or lord.

All of the men of this line have been men of great personal prowess, exceptional military ability, statesmanship and political cunning, and possessed of marked personal magnetism. Living, for the most part, lives of strictest celibacy, quaint rulers of the mountain and the sands, they presided over the destinies of their tiny nation with a sense of responsibility that you will not find equaled by the standard of any ruling dynasty in Europe.

At the beginning of its existence, Montenegro was ruled by successive dynasties of princes, of which the last was the Chrnojevich. In 1516, however, the system of government was changed, and what were known as elective vladikas were installed.

One ruler of the Petrovich was succeeded by his brother's son. Strangely enough, there was never any jealousy among the nephews who were passed over.

For instance, the father of Czar Nicholas, Mirko, known as the "Sword of Montenegro," the most famous warrior the little land ever had, and a stalwart bulwark against the invasions of the Turks which threatened Montenegro until 1878, when Russia put a stop once and for all to Moslem aggression in Europe—was twice passed over for the throne, the second time in favor of his own son. Yet he fought loyally for his brother and his son and never showed a trace of sulking although, as has been said, his deeds always been regarded as the best leader the Black Mountain men ever had.

To tell the story of Czar Nicholas, the first of the Montenegrin rulers to wear a kingly crown, means the telling of the story of his country throughout his reign.

It is not a story which can be flightly told, for it includes a considerable portion of all the most stirring combats which are on record since the days of the Crusades.

In the space at hand it is necessary to give a brief sketch of the land of Montenegro, the "Italian" the Black Mountain," to enlarge on the people, inhabitants from the earliest times, who colonized in the last decade of the fourteenth century by noble families from Macedonia, Servia and Dalmatia, the pick of the Serbian nobility, who fled from their upland castles as the Hapsburgs killed after the battle of Kosovo the last Servian prince, Tsiris emigrated to the Dalmatian coast, to the Italian peninsula, and the great Bulgar Serb empire, which had been numbered among the conquered provinces of the Turkish empire.

From that time on, the story of Montenegro is the story of endless battles, sometimes victories, sometimes defeats, and encounters with the Turks, varied occasionally by combats with the Venetians, who made several abortive attempts to extend their pregnable road known as the "Montenegrin ladder," which runs from the Bocca di Cattaro up to Cetinje, and later, combats with the French and Austrians.

Time and again the Turkish Sultans and their viceroys, the Pashas of Scutari, Bosnia and the Herzegovina, endeavored to conquer the tiny land. For four hundred and fifty years, generation after, led by the hereditary vladikas, the valiant Turkish could produce, attempted to conquer Montenegro and failed. During the first half of the last century the warfare was carried on principally and its greatest energy was almost constant in the reign of Danilo II, uncle of Nicholas, a kinsman of Czar Nicholas the Great, fought.

Five years before his time came for Nicholas to develop the large, the Czar Nicholas, he determined upon, and as his uncle was a man of considerable foresight and no small intellectual attainments, he determined that if the boy was apparent should be given a first-class western education in preparation for his assuming the responsibilities of leader of his people.

Accordingly, after a preparatory course in the home of his aunt in Trieste—where he imbibed principally hatred of the Austrians, who were becoming almost as dangerous enemies of Montenegro as the Turks—he was shipped off to Paris, where he studied at the Academy of Louis-le-Grand, and obtained some proficiency in French, Italian and German, besides Serb history and other more useful branches of knowledge.

Even if Nicholas had not been a king he would have deserved commendation and a distinctive place in the history of his country through his literary endeavors. Besides a volume of poetry, he has written several poetic dramas, including the Empress of the Balkans and Prince Arbanil. The latter, a tragedy of Serb history, and declared to possess unusual merit.

He was not quite nineteen when he was called to take his place as ruler of his native land, he married Milena Vonkovich, daughter of one of the principal voivodes, who had been a brother-in-arms of his father, Mirko. The Czarina Milena is still one of the handsomest women in Europe. She stood shoulder to shoulder with her husband throughout the long and arduous years of his eventful reign, at times when he was hard-pressed by the Turks, and when the tribesmen that were poured through the defiles of the Lovchen range in wave after wave so that every inch of the ground was disputed and every attack and sought safety on the impassable mountain heights.

They had a child born to them every year, and war broke out with redoubled violence. The impulsiveness of the Turkish, or Christian peasants of Montenegro, and young Prince Nicholas found his hands full trying to obey the injunctions of his father, who had bidden his son to "always keep his hand upon his sword."

For some months the hold out against the Turks, who had sent a considerable force against the Montenegrins, and the battle raged continually. A series of fierce incidents, the frontier incidents, which the Turks called "Montenegrin outrages," and which the Montenegrins called "Turkish outrages" followed close upon one another. The Turks grasped eagerly at the chance of the Montenegrins, and the bitterest foes of Montenegro, threw a large army across the frontier, determined to "teach the Christian dogs at the hands of Nicholas." It was reasoned in Constantinople that if the young Nicholas had carried the day at the first attack, he would be easy to deal with now, while there was turmoil in the Christian camp. Turkish nights were spent in crack the age which he rules—he was "efforts for so many hundreds of years.

But things did not turn exactly as Turkish had anticipated. A great part of Montenegro was overrun, most of the villages were destroyed and ruin stared in the face. Omar Pasha, the Turkish commander, was forced to retreat along to count from side to side, and making the Turks, which had fled before the Zeta, which, after the Turkish withdrew, Montenegro, the main artery of its life. But had Nicholas a kingdom of Montenegro, the people in whom they trusted implicitly, once he had sanctioned war, the Montenegrins took up the battle cry and the Turks were assailed every height, from the ridge of every pass.

Then, after the Zeta fell into the invaders' hands, but on little else could they keep their grip for long. The war was fought with a fierce determination that was not to be, or was comprehensible to the western mind. After sixty battles, the Montenegrins were glad to meet their foes half way.

They conceded some unimportant points and won a breathing spell.

Cholera followed in the wake of famine, and despite the assistance of France, which sent shiploads of corn to arrest the ravages of hunger, many of the people died of bullet and steel of the Turkish armies were carried off by the scourge of disease, among them Mirko, "the Sword."

The loss of his father was a great blow to young Nicholas, who had often relied upon the wise counsel and advice, but no, however young, could have gone through the experiences which had been the prince's lot during the few years of his reign without learning much thereby.

Nicholas realized that it was as certain as such things could be that sooner or later he would have another war with Turkey on his hands. He set out to prepare for it almost before hostilities had been concluded. He secured large quantities of modern rifles and artillery—an area in which the Montenegrins had been sadly crippled—and instituted a systematic plan of military organization, on the model of the only European nation he knew.

The result was that Turkey feared to wring from Montenegro all the privileges the sultan had promised at the end of the last treaty.

During the next fourteen years there were many covert outbreaks along the frontier, and the Turks always had been regular topics of gossip in Montenegro up to the present time.

It came in 1876, when Servia declared war all by herself against Turkey, and Montenegro threw in her lot with her sister state, the Czar Nicholas, at the head of her armies, with a force of 25,000 men, at the head of 25,000 men. There had been some rumor of a Russian declaration of war against the sultan. But Montenegro did not wait for this. That was not the Montenegrin way. Fight for your brothers against any odds, "that" was the Montenegrin creed, and Prince Nicholas acted upon it. The blood of Tchernagora ran as hot as that of Serbia, and there was more than a single occasion when it became necessary to throw into the balance for the principality this time. There was a time when the Czar Nicholas was undecided, but he was making for fourteen years.

His increased standard of efficiency told right at the start, when he was able to rally the Serbs to his standard, and he was able to allow Prince Milan, of Servia, to take the field. Instead of waiting for the Turks to attack, he pressed the war into the enemy's country.

By means of a series of combats that he afterwards called "the battles of the Montenegrin" the prince compelled Nikolo to capitulate, an achievement which, in his people's opinion, was equivalent to a victory, and in which Nikolo had stood for centuries a threatening outpost of the Moslem power at their very gates. Then, leaving a force to hold the conquered territory, the prince countermarched his army to the south, pressed on to the sea coast, and for the first time in his existence, the Montenegrin castles battled in the brine of the Adriatic. Antivari and Dulcigno fell, and Scutari—"Bloody Scutari" of the Montenegrin ballads—was besieged, when news of peace came.

Well aided Nicholas sit back content. In a succession of campaigns that had met with unbroken victory, he had pushed forward his frontiers in every direction. He had reduced one of the Turkish fortress within sight of his frontiers, save Skutari.

He had spent more than thirty years—eventful they would have been called in any other part of Europe, but somewhat dreary for Montenegro, where life is life, and death is death, and nothing without any pressure—indeed, in the face of the opposition of many of his advisers—he reinstated the power of the country, a constitution that curtailed his despotic powers, in form at least—for as a matter of fact so long as Nicholas lives the government of Montenegro will be a benevolent despotism, by and with the glad consent of the people.

Since then he has granted other reforms and has done everything possible to promote the individuality and talent for self-government of his subjects.

It is as fierce, ruthlessly fanatical crusaders that I like best to think of Nicholas and his people; such crusaders as followed Richard the Lion-Heart to within sight of the walls of Jerusalem; of the same caliber as the Franks of the First Crusade, who, under Dandolo, Count Baldwin and Montferat stormed Constantinople and set up on the shores of the Bosphorus a Latin empire that might have checked the Moslem tidal wave had Europe backed them up.

Nicholas, who has shown a good deal of the spirit of the Crusaders, and who has proved himself a worthy descendant of the Serbian nobility, who fled from their upland castles as the Hapsburgs killed after the battle of Kosovo the last Servian prince, Tsiris emigrated to the Dalmatian coast, to the Italian peninsula, and the great Bulgar Serb empire, which had been numbered among the conquered provinces of the Turkish empire.

NICHOLAS GOING TO THANKSGIVING SERVICE

KING NICHOLAS AND SOME OF THE WIDOWS OF SOLDIERS

GIVE THOUGHT TO GARNISHING

Summer Salads Appetizing or the Reverse, According to How This Detail Is Attended To.

Salads arranged in a border of hard boiled eggs, pickled beets, cold boiled carrots and slices of potato cut in fancy forms—hearts and circles and rings and triangles—are too ornate to be in good taste. But the ungarnished dish is almost as unappetizing.

Summer garnishes should always be fresh, crisp and dainty. Watercress, fresh parsley, lettuce heart leaves, peppers and small radishes, crisp and cold, all form appropriate and appetizing garnishes for meat, fish and vegetable dishes.

Another way of garnishing is by combining two dishes. For instance, if hashed brown potatoes are to be served with a hash of lamb and peppers, place the meat hash in the center of the dish and arrange the potatoes neatly about it. Creamed fish can be piled in the center of the platter, creamy mashed potatoes can be arranged about it and the whole can be browned in the oven—with a few buttered bread crumbs sprinkled over the dish—for 10 to 15 minutes. Bacon can be used as a garnish to liver or poached or fried eggs. It should be brittle, crisp and dry, and should be neatly put on the serving dish; nothing is more unsightly than a greasy, limp, half-cooked bacon piled hit or miss on a dish.

PACKING THE PICNIC BASKET

Small Amount of Care in This Makes All the Difference When Supper Is Served.

Almost as much depends on the packing of the picnic basket as on the making of the picnic fare. For a moderate amount of forethought in packing can be brought to make the work of picking the basket easy. Thermos bottles for cream and milk, special sandwich boxes, paper sets of doilies, tapers and tablecloths, paper plates and saucers to match and paper cups can all be bought.

Plan for a hearty cold picnic supper is as follows: Cold broiled chicken, stuffed tomatoes with lettuce and mayonnaise, currant jelly, buttered rolls, iced coffee and strawberry or raspberry shortcake. Each stuffed tomato can be wrapped in a damp cloth, the chicken can be packed in a paper lined box and the rolls can be carried in a box or basket. The two layers of cake for the shortcake can be carefully wrapped in a napkin. The berries, prepared with sugar, cream to whip for the shortcake and to use for the coffee, the coffee itself and the mayonnaise dressing for the salad can all be carried in fruit jars; although the cream, if there is a thermos bottle, had better be carried in that.

Do You Need Furniture Polish?

This recipe for polish for wood furniture will, no doubt, be appreciated. Take three ounces of wax, equal parts of yellow and white, shave it very fine, then mix it with a gill of turpentine, and let it remain for 24 hours. Scrape half an ounce of castile soap and boil it in a gill of water. Then put these ingredients together, stirring them with a piece of stick. When cold it will be ready for use, but must be kept in a carefully closed jar. Put a small quantity on a piece of flannel, and rub it briskly over the furniture, and before the polish has had time to dry rub it with a clean duster.

Macaroni Croquettes.

Cook two-thirds a cup of macaroni broken into small pieces in boiling salted water until tender, drain and rinse in cold water. Melt three tablespoonfuls butter, add two tablespoonfuls flour, one tablespoonful of curry powder, one teaspoonful salt, and cook until frothy. Add gradually one cupful of milk, stir in while boiling one half cup grated cheese and add the macaroni. Turn into a dish and when thoroughly cold shape into balls or flat cakes. Roll in bitter crumbs, dip in beaten egg diluted with two tablespoonfuls water and roll again in crumbs. Fry in a basket in deep fat, drain on paper and serve at once.

Soda Biscuit Without Milk.

One quart of flour, two heaping tablespoonfuls cream of tartar, one pint flour, two cups cold water, two teaspoons cream tartar sifted thoroughly with flour, one teaspoonful soda dissolved in boiling water, a little salt. When flour, cream of tartar, salt and soda are well incorporated add the soda into the cold water and mix the dough very quickly, handling as little as possible. Roll out the dough enough to roll out. This will soda biscuits are always failures.) Roll out half an inch thick with a fork prick them, cut out, bake at once in a quick oven.

To Clean Light Woolens.

Make a mixture of cornmeal, a handful of borax and half a cake of magnolia. Mix this dry, and apply the goods with it. To clean wool shawls, jackets, etc., sprinkle this mixture over the garment, place inside a sheet folded several times, and beat lightly. It is surprising how much the borax assists in the cleaning process. Leave for several hours and shake out the dust and dirt in the open air. It will also clean light felt hats. Use a soft brush.

Mutton Steaks, Plum Sauce.

Have three steaks of three-quarters of a pound each cut from a leaner part of mutton; make a few incisions on the skin all around steaks. Neatly fasten, season with a teaspoonful and half teaspoon pepper. Heat two tablespoons melted lard in a frying pan, place steaks on one side another in the pan and fry six minutes on each side. Remove, place on a hot dish, pour a plum sauce over and serve.

Maple Cup Custards.

Beat three eggs slightly, add a pinch of salt and three tablespoonfuls of scraped maple sugar. Pour over all three cupfuls of hot milk with one-fourth cupful of thick cream. Or, instead of the latter may be omitted, if liked. Fill the custard into wetted custard cups, place them in a dish of hot water and bake in a very slow oven until the custard is set.

Wring by Hand.

If you wish your table linen to look nice, do not put it through the wringer, as it makes creases that will not come out, even if you iron the cloth in when very damp. In fact, any clothes that you wish to look nice when ironed, will be better if they are wrung by hand.

To Remove Paint.

If you get paint on clothes immediately rub the mark with a rough rag wet with turpentine. This removes the stain and does not leave a mark.

Western Michigan

A Region that is Rapidly Developing as a Fruit Growing and General Farming Section

MACADAM ROAD IN KALKASKA COUNTY.

The people of Kalkaska county have been building stone and gravel roads for many years, and in consequence have nearly fifty miles of macadam highway. In 1895 they adopted the county system and a few years later went to the legislature and secured permission to tax themselves double rate for road building purposes. When the state road law was adopted they began asking for reward, and have already received $12,906 from the state treasury and have built 24 miles of reward road. The county owns a road building outfit, including tents, ranges, bunks, bedding, etc. When a road job is tackled the camp is established close to the work and the men are on the job to the finish. Many of the townships of this county are building feeders to the main roads. The above view is of a macadam road being built by the county near Rugg. This highway connects Rapid City with the county seat, Kalkaska.

GOOD ROADS CAMPAIGN

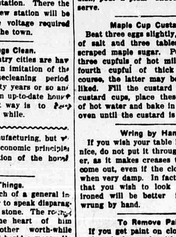
CONVENTION ON WHEELS TO COVER STATE OF MICHIGAN.

Three Automobiles Under the Direction of D. H. Day Pick Out the Path to Be Traversed in July.

Three automobiles threaded the roads of western Michigan early last month picking out a path for the convention on wheels which is to roll northward from the Indiana state line to the Straits of Mackinac, the second week in July. These automobiles wore banners reading "West Michigan Lake Shore Highway," and the machines were captained by H. H. Daypresident of the Western Michigan Development bureau; A. V. Friedrich, president of the Traverse City Good Roads club, and Frank Hamilton, chairman of the Grand Traverse County Board of Road commissioners. Among the distinguished occupants of the cars were John R. Santo, representative in the state legislature; John I. Gibson, secretary of the Western Michigan Development bureau, and George G. Bates, editor of the Grand Traverse Herald and Traverse City Record-Eagle.

Road meetings were held at Glen Arbor and Empire and in both cases considerable business was transacted for the cause of road improvement. As a direct result of the Glen Arbor meeting a committee was appointed to set the local machinery in motion for the voting of bonds for the purpose of improving the road. Some time since, a special election had been called for Empire township and the road men helped to present arguments to the taxpayers in this township that the same might vote the bonds necessary to improve the main highways at once.

It is expected that the Manistee "Better Roads Men" will work up interest in Manistee section for the convention on wheels and the Charlevoix and Petoskey men will look after the Charlevoix and Petoskey districts. The work of pushing good roads is being taken care of in the southern end of the western Michigan territory by Dr. William De Kleine of Grand Haven. Doctor De Kleine will be remembered as the man who conducted a campaign in Ottawa county and induced the taxpayers of that county to bond themselves in the sum of $600,000 for the purpose of improving all the principal roads in the county.



WEST MICHIGAN LAKE SHORE HIGHWAY

Better Roads Men Starting Out in Search of Highways Suitable to Be Made a Part of the West Michigan Lake Shore Highway.

EDITORS HELP GOOD WORK

George W. Perry of Elk Rapids Tells What Newspapers Are Doing for Western Michigan.

George W. Perry, editor of the Elk Rapids Progress, and secretary of the West Michigan Press club, at the annual meeting of the directors of the Western Michigan Development bureau, made a speech covering the relations of the newspaper men and the development bureau officials. He spoke in part as follows:

"I feel that I am safe in saying that the members of the Press club heartily endorse and approve of the work

George W. Perry.

of the Western Michigan Development bureau. I am further strengthened in this view by the very liberal manner in which the publishers are giving their columns to the bulletins sent out. I know of no newspaper within the territory whose editor is not giving considerable space to the work of this organization. Every progressive newspaper man is alert for methods of building up his own community, and this organization materially aids him by furnishing facts and figures for his use. His prosperity and the perpetuity of his paper are interwoven with the growth and material advancement of the village or city in which he may be located; and the publishers of western Michigan, I think, look upon this bureau as an organization helpful to them in their work by furnishing them statistics and sending broadcast advertising matter that will attract settlers to the region and address the agricultural, industrial and business interests of the 20 counties. The good newspaper man is loyal to all that tends toward a higher citizenship and better conditions, and the work of the Western Michigan Development bureau is along this line and is accomplishing results.

Gallant Cock Preferred.

A male bird that is gallant, always ready to share with the hens, is preferred to one that is too generous. A male that will deprive himself is apt to be underfed, will grow nervous and thin and indeed be no good. On the other hand the glutton will become overfat, again poorly fertile and lazy. The nature of the male bird should be studied.

Keep Incubator Cellar Dry.

Keep the incubator in the living room, where you can see it at all hours of the day. Placing it there will save you many steps, may prevent accident. Incubator lamps are never safe however well they may be trimmed.

Impair Health of Stock.

Short pastures, stale water, insufficient shade and protection from flies impair the health of stock, and rob the owner of possible profit.

Feed for Cows.

An experiment carried out at Copenhagen shows that wheat bran is not to be used in large quantities for cows. It has shown up more favorably than a mixture of barley and oats.

Place for Feeding.

It is often contended that cattle feed better in outbuildings than in the lots at the main farm barn. They have more peace at the former and rest and quiet tend to accelerate the process of fattening.

Place for Incubator.

Keep the incubator in the living room, where you can see it at all hours of the day. Placing it there will save many steps, may prevent accident. Incubator lamps are never safe however well they may be trimmed.

Implements Needed.

Implements are necessary for the greatest efficiency on the farm. To be sure they cost money, but they are not so expensive as trying to do without them, and if they are taken care of they will last a long time.

Pruning Trees.

Prune out any dead wood of fruit trees or ever bearing and hoop it. Prune apple and plum trees enough to give them proper shape and for ease in spraying and cultivation.

Strong, Vigorous Chicks.

The first step in hatching strong, vigorous chickens is to secure the eggs from a strong, healthy and vigorous flock.

Hog is Needed.

The hog is needed on every diversified farm to consume waste feeds and convert dairy by-products into dollars and fertility.

Desirable Poultry.

Close grained poultry are the most desirable

BACKACHE IS DISCOURAGING

"Every Picture Tells a Story"

Backache makes life a burden. Headaches, dizzy spells and distressing urinary disorders are a constant trial. Take warning! Suspect kidney trouble. Look about for a good kidney remedy.

Learn from one who has found relief from the same suffering.

Get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Harris had.

An Ohio Case

Fred W. Harris, fireman, Ironton, Ohio, says: "For two years I suffered from kidney troubles. My back ached as though it would break in two. I was laid up in bed. After using Doan's Kidney Pills, I felt cured in no time."

Get Doan's at Any Store. 50c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Every Woman Knows That

Instead of sallow skin and face blemishes she ought to possess the clear complexion and the beauty of nature and good health. Any woman afflicted or suffering at times from headache, backache, nervousness, languor and depression of spirits ought to try

BEECHAM'S PILLS

the safest, surest, most convenient and most economical medicine. Beecham's Pills remove impurities, insure better digestion, refreshing sleep, and have an excellent general tonic effect upon the whole body system. They have a wonderful power to improve the general health, while by purifying the blood, Beecham's Pills clear the skin and

Improve The Complexion

Sold everywhere. In boxes, 10c., 25c. No woman, should fail to read the valuable directions with each box.

Contrariwise.

"So you had trouble with your workers in the ice fields?"

"Yes, they were perfect hotbeds of discontent."

Red Cross Ball Blue will wash double as many clothes as any other blue. Don't put your money into other blue. Adv.

Matching Her Style.

"That giddy young matron across the street has bought herself an electric machine."

"Of course, it is a runabout."

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

Natural instinct.

"Why does the average legislature seem to be so opposed to women voters?"

"Because it likes to do all the talking itself."

"Coining False Monies."

"Hinks appears to be a hopeless dreamer."

"Yes; he spends most of his time trying to realize on the silver lining of clouds."

Exception.

One evening the guests were all seated around the table earnestly talking on a subject of logic. Little Frank came running in shouting: "Papa, papa!"

"Hush, Frank, little children should be seen and not heard."

Frank subsided into silence and pensively cracked his finger. Later his father said: "Well, son, what did you want to say before?"

"Just that the bathtub was overflowing."

Plea for Kitchen.

The kitchen should be the refinery, the laboratory, the factory of the home and the pivotal point about which the activities of the home revolve. Costs should be considered thoughtfully; no scrap of food should be wasted. It all can be and should be used again in various ways. By buying staple food supplies in large quantities from 15 to 30 per cent. can be saved. Any one wishing to do so may economize in this way. Housewives must not look upon their art as mere drudgery; they must bring education, intelligence and concentration into practice. They should learn, as manufacturers have, that the best results are to be obtained in a workshop that is well lighted, properly ventilated and comfortably large, suitably furnished, and sanitary in all its equipments.—Dr. Adeline G. Soule, in Leslie's.

CUBS' FOOD

They Thrive on Grape-Nuts.

Healthy babies don't cry and the well-nourished baby that is fed on Grape-Nuts is never a crying baby. Nature has provided nourishment in the food which contains the perfect food, Grape-Nuts, and get well.

"My baby was given up by three doctors who said that the condensed milk on which I had fed her had killed her stomach. I suppose the doctors told me that the only thing to do would be to try Grape-Nuts, which I had heard of before. I followed the doctor's directions as follows: I soaked 1½ tablespoonfuls in one pint of cold water for half an hour, then strained off the liquid and mixed 12 teaspoonfuls of this strained Grape-Nuts with one pint of condensed milk, put in a pinch of salt and a little sugar, warmed it and gave it to baby every two hours.

"In this simple, easy way I saved baby's life and have built her up to a strong, healthy child, rosy and laughing. The food must certainly be perfect to have such a wonderful effect on a child. I can truthfully say I think it is the best food in the world to raise delicate babies on and is also a delicious, healthful food for people of all ages." Name given on request.

Grape-Nuts is equally valuable to the strong, healthy man or woman. It stands for the true theory of health. "There's a reason," and it is explained in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum—the above letter is one that appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

MOLLY McDONALD

A TALE OF THE OLD FRONTIER

By RANDALL PARRISH

Author of "Keith of the Border," "My Lady of the Doubt," "My Lady of the South," etc., etc.

Illustrations by V. L. Barnes

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SYNOPSIS.

Major McDonald, commanding an army post near Fort Dodge, seeks a man to intercept his daughter, Molly, who is headed for the post. An Indian outbreak is threatened. Sergeant Dennis Kearney meets the stage in which Molly is travelling, but it is held up by Indians, and Hamlin and Molly escape in the darkness. Hamlin tells Molly he was discharged from the Confederate service in disgrace and at the close of the war enlisted in the regular army. He assumes the captain LeFevre of being responsible. Captain LeFevre, who is supposed to be under sentence of death, offers Molly starvation to join her father. Hamlin leaves to rejoin his regiment, he returns to Fort Dodge after a summer of fighting Indians, and finds Molly there. Signs are heard of the night. Hamlin rushes out; area what he supposes is a band of Indians, but in the darkness, and falls over the body of Lieutenant Gaskins, who receives Hamlin of shooting him. The sergeant is proved innocent. He sees Molly in company with Mrs. Dupont, whom he recognizes as a former sweetheart, who throws him over for a rich man. Hamlin learns that LeFevre forced Jim to send him a letter, Hamlin declares he has been looking for LeFevre to force him to clear his record. Later he overhears Dupont and a soldier hatching up a counterplot against Molly, seeks an interview with Dupont, and is knocked down and kicked in the face. Hamlin and Molly escape from the ranch, but are pursued by Dupont and a band of Indians, and finally are captured by Indians, who carry them to the camp of Little Bear, a Sioux chief, who proposes to make Molly his squaw. Hamlin escapes and finds Molly, who has escaped and has been robbed McDonald of $8,000 paymaster's money. Dupont, who knows the money, suffer accomplice of Dupont, is found murdered, and Hamlin is caught in a fierce blizzard while heading for the fort. Hamlin and Molly are rescued by a soldier almost unconscious, and Molly sees in her arms. Hamlin is shot by Dupont, who takes Molly and the money, and Hamlin is left for dead. Hamlin is found by a party of Indians, who carry him to the camp of Little Bear, and Molly is there. Hamlin is recognized by Little Bear, who tells him he is a brave man, and gives him a chance to escape. Hamlin and Molly escape, and are pursued by Little Bear, who is killed by Hamlin. Hamlin and Molly are found by a party of soldiers, who carry them to the fort. Hamlin is arrested for the murder of Gaskins, but is released when Dupont, who is found murdered, confesses the crime. Hamlin and Molly are married.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

Snowbound.

The gleam in Hamlin's eyes impelled the other to go on, and explain fully.

"Lord, I know how yer feel, strangand an', I reckon, if yer was to plug yer right yere it would look pretty fine matters up. But yer listen furst afore yer shoot. Thet Kiowa Kluck Smoke was sent on ahead an' got yere afore the storm. He said them other wus bout four hours behind, an' heahs fer this yere cabin to make camp. They wun't hurryin' none, for they didn't expect to find yer so soon. Well, thet was my chance; what I'd been campin' out yere months a-waitin' for. I didn't intend to let anything back, y' understand; all I wanted was ter kill that damn skunk, an' sugar accounts. I knew I'd have more than I had him on the hip. He didn't know I was in the kintry; all I had to do was lay out in the bushes, an' take a pot-shot at him afore he saw me."

"And yet the girl and the money?"

"As God is my witness, I never thought 'bout thet. I jest wanted ter plug him; I knew he deserved it, cowardly, but that fellow's a gun-fighter, an' he had two Injuns with him. Anyhow that was my chance, an' as soon as Black Smoke went lopin' up the valley, I loaded up, an' climbed them bluffs, to wham I had looked down fer erlong the north trail. I laid out thar after dark. The storm come on in a mighty nigh froze, but snuggled down inter thet snow an' stuck. When yer onc't get a little chilled yer can lay through hell an' shiver; yer wun't get yer man. Thet's how I felt. Well, sun'rise, I knew, mighty soon after showed up. With my eyes half froze over, an' ther storm blowin' the snow in yer face, I couldn't see much ter shoot in but outlines o' hosses an' men. But thar was four o' 'em, an' a big fellow ahead breakin' trail. Course I thought it was Le Pevre; I wan't lookin' for no one else, nor I wun as I dared. I let drive. He flonped over dead as a door nail, an' then I popped away a second fer the other chaps. One fell down an' I thought I got him but didn't wait to make sure; just turned and hooked it for cover, knowin' the storm would hide my trail. I'd got the men I went after, an' just naturally didn't give a whoop what became o' the rest. As I went down the bank I heard 'em shootin', so I knowed some wus left; but I jest wouldn't be better for me to crawl inter my hole an' lie still."

Hamlin sat motionless, staring at the man, not quite able to comprehend his character. Killing was part of the western code, and he could appreciate Hughes' eagerness for revenge, but the unofficial execution in the man was almost bewildering. I finally he got up, swept the revolver on the bunk into his pocket, and said: "Hughes, I'm sorry I ever called you a coward. I'm a mighty sick man, and I am going to trust you just so far as I can straight you. Anyhow, I ought to shoot you where you are, and have done with it. You killed one of the best men who ever lived, a friend of mine, Sam Wasson—"

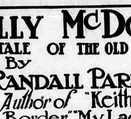
"Who?"

"Sam Wasson, a government scout. Hughes dropped his face into his hands.

"Good Lord! I knew him!"

"The Sergeant drew a deep breath, and into his face there came a look almost of sympathy.

"Then you begin to realize the sort of fool you are. Wasson was one of the "They don't make better men out here; his little finger was worth more than your whole body. But killing him won't bring Sam back, and besides I reckon you've told me the truth about story, an' his shooting was an accident in a way. Then you're more useful to me just now alive than you would be dead. My name is Hamlin, sergeant Seventh Cavalry, and I am here after that man Le Pevre. We



Her Face Was in His Memory.

be any hope of success in an effort to proceed up the river on foot? He knew that Hughes would wan't the difficulty—but probably they couldn't cover half a dozen miles through the snowdrifts. And, even if they did succeed in getting through in time to intercept the Indians, the others would possess every advantage—both position for defense, and horses on which to escape. Hughes, lighting his pipe, confident now in his own mind that he was personally safe, seemed to sense the hopelessness facing the Sergeant.

"I reckon I know this kentry well enough," he said lazily, "ter give yer a pointer or two. I've rounded up longer nor yer. Them fellers ain't goin to strike out for the Canadian till after the storm outs. It's startin ter yer ponies to freeze up, a sarter sharper than there will be, and we kin strike across to the sou'west. We're bound either to hit 'em, or ridcross thar trail."

"But the women!" protested Hamlin, striding across the floor. "What may happen to her in the meanwhile! Why, she is a Eastern girl unaccustomed to this sort of life—"

"Yer don't need worry none bout thet. If she has the right kind an' stuff in yer mind, yer wun't be a man when she has to 'reckon it won't be none too pleasant fer them women bein' left behind. Injun bucks, but if she's pulled through so far, thar isn't nothin' special goin' ter happen till they git to the Injun camp."

"You mean her fate will be decided in council?"

"Sure; that's Cheyenne law. Le Pevre knows it, an' if Kiowa would knife him in a minute if he got yer. He's a devil all right—thet ol' buck—but he's afraid of Black Kettle, an' thar won't be no harm done to the gal."

The Sergeant walked over to the fire, and stared down into the red embers, striving to control himself. He realized the truth of what Hughes said, and yet had to fight fiercely his inclination to hasten to her rescue. The thought of her alone in these ruthless hands was torture. There was no assistance in the man's tone, no hope of winning this girl for himself, yet he knew now that he loved her; that she was the one woman in all the world. Her face was in his memory; the very soughing of the wind seemed to whisper her name. This the real man in him—the plainsman instinct—conquered the hopelessness of the situation. Nothing in the place made—no rash, hopeless effort. Better delay than ultimate failure. Hughes' plan was the more practical way.

"Yo're right, old man. Well, wait."

IN BORROWED SET OF TEETH

Prospector Wanted to Appear Well in Photograph, and Effected Loan of Essentials.

Thomas Jefferson Stone was a typical claim holder and prospector. He was from Indiana. He had no teeth, his hair was gray, his features sallow and withered, and he looked sixty-three or sixty-four. He had not been ever he was only forty-six. There was a wee bit the world besides moss Hughes' plan was the more practical way.

"Yo're right, old man. Well wait." Hamlin's tone was cheerful, and his face, when he looked up at his companion, was free from the shadow of anxiety. He had been the victim of obsession. He had been 25 years prospecting, picking out claims, hoping to strike it rich some day.

I asked him how he lost his teeth. He said by taking medicine good for neuralgia, but too strong for his insides. I asked him why he didn't have had a false set made. He said he had had a set but he took them out and put them in his pocket one day, where he said sternly. "Now to get ready. I have you a corral."

The other made a gesture with his hand.

"Twenty rod ribow, under the bluff."

"We'll drive the horses down, feed and water them. But first come with me; there is a half frozen man up yonder."

They plowed through the snow together, choking and coughing in the thick swirl of flakes that beat against their faces. The three horses, powdered white, stood tails to the storm, with head to the bluff, while the drifts completely covered Carroll. He was sleeping, warm in the blankets, and the two men picked him up and stumbled along with their burden to the shelter of the cabin. Then Hughes faced the blizzard again, leading the horses to the corral, while Hamlin ministered to the semi-conscious soldier, laying him out upon a pile of soft skins, and vigorously rubbing his limbs to restore circulation. The man was stupid from exposure, and in some pain, but exhibited no dangerous symptoms. When wrapped again in his blankets, he fell instantly asleep. Hughes returned, covered with snow, and, as the door opened, the howl of the storm swept by.

"No better outside!"

"Lord, no! Worse, if anything. Wind more east, sweepin' the snow up the valley. We'll be plum lucky in an hour, I reckon. Hosses all right, though."

In the silence they could hear the fierce beating against the door, the shrieking of the storm-fiend encompassing them about.

CHAPTER XXIX.

The Chase.

Hamlin never forgot those two days and nights of waiting, while the storm roared without and the clouds of driving snow made any thought of advance impossible. Trained as he was to patience, the delay left marks in his face, and he would sometimes, in his moments of weakness, pace the floor like a caged lion, or stand for long periods at the cabin door, his face, and his hands, twitching with the intensity of his feelings. Hughes, on the other hand, was the same as ever, quiet, and, so far as he could tell, apparently indifferent to the situation. He knew that the Sergeant was the one person in the world he could trust, and was willing to let the matter rest

From Our Point of View

Reunion at Gettysburg Worth Its Cost

THE reunion of the Blue and the Gray at Gettysburg was worth all it cost and more. The few who had not learned that the war is over and that sectionalism and secession are buried forever, if they talk with the old boys in blue who have again returned from the battlefield, where they once more met the "enemy" and clasped hands in fraternal greeting with the men in gray, will soon be enlightened.

Some years ago when South-erners decorated alike the graves of soldiers of the North and South, buried on Southern battlefields, the poet said:

"No more shall the war cry sever
Or the winding river be red;
They banish our anger forever
When they garland the graves of our dead."

Later, when sons of the Blue and sons of the Gray marched shoulder to shoulder up San Juan hill to bare their breasts to Spanish bullets, the vote for banishment of all remaining ill feeling on the part of the Civil war was almost unanimous.

Now, the Confederate veterans in reunion at Gettysburg, have adopted resolutions of which the following is a sample paragraph:

"Resolved, That we take pride in the fact that to the armies of the Confederacy is due the credit of demonstrating the utter impossibility of the dismemberment of the union. When we consider that 600,000 men of the very flower of chivalry, as good material as was ever organized in a fighting force, and directed by such commanders as our beloved Robert E. Lee and his lieutenants, inspired by a sentiment devotion, such as has not elsewhere been known in history, failed to separate the states, we see that the demonstration was complete, that the thing was not to be done, and our children may give pause to those who in the future would contemplate such an undertaking."

After all this, shall we, even again in North or South, heal a voice raised in anger or hatred against the people of another section, or endeavoring to stir up the old animosities of the sixties? God forbid!

LOBBYING by "big business men" and the spending of "money therefor is justified by Vice President Marshall. What about small business men and the common people? They can maintain no lobbies? and must take what is left after the big fellows get all they want through influence, bribery and skullduggery, the named of all that's fair and decent, why shouldn't the plutocrats take their chance with the masses? President Wilson is the best friend the people have had in Washington for many a long day and his enemies and opponents are the trusts' boon companions and traitors to those they pretend to represent. If Mr. Marshall is seeking publicity, he has it but along this line it will not do him much good.

DR. BARTH joins his testimony with that of others against the use of alcoholic drinks in hot weather, adding the warning that the habitual such stimulants are more liable than others to be overcome by heat. Habitual drinkers used to claim that they indulged in their favorite tipple "to cool off in summer" and to "warm up in winter." With Arctic explorers refusing to enlist drinking men and medical men advising as above mentioned, the foolish old notions regarding strong drink are well exploded. The "cooling" and "warming" effect of the same drink is on par with the old witch's bark medicine, which she "scraped up" for an emetic and "scraped down" for a purgative.

ANENT the charges that congressmen have been "influenced" by lobbyists and the frantic shouts of some of the accused, of "not guilty." Why not produce the records of the men in question? If they voted right they would have nothing to fear. If their votes were against the public interests and for the corrupting corporations, they won't do any good to squeal. It would be a case of "Caught with the goods."

A MILWAUKEE man has gone insane through laughing at an ancient joke. Poor fellow! Probably the old thing had whiskers three feet long, and yet, he felt it his duty to laugh. Most of us have been there, and in hot weather, too. Dealers in stale jokes should heed this sad warning.

LOWELL MARKET REPORT.

Corrected July 9, 1913.

Wheat, red 60 lb	85c	Wheat, white 60 lb	84
Corn ear	75	Rye	50
Corn, shelled	75	Buckwheat, bu	50
Bran, sack	32	Hay baled ton	17 00
Corn & Oats ton	35 00	Mid Flings ton	32 00
Corn Meal ton	37 00	Bran ton	31 00
Flour, ext. 1 50		Flour, 1 Flour bbl	5 75
Butter lb	30	Eggs doz lb	20
Lard	10	Pork lb	15
Potatoes	1 00	Cabbage lb	5
Veal, dressed lb	15	Butter lb	25
Timothy seed bu	3 00	Clover seed bu	10 00
Beef live cwt	4 50	Beef dressed	6 00
Chicken live	20	Veal dressed	10 00
Sheep live	4 50	Lambs	5 50
Pork live	6 00	Spring Chickens	25

ROAD BUILDING

TO LESSEN COST OF LIVING

Government Bulletin Shows How Hauling is Cheapened in South—Actual Figures Given.

Good roads are an important factor in the reduction of the cost of living. At least that is the theme of the latest farmers' bulletin of the department of agriculture, which shows that the benefit from improved highways does not accrue only to automobiles, but also to the farmer and the shipper of produce of all kinds. For instance, there are parts of the south, according to the bulletin, in which the time required for hauling goods to market has been reduced from twelve to two days by the improvement of the highways and a saving of three dollars a day in drivers' pay alone thus has been effected. Really good roads would save the cotton states of the south approximately $2,000,0000 according to the department, which gives those figures to prove its contention.

"In the cotton states of the south the total cost of hauling the cotton crop in 1911, including the seed, was $17,775,834. Any system of road improvement throughout this zone which would reduce the annual hauling charge five per cent, would effect a saving of $1,888,781 a year. From these figures it would appear that it would be good business to incur an expense for road improvement, even if such investment entailed an annual interest and maintenance charge of $1,000,000 to the community of cotton states."

There are certain direct economic or money advantages which follow the improvement of public roads in every community, says Arthur Hyde, Sargent of the department in the bulletin. These advantages are probably most apparent in the reduced cost of hauling.

"Certain dependent or relex economic advantages also arise in a community where roads have been improved. The increase in the value of farm lands is an example of the indirect economic advantages of improved road conditions. It should not be considered, however, that, in presenting the advantages of improved roads the direct increase in the cost of hauling and the increase in farm values are entirely separate and independent. The farm increases in value partly because the cost of hauling is decreased.

"Whatever methods are used to improve a road, the improvement for hauling purposes is due to three causes—the betterment of the road surface, the reduction of the grade and the shortening of the length. On such an improved road the time required to haul a given quantity of material a given distance is reduced. The reduction may be largely due to increased speed of hauling, to increased load, or to both. It is important to recognize that for transportation purposes reduction of time is equivalent to a decrease of the distance from the market centers. It is easy to see, then, why the increase of farm values must follow improved roads, for their effect is to bring the farm nearer to the towns. The fact that on roads with improved surfaces hauling becomes largely independent of the season of the year or weather conditions means another very considerable reduction in hauling costs. It also means that many of the limitations of the number and kind of farm operations are immediately removed.

"In order to fix one's ideas on the reduction in the cost of hauling due to the improvement of roads, the transportation of goods to the railroads and farm products to market should be considered. The cost of this work in the United States at present is high, and is due mainly to steep grades and to hilly and sandy surfaces on unimproved roads. When a grade exceeds a rise of six feet to the hundred feet in a horizontal distance, it becomes an increasing hindrance to traffic, on any grade, in addition to the surface conditions, the force of gravity must be overcome. The horse must also raise his own weight and, because of the manner in which his strength is applied, it becomes less and less available as the grade increases. It must always be remembered that the worst grade on any road tends to limit the load that can pass over the entire road."

CLEANING THE SOILED EGGS

Those for Hatching Purposes Should Be Placed in Warm Water and Handled Carefully.

If eggs, while hatching, become soiled, and it is necessary to clean them, a basin of warm water at a temperature of 102 degrees Fahrenheit should be used, but not above this, a little being better than a greater degree.

The eggs should be put into this water and the dirt gently removed after soaking and washing with the hands, then dried with a cloth and put back in the nest, which should be first renewed with clean hay. If not badly soiled they may be cleaned by gently scraping with a knife or with the fingers. Care is necessary to avoid cracking the shell or jarring the egg, as such an injury will destroy the possibility of a hatch.

Skill Required.

Road building requires skill. Did you ever notice how many unskilled men are working on roads?

FARM ANIMALS

FEED NEW CORN GRADUALLY

If Given in Moderation at the Start Hogs Will by Degrees Get Accustomed to It.

(By R. G. WEATHERSTONE)

Danger lurks in feeding an abundance of new corn. Feeders should introduce new corn gradually by cutting it up and feeding it with other feeds and with the pasture crops.

If fed moderately at the start hogs will consume both ears and stalks and by degrees get accustomed to the new feed.

By the time the stalks are hardened they will be in condition to consume larger quantities of the grain with safety and profit. Unless hogs have plenty of grass and forage crops the change of feed must be gradual if they are to escape derangement of digestion and disordered stomachs.

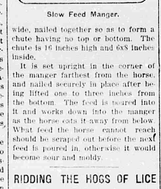
It means a little more work to feed supplemental feeds and old corn with the new, but the advantages are so great that the careful and intelligent feeder will not neglect that which is safest and promises the best results. Hogs relish new corn and we are many times tempted to feed them too much at the start. At least one month's time should be taken to bring hogs from pasture to a full feed of new corn.

It requires more bushels of new corn to make the same gain that sound corn will produce, hence it is advantageous from both the standpoint of health and profit to feed some old corn while bringing the hogs to a full feed of the new corn. Some severe losses can be avoided by the exercise of care and judgment in feeding new corn to hogs.

COMPEL HORSE TO EAT SLOW

Feed Manger Arranged So That Animal Must Chew Its Food Properly—How It Is Made.

I have a horse which when fed in an open manger, eats his feed so rapidly that it is not properly chewed and therefore does him little good. The accompanying cut shows a device which I employ to make him eat slowly, writes Monroe Conklin, Jr., of Allegany county, N. Y., in the Farm and Home. The box it is made of four boards 16 inches long and eight inches wide, nailed together so as to form a chute having no top or bottom. The chute is 16 inches high and 8 inches wide.



Slow Feed Manger.

It is set upright in the corner of the manger farthest from the horse and nailed securely in place after being lifted one or three inches from the bottom. The feed is poured into it and works down into the manger as the horse eats it away from below. What feed the horse cannot reach should be scraped out before the next feed is given, otherwise it would become sour and moldy.

RIDDING THE HOGS OF LICE

First Thing Is to Disinfect Pens, Bedding and Wallow—Then Use Powdered Staphisagria

(By E. T. BAKER, Veterinarian, Idaho Experiment Station.)

A pig weighing 150 pounds will have approximately 12 pints of blood, each pint containing 7,500 drops, or a little over 92,000 drops of blood. If a louse abstracts a drop a day, and the pig is boarding several thousand lice, it is easy to see where the profit goes when "hogs don't pay."

It is worse than useless to "dope" the pig with "lice killer" without disinfecting pens, bedding and in the spring, the wallow.

First, burn all the loose, dry straw, clean out manure; spray the pen floors, walls, beams, troughs and every crevice with a ten per cent solution of formalin or a half-gallon of formalin to five gallons of water. Crotlin may be added to wallow in warm weather by half a pint to a large wallow.

Then dust on each pig powdered staphisagria This will cause the average louse to homestead elsewhere.

Feed Clean Grain.

Put the grain through the fanning mill before feeding it to the horses. It will not only mean a cleaner, healthier ration for the teams, but the grain that passes through them will not be full of noxious weed seeds to be carried to the field with the manure, where they propagate countless numbers of weed pests next season.

Warming the Calf.

If the calf comes on a cold day and you did not give the cow liberty to lick the baby, the calf may be chilled through to get busy. Rub it dry with hay or cloths and blanket the little fellow until it quits shivering.

USE SNAKES TO KILL SNAKES

South America Has Discovered an Excellent Way to Cope With the Universal Pest.

In South America, where the snake pest is a very serious proposition, they are now using snakes to catch snakes.

Even in the most civilized parts of Brazil over 1,000 persons are killed annually by snake bite.

The mongoose, which proved so effective in India and elsewhere, is of little use here. Necessity is the mother of invention, and nature and science together have at last discovered something which it is hoped may eventually exterminate the dreadful pest.

The discovery is nothing else than a "beneficent" snake which is harmless to man, and which kills and eats the poisonous species.

The mussurana, as it is called, is a thick, muscular snake about five feet long. It is possessed of an insatiable appetite for poisonous vipers, and will eat from four to eight snakes in the same way that a pointer will "scent" game. When tackling its victim, the mussurana frequently considerably bigger than itself, the "good" snake assumes a lethargic air as if it were glutted with food and could not fight. Seeing this the bad snake immediately attacks.

This is just what the other wants; for, being rendered by nature completely immune from the poison, it seizes its enemy before it has had time to recover from the charge, and gives a fatal bite at the base of the brain.

MUCH IN PLEASANT MANNER

Man Uniformly Courteous, Has an Advantage Over Rival With Morose Bearing.

A pleasing manner is an important essential to success in any business. A gentle, courteous manner will win recognition anywhere. So much depends upon first impressions, and these are favorable or unfavorable according to whether a man is polite and courteous or brusque and nervous in bearing.

We cannot always judge a man by what he says or does, but the way in which he says or does it may at times give him a clue to his character.

A pleasant, courteous bearing will help a man to success in business, where a boorish, impatient manner will turn away customers. The brusque man may be as well meaning as his more affable rival, but people have not the time nor inclination to find out what is beneath the rude exterior; they prefer to patronize the man who makes it plain that it is a pleasure to serve; that the world is a mighty pleasant place, and that he is glad to be alive.

If you have not the possessor of a pleasant manner, start in to acquire it. You will find it an immense help in making a success of anything you undertake.

Enriching the Language.

The growth and change which are inseparable from all living language cannot fail to interest the student, and a special interest attaches to the incorporation of the names of well-known men. Thus Wellington has come to mean a sort of boot; Brougham, a carriage, and Gladstone, appropriate enough, a traveler's bag, as that great man advocated the "bag and baggage policy, which seems likely at length to be adopted.

Other names have been turned into verbs as well as nouns. For instance, the murderer Burke's name is perpetuated in the verbs burke, burkite, burking and burkism, while in quite recent times Captain Boycott's experience resulted in the language being enriched by the phrases to boycott, boycotter, boycotting, etc.

The name of Shrapnel was probably that of the great and good man, Rev. T. Hoobler, D. D., who by pulling a wire in the church at Shrapnel, spearp in 1881, added the words "houbleriire" and "houbleriism" to our language.—Exchange.

Good Reason.

"I don't have the kiddie at the theater very much," said an actor who recently returned to New York for the usual brief run in a house where the pictures are shown daily, "but during the holidays I let his mother bring him down for a matinee, and arranged to have a box for him. The youngster remained remarkably quiet (for him) during the entire performance.

"This evening at dinner I asting by remarked:

"'Son, how did you manage to stand that show?'

"His answer surprised me.

"'Do you think I wanted you to spoil me, daddy, before all those people?'"

ORDER OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MICHIGAN, The Circuit court for the county of Ionia. In chancery.

ELIZABETH C. BRADLEY, Complainant
AND MARY E. BEALS,

vs.

LYDIA C. HUNTER OTHERWISE KNOWN AS LYDIA C. HUNTER, WIDOW OF THE HUNTER, WHO IS UNKNOWN AND ALL THE HEIRS AT LAW AND ASSIGNEES, Defendants.

At a session of said court held in the Court House in the City of Ionia, Michigan, on Monday the 5th day of July, 1913.

Present, Hon. Willis B. Perkins, Circuit Judge.

In this cause, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court by affidavit of Frederick I. Ecobs, one of the solicitors of complainant, that the residence of the defendants is unknown to the solicitors of the complainant, and that after diligent inquiry and search made by the said solicitors for the residence of the defendants, they have been unable to find or learn the residence of the said defendants, or any of them, among such persons with whom they have been in the habit of corresponding, among such persons with whom they have been in the habit of corresponding with them, among such persons as they have been in the habit of consulting with respect to the whereabouts of the said defendants, or any of

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LAMAR SPRINGS BIG SENSATION

SAYS FORGED RECORDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC COVERED $82,000,000 ITEM.

ADMITS HE IMPERSONATED CONGRESSMEN.

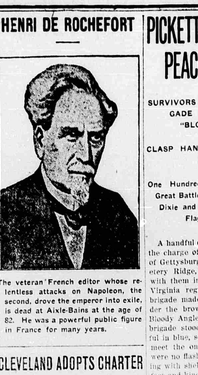
Counsel For Railroad Submits Statement That Charges Are Part Of An Effort to Depress W. P. Stock.

David Lamar, Wall street operator and one time confidante of Russell Sage, James R. Keene and other financiers, amazed the Pujo subcommittee investigating Wall street by calmly testifying that it was he who impersonated Congressmen Fowler and Nordan in telephone conversations with Lewis Cass Ledyard, Paul D. Cravath and Frederic R. Coudert, lawyer, counsel for the Union Pacific Board and other prominent financiers, by calling the lawyer, Cravath, on the phone and then in Washington, Nordan and Fowler, with Ledyard.
Lamar's impersonation of Congressman Fowler was made by making a certain call for Cravath, who was not in the city, and telling Ledyard that he was Congressman Fowler, and that he had forged $82,000,000 of Union Pacific stock for E. H. Harriman had had the forged donations of signatures forged.
When Lamar called for Paul D. Cravath of counsel for the Union Pacific, put in a prepared statement to the committee denying the forgeries charge concerning the $82,000,000—which amount is connected with the Union Pacific "slush fund" used to bear campaign expenses during Union Pacific stock of which the railroad's officials have been charged in federal days.

Gen. Crozier Resumes Duties.
Brigadier General William Crozier, under special detail acting as president of the army war college, has his office in the war department. General Crozier was placed in charge of the war college last August, succeeding Major General Bell, who carried out certain plans for the general. His work of organization is now finished and that is the reason he has been relieved to the ordinance bureau. Brigadier General Hunter Liggett, on duty at the army war college, will succeed president.

Many Injured in Wreck.
The train wreck on the Erie railroad to spread, is given as the cause of the wreck of the Chesapeake & Ohio passenger train, which struck a train at Flight Virginia, when persons were injured near Fulton, Ind., 20 miles northwest of Peru.
Two Pullman cars and a diner turned completely over, but no one was killed. The engine and combination baggage and smoking car remained on the track, although the train was making about 40 miles an hour at the time.

HENRI DE ROCHEFORT



The veteran French editor whose relentless attacks on Napoleon, the second, drove the emperor into exile, is dead at Aixle-Bains at the age of 82. He was a powerful public figure in France for many years.

CLEVELAND ADOPTS CHARTER

By Vote of Two to One Reforms Mayor Baker Are Approved By the People.

By a majority of two to one, the voters of Cleveland decided to adopt the new city charter recently drawn by a commission of 15, of which Mayor Baker was chairman.
The charter places the control of municipal affairs almost completely in the hands of the mayor and council, with the only elective officers provided for.
It provides for the following:
Appointive officials removable at pleasure.
Civil Siberman from a ward, initiative, referendum and recall, with provision for proportional representation.
Complete reorganization and consolidation of departments.
Rear Admiral is Dead.
Rear Admiral George Brown, retired, aged 78, died at his home in Indianapolis. He had been in failing health for several months. He was appointed to the naval academy from Indiana in 1851 and served 40 years in the navy, rising to the rank of lieutenant-commander during the civil war and commanded warvessels on the Mississippi river and elsewhere.
Rear Admiral Brown was taken prisoner in the fighting around Vicksburg and was held for 18 months in Libby prison. He was sunk by confederate rams. He was later exchanged and took part in the battle of Mobile bay. He was commandant at the Norfolk navy yard, 1885-1889, and again in 1893.

Statistics of the Movies.
Statisticians have just completed counting all the nickels that have been spent the past year to see the "movie" habit. The total is astounding. The official count ever prepared in this country, is 6,250,000,000 nickels, which equals $312,500,000.
It is also shown that more than $80,000,000 is invested in the motion picture business in America, that 100 persons are employed and that 10,000,000 feet of picture films are produced weekly.

All Stamps Good On Parcels.
Parcel post stamps are valid on all classes of mail since July 1, and ordinary stamps, including commemorative issues, are good for postage on parcel post packages, under an order issued by Postmaster General Burleson.
The Saginaw lumbermen of Michigan have decided to open a fund for the construction of a trust company.
Joakky Kozlakowsky, 17, while hauling a Saginaw river near Crow Island, was drowned.
In another night for the carpenters unions of Saginaw it was decided to build a clubhouse on the west side.
Fire destroyed the home of Fred Schram and a horse with which he was cultivating in a field near Charlotte.
The $2,000 good roads bonding proposition has carried in Leroy township, Oceola county, by a large majority.
Peter Michelson, the janitor who was severely injured in the Briny lumber explosion at Manistee, died as a result of his injuries.
Leaves on farm lands in Saginaw county which have been held by employes will well prospered since the big boom in oil lands last winter are being released.
Frank McGuire, of Detroit, a Michigan Central engineer, was crushed about the hips when a freight train collided with a gravel train at Kinkaschmidt's pit, about four and a half miles west of Ann Arbor.
From Los Angeles came the news of the sudden death of Mrs. Ella Wright, mayor of Battle Creek for two terms and city attorney for nearly twelve years.
Rev. Paul Whitman, aged 48, pastor of the Methodist church at Holland, was drowned as he was preparing to leave on a fishing trip. While attempting to step from the dock to a boat, his foot slipped and he fell into the lake. Mr. Whitman has been in the ministry 23 years and was a graduate of Upsilanti and Albion colleges.

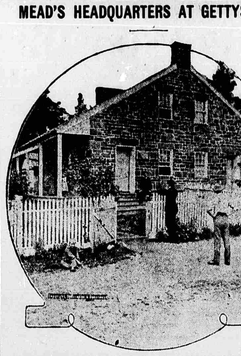
THE MARKETS.

Live Stock, Grain and General Farm Produce.

DETROIT—Cattle: Receipts, 584; market active on all grades; extra dry-fed steers and heifers, $8@8.25; steers and heifers, 1,000 to 1,200, $1,500@7.75; steers and heifers, 900 to 1,000, $7@7.25; grass steers and heifers that are fat, 800 to 1,000, $6@7; grass steers and heifers that are fat, 500 to 700, $5@6; choice fat cows, $6.25@6.50; good fat cows, $5.75@6; common cows, $4.75@5; canners, $3.75@4.25; choice heavy bulls, $6.50; fair to good bologna, bulls, $6@6.25; choice feeding steers, 800 to 1,000, $6.75@7; fair feeding steers, 800 to 700, $6.50@7; fair stockers, 500 to 700, $5.50@6; milkers, large, young, medium age $50@70; common milkers, $35@45.
Veal calves: Receipts, 611; market active and strong; choice grade, $8.50@9; others, $6@8.50.
Sheep and lambs: Receipts, 659; lambs active and strong; sheep steady; best lambs, $7@7.75; fair lambs, $5.50@6; light to common lambs, $4.50@5; yearlings, $6@7; fair sheep, $5@6; choice ewes, $5.50@6; culls and common, $2@2.50; heavy fat ewes, $3.25@3.50.
Hogs: Receipts, 1,917; market steady; light to good butchers, $8.80@8.85; pigs, $8.85; light yorkers, $8.80@8.85; stags, 1/3 off.
EAST BUFFALO.—Cattle—Receipts, 175 cars; dry-fed grades sold 10@15c lower and in many instances grassy common kinds sold 25@50c lower; best dry-fed steers, dry-fed $8.75@9; good to prime 1,200 to 1,300-lb steers, dry-fed, $8@8.50; good to prime steers, 1,200@1,300 dry-fed, $8.15@8.40; common and plain weighty steers, $8@8.25; good to prime steady yearlings, $8@8.50; fair to good, $7@8; common kind, $7.40@7.60; medium butcher steers, grassy kind, $7@7.25; dry-fed steers and heifers, 900 lbs down, $8@8.25; common grassy steers and heifers, $6.50@6.75; best fat cows, dry-fed, $6.50@6.75; good fat cows, grassy, $6@6.25; common butcher cows, $5.50@6; light butcher cows, $4.50@5; trimmers, $4@4.25; best bologna bulls, grassy, $6.50@6.75; and common grassy bulls, $6@6.25; stock heifers, $5@5.50; best feeding steers, dehorned, $6@7.25; fair to good common stockers, $6@6.50; best butcher bulls, $6@7; bologna bulls, $5.50@6; stock bulls, $5.50@6.50; best milkers and springers, $50@70; common kind, $35@45.
Hogs: Receipts, 70 cars; market opened 5@10c higher, closed slow; few late arrivals holding over; heavy, $8.15; mixed, $8@8.05; yorkers, $8.15@8.20; pigs, $8.10@8.25; roughs, $6.50@8; stags, $6.50@7.25.
Sheep and lambs: Receipts, 40 cars; lambs 25@50c lower; sheep steady; top lambs, $8@8.50; culls to fair, $6@7.75; yearling lambs, $8@8.50; wethers, $6.50@7; ewes, $5.75@6.50; cull sheep, $2.50@3.25.
Calves steady; choice, $9.75@10; fair to good, $7@9.50; heavy, $4.50@6.00.

GRAINS, ETC.
Wheat—Cash No. 2 red, $1; July opened without quotations and closed at 94c; declined to 90c and closed at 90 1-2c; September opened at 91 1-2c, advanced to 92c, declined to 91 3-4c and advanced to 92 1-4c; December opened at 86c, advanced to 86 1-4c and closed at 86 1-2c. No. 1 white, 98c.
Corn—Cash No. 3, 61 1-4c; No. 3 yellow, 63 3-4c; No. 3 yellow, 63 1-4c.
Oats—Standard, 44c; No. 3 white, 43c; No. 4 white, 42c.
Rye—Cash No. 2, 64c.
Beans—Immediate and prompt shipment, $2.05; August, $2.05.
Flour—In one-eighth paper sacks, per 196 pounds, jobbing lots: best patent, $5.70; second patent, $5.25; straight, $5; spring patent, $5.10; rye, $4.50 per bbl.
Feed—In 100-lb sacks, jobbing lots: Bran, $21; coarse middlings, $21; fine middlings, $27; cracked corn, $26; coarse cornmeal, $27.50; corn and oat chop, $21 per ton.
Blackberries—$6 per bu.
Cherries—$3.25@3.50 per bu.
Pineapples—$2.75@4 per case.
Strawberries — Michigan, $4@4.50 per bushel.
Raspberries—Red, $6.50 per 24-qt. case; black, $4 per case.
Apples—New, $1.40@1.50 per box 4.5@5.5-lb per box.
Cabbage—$2.75@3 per bbl. crate.
New Potatoes—$2.50@2.60 per bbl.
Dressed Calves—Choice, 10@11c; fancy, 12 1-2@13 1-2c.
Cheese—Wholesale lots: Michigan flats, 14 1-4@15c; New York flats, 15 1-4@16c; Michigan twins, 14 1-4@15c; Michigan twins, 15 1-4@16c; Michigan Limburger, 2-lb cases, 16@16 1-2c; imported Swiss, 24@24 1-2c; domestic Swiss, 18 1-2@19c; Brick cheese, 18@19c; long horns, 16@16 1-2c per lb.
Hay—Car lots, track Detroit: No. 1 timothy, $14@14.50; No. 2 timothy, $13@13.50; light mixed, $12.50@13; No. 1 mixed, $11@12; rye straw, $9@10; wheat and oat straw, $8@8.50 per ton.
Onions—Texas Bermudas, yellow $1.25, white, $1.50 per crate.
Tomatoes—Texas, $1.25@1.40 per 6-basket flat.
Hides—No. 1 cured, 12c; No. 1 green, 10 1-2c; No. 1 cured bulls, 11c; No. 1 green bulls, 8c; No. 1 cured veal kip, 15c; No. 1 green veal kip, 13c; No. 1 cured murrain, 12c; No. 1 green murrain, 10c; No. 1 cured calf, 17 1-2c; No. 1 green calf, 15c; No. 2 kip and calf 1 1-2c off; No. 2 hides 1c off; No. 3 horsehides, $4; No. 2 horsehides, $5; sheepskins, as to amount of wool, $50 @1.50; lambs, 20@30c.
Tallow—Choice to fancy white crude 17@18; ancds, 14@15; extracted, 7@8c per pound.
Live Poultry—Broilers, 24@25c; spring chickens, 15 1-2@16c; hens, 15 1-2@16c; No. 2 hens, 11@12c; old roosters, 10@11c; turkeys, 17@18c; geese, 10@11c; ducks, 14@15c per pound.

MEAD'S HEADQUARTERS AT GETTYSBURG



VETERANS REAR THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Wilson Delivers Address at Gettysburg Celebration.

DRAWS LESSON FROM BATTLE

Declares Great Army of the People Must Fight Peacefully to Perfect the Nation All Love.

Gettysburg, Pa., July 4.—National day in the semi-centennial celebration of the Battle of Gettysburg was made especially notable by an address delivered by President Woodrow Wilson. In his audience were many thousands of the veterans who fought in the great battle, as well as a great throng of other visitors.
The president's address follows:
Friends and Fellow Citizens: I need not tell you what the battle of Gettysburg meant. These gallant men in blue and gray all all about us here. Many of them met here upon this ground in grim and deadly struggle. Upon these famous fields and hillsides their comrades died about them. In their presence it were an impertinence to discourse upon how the battle went, how it ended, what it signified! But 50 years have gone by since then and I crave the privilege of speaking to you for a few minutes of what those 50 years have meant.
What have they meant? They have meant peace and union and vigor, and the maturity and might of a great nation. We have grown to manhood since the peace has been! We have found one another again as brothers and comrades in arms, enemies no longer, generous friends rather, our battles long past, the quarrel forgotten—except that we shall not forget the splendid valor, the manly devotion of the men who served with honor upon either side. We can now think of them as men of our blood, our race, our language and speech, and kindred in all things save the quarrel that was ended with the war, and the spirit of it we have put away from us forever. The bodies which were removed to a place of honor in these fields were those of men, a woman and a child. They lost their lives in almost the twinkling of an eye, and were buried in their brick building was crumpled by the flames.

Manny Abrahams Is Dead.
Emmanuel (Manny) Abrahams, who gained nationwide notoriety when his wife, Marguerite, was reported Wm. Lorimer, republican, for United States senator from Illinois, died at Chicago after a short illness. He made the speech of his life before the city council. It was a plea for his political constituents who were about to lose their right to pry into their wares.

Falling 20 feet from a scaffold on the new Post Tavern annex at Battle Creek, Frank M. French, 48, a Marshall contractor, sustained injuries from which he died. One leg and one arm were broken and he was injured internally.
The Michigan district of the Missouri Lutheran synod held its last meeting at Monroe. The next synodical meeting will be held in Frankenmuth, Mich., in 1915. The general assembly of the synod will hold its 1914 session in Chicago.
Lynn Thatcher, of Ravenna, became of the high standing he reached in two examinations, that of the articles of war made up by the Michigan State Fair association, will be sent to the Detroit fair this year.
A meeting of the Michigan engineers commission was held in the capitol and it was decided to start the engineering work at once. Prof. H. M. Crane of the University of Michigan was employed as chief investigator and Miss Adele Schlimme, of Toledo, was appointed as an assistant.

NOTED MURDERS OF RECORD

Arsenic the Favorite Poison of Criminals in Earlier Centuries, Says English Lecturer.

A grim romance hung over the very word "arsenic," he said, and it had been associated with cruel tragedies in olden as well as in our own times. Opium was the favorite drug of suicides and arsenic of murderers. The reason in the case of the suicide was probably because opium was less painful and more rapid in its effect than arsenic.
In almost every instance arsenic had been the agent employed by those human fiends who, having successfully disposed of one victim without arousing suspicion, appeared to develop a lust for murder, which was not satisfied until the very number of their victims stood as overwhelming evidence against them.
The lecturer referred to the case of the Marchioness de Brinvilliers, who lived in the time of Louis XIV, and studied the effects of arsenical poisoning by giving poisoned cakes to the poor in the hospitals. She afterward poisoned her father and two brothers.
Another woman at the beginning of the eighteenth century poisoned more than 600 persons, while a third in more modern times disposed of 15, including her three children, two husbands, and an intended lover.
Henrietta Robinson was convicted in 1888 of the murder of her son by arsenic, and when she died of one of her members of her family and servants were exhumed the same poison was found in all of them but two. Twenty-four cases of poison by means of fly papers were recorded.
Homicidal poisoning by arsenic was declining to a great extent owing to the rigid restrictions placed on the sale of poisons and the publicity in the newspapers of murder cases. Such publicity acted as a check on criminal tendency a wholesale fear of detection and a sense of insecurity in the face of the growing importance of toxicology, which was bringing to the light of positive knowledge that which was hitherto regarded as a matter of conjecture or suspicion.
In an earlier part of the lecture Dr. Stevenson had dealt with the effects of arsenic in days of yore.
May we break camp now and be at ease? Are the forces that fight for the Nation disperse, disbanded, gone to their homes forgetful of the common cause? Are our forces disorganized, without constituted leaders and the might of men consciously united behind a great purpose? Are we at peace with principalities and powers and wickedness in high places. Are we content to be still? Does our union mean sympathy, our peace contentment, our vigor right action, our maturity self-comprehension and a clear confidence in choosing what we shall do? War fitted us for action, and action never ceases.

Our Laws the Orders of the Day.
I have been chosen the leader of the Nation. I cannot justify the choice by any qualities of my own, but so it has come about, and here I stand. Whom do I command? The ghosts of hosts who fought upon these battle-fields long ago and are gone? These gallant gentlemen stricken in years whose fighting days are over, their glory won? What are the orders for them, who tarries there? I have to remind another host, whom these set free of civil strife in order that they might work out in days of peace the

Daredevil Photography.

A naval photographer pulled many duckings, and, after a time, taked them as a matter of course. Once he was thrown into his tub over board by him at all a serious event. It is during battleship practice that he encounters great danger. Some of the work done at this time is from the top of the fighting masts, which are at an elevation of 150 feet above the sea.
During different practices I have taken photographs in these masts in order to get detailed pictures. Once in these heights, the question is how to stick. The gunfire photographs itself. I suppose you wonder what I mean, but it is just this: Every time the twelve-inch guns fire, the awful concussion shakes everything and the snap to the shutter of the camera and the exposure is made—Saint Nicholas.

Right Living for Health.

Physical ailments ordinarily are due to some previous misuse of the bodily or mental equipment. The law of compensation works by inflicting diseased conditions on one who does not live right. Disease is the effort to restore health, of sanitation and similar means for preventing sickness. Because conditions are so complex that it has become an important consideration, the remarks of a writer in Health culture on this subject are pertinent.
The science of prevention has already reached a stage with many people where it can be counted on to direct habits and appetites, 30 or 40 years in advance of the age at which their parents or grandparents died of irrigation disease, hardening of the arteries, apoplexy, diabetes, cancer, etc., in order to save themselves from being overtaken by these diseases at the ripe age of three-score years. Such is the tendency of children to inherit the habits of their parents.
Heredity is a powerful factor, but it is not the only factor in order that they might work out in days of peace and settled order the life of a great nation. Those who are left behind, themselves, the great and the small, without class or difference of kind or order, are entrusted with the duty, nay, it, if we have but the vision to guide and direct them and order their lives aright, to make of them, in their generations their articles of enlistment. The orders of the day are the laws which statute books. What we strive for is their freedom, their right to lift themselves from day to day and to choose the things they have hoped for, and so make way for still better days for those whom they love who are to come after them. The orders are the little children crowding in. The quartermaster's stores are in the shops and factories. Every day something must be done to push the campaign forward, and it must be done by plan and with an eye to some great destiny.
Does shall we hold such thoughts in our hearts and not be moved? We would not live our lives today without in the past, but would wish to stand with you in the light that strams down upon us from the great day gone by. Here is the nation God has builded by our hands. We shall not be with the dead, rather ready to act again and always in the spirit of this day of reunion and hope and patriotic fervor? The day of our country's life has but broadened into morning. Do not put uniforms by. Let the harness of the present on. Last your eyes to the great tracts of life yet to be conquered in the interest of righteous peace and of world prosperity which lies in a people's hearts and outlasts all wars and errors of men. Come, let us be comrades and soldiers yet to serve our fellow men in quiet counsel, where the blare of trumpets is neither heard nor heeded and where the things are done which make blessed the nations of the world in peace and righteousness and love.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad has 22,716 stockholders, of whom 10,102 are women.

Sex Discrimination.

With her basket laden with apples, cakes and pretzels, and dressed in a red velvet bonnet and a black skirt, with a black fascinator upon her head, the peddler took her place on Park Row, New York, ready to tempt the passerby with her wares. Something else had caught her attention. She turned to look. At that instant two boys passed and one made a grab for two apples. Without letting on that we had seen the little act, we got quite close and heard the other boy say: "Naw, Mickey! Dat ain't on de square. To swipe from a man t'wouldn't matter, but from a lady, dat!"
When the lad returned and handed over the four cents without explanation she began so many blessings upon his generous heart that he laughed and said to his pal: "Gee! Betcher she thinks I'm a gran'son of Rockefeller!"

Coal exports from the United States in the current year will approximate $90,000,000 against $60,000,000 in 1913.

KNOX'S TRIBUTE TO BEAUTY

Stern Old Scotsman Felt its Charm, but Was Able to Withstand its Appeal.

Secretary Knox's name suggests old John Knox, the only man who was able to withstand the charms of Mary, Queen of Scots, one of the truly great women of the world. Knox, says Lippincott's Weekly, wore a long beard, delivered fire-and-brimstone sermons, and was a lady's man and for his wonderful eloquence. He possessed the unusual trait of being fond of his mother-in-law. Mary, Queen of Scots, sent for John Knox. She hoped, by her own beauty and the beautiful women of her court, to dazzle the man of charm. When the full splendor burst upon Knox and as he took the hand of Queen Mary, he was heard to say: "Oh, how beautiful you are! If only the beauty could last! But fie upon the Knave Death, who would come in rob the eye of its luster, the cheek of its bloom, and make it a hideous notion, filling small to be food for the worms! Lay up your treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrup or theives break through and steal."

Printer's Devil's Prayer.
O Lord, I pray thee, make me a good printer. Make me as wise as the proof reader, who carries a dictionary in his vest pockets, and as honest as Bill, the pressman, who borrowed a quad last spring to use as a feed guide and returned it yesterday, as good as new; make me to be as faithful as Jerry, the stone-man, who never spoils a form by dropping it and cleans up the floor after he has made during the week; as industrious as Old Tom, the comp, who has not missed a day at his frame since he came to work for the firm twenty years ago; and lastly, O Lord, make me as patient as the poor boss, who has put up with my devilry for three mortal years, and paid me good hard cash for the privilege!—Roscoe E. Haynes, in the National Printer-Journalist.

DEBTS OF BALKAN STATES

Turkey Can Still Pay All Her Loans If Left Her Asiatic Empire.

Financiers are figuring out how bondholders will stand after the map of the Balkans is rearranged, to marks the New York World.
The United States have been running into debt, getting ready for war. Three-fourths of their bonds are held in Europe.
Turkey last year had a debt of $570,000,000, not badly depreciated. With the Mohammedan provinces in Asia she will still have nearly 200,000,000 people, but it is not easy to tax Arabs and Kurds. Her debt is 28.50 per head. For comparison, that of France is $146 a head, all held at home; that of the United States (interest bearing), $11; that of New Zealand, $350, mainly for productive purposes.
In borrowing money Turkey has submitted to conditions that really impoverished her treasury. Portions of her revenue are ear marked for certain debts, and the power to make treaties with foreign powers or tariff rates. This will make financial retirement complicated.
Bulgaria has old loans of $36 a head, has recently borrowed $8,000,000 more, and presumably owes Czar Ferdinand a lot of money besides what he has risked on the war. Serbia's debt is $50 a head. Greece's $25 and rather depreciated. With more territory her credit will be better.
Montenegro has not had to wheedle money lenders to buy powder and cannon. Big brother Russia has long allowed her $200,000 a year for guns and schools, chiefly guns, and King Nicholas can get any money he needs for his military ventures. The Serbs, Bulgars without bothering the bourses. Montenegro's bonds are practically not listed on the exchanges, but sold by private agreement.
Considering their fertility and resources, some of the Balkan states is alarmingly handicapped by debt, or rather by interest. Serbia is with her $50 a head of bonds when the republic was declared.

Hate Off.
Mrs. Styles—"Who is that woman you just took off your hat to?" Mr. Styles—"I don't know." "You don't know her, and yet you took your hat off to her?" "Certainly I did. I'm sent in front of me at the theater, the other night, and she took her hat off. Now I take off my hat to her."

MOLLY McDONALD
A TALE OF THE OLD FRONTIER
By RANDALL PARRISH
Author of "Keith of the Border," "My Lady of Doubt," "My Lady of the South," etc., etc.
Illustrations by V. L. Barnes
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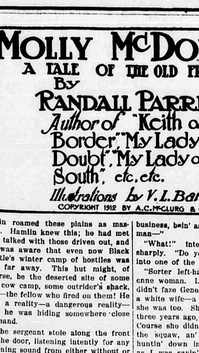

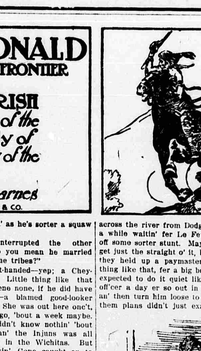

SYNOPSIS.
Major McDonald, commanding an army post near Fort Dodge, sends a man to Kansas to take his daughter, Molly, who is headed for the post. An Indian outbreak is threatening. Sergeant "Trick" Hamlin meets the stage in which Molly is travelling. They are attacked by Indians, but Hamlin and Molly escape in the darkness. Hamlin is made a lieutenant for bravery. Then the Confederate service is declared and at the close of the war related in the regular army. He meets one Captain Hall, who is anxious for employment for his daughter, Grace. Hamlin's secret is learned by Grace, who is in love with him, and finally Molly discovers it. Hamlin is sent to Mexico in the figure of Molly killed in the darkness and falls over the body of Quartermaster Gaskins, who accuses Molly of shooting him. The sergeant is found guilty and sentenced to be shot. Captain Hall, Mrs. Trapnell, whom he recognizes as his former sweetheart, who threw him over for Lieutenant Mrs. Dupont tells Hamlin LaFevre formed her to send him a lying letter. Hamlin declares he has been hoodwinked by LaFevre to force him to desert. Hamlin escapes from the guardhouse and is sentenced to be shot. Hamlin escapes and joins Molly seeks an interview with Hamlin. She says her father is in the power of Mrs. Dupont, who claims to be a descendant of Montezuma. Molly disappears and Hamlin sets out to find her. Hamlin meets Mrs. Dupont and Ripley. Hamlin discovers that the man who left on the stage under the name of McDonald was the first lieutenant of Major McDonald's murdered body. Hamlin takes Wasson, a guide, and two Indians and goes in pursuit of the murderers, who are Ripley and Dupont. Hamlin finds Molly in a Mexican village. He meets Ripley, Dupont, and his accomplice, Gaskins. Dupont is shot dead. Hamlin and Molly are caught in a fierce blizzard while heading for the mountains. One man dies from cold and another almost succumbs. Wasson is shot by Ripley. Hamlin's night of terrible struggle with Hamlin resuscitates Carroll, who claims ownership.

CHAPTER XXVI.—Continued.
He came to the little patch of forest around. A dense grass, matted from at the river's edge, stanted, one of them already toppling over the bank, apparently undermined by the water, threatening to fall before each blast that smote them. Hoping to discover some splinters for a fire, Hamlin kicked a clear space in the snow, yet kept his face always toward the bluff, his eyes vigilantly searching for any skulking figure. Silent as those deserted surroundings appeared, the sergeant knew he was not alone. He had a feeling that he was being watched, spied upon; that somewhere near at hand, crouching in this wilderness, the eyes of murder followed his every movement. Suddenly he straightened up, staring at the bluff nearly opposite where he stood. Was it a dream, an illusion, or was that actually the front of a cabin at the base of the bank? He could not believe it possible, nor could he be sure, if he, then it constituted merely of a room excavated in the side of the hill, the opening closed by rude cottonwood logs, it in no way extended outward beyond the contour of the bank, and was so clearly, requiring more vision, more calm balance of judgment, a more candid searching of the very springs of right.

Tribute to Their Valor.
Look around you upon the field of Gettysburg! Look upon the army, the fierce heats and agony of battle, on yonn hurled against column, battery belonging to battery! Valor? Yes! Greater no man shall see in war; and self-sacrifice, and loss to the uttermost; the high recklessness of cruel devotion which does not count the cost. We are made by these tragic epic things to know what it costs to make a nation—the blood and sacrifice of multitudes of unknown men lifted to a great stature in the view of all generations by knowing no limit to their manly willingness to serve. In armies thus marshaled from the ranks of free men you will see, as it were, a nation embattled, the leaders and the led, and may know, if you will, how little except in form its action differs in days of peace from its action in days of war.
May we break camp now and be at ease? Are the forces that fight for the Nation disperse, disbanded, gone to their homes forgetful of the common cause? Are our forces disorganized, without constituted leaders and the might of men consciously united behind a great purpose? Are we at peace with principalities and powers and wickedness in high places. Are we content to be still? Does our union mean sympathy, our peace contentment, our vigor right action, our maturity self-comprehension and a clear confidence in choosing what we shall do? War fitted us for action, and action never ceases.

Our Laws the Orders of the Day.
I have been chosen the leader of the Nation. I cannot justify the choice by any qualities of my own, but so it has come about, and here I stand. Whom do I command? The ghosts of hosts who fought upon these battle-fields long ago and are gone? These gallant gentlemen stricken in years whose fighting days are over, their glory won? What are the orders for them, who tarries there? I have to remind another host, whom these set free of civil strife in order that they

Bootmaker's Complaint.

"Do you know why American men's feet always look ugly?" said a bootmaker. "No? Well, then, I'll tell you.
"American men's feet look ugly because they have their shoes polished while wearing them—an thoroughly impossible practice followed nowhere else in the world.
"Everywhere else men on retiring silly from their beds put their feet in shoes outside their bedroom doors. A servant takes them and polishes them, and they are ready to slip on when, in lishing they rest for some hours in the tree, and this does to them what it does to iron bars and sheets of metal—preserves them, so to speak, taking out all the ugly bumps and wrinkles, making them like new.
"But we Americans drop into an armchair on a high brass stand and our shoes are polished on our feet. The ugly lines of wear instead of being removed by the process are continually rubbed in. And that is why our feet always look ugly—as ugly as our clothes would look if we never sent them to the tailor to be pressed."

Devoted Honey Bees.

An aviarist has been engaged to evict from between the walls of the First Congregational church of Montclair, N. J., a colony comprising thousands of Italian honey bees. It is believed that there is at least a ten of honey packed away in the walls of the south end of the church. The bees were first noticed about the church several years ago. They gradually increased in numbers until their presence became annoying, and it is on record that more than one somnolent attendant at the services in the church, which shelters one of the wealthiest congregations in Northern Jersey, has been roused from a proper sense of attention, if not of reverence, by the sharp sting of an insect that had crawled down from the river bank of the parish.
Hamlin nodded, willing enough to let the matter talk.
"You're—you're not one o' Le Fevre's outfit?"
"Who—who the hell are you?" he managed to articulate hoarsely, "—a soldier?"
Hamlin nodded, willing enough to let the matter talk.
"You're—you're not one o' Le Fevre's outfit?"
"Who—?"
"Gene Le Fevre—the damn skunk; you know him?"
Startled at he was, the sergeant held himself firm, and laughed.
"I reckon there isn't any one by here I know, or care to know, specially. "So you're free to relieve your feelings as far as I'm concerned. Were you expecting that gent along this trail?"
"Yes, I was, an' 'twa'n't no pleasant little reception I 'lowed to give him neither. Say! Wouldn't yer just a soon have yer shootin iron? We ain't got no call to quarrel so far as I kin see."
"Maybe not, stranger," and Hamlin leaned back against the table, lowering his weapon slightly, as he relaxed watchfully into a chair, "but I'll keep the gun handy just the same until we understand each other. Why don't you like Gene Le Fevre?"
"Not unless it's Le Fevre, an' his outfit."
"Now I reckon you did the shooting out there a bit ago?"
The man shuffled uneasily, but the muzzle of his light hand came to a level.
"Did you?"
"I s'pose thar ain't no use o' denying it, seein' you caught me jest as I was a-leaving the cabin. Yer see, I didn't mean to do no outfit but Le Fevre's. So help me, I didn't! The dagged scout was so thick I couldn't see nohow, but I reckoned any one was on the trail t'ought him. I'm sure I'd a shot mighty mighty near to three months. Yer kin see I'm a good shot, yer, dis'ut?"
"Yes, you did," returned Hamlin slowly, striving to hold himself in check. "You killed one of the best fellows that ever rode these plains, you sneaking coward, you. Shot him dead, with his back to you. Now, see here, it's a throw of the dice with me whether I fill you full of lead, or let you go. I came in here intending to kill you, if you were the cur who shot us up. But I'm willing to listen to your story. If you got to run, you can do the fight, but plain murder don't settle nothing. Now, how is it? Are you ready to talk? Spit it out, man."
"I'll tell yer just how it was."
"Yes, I'm ready for them; answer straight what I ask you. Who are you? What are you doing here?"
"Eh? Yer—yer—"
"Yes; make it short now; all I want is facts."
"Well, my name is Hughes—Jed Hughes; I seter hang out around San Antone, an' hev been mostly in the Rangers, leastway, for the 5 years Le Fevre an' I hev been greatly cattle in yonn yere an' Buffalo Creek."
"Partners?"
"Wal, by God! I thought so, till just yesterday. He sneaked off, an' I reckon he had a bunch o' money in on the deal, though I'll be darned if I know just how he managed it. Yer see, stranger, Gene bed the inside of this fuss business, bein' as he's sorter a squaw man—"
"What!" interrupted the other sharply. "Do you mean he had some one of the tribes?"
"Sorter left-handed—yep; a Cheyenne woman. Little thing like that didn't faze Gene none, if he did have a white wife—a blamed good-looker she was too. She was out here one'n, three years ago, 'bout a week ahead. Course she didn't know nothin' 'bout the squaw, an' the Injuns was all huntin' down in the Wichitas. But as I was sayin', Geno caught on to this yere Injun war fast enough—I reckon ol' Koleta, his injun father-in-law, likely told him what was brewin' he's sorter a war-chief. Anyhow he knew thet hell was to pay, an' so we natch'ally gathered up our long-horns an' 'cross the Arkansas we pushed. We raided. We didn't git all the critters we rounded up, as we was in a hurry, an' they was scattered some 'cause of a hard winter. So I come back yere to round up the rest o' thur bunch."
"And brand a few outsiders."
He grinned.
"Maybe I wasn't over-particular, but anyhow I got a thousand head together by the time I got back and hit the trail with 'em. Then hell sure broke loose. Fore we'd got that bunch o' cattle hardly started down the Cimarron we was rounded up by a gang o' Cheyenne Injuns, headed by ol' Koleta himself, an' they sure hev yer drove off. That wa'n't no fight; the damn bucks just laughed at us, an' left us sittin' thet out on the prairie. They hogged hosses an' all."
"Then you came back, and spat into the fire, while Hamlin sat silent, gun in hand.
"I reckon now as how Le Fevre put ol' Koleta wise to that game, but I was plum innocent then," he went on regretfully. "Wall, wa—thar was four o' us—hoofed it east till we struck some ranchers on Cow Creek, an' I could git no hosses for a while, bein' as I'd lost my horse in a stampede back soon as he thought the coast was clear. Then I went back to Koleta in cahoots an' he'd be headin' this way after the stock. So I come down yere quiet, an' laid for him to show up."
"What then?"
"Nothin' much, till yesterday, I got together some cows, herded down river a ways, out o' sight in the bluffs, an' waited for Le Fevre to git thur to git yer shootin iron. Thet Cheyennes are sure plenn this year, an' 'raisin' Cain. I never see 'em so ornery'n yer, afore. But I hung on yere, h

SWIFT & COMPANY

ALMA, - MICHIGAN

Wholesale buyers and packers of Poultry, Butter, Eggs and Cream, would be pleased to have a chance to quote you prices on your produce. We will try and give you prices that are right and will treat you well when you come. Call any time—no trouble.

West River St., 1st door north of Bradish's harness shop.

J. M. MEYERS, Manager.

Our Country Cousins

BOWNE CENTER

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Simon Mitchler, July 4, a daughter.

Mrs. Yerger, who has been visiting at Mrs. James Lee's, had a slight stroke of paralysis but is much better, and hoping to return to her home in Indiana Wednesday.

Rev. Meade's mother and two sisters came Friday and remained over Sunday.

Dr. and Mrs. Bond of Alto, and Dr. and Mrs. Northup of Grand Rapids took dinner with George Salsbury and daughter, Sunday.

Watt Thomas, wife and daughter Beatrice spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Ray Thomas of Lowell.

Ethel Bouland is sick with the measles at this writing.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Curley and children and Mr. and Mrs. John Thomas motored to Lowell Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Benton and children spent Saturday and Sunday at Charlie Demings near Lowell.

Mrs. Thomas' Sunday school class recently organized an adult Bible class. All members and all those wishing to become charter members, please come to Sunday school July 20 at 12 o'clock.

CASCADE

July 7—The Fourth was observed in a very quiet way in our village. The Loyal Berean Sunday school class served ice cream on Hulburt and Watterson's lawn and realized a nice sum for their efforts.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hulbert entertained their nephew Carl Heth and wife of Grand Rapids the Fourth.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Dean of Grand Rapids spent the Fourth at Fred Hulburt's and will visit relatives at McCords.

Andrew Stephenson and family of Grand Rapids spent Sunday with G. B. Prescott and wife.

Francis Averill left Saturday for a visit with her grandmother at Ovid.

Dr. Clark went to Chicago last week and accompanied his wife and children home. Mrs. Clark has been making an extended visit with her parents.

E. R. Averill is in northwestern Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. Merton Orlop were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Will Wood.

Mr. and Mrs. Harley Lewis are entertaining relatives from Hudsonville.

Judge Wm. B. Brown entertained his brothers Hugh and John at his summer home near the village the Fourth. The day spent working in the Judge's garden.

J. J. Watterson sold two Ford machines lately, Irving Patterson and Joe Wilde were the buyers.

ELMDALE

Mrs. Park Osborne, who was taken to the hospital for an operation, passed away Friday morning. She was brought home that evening and was buried Sunday afternoon Services were held at Pleasant Valley and she was laid to rest in the Clarksville cemetery.

A large number from here attended the dedication of the church of the Brethren at Grand Rapids Sunday.

Mrs. Henry Wilbur is very low. A special nurse was called Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Mishler and daughter Edna, and Elmer Shaffer and family were guests of Rev. Jacob Miller and wife Sunday.

Francis Miller of Dutton spent Sunday with friends around Elmdale.

Frank Miller and family of Irwin spent Sunday with John Hostetler's family.

Mr. and Mrs Joe Yoder spent Sunday with Eli Zook and family.

Fred Sisson of Freeport is working in Elmdale for a few days.

John Bashore and family are visiting at the former's home near Beaverton.

Clarence Trowbridge of Grand Rapids visited his parents the past week.

Perry Trowbridge, Walter Nash, and Glenn Layer spent Sunday with Wesley Kelm.

Adam Herber was in Grand Rapids Saturday.

Miss Adra Longcor is visiting friends at Shepardsville.

Mel Trotter and his gospel wagon will give an open air meeting Sunday July 20, 2 p. m. in Steve Custer's grove ½ mile south of Elmdale.

G. C. Longcor and family are entertaining, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Ridner and little son Stuart, of St. Johns, and Mrs. Nellie Munson and daughter Josephine of Lansing.

McCORDS and WHITNEYVILLE

Geo. Peel has been suffering for some time with a broken bone in his foot. One of his toes had to be cut off.

Will Sears of Beulah visited his aunts Mrs. Addie Snyder and Mrs. Lizzie Sears a few days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Peet will leave this week to visit relatives in Ohio.

Mrs. Nellie McIntyre of New York state is visiting her sister-in-law Mrs. T. A. Wood and cousins Frank and DeRoy wood.

Genevieve Sears returned home Saturday after a week's stay in Grand Rapids with Thurza Minard.

Mona Combs schoolmates surprised her on her 13th birthday, refreshments were served and the afternoon was enjoyed by all.

Mrs. Goldie Brown has returned from Kansas City, Mo., to spend the the summer. She will have some repairing done to the hotel and have all the back part torn down.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Brown and little daughter of Grand Rapids spent the 4th with D. Brown and wife.

Frank Wood has painted his house.

Mrs. Weinhart of Grand Rapids is visiting her niece Mrs. Archie Wood.

Mrs. Antisdale and children of Muskegon returned to their home after a two weeks visit with her cousin Archie Wood and family.

Mr. and Mrs. John Semeyn spent Sunday with relatives at Ada.

Mrs Adaline Weston who has been confined to her home for more than a year, was able to visit her niece Mrs. Lucy Vanamburg last Tuesday.

Mrs. Alma Leach of Belding is spending several days with her parents S. C. Snyder and wife.

Mrs. Donna Tucker of Chicago is visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Wood.

LOWELL DIST. NO. 2.

Guests at the home of John Andrews the Fourth were: Rob Ford and wife, Ray Parker, wife and children of Lowell, Ed Snyder and Miss Goldie Swift of Grand Rapids.

Warren Lillie and wife and Harold Lillie of Lowell spent the Fourth with Eugene Engle and family.

Mrs. Ben Andrews spent the Fourth with her parents, A. L. Pant and wife, in Keene.

Mrs. Peter Fopma and Mrs. J. C. Andrews spent from Saturday until Tuesday with the former's daughter, Mrs. William Lyons, in Holland.

Ertelle Lawrence spent last week with his grandparents, Tom Pant and wife.

Earl Pant spent Thursday and Friday with relatives in Grand Rapids.

Mrs. Roland Nichols is visiting relatives in Holland.

Belle Taylor is home for a vacation.

Jack Glandville and Mary Cook of Cascade spent Sunday with their cousin, Mrs. Sam Alexander, and family.

Minnie Verburg spent the Fourth with friends in Grand Rapids.

Glen Ernst was home from Grand Rapids from Friday until Monday.

Mrs. Blanche Kellogg spent Sunday with friends in Hubbardston and Pewamo.

Guests at Will Washburn's the Fourth were Will Glasgow and wife and daughter Mildred of Logan, D. O. Shear and wife and Harold and Arthur Morse of Lowell.

Mrs. Ed Tucker and daughter Bernice and Margaret Roth of South Boston and Gottlieb Althaus and family spent Sunday at Ernst Althaus'.

Peter Fopma spent Thursday with Simon Fopma in Bowne.

Robert Compton and wife, Mrs. LaBarge and Mrs. Headley of Ada called on Mrs. Carter Monday afternoon.

WEST BOWNE

July 8.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Bates from Whitneyville visited Sunday at Will Shrader's and attended Sunday school convention in the afternoon at West Bowne.

Andrew Watson and wife of Alto spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Ed Lind.

Mrs. Martha Colby who has been sick for a couple of weeks is some better.

Zack Lewis and family of Seeley Corners visited his sister Mrs. Frank Hulzinga.

Mrs. H. L. Huston of Grand Rapids gave a fine missionary talk at West Bowne Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Chas. Peet is very poorly.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Morse from Lansing visited the Fourth with her sister Mrs. Archie Ross.

Joe Embuff from Lowell visited a couple of days last week with Ross Stauffer.

Mrs. Caroline Ellis is spending the week with her niece Mrs. Edith Nash at Harris Creek.

Ross Stauffer very pleasantly entertained the neighbors and friends with his fine display of fire works Fourth of July night.

Emergency Plea.

"One night Marjorie and her sister were enjoying a pillow fight before going to sleep. They had been told repeatedly to be quiet. Finally their mother could stand the noise no longer and started for their room. They heard her coming, and five-year-old Marjorie dropped down on her knees beside her bed and said: "Oh, God, please turn me into a mouse, so I can hide under the bureau!"

LEGAL ADVERTISING

Friends of THE LEDGER who have legal notices for publication, should request their attorney or the court to insert them in this paper. It costs no more and in some cases less, than other publications. Boost for THE LEDGER.

FALLASBURG

July 7, 1913—W. R. Taylor and gentleman friends of Ionia motored here last Thursday and spent the day fishing. They had a fine catch of fish and enjoyed the day so well that Mr. Taylor returned Sunday accompanied by his wife and a friend to spend the day.

Mrs. Chilson and daughter and son-in-law George Carpenter and wife of Grand Rapids came last Thursday to spend the Fourth at the farm home recently purchased of L. G. James. Mr. Chilson joined his wife Friday and all returned to the city Sunday night.

Axel Carleson of Keene who is working in the foundry at Kalamazoo spent over the Fourth with his family.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Allen and family of Vergennes, and a daughter and lady friend from Grand Rapids spent last Friday on the river here.

Guests the Fourth at Mrs. Sherrard's were G. C. Kuennen and family and Mr. and Mrs. Rockwell of Grand Rapids. The latter remained for a week's visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris Kalward and children of Lowell were at their farm Sunday and called at J. Tower's.

J. H. Skinner, farm demonstrator for Kent county motored from the Rapids Monday and was a dinner guest at J. Tower's.

Mrs. Nancy Parker and daughter Mrs. John Ripstra and husband of Grand Rapids visited their son and brother Arthur Parker and family of Lowell last week. A family picnic was enjoyed at Murray's lake the Fourth.

Master Clifford Mitchell, who has made his home with Mr. and Mrs. A. L. James, went last Tuesday to work for Art Condon of Keene.

Miss Gertie Pottruff who is in the General Training Hospital for nurses at Ann Arbor and is taking a vacation at her home in Vergennes, was a caller recently on Mrs J. Tower.

The little daughter Edith of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Potter of Keene had two fingers badly crushed in a corn sheller Saturday.

George Sevrey of Petoskey visited his wife and parents Mr. and Mrs Fryover of Boston township last week.

Ed. Potter, wife and children visited at J. Tower's last Friday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs Geo. Cook of Boston township and friends from Lansing enjoyed last Friday and Saturday here on the river.

George Raymond of Keene and Giles Condon of San Diego, Cal., who visited over Sunday at the home of the former, were callers on Mesdames Denny and Sherrard Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Condon were residents here many years ago.

Mrs. Will Joseph of Grand Rapids came last Wednesday to visit grandma Beckwith and son Frank, and Friday morning her husband and daughters Clytie and Jennie accompanied by C. Beiter arrived from the city and later all repaired to the old Colvin home to enjoy the Fourth Fifteen sat down to a picnic dinner after which pictures of the group were taken. Mr. and Mrs. George Parker and Mr. and Mrs. Gunn of Lowell and E. M. Alger and daughter Ina of Vergennes were present.

Mrs. Will Joseph called on old friends while here.

SEELEY CORNERS.

George Stephen's children are having the scarlet fever.

John Brannan and his mother of Alton visited the latter's sister Mrs. O. Reynolds and family Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Morse and children Adelaide and Lyle of Lansing visited their son Floyd and Mrs. Morse's parents Mr. and Mrs James Lewis a few days last week.

Mrs. Lulu Vilstra (nee Stapleton) and son formerly of this place are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Reynolds.

Our pastor B. S. Shaw gave a splendid sermon Sunday, subject "True Patriotism."

The Ladies Aid meeting is this week Thursday with Mrs James Lewis.

Mrs. J. Tidd and children of Lowell visited her parents last week.

LOWELL DIST. NO. 5

Sunday the 29 must have been a big day in Lowell for a ball game as some thirty autos were counted en route to the ball grounds.

Mrs. C. S. Baker of Boston spent the Fourth with her parents at the end of the road.

Much sympathy is felt for Mrs Alex Wingeler in the sad affliction that has befallen her.

Some of the farmers in this vicinity will begin their wheat harvest this week.

OAK GROVE

The school meeting was held at the Oak Grove school house Monday night.

John Gazella of Ionia visited Miss Marie Friedli Tuesday night.

Mr. Jack Whitby was overcome with the heat Tuesday while haying.

Mrs. G. Whitby has been sick.

Warning to Bores.

When the man upon whom you are calling begins to drum on his desk with his fingers, he is not drumming "the devil's tattoo" at random. He is ticking out a clear, emphatic telegram, hot from the wire—"Will this fellow never go?" Its meaning never changes, and you ought to understand it at the first flam.

How Does It Get Across?

At a certain eastern university one of the professors was conducting an examination in physiology. He asked for a description of the circulation at the extremities, meaning of course, the capillary circulation. The youth he called upon evidently did not know much about the matter, for he replied that the blood went down one leg and up the other!—Youth's Companion.

MODERN DINNER ALL RIGHT

Physician Declares That Appurtenances and Menu All Tend to Promote the Digestion.

Dinner as a social institution has been so sedulously attacked by gastronomic experts in recent years that the banquet has been held responsible for many untimely deaths of public men. One of the most conspicuous statesmen in America was said to have been killed by dining out. The consumption of course after course upon a menu is held by various authorities to be inconsistent with long life and even with continued health.

Now, all these notions, according to Dr. R. S. Levenson, are based more or less upon delusion. Discoveries in the physiology of digestion during the past dozen years do not discredit the modern dinner, he says. They vindicate it. Man has unconsciously established a routine of courses in the dinner that takes thorough cognizance of the physiological principles upon which digestion is founded. Take, for instance, the elaborate gowns worn by the women and the evening suits by the men, the floral decorations and the music. There is no doubt that each of these items serves the purpose of composing a generally favorable stage setting for digestion. It has been shown in recent years that the moods created by these details have a directly favorable bearing upon the performance of the digestive function.—Current Opinion.

COURT CALLED IT CRUELTY

Method of Negro Lion Tamer Met With the Decided Disapproval of English Judge.

Lady Helmsley was a witness in an interesting case heard at York, in which a negro lion tamer named Albert Maccomo was sumoned for cruelly terrifying a lioness, and Albert Manders, menagerie proprietor, of Oldham, was summoned for permitting the animal to be terrified, says the London Pall Mall Gazette.

Manders was at the York Martinmas fair, in November, and Lady Helmsley was told by one of the attendants that the lioness had already caused the death of one man and attacked two others, and that Maccomo would at the period of his life enter the cage.

Lady Helmsley described how the animal was frightened by noises and by the insertion into the cage of red-hot bars. She was so disgusted with the performance that she left and reported the matter to the police.

Further evidence was called to show that the man entered the cage for a few moments, firing blank cartridges while he was inside.

Manders was fined 20 shillings and casts, and Maccomo 10 shillings and costs.

Great Virtue.

There is no greater everyday virtue than cheerfulness. This quality in woman is like sunshine to the day, or gentle renewing moisture to parched herbs. The light of a cheerful face diffuses itself and communicates the happy spirit that inspires it.

The sourest temper must sweeten in the atmosphere of continuous good humor. As well might fog and cloud and vapor hope to cling to sun-illumined landscape as "the blues" and moroseness to combat jovial speech and exhilarating laughter.

There is no path but will be easier traveled, no load but will be lighter no shadow on heart or brain but will lift sooner in the presence of a determined cheerfulness. It may at times seem difficult for the happiest tempered to keep the countenance of peace and content, but difficulty will vanish when we truly consider that sullen gloom and passionate despair do nothing but multiply thorns and thicken sorrows.

Home Coming CELEBRATION Lowell, Mich.

Wednesday *and* Thursday August 6 and 7

Two Days' Celebration, Every Minute Crammed with "Doings."

Monster Reception for Old and Young on Evening of August 6 at City Hall

Amusements consist of Vaudeville, Races, Ball Games, Music, Etc.

Come to Lowell on these dates. Watch Newspapers for Program.

SOUTH LOWELL

John Acheson, wife and daughter and Howard Bartlett and wife spent the Fourth with Al Dolstra and family of West Lowell and enjoyed a picnic dinner on the banks of Grand river.

Visitors at O. J. Kinyon's Saturday were Willis Kinyon, wife and children of South Bend, Dr. Rush and son of Grand Rapids, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Kiel and son Frank of West Lowell and Dell Kinyon and wife of South Bend.

Mrs. F. J. Layer and family and Robert Hooker, wife and children of Grand Rapids spent Sunday with Sam Kelm and family of Clarksville.

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Sweet spent Sunday at Pine Island lake with a number of their friends.

Visitors at Fred Kilgus' the Fourth and Sunday were Mr. and Mrs. Chris Gehrer and granddaughter Geraldine Graner, Mr. and Mrs. John Rhodes and their friend and wife and two children all of Detroit.

Walter and Emerson Wieland spent Sunday with their uncle in Woodland.

O. J. Kinyon, wife and daughter Bessie and John Rittenger and wife made an auto trip to Cedar Springs Sunday and visited Elmer Davis and wife.

Frank Rittenger, wife and children spent Sunday with Charles Paulus and wife near Alto.

Today.

Do not let us wait to be just or pitiful or demonstrative toward those we love until they or we are struck down by illness. . . . Life is short, and we have never too much time for gladdening the hearts of those who are traveling the dark journey with us. Oh! be swift to love, make haste to be kind!—Amiel.

Teach Concentration.

The greatest thing that parents can do for their children is to teach them concentration of the mind as soon as their intelligence begins to bud—and that is very early. The mind of a child generally takes its bent long before the school days begin. The proper education of children begins from the cradle, and if it were pursued as it ought to be the mental force of mankind might be quadrupled in a single generation.

EAST LOWELL

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Hubbel and Erma of Ionia spent the Fourth with his parents and attended the Glenner picnic.

Mrs B. Vanderwall is visiting her daughter Mrs. Rena Crocker in Detroit.

The second annual celebration of the A. O. O. G. of Boston was well attended July 4th A fine picnic dinner with ice cream bananas peanuts and lemonade. A fine program and base ball game between Twilight Boys and Gleaners. 13 to 17 in favor of Gleaners.

Mr and Mrs. Ellis Rollins and two children of South Lowell were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ora Godfrey Sunday.

The sad news of the sudden death of C. Hill of Grand Rapids came to us as we write. Only Saturday he was assisting with some fence for his father-in-law L. W. Cogswell, returned to his home and died Sunday morning at 7.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Buck of Grand Rapids visited Mrs. Elva Buck and Mrs. W. H. Wisner last week and attended the Gleaner picnic.

Odie Raymond visited his parents the Fourth.

Bessie Story spent the Fourth at Morrison Lake.

M. C. Gilbert has his new barn completed ready for painting.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Conklin and Carrie and Mr. and Gibson Jones all took dinner at the Carey home July 4

Mrs. Rhoda Regan of Belding visited her mother Mrs. Geo. Northway last week.

Uah Golds of Keene spent Saturday night and Sunday with Bessie Story.

Similar.

Bacon—"Huxley said that an oyster is as complicated as a watch." Egbert—"Well, I know both of them run down easily."

Definition of a Gentleman.

A kindly heart, a quiet voice, polite words and manners, a hand open to help, attention to little things for the comfort of others, freedom from anger, boasting, and patronizing; toward the strong, courage; toward the weak, chivalry; toward all men, fairness. Few men ever see one in a mirror.—Life.

BIG DAY OF

CLEAN RACES

LOWELL, MICH., Saturday, July 12

Largest Purses Ever Offered at a Lowell ...Matinee---$325 for 4 Races...

Program	
2:40 Trot - -	$ 75
2:35 Pace - -	75
Free-for-All - -	100
½ Mile Running	75

Conditions

All Harness Races to be 3-in-5 half-mile heats, distance waived. Running Race, half-mile heats, 2 in 3. Moneys in Harness Races to be divided 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent. Running Race money to be divided 60, 25 and 15 per cent. Entrance fee 5 per cent. Entries will close at noon on day of races.

BETTER • HORSES • AND • FASTER • RACING

The track is in the best possible condition and you will see some fast races. There are already a number of good horses training here, and many training elsewhere are coming.

PETER FINEIS, President, D. G. LOOK, Vice-President, F. B. RHODES, Secretary, F. B. McKAY Treasurer.

ADMISSION - - 25c TO ALL

Look for Another Big Meet August 7

Ball Game

at

Island Park, Lowell

Lowell Independents vs. Burton Heights Merchants

THURSDAY, JULY 17

Game Called at 2:30 p. m.

Admission - 25c