

# THE PLYMOUTH MAIL.

VOLUME XXIII, No. 48

PLYMOUTH, MICH., FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1911

WHOLE No. 1246

## BY ORDER OF THE State Board of Health

the use of common drinking cups in public places has been abolished.

**Railroad and Steamship Companies** and all **Public Institutions** will continue to provide drinking water, the same as formerly, but you must provide your own

### Drinking Cups.

We have anticipated your needs in this line and offer you

DRINKING CUPS, which telescope, are made of aluminum, light as a feather, and provided with metal caps, for 10c.

DRINKING CUPS, which telescope, are made of steel, nickel plated, and contained in leather cases, for 25c.

DRINKING CUPS, which telescope, are made of Brass, nickel plated, have disappearing handles and are contained in seal leather cases, for 50c.

These Cups are very compact, requiring no more space in the pocket or handbag than an ordinary watch. They are rare values at prices quoted, and then WE give you a discount of 10% for cash. Don't forget that.

**THE WOLVERINE DRUG CO.**

Phone No. 5.

## Local Correspondence

### WEST PLYMOUTH.

J. J. Lucas, C. C. Thomas and Will Johnson made a business trip to Vassar the first of the week.

Frank Becker started to erect a new silo.

Helen Smith left Monday for a two weeks' outing at Island Lake.

J. J. Lucas visited at the home of Nate Lucas in Wayne Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Smith visited in Newburg Monday.

Nina and Mildred Becker left for Fenton Tuesday to attend the Cornell reunion.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Johnson and C. C. Thomas of Dearborn were Sunday visitors at the Lucas home.

Mrs. A. J. Miller and daughter of Ypsilanti visited at C. F. Smith's Wednesday.

The Helping Hand society of West Plymouth met with Mrs. Ada Root Wednesday, an excellent supper was served and all report an enjoyable time.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Smith visited at Lemuel Truesdell's in Canton Sunday.

Miss Essie Stephenson of Detroit visited Mrs. Geo. Irnes Sunday.

Plymouth Grange met in Odd Fellows' hall Thursday afternoon. The degree team exemplified the third and fourth degrees in an almost perfect manner and eight candidates were initiated. Light refreshments were served at the conclusion of the work.

Clyde Brown visited at the home of Dan Murray Sunday.

**Seemed to Give him a New Stomach**  
"I suffered intensely after eating and no medicine or treatment I tried seemed to do any good," writes H. M. Young-peters, Editor of The Sun, Lakeview, Ohio. "The first few doses of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets gave me surprising relief and the second bottle seemed to give me a new stomach and perfectly good health." For sale by all dealers.

### STARK.

C. E. Maynard was called to Fowler-ville last Friday to attend the funeral of his niece's husband, who was found dead by his wife Wednesday night.

During the electrical storm Monday afternoon lightning struck the home of Adolph Seiting, greatly shocking Mrs. Seiting and her son Frank. A doctor was called, but it was found they were not so bad as at first thought.

Grace Kincaid is spending the week in Detroit.

A number from here attended the cemetery association meeting at Josephine Smith's Saturday night.

Mr. Huber entertained company from Detroit Sunday.

If any one has a lost dog set Mr. Dooley on his track, for he will be sure to find it somewhere.

W. H. Coats is having his house piped for new lights.

Bertha Kehrl is spending the week with her sister, Mrs. John Krumm.

Mr. and Mrs. Bell entertained company from Inkster Sunday.

Mr. Woods spent Sunday at Island Lake.

Buy it now. Now is the time to buy a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It is almost certain to be needed before the summer is over. This remedy has no superior. For sale by all dealers.

### LIVONIA CENTER.

Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Wolf visited their daughter, Mrs. Ash and family, Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Benton of Ann Arbor are staying a few days at the Stringer home at the Center.

There was a large crowd out to the social at Mrs. Josephine Smith's Saturday evening and the ladies of the cemetery association received a neat little sum to help paint the cemetery fence.

Mrs. C. Wolf entertained an old friend from Chicago and one from Detroit last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Palmer Chilson and little Harold called on F. Peck's people Tuesday evening.

Miss Nymph Peters is on the sick list.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Smith called on Mrs. Stringer and family Sunday.

Will Kenner, formerly of Detroit and well known here, but late of California, is visiting his sister-in-law, Mrs. Smith, for a few days.

We were fortunate enough to have a fine shower Monday and it was very welcome.

An ordinary case of diarrhoea can, as a rule, be cured by a single dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. This remedy has no superior for bowel complaints. For sale by all dealers.

### NEWBURG.

There was a large attendance at the Gleaner social held on Mr. Carson's lawn last Thursday evening. Ten gallons of ice cream were disposed of.

The L. A. S. held a very pleasant and profitable meeting at their hall Friday last. They voted to hold their annual fair and home coming the same as usual this fall. Work is progressing nicely for the event.

Mrs. Langs was presented with a little remembrance by the L. A. S. We are sorry to lose her as a member of our society. Mrs. Jewell brought her photograph, which all enjoyed hearing.

The Sunday-school voted to go to Belle Isle for a picnic Wednesday, Aug. 23, to leave Newburg on the 8:30 car local time. Let every one go and make this an enjoyable occasion. It will be a basket picnic.

Those who attended the home coming of the South school last Saturday were well repaid for going. They always have a fine program. Then the meeting of old friends and acquaintances is something worth while. Mr. Warner wishes to thank the L. A. S. for kindly loaning the chairs to them.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Stevens visited the latter's aunt, Mrs. Rule, in Fowler-ville, the latter part of last week. They had the pleasure of listening to one of our former pastors, Rev. Stevens, at the Sunday morning service. He has been pastor of the M. E. church at Fowler-ville for the past four years.

The Gleaners will hold an ice cream and box social at the home of Ed. Bassett on the evening of August 26th. Every one invited.

Mrs. E. Bennett of Detroit, also Mrs. Vail of Wayne were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ross Barnes on Thursday of last week.

Mrs. F. Barnes attended the home coming at South Lyon and visited her daughter, Mrs. Chas. Ross of Salem on Friday and Saturday of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark Mackender spent Sunday in Detroit visiting their daughter, Mrs. James Norris.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Lewis and Mrs. W. R. Levan attended the funeral of Miss Mattie Appling of Redford Saturday last.

Mr. and Mrs. McDowell of Detroit visited at the home of Geo. Chilson and also attended the L. A. S.

Mrs. Elizabeth Brown of St. Johns and her daughter, Mrs. Belle Kipp of Pewamo, Mich., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Smith.

Mrs. E. A. Lapham of Detroit and her daughter, Mrs. Maud Lapham-Parish spent Friday, with Mrs. Wm. Farley.

Miss Gladys Smith enjoyed a two days' outing at Pearl Beach.

Miss Margaret LeVan has returned from a two months' visit in Cincinnati, accompanied by her aunt, Mrs. Arthur Pattullo and baby boy.

Little Florence Grovenstein had the misfortune to fall from a stack Saturday last, cutting her leg in such a manner that it was necessary to take eight stitches in it. She is doing nicely at the present writing.

### W. C. T. U.

A goodly number attended our meeting last week held at Mrs. Patterson's, notwithstanding the excessive heat. The leader set us all to thinking more about hygiene, pure food and household economics, which was the program for the meeting. Plans were discussed for the future, which if carried out will be a social and financial success. We all tried to keep sweet and our hostess sent us away sweeter than when we came.

Our next meeting, Thursday, Aug. 24, will be held at the home of Mrs. Wm. Travis. It will be a mothers' meeting and all will be made welcome. We shall hear about a mothers' influence, home courtesies and there will be a discussion upon Housekeepers vs. Homemakers.

The curse of the liquor traffic may be better appreciated when we consider that at a recent meeting of the National Liquor Dealers' Association in Cincinnati, fifty millions of good American dollars were devoted "for the defense of the trade." The enormity of this sum is appalling—more than one million for each State. Fifty millions of dollars, which might accomplish such excellent results if devoted to some worthy cause, being thrown away to nourish and strengthen the great liquor traffic.

Kansas has passed a bill making the selling of liquor a penitentiary offense. —Supt. Press.

Leave orders for peonies, tulips and daffodils before August 26th.

Coras L. Pelham, 'phone 108.



It is  
Away  
Up

in quality, but not in price. That's what every one who uses it says about the writing paper "Made in Berkshire" by EATON, CRANE & PIKE. Its use individualizes the writer, places him or her on the plane of particular people. These papers have for years been the choice of those who know, and who want to be known as discriminating. You can not find a better line of Stationery than that made by Eaton, Crane & Pike. We sell it in many styles and finishes.

**Pinckney's Pharmacy**

**WHEN YOU'VE HARVESTED  
YOUR COIN  
PUT IT  
IN THE  
BANK**



Just a few bushels of wheat planted in the ground become many bushels of grain; so will the money you put in our bank from time to time become a big sum. The interest we will pay you will help it grow.  
Make our bank your bank. We pay liberal interest consistent with safety—three per cent.

**The Plymouth United Savings Bank**

**Announcement**

We wish to announce to the public that commencing Saturday evening, August 5th, we will make a special delivery. All orders must be in before 8 p. m.

**Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats,  
Canned Goods and Pastry.**

Orders Called for and Delivercd. Both 'phones.

**TODD BROS.**


**Central Meat Market**

GET IN LINE WITH A FINE  
**Roast Beef, Pork or Chicken**  
FOR YOUR SUNDAY DINNER.

**FRESH LAKE FISH**  
EVERY THURSDAY & FRIDAY

**BARTLETT & RATTENBURY**

BOTH PHONES FREE DELIVERY



**Coal  
of  
Quality.**

In transit coal quickly speeds on its way from the mine to our yards. Coal sold here isn't weatherbeaten with half its good qualities gone, but is COAL OF QUALITY, like all householders and others who use coal like to have, and can depend on. Coal sold here is highest grade and

**PRICES GUARANTEED.**

**J. D. McLAREN CO.**

**The Best Photographs**

of the Baby are those taken at home. Many people think that it is impossible to get a perfect likeness without going to a Studio. They have been misinformed. The reason of this misunderstanding is simple, the photographers doing that class of work have not been equipped with the proper lenses, backgrounds, screens, etc. I have all the necessary equipment for Portrait Work and Enlarging.

**MAKE AN APPOINTMENT WITH  
R. S. WOOD,**

Phone 131. The Plymouth Home Photographer

**DR. S. E. CAMPBELL**  
Office and Residence, Ann Arbor St. first house west of Main street.  
Hours—8 to 9 a. m., 1 to 2 and 7 to 8 p. m.  
Independent Phone No. 45.

**Dr. A. E. PATTERSON**  
Office and residence, Main street, next to Express office.  
Hours—until 9 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m. and after  
Telephone 28, Plymouth, Mich.

**C. G. DRAPER**  
**JEWELER and OPTOMETRIST...**  
Eyes accurately fitted with Glasses. Prices Reasonable. Give us a trial. Office opposite D. U. R. Waiting Room, Plymouth, Mich.

**Probate Notice.**  
STATE OF MICHIGAN, county of Wayne ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county of Wayne held at the Probate Court Room in the city of Detroit on the 24th day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven.  
Present, Henry S. Hulbert, Judge of Probate in the matter of the estate of Christian Stock, 66th, deceased.  
An instrument in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased having been delivered into this court for probate.  
It is ordered, That the twenty-first day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said court room, be appointed for proving said petition.  
And it is further ordered, That a copy of this order be published three successive weeks previous to said time of hearing in the Plymouth Mail, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county of Wayne.  
HENRY S. HULBERT, Judge of Probate  
(A true copy.) Charles C. Chadwick, Probate Clerk.

**R. E. COOPER, M.D.C.M.,**  
**Physician & Surgeon,**  
OFFICE OVER BAUCH'S STORE  
Bell Phone 26; Local 20.



# THE PLYMOUTH MAIL

F. W. SAMSEN, Publisher.

PLYMOUTH, MICHIGAN

## THE CHESTNUT BLIGHT.

The chestnut tree blight is to be thoroughly investigated. Pennsylvania has created a commission for this purpose, and the legislature has appropriated \$250,000 to fight this new disease, which threatens to destroy every chestnut tree in the state. Thus far no remedy has been discovered, but something of its nature has been learned. It is a bark blight, a fungus, and its spores are very light, and are carried by the wind, by birds and by insects to great distances, says the New York News. It first attacks the small branches and young trees, but later settles upon the sturdiest and hardest of the chestnut groves. And no tree that has been attacked since the disease was first noticed in Forest Park, Brooklyn, several years ago, has been saved. No less than 17,000 chestnut trees have been killed in that one park. So rapid has been the spread of the disease that the government is making investigations, in the hope of finding a remedy to prevent its further extension. Great quantities of these beautiful and useful trees have already been destroyed in New Jersey, but no energetic measures have been taken to check its progress, though local and state foresters are giving it their most careful and intelligent study. It will involve many millions of dollars' worth of lumber, to say nothing of ornamental and shade trees if no cure is found for the chestnut tree fungus.

In a recent issue of the National Geographic Magazine Mr. Wells Cook of the United States Biological survey, has presented an interesting study of bird migration. In his article he tells us that the cliff swallows which nest in Nova Scotia leave the Gulf Coast of Mexico about March 10 and arrive at their destination two months later, on May 10. Most of the birds that spend the winter in Central or South America, he says, take the direct route across the Gulf instead of going via Texas or by way of Florida, Cuba or Yucatan, and this aerial journey means a single flight of from 600 to 700 miles with no alighting place.

Sales of stock on the New York exchange during the past half-year amounted to 54,000,000 shares, which is only about one-half the volume of transactions during the same time in the three previous years, and much less than half that of the same months in 1907, 1906 and 1905. To find as dull a period for speculation we must go back to 1904. Sales of bonds, however, were exceptionally large. There was thus plenty of capital seeking solid or debt investment; and very little capital disposed to speculate or assume the risks of ownership investment. It has been a time of exceptional, even extraordinary, timidity on the part of capital.

Of 1,033 cities answering questions on the subject of child hygiene propounded by the Russell Sage Foundation 51 report that their school room floors are never washed, and seven that no provision is made for the washing of school room windows. The old saying that cleanliness is next to godliness would seem to suggest the notion that schools where the windows are never washed might deserve classification as "godless schools."

Speaking of the grant of a pension of £100 to Joseph Conrad, the English author, the New York Evening Post says "that he should stand in need of a government subsidy would be almost incredible if it were not for the striking difference between the pursuit of literature in this country and that in England. With us a man makes his mark and grows wealthy, or fails and stops writing books." To most of us it seemed the other way; most of those Americans who do not make their mark keep on writing books.

A New Yorker writes to his favorite newspaper to say that for years he has had all soiled bills that came into his possession washed before placing them in his purse. Dipping them in naphtha or gasoline, he says, will cleanse them perfectly, and when these are not conveniently at hand soap and water will do the work satisfactorily. What a nice man he must be!

Here is a chance for those who have conscientious scruples against accepting tainted money. The government is going to launder dirty bills, so no fingers, however clean, may hesitate to touch them.

A country girl, recounting experiences in city jobs, says men have their nails fixed so as to hold hands with the manicure. Perhaps, but the man who is shaved by a woman darts into

# MANUFACTURES IN STATE SHOW GAIN

STATEMENT ISSUED BY CENSUS DIRECTOR DURAND POINTS OUT INCREASE IN ALL ITEMS.

## MUCH MONEY FOR SALARIES

Value of Products in 1909 Was \$685,109,000 to \$429,120,000 in 1904, a Growth of \$255,989,000, or 60 Per Cent.

Lansing—A preliminary statement of the general results of the thirteenth United States census of manufactures of the state of Michigan has been issued by Census Director Durand. It includes a summary comparing the figures for 1904 and 1909, by state totals, prepared under the direction of William M. Stuart, chief statistician for manufactures, bureau of the census.

The summary for the state shows increases in all the items of the census of 1909, as compared with that for 1904. These are exhibited, in percentage order, as follows:

Number of salaried officials and clerks, 78 per cent.; capital, 73 per cent.; cost of materials used and value of products, 60 per cent. each; value added by manufacture, 59 per cent.; salaries and wages, 56 per cent.; miscellaneous expenses, 50 per cent.; primary horse power, 36 per cent.; average number of wage earners, 32 per cent., and number of establishments, 23 per cent.

There were 9,159 manufacturing establishments in 1909, and 7,446 in 1904, an increase of 1,713, or 23 per cent.

The capital invested, as reported in 1909, was \$583,947,000, a gain of \$246,053,000, or 73 per cent. over \$337,894,000 in 1904. The average capital per establishment was approximately \$64,000 in 1909 and \$45,000 in 1904. In this connection it should be stated that in the census schedule the inquiry concerning capital invested calls for the total amount both owned and borrowed and invested in the business, but does not include the value of rented property, plant, or equipment which was employed in the conduct of the manufacturing enterprises.

The cost of materials used was \$368,612,000 in 1909, as against \$230,081,000 in 1904, an increase of \$138,531,000, or 60 per cent. The average cost of materials per establishment was approximately \$40,000 in 1909 and \$31,000 in 1904. The cost of materials, however, does not include unused materials and supplies bought either for speculation or for use during a subsequent period.

The value of products was \$685,109,000 in 1909 and \$429,120,000 in 1904, an increase of \$255,989,000, or 60 per cent. The average per establishment was approximately \$75,000 in 1909 and \$58,000 in 1904.

Wrong Opinion Existed in State. It has been contended in certain counties in the state of Michigan that the law passed at the last session of the legislature prohibiting the sale and carrying of dangerous weapons applies only to counties having a population of 150,000 or over, and would therefore affect only Wayne and Kent counties.

Section one of the act is as follows: "In counties of 150,000 population or over it shall be unlawful for any person, except as hereinafter provided, to go armed with dirk, dagger, sword, pistol, revolver, stiletto, metallic knuckles, pocket billy, sandbag, skull-cracker, slung-shot, razor, bat pins over ten inches long, or other offensive and dangerous weapons or instruments concealed upon the person."

According to section three of the act, the prosecuting attorney and sheriff, in counties in which no regularly organized police force exists, and in counties where one or more regularly organized police forces exist, the prosecuting attorney, sheriff and chief of police within which city such license is sought, shall constitute a board, whose duty it shall be and who shall have power to grant licenses to a revolver, pistol or pocket billy, and the board shall meet on the first Monday in each month at the county seat for the purpose of hearing applications to carry a revolver, pistol or pocket billy.

As interpreted at the office of Secretary of State Martindale, it is mandatory upon the county officials to meet as such a board, and it will not require a local ordinance to enforce the provisions of the act. As yet the Ingham county board has not held a meeting to pass upon applications of those who wish to carry pistols, pocket knives and other death dealing instruments, but it is expected that the board will convene at Mason the first Monday in September.

## New Michigan Corporations.

The following companies have filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state: Wolcott Packing company, Flint, \$60,000; Bad Axe Grain company, Bad Axe, increase from \$20,000 to \$100,000; Cleinat Motor Parts company, Detroit, \$50,000; principal stockholders, Harry E. Walden, Graham Duffield, Henry B. Baxter; Cadwell Transit company, Detroit, \$70,000; principal stockholders, M. E. Farr, Ernest Ketcham, William S. Conant; Realty Investment company, Detroit, \$25,000.

## Many Persons See Exhibits.

"So many turned out to see the exhibits made on the corn and wheat special during its two weeks' tour of the state," says Prof. W. H. French of M. A. C., "that frequently we had to make the people leave the cars before they had finished seeing all that there was to see. The trouble was that we could not make long enough stops in some places."

During the two weeks sixty-eight stops were made by the special train furnished by the New York Central railroad. It is estimated that approximately 15,000 people viewed the various exhibits, the crowds varying from seventy-five to four hundred. All that the trip cost the state was the expense of making the exhibits, and the board and lodging of the professors and others who accompanied the special.

At each stop the president of the State Millers' association made a speech on flour. Within the car there were on exhibit loaves of bread showing the different sizes of the loaves made from the various kinds of wheat. Some of these loaves were twice as large as others, although the same weight of flour had been used in each instance.

Prof. W. F. Raven also told at each stop of methods of wheat growing, as did Prof. V. M. Shoemith. Prof. C. H. Spurgay discussed the preparation of seed. Afterwards the people were admitted to the cars, where were kept the exhibits. The object was to illustrate the proper seed bed for wheat and other grains, the use of fertilizer, how to produce wheat, etc.

The correspondence reading course conducted by M. A. C. was also explained by Prof. Walter H. French, who has charge of that department. The course includes agriculture and home economics, and the 400 readers who have taken it up will be given a diploma at the end of four years' work. Text-books at wholesale prices and bulletins are furnished to those who take up the work.

Much interest was also shown in the exhibit prepared by state board of health which furnished something entirely new in the way of instruction. Many had not before had an opportunity to see real typhoid germs, which were shown under powerful microscopes, as were also other germs.

## Good Roads Men Are Coming.

Secretary M. F. Gray of the Lansing Business Men's association has completed negotiations with Phillip T. Colgrave of Hastings, president of the Michigan State Good Roads association, and has received the assurance that the annual meeting of that organization will be held in Lansing August 31 and September 1.

Several other cities were bidding for the convention, which brings at least 600 people here for two days, but Lansing had the advantage inasmuch as the state highway department is located in Lansing. The convention will be held in representative hall, and some of the best authorities on road building from Ohio, Wisconsin and Indiana will be among the speakers.

The state highway department will give a practical demonstration of road building and maintenance, and much valuable information will be given to the various highway commissioners who are expected to attend the convention. Inasmuch as the Business Men's association was required to guarantee music, programs, etc., it will be necessary to solicit funds among the merchants, but no one will be asked to give any large amount. At least 100 automobiles have been promised for use of the delegates during their stay in Lansing.

## Mine Valuations Get Big Increase.

According to unofficial reports, the assessed valuations of northern Michigan mining property will be boosted as a result of the investigation made by Prof. J. R. Finley, who was engaged by the state tax commission to make a valuation of the various properties. It is said that Engineer Finley will recommend that the valuations of the iron mines be increased approximately \$100,000,000. They are now assessed at about \$25,000,000, and the new figures, it is said, place the value at \$125,000,000.

Such an increase in valuation would be greater than ever made before on any one class of property, and in case the engineer boosts the iron mines' value four times, there will be a hard fight and protest before the state tax commission and the state board of equalization.

Mr. Finley, who has been employed by the public utilities commission of New York, was engaged by the tax commission, under authority granted by a bill introduced by Senator White at the last session.

It is understood that while he recommends a boost on practically every iron property in the upper peninsula, that he also recommends that in a number of cases the valuations on copper mines be reduced. The coal mines of the state are also to come in for a raise.

## Michigan Patents.

Michigan patents issued: J. D. Beebe, Detroit, in forming machine; Leon Champlin, Tallmadge, cattle stanchion; T. P. Chisholm, Saginaw, bearing for traveling brushes; V. F. Clark, Grand Rapids, resilient wheel; F. E. Coman, Waldron, coupling; A. L. East, Dowagiac, box; John Elkund and A. C. Gridley, St. Joseph, knockdown berry box; George W. Fish, Kalamazoo, miter box; J. S. Fox, Jackson, railway spike; R. S. Gebhart and J. C. Coleridge, Detroit, transmission gearing.

# STATEHOOD BILL VETOED BY TAFT

Judiciary Recall Rock on Which Measure Stranded.

## IS DENOUNCED BY EXECUTIVE

So Pernicious in Effect as to Destroy Independence of Judiciary—Would Render Decision Under Legalized Terrorism.

Washington.—President Taft, in a special message to the house of representatives, vetoed the joint resolution providing for the admission of New Mexico and Arizona to statehood. His reason for exercising the executive power of veto was based on his thorough disapproval of the recall of judges clause in the Arizona constitution.

The fact that New Mexico's statehood was bound up with that of Arizona meted out to it the same fate, and neither territory can come into the Union at this time unless friends of the joint resolution in congress can muster the two-thirds vote necessary to adopt the resolution over the president's veto. This may be attempted.

The president did not spare words in condemning the recall feature of the Arizona constitution, which, he said, would compel judges to make their decisions "under legalized terrorism." The recall provision would operate against all elective officers of Arizona, including both county and state judges. When 25 per cent of the voters of the previous election petitioned for a special election to remove an official such an election would be compulsory.

"This provision of the Arizona constitution," the president says, "in its application to county and state judges seems to me so pernicious in its effect, so destructive of independence in the judiciary, so likely to subject the rights of the individual to the possible tyranny of a popular majority, and, therefore, to be so injurious to the cause of free government that I must disapprove a constitution containing it."

Much of the message was devoted to a discussion of the functions of courts. The president dwelt at length on the necessity for freeing the judiciary as much as possible from politics or popular influence. Referring to the recall provision, he asked: "Could there be a system more ingeniously devised to subject judges to momentary gusts of popular passion than this?"

## HEAT KILLS MANY GERMANS.

Water Famine is Threatened, With No Relief in Sight.

Berlin.—The heated term continues unabated throughout Germany and during the last few days the temperature has been higher than before. Deaths from sunstroke are reported from all sections.

A water famine threatens whole districts, where the brooks are drying up. Fish are dying in the river beds. Navigation on the chief streams has been almost suspended.

The excessive hot spell has continued for twenty-one days, which is unprecedented since 1848, when the first records are available.

## CANADIANS SHELVE PACT BILL.

Nationalists Dodge Issue in Debate With Minister of Marine.

St. Hyacinthe, Quebec.—What was organized by the government for a reciprocity meeting here was converted into an anti-navy and anti-imperial demonstration by Henri Bourassa, the dashing leader of the Canadian nationalists. Twelve thousand persons gathered to hear him discuss the issues of the present campaign with Rodolphe Lemieux, minister of marine in the Laurier government. Mr. Lemieux vainly sought to make reciprocity the leading issue, but was met with hostile shouts of "Marine! Marine!"

## GEN. DIAZ URGED TO RETURN.

Former President Gets Many Cablegrams from Opponents of Madero.

Lucerne, Switzerland.—Gen. Porfirio Diaz, the former president of Mexico, who is stopping here, has received many cablegrams from opponents of Francisco I. Madero urging him to return to Mexico and restore order.

General Diaz does not heed these communications, and is looking for a villa with the object of remaining here until the end of the season. His health is excellent, and he takes short excursions into the surrounding country.

## Volcano in Japan Erupts.

Tokyo, Japan.—Asamh-Yama, the volcano on the island of Hondo, was in eruption. A large party of foreigners ascended the mountain during the night, and narrowly escaped the fumes from the crater.

## Key's Grandson Is Dead.

Baltimore, Md.—Clarence Key, seventy-five years old, a grandson of Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star Spangled Banner," is dead at the Confederate Home at Pikesville. He fought through the Civil war.

# BEATTIE TO STAND TRIAL FOR HIS LIFE NEXT WEEK

Young Virginian, Accused of Slaying Wife, Indicted on Charge of Murder in First Degree.

Chesterfield, Va.—Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., a young Virginian of good birth, will be placed on trial for his life here.

A grand jury returned against him a true bill charging wife murder, and if convicted in the first degree he may be sent to the electric chair.

The commonwealth decided that only four witnesses would be heard by the grand jury. They were Thomas E. Owen, uncle of Mrs. Beattie; T. P. Pettigrew, called to testify as to the finding of the single-barreled shotgun; Dr. Wilbur Mercer, who was on the Owen lawn when Beattie drove up with the body, and Paul Beattie, a cousin of the defendant.

The courtroom was packed when Circuit Judge Watson took his seat on the bench and the aisles were ordered cleared before the roll of the grand jury was called.

Beulah Blinford, the "woman in the case," sat smiling in an ante-room waiting to be called as a witness.

After the jurors had been instructed and the oath had been administered the court said: "It is painful for your court to announce that since the court last sat a domestic tragedy of unusual cruelty has stirred not only this community but the country at large." He deplored the notoriety to Richmond and vicinity, and after reviewing the case briefly instructed the jurors to consider the evidence to be placed before them with "charity for all and malice toward none."

## STANDARD MUST FACE TRIAL.

Indictments for Rebates Held Good by United States Court.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Judge John R. Hazel in United States district court held that the Standard Oil company must stand trial at the next regular term on an indictment of 143 counts, charging acceptance of rebates from the Pennsylvania Railroad company and the New York Central Railroad company on shipments of petroleum from Olean, N. Y., to Burlington, Vt., in violation of the Elkins law.

One of the company's chief points of defense urged in its motion to dismiss was that the alleged offenses had all been disposed of in previous trials and that the company could not twice be placed in jeopardy for the same alleged offense.

The government, through John Lord O'Brien, United States attorney, contended that each offense alleged in the indictment was a separate one. Judge Hazel sustained the government's contention.

## ROW CLOSES SOCIALIST MEET

Last Session of Conference Marked by Disorder.—J. M. Barnes Resigns.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Disorder marked the closing session of the Socialist national conference here.

A physical encounter between State Senator W. R. Gaylord and G. W. Boswell, a delegate from Missouri, was narrowly averted, when the Missourian accused Gaylord and Congressman Victor L. Berger of disrupting the party in Missouri. Boswell told Gaylord, who had recently been lecturing in Missouri, that he was not wanted, and said that the Milwaukee Socialists were a lot of "dummies." Gaylord retorted with, "I have your record."

J. Mahlon Barnes, secretary of the Socialist national committee, resigned.

A resolution was passed, asking that the national executive committee be instructed to call the next conference just before the national convention next summer.

## MONETARY BOARD TO END

Dissolution of Commission Sought in Resolution Sent to Senate.

Washington.—The national monetary commission, which is headed by former Senator Aldrich, once the Republican leader of the senate, must wind up its affairs by January 8 next, if the house takes favorable action on the measure passed by the senate, limiting the commission's life to that date.

The action followed a storm of criticism that recently broke in the senate over the commission's delay in making a report and its alleged extravagance.

The senate passed a substitute for the Cummins resolution, which would have terminated the commission's life December 5.

## ESTATE OF GILBERT \$559,355.

Theater and Actors' Fund.

London.—The late Sir W. S. Gilbert, who collaborated in the Sullivan-Gilbert operas, left an estate valued at \$559,355, which is bequeathed to the Garrick theater, subject to two life interests given to the Actors' Benevolent fund.

## Taft Vetoes Statehood.

Washington.—President Taft vetoed the joint resolution providing for the admission of New Mexico and Arizona to statehood. His reason for exercising the executive power of veto was based on his thorough disapproval of the recall of judges clause in the Arizona constitution.

## Two Dead in Powder Blast.

Pottsville, Pa.—Two men were blown to pieces in a powder mill explosion at Cressona, a few miles from here.

# QUEER DISEASE IS IN UNITED STATES

Many Here Afflicted With Odd Ailment, Says Prof. Munyon.

## GREWSOME CREATURES VERY COMMON, FINDS EXPERT.

Many people in the United States are afflicted with a queer disease, according to a statement yesterday by Professor James M. Munyon. He made the following remarkable and rather gruesome statement:

"Many persons who come and write to my headquarters at 534 and Jefferson St., Philadelphia, Pa., think they are suffering from a simple stomach trouble when in reality they are the victims of an entirely different disease—that of tap worms. These are huge internal parasites, which locate in the upper bowel and consume a large percentage of the nutriment in undigested food. They sometimes grow to a length of forty to sixty feet. One may have a tape worm for years and never know the cause of his or her ill health."

"Persons who are suffering from one of these creatures become nervous, weak and irritable, and tire at the least exertion. The tape worms rob one of ambition and vitality and strength, but they are rarely fatal."

"The victim of this disease is apt to believe that he is suffering from chronic stomach trouble, and doctors for years without relief. This is not the fault of the physicians he consults, for there is no absolute diagnosis that will tell positively that one is not a victim of tape worm."

"The most common symptom of this trouble is an abnormal appetite. At times the person is ravenously hungry and cannot get enough to eat. At other times the very sight of food is loathsome. There is a gnawing, faint sensation at the pit of the stomach, and the victim has headaches, fits of dizziness and nausea. He cannot sleep at night and often thinks he is suffering from nervous prostration."

"I have a treatment which has had wonderful success in eliminating these great creatures from the system. In the course of its regular action in aiding digestion, and ridding the blood, kidneys and liver of impurities it has proven fatal to these great worms. If one has a tape worm, this treatment will, in nine cases out of ten, stupefy and pass it away, but if not, the treatment will rebuild the run-down person, who is probably suffering from stomach trouble and a general anaemic condition. My doctors report marvelous success here with this treatment. Fully a dozen persons have passed these worms, but they are naturally reticent about discussing them, and of course we cannot violate their confidence by giving their names to the public."

Letters addressed to Professor James M. Munyon, 534 and Jefferson Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., will receive a careful attention as to how the patient called in a person. Medical advice and consultation absolutely free. Not a penny to pay.

## HIS CRIME.



Evelina—I am sorry, but I cannot marry a man of your character. Edgar—What have I ever done? Evelina—I have just learned that you are a director in a life insurance company.

## TO KEEP THE SKIN CLEAR

For more than a generation, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment have done more for pimples, blackheads and other unsightly conditions of the complexion, red, rough, chapped hands, dandruff, itching, scaly scalps, and dry, thin and falling hair than any other method. They do even more for skin-tortured and disfigured infants and children. Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers throughout the world, a liberal sample of each, with 32-page book on the care of the skin, and hair will be sent post-free, on application to "Cuticura," Dept. 22 L, Boston.

Reason—Enough. "What's the trouble, old man?" asked the sympathetic friend.

"Well," answered the judge, "you see, my wife and I have never been able to get along very well. The relationship has become so unbearable that we both want a divorce."

"I see," answered the friend. "Then why don't you get one?"

"Because," answered the judge, sadly. "I have sent all the bogus divorce lawyers to the penitentiary."

Important to Mothers. Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*. In Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

A Hopeful Fellow. "What is an optimist?" "A man whose bump of hope is bigger than the rest of his head."

Take every possible chance to be kind, because, some day, there may be no more chances.—Margaret DeLand.

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

The herb is he who is immovably centered.—Emerson.



# HAPPENINGS IN THE CITIES

## Town Has First Wedding in Fifty Years



THIS WEDDING WILL BE TALKED ABOUT FOR YEARS

BOSTON.—Breaking the spell of 50 years' standing, during which there has not been a single marriage in the town, Miss Laura R. Schutt and Rev. Milton Whittier were wedded the other day in the village of Mount Washington, Mass. Every inhabitant of the town turned out to attend the wedding.

The romance of the young clergyman and the farmer's daughter is one fraught with an interest which has sunk deep into the hearts of all the folk in the neighboring towns.

Only a little over a year ago Mr. Whittier graduated from the Yale Theological school, and came to the village of Mount Washington to begin his career in the humble little Congregational church.

It was always Miss Schutt's habit to attend church regularly, but when Rev. Mr. Whittier came to the town and took the position of pastor of the church for a season, Miss Schutt

attended the church, so 'tis said, with an added zest. Not a single Sunday did she miss while the young minister held forth from the narrow pine pulpit.

Soon the young minister began to notice her from the pulpit. Frequent ly their eyes met. At first the girl's eyes dropped at his earnest gaze. Miss Schutt had not been out of school long, having been graduated but a few years from the high school at Great Barrington.

Mr. Whittier came to the Schutt house and traveled many a toilsome mile in order that he might see the young woman who had so attracted him in the church. Before the summer was over it was reported that they were engaged, and it was very little time after the rumor started that the entire population of Mount Washington were apprised of it.

Then arrangements were made for the wedding. Great arrangements they were, too. Every person in the township accepted the invitation and offered any assistance they might be able to give in preparing the church.

When it was over, the bride and groom went away to the groom's home in Brookfield Center, Conn., where they expect to make their home.

## PREPARING FOR GREATEST FAIR

MICHIGAN STATE FAIR THIS YEAR WILL ECLIPSE ANYTHING EVER ATTEMPTED.

TO BE GREATER THAN EVER.

Preparations for Big Event Going Forward on Gigantic Scale—It is 72 Years Since First State Fair Was Held.

"Greater and grander than ever before."

This is the slogan that has been adopted by the Michigan State Fair management for the sixty-second annual exhibition to be held on the magnificent grounds of the Michigan State Agricultural Society at Detroit, September 18 to 27, 1911, and of excellence, diversity, quality and quantity of exhibits, and entertainment features that are new, novel and startling, suited to all tastes and requirements, can bring out the crowds, there will be no doubt about the attendance.



A Street Leading to the Grand Stand at the State Fair.

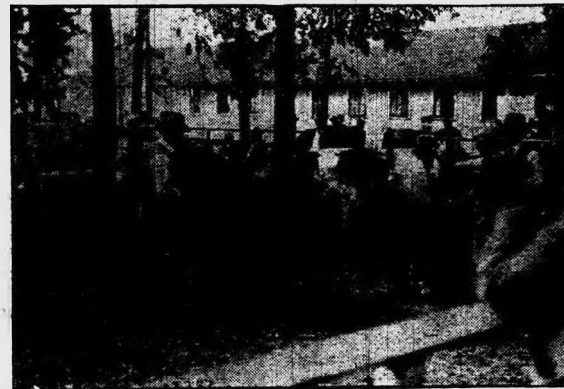
### A Permanent Institution.

The Michigan State Fair has become a permanent institution, located on a magnificent site, comprising 186 acres just outside the limits of the beautiful city of Detroit, amply sewered, watered and lighted, and easily accessible by the superb D. U. R. electric railway system, and by the Grand Trunk steam railroad.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been expended on grounds and buildings with a view to permanency, and each year some substantial structure or structures are added to the group as a whole, to meet the growing requirements of a great agricultural, horticultural, educational and industrial exposition, wherein can be displayed the products of the farms and factories of a great state—or of several states.

Last year the society erected, at an expense of \$50,000, a building for the display of automobiles and accessories, that is 125x320 feet. For the coming fair every inch of the 34,000 square feet on the ground floor will be occupied by automobile manufacturers with the latest designs of machines, including many 1912 models, while the second floor will be occupied by manufacturers of auto accessories, electrical appliances, etc.

There is every prospect that the coming State Fair will in every respect, and by far, eclipse any event of like character ever held in Michigan, if not any state in the Union. To have the reputation of holding the greatest fair in the United States has been the goal of the management, and President Thomas E. Newton is fully satisfied that this ambition will be reached in 1911.



Judging Cattle at the Michigan State Fair.

A force of men has been at work on the grounds for weeks cleaning, sodding, mowing, trimming the shrubs and trees, and setting out beds of flowers, and by September everything will be in full bloom and the grounds a delight to the eye and an ideal rest spot for tired visitors.

The 20 per cent increase in premiums offered by the fair management this year to exhibitors in the live stock, agricultural and horticultural departments has evidently greatly stimulated interest in these departments, as inquired for space already greatly exceed any former year.

### Has Been Some Changes.

The seventy-two years that have intervened since the first "State Fair" was held have seen Michigan develop from a wilderness into one of the greatest agricultural and industrial states in the union, and Detroit grow from a trading post in the metropolis of the state. In this period the "State Fair" has been through bankruptcy several times. There have

been years when no fair was held, and it has camped in many places, but not until the public spirited citizens of Detroit gave it a permanent home, assumed its debts and provided funds for its sustenance and maintenance was it ever really a success, and this is said with all praise for the men who labored so faithfully these long years against great odds and adverse conditions to make it pay financially. They were not lacking in energy. They were simply confronted with conditions they could not overcome, all of which have been successfully met here.

The first State Fair of Michigan was held at Ann Arbor, October 1, 1839. Twenty head of animals, both cattle and sheep, the proud exhibits of Henry Raymond, a Grosse Ile farmer, and specimens of cheese and butter from a Mr. Tibbits, of Plymouth, constituted the first exhibition of the agricultural and horticultural fair of Michigan in that year. No preparation whatever had been made, no officers of the institution could be found, and not half a dozen persons in Ann Arbor had heard that such a fair was to be held. There was no fair grounds designated; but on the appointed day the two exhibitors drove thirty miles to have the show, and put in an appearance on a vacant lot, commenced holding the State Fair and soon drew quite a respectable crowd. The good people of the village voted thanks to the exhibitors

## POPULATION CENTER

Indiana Professor Locates Exact Spot in Deep Gully.

Country's Hub Has Moved 31 Miles Northwest During Decade—Monument to Typify Westward and Northward Trend.

Bloomington, Ind.—The center of population of the United States as figured out by the bureau of census at Washington, is one of the wildest spots in Indiana. The center is about four and one-half miles south of Unionville and seven miles east of Bloomington.

According to the census of 1900 the center was six miles southeast of Columbus, Ind., and thus, during the last 10 years it has moved seven-tenths of a mile north and approximately 31 miles westward, more than twice the distance westward over the movement of the preceding decade.

The westward movement of our population center during the past 120 years is shown as follows:

Yrs.	Nearest Towns.	Miles.
1790	23 mi. e. of Baltimore, Md.	41
1800	18 mi. w. of Baltimore, Md.	41
1810	40 mi. n. by w. of Washington, D. C.	36
1820	16 mi. n. of Woodstock, Va.	56
1830	19 mi. w. s. w. of Moorefield (now) W. Va.	56
1840	16 mi. s. of Clarksville (now) W. Va.	56
1850	22 mi. s. e. of Parkersburg, W. Va.	55
1860	30 mi. s. of Chillicothe, O.	51
1870	41 mi. e. by n. of Cincinnati, O.	42
1880	2 mi. w. by s. of Cincinnati, O.	28
1890	20 mi. e. of Columbus, Ind.	44
1900	6 mi. s. e. of Columbus, Ind.	34
1910	7 mi. e. of Bloomington, Ind.	31

The acceleration of the western movement is attributed to the growth of the Pacific and Southwestern states.

Strange as it may seem, the center of such a large and important population comes very near being in Brown county, noted in Indiana as being the state's wildest and most backward in civilization and development. The center is just over the Brown county line, in one of the most inaccessible parts of Monroe county. Trees and underbrush are so thick that the sun seldom shines on the center and then only a part of the day, for the "cen-



Present Population Center.

ter" is in a deep ravine, the banks of which are difficult to climb.

As soon as the announcement was made at Washington, Prof. William A. Cogshall, professor of astronomy in Indiana university, located in this city, began the work of establishing the center according to the figures given, in order that a monument may mark the spot, as has heretofore been done in Indiana, which state has been honored with the distinction of having the center of population within its confines since the census of 1890.

Prof. Cogshall had a difficult trip on his preliminary survey and described it as follows: "With the data furnished I drove east of Bloomington six and one-half miles, nearly to the Brown county line. I found the neighborhood of the center to be in an unbroken second growth forest, thick with brush for about two miles. The road up there is perhaps the worst in the state of Indiana. The center itself lies off about a half a mile from the road in a deep gully. It is covered with second growth timber from twelve to fifteen feet high. The growth is so thick that it is almost impossible for a man to make his way through it. Before the center is definitely and finally fixed, it will be necessary to make a night trip to the place so that observations may be taken from the stars."

The ravine in which the center is located is typical of Monroe county and Brown county ravines and anyone who has hunted in a gully in this part of the state knows the difficulties to be overcome. Young trees are so close together that sometimes the hunter can hardly squeeze through.

The ravine containing the center is noted for game. Rabbits, squirrels and pheasants abound and at the same time rattlesnakes and spreading vipers are not scarce. In the spring the ravines in this part of the county are aglow with the bloom of the red but and the dogwood and birds sing and multiply undisturbed.

### Canned Hymns at Funeral.

Carver, Mass.—Singing by phonograph at a funeral is the latest here. At the funeral of Ralph U. Graftam a record containing one of the old-fashioned church hymns was started on the machine. After prayers others were given, the record reproducing other favorite hymns sung at services over the dead. It was favorably commented on as a practical substitute for the usual quartette.

# THAT AWFUL BACKACHE

Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Morton's Gap, Kentucky.—"I suffered two years with female disorders, my health was very bad and I had a continual backache which was simply awful. I could not stand on my feet long enough to cook a meal's victuals without my back nearly killing me, and I would have such dragging sensations I could hardly bear it. I had soreness in each side, could not stand tight clothing, and was irregular. I was completely run down. On advice I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills and am enjoying good health. It is now more than two years and I have not had an ache or pain since I do all my own work, washing and everything, and never have the backache any more. I think your medicine is grand and I praise it to all my neighbors. If you think my testimony will help others you may publish it."—Mrs. OLLIE WOODALL, Morton's Gap, Kentucky.

Backache is a symptom of organic weakness or derangement. If you have backache don't neglect it. To get permanent relief you must reach the root of the trouble. Nothing we know of will do this so surely as Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound.

Write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., for special advice. Your letter will be absolutely confidential, and the advice free.

EASY.



Jessie—How does Sue manage to win so many guessing contests?  
Joe—Her father is in charge of the local weather bureau, and she gets him to predict the result of the contest, and then she guesses the other way.

### To Be a Good Cook.

"To be a good cook means the knowledge of all fruits, herbs, balsms and spices; and of all that is healing and sweet in fields and groves, savory in meats; it means carefulness, inventiveness, watchfulness, willingness and readiness of appliance; it means the economy of your great-grandmothers and the science of modern chemists; it means much testing and no wasting; it means English thoroughness, French art and Arabian hospitality; it means, in fine, that you are to be perfectly and always ladies (loaf-givers), and you are to see that everybody has something nice to eat."—Ruskin.

### His Way of Life.

"War is hell."  
"You seem to believe that in times of peace one should prepare for war."

### AT THE PARSONAGE.

Coffee Runs Riot No Longer.

"Wife and I had a serious time of it while we were coffee drinkers.  
"She had gastritis, headaches, belching and would have periods of sickness, while I secured a daily headache that became chronic.

"We naturally sought relief by drugs without avail, for it is now plain enough that no drug will cure the disease another drug (coffee) sets up, particularly, so long as the drug which causes the trouble is continued.

"Finally we thought we would try leaving off coffee and using Postum. I noticed that my headaches disappeared like magic, and my old 'trembling nervousness' left. One day wife said, 'Do you know my gastritis has gone?'"  
"One can hardly realize what Postum has done for us."

"Then we began to talk to others. Wife's father and mother were both coffee drinkers and sufferers. Their headaches left entirely a short time after they changed from coffee to Postum.

"I began to enquire among my parishioners and found to my astonishment that numbers of them use Postum in place of coffee. Many of the ministers who have visited our parsonage have become enthusiastic champions of Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in place of "There's a Reason." Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

## Wife Made Home Moving Picture Show

NEW YORK.—Moving pictures, Samuel Denton admits, may be all right when thrown on a white screen, but when they're reproduced in one's home, he feels sure, the thrills become too intense to be pleasant. Denton is a produce merchant of Brooklyn, and he lives with his wife and their two grown children in that borough. His objections to mixing film dramas into his domestic affairs were explained in detail before Magistrate McGuire in the Flatbush court, whither Denton was called on a summons obtained by his wife, charging brutality to their son.

The produce merchant's small frame fairly quivered with indignation as he told of the trouble caused by moving pictures between himself and Mrs. Denton, who weighs about two hundred pounds and is correspondingly muscular. Since the biograph craze hit her, the husband said, he not only has suffered from lack of proper nourishment, but also has been made the victim of various supposedly comic scenes copied from the picture shows. To the same evil Denton laid his daughter's elopement and his own interest in boxing lessons. It was in teaching the youngster what he knew about the manly art that the father committed the "brutality" com-



plained of by Mrs. Denton. It consisted of sending the youth down for the count with a scientific body blow.

"Your honor," Denton said, "I've had scarcely a moment's peace since my wife began taking the children to moving picture shows. Not only do I have to eat cold or warmed over food because she forgets to get my supper when a new film is being shown, but I also have become the butt of all sorts of comic scenes, in which my wife takes the part of the funny fat woman, who gets a laugh by slapping her husband over the head with a coal scuttle or a rolling pin, or anything else that's handy. Once when I protested too vigorously she worked in a grand climax by tossing a hot flatiron at my face."

The prisoner displayed a scar on his left cheek, which, he said, the hot iron caused. Magistrate McGuire discharged Denton forthwith.

## Thief Talks Clerk Out of Rare Gems



I'LL CALL FOR IT AT NOON THE REAL ONE

CHICAGO.—Chicago talk, the limp flow of words, netted a smooth diamond swindler more than \$1,000 a minute for four minutes the other day. The victims are a Michigan avenue jewelry store, and an affable clerk is trying to explain to his employers how he has lived in Chicago for fifteen years and can not recognize a real conversationalist when he jumps up before the jewel case. The missing diamond is valued at \$4,250.

The customer alighted from a big six-passenger touring car and rushed into the store.

"I am just leaving town and I must have a twin for this little stone," he exclaimed.

The purchaser was dressed in the height of fashion. He had every appearance of affluence and spoke with a decidedly English accent. His hair was gray, his eyes blue, his face

smoothly shaven and his figure erect. The clerk was all attention at once.

"Certainly," said the clerk, "we have a duplicate of this diamond."  
"Oh, no, no, that is not exactly it," said the stranger. "By the way, I have to be at the board of trade early this evening."

"Well," responded the clerk, "here is another stone. Diamonds have advanced in price, you know, and I will have to charge you more for this than you paid for that one, I presume."  
"Oh, really, you know the cost does not matter." Then he admitted it was exactly what he wanted.

"Just lay that aside for me until noon," he continued, "and I will arrange for payment. And what will the bill be?"

The last remark came with a rare nonchalance that took the clerk completely off his feet.

"This stone will cost you \$4,250," stammered the clerk.

"Oh, very well," remarked the visitor. And he rushed to his waiting machine and was whirled away into the great unknown.

A few minutes later the clerk awakened to the fact that an imitation stone had been substituted.

## Dental Work Makes Dull Pupils Keen

CLEVELAND, O.—Scientific proof that proper care of the teeth increased the mental efficiency of a squad of pupils at Marion school a grand average of 80 per cent, and produced incalculable improvement in their moral and physical condition is contained in the recent report which Dr. W. G. Ebersole read before the delegates of the National Dental association here.

For the first time in the history of dentistry scientific data which cannot be disputed are compiled to prove that stupidity, lack of ambition, slovenliness, bad temper and many other ills to which the pupil is heir, are traced directly to neglected teeth.

One girl pupil, whom physicians found to be mentally defective showed a gain of 444 per cent. in mental efficiency, the report shows, after following the rules of oral hygiene for a little over a year. Here is only one of a score of remarkable cases.

Children who came from fairly good homes gained from 30 to 40 per cent. mentally, while the average ghetto child improved from 50 to 100 per



BLAME THIS OLD TOOTH - I'LL NEVER BE ABLE TO GET THIS LESSON

cent. Charts were taken of the mouths of 640 pupils and the worst forty selected. The school records of this number were in nearly every case as bad as their mouths. Twenty-seven of the original squad underwent the whole test.

Their teeth were put in good shape; they were instructed how to eat and breathe and psychological tests were taken periodically. These tests included memory, spontaneous association, addition, association by opposites and quickness of perception. The final tests were taken last May and the results compiled. The oral hygiene experiment was inaugurated after medical inspection in Marion school for three years had failed to show perceptible improvement in the pupils.



**THE PLYMOUTH MAIL**

—BY—  
**F. W. SAMSEN**

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES.**  
One Year, payable in advance.....\$1.00  
Six months......75  
Three months......50

**ADVERTISING RATES.**  
Business Cards \$5.00 per year.  
Resolutions of Respect \$1.00  
Card of Thanks, 25 cents.  
All other notices will be charged for at five cents per line or fraction thereof for each insertion. Display advertising rates made known on application. Where no time is specified, all notices and advertisements will be inserted until ordered discontinued.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1911

**Bonds Not Favored.**

The publication in last week's Mail of a probable \$50,000 bonding proposition for a new water pipe line, has caused more or less talk, and the consensus of opinion seems to be that such a proposition, or anything like it, will not receive the support of the taxpayers of the village. Said a prominent man: "Why doesn't the council order the repair of the water reservoir? If they would, in my judgment there would be plenty of water. As it is now there is not sufficient gravity to keep the pipes full and consequently when the water gets to the village it is used up so quickly there is no pressure. From the springs to the reservoir there is only a slight fall, but from the reservoir to the village is where we obtain the pressure. It would seem to me the right thing to do at once is to have the reservoir repaired so it would hold water clear to the top. The expense would be comparatively little as to what a new pipe line would cost. I don't see what the council is thinking about when they talk about submitting a proposition to bond for \$50,000."

"I notice also that Riggs & Sherman, the engineers who supervised our street pavement, have submitted figures for blue-prints of our entire water works system. Also estimates of repairs for reservoir. The council, in my estimation, might do far worse than to accept this proposition. If this work is done at all, it should be done by persons whose competence is unquestioned."

"No, I do not think for a minute it is good policy to add any more bonds to what we already owe, and I am just as confident that the people will not vote any more at the present time. Let the engineers go over the ground thoroughly and let us have their opinion. There may be no need for another pipe line at all."

The opinion above expressed is voiced by many others.

**Gala Day a Great Success.**

Plymouth's gala day yesterday, as promoted by the Plymouth fire department, was certainly an unqualified success, both in point of crowds present and variety of entertainment afforded. The program as outlined for the day was carried out in full and more, in fact the boys seemed to think they couldn't do enough.

The forenoon was taken up with small sports, a balloon ascension and ball game between Northville and Redford, won by the latter.

After dinner the water battle was on between Milford and Plymouth and it was the hardest fought of any yet witnessed in Plymouth. Neither side was bound to give up and the battle was finally declared a draw.

President Hillmer introduced the orator of the day, Senator James A. Murtha of Detroit, who spoke in a flattering and entertaining way of Plymouth and its people and its possibilities in the future.

The ball game was next on the program and a large crowd wended its way to the park. A fine game was played by Redford and the Daisy, won by the latter by the score of 7 to 2.

Another balloon ascension drew the immense crowd back to the hotel corners. A lady went up with the man paronaut, James Conley of Chicago, and it was one of the neatest ascensions ever made in Plymouth, both dropping to the ground with parachutes. This ascension was highly complimented by the spectators.

All during the day the Plymouth band gave a "continuous" concert in the park and the Detroit Male Quartette furnished some most excellent vocal music that always drew a large crowd and was enthusiastically applauded.

The evening was given up to dancing in Penniman hall, where a large crowd held forth.

The weather was fine, the entertainment a big success and the people were well satisfied. Hurray for Plymouth and the Plymouth Fire Department.

**A Newly Married Couple**

Is usually very happy, but the reverse is the case with people who have rheumatism, lame back, sore muscles, cramps in the bowels, dysentery, sick stomach. These latter can have their misery relieved by using Renne's Pain-Killing Magic Oil. It is a most efficient remedy for both internal and external pain. Insist on having the genuine. Price 25 cts. per bottle. Sold by Pinkney Pharmacy and Beyer Pharmacy. Try a want ad. and get results.

**CHURCH NEWS.**

**CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST.**  
Next Sunday morning at First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:10 A. M. Subject, "Mind." Sunday-school for children at 11:00 a. m. Wednesday evening testimonial service 7:10. Every one is welcome.

**METHODIST**  
Rev. E. King, Pastor.  
The morning service will be held at the Presbyterian church. Sunday-school at 11:15. Evening service at 6:30 at the Methodist church or on the lawn if the weather is propitious. Rev. DesAutels will preach.

**BAPTIST**  
Rev. W. W. DesAutels, Pastor.  
Services at our church next Sunday, Aug. 20th, as follows: At the morning hour Rev. J. H. Scott, missionary to Japan for several years, but now in this country for a few weeks, will give an address on his work. Sunday-school at 11:15. We unite in the evening in the union service at the M. E. church at 6:30. Our pastor preaches the sermon. The B. Y. P. U. will hold a "Capitol Social" tonight in the parlors of the church. Every one welcome. Price 10c.

**LUTHERAN.**  
Rev. O. Peters, Pastor.  
Sunday, Aug. 20, there will be no services in this church. Our congregation has accepted an invitation to join with the Wayne church in their mission services. There will be services in the morning at 9:30 and in the afternoon at 2:30. Services will be in English and German. Rev. Heine of Adrian, Rev. Eckert of Zilwaukee and Rev. Shoiz of Marion Springs will be the speakers. Everybody welcome. The ladies' aid will hold their meeting for July and August in the school room, Friday, August 18.

**PRESBYTERIAN**  
Rev. B. F. Farber, Pastor.  
Services will be held in the First Presbyterian church on Sunday, Aug. 20th, as follows: Morning worship at 10 o'clock. The congregation of the Methodist church unites with us in this service. Rev. Mr. King preaches the sermon. Sunday-school at 11:15 o'clock.

Union service in the evening. If the weather permits, the service will be held in the open air, otherwise in the Methodist church. In either event the service will begin at 6:30 o'clock. Rev. Mr. DesAutels preaches the sermon. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All are cordially invited to these services.

**Confesses Nameless Crime.**

Ann Arbor Times News: Viola Alford, the 14-year-old step-daughter of Daniel Alford, the Salem farmer, who is serving 30 days in jail for assaulting his wife because she objected to the relations between him and her daughter, appeared before Justice Doty Friday afternoon and swore out a warrant making a serious charge against her stepfather. Alford waived examination and was bound over to the circuit court on \$5,000 bail which he could not give. He is now in jail, and will remain there until the October term of court.

In the meantime Sheriff Stark has made formal application to the probate court to have Viola sent to the girls' reformatory at Adrian. The girl is now in the detention room at the courthouse pending an investigation.

There seems to be no doubt of Alford's guilt. He confessed to Deputy Sheriff Mat Max Friday night and signed a written confession Saturday morning for Prosecutor Burke. The confession relates simply to his own relations with his step-daughter and says nothing about the allegation that he was implicated in white slave dealings with the girl.

**Fine Ice Pond.**

L. H. Chappel has constructed an artificial ice pond on his farm just east of the village. On the place runs a deep ravine with running water furnished by springs. Near where the ravine enters the river Mr. Chappel has built a dam 17 feet high and nearly 60 feet wide. He estimates this dam when full will hold back water sufficient to cover between 5 and 6 acres, furnishing the finest kind of water suitable for ice making. Mr. Chappel will have the pond stocked with fish, being now in correspondence with the U. S. government. Mr. Chappel will not cut any ice himself for commercial purposes, but here is an opportunity for some enterprising Plymouth resident to go into the ice business next winter and make some money—i. e., if it freezes hard enough to make ice.

**A Proud Man**

Is one who holds the lines over a spirited team. Harvell's Compound Powder puts spirit into a horse that is run down and in poor condition. Put a little in the feed for a few days and note the improvement. The frame gradually fills out with firm flesh, the coat becomes smooth and glossy and the run-down animal soon shows the vigor and spirit of a colt. Price 25 cts. Sold by Pinkney Pharmacy and Beyer Pharmacy.

**Advice from State Board of Health**

Whenever a person has been bitten by a dog the first thought is and ought to be the possibility of rabies. Because of an old superstition it has become the common practice to have the dog immediately put to death. Whenever the animal is suspected of having rabies this procedure is highly fallacious and cannot be too strongly condemned, as it often makes the positive determination of whether or not the dog had the disease impossible. Rabies can only be communicated by animals affected with rabies and only a short time before the appearance of symptoms. The dog should be tied or locked up and closely watched. If symptoms do not appear in the suspected animal within a week, the wound has not been inoculated with the virus of rabies. If the dog dies within the period mentioned, the brain, or better, the entire head, should be immediately removed, packed in ice to prevent decomposition, and sent to the Pasteur Institute at Ann Arbor, for examination, and if the suspicion is confirmed by laboratory findings and the diagnosis is positive, the individual who was bitten should without further delay be given the Pasteur treatment.

Over 90 per cent of all cases of rabies results from being bitten by dogs. It is therefore of highest importance that the muzzling of dogs be enforced. In Great Britain the number of cases of rabies in 1889 was 312, at which time the muzzling began to be enforced. In 1892 the number of cases had been reduced to 38 and the muzzling was relaxed. After this the number of cases rapidly increased to 672 in 1895, after which muzzling was again enforced and the number of cases was reduced to nine in 1900. Let us profit by the example of Great Britain and remove this terrible affliction from our midst. When animals cannot bite they cannot communicate the disease and the contagion of rabies will die with the dying of the last infected. Many of the contrivances sold as muzzles are not effective and are simply attempts to evade the law. In a town where a muzzling order is in force unless a dog wears an efficient muzzle, one that prevents the dog from biting, he should be looked upon in the same light as a dog that does not wear one.

**Carrying Concealed Weapons**

Attention is called to a new law passed by the State legislature at its last session, that prohibiting the carrying of concealed weapons without first obtaining a license therefor, and dirks, daggers, stilettos, metallic knuckles, sandbags or skull-crackers are absolutely prohibited. Heavy penalties attach to violation of this law, a second offense making the person liable to State prison. This law was passed in the hope of doing away with so many shooting and cutting affrays and for the protection of police and other officers in making arrests. In the past few years quite a number of officers have been killed or seriously injured by tramps and burglars, armed with revolvers or dirks.

Mrs. Frank Oliver of Detroit spent a couple of days this week with friends here.

Fred Drews and Miss Lydia Kehrl were married at Perrinsville last Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Miss Martha and Norman Drews, James Horan and Miss Nellie Sherman were present at the wedding and afterwards the whole party went to Detroit. They have the best wishes of their many friends.

Under the new re-apportionment bill for membership of the lower house of congress, based on the 1910 census, it will have 433 members, an increase of forty-two. Twenty-one states will retain their present representation, while twenty-five will gain from one to six members. Of these, Michigan, Ohio and Illinois of the middle west states gain in membership. The bulk of the gain goes to the southern, mountain and Pacific states.

The hearing of the case of Claude Hutchins of this village, which has been pending in Justice Lovejoy's court at Milford since June, was unexpectedly ended when Assistant Prosecuting Attorney McGee asked to have the defendant discharged. It was alleged that Hutchins poisoned valuable cattle belonging to E. T. Nicholson, in May last.

Oil-sprinkled Penniman Avenue affords the auto drivers great pleasure. It also affords the residents a great relief from the clouds of dust formerly raised by these same autos. There is no serious kick coming from any one along the street that we have heard of. On the contrary, the people seem well pleased, and the storekeepers are even more than pleased.

**Do You Know**

That if you have been feeling blue and cross all day you can rid yourself of the burden by taking one or two of Dr. Herriek's Sugar-coated Pills before going to bed. They cure biliousness, stomach disorder and irregular bowels and make you feel fresh, vigorous and cheerful. Price 25 cts. Sold by Pinkney Pharmacy and Beyer Pharmacy.

Miss Kate Passage and Harry Corbushly of Sandusky, Mich., were married at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Passage, last evening, by Rev. E. King, in the presence of a company of invited guests.

During the storm Saturday evening, lightning struck the large farm barn of James Robson, north of this village, and set fire to the same and before anything could be done was burned to the ground. Sparks set fire to the barn of Crawford Smith about a half mile from Mr. Robson's barn, and that also was consumed together with a horse, two hogs and some machinery. The loss on both buildings was about \$5,000 with a partial insurance in the Farmers' Mutual. Coming at this time of the year it is a hard blow for the farmers as their winter feed and grain will be all in the barns, and the prospects are that hay and grain will be expensive the coming winter. The farm buildings of George Thirkittle were fired several times by flying embers from the Robson barn.—Belleville Enterprise.

Cuts and bruises may be healed in about one-third the time required by the usual treatment by applying Chamberlain's Liniment. It is an antiseptic and causes such injuries to heal without maturation. This liniment also relieves soreness of the muscles and rheumatic pains. For sale by all dealers.

**AUCTION SALE.**

**Monday, Aug. 28**  
10 o'clock A. M.

**Hupp Stock Farms,**

Located one mile west of Birmingham, on Maple avenue.

This fine farm, located within 18 miles of Detroit and within one mile of the beautiful and thriving village of Birmingham, and comprising 199 6-10 acres, will be sold on the premises, together with growing crops. Soil, sandy loam. Good fences and buildings.

The live stock comprises: Registered Berkshire Swine and Guernsey cattle, also draft horses, ducks, chickens and turkeys.

Farmers, breeders, stock raisers, investors or any one looking for a country home for pleasure and profit, do not fail to attend this sale.

Refreshments will be served on the premises free of charge, and conveyances will be provided from D. U. R. waiting room.

For full information and sale list, apply at office or write to

**EXCURSION VIA THE Pere Marquette**

**Sunday, Au. 27**

**Grand Rapids and Bay City**

Train will leave Plymouth at 9:10 a. m. Returning, leave Grand Rapids at 6 p. m. Bay City 6:30 p. m.

**Round Trip Fares**

To Island Lake.....	\$ .35
To Lansing.....	1.00
To Grand Rapids.....	2.00
To Flint.....	1.00
To Saginaw-Bay City.....	1.50

**SIX GOOD ADVICES**

- 1st. At the first sign of any eye trouble take your child or send it to my office for examining and fitting the eye perfectly.
- 2nd. Do not allow yourself or your children to read in a poor light.
- 3rd. Do not let a strong sunlight shine in a young child's eyes.
- 4th. Do not allow yourself or child to use a roller towel at school or any public place. It is deadly to the eyesight on account of infection.
- 5th. Do not let your child read from a highly glazed text book.
- 6th. Is a correct way of doing everything by scientific methods. Optical defects my specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed and prompt service. Glasses must be changed and eyes examined, as the case may be.

Office hours—8:30 to 11:30 a. m., 1:30 to 5:30 p. m.  
**JEWELRY STORE ALWAYS OPEN.**  
**L. J. FATTAL,**  
Optometrist and Jeweler

**EXCURSION VIA THE Pere Marquette**

**TUESDAY, AUG. 22**

**Agricultural College!**

Train will leave Plymouth at 7 a. m.

**Round Trip Fare, \$1.25**

Thee buildings will be open for inspection and guides furnished to show visitors about.

H. F. MOELLER,  
General Passenger Agent

**EXCURSION VIA THE Pere Marquette**

**Sunday, Aug. 27**

**GREENVILLE**

Train will leave Plymouth at 8:15 a. m. Returning, leave Greenville at 6:00 p. m.

**Round Trip Fares**

To Island Lake.....	\$0.35
To Lansing.....	1.00
To Grand Ledge.....	1.25
To Ionia.....	1.50
To Belding-Greenville.....	1.75

**Probate Notice.**

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Wayne, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county of Wayne, held at the Probate court room in the city of Detroit, on the 31st day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven. Present, Henry S. Hulbert, Judge of Probate, in the matter of the estate of Charles E. Harwood, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified of Herbert H. Robinson, administrator of said estate, praying that he may be licensed to sell certain real estate of said deceased for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased and the charges of administering said estate. It is Ordered, That the sixth day of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at said court room, be appointed for hearing said petition, and that all persons interested in said estate appear before said court at said time and place, to show cause why a license should not be granted to said administrator to sell said estate as prayed for in said petition. And it is further ordered, That a copy of this order be published for three successive weeks previous to said time of hearing, in The Plymouth Mail, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county of Wayne. HENRY S. HULBERT, Judge of Probate. (A true copy.) Chas. C. Chadwick, Probate Clerk.

**Robinson's Livery**

**GOOD STABLING.**

**TRY MAIL LINERS**

**Wonder Salve**  
IS GOOD FOR  
**ALL EXTERNAL ILLS**  
It quickly and surely cures Boils, Bunions, Felons, Blood Poisoning, Ulcers, Ringworm, Sores, Burns, Cuts, Wounds, Piles, Eczema, etc.  
Price 25c per box.  
At all Druggists.  
Made by HAARER & SONS,  
Ann Arbor, Mich.

**Detroit United Lines**  
Plymouth Time Table  
EAST BOUND.

For Detroit via Wayne: 5:50 a. m. and every hour to 7:50 p. m.; also 9:44 p. m. and 11:35 p. m. changing at Wayne.  
**NORTH BOUND.**  
Leave Plymouth for Northville: 6:03 a. m., 7:10 a. m. and every hour to 7:10 p. m.; 9:10 p. m.; 10:38 p. m. and 12:38 a. m.  
Leave Detroit for Plymouth: 5:48 a. m. (from Michigan War Barn); also 6:30 a. m. and every hour to 6:30 p. m.; also 9 p. m. and 11 p. m. changing cars at Wayne.  
Leave Wayne for Plymouth: 5:35 a. m.; 6:00 a. m. and every hour to 6:30 p. m.; also 8:30 p. m.; also 10:10 p. m. and 12:10 a. m.  
Cars connect at Wayne for Ypsilanti and points west to Jackson.

**MISS B. M. RUSSELL,**  
OF DETROIT  
Teacher of Voice, Italian Method

Studio at Mrs. M. H. Ladd's  
Days, Fridays  
Voice Trials Gratis

**Commissioner's Notice.**  
In the matter of the estate of Siron W. Kellogg, deceased. We, the undersigned, having been appointed by the Probate Court for the county of Wayne State of Michigan, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased, do hereby give notice that we will meet at the office of P. W. Voorhies in the village of Plymouth in said county, on Friday, the 27th day of October, A. D. 1911, and on Saturday, the 28th day of January, A. D. 1912, at 2 o'clock P. M. of each of said days, for the purpose of examining and allowing said claims, and that six months from the 28th day of July, A. D. 1911, were allowed by said Court for creditors to present their claims to us for examination and allowance.  
Dated July 28, 1911.  
ALBERT H. DIBBLE,  
FRED A. DIBBLE,  
Commissioners

**EXCURSION VIA**

**Pere Marquette**

**Sunday, Aug. 20**

**DETROIT**

Train will leave Plymouth at 9:40 and 11:15 a. m. Returning, leave Detroit at 6:15 p. m.

**Round Trip Fare**  
To Detroit.....25c

**Probate Notice.**  
STATE OF MICHIGAN, county of Wayne, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county of Wayne, held at the Probate court room in the city of Detroit, on the 5th day of August, in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven. Present, Henry S. Hulbert, Judge of Probate, in the matter of the estate of Ida A. Ottensmeyer, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified of Paul W. Voorhies, administrator of said estate, having rendered to this court his final administration account and filed therewith his petition praying that the residue of said estate be assigned to Lydia A. Radwin. It is Ordered, That the nineteenth day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said court room, be appointed for examining and allowing said account and hearing said petition. And it is further ordered, That a copy of this order be published for three successive weeks previous to said time of hearing, in The Plymouth Mail, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county of Wayne. HENRY S. HULBERT, Judge of Probate. (A true copy.) Chas. C. Chadwick, Probate Clerk.



# CHEESE IT!

Jersey Brand Pimento Cheese.  
MacLaren's Imperial Cheese.  
MacLaren's Roquefort Cheese.  
Pleasant Valley Full Cream Cheese

BEST LINE CHEESE IN TOWN.

## Bovine Bouillon Cubes

Only the best quality of beef, fresh vegetables and seasoning used. Cannot be equalled in quality and flavor. Always ready and enjoyable at any hour of the day or night.

POPULAR PRICE, 25 cts

## CENTRAL GROCERY,

R. G. SAMSEN

Phone 13, 2r Free Delivery

## OUR RULE OF THREE.

Is of interest to housekeepers who devote thought to Grocery buying.

RULE ONE—Extreme care when we purchase.

TWO—Inferior goods never even considered.

THREE—Prices as small as we can make them.

THAT'S our rule of three. We have other rules, too. The rules of four, five and six. A quick store service. A delivery ditto. And a willingness to make wrongs right.

WE make good all along the Grocery line, and we would be glad to prove it in your case.

MAY WE?

## GAYDE BROS.

## Iceless Ice Cream Packer Something New!

A receptacle in which a small quantity of ice cream may be carried and kept for several hours and still retain its frozen state perfectly, a convenience that has long been needed and is now appreciated. We furnish ice cream

## The Celebrated Lily Brand

in any quantity and deliver it free any day of the week. We have facilities for making large quantities and always have it on hand when called for—either wholesale or retail. Try a quart in our new iceless packer for your Sunday dinner.

## GEO. A. TAYLOR



Kodaks mean progressive pleasure, the pleasure of taking the picture, and the greater pleasure of possessing them.

Take one with you on your Vacation.

## We have a full line of Kodaks

and Primos from \$2.00 up. Also a full line of Supplies. Developing and printing done in the least possible time.

## C. G. DRAPER

Jeweler and Optometrist.

## Local News

Miss Hassinger has been attending fall millinery openings.

M. A. Rowe of Birmingham was in town one day last week.

Miss Florence Sheffield is visiting friends in Detroit this week.

Byron Willett and wife of Detroit spent Sunday with his parents here.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Rauch spent a couple of days this week at Milford.

New shoe shop started in the variety store block by Warren H. Jeudevine.

Mr. and Mrs. Don Voorhies of Detroit are spending the week in Plymouth.

Iva, Harry and Colin Hench of Benton Harbor are visiting their relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Stevens of Delphos, Ohio, spent Sunday at E. L. Riggs'.

Mrs. C. S. Ellis, of Manchester, Ohio, is visiting her brother Dr. J. H. Kimble and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Partridge of Detroit are spending the week with relatives here.

Mrs. Claude Henderson is expected home from Burlington, Wash., tomorrow.

Will K. Foote and wife of Detroit spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Wheaton.

Felix Freydl and family returned Monday from a two weeks' outing at Walled Lake.

Mrs. Wm. Baker is slowly improving and her mother, Mrs. Paul, is able to be around again.

Mrs. O. L. Miller, son and daughter of Indianapolis, Ind., are visiting at M. S. Miller's.

Olin Perkins and wife of Omaha, Neb., visited his brother, Elmer Perkins over Sunday.

Bessie Paulger of Redford and Camilla Glass of Elm are visiting Uma Willett this week.

N. W. Daggett has sold his farm to Henry Hummel of Ohio. Chas. Decker negotiated the sale.

J. Allen, wife and daughter of Chicago were week-end visitors at D. D. Allen's, a cousin.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Markham returned from an extended eastern trip last Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Williams and daughter Ruby spent Sunday with relatives in Grand Rapids.

E. M. Kay of Battle Creek and Miss Ruby Badger of Windsor are visiting W. K. Armstrong and family.

Mrs. E. J. Burr is visiting and around Newark, N. Y., and will attend a family reunion at that place.

Mrs. John Lutz has returned from Standish and brought her little granddaughter, Ethel Russell, home with her.

Rev. and Mrs. E. King leave next Monday for Winona Lake, Ind., where they will spend a week at the Bible conference.

L. B. Samsen of Milan, Ohio, spent Saturday with his parents. His wife and daughter, who have been spending a number of weeks here, returned home with him.

J. B. Pattison, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ballou and Mr. and Mrs. Cub Forshee were South Lyon visitors last week Thursday.

Mrs. Dan Smith and daughters, Iva and Mrs. Harry Label, and Milton Label started Friday for a two weeks' trip through the west.

The funeral of Mrs. Chas. Potter took place from her late home last Friday afternoon. The service was in charge of Rev. E. King and burial in Union cemetery.

The law requires that where one line of live wires crosses another, a protecting wire shall be strung above the lower line. Is this law complied with in Plymouth.

Some young people think they are "smart" when they turn out the lights in either of the parks. Marshal Springer is looking after the matter and it would be wise to "cut it out" hereafter.

The Randolph slot machine investigation in Detroit is raising a great hullabaloo among some of the "high-up" county politicians. Meanwhile the people are looking on and saying "sic 'em, Tige!"

G. O. Hubbell has accepted a position as manager of the Oakland Pharmacy at Pontiac and severs his connection with the Wolverine drug store, where he has been employed a number of years, Saturday evening. Mr. Hubbell will not take his family from Plymouth until next fall.

The boy who takes his hat off when he enters the house is the one who usually has his hair combed and his face clean, and the girl who says "please," and "thank you," is always prettier than the one who forgets the little things. You just look around and see if this is not true.—Ex.

A well known Des Moines woman after suffering miserably for two days from bowel complaint, was cured by one dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by all dealers.

All the sojourners at Pearl Beach returned home Monday.

Mrs. C. Trumbull entertained her niece of Pontiac this week.

Miss Irene Isbell of Jackson visited at W. N. Isbell's last week.

Mrs. C. C. Warner of Winona, Minn., is visiting at W. N. Isbell's.

Harold Jolliffe is spending his holidays at Brant and Saginaw.

Mrs. Jennie Voorhies is spending the week in Adrian, visiting friends.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Rauch go to Port Huron today for a short vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Perkins of Omaha, Nebraska, are visiting at Elmer Perkins'.

G. VanCouver of Detroit visited relatives in town Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mrs. D. Patterson came home Wednesday after a two weeks' visit in Canada.

Mrs. P. N. Place and son Donald of Saginaw are visiting Mrs. J. B. Henderson this week.

Alfred Lyndon of Ann Arbor is visiting his sister, Mrs. Sewell Bennett, a couple of days.

Rosco Reeves of Toledo is visiting his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Springer, for some time.

Mrs. C. C. Carpenter of Ovid came Tuesday to visit her daughter, Mrs. E. R. Daggett, for some time.

Mrs. A. J. McArthur and daughter Barbara of Beansweale, Ontario, are visiting at Dr. Patterson's.

Edward Curtis of Grand Rapids is rusticated for a couple of weeks with his uncle, C. W. Grainger.

Mr. and Mrs. Sewell Bennett returned Friday night from their trip to Dexter, Chelsea and Cavanaugh Lake.

Egbert Isbell and Ralph Brown left Monday morning for a two weeks' holiday at Hale, the latter's home.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hetzler, a girl, Monday, and to Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Gust also a girl on same day.

Messrs. Robert and Charles Todd of Lake Charles, Louisiana, are spending a few days this week with their uncle, James Todd.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Shattuck and Mrs. Church returned Monday from a ten days' outing with friends in Ohio and Indiana.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery will move this week to Crestline, O., where Mr. Montgomery has secured an advanced position in railroad circles.

Mr. and Mrs. Sewell Bennett entertained Mr. and Mrs. Harry Knapp of Owosso, Mr. and Mrs. Stanbro and Martha Ryder of Salem Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tuttle, accompanied by Misses Mabel Stevens and Helen Smith, left Monday morning for a couple of weeks' outing at Island Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Chaffee and Mrs. Mary Briggs expect to motor to Hudson Saturday. Mrs. Briggs will remain for a few weeks' visit.

Notwithstanding the very dry season there seems to be a fair crop of tomatoes now being harvested. Both factories, Williams' and Vaughn's, started up this week and are now running full capacity.

Charles Chappel and wife started Wednesday for a trip to Buffalo, via steamer Eastern States, where they will remain a few days, and from there on to New York city. They will be away from his post at the P. M. Depot about ten days.

Wants, For Sale, To Rent, etc.

5c. per Line, One Insertion

FOR SALE—Disc Harrow, nearly new, cheap. D. M. Berdan.

FOR SALE—House and one acre land. E. P. Lombard.

WANTED—Apprentice girl in millinery department. Nell B. McLaren.

FOR SALE—House and three lots on North Harvey st., all improved. Going to city reason for sale. Price right. Inquire of L. B. Wheaton.

WANTED—Washings or day's work. Call 52 Bell phone.

FOR SALE—Plums and pears. J. C. O'Bryan. Ind. Phone 917 1L 1S.

LOST—A black silk umbrella near merry-go-round. Mrs. Harry Newhouse.

LOST—Suit case, Wednesday. Reward if returned to Mrs. Harry Andrews

FOR SALE—Good building lot on Bowery street. Mrs. John Hood.

FOR SALE—I have two desirable houses and lots that I can sell on long time and easy payments. P. W. Voorhies.

THE MARKETS

Wheat, red, \$ .80; white \$ .85. Hay, \$14.00 to \$15.00 No. 1 Timothy. Oats, 35c. Rye, 75c. Beans, basis \$2.00. Potatoes, 25c. Butter, 25c. Eggs, 17c.

MISS BERTHA BEALS,

Piano Teacher,

Studio at No. 8 Mill Street.

WILL BE AT HOME SEPT. 1st.



## "Up-right" Groceries

correctly describes every article we sell you in our establishment. They are "upright" because honest and reliable in every particular. We keep only the highest grades of Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Flour, Butter, Lard, Cheese, Canned Goods, etc., and we guarantee both weight and measurement to be correct. Our prices are fixed to meet the popular needs, and our business methods of prompt and correct deliveries of all orders are everywhere praised.

Good Friday Mackerel,  
Open Kettle New Orleans Molasses,  
B. & P. Coffee. New Crop Comprador Tea.

## Brown & Pettingill,

THE WHITE FRONT GROCERY

Telephone No. 40. Free Delivery

## GALE'S.

Cool weather coming on. Now is the time a good cup of Coffee tastes good.

## Try Chase & Sanborn's Coffee

Best in market at 25c, 30c, 35c and 38c. Do you like good Tea? Try Buffalo Chop at 50c or Orange Pekos black Tea at 60c.

## New Stock China & Glassware

4-piece sets in Glass 40c 4-piece sets in Glass 50c  
Glass Cream Pitchers, 10c  
Fancy China Cups and Saucers, 10c, 15c, 20c, &c.

We keep a full stock of Wall Paper on hand. The rush being over, now is a good time to buy. We have Ruta Baga Lawn Grass and White Clover Seed in stock.

Phone 16

## JOHN L. GALE

## Cash Wanted!

Subscribers of The Mail who are in arrears are kindly asked to call and settle their accounts. Look at the address label on your paper and you will know how you stand. We are much in need of money and will appreciate a quick settlement.

Publisher

Our Howard White Ash Lump Coal is the Best in Plymo'th for Threshing.

TRY IT!

## Plymouth Lumber & Coal Co.,

CHAS. MATHER, Sec. & Manager



# MODERN BARN AND STABLES

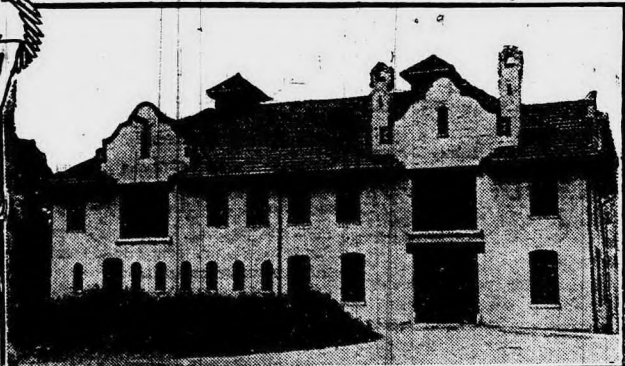
**A** TRAVELER journeying today through any rural district in the United States and contrasting conditions with what prevailed in the same locality 20 years ago, or even ten years ago, is likely to be astonished by the improvement and development on every hand. There are very few farming communities of which this is not true, and probably in almost the same degree may the evidences of progress be noted in the small towns and villages where the inhabitants though indirectly dependent upon the agricultural industry



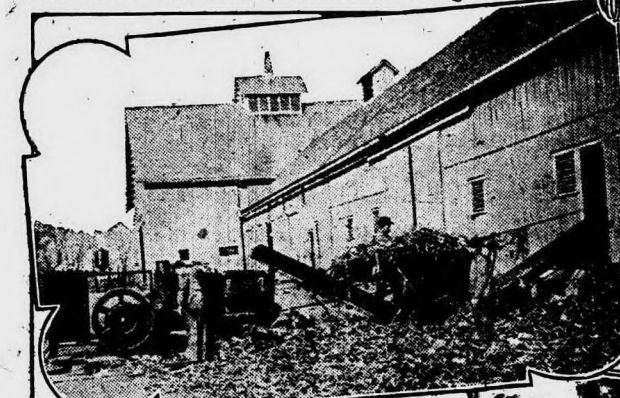
A MULTI-MILLIONAIRES' BARN



A MODEL BARN ON A FARM OF SMALL SIZE



THE STABLE OF A WELL-TO-DO CITY RESIDENT



BARN WHERE GASOLINE ENGINE DOES THE WORK



A WELL VENTILATED STABLE

are not engaged in the actual tilling of the soil as a sole means of livelihood.

The evidences of energy, ambition and prosperity which are calculated to impress with their full force only the person who returns to a region after an absence of a score of years or a decade, are to be found in various spheres. They are most noticeable perhaps in the institutions and facilities which have to do with bread-winning occupations, the increased size and improved condition of farm buildings, the betterment of farm implements and machinery, the upkeep of the fences and the more satisfactory status of the roads over which the farmer hauls his produce to market. It is safe to say, however, that in no division of farm life has the twentieth century disclosed new possibilities to the extent that such expansion has been manifested in the architecture and construction of barns and stables.

The barn has always been a most important asset of the farmer or stock raiser. Society folk, ignorant of the relative importance of things on a farm, have been wont to criticize many a farmer because he expended far more money on his barn than he did upon his residence. From the standpoint of the farmer, however, there has always been ample justification for such a course. A barn represents an important business essential, a source of livelihood, whereas a dwelling is in considerable measure if not a luxury at least a vehicle of comfort. Accordingly the farmer, if he has the thrift and foresight and judgment for which his class are proverbial, is apt to argue, when setting up for himself, that it is the part of wisdom to procure the best possible facilities in the form of shelter for his crops and stock and to bide his time in indulging the longing for a fine house. And, be it added, the average rural housewife, particularly if she was raised on a farm, has readily concurred with her husband's view as to the wisdom of thus attending to business first and pleasure afterward.

Gradually it has come about, however, that in none save the most newly-developed sections of the country is there noticeable that old disparity between the appearance of the farm home and its accompanying barn. The prosperity that has come to the American farmer in later years has been mainly responsible. With an opportunity to derive something like his proper share of the profits of his vocation he has "spruced up" things generally around the old homestead. Like as not he has invested in an automobile and a high-priced graphophone or a player-piano, but whether or not he has gone to the limit of luxuries in that direction he is pretty certain to have made the farm home worthy of his family and of his prosperous condition—either enlarging or rebuilding the old house or else putting up a new house that is modern in every respect.

But while these other adjuncts have been catching up with the farm barn it must not be supposed that the barn itself has been standing still in the march of progress, if we may express it that way. It is not so much that the present-day barn or stable is larger than its predecessor of a decade ago—except, of course, in the case of large estates or bonanza farms. On the contrary there seems to be some tendency to reduce the size of such buildings. This tendency, which is not yet by any means universal, is explained by various circumstances. For one thing it has become the fashion to provide various separate storage structures and outbuildings which take care of some of the farm yield for which space had formerly to be provided in the barn. Then, too, the automobiles of the up-to-date farmer of today take up less space than did the various carriages, buggies, light wagons and carriage boxes of the farmer in proportionately easy circumstances some years ago. But if country barns have not necessarily been following the example of city skyscrapers in grow-

ing bigger and bigger, they have undergone a wonderful transformation in durability, convenience or arrangement, etc. The farmer who can afford it nowadays is likely to put up a concrete barn with a slate roof—and in some localities the cost is very little more than a frame structure, so say nothing of the saving in upkeep, as for instance the expense of frequent paintings. Of course, the great argument in favor of the concrete structure is its fireproof character. The old-time farmer with no fire-fighting facilities always contended that he might as well put up a frame barn, because if the contents caught fire it was unlikely that the structure could be saved even if it was built of brick or stone. This may have been true to some extent in the old days, but it is not the condition nowadays. The thoroughly equipped farm in this generation has some fire-fighting equipment on the place and facilities for summoning more by rural telephone. The chances are ten to one that in a solid concrete barn, a fire, if the alarm be given in good season, can be localized or at least can be subdued ere it does much damage to the building. Furthermore, with electricity for lighting purposes—a condition that now prevails on hundreds of farms where there is water power on the place or a near-by trolley line—there is much less danger of fire in the barn than there was in the old days of lanterns.

Whereas, the new-fangled barn with all its fancy frills is an accomplished fact in many sections of the country, it should be noted that the old-fashioned frame barns—the kind that can be quickly constructed at modest expense—are yet being erected by the hundreds every year in the more recently developed sections and wherever we find ambitious young men launching out as farmers on a small capital. Indeed, many of the city

## SHE BEGAN WOMAN'S RIGHTS IN POLAND.

The semi-centennial of Pauline Kuczalska has just been celebrated by the women of Poland. It was Pauline Kuczalska who started the woman's rights movement in Poland. As a young girl she taught poor girls at home. Her pupils numbered 130 and she taught them in classes of four and five each. The second step in her work was to found the committee of the third sewing school, which soon outgrew its narrow bounds and became the Society of Woman's Work. This became the Woman's Mutual Aid society. Shortly after attending the Woman's Right's congress in Paris in 1839 she began to collect in her little drawing room women from all sections of her country. Here she started the Women Land Owners association, the Association of Bookkeepers and several other organizations of women. At the jubilee of the Polish authoress, Orzeszkowa, she organized the first Polish Women's congress. In 1895 she collected 4,000 signatures to a petition for municipal suffrage for women in Polish cities.

dwellers who are joining the "back to the soil" movement are compelled to pin their faith to this form of structure because it is necessary for them to count the cost most carefully. And in some communities we still find, happily, a survival of that good, old-fashioned, neighborly custom of conducting "barn raisings"—the generous scheme of co-operation whereby all men of the countryside devote their time and labor for a day to help the newcomer or the lately-married member of the community put up shelter for forage and stock. To look at it from the practical side, it may be said that the farmer who is making a start or, at least has small capital to invest, can provide a serviceable small barn (susceptible of more or less enlargement) at an expense of from \$275 to \$450. An outlay of \$275 is calculated to provide a barn 24 by 24 feet and 16 feet high at the eaves. Such a structure would be divided into stable and carriage room. There would be room for three head of cattle and two horses, and the loft will hold approximately ten tons of hay. If prosperity comes to a farmer starting out with such a barn he has only to erect sheds on either side of the main structure to be enabled to increase the capacity of the structure to 15 head of stock or more.

For the sum of \$450 it is figured that a farmer can erect a barn 37x34 feet in size with a height of 12 feet at the eaves and about 20 feet at the peak. The first floor plan of such a barn provides for four horse stalls and three double cow stalls, while a shed with side open and intended to open into a small yard affords additional room for stock. A clear space 12 by 37 feet is left down through the center and will accommodate several vehicles and implements as well as leaving room for a considerable amount of forage at the rear end. The loft will accommodate from 20 to 25 tons of hay and there is a granary about seven by eight feet in size. When the intention is to feed cattle or sheep it is recommended that the entire left side of the barn be left unslid, affording a shed 37 by 11 feet with feed racks along the inner side, which may be conveniently filled from the center space or from the loft, as desired.

Many farmers all over the country yet have a strong liking for what is known as the bank barn, where the structure is to be erected on the side of a hill. Many objections have been raised against this type of barn, but the experts of the United States department of agriculture declare that the objectionable features can be guarded against in construction. The principal objection always advanced is that a bank barn necessitates a basement stable, which it is claimed by some persons is almost certain to prove dark, damp, and unhealthy. Experts claim, however, that if there be selected a hillside sloping south and ample doors be provided, together with low windows, if at all possible, there will be ample ventilation and abundance of sunshine, whereas the rising land to the north will protect the stabling from the cold. In storing forage in this type of barn the teams can be driven in on the main floor without climbing a steep ascent, and hay and fodder put away on the same floor with a minimum of labor.

The wealthy proprietors of many of the luxurious estates which have been erected in the United States in increasing numbers of late years have erected barns and stables that have in many instances cost thousands of dollars each. As a rule living quarters are provided on the second floor of such a building for the coachman and stable employees.

In the towns and cities there is noticeable an even stronger inclination than in the country districts to erect concrete stables. The approved form of construction and the most thoroughly fireproof is the monolithic or solid concrete or else constructed of concrete blocks, but concrete or stucco on brick is also good and very economical by reason of the fact that old brick may be used. Finally, there is resort to concrete on metal lath by those who desire the most inexpensive form of concrete construction.

## STATE NEWS - IN BRIEF

Ann Arbor.—Percy Raymond, a youngster, after a terrific struggle, succeeded in catching a 30-pound carp below the dam in the Huron river. Furthermore, he caught it without a line or a hook, in his own two hands. Raymond, in company with several other youngsters, was playing below the dam when he noticed a big fish stranded on a shoal. The water in the river is unusually low just now because of repairs being made on the dam and the letting out of most of the water, and there was no difficulty in reaching the fish. Several of them attempted to pick it up and found themselves floundering in the water where the big fish had landed them. It seemed that the fish would get away till young Raymond jumped on its back and grabbed its gills. It was one of the biggest fish ever taken out of the Huron.

Battle Creek.—Little Christian Muhhauser found a leaky row-boat on the bank of the Battle creek and pushed it out, after taking a seat. He was discovered in mid-stream, the current rapidly bearing the boat down to the Jeffs mill dam. Already the water had half filled the boat. A crowd collected on shore, but gave only advice, until a young Greek, Nick Naddeau, saw the child's predicament and plunged in, clothing and all. After swimming to the lad he found he could not get into the boat without sinking it. So he worked his way across the river, pushing the boat, and gave the baby to those on shore. Naddeau wore his only suit of clothes, so he had to sit in the sun and dry out.

Grand Rapids.—A well, located in the eastern part of the city, is alleged to have been the cause of the death of four prominent residents of this city within a week. The last death charged to the polluted water supply is that of Christian Blickey, aged fifty-four, who succumbed to peritonitis following an attack of typhoid fever. An epidemic of the fever is now raging in the prominent Wealthy avenue residential district. The board of health, although falling after making an analysis of the water to find any traces of typhus germs, has ordered the pump dismantled. Mr. Blickey was a former well-known merchant of the city.

Grand Rapids.—While waiting for his wife to dress and accompany him to church, Thomas A. Reagle, city salesman of the Armour Packing company for the last fifteen years, died suddenly of heart failure. He had a wide acquaintance among the commercial men of the state. He was fifty-five years old.

Ypsilanti.—Mary Beeler, a colored fortune teller, was arrested on a charge of disturbing the peace. She was arraigned in the municipal court, pleaded guilty and was allowed to go upon the payment of the costs. There are very few Normal girl graduates who have not at some time had their fortune told by "Black Mary," as she is familiarly called by them.

Grand Rapids.—The bodies of Mrs. Hetmansperger and her daughter, Christine, who were slain by the husband and father in Hastings, were buried in one grave in Plainfield township, north of this city. The daughter was laid to rest in the gown she was to have worn at her wedding to Ernest Thompson of this city within the next five weeks.

Grand Rapids.—Sheriff Hurley has been notified that the aged town marshal of Rockford, ten miles north of here, was knocked down and beaten by Fred Burrell. The information says that after the marshal had been killed, Burrell produced a gun and fired two shots at the officer, wounding him. Officers have gone to Rockford.

Port Huron.—Although the police of this city have tried hard to locate Edward Murray, who deserted his wife and three children over six months ago, nothing more had been heard of him until he was discovered working in a small town just outside of Cheboygan. Under Sheriff Pett immediately left for Cheboygan to bring his man back to face a charge of wife-desertion.

Mt. Clemens.—Action is about to be taken here to enforce the state law relative to the age of chauffeurs. The danger of youthful drivers has been apparent for a long time, but the matter came to a climax when George Rosso, driver for the Rosso Garage, driving an automobile at high speed, narrowly missed a parambulator carrying the three-year-old daughter of William S. Doelker, outside manager of the Mt. Clemens Gas company.

Hastings.—Enraged by family troubles, Henry Hitmansperger, aged about fifty years, shot and killed his wife, Elizabeth, aged about forty-five, and his daughter, Christine, aged eighteen, at the family residence, and then put a bullet into his own head. He was taken to jail after firing three shots at Sheriff Ritchie. He will live. A short time ago Mrs. Hitmansperger started divorce proceedings. At that time Hitmansperger disappeared, but returned about a week ago and was jailed for desertion.

## HAD CAUGHT THEM.



He (after he had kissed her)—My! what's that noise back of us?  
She—I guess papa's trying his new motion picture machine.

## The Bad Effects of CONSTIPATION

Impure blood, offensive breath, heavy head, shortness of breath, bilious attacks, fitful sleep, loss of appetite, feverish conditions, all come from one cause—Constipation.

## The Good Effects of BEECHAM'S PILLS

remedy these conditions because they remove the cause. They start the bowels, work the liver, sweeten the breath, cleanse the blood, tone the stomach, clear the head, improve the appetite and bring restful sleep.

The oldest and best corrective medicine before the public is Beecham's Pills.

Sold Everywhere. In boxes 10c. and 25c.

## A Knight of the Modern Maccabees

an important and useful citizen in every community

Because he safeguards his wife and children by providing ample PROTECTION against future distress and poverty.

No community having Poor-houses, Orphan Asylums or other Charitable Institutions can be said to be truly happy or prosperous.

Take a Protection Policy in the K.O.T.M.M. It is Safe and Cheap.

Every kind of Insurance Protection needed by the average man, is furnished by this old fraternal society, organized in 1881, and conducted under Conservative and Progressive Management.

Benefits Paid - \$17,500,000.00  
Membership - 103,000

For further information concerning rates and social benefits, inquire of any member, or write to

GEORGE S. LOVELACE, A. M. SLAY  
Great Commander Great Record Keeper  
Port Huron, Mich. Port Huron, Mich.

Special Convention, Sept. 12, Port Huron, Mich.

## Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.

Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress After Eating.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature

Warranted

## Seldom See ABSORBINE

A big knee like this, but your horse may have a sprain or bruise on his ankle, hock, knee, or throat.

After you will clean them up without laying the horse up. So blister, no hair cream, special instructions and Book 5 C free.

W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 310 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

## DAISY FLY KILLER

planned to prevent flies, mosquitoes, and other pests from annoying your stock.

## PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Restores the youthful color. Cures itching scalp. Sold everywhere. Price 25c. per bottle.

PATENTS: Forwards are made in patents. For information and prices, our 64 page book free. Fitzgerald & Co., Box 11, Washington, D. C.



# SUMMER SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE

By R. S. SHAW, Dean of Agriculture, Michigan Agricultural College



Agricultural Students at Michigan Agricultural College Constructing the Drain.

The first regular organized summer school of practical agriculture was opened at the Michigan Agricultural college June, 1911, and continued throughout the ensuing four weeks. This course is intended to train the hands properly so far as the proper performance of ordinary farm work is concerned. No formal lectures were given, but each student was shown how to properly perform such operations as follows, under the direction of a competent instructor, viz: Fitting and operating of haying and harvesting tools and machinery, the same being true in the case of all implements involved in the cultivation of farm and horticultural crops. Each student was required to take part in every operation involved in farm drainage, the same being true in fencing. In addition to this, training was given in the feeding, care and management of poultry, hogs, sheep, beef cattle, dairy cattle and horses. In fact the student was required to put the hand to every operation in progress at this season of the year.

Great care was exercised in the direction given. A student sent to mow out fence corners with a scythe was required first to grind and what the scythe, and was then instructed how to take hold properly, swing and do the work easiest and most efficiently.

This training is a prerequisite to the four-year course and must be procured in this school or elsewhere before graduation. The work is not required of a young man properly trained on a good Michigan farm. A boy may acquire this experience during summer vacations on well operated farms, but as a rule he is not given an opportunity to experience a variety of work as days in succession are spent in the hay loft mowing back hay or pitching bundles of grain.

It seems desirable to provide for this training in a special manner aside from the regular course, the experiences of the individual students being so greatly varied. An investigation a year or more ago showed that 65 per cent. of the young men enrolled in the agricultural and forestry courses came from the villages, towns and cities.

The regular agricultural course presents an abundance of practical work not usually acquired on the farm, such as blacksmithing, carpentry, operation of engines and farm machinery, as well as farm construction, including concrete work such as construction of foundations, walks, tanks, troughs, posts, etc. In addition to this the student is given work in installation of water systems, pipe fitting, plumbing, building designs and planning of farm conveniences generally.

a great extent the best mode of fighting it. Certain remedies suggest themselves for creeping perennials, like quack grass and toad flax, while different treatment is best for narrow-leaved dock; and still a different mode of attack may be adopted for crab grass and purslane.

Weeds are annuals, as pigweeds, crab grass, purslane; biennials as bull thistle and mullein; perennials, like quack grass, Canada thistle, ox-eye Daisy.

Will it pay? The annual cost of successfully fighting a weedy farm of 100 acres in Ontario has been found to be about \$75. Good cultivation in the long run pays a greater profit than slipshod culture. It not only kills the weeds, but keeps the soil in condition for securing good crops. It conserves moisture.

Perennial plants cannot gain any if the green leaves are not allowed to appear. The nourishment stored in the root stocks underground will aid the plant to send up slender leaves and if these remain, the plants gain and recruit, but if the leaves start underground and are cut off before coming to the light, these root stocks are drawn on again to furnish food to start more leaves and thus, in time, become exhausted.

### POULTRY NOTES.

Hawks and crows are often troublesome in poultry flocks. Buses, patches of corn, etc., or where necessary artificial protection such as frames, which afford a hiding place, will keep the hawks from the chicks and greatly reduces the damage that these troublesome birds are apt to perform.

Young chicks will not do as well if compelled to pick their living with a bunch of old hens. Where possible they should be raised by themselves, but when this is not convenient a slatted enclosure which will not permit the old birds to enter will assist considerably in raising the young.

### Green Food for Swine.

Swine should be fed plenty of green food in order to keep their digestive tract in the best of condition. It is better if they can be given a wide pasture run, where they can gather green forage for themselves. They should be supplied with plenty of pure cold water and an abundance of shade and a sanitary wallowing place.

### Unprofitable Cows.

There is but one cow to every five persons in the United States and she supplies but two quarts of milk per day for them, according to the last census. Evidently some cows are not producers of profit, but a means of loss.

### Two Aviators Killed.

William C. Badger, the son of a Pittsburg millionaire, and St. Croix Johnstone, the Chicago aviator, were killed at the aviation meet on the lake front.

St. Croix Johnstone was over Lake Michigan half a mile off shore when his motor blew up. Hugh A. Robinson, in his hydroplane swooped down from 300 feet in the air in a thrilling but vain effort at rescue.

Johnstone fell into the water under his monoplane, and was carried down underneath his engine. A fleet of motor boats took up the search for his body. The machine had disappeared.

### THE MARKETS

#### LIVE STOCK.

**DETROIT**—Cattle: Good grades are steady and common dull at week's prices. We quote: Best steers and heifers, \$3.50@5.75; steers and heifers, 1,000 to 1,200, \$5@5.50; steers and heifers, 800 to 1,000, \$4@4.75; grass steers and heifers that are fat, 200 to 1,000, \$4@4.75; grass steers and heifers that are fat, 500 to 700, \$3.75@4; choice fat cows, \$3.75@4.25; good fat cows, \$3.50@3.75; common cows, \$2.50@3.25; canners, \$1.50@2.50; choice heavy bulls, \$3.75@4; fair to good bologna, bulls, \$3.50@4; fair to good feeding steers, 500 to 1,000, \$3.50@4.25; fair feeding steers, 500 to 1,000, \$3.50@4; choice stockers, 500 to 700, \$3.75@4.25; fair stockers, 500 to 700, \$3@3.75; stock heifers, \$3@4.50; milkers, large, young, medium age, \$4@5; common milkers, \$2@3.50; milch cows and springers steady.

Veal calves: Market strong and 50c higher than last week; best, \$8@8.75; others, \$4@7.75. Sheep and lambs: Market 25@50c higher, due entirely to light receipts, with fair run would be no higher; best lambs, \$5.50@6; fair to good lambs, \$5@5.50; light to common lambs, \$3.50@4.50; fair to good sheep, \$3.25@3.50; culls and common, \$2@2.50. Hogs: Market 20@25c higher than last week; light to good butchers, \$7.75; pigs, \$7.50; light yorkers, \$7.60@7.75; heavy, \$7.55@7.65.

**EAST BUFFALO**—Cattle: Best 1,400 to 1,600-lb steers, \$6.75@7.25; good prime 1,300 to 1,400-lb steers, \$5.50@7; good prime 1,200 to 1,300-lb steers, \$6.25@6.75; best 1,100 to 1,200-lb shipping steers, \$5@6.25; medium butchers' steers, 800 to 1,100, \$5@5.25; light butcher steers, \$4.75@5.25; best 24 cows, \$4.75@5.25; fair to good fat cows, \$3.50@4.25; common to medium fat cows, \$2.75@3.25; best milkers, 2.75; best fat heifers, \$5.75@6; good fat heifers, \$5@5.40; fair to good fat heifers, \$4.25@4.85; stock heifers, \$3.25@3.50; best milkers, \$2.75@3.25; best milkers and springers, \$3@3.50; common to good, \$2@3.00. The best milkers and springers were about steady with last week; common kind still heavy to sell at satisfactory prices. Hogs: Receipts, 15 cars; steady; heavy, \$7.90@8; yorkers, \$8@8.05; pigs, \$8. Sheep: Receipts, 5 cars; strong; top lambs, \$7@7.15; yearlings, \$5@5.25; wethers, \$3.90@4; ewes, \$3@3.50. Calves: \$4.50@8.75.

#### GRAIN, ETC.

**DETROIT**—Wheat: Cash No 2 red, 90 1/2c asked; September opened with an advance of 1c at 83 1/2c and declined to 82c; December opened at 83 1/2c and declined to 81 1/2c; May opened at \$1.03 and declined to \$1.02; No 1 white, 87 1/2c asked. Corn: Cash No 3, 67c; No 2 yellow, 65c; No 2 yellow, cars at 68c. Oats: Standard, 43c; new, 3 cars at 41c; August, 41c; September, 42c; No 3 white, 43 1/2c; new, 40c. Rye: Immediate, prompt and August shipment, \$2.25; October, \$2.15; November, 1 car at \$2.10; December, \$2.05. Clover seed: Prime spot, October and March, \$11.40; sample, 10 bags at \$11.15 at \$10.50; prime alsike, \$9.40; sample alsike, 40 bags at \$9.25 at \$8.75, 40 at \$8.50, 30 at \$8. Timothy seed: Prime spot, 30 bags at \$6.40. Feed: In 100-lb sacks, jobbing lots: Bran, \$25; coarse middlings, \$24; fine middlings, \$27; cracked corn and coarse cornmeal, \$23; corn and oat chop, \$26 per ton. Flour: Best Michigan patent, \$4.75; ordinary patent, \$4.50; domestic, \$4.25; clear, \$4; pure rye, \$4.65; spring patent, \$5.65 per bill in wood.

#### FARM PRODUCE.

Cabbage—New, \$2.75 per bbl. Green Corn—15@20c per doz. Tomatoes—Home-grown, \$1.50@2 per bushel. Cucumbers—60@70c per doz, \$3.75@4 per sack. Honey—Choice to fancy comb, 14@15c per lb. Nuts—Walnuts—\$4.25@4.75 per bbl. Dressed Calves—Fancy, 10 1/2@11c; choice, 8@9c per lb. Onions—Southern, \$1.60 per 70-lb sack; Spanish, \$1.75 per sack; New Maple Sugar—Pure, 11@12c per lb; syrup, 75@80c per gal. Live Poultry—Broilers, 15@16c; hens, 12 1/2@12c; old roosters, 9c; turkeys, 14@15c; geese, 8@9c; ducks, 12@13c; young ducks, 15@16c per lb. Cheese—Michigan, old 17c; new 13 1/2@15c; York state, new, 12 1/2@13c; domestic Swiss, 18@21c; common domestic Swiss, 16@18c; imported Swiss, 23@31c; brick cream, 14@15c per lb; washed, 17c; fine unwashed, 12@15c; rejections, 12c per pound. Hay—Carlot prices, Detroit market: No 1 mixed, \$18; No 2 mixed, \$17; No 3 mixed, \$16; No 1 mixed, \$16@17; rye straw, \$7.50; wheat and oat straw, \$6.50 per ton. Hides—No 1 cured, 12c; No 1 green, 10c; No 2 cured, 10c; No 1 green, 8c; No 1 cured veal kip, 12 1/2c; No 1 green veal kip, 12c; No 1 cured mutton, 8c; No 1 green mutton, 8c; No 1 cured calf, 17c; No 1 green calf, 16c; No 2 kip and calf, 14c off; No 1 hides, 1c off; No 1 horsehides, \$3.75; No 2 horsehides, \$2.75; sheepskins, as to amount of wool, 20@30c.

#### VEGETABLES.

Beets, new, 25@30c per doz; carrots, 25c per doz; cauliflower, 75c per doz; cucumbers, 20@25c per doz; home-grown celery, 20@25c per doz; eggplant, \$1.25@1.50 per doz; green onions, 12 1/2c per doz; green peppers, 25c per doz; green beans, \$1.50 per bu; head lettuce, \$1.25 per bu; mint, 25c per doz; parsley, 20@25c per doz; radishes, 10@12c per doz; turnips, new, 25c per doz; watercress, 25@30c per doz; wax beans, \$2.25 per bu.

#### FRUITS.

Pears—\$17@1.25 per bu. Plums—\$14@1.50 per bu. Huckleberries—\$3@3.50 per bu. Blackberries—\$1.50@1.75 per 16-qt. case. Apples—New, \$1.50@2.75 per bbl, 50@75c per bu. Melons—Watermelons, 25@40c each; Rocky, 25c; cantaloupe, 75c per doz; cucumbers, 20@25c per doz; home-grown celery, 20@25c per doz; eggplant, \$1.25@1.50 per doz; green onions, 12 1/2c per doz; green peppers, 25c per doz; green beans, \$1.50 per bu; head lettuce, \$1.25 per bu; mint, 25c per doz; parsley, 20@25c per doz; radishes, 10@12c per doz; turnips, new, 25c per doz; watercress, 25@30c per doz; wax beans, \$2.25 per bu.

## VETOING STATEHOOD TAFT HITS RECALL

SPEAKS PLAINLY OF POPULAR INNOVATION IN OVERRULING ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO STATEHOOD.

SENATOR WM. ALDIN SMITH PUTS IN SUBSTITUTE BILL.

President Says Majority is Not Always Just; Judges Must be Independent of Popular Will—Measure Fraught With Danger.

### A WALKING SKELETON.

Worn Out and Prostrated with Terrible Kidney Trouble. Mrs. Margaret Cook, North Market St., Logan, Ohio, says: "It is almost impossible to describe my sufferings. My back ached constantly and so awful was the bearing-down pain that I could scarcely drag myself about. Kidney secretions were in terrible condition and pains through my head were so intense I could scarcely refrain from screaming. I could not sleep, was nervous and lost flesh so rapidly I looked like a walking skeleton. I doctored all the time but had begun to think there was no help for me. Then I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills and was entirely cured. Doan's Kidney Pills gave me a new lease of life." Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by druggists and general storekeepers everywhere. Price 50c. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

**A Complication.** Bessie found getting well much more tiresome than being sick. She was becoming very impatient about staying indoors and eating soups.

When her aunt asked her how she felt she replied that she was much worse; that the doctor had found something else the matter with her. "Why, what is it?" asked her aunt. "I think the doctor said 'convalescence'."

Cole's Carbolic quickly relieves and cures burning, itching and torturing skin diseases. It instantly stops the pain of burns. Cures without scars. 25c and 50c by druggists. For free sample write to J. W. Cole & Co., Black River Falls, Wis.

A man who gives his children habits of industry provides for them better than by giving them a fortune.—Whately.

Our highest religion is named "the worship of sorrow."

### BETTER FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN THAN CASTOR OIL.

SALTS, OR PILLS, AS IT SWEETENS AND CLEANSES THE SYSTEM MORE EFFICIENTLY AND IS FAR MORE PLEASANT TO TAKE.

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FOR PINK EYE DISTEMPER CATARRHAL FEVER AND ALL NOSE AND THROAT DISEASES. Cures the skin and acts as a preventive for others. Liquid given on the tongue. Safe for brood mares and all others. Best kidney remedy; 50 cents and \$1.00 a bottle; \$5.00 and \$10.00 the dozen. Sold by all druggists and horse goods houses, or sent express paid, by the manufacturers. SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists, GOSHEN, INDIANA.

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WOMEN wear W.L. Douglas stylish, perfect fitting, easy walking boots, because they give long wear, same as W.L. Douglas Men's shoes.

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The workmanship which has made W.L. Douglas shoes famous the world over is maintained in every pair.

If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W.L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they are warranted to hold their shape, fit better and wear longer than any other make for the price.

CAUTION: The genuine have W.L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom of your shoes. If you cannot obtain W.L. Douglas shoes in your town, write for catalog. Shoes sent direct from factory to wearer, all charges prepaid. W.L. DOUGLAS, 149 Sparks St., Brockton, Mass. ONE PAIR of my BOYS' \$2.50 or \$3.00 SHOES will positively outwear TWO PAIRS of ordinary boys' shoes.



### Cement Talk No. 1

Buyers of Portland cement should remember that there are various brands of Portland cement on the market and that all Portland cement is not the same. Every manufacturer prints on the sacks the name of the brand and the trade mark. If you find the trade mark printed above and the name Universal on the cement-sacks, you may know it is the best Portland cement possible to make. Good concrete depends on good workmanship and good materials. Care and experience make for good workmanship. Good sand and gravel or crushed stone are obtainable quite cheaply. With these you may feel absolutely safe, if you use Universal Portland Cement. It is always uniform, of good color, great strength and works easily. If you need cement, use Universal. Most dealers handle Universal. If yours does not, write us.

UNIVERSAL PORTLAND CEMENT CO. CHICAGO-PITTSBURG ANNUAL OUTPUT 10,000,000 BARRELS. If affiliated with some eye, use Thompson's Eye Water.

W. N. U., DETROIT, NO. 33-1911.



## BY THE OLD SUNDIAL

BY VIRGINIA BLAIR

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Back of the Martins' new bungalow was a terraced garden with rose borders and a fountain at the end. In the very center of the garden stood a sundial, around the pedestal of which the dark-leaved ivy clung.

The Martins had made their money in patent medicine. Their so-called bungalow was a palace, and they kept six servants. In the bottom of her heart Mrs. Martin would have preferred a six-roomed cottage, with one maid to do the heavy work. She was a round, rosy, healthy-minded woman, who liked to cook and scrub, and who was distinctly bored by her magnificence. Her husband was bored also, but he hid it because he had really made his money against her advice. She had feared that they might lose their happiness, when they gained a fortune, and she had not been far from the truth.

Their daughter Angela was like her mother. In spite of her ethereal name, she waxed round and rosy as she grew into young womanhood. She was domestic in her tastes and would have made an excellent wife for a poor man.

But her father had made up his mind that she should not marry a poor man. Hence, when suitors came to woo, he selected an ambitious young man, who knew that Angela's money, united to his own income, would make him a power in the financial world.

Angela rebelled in vain. She had her own ideas about the man she wanted to marry. On the other side of the hedge at the foot of the garden was a little stream, and here, every day in mid-summer, came a certain youth, on fishing bent. Perhaps the stream would not have held as much charm for him if he had not known that Angela was on the other side of the hedge.

The two young people had been classmates at school, but the Martins'

"I love you better than anything else in the world, Angela," he said, "but as long as your father accuses me of wanting your money I cannot marry you."

Angela turned pale. "Then you do not love me," she said. "She turned and left him, and after that the sundial heard no more blissful plans. No more notes were tucked into the concealed niche. Angela, growing thinner and paler every day, wandered through the garden alone. The flowers faded and drooped, and the cold winds of autumn blew the leaves from the trees. All the world seemed as gray as her own heart.

At last she gave in to her father's wishes. She would marry the man he had selected, and would try to be happy. Her mother, troubled a little at Angela's listlessness, planned a trip to the city to buy the elaborate outfit worthy of her position.

So on that last day, before they left, Angela wandered out into the garden. The wind blew from the east and there was a drizzle of rain which made the garden wet and sodden. She sobbed to herself softly, remembering the summer days of happiness. She had not had a line from John West since he had gone away. His pride still stood between them. Before she went back into the house she gave a little letter into the keeping of the sundial. Probably John West would never get it, but at least it contained the outpouring of her heart's misery.

The next morning she and her mother left for the trip to town. Her mother stayed behind in the big and empty house.

On the following Sunday morning the rich and self-satisfied maker of patent medicines wandered somewhat disconsolately down the terrace toward the sundial. He was lonely, and the memory was upon him of the Sabbaths of years ago, when he and his wife had gone to church with little Angela, and had come home to the good dinner cooked by the mistress of the household. Tonight he would dine on mahogany, and there would be eight courses, but there would be no joy in it. He leaned his elbow on the sundial and looked dejectedly downward. The wind came up and, circling round about the stone pedestal, brought forth the rustle of paper. Martin bent to look, and found the letter in the niche. As he recognized the handwriting a frown darkened his face. Then he opened it and read.

It was the cry of a young heart for its mate. Angela had said to John West that which was the truth. She had told all of her longings and desires.

The man raised his haggard eyes to see standing on the other side of the bridge, the youth for whom the letter was intended.

"Look here," he said, hoarsely, "I did not know she felt like this." He held up the letter to John.

When he had read it the boy's lips were set in a grim line. "If you think that I am going to let her be unhappy," he said, "you are mistaken. I do not want your money, but I do want Angela."

"You will have a nice time getting along on a thousand a year," the older man growled.

There were sparks in John West's eyes. "We will have a nicer time than you are having on many times that amount."

Suddenly the old man saw the truth of that retort. What was he getting out of life? What was his wife getting? What was Angela getting?

"Look here," he said, suddenly, "I believe you're right. We'd all be a lot happier out on the old farm. I could have a finer house and more help for the women folks than we used to have. We could live the same life and go to our same little church on Sundays, and everybody would be happy."

The world said that old man Martin was mad when he gave up his town palace and went with his wife and daughter and son-in-law back to the old place which they had called home.

When Up in the Air. We have frequently been asked to suggest some form of dress for women airshippers, some sort of aerial costume, for lady aeronauts, and it is only after continual persuasion that we offer the following advice regarding raiment for female balloonists:

1. Dress very plainly—aeroplainly, in fact.

2. Your hat must contain a flower—self-raising flour is most appropriate, as it will help the machine to rise.

3. If you wear any flowers at your breast, they must be made of paper-fly-paper.

4. You should wear a dress with old-fashioned balloon sleeves.

5. Do not wear long hatpins, as they tend to attract lightning, and when you are up in an airship lightning doesn't strike twice in the same place—it doesn't have to, as there isn't anything left to strike the second time. We would suggest fastening your hat to your hair with clothespins.—Judge's Library.

Treasure Trove in Old House. To find a roll of bills while repairing the floor of a house he had bought, was the good fortune which befell Patrick Kerwick of Trenton, N. J., some days ago. Mice had chewed the bills, but happily Kerwick had discovered them before they were quite destroyed. The \$100 mark was quite recognizable. How the money got there is a mystery, but it is supposed the house was owned by somebody who distrusted banks, and who died without having confided the secret of the hidden treasure.

## For the Watson Pedigree

By JANE OSBORN

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Can't we get along without the Watson pedigree?" begged Matilda Watson, when her mother suggested a tour in search of the hitherto unrecorded Watsons. "You have so many ancestors on your side, I should think they would do for the whole family."

To be sure Mrs. Watson had all that could be desired in the way of ancestors. From the time they landed on Plymouth Rock to her own generation, Mrs. Watson knew every date and detail of her family connection. She had left no record unsearched that might throw light on the all-absorbing subject of her own illustrious ancestors. And now she was ready to turn her attention to her husband's family.

With the finger of an expert she had traced the family to Blackfield, an obscure, little village in eastern New England.

"Even if they have no coat of arms, and never served in the Revolution, and had no ancestral estates, and never had a piece of old silver, or anything like that, they surely had grave stones."

So Mrs. Watson and her daughter went to Blackfield to study the Watson grave stones.

"Some day you will appreciate the value of family connections," the mother assured her daughter, "and then maybe you will thank me for raising the Watsons from obscurity."

Blackfield proved to be, besides the railroad station, a couple of farm houses, a watering trough and a general store.

"Well, this is discouraging," said Matilda, looking about at the dreary expanse of farm land. "I don't see what we are going to do without a church yard."

But Mrs. Watson was making inquiries at the store.

"Watson, Watson," muttered the aged store keeper, coming out to the door to look about as if he might see the lost Watsons in some neighboring field. "It seems as if I had



"Watson! Watson!" Muttered the Aged Storekeeper.

heard that name before. But there's nothing left of Blackfield now-a-days. Some go west, and some go south and some go north, but they all go. That's certain."

"But isn't there a church yard, somewhere?" inquired the persistent Mrs. Watson.

"Yes, there is a church yard, all right, down yonder, half hour's walk. That's where the old settlement used to be years gone by."

"Half hour's walk," figured Mrs. Watson. "Have you a carriage, or conveyance of any kind?"

"I've a fairish sort of buggy."

"How soon can you let us have it?"

"Well, I don't see as I can let you have it at all," drawled the old man, "seeing as I have hired it to the party putting up at the farm house yonder. Some of those Tysons; they can't use it all the time, so maybe they'll lend it to you."

"Shall we try?" queried Mrs. Watson of her daughter. "You know how I dislike to walk, and I simply must see the tomb stones."

"It won't do any harm to ask," suggested the store keeper.

He shaded his eyes with his hand and peered up the road. "There they come now."

In a minute more the dilapidated buggy and horse had drawn up and, at a signal from the storekeeper, had stopped before the store. The young man in the buggy looked peculiarly out of keeping in the antiquated vehicle, and he jumped out upon the road as if he were glad to be free from it.

"If you want to go over to the church yard, I'll take you along now," said Mrs. Tyson from within. "If the young lady doesn't mind the walk, we are going over to take some carbon impressions of the grave stones, and my son is going to take some photographs."

Mrs. Watson did not try to conceal her delight. "Are you, too, interested in genealogical research?" she exclaimed.

The young man with the camera was looking with an amused smile at Matilda. "It's not a long walk over," he explained.

Mrs. Watson was beaming upon him. Her success, in finding the grave yard and an easy way to reach it, had put her in her most gracious mood. "If you really don't mind walking," she said to him, "I should be delighted to take your place in the buggy. I'm sure we can drive this horse without your assistance. Perhaps you will see that my daughter, Miss Watson, finds us safely."

With a few more words of explanation the party started over on their research.

"I suppose you know all about it—ancestors and that sort of thing?" the young man began as he and Matilda walked along the dusty road in the wake of the old buggy.

Matilda opened her eyes wide in surprise and looked at him. "No," she said. "Do you?"

"Indeed not!" he assured her, "but it's my mother's one extravagance, so I have to humor her. She's trying to find some missing links in the family tree just at present."

To Mrs. Watson the day was one of rare interest. She had met—so she explained to Matilda—a woman of rare insight, sympathy and discrimination, who like herself, was sacrificing her own pleasure to the lasting good of her children. But in spite of this great and unexpected pleasure, Mrs. Watson's day had its disappointment. The Watsons didn't even have grave stones, or at least, if they ever did have any, they were worn away past recognition.

Mrs. Tyson prevailed upon the mother and daughter to stay with them at the farm house for a few days in the hopes that another search might throw some light on the Watson pedigree. On the third day, with the aid of Mrs. Tyson, the Watson tree had begun. It was rather more frame work than anything else, to be sure, but it served to support the slight information they had.

At the end of the week the Watsons still lingered. That morning at breakfast young Tyson conceived a brilliant plan whereby he might contribute to the fund of Watson history.

"I just thought of an old man that lives up the hill who might tell us something," he announced. "He's very old."

"Just the thing, Sidney," said Mrs. Tyson with motherly approval.

"Where did you hear of him? We'll all go up this morning. You young people can walk and we can take the horse."

"The horse!" Sidney explained, avoiding his mother's question. "Why the hill would kill this old nag. No, you will have to walk—that is if you don't mind a pretty stiff climb."

"You had better go alone, then," said the mother in alarm. "But be sure to make full inquiry."

"I'll do my best," said Sidney. "Of course, I could do better if I knew more about the Watsons—"

"You don't mind the climb, Matilda, do you?" said Mrs. Watson, falling into Sidney's trap.

Half way up the hill Sidney turned and looked into the face of his companion. "You haven't said a word about ancestors since we started," he laughed.

"And unless you force me too, I don't intend to begin," she answered. "At least not till we reach the old man in the hill."

"But suppose there isn't any old man in the hill, after all? Suppose I had just made that yarn up as an excuse to get you off?"

"Why didn't you wait till we had got all the way up before you told me? Now we shall have to turn around and go back," said Matilda reproachfully.

"But we might just happen to find an old man up there anyway," he suggested, and they continued their climb.

"It's a shame to disappoint mother," said Matilda half an hour later as she threw herself down on the side of the hill overlooking the surrounding country. "But I am glad we came just for this view."

"Have you so many blanks in your family tree?" he asked in mock seriousness.

"Several," she said, opening the portfolio she had brought. "Oh, dear!" she cried again as she tried to catch the papers that were blowing far out over the trees below.

"You don't care," he assured her. "But it was the only copy of the Watson tree we had—"

Sidney then drew a paper from his pocket. He unfolded it, displaying the spreading branches of the Tyson genealogy, and handed it to her.

"How would that do instead?" he asked. "There is only one blank in our tree that I care anything about, and there is only one name that will fill it."

Matilda looked up timidly.

"You will fill it," he assured her as he crushed the precious paper and the girl in his arms.

May Make Clothes From Trees. These cotton men, the growers of cotton, I mean, had better not be too importunate in their demands," remarked Herbert N. Tillinghast, from the Sheboygan District of Wisconsin. "We have made almost everything out of our spruce timber, including a lot of trouble for the tariff adjusters down here in Washington. Paper from wood is an old tale, and now comes the proposition to make clothes from wood, and good clothes that will wear better than the most of the cotton stuff. The cotton spinners have long been experimenting with cellulose extracted from our spruce timber, and they have proceeded on the assumption that bleached cotton is really almost pure cellulose. Following that idea the investigators have discovered a method of making thread from wood pulp."—Washington Post.

## MAKES PRETTY PILLOW COVER

Large Linen Handkerchief, Tactfully Embroidered, as Good as Anything That Can Be Employed.

Some of the prettiest cases for tiny cushions, which dainty women like to tuck under their heads when lying down, are made from large linen handkerchiefs. The work required is regarded as fancy work, it being such fine sewing that it can be picked up at any time in the evening, and is not bulky to carry from place to place.

The handkerchiefs may vary in size from 12 to 22 inches, depending upon the cushion to be used. It is well to have the latter at least one inch smaller than the case.

An extremely pretty and serviceable size is 14 inches for the pillow, using a 15-inch handkerchief. The latter is quite out of style now, though it is still sold. In consequence there may be found in old trunks some old handkerchiefs which are exquisitely embroidered, and these make beautiful cases. They may have also the owner's monogram or cipher, and if a woman does not embroider she can have them worked to order. They are better in one corner, as they make a roughness against which the face may sometimes rub. If they are put in the center the letters should be at least an inch and a half long.

When the handkerchiefs are not embroidered and have merely a hemstitched edge the monogram or cipher should be large in order to be sufficiently decorative.

In making the case the narrowest muslin heading is required. It is overhanded on the edge, except on the fourth side. This part of the square is left wholly open to admit the entrance of the pillow. The second handkerchief is overhanded to the heading, and the case is complete, save for the fastenings.

There are two lace buttons, evenly placed and sewed inside the open hem one inch from the edge. Two coarse thread loops are made directly opposite and these, when fastened, hold the pillow in, yet it is easily removed when the outside requires laundering.

## STRICTLY UP TO DATE



For this costume spotted and plain Viyella are used, tucks are made at front and back, and pieces of plain material are taken from neck over shoulder to elbow, where they are finished on in points, a double row of stitching secures them; strips are also taken down front and back, and the cuffs and collar are to match.

Hat of black straw, trimmed with a long quill.

Materials required: Two yards spotted Viyella and 1/2 yard plain 33 inches wide.

Coats for Summer.

White is to be fashionable this summer, and nothing is prettier than a white cloak. White satin evening cloaks faced with black are smart but are not practical as compared with the same style of coat in lightweight cloth. These coats should be cut on some loose model, and can be trimmed, or plain. The sailor collar and revers of velvet covered with heavy lace are effective, but they are equally effective of plain velvet, and velvet for the moment seems more in favor than satin as trimming. Heavy embroidery and braiding around the bottom of the coats, with the same trimming repeated on the wide turned-back cuffs and sailor collar, make the garment most elaborate. Sometimes the revers are faced with satin, not velvet, and this obviates the too heavy effect of too much braiding and embroidery, which always looks stiff.—Harper's Bazar.

## FOUND IT BY CHANCE

HOW EDISON HAPPENED ON THE PHONOGRAPH SECRET.

Accidental Occurrence, While He Was Experimenting on Sheepskin for the Telephone, Suggested the Talking Machine.

Accident has had so much to do with all great inventions that it will not be surprising to hear that the phonograph was a chance discovery.

Many years ago, while Edison was experimenting on diaphragms for the telephone, he had constructed a number of small sheepskin drumheads, to compare with the metal one. To some of these sheepskin diaphragms he had attached a small needle, which was intended to project toward the magnet and assist in conveying vibrations caused by the human voice.

The sheepskin diaphragms did not fulfill Edison's expectations, and were discarded and thrown aside as rubbish. His assistants soon discovered that by holding the sheepskin diaphragms in front of their mouths and emitting a guttural sound between the lips, a peculiar noise, approaching music, could be produced.

In passing one of the men engaged in playing on a diaphragm one day, Edison playfully attempted to stop the noise by touching the projecting metal pin with his finger, and had no sooner done so than he started.

"Do that again," said Edison, and it was repeated, and again his finger touched the pin, to his evident delight.

He went about for some time, asking one after another of his assistants to hum or sing against the diaphragm, and finally he got them to talk against it, he all the time touching the pin lightly with his finger.

Finally he retired to his den, and commenced drawing diagrams for new machinery, which his assistants promptly made, and a few days later the first phonograph was put together.

It was a crude affair, the pin making an impression on the wax, and it talked imperfectly but it did well enough to show Edison that he was on the right track, and he rapidly improved it.

A hundred men might have felt the vibration of that pin attached to the piece of sheepskin, but it took an Edison to instantly realize that the vibration might be made to indent a soft substance and be susceptible of reproducing the exact sounds of the human voice that caused the different vibrations.

Stone Bathubs Used.

On the great private estates in Mexico baths are in use today which were hewn out of the solid rocks centuries ago by slave labor. They are located, for the most part, in the vicinity of running water, and are fed by bamboo pipes, but in many cases they have to be filled by the old-fashioned method of carrying a bucket to and from the spring.

In the cities the so-called stone baths are made of cement. The residences of all well-to-do people are provided with them, and they are a feature of the native hotels. They are usually about ten feet long by four feet deep—baby swimming tanks, in fact.

The tropical custom is to fill the baths late at night. By the following morning the water will have acquired a limpid coolness that acts like a tonic upon the body. When one remembers that near the equator it is almost as warm in the morning as it is at noon, and that water taken direct from the city mains is always tepid, the advantage of the stone or cement bath is evident.

Making News of Virtue.

Crime is exaggerated by critics of the newspaper more than by the newspaper itself. Criminal news actually forms a much smaller part of the normal newspaper than many fault-finders loosely assume. The Boston press gave more space to Moody and Sankey in their first great series of meetings thirty-five years ago than it ever had given to any unworthy pair, and within two years the reports of a big and protracted religious revival in Boston filled a larger number of news columns than the reports of any criminal case in the history of the city.

While the unusual is the news most in demand by editors and readers, it is not necessarily news of the unusually bad. The virtuous, if their virtues make unusual shape or scope, can make news. Virtue itself, however, is not news, and it will be a sorry day when simple well-doing becomes news in any community.—Boston Globe.

Thrashing Machines.

The flail is the most ancient instrument for thrashing grain, although it is possible that the trampling of the straw under the feet of horses, oxen and men is a close second. The Romans used a machine called the "Tribulum," a sledge loaded with stones or iron, and drawn over the grain sheaves by horses or oxen. The first machine attempted in modern times for the work of thrashing was invented by one Michael Monie of Edinburgh, about 1732. Some 20 years later Andrew Meikle built a similar machine. It was not until a later half of the nineteenth century, however, that the thrashing machine reached anything like its present perfection.