

# THE IRON PORT.

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR

ESCANABA, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY, JULY 4 1908

NUMBER 26

## WOODSMAN DROWNS

Fell or Jumped into bay at Stephenson Dock Thursday Night

Peter Murphy, a woodsman was drowned close to the Stephenson dock on Thursday night. Just how the accident happened will never be known as no one saw the man fall or jump from the dock into the water. Loud cries from the water close to the edge of the dock attracted the attention of Angelo Sebetio, watchman for the I. Stephenson lumber yard, and Charles Gay and Harold Raymond who were sleeping in the dock office, where Mr. Gay is employed as clerk. All three rushed to the side of the dock and endeavored to rescue the man by throwing a line and by lowering a boat from the Lotus. The man did not catch the line and when the small boat was lowered he had sunk.

The body was recovered yesterday morning by Patrick Coffey after dragging near the dock for an hour.

Murphy was employed by the I. Stephenson company as a teamster at camp No. 1 near Kates. He came to Escanaba on Thursday and became intoxicated. Late in the evening he went down on the dock and it is supposed went to sleep on the dock. It was about midnight when his cries were heard. His coat and hat were found on the dock and the theory is advanced that he jumped into the water purposely. He is said to have intimated his intention to take his life to companions with whom he was earlier in the evening.

Murphy was about 25 years of age and was a Finlander, the name of Murphy not being his real name but one bestowed upon him by the camp foreman.

## Club Reorganized

The Gentlemen's Riding and Driving Club has been reorganized with a new set of officers and arrangements will soon be made for a series of matinee races at the driving park.

The new officers are as follows: Chas. Ehnerd, president; Dr. P. C. Dube, vice president; Dr. William Pirkus, secretary; and John McGuire, treasurer.

There are a number of good horses in the county and the races this summer should prove of no little interest.

## Died From Broken Back

Frank Dufresne, 47 years of age, who was injured in the yards of the I. Stephenson company several months ago, died last Saturday morning at his home at 1511 Ayer street. Mr. Dufresne was riding on the top of a high load of lumber and in driving under a low shed he was caught between the eave of the shed and the load of lumber and his back was broken. He was confined to his bed since the accident but there was no hope for his recovery. He is survived by a wife and two children. Funeral services will be held from St. Anne's church on Monday morning.



ARTHUR H. RYALL

Candidate for nomination for Prosecuting Attorney on Republican ticket.

Editor Iron Port  
Escanaba, Mich.,  
Dear Sir:

I wish to announce thru your paper my candidacy for the nomination for Prosecuting Attorney on the Republican ticket at the Primary Election to be held in September.

I realize that no candidate can hope to succeed at this election without the hearty cooperation of his friends. It will be utterly impossible for me to see each one of them personally, and therefore take this way of asking their support and vote at the Primaries.

If nominated and elected it is my intention to treat the County the same as any other client and see that its interests and the interests of every person in it are fairly and faithfully looked after.

Very respectfully,  
A. H. RYALL

## MAKES ANNOUNCEMENT

Chas. Malloch Will Be Candidate For Re-election To Office Of Registrar Of Deeds

Charles W. Malloch, registrar of deeds, has made formal announcement of his intention to seek the office for a second term and will be a candidate for the nomination at the Republican primaries on Sep. 1.

Mr. Malloch has been a resident of Delta county for many years and up to the time that he was elected to fill the position he now holds he was a resident of Ford River.

Mr. Malloch has made an efficient registrar and if re-elected will undoubtedly fill the position with the same care that has characterized the administration of his office in the past.

## Provide For New Road

The county board of road commissioners at a meeting this week provided for the construction of a road in Cornell township between Cornell and Woodlawn. The road is much needed and will help open up this rapidly growing part of the county.

The road commissioners at their meeting also took over the township road running between Brampton and Maple Ridge a distance of about 12 miles.



FOR TREASURER

County Treasurer Joseph J. Mallmann is Candidate for Second Term

Joseph J. Mallmann, county treasurer has announced himself as a candidate for a second term and will enter upon an active campaign for the nomination at the Republican primaries on September 1. Mr. Mallmann was appointed treasurer to fill vacancy in May 1907 and will have served about seventeen months when his term expires next November.

Mr. Mallmann has been a resident of Delta county all his life, having lived first at Escanaba and in 1896 he moved to Rapid River and was a resident of Masonville township for six years. For the last six years Mr. Mallmann has made his home in Escanaba.

Mr. Mallmann has filled the duties of the office in a creditable manner and will undoubtedly make a strong run for the nomination.

## Candidate for Re-election

County clerk A. P. Smith is a candidate for re-election to the office which he now holds. Mr. Smith has made a good record in the office of county clerk and has performed his duties in a careful and conscientious manner. He has an extensive acquaintance thru-out the county and will undoubtedly have the support of many friends in his campaign for the nomination.

On account of the great amount of work now on hand in the clerk's office, due to the approaching term of circuit court, Mr. Smith states that he will be unable to make as extensive a canvass as he desires.

## BIG CELEBRATION

Demonstration To-day Will Have Many Features Of Interest

The celebration which has been arranged to take place to-day will undoubtedly prove one of the greatest in the history of the city. The committees have worked hard in arranging the celebration and it is expected that their plans will be carried out with success. On another page of this issue is given the complete detailed program of the celebration.

## Defeat for Osier Team

The Osier ball team was defeated by the Trenary Blues last Sunday by a score of 21 to 0. Orval Hoover pitched for Trenary. Three home runs were secured by the Trenary boys while but one of the Osier players, Walter Thompson, was able to reach third base. Trenary will play the Munising Club today.

## PREGAUTIONS

To Be Taken Today In Interest Of Life And Property

State Fire Marshall Purtell has issued the following statement regarding the Fourth of July celebration to his deputy wardens throughout the state:

"The insane celebration of the Fourth of July under the guise of patriotism should receive careful thought and attention from those in authority throughout the state. The annual loss upon our celebration of the Fourth amounts to millions of dollars, in direct and indirect loss, making it a day to be dreaded by all who are not blinded by the most barbarous motives. As a rule, those who celebrate with the most noise are the ones who do not feel any great degree of patriotism.

The city and village authorities throughout the state could do much toward the reduction of property loss from this source by giving the matter some attention and consideration before hand.

"A careful clearing up of rubbish and waste material, together with a restricted use of fireworks and dangerous explosives, would result in material benefit. It is really money burned up in dangerous and useless explosives serving no better purpose than leaving the public a headache the morning after. It is time to consider how our annual worship of the god of noise is to be abolished, as each year brings an increased loss by death as well as a property.

"The law prohibiting the use of the cannon cracker, which contains dynamite, should be strictly enforced."

Washington, D. C., June 25.—Surgeon General Wyman issued the following instructions for the prevention of the tetanus (lockjaw) following injuries from Fourth of July blank cartridges, pistols, toys, cannon fire-crackers, etc.

"In addition to giving a preventive dose of tetanus antitoxin, it should be an invariable procedure to lay open all Fourth of July wounds. All foreign matter, dead or badly injured flesh should be removed, an anesthetic being used to prevent pain and proper measures taken to limit bleeding.

"After the wound has been thoroughly cleaned it should be swabbed out with strong carbolic acid of at least 25 per cent, followed by a washing with 95 per cent alcohol to prevent further action of the acid.

"After the wound has been cauterized in this way it should be thoroughly washed out with a bichloride of mercury solution, packed with gauze and dressed every day."

## Lots of Hardwood Left

Burdie Anderson of Munising, secretary-treasurer and manager of the Great Lakes Veneer company of that city and president of the National Veneer and Panel Manufacturers' association, is very much interested and very well informed regarding the hardwood timber prospects of the upper peninsula. "There is no question as to the peninsula possessing the greatest tract of valuable hardwood timber in the United States now," said Mr. Anderson, "and it will last—well, it will last as long as I shall want to do any manufacturing at least. It will last for many years yet. Generally speaking, the timber is also very good quality particularly is that true of the birch, which I believe to be unequalled. The maple is not so good on the average as the birch, there being more defective trees, but it is very good and there are large quantities. The same is true of beech, ash and other hardwoods."

## Fire Destroys Cordwood

On Friday of last week a fire at Garth destroyed 1000 cords of wood near the dock. The fire started in the middle of the dock and spread to the shore where it caught in the piles of wood and destroyed it.

The wood was owned by Jesse Thompson and Andrew Holstrom. The loss will amount to over \$500.

## Road Work In Menominee County

The road between Menominee and the Delta county line is now in the hands of repair crews and in a short time the entire highway will be like a city boulevard and numbered among the best automobile roads in the northwest. From Menominee to Birch Creek, the roadway is perfect, and just beyond that point there is being rebuilt by contract a stretch that is about three miles long. The regular county repair crew, in charge of Superintendent Kenneth Sawyer, is at work north of Stephenson, placing another sandy piece of road in condition. Menominee county will spend twenty thousand dollars upon her highway this year. But very little new road will be constructed, practically the whole of the amount being expended in the repair of present roadways.



Candidate for Sheriff

Sheriff F. W. Aronson desires to make announcement to the readers of the Iron Port of his candidacy for re-election. Mr. Aronson states that he is fully qualified to seek the nomination at the coming primaries as during the term he served to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Richard Perrow, he did not qualify as sheriff, but continued to act as under-sheriff. Mr. Aronson submitted the question to the Attorney General and received word from him that he was not disqualified from running again.

## SURFACING STREETS

Work of Covering Streets with Tarvia Is now in Progress

The work of top surfacing the streets which were paved last summer is now under way and one side of Charlotte street is about completed. The material used is Tarvia a specially prepared tar dressing which has been used with success in other cities.

The results will be watched with great interest by the property owners who have suffered greatly because of the amount of dust which comes from the streets in their present condition.

## Hotel Changes Hands

George Laroche of Gladstone has eased the Grand Union Hotel from R. Vias and has opened up a first class buffet in connection with the hotel. Everything throughout the house has been put in first-class order and the guests of that popular hotel can expect everything of the best and most courteous treatment. It goes without saying that Mr. Laroche will make a thorough success of the business.

## Arousing Interest

Miss Georgia Hall's appearance in a recital at the Presbyterian church Tuesday evening, July 7, assisted by Oliver V. Thatcher, baritone, for the benefit of the Ladies Aid Society, is arousing unusual interest. Not in years has an artist of Miss Hall's calibre appeared in Escanaba.

The Milwaukee evening Wisconsin says of her pianistic effect. Miss Georgia Hall gave the greatest satisfaction in the playing of a really wonderful program. She plays with a style interesting, noble, commanding, and very musicianly. Her most remarkable was in the Brahms variations on the theme by Handel, a wonderfully difficult composition in which she showed splendid understanding—an intellectual grasp not often heard in a woman pianist.

Miss Hall and Mr. Thatcher will render the following program.

Sonata Appassionata.....Beethoven  
Miss Hall  
Songs.....Selected  
Mr. Thatcher  
Impromptu—F Sharp.....Chopin  
Nocturne—C minor.....Chopin  
Two Valses—D flat A flat.....Chopin  
Cradle Song.....Chopin  
Funeral March.....Chopin  
Ballade—A flat.....Chopin  
Valse enl Teresita.....Carrens  
Liebestraum.....Liszt  
Military March.....Schubert Tansig  
Miss Hall.



GEORGIA HALL

## MET TRAGIC DEATH

Harry Snow Drowned At Flat Rock Efforts To Save Life Fruitless

Harry Snow, an Escanaba young man was drowned in the Escanaba river at Flat Rock early Wednesday morning. The accident was most peculiar and the death suffered by Snow was a terrible one.

With a companion, Snow was crossing the river in a row boat just above the dam of the power company. The boat was caught in the current and drawn swiftly towards the sluiceway of the dam. Snow's companion jumped from the boat and swam to a log boom a short distance away.

Snow also left the boat but grasped it again and was carried with the boat through the sluiceway. In front of the opening in the dam the boat was driven against a large rock. Snow's left hand was caught between the boat and the rock and the ore lock pierced the hand, pinning the young man fast. The boat had turned sideways and with tons of water pressure behind it, was almost immovable. Snow struggled hard to keep his head above water but with his hand pinioned this was too great a task. Supt. O. L. Huie and one of the employees of the company rushed into the water to save the young man but they were unable to release the victim's hand, before he was drowned.

When the body was finally secured every effort was made to resuscitate the young man's life but without avail. Snow was 21 years of age and is survived by his mother, three brothers and one sister.

## Field Day For Candidates

Politics, temperature and agriculture (mostly politics) marked the annual June festival of the Stephenson township (Menominee county) Grange last week. With four candidates for prosecuting attorney, two for county clerk, two for sheriff and two for county treasurer, two agricultural speakers and one temperance speaker on the grounds to take part in the affair, the politicians were decidedly in the majority. Floyd Starr, state president of the Loyal Temperance Legion, delivered an address during the afternoon and Superintendent Wojta of the Menominee County Agricultural school spoke twice. Superintendent G. W. McCormick of the Menominee Sugar company also delivered an address upon agricultural subjects. M. J. Doyle and Charles Line, both candidates for the office of prosecuting attorney, gave addresses of a political nature. The affair was attended by several hundred farmers from Stephenson township and vicinity.

## TWO BALL GAMES

Escanaba Team Will Meet Fast Menasha Team To-day and To-morrow

Two ball games between the Escanaba team and the Menasha team will take place at the ball park to-day and tomorrow. The Menasha team in considered the strongest team brought to Escanaba this season and fast games are expected. The game this afternoon will be called at 4 o'clock to allow time for the sports and games to be finished at Ludington park.

## Spitters Arrested And Fined

That the anti-spitting law in Menominee is not a farce ordinance, as claimed by many, was illustrated when Leland Simpson and Rufus Rutherford were both arrested for a violation of the enactment. The two men were standing on the corner of Grand avenue and Main street during the afternoon and had covered the sidewalk in a disgusting manner when they were arrested by Chief of Police English. The men pleaded guilty when brought up in municipal court and after a severe reprimand by the magistrate were let go upon the payment of costs of one dollar each. The spitting ordinance has worked wonders in Menominee and the officers are going to give an even more rigid enforcement than they have in the past.

## Money in Raising Sheep

That sheep raising is profitable in Upper Michigan is judged from the report coming from the farm of W. B. Casemore, in Schoolcraft county. He has a flock of twenty-three sheep, the common run picked up about the district, and they have had but little care. From this flock he recently sheared 255 pounds of wool. The heaviest fleece was from a three-year-old buck, and weighed fifteen and one-half pounds. Included in the flock are a number of yearlings that gave fourteen-pound cut. Some of the wool measured eight inches in length.

Torval Strom returned home this week from Ann Arbor where he has successfully completed the course in the law department of the University of Michigan.

## LOCAL NEWS

Miss Rose Moras is ill with typhoid fever at her home on Hale street.

Miss Angelina Legault of Nadeau was the guest of Escanaba friends Thursday.

Miss Lydia Cholette of Schaffer who underwent a second operation for appendicitis at the Delta County hospital is able to be around again.

Miss Elsie Atkins has returned from Ann Arbor where she was graduated from the literary department of the University of Michigan.

A birthday party was given Monday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. Elliot, the occasion being Mr. Elliot's birthday.

Mr. G. M. Haberlie returned Wednesday morning from a visit with relatives at Winona, Minn.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Provost of Schaffer and Mr. and Mrs. Gruenette of Ottawa, were visitors in the city Tuesday.

Miss Theodora McEwen returned to the Northern State Normal school at Marquette on Tuesday to attend the summer term.

Miss Bernadette Branshaw arrived last night from Iron River to visit for a few weeks at the home of her uncle, A. M. Branshaw.

Cassius McEwen of Bryan is spending the Fourth in Escanaba.

## \$150 For Best Article

The Republican Congressional committee offers \$150 for the best article not exceeding 1,000 words on the subject: "Why the Republican Party Should Be successful Next November."

The competition is open to all. In judging the merits of contributions consideration will be given not only to style, arguments and facts presented but to the convincing power, and it should be borne in mind that Members of Congress are to be elected as well as President and Vice-President.

No manuscripts will be returned, but will be the property of the committee. The best article will be widely used both in the newspapers of the country and in pamphlet form.

The award will be made and check sent to successful contestant about August 15th. Manuscripts must be mailed not later than July 15th to.

Literary Bureau,  
Republican Congressional Committee,  
Metropolitan Bank Building,  
Washington, D. C.

## City Bonds On The Market

Fred L. Everling, city comptroller of Sault Ste. Marie, is offering \$15,000 of twenty-year four-per-cent fire hall bonds. In accordance with the recent recommendations of the finance committee, the comptroller and city attorney who were instructed by the mayor a few weeks ago to consider the financial condition of the city, especially as they were about to negotiate a temporary loan of \$10,000. Comptroller Everling states that this will put everything clear until Sept. 25, when about \$40,000 in bonds and interest fall due, which will probably be refunded.

## New Opera House Proposition

John W. Williams of Hamilton, O., has submitted an opera house proposition to the people of Ironwood. He agrees to build a first class modern theater on the ground floor, to cost \$30,000 and with a seating capacity of 800, providing the house is sold out for the opening performance at \$10 per seat. He will furnish a good and sufficient bond in double the amount of the cost of the theater, guaranteeing that his part of the contract will be carried out according to the plans and specifications.

## Fine Grew With Age

One moment of hesitation proved rather expensive to William Beyers of Menominee when he refused to pay a fine laid against him by Judge Waite of the municipal court. Beyers had neglected to pay his dog tax and was arrested. The judge found him guilty as charged and ordered him to pay a fine of one dollar as well as the required tax. Beyers became indignant, declaring, "I haven't got any money to throw away in dog taxes, and I won't pay it." The judge calmly told him that because of his hesitation, the assessment had gone up and he was ordered to pay a fine of \$3, costs of \$2 and the one dollar for license money or else serve ten days in jail. When the man saw a jail sentence staring him in the face, he settled, and left the court convinced that paying fines is a matter which should be taken care of at once. Beyers is the fifth man to be brought up for a refusal to pay his dog taxes and there are more to come. The officers are through fooling with the owners of canines and it is now either a case of pay the tax or be arrested.

## Correspondence Letters

### BRAMPTON NEWS

A crowd of young folks drove to Perkins Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Joseph Richard returned home Sunday from Metropolitan, to spend the summer.

Mr. A. J. Voelker went to Escanaba Wednesday.

Mrs. Baker went to Escanaba Tuesday, returning Wednesday afternoon accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Dan Tyrell.

Mrs. Dwyer went to Escanaba Tuesday to visit friends and relatives.

W. H. H. Wellsted transacted business in Gladstone Wednesday.

Mrs. Allen Tyrell is entertaining company from Escanaba.

Miss Margaret Dwyer went to Escanaba Wednesday.

Miss Virginia Richard, who has been visiting in Escanaba, returned home Saturday morning.

Miss Mary Filkins of Gladstone, spent a few days of last week with the Misses Dwyer.

Miss Ethel Wellsted, who has been attending high school at Gladstone is home for the summer vacation.

Mr. John Lancour, and the Misses Nellie Ducas and Mary Demers of Perkins, drove to Brampton Saturday evening.

Miss Mary Luzardi of Tromby, spent a few days at the home of Mrs. Dwyer.

Mr. and Mrs. Stagger of Green Bay, visited at Mr. Allen Tyrell's last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Reese who have been spending a few weeks with the latter's mother in Ford River, returned home this week.

### PERKINS GLEANINGS

Mrs. H. D. Gibbs returned home from Engadine last Friday after spending a few days in that city.

Mr. Budirman was out of town a few days this week.

The ball game Sunday between Gladstone and Perkins ended with a victory for Perkins.

Mrs. Dwyer of Brampton was in town Monday.

Mr. Gibbs drove to Rapid River Friday evening.

Mrs. Whitney and Belle Fillion went to Rapid River Tuesday morning returning Wednesday evening.

**Scott's Emulsion** strengthens enfeebled nursing mothers by increasing their flesh and nerve force.



It provides baby with the necessary fat and mineral food for healthy growth.

ALL DRUGGISTS; 50c. AND \$1.00.

Mr. Napoleon Lacosse drove to Brampton Thursday morning.

Mr. Dan Duprey called on Mr. Gibbs Thursday morning.

Miss Frances Whitney drove to Rapid River Sunday afternoon.

Mr. George Amberst and Clifford Reese drove to Rapid River Tuesday afternoon.

Miss Josie Fillion returned from Escanaba Tuesday after spending a few days in that city.

Miss Mary Luzardi of Tromby was in town Sunday morning.

Supt. Downing of Hermansville is here this week.

Mrs. Fisher and family of Gladstone is visiting Mrs. Archie Reese this week.

### FORD RIVER

A great many of the young and old were sorely disappointed to learn that the excursion to Fayette is to be held on Sunday, June 28th, instead of the Fourth, as the base-ball team and several followers of the game had planned on going.

One of the severest work-outs of the season will be given the home team next Sunday when they cross bats with the strong aggregation from Wells. For some unknown reason a great deal of rivalry has always existed between the Ford River and Wells teams, and for that reason a very warm contest is looked for.

The writer is in receipt of a letter from Mr. Kennedy of Chicago, where in states he is "coming along" very nicely, and expects to return about the first of the month. While there he is also enjoying himself watching a few games of ball. He doubtless will be able to give us several pointers on the game, when he returns.

Several of the "sports" attended the boxing match last Tuesday night, but were sorely disappointed to think they could not see more blood. Perhaps if they had been in the fighters' shoes they would have thought differently.

Mr. C. E. Swickard writes he is enjoying good health and times at Marinette. Let the good work go on, as it is very seldom we can enjoy ourselves while alive, and as far as we know no one has ever returned to tell us the kind of a time they have the other side of the river.

We have received several "callings" relative to the write up the base ball team got in the last issue of The Iron Port, but if the jealous parties had been out at the game and watched the Anderson-Lefave battery work, they could not help but agree with us. These two "kids" work with all the cleverness of old timers, and with another season's practice should be able to break into fast company.

Another scalp has been added to the collection of the Ford River base ball club. The general opinion is that Ford River has no team, so the visiting teams bring out a "patched-up" team thinking, of course, that anything can beat our boys, but they usually go back with a different story. Last Sunday the Richters came out to play our team, and, as we understand it, some of the regulars refused to play because our team was not fast enough, so they brought out a picked time to battle against Ford River with the result that Ford River won by a score of 9 to 4. While we very much appreciate the kindness of the visiting teams to keep their promise to play, and not disappoint us, we would like to have them bring their regular teams, for when one pays to see one team and then sees another they feel they have been "bunkoed."

### Statutory Tax Notice

To the owner or owners of any and all interest in the land herein described, and to the mortgagee or mortgagees named in all undischarged recorded mortgages against said land or any assignee thereof of record.

TAKE NOTICE, That sale has been lawfully made of the following described land for unpaid taxes thereon, and that the undersigned has title thereto under tax deeds issued therefor and that you are entitled to a redemption thereof, at any time within six months after return of service of this notice, upon payment to the undersigned or to the register in chancery of the county in which the lands lie of all sums paid upon such purchase, together with one hundred per cent. additional thereon, and the fees of the sheriff for the service or cost of publication of this notice, to be computed as upon personal service of a declaration as commencement of suit, and the further sum of five dollars for each description without other additional cost or charges. If payment as aforesaid is not made, the undersigned will institute proceedings for possession of the land.

DESCRIPTIONS	Sec.	Town	Range	Amount Paid	TAXES FOR
	tion	North	West	Dollars	Cents
A piece of land commencing at a point 13 rods north of the south line of Lot 1, Section 6, in the center of the Bay de Noc and Green Bay state road; running thence East to the bay shore; thence north along said bay shore 200 feet, thence west to the center of said state road, thence south along said state road to place of beginning, containing one acre more or less, in lot 1	6	38	22	2 68	for the year 1908

All in Delta County, State of Michigan.  
Dated May 1, 1908.  
(Signed) GEORGE RUMPECK  
Place of Business: Escanaba, Michigan.

### Special Notice

Sealed Bids will be received by the School Board of School District No. 8 Township of Bark River, County of Delta State of Michigan, until 12 o'clock at noon on the 29th day of June 1908 for the complete installation of a steam heating plant, to be installed in the school building now under construction in the said school district. Plans and specification for the installation of said heating plant can be seen at the residence of the chairman of the committee or at the Star Grocery Co's store in Bark River. The board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Signed, Heating Plant Committee, Chairman Gust Olson

### ATTENTION WATER CONSUMERS

You are requested to attend a mass meeting to be held in the City Hall Monday evening, June 29th, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of discussing the water question, and methods of solving it. Every person in this City is vitally interested in this matter, and we ask a good attendance. Your presence will help this Committee.

Water Committee  
Escanaba Business Men's association

All styles  
All  
leathers

## Feel Tired?

Is it any wonder?  
All day long the ball of your foot, bearing the entire weight of your body, has been rubbing, rubbing, rubbing against the rigid, unyielding sole of your shoe!

This strain on the nerves of your feet tires every nerve in your body, taxes your whole strength!

Change now, today, to

## Red Cross Shoe

Its sole is flexible. It is of regular thickness so that it protects and supports the foot, yet bends with it as a glove moves with the hand.

Come in and be fitted. Your first impression will be the springy, buoyant sensation it gives—your first feeling, one of ease and freedom, relief!

A SERVICEABLE Oxford for all occasions. Red Cross Rubber Oxford, Glazed Kid with patent tip, \$1.50.

Young and Fillion Company  
918-920 Ludington street

Oxfords, \$3.50.  
High Shoes, \$4.00.

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"The Old Reliable"

JOS. FRECHETTE, Propr.  
BARK RIVER, MICH.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS

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## Galvanized Corrugated CULVERTS

Made from "Ingot Iron," a metal approved by the U. S. Government for its rust-resisting qualities

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Bark River, Michigan

BEFORE BUYING  
Hardware or  
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Call and see me or write for our FREE mail order catalog

Agent for the Incandescent Kerosene Lamp—six times as bright as the ordinary lamp

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BARK RIVER, MICHIGAN

Take HER for a  
Drive, Young Man

There's no time like the spring time for the enjoyment of a drive and there's no better livery in these parts than that of

The  
Bark River Livery  
GEO. DOUGLAS, Prop.  
BARK RIVER, MICH.

## Star Grocery Co.

### GROCERIES

and

### GENERAL MERCHANDISE

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## Reliable Goods Low Prices

Large Stock to Select from

These advantages we offer our patrons, and are points worthy of consideration by every purchaser

J. B. FRECHETTE, Bark River

1908 — IN THE STU — 1908

"A. W."

"A. W." is the holder of the Green Bay track record, having paced the three fastest heats ever paced over a half mile track in Wisconsin, his time being 2:14, 2:14 and 2:14 on the Green Bay track on September 21, 1899.

Breeding: Sire McEdward, he by Tremont 1505 2:28, he by Belmont 64, sire of Nutwood 2:18. McEdward's dam Belladonna by Woodlawn 1568, by Hero of Thorndale 549, by Thorndale 305, by Abdallah 15. "A W" dam May Cloud by Capt. Cloud.

Will make the season at Rapid River, Michigan. Parties wishing to ship mares to Rapid River are assured that good care will be taken of them. Stable charges 50c per day, pasture 50c per week. Fee \$25. To insure a mare with foal \$12.50 cash and balance when proven with foal.

For further particulars address  
**ANDREW BARABEAU Rapid River, Michigan**

When you are in Gladstone

Call at **J. N. YOUNG'S** Restaurant

here you can get a first class meal at all hours, day and night.

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The Best Dyeing  
The Best Work  
The Best Service

AT

## Escanaba Steam Dye Works

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PHONE 134 705-707 LUDINGTON STREET

BRANCHES: Iron Mountain and Norway

If you are not one of the wise people who always have money, because they save it, the fault is yours.

No one is so poor that they could not have a Savings Account in this bank if they really made up their mind to. It is easy to start—any amount from \$1.00 up will do it—and it can all be done by mail if you live at a distance.

Then the little sums that you might consider not worth saving added to the first deposit and the interest we pay, added every six months will make a nest egg you will be glad to have some day.

Do you know that the boy who is thoroughly taught to save his money seldom goes wrong?

What are you doing for your children? The habit of saving is one of the very best things they can be given.

Our Savings Books help.

## The First National Bank

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$150,000.00

# THE IRON PORT.

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR

ESCANABA, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY, JULY 4 1908

NUMBER 26

## WOODSMAN DROWNS

Fell or Jumped into bay at Stephenson Dock Thursday Night

Peter Murphy, a woodsman was drowned close to the Stephenson dock on Thursday night. Just how the accident happened will never be known as no one saw the man fall or jump from the dock into the water. Loud cries from the water close to the edge of the dock attracted the attention of Angelo Sehetio, watchman for the I. Stephenson lumber yard, and Charles Gay and Harold Raymond who were sleeping in the dock office, where Mr. Gay is employed as clerk. All three rushed to the side of the dock and endeavored to rescue the man by throwing a line and by lowering a boat from the Lotus. The man did not catch the line and when the small boat was lowered he had sunk.

The body was recovered yesterday morning by Patrick Coffey after dragging near the dock for an hour.

Murphy was employed by the I Stephenson company as a teamster at camp No. 1 near Kates. He came to Escanaba on Thursday and became intoxicated. Late in the evening he went down on the dock and it is supposed went to sleep on the dock. It was about midnight when his cries were heard. His coat and hat were found on the dock and the theory is advanced that he jumped into the water purposely. He is said to have intimated his intention to take his life to companions with whom he was earlier in the evening.

Murphy was about 25 years of age and was a Finlander, the name of Murphy not being his real name but one bestowed upon him by the camp foreman.

## Club Reorganized

The Gentlemen's Riding and Driving Club has been reorganized with a new set of officers and arrangements will soon be made for a series of matinee races at the driving park.

The new officers are as follows: Chas. Ehnerd, president; Dr. P. C. Dube, vice president; Dr. William Firkus, secretary; and John McGuire, treasurer.

There are a number of good horses in the county and the races this summer should prove of no little interest.

## Died From Broken Back

Frank Dufresne, 47 years of age, who was injured in the yards of the I. Stephenson company several months ago, died last Saturday morning at his home at 1511 Ayer street. Mr. Dufresne was riding on the top of a high load of lumber and in driving under a low shed he was caught between the eave of the shed and the load of lumber and his back was broken. He was confined to his bed since the accident but there was no hope for his recovery. He is survived by a wife and two children. Funeral services will be held from St. Anne's church on Monday morning.



ARTHUR H. RYALL

Candidate for nomination for Prosecuting Attorney on Republican ticket.

Editor Iron Port  
Escanaba, Mich.,

Dear Sir:

I wish to announce thru your paper my candidacy for the nomination for Prosecuting Attorney on the Republican ticket at the Primary Election to be held in September.

I realize that no candidate can hope to succeed at this election without the hearty cooperation of his friends. It will be utterly impossible for me to see each one of them personally, and therefore take this way of asking their support and vote at the Primaries.

If nominated and elected it is my intention to treat the County the same as any other client and see that its interests and the interests of every person in it are fairly and faithfully looked after.

Very respectfully,  
A. H. RYALL

## MAKES ANNOUNCEMENT

Chas. Malloch Will Be Candidate For Re-election To Office Of Register Of Deeds

Charles W. Malloch, register of deeds, has made formal announcement of his intention to seek the office for a second term and will be a candidate for the nomination at the Republican primaries on Sep. 1.

Mr. Malloch has been a resident of Delta county for many years and up to the time that he was elected to fill the position he now holds he was a resident of Ford River.

Mr. Malloch has made an efficient registrar and if re-elected will undoubtedly fill the position with the same care that has characterized the administration of his office in the past.

## Provide For New Road

The county board of road commissioners at a meeting this week provided for the construction of a road in Cornell township between Cornell and Woodlawn. The road is much needed and will help open up this rapidly growing part of the county.

The road commissioners at their meeting also took over the township road running between Brampton and Maple Ridge a distance of about 12 miles.



FOR TREASURER

County Treasurer Joseph J. Mallmann is Candidate for Second Term

Joseph J. Mallmann, county treasurer has announced himself as a candidate for a second term and will enter upon an active campaign for the nomination at the Republican primaries on September 1. Mr. Mallmann was appointed treasurer to fill vacancy in May 1907 and will have served about seventeen months when his term expires next November.

Mr. Mallmann has been a resident of Delta county all his life, having lived first at Escanaba and in 1896 he moved to Rapid River and was a resident of Masonville township for six years. For the last six years Mr. Mallmann has made his home in Escanaba.

Mr. Mallmann has filled the duties of the office in a creditable manner and will undoubtedly make a strong run for the nomination.

## Candidate for Re-election

County clerk A. P. Smith is a candidate for re-election to the office which he now holds. Mr. Smith has made a good record in the office of county clerk and has performed his duties in a careful and conscientious manner. He has an extensive acquaintance throughout the county and will undoubtedly have the support of many friends in his campaign for the nomination.

On account of the great amount of work now on hand in the clerk's office, due to the approaching term of circuit court, Mr. Smith states that he will be unable to make as extensive a canvass as he desires.

## BIG CELEBRATION

Demonstration To-day Will Have Many Features Of Interest

The celebration which has been arranged to take place to-day will undoubtedly prove one of the greatest in the history of the city. The committees have worked hard in arranging the celebration and it is expected that their plans will be carried out with success. On another page of this issue is given the complete detailed program of the celebration.

## Defeat for Osier Team

The Osier ball team was defeated by the Trenary Blues last Sunday by a score of 21 to 0. Orval Hoover pitched for Trenary. Three home runs were secured by the Trenary boys while but one of the Osier players, Walter Thompson, was able to reach third base. Trenary will play the Munising Club today.

## PRECAUTIONS

To Be Taken Today In Interest Of Life And Property

State Fire Marshall Purtell has issued the following statement regarding the Fourth of July celebration to his deputy wardens throughout the state:

"The insane celebration of the Fourth of July under the guise of patriotism should receive careful thought and attention from those in authority throughout the state. The annual loss upon our celebration of the Fourth amounts to millions of dollars, in direct and indirect loss, making it a day to be dreaded by all who are not blinded by the most barbarous motives. As a rule, those who celebrate with the most noise are the ones who do not feel any great degree of patriotism.

The city and village authorities throughout the state could do much toward the reduction of property loss from this source by giving the matter some attention and consideration before hand.

"A careful clearing up of rubbish and waste material, together with a restricted use of fireworks and dangerous explosives, would result in material benefit. It is really money burned up in dangerous and useless explosives serving no better purpose than leaving the public a headache the morning after. It is time to consider how our annual worship of the god of noise is to be abolished, as each year brings an increased loss by death as well as property.

"The law prohibiting the use of the cannon cracker, which contains dynamite, should be strictly enforced."

Washington, D. C., June 26.—Surgeon General Wyman issued the following instructions for the prevention of the tetanus (lockjaw) following injuries from Fourth of July blank cartridges, pistols, toys, cannon fire-crackers, etc.

"In addition to giving a preventive dose of tetanus antitoxin, it should be an invariable procedure to lay open all Fourth of July wounds. All foreign matter, dead or badly injured flesh should be removed, an anesthetic being used to prevent pain and proper measures taken to limit bleeding.

"After the wound has been thoroughly cleaned it should be swabbed out with strong carbolic acid of at least 25 per cent, followed by a washing with 95 per cent alcohol to prevent further action of the acid.

"After the wound has been cauterized in this way it should be thoroughly washed out with a bichloride of mercury solution, packed with gauze and dressed every day."

## Lots of Hardwood Left

Burdie Anderson of Munising, secretary-treasurer and manager of the Great Lakes Veneer company of that city and president of the National Veneer and Panel Manufacturers' association, is very much interested and very well informed regarding the hardwood timber prospects of the upper peninsula. "There is no question as to the peninsula possessing the greatest tract of valuable hardwood timber in the United States now," said Mr. Anderson, "and it will last—well, it will last as long as I shall want to do any manufacturing at least. It will last for many years yet. Generally speaking, the timber is also very good quality particularly is that true of the birch, which I believe to be unequalled. The maple is not so good on the average as the birch, there being more defective trees, but it is very good and there are large quantities. The same is true of beech, ash and other hardwoods."

## Fire Destroys Corlwood

On Friday of last week a fire at Garth destroyed 1000 cords of wood near the dock. The fire started in the middle of the dock and spread to the shore where it caught in the piles of wood and destroyed it.

The wood was owned by Jesse Thompson and Andrew Holstrom. The loss will amount to over \$500.

## Road Work In Menominee County

The road between Menominee and the Delta county line is now in the hands of repair crews and in a short time the entire highway will be like a city boulevard and numbered among the best automobile roads in the northwest. From Menominee to Birch Creek, the roadway is perfect, and just beyond that point there is being rebuilt by contract a stretch that is about three miles long. The regular county repair crew, in charge of Superintendent Kenneth Sawyer, is at work north of Stephenson, placing another sandy piece of road in condition. Menominee county will spend twenty thousand dollars upon her highway this year. But very little new road will be constructed, practically the whole of the amount being expended in the repair of present roadways.



Candidate for Sheriff

Sheriff F. W. Aronson desires to make announcement to the readers of the Iron Port of his candidacy for re-election. Mr. Aronson states that he is fully qualified to seek the nomination at the coming primaries as during the term he served to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Richard Perrow, he did not qualify as sheriff, but continued to act as under-sheriff. Mr. Aronson submitted the question to the Attorney General and received word from him that he was not disqualified from running again.

## SURFACING STREETS

Work of Covering Streets with Tarvia is now in Progress

The work of top surfacing the streets which were paved last summer is now under way and one side of Charlotte street is about completed. The material used is Tarvia a specially prepared tar dressing which has been used with success in other cities.

The results will be watched with great interest by the property owners who have suffered greatly because of the amount of dust which comes from the streets in their present condition.

## Hotel Changes Hands

George Laroche of Gladstone has eased the Grand Union Hotel from R. Vian and has opened up a first class buffet in connection with the hotel. Everything throughout the house has been put in first-class order and the guests of that popular hotel can expect everything of the best and most courteous treatment. It goes without saying that Mr. Laroche will make a thorough success of the business.

## Arousing Interest

Miss Georgia Hall's appearance in a recital at the Presbyterian church Tuesday evening, July 7, assisted by Oliver V. Thatcher, baritone, for the benefit of the Ladies Aid Society, is arousing unusual interest. Not in years has an artist of Miss Hall's calibre appeared in Escanaba.

The Milwaukee evening Wisconsin says of her pianistic effect. Miss Georgia Hall gave the greatest satisfaction in the playing of a really wonderful program. She plays with a style interesting, noble, commanding, and very musicianly. Her most remarkable was in the Brahms variations on the theme by Handel, a wonderfully difficult composition in which she showed splendid understanding—an intellectual grasp not often heard in a woman pianist.

Miss Hall and Mr. Thatcher will render the following program.

Sonata Appassionata.....Beethoven  
Miss Hall  
Songs.....Selected  
Mr. Thatcher  
Impromptu—F Sharp.....Chopin  
Nocturne—C minor.....Chopin  
Two Valses—D flat A flat.....Chopin  
Cradle Song.....Chopin  
Funeral March.....Chopin  
Ballade—A flat.....Chopin  
Valse eni Teresita.....Carrens  
Liebestraum.....Liszt  
Military March.....Schubert Tansig  
Miss Hall.



GEORGIA HALL

## MET TRAGIC DEATH

Harry Snow Drowned At Flat Rock Efforts To Save Life Fruitless

Harry Snow, an Escanaba young man was drowned in the Escanaba river at Flat Rock early Wednesday morning. The accident was most peculiar and the death suffered by Snow was a terrible one.

With a companion, Snow was crossing the river in a row boat just above the dam of the power company. The boat was caught in the current and drawn swiftly towards the sluiceway of the dam. Snow's companion jumped from the boat and swam to a log boom a short distance away.

Snow also left the boat but grasped it again and was carried with the boat through the sluiceway. In front of the opening in the dam the boat was driven against a large rock. Snow's left hand was caught between the boat and the rock and the ore lock pierced the hand, pinning the young man fast. The boat had turned sideways and with tons of water pressure behind it, was almost immovable. Snow struggled hard to keep his head above water but with his hand pinioned this was too great a task. Supt. O. L. Huie and one of the employees of the company rushed into the water to save the young man but they were unable to release the victim's hand, before he was drowned.

When the body was finally secured every effort was made to resuscitate the young man's life but without avail. Snow was 21 years of age and is survived by his mother, three brothers and one sister.

## Field Day For Candidates

Politics, temperance and agriculture (mostly politics) marked the annual June festival of the Stephenson township (Menominee county) Grange last week. With four candidates for prosecuting attorney, two for county clerk, two for sheriff and two for county treasurer, two agricultural speakers and one temperance speaker on the grounds to take part in the affair, the politicians were decidedly in the majority. Floyd Starr, state president of the Loyal Temperance Legion, delivered an address during the afternoon and Superintendent Wojta of the Menominee County Agricultural school spoke twice. Superintendent G. W. McCormick of the Menominee Sugar company also delivered an address upon agricultural subjects. M. J. Doyle and Charles Line, both candidates for the office of prosecuting attorney, gave addresses of a political nature. The affair was attended by several hundred farmers from Stephenson township and vicinity.

## TWO BALL GAMES

Two ball games between the Escanaba team and the Menasha team will take place at the ball park to-day and tomorrow. The Menasha team in considered the strongest team brought to Escanaba this season and fast games are expected. The game this afternoon will be called at 4 o'clock to allow time for the sports and games to be finished at Ludington park.

## Spitters Arrested And Fined

That the anti-spitting law in Menominee is not a farce ordinance, as claimed by many, was illustrated when Leland Simpson and Rufus Rutherford were both arrested for a violation of the enactment. The two men were standing on the corner of Grand avenue and Main street during the afternoon and had covered the sidewalk in a disgusting manner when they were arrested by Chief of Police English. The men pleaded guilty when brought up in municipal court and after a severe reprimand by the magistrate were let go upon the payment of costs of one dollar each. The spitting ordinance has worked wonders in Menominee and the officers are going to give an even more rigid enforcement than they have in the past.

## Money in Raising Sheep

That sheep raising is profitable in Upper Michigan is judged from the report coming from the farm of W. B. Casemore, in Schoolcraft county. He has a flock of twenty-three sheep, the common run picked up about the district, and they have had but little care. From this flock he recently sheared 255 pounds of wool. The heaviest fleece was from a three-year-old buck, and weighed fifteen and one-half pounds. Included in the flock are a number of yearlings that gave fourteen-pound cut. Some of the wool measured eight inches in length.

Torval Strom returned home this week from Ann Arbor where he has successfully completed the course in the law department of the University of Michigan.

## LOCAL NEWS

Miss Rose Moras is ill with typhoid fever at her home on Hale street.

Miss Angelina Legault of Nadeau was the guest of Escanaba friends Thursday.

Miss Lydia Cholette of Schaffer who underwent a second operation for appendicitis at the Delta County hospital is able to be around again.

Miss Elsie Atkins has returned from Ann Arbor where she was graduated from the literary department of the University of Michigan.

A birthday party was given Monday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. Elliot, the occasion being Mr. Elliot's birthday.

Mr. G. M. Haberlie returned Wednesday morning from a visit with relatives at Winona, Minn.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Provost of Schaffer and Mr. and Mrs. Gruenette of Ottawa, were visitors in the city Tuesday.

Miss Theodora McEwen returned to the Northern State Normal school at Marquette on Tuesday to attend the summer term.

Miss Bernadette Branshaw arrived last night from Iron River to visit for a few weeks at the home of her uncle, A. M. Branshaw.

Cassius McEwen of Bryan is spending the Fourth in Escanaba.

## \$150 For Best Article

The Republican Congressional committee offers \$150 for the best article not exceeding 1,000 words on the subject: "Why the Republican Party Should Be successful Next November."

The competition is open to all.

In judging the merits of contributions consideration will be given not only to style, arguments and facts presented but to the convincing power, and it should be borne in mind that Members of Congress are to be elected as well as President and Vice-President.

No manuscripts will be returned, but will be the property of the committee.

The best article will be widely used both in the newspapers of the country and in pamphlet form.

The award will be made and check sent to successful contestant about August 15th. Manuscripts must be mailed not later than July 15th to.

Literary Bureau,  
Republican Congressional Committee,  
Metropolitan Bank Building,  
Washington, D. C.

## City Bonds On The Market

Fred L. Everling, city comptroller of Sault Ste. Marie, is offering \$15,000 of twenty-year four-per-cent fire hall bonds. In accordance with the recent recommendations of the finance committee, the comptroller and city attorney who were instructed by the mayor a few weeks ago to consider the financial condition of the city, especially as they were about to negotiate a temporary loan of \$10,000. Comptroller Everling states that this will put everything clear until Sept. 25, when about \$40,000 in bonds and interest fall due, which will probably be refunded.

## New Opera House Proposition

John W. Williams of Hamilton, O., has submitted an opera house proposition to the people of Ironwood. He agrees to build a first class modern theater on the ground floor, to cost \$30,000 and with a seating capacity of 800, providing the house is sold out for the opening performance at \$10 per seat. He will furnish a good and sufficient bond in double the amount of the cost of the theater, guaranteeing that his part of the contract will be carried out according to the plans and specifications.

## Fine Grew With Age

One moment of hesitation proved rather expensive to William Beyers of Menominee when he refused to pay a fine laid against him by Judge Waite of the municipal court. Beyers had neglected to pay his dog tax and was arrested. The judge found him guilty as charged and ordered him to pay a fine of one dollar as well as the required tax. Beyers became indignant, declaring, "I haven't got any money to throw away in dog taxes, and I won't pay it." The judge calmly told him that because of his hesitation, the assessment had gone up and he was ordered to pay a fine of \$3, costs of \$2 and the one dollar for license money or else serve ten days in jail. When the man saw a jail sentence staring him in the face, he settled, and left the court convinced that paying fines is a matter which should be taken care of at once. Beyers is the fifth man to be brought up for a refusal to pay his dog taxes and there are more to come. The officers are through fooling with the owners of canines and it is now either a case of pay the tax or be arrested.

# THE IRON PORT

THE IRON PORT CO., Publishers.  
ESCANABA, MICHIGAN.

## NEWS NOTES FOR THE BUSY MAN

Most Important Happenings of the World Told in Brief.

### PERSONAL.

The body of Grover Cleveland was buried at Princeton after brief but impressive services which were attended by President Roosevelt and other notables.

Secretary of War Taft went to New York from New Haven, and met a number of friends, including Booker T. Washington.

William H. Pettis, treasurer of Sac county, Ia., was arrested on a charge of embezzling the county funds.

H. W. Tiers, former discount clerk of the First National bank of Pittsburgh, Pa., was arrested on an information made by National Bank Examiner Fields, charging him with the abstraction of about \$51,000 of the bank's funds.

James S. Sherman, Republican vice-presidential nominee, ill at Cleveland, continued to improve and his physicians advised that, as soon as he regained his health, an operation should be performed for the removal of the gall stones.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., son of President Roosevelt, was given his bachelor's degree by Harvard university, after three years of study, having taken extra courses.

John D. Rockefeller is to write his autobiography for a New York magazine.

United States Senator Stephenson of Wisconsin announced himself a candidate for re-election.

Secretary of War Taft was the center of enthusiastic doings at Yale, marched at the head of his class, and saw Harvard defeated on the ball field.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., is said to have taken a position for summer employment with the United States Steel corporation.

William J. Barnett, charged with embezzling securities from the Colton estate, was convicted at San Francisco.

John Mitchell, former president of the Miners' Union, refused to run for governor of Illinois or vice-president.

### GENERAL NEWS.

Mexican revolutionists attacked the town of Los Vacas, on the Rio Grande, but were repulsed by troops after about 50 men had been killed on both sides.

Three delegates to the General Federation of Women's Clubs at Boston were seriously injured at Newport, R. I., when a trolley coach was upset. Another delegate, Mrs. Sarah Shute of Coon Rapids, Ia., died of heart failure.

Over a million dollars in property was consumed within two hours at Duluth by a fire which razed elevator D of the Consolidated Elevator company and destroyed a dock and sheds of the Northern Pacific.

Fifteen persons were killed and 270 injured in a collision between an express and a freight train on the Bombay & Baroda railway near Baroda.

Mul-Hafid, the usurping sultan of Morocco, summoned the calids to his palace at Fez and peremptorily instructed them to raise an army of 18,000 men from the neighboring tribes.

The Democratic state convention of Vermont refused to instruct its delegates for Bryan.

The sultan of Turkey has conferred the order of Chefakat on Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt and Miss Roosevelt.

Three children were burned to death in Cleveland, O., when fire destroyed the home of William Killmacks. The father and mother were badly burned.

Raymond Wells, son of a Chicago bank president, fell from a fourth story window and was killed.

The White City, an amusement resort about eight miles from Indianapolis, was burned, causing a loss of between \$150,000 and \$200,000.

Eleven Mexicans were arrested at El Paso, Tex., charged with fomenting a revolution against a friendly power on American soil.

The chamber of commerce of Milwaukee filed charges against five railroads of discrimination in favor of Chicago in grain rates.

Pope Plus has been presented with a wireless telegraph apparatus which will be placed on top of the cupola of St. Peter's.

One man was killed and two were fatally hurt by the explosion of a locomotive boiler near Inlay City, Mich.

William Mulholland of Springfield, Mo., killed his brother-in-law, M. C. Sappington, and shot Mrs. Sappington because his wife had left him and was with them.

One person was killed and many injured in a tornado near Mountain Lake, Minn.

John Welsh, a farmer, fatally wounded his wife at Colfax, Wis., by stabbing her with a pair of scissors. Henry Miller, aged 104 years, grew tired of life at Harrodsburg, Ky., and committed suicide by taking Paris green.

Five persons were killed in a wreck on the Chicago & Northwestern road near Chadron, Neb.

Harvard won the varsity boat race from Yale. Griswold, the Yale stroke, collapsed a mile and a half from the finish. Secretary Taft and the family of President Roosevelt were among the spectators.

The list of honors accorded on the occasion of the official celebration of King Edward's birthday was issued. Four new peers have been created, ten new privy councillors, 11 baronets and 25 knights.

Two hundred armed and mounted men believed to be revolutionists, attacked and captured the town of Vesica, state of Coahuila, Mex. Three persons were killed and several wounded in the fighting.

Five persons, including a mother and her three children, perished in a fire in Chicago that followed an explosion in a chemical works.

The United Norwegian Lutheran Church of America decided to erect a new ladies' hall at St. Olaf college, Northfield, Minn., to be called "Mohn Hall," in honor of the late Rev. Prof. Thorbjorn N. Mohn, who was the first president of St. Olaf.

Every claim set up by the state of Illinois against the Economy Light and Power company in the litigation over the Desplaines river dam was knocked out by Judge Mack at Chicago and the injunction dissolved.

While temporarily insane Mrs. August P. Johnson drowned her four children in the cistern at their farm home, near Ida Grove, Ia.

Max and Theodore Klopfer, partners composing the firm of Klopfer Brothers, bankers, of Munich, committed suicide, despairing of their ability to meet heavy obligations.

Reports from Teheran said nearly 500 persons were killed in the two days' fighting in the streets, and that the reactionaries were in control.

Two men arrested at the Sheephead Bay race track for violating the New York anti-betting law were discharged by Justice Dischoff.

Papers have been served upon Frank J. Gould in a suit for absolute divorce brought by his wife, who was Miss Helen M. Kelly.

Eighty-five persons are believed to have perished when the steamship Larache sank near Muros, Spain.

Iowa Democrats in convention at Sioux City endorsed the state ticket and William J. Bryan for president.

The Locke anti-racing bill was signed by Gov. Sanders of Louisiana and is expected to put the race tracks out of business.

Two burglars blew the safe of a grocery in Springfield and took \$2,150, but were caught.

The corner-stone of the new capitol of South Dakota at Pierre was laid by the Free Masons.

Fighting was renewed in Teheran, the Cossacks storming and looting the residences of grandees. The shah declared the city in a state of siege.

Over 100,000 barrels of oil consumed by fire, three valuable oil refineries destroyed and an estimated loss of about \$500,000, were the results of electric storms which passed over western and northern Pennsylvania.

The schoolship Nautilus, the first Spanish naval vessel to enter a Cuban port since the relinquishment of Spanish sovereignty over the island, arrived in the harbor of Havana, and was hailed with delight by the entire Spanish colony of the city.

Iowa Republicans in convention endorsed Gov. Cummins, progressive legislation and Senator Allison.

Miss Jean Reid, daughter of the American ambassador to England, and Hoq. John Hubert Ward, brother of the earl of Dudley and enquery-in-waiting to the king, were married in London. The ceremony took place in the Chapel Royal of St. James' palace, and King Edward and Queen Alexandra witnessed it from their private gallery.

The United States now has no diplomatic representation in Venezuela, the legation's affairs being cared for by the Brazilian representative, Jacob Sleeper, secretary of the American legation and in charge during Minister Russell's absence, has left Caracas, presumably because of the disputes with President Castro.

The Toledo Ice and Coal company pleaded guilty in the United States court on three counts to receiving rebates from the Ann Arbor Railroad company and was fined \$1,250 on each count.

The Spanish steamer La Rache went on the rocks near Muros, Spain, and was sunk. It was believed a number of lives were lost.

H. D. Everett, a government forer, T. R. Wakely, a teacher, and four Filipinos were killed by hill tribesmen on the Island of Negros.

Meyer Newman, a New York diamond salesman is supposed to be held for \$10,000 ransom by kidnapers.

George Willoughby of Milwaukee pleaded guilty to a charge of "wife-murder" and was given a life sentence.

Mrs. Mary Whitecamp, aged 48 years, wife of Henry Whitecamp, one of the wealthiest landowners in Madison county, Illinois, committed suicide because the Mississippi river floods had greatly damaged the Whitecamp lands.

Democrats of Georgia elected an un-instructed delegation to the national convention at Denver.

Cholera has broken out among the troops at Camp Gregg, near Manila. Three scouts and one civilian have died from the disease and the camp has been placed under quarantine regulations.

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## News Notes from Lansing

Interesting Happenings at the State Capital of Michigan.

Lansing.—The investigation of the school census in Ionia, together with other investigations of a similar character made by the superintendent of public instruction in recent years, makes it clear that to apportion the primary school interest fund on the basis of the school census is unreliable and unsatisfactory. Very few cities are able to get a correct census, and the methods employed by the enumerators are far from being satisfactory. "The plan of paying the census enumerators so much per name is impractical," says Superintendent Wright. "Many enumerators, in order to get the few cents that will be paid them for additional names, will take chances on entries of doubtful legality, and school officers are anxious to get as much money for their town as possible and also take chances. The lists are not in all cases carefully and honestly made up by the enumerators or carefully and honestly scrutinized by school boards. Under the present system of apportionment, the state aid derived from the primary school fund is inequitably apportioned because of the varying number of children in school districts and because of the practically uniform wage list throughout the state. As a result of the present system about 2,000 districts in the state receive more primary money than can be used for teachers' wages. There is now in the treasury of these 2,000 districts nearly \$1,000,000 of surplus funds that cannot be used for any purpose whatever. In the other 5,000 districts of the state it is necessary to levy taxes in order to meet the expense for instruction. The legislature has been struggling with the problem of taxation for many years, but the real problem of taxation in the state has not yet been touched, and this problem should be submitted to the next legislature.

### Warner on Automobile Tour.

Gov. Warner took on another automobile tour through the eastern part of the state. He spoke at Warren, Utica, Chesterfield and New Baltimore in Macomb county, and Anchorville, Fair Haven, Adair, Hickey, Wales, Goodells, Emmett, Capac and Yale in St. Clair county.

Auditor General Bradley spoke at Stanton, Montcalm county, at a Republican rally. He also visited in Greenville, Gowan, Trufant, Kinston and Sidney and several other towns.

Representative Joseph M. Weiss, a member of the house committee on military, is trying to arrange to have the state troops not leave Detroit for camp until September 22. It has been scheduled that the troops would leave on September 21, which would take them out of the city during the Wayne county primary and the shift is intended to leave them in the city long enough to have a chance to vote.

### White Shriners Meet.

The Supreme Shrine of the Order of the White Shrine of Jerusalem met in Charlotte. The sessions were in the Masonic temple and upwards of 200 delegates attended. Mrs. Fred H. Loveland, now supreme noble prophetess, was elected supreme worthy high priestess, the highest office in the order, which had been held for two terms by Mrs. Matilda J. Stone of Oak Park. Among the others are the following Michigan ladies: Supreme worthy scribe, Mrs. Martha Bogardus, Lansing; supreme worthy treasurer, Mrs. Annette LeB. Lazelle, Caro; supreme worthy shepherdess, Mrs. Ida V. Miller, Grand Rapids; supreme worthy guide, Mrs. Minnieola Hunt, Petoskey; supreme worthy herald, Miss Eliza Houlard, St. Joseph; supreme worthy guardian, Mrs. Anna R. Richards, Hay City; supreme organist, Mrs. Millie B. Shaw, Grand Rapids.

### Saloonist Fights Council.

Judge West, in circuit court, issued an order directing the city council of Stockbridge to show cause why a writ of mandamus should not be issued directing it to grant Charles Hurst, hotelkeeper, a liquor license. Hurst has had an application for a license on file, but without taking any action on it the members of the council passed an ordinance prohibiting saloons in the village.

### Show Light Enrollment.

The light enrollment in the upper peninsula is indicated by the primary petitions filed at the secretary of state's office. Earle, Bradley and Fordney petitions have been filed and the first named has some from the section north of the straits where only two and three of the signers are found to have been enrolled.

### Warden Must Not Make Seizures.

Game Warden Pierce and Deputy Attorney General Chase went to Cheboygan to investigate an injunction granted by the circuit court restraining the game warden from seizing under-sized fish said to have been shipped from Canada.

### Sleepers to Cost No More.

Senator A. J. Doherty gave notice to the railroad commission that, in deference to their wishes, Pullman sleeping car rates will not be raised, at least until after September.

### Warner May Add a Plank.

Gov. Fred M. Warner may add a new plank to his platform. It is a declaration for the guarantee of bank deposits by the state along lines similar to the law adopted in Oklahoma, although he leaves the details of the measure open for future discussion. The governor has had the bankers of the state canvassed and has found them three to one in favor of the plan. And so far as he has been able to sound the sentiment, he believes that the people of the state are also heartily in favor of the enactment of such a law. The Oklahoma law, along the lines of which the Michigan law will probably be modeled if the governor is re-elected and the legislature is favorable to his policies, provides that all state banks shall deposit with the state banking department a fraction of one per cent of their average deposits, which shall constitute a bank insurance fund from which depositors of any state bank so protected and which failed would receive their money. It really costs the banks nothing, because the interest on the money so deposited goes to the banks making the deposits and the law practically does away with bank failures because the depositors, knowing that even should the bank close their money would be safe, have no incentive to withdraw their deposits in panicky times.

### Did Peter White Die Intestate?

Did Peter White die intestate? Are any public institutions, many of which were recipients of his generosity in his lifetime, to share in his large estate? These are questions, the answers to which are of much interest to Marquette people. A thorough search has been fruitless in bringing to light any will. Because of the liberality of Mr. White in his lifetime, it had been taken for granted that a fair proportion of his estate would be disbursed in the form of charitable bequests. It is not known just how much the estate was worth. However, Mr. White was interested in various banking, mining and other corporations, and it is popularly supposed that his wealth approximated \$500,000, possibly more. The only immediate relatives are one daughter, living in the east, and several grandchildren.

### McInnis Is Socialist Choice.

The Socialist-Labor party of Michigan at a convention in Detroit, attended by about 30 delegates from different parts of the state, nominated the following state ticket: For governor, Archibald A. McInnis, Lansing; lieutenant governor, Sheppard B. Cowles, Sand Lake; secretary of state, John A. Ingram, Saginaw; state treasurer, David Boyd, Hay City; auditor general, Thomas H. Grabuiki, Lansing; commissioner state land office, John H. Latta, Williamston; attorney general, John H. Johnson, River Rouge; superintendent of public instruction, Charles H. Noumeyer, Detroit. Henry Urbicht and A. B. Latta of Saginaw were named as presidential electors. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the idea of the unity of all Socialist forces in the United States at the ballot box and on the economic field.

### Socialist Convention Illegal.

Word was received by socialists from the office of the secretary of state that the state convention of the Socialist-Labor party, held in Detroit, when a state ticket was nominated, is illegal. The primary law makes it illegal to hold a party convention until after the primaries in September.

### Michigan to Send Delegates.

Michigan will be well represented at Sandusky during the conventions and other gatherings to be held there this summer. Michigan Knights of Columbus will be on hand in the big interstate convention with a big delegation. Michigan feed men will be represented at the national convention of hay men in July. The Elks and antlered tribes from all over the state will send delegations to the tri-state convention to be held August 19 to 23. Several other gatherings at the Ohio summer resort will also be well represented by Michigan delegations.

### State Board Warns Mayors.

"While celebrating the glorious Fourth of July and recounting the deeds of our illustrious dead, why not think about protecting the living from unnecessary suffering and death?" is the introduction to a statement sent to the mayors of Michigan by the state board of health. On the Fourth, 1907, 51 serious accidents were reported as the result of the use of arms.

### Scale Is for Two Years.

The Michigan district, United Mine Owners of America, will work under the scale adopted in this city last April for two years instead of one. The mine owners were desirous of settling the question of wages and conditions for two years, as yearly agreements made the cost of coal production a settled quantity for only 11 months at a time. The miners took a referendum vote on extending the scale, and at a meeting of the district executive board the vote was found to be unanimously in favor of the plan.

## STORM KILLS SEVEN

VILLAGE OF CLINTON, MINN., IS RAVAGED BY TORNADO.

MORE THAN SIXTY INJURED

Relief for the Residents Is Needed—Pukwana Nearly Wiped Out, But No One Is Hurt.

St. Paul, Minn.—A special dispatch from Graceville, Minn., gives additional details of the tornado that struck Clinton, a town of 400 inhabitants in the western part of Minnesota, late Saturday afternoon, killing seven people. The dispatch says that over 60 were injured, but that only 11 were seriously hurt.

Thirty-three houses in Clinton were destroyed and 25 were practically ruined. Two hundred people are homeless. Medical aid is sufficient as doctors from Graceville and Ortonville have been in constant attendance on the injured, but scores are destitute of clothing and outside aid is needed. Those killed were: Mrs. G. W. Johnson, Fred Skotesberry, Thomas Rothwell, Kate Mills, Mrs. Olaf Nicholson and baby, and Mrs. Rebecca Vandermark.

Mitchell, S. D.—The little town of Pukwana, in Brule county, about 50 miles west of Mitchell on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, was almost wiped out at 11 o'clock Saturday night by a tornado. No one was injured.

Between 12 and 15 stores and homes were destroyed, and there was not a house in the town that was not damaged. Two large elevators were blown down across the Milwaukee track, covering a freight car. The railway station was wrecked. On the ranch of Carpenter Sanborg, adjoining the town on the north, all buildings but two were destroyed, entailing a loss exceeding \$100,000.

The tornado was accompanied by rain and hail, which covered a strip of country three miles wide. The entire farming country in the path of the hailstorm was ruined. A coal car standing on the Milwaukee track was half filled with hail stones.

### FOUR PERISH IN FLAMES.

Mother and Three Children Die in Milwaukee Fire.

Milwaukee.—The family of Julius Krueger, a laborer, was almost wiped out early Sunday morning by fire, which brought death to the mother and three children.

The father and one son escaped, but are so badly burned that they may not recover. The two who survived were rescued by a watchman, Henry Hagan, who carried them out of the burning building.

Krueger was a laborer in the roofing plant of Jeger & Gezelsch and lived in two small rooms in one end of the plant. The fire started in that end of the building and by the time the fire department arrived four of the family were dead.

### PATTERSON DEFEATS CARMACK.

Tennessee Democratic Primary Is Victory for Local Option.

Memphis, Tenn.—Further returns received from Saturday's Democratic primary election in this state, indicate the certain nomination of Gov. Patterson over former United States Senator Edward W. Carmack.

The election was held on the county unit plan, Senator Carmack favoring state-wide prohibition and Gov. Patterson announcing for local option. The governor said, however, on the stump, that if the Democratic platform called for state-wide prohibition, he would sign such a bill if passed by the legislature.

### RUINED BY STOCK GAMBLING.

Defaulting Bank Cashier Is Arrested and Confesses.

Atlantic City, N. J.—Robert Ohnmeles, Jr., cashier of the Marine Trust company of this city, was arrested Sunday charged with a defalcation of \$20,500. He made a confession in which he says that he played the stock market and that one loss followed another until he was hopelessly involved. He is under \$11,000 bail for trial in October.

### Obaldia Wins a Victory.

Panama.—Balloting in the municipal elections throughout the isthmus was concluded at four o'clock Sunday afternoon. There were no disorders here. A big majority was given the ticket supported by Gen. Obaldia, a candidate for the presidency of the republic in the elections that will take place next month in Panama. Returns from Colon, Arraijan, show that the ticket of Obaldia also won there. Though the municipal elections were unimportant, Obaldia's triumph in the capital is regarded as evidence of his popularity.

### General Amnesty at Teheran.

Washington.—In a further effort to restore tranquility in the city of Teheran, the scene of the recent riots in Persia, the shah has proclaimed a general amnesty, according to a cablegram received by Gen. Morteza, the Persian minister.

### Bad Fire in Kentucky Town.

Maysville, Ky.—Fire early Sunday at Neppol, Ky., caused a loss estimated at \$75,000, partly covered by insurance. The fire is thought to have been of incendiary origin.

### TIME TO HUSTLE.



Kid—Gee whiz, but er feller feels lonesome in de spring if he ain't got er goll!

In a Pinch, Use ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE A powder. It cures painful, smarting, nervous feet and growing nails. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Makes new shoes easy. A certain cure for sweating feet. Sold by all Druggists, 25c. Accept no substitute. Trial package, FREE. Address A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

### Another Ruse.

Eva (pouting)—There, now, see what you have done. Your cigar has left a spot of ashes on my cheek. Jack—Don't be angry, dear. I'll fix it. Eva—How? Jack—Why, I'll kiss you on the spot.

### 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. The Kind You Have Always Bought.

### On the Country Picnic.

She hung her head. "Really, Mr. Mannerling," she stammered, "this—er—is so—so sudden—" "For goodness sake," cried Mannerling, "stop blushing so. Here comes a bull!"

Try Murine Eye Remedy For Red, Weak, Watery, Watery Eyes. Murine Doesn't Smart—Soothes Eye Pain. All Druggists Sell Murine at 50c. The 48 Page Book in each Pkg. is worth Dollars in every home. Ask your Druggist. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Pennsylvania's First Governor. The first governor of Pennsylvania under the constitution of 1790 was Thomas Mifflin.

Lewis' Single Binder straight 5c. Many smokers prefer them to the cigars. Your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

A man who claims kin with a pessimist displays poor judgment.

FITS, St. Vitus Dance and Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE TRIAL BOTTLE and Treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 361 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Jealousy is the trading stamp given with each case of true love.

## SICK HEADACHE

# NOTES FROM MEADOWBROOK FARM

By William Pitt



The rapid milker is not apt to strip clean.

Little deeds of kindness, like chickens, come home to roost.

Butter to be of a prime quality must not be subject to too rapid or too slow churning.

Get that set of low wheels for the wagon this year. They will save you much heavy lifting.

The idea that the setting of posts the small end down will make them last longer is fallacious.

Elbow grease and a good stiff broom used daily in the dairy barn will help a long way toward sanitary milk.

The best breed of cows for the dairy is that breed which will most nearly meet the special purposes and needs of the owner.

Three trees which are peculiarly adapted for fence posts are the catalpa speciosa, the osage orange and the Russian mulberry.

Keep your plans ahead of your work. It is the farmer who thinks out his work in advance who raises the biggest crops and has the easiest time.

Sunlight is essential to success in chicken raising. See that the henhouse is constructed with a view to admitting as much air and sunshine as possible.

Vermin on the hens will keep them from laying. With the coming of warm weather, clean and whitewash the henhouse, and provide a good dust bath, if hens are kept confined in a yard.

The time to wash out the butter-milk from butter is when it has reached that granular state. Dairying has this advantage over other branches of farming in that the farmer has a continuous income.

When fresh whole milk is not available the little pigs you have to raise by hand will thrive on boiled milk which has been thickened with a cup of flaxseed to each gallon. Add half a pound of brown sugar and a little salt.

A farmer in central Michigan faces the problem of making four-cent pork and three-cent beef out of 60-cent corn, with common farm labor \$30 a month with board; hay \$16, and \$20 a ton and corn stalks five cents a bundle. Can you figure out his profit?

It may be very interesting speculation as to why weeds came to be, but the practical question for the farmer is how quickest and most effectively to be rid of them. The farmer is not interested in any scientific discussions which will not serve any practical purpose.

The producing capacity of the farm is measured by the humus and nitrogen content of the surface soil, and if these cannot be fully supplied by the manure made on the farm, then legumes should be grown to supplement the manure, and for this purpose and a profitable seed crop mammoth clover, over a large part of our country, heads the list.

A good way to char cobs for the hogs is to dig a round hole, say three feet across, build a good fire with wood in the bottom of this, fill in with corncobs, and when they are properly charred through but not burned to ashes, put on a lid of some kind to exclude the air. Then add any wood ashes that may be convenient, and salt. When the mass is cool put it in a box with a self-feed, where the hogs can reach it, and let them eat what they want.

Go slow in double cropping the orchard land. A good crop of apples or other fruit removes about as much plant food as a crop of wheat. It is poor policy to try to get both. The orchard should be cultivated if possible up to bearing age. If the site is so hilly that cultivation is liable to cause serious washing of the soil, the young trees should be mulched. A good mulch of straw or grass serves much the same purpose as clean cultivation, in keeping the ground moist. There is danger from mice, which are liable to shelter in such a mulch, however, unless measures are taken to protect the trees. For this purpose, wire netting is very satisfactory or tree protectors of veneer. If the orchard is on comparatively level ground, the raising of some low-growing hoed crops is often of advantage. Hay or grain, however, are out of place in the orchard, and young trees especially suffer from their presence.

Too much salt in the butter destroys the flavor.

Regularity in feed and milking has much to do with the milk yield.

Some men are like cows, they think the best grass is on the other side of the fence.

It is the fresh manure that has the highest value. Get it out on the land as soon as possible.

Raw wheat flour mixed with milk and the yolk of one egg will often check scours in the lambs.

In fattening fowls feed corn principally, but provide other grain for variety and to keep up the appetite.

In dealing with a man who has a cow to sell keep in mind the fact that it is generally the poor cow that is offered for sale.

Most of the states report large graduating classes from the agricultural colleges this year. It means more and better agriculture.

The farmer who thinks out the day's work and plans how it can best be done is the farmer who is not pegging around with chores after dark.

It is the wise farmer who plants only what he can properly care for. He will reap more dollars than the farmer who spreads himself thin over too many acres.

Plant a few mulberry trees in your cherry orchard, then cock robin and his mistress will let the cherries alone as long as the mulberry lasts. A cheap and easy way of buying off the birds.

Some farmers still cling to the old idea that they must have slop of some sort if they are to grow good pigs, but it has been repeatedly shown by experiment that usually there is no advantage in foods that are sloppy.

Forestry has done great things for Switzerland, preventing floods and making available all lands fit for crops. What are you doing to further the efforts of the government agricultural department toward more tree growing?

Be sure that you have a good corn stand. As soon as the corn is an inch high replant every hill that contains no plants. This may be a little later than the first planting and some of it may not get out of the way of frost, but it will make good cattle feed if nothing more.

The advantage of breaking colts when very young is that they are easier to handle and learn more quickly. If a colt is taken at the proper age and broken to halter leading and to harness there is no need of the desperate hard struggles which often take place in the breaking of half-grown colts.

Coburn the Kansas farm expert gives this quintet of don'ts for the alfalfa raiser: Don't sow any nurse crop. Don't sow on freshly plowed land, no matter how carefully prepared. Don't let weeds or grass grow over six inches high without clipping. Don't clip or mow when wet with rain or dew. Don't let alfalfa stand; if turning yellow, cut it.

Few farmers realize the damage which weeds do to the corn. They not only take the fertility which the corn needs, but worse still the moisture. By cultivation you kill the weeds, conserve the moisture, make the fertility of the soil more available, and loosen the soil so that air may get at the roots, an essential condition in corn growing.

A very good method of capturing the chicken hawk is to set steel traps about the carcass of the chicken last caught and partly devoured, or to erect a tall pole in an open field near the chicken yard, placing a trap at the top. He will be most sure to alight on the pole, awaiting an opportunity to pounce down upon the unsuspecting fowls, and consequently gets into the trap.

Bad cases of scours in cows can be treated as follows: First remove the animal from the pasture and put it in the barn and let the feed be the very best of the early cut, well cured mixed clover and timothy hay. The next thing to do will be to give it at one dose two ounces each of castor and pure olive oils to clean out the bowels of effete material. Scald a pint of milk and in it scald a teaspoonful of ground black pepper. Mix a half pint of lime water and pour down it three times per day until the scouring ceases.

To tan a sheep's skin stretch and nail on smooth board surface, wool side down. Scrape carefully, getting off all bits of flesh. Now mix one pound of pulverized alum and one pound common salt, sprinkle the mixture evenly over the skin and rub in with a corn cob all it will absorb; then sprinkle it over with a little more and leave it for a few days. A second application will render it thoroughly cured. Leave it until dry. Pinch the surface, and by the feeling and sound you can tell if all parts are evenly tanned. The next process is the hardest for a woman—washing. It will take several washings and good rinsings in clean, cold water. Squeeze the water from it and hang it fleece down to drip. It will dry beautifully in the sun on a stout clothesline or wire fence, shaking it occasionally.

## DO AWAY WITH DOUBLE CHIN

Exercises and Applications That Will Strengthen the Muscles Will Restore Good Appearance.

The fad for Dutch necks has struck terror to the heart of the woman with the double chin.

Double chins are of various kinds. There is the chin which is simply too fat. Then there is the double chin which is caused by the shortness of the neck and the habit of carrying the chin too low. And again, there is the chin which merely looks double because of a faulty dress, as by wearing collars too tight.

The necklace calls attention to the double chin. Before putting on a necklace the woman with a fat chin should massage it downward. She should take the palm of her hand and stroke the tip of her chin with a vigorous stroke.

Then she should rub right down from the end of the chin to the dip in the throat.

Alcohol strengthens the muscles of the neck. Dash your throat with alcohol and massage it downward. Another excellent massage for removing the double chin is the ice massage. Press the ice securely upon the flesh and massage down. A dozen treatments will cure the worst case imaginable.

The throat of the young girl is slim and her head sits upon her neck as upon a pedestal. Her shoulders are sloping and her whole appearance is a study in curves; her neck is but a stem which supports her head. But as she grows older the throat thickens from neglect, the curved chin becomes square and under the chin there come rolls of flesh, and this stage marks the old woman.

The Japanese woman sets a flower in her hair so that it trails at one ear. This makes her neck look slimmer. The French woman dresses her throat very high or she makes the neck look prettier in tone by clasping a pink velvet ribbon around it. Over the ribbon is fastened the dog collar. The pink lends color to the neck lace and tone to the skin.

A strychny chin can be hardened by slapping it with cologne water. The slapping should take place at night and the hand should be filled with the perfume and spatted on the neck. It whitens the throat and makes the flesh firmer and the skin harder.

A chin that is held high does not look as fat as the chin that is snuggled down in the neck. Lift your chin, twist your head, throw it back until the collar rests upon your shoulders, and you will get some idea of neck and chin exercise.

Dancing is the best exercise for a double chin. The head is thrown to one side and the neck is made supple. The Spanish dances and the so-called skirt dances are good for the exercise of the neck muscles.

An exercise practiced by actresses is that of touching the ear to the shoulder. Each day the ear is rubbed upon the shoulder half a dozen times in quick succession until the neck is supple.

You should be able to span your throat with your thumbs and first fingers. Touch your thumbs together under your chin, and if your throat is in proportion to your size your forefingers will just meet at the back.

## BEST GARMENTS FOR THE BABY

Overdressing is in the Worst of Bad Taste—Simplicity and Comfort Things Always to Be Considered.

Sewing for the baby demands the very best efforts of the practiced needlewoman. It calls for her tiniest stitches in seam and hem and tuck, her most exclusive taste in the selection of dainty trimmings and her best of good sense in designing clothes with a view to comfort and convenience to the small wearer.

To be overdressed is an acknowledged breach of good taste, and an innocent baby, burdened with long and heavy clothes, which in their turn are laden with elaborate and weighty trimmings, is an object worthy of the pitying consideration of those kind-hearted people whose vocation it is to protect helpless infants from inhuman treatment.

Some babies—and this in the very best families—wear slips, to the exclusion of dresses, the latter being reserved for "ceremonious" occasions, such as a christening.

If slips are to be worn in its waking as well as in its sleeping hours, the nurse must see to it that the wardrobe holds a plenty. Ten is a good number, and from two to four dresses will be sufficient, the number to be determined by the social proclivities of the wee one.

There should be white petticoats to wear with these dresses; the number should equal the number of dresses.

A good all-round material for babies' slips is English nainsook. It is soft and pliable, launders prettily and wears well. A very good quality can be bought for 25 cents the yard (a trifle cheaper by the piece).

There comes a finer quality, as well as a less expensive one, but the grade quoted above is good for general wear.

The petticoats may be made of English nainsook, and this material is quite suitable, too, for dresses.

Fine longcloth is sometimes used for slips and petticoats.

Ideal material for the christening robe is handkerchief linen. Batiste is charming and so is French nainsook.

The most appropriate trimming for baby clothes is hand embroidery in the daintiest of designs and a little lace fine in quality and pattern.

Hemstitching or feather-attaching is sufficient adornment for the simple clothes. Join the seams with entreeux when practical.

Flannel or outing flannel makes nice little "nighties" for cold nights. Silk and wool flannel is more satisfactory than all wool, as it does not shrink with the many necessary washings.

French flannel or cashmere makes the useful little wrapper, while sacques may be made of the above-mentioned materials or of challis or outing flannel.

Cashmere is good for the cloak, and silk may be used. For summer there are lingerie cloaks with a lining of India silk to add warmth. These have the double advantage of being daintily attractive and at the same time washable.

Caps may be of muslin or silk. Great care should be taken that the wee baby is neither inconvenienced nor hurt by buttons or pins. One young mother kept her sewing basket beside the baby basket. Each morning she sewed Mr. Baby up in his clothes and each night she ripped him out.

## FOR THE CHILDREN



Coat for Girl from 4 to 6 Years. Empire Coat for Girl from 6 to 8 Years.

Tweed Costume for Girl from 14 to 16 Years.

Coat for Girl from 4 to 6 Years.—This is a simple and pretty little coat in white serge, lined with sateen. It is cut to a loose sacque shape, double-breasted in front, fastened and ornamented with large pearl buttons. The collar is edged with a fine plating of silk, headed by silk braid sewn on in a tiny loop pattern, silk lace appliques also trim the corners. Hat of fine white straw trimmed with soft silk. Materials required: 1 1/2 yards 48 inches wide, 2 yards sateen, 8 buttons and silk platings.

Tweed Costume for Girl from 14 to 16 Years.—Gray tweed, finely striped with green, is employed for this costume, the skirt is arranged in plaits which turn from the center front; they are machine-stitched three parts down. The short sacque coat is lined with silk, the fronts are double-breasted, and fasten with velvet-covered buttons. The collar is faced with green velvet, and the revers and cuffs with plain gray cloth, edged with a tiny green silk passementerie. Light green straw hat, trimmed with green chine ribbon. Materials required: 6 yards 46 inches wide, 3 yards lining silk.

Empire Coat for Girl from 6 to 8 Years.—Cloth, serge, or linen are the best materials for this coat. The skirt has an inverted plait each side the front and back, machine-stitched three parts down; it is joined to the empire bodice without fullness, under a wide stitched strap of the material; straps are also carried over the shoulders. The collar and cuffs are of double material, stitched near the edge. Drawn silk hat, the color of the coat, trimmed with flowers and foliage. Materials required: 2 1/2 yards 48 inches wide, 1 1/2 yard lining silk for bodice.

## OUR FLAG.

On history's crimson pages, high up on the roll of fame, The story of Old Glory burns, in deathless words of flame. It is the old red, white and blue, proud emblem of the free, It is the flag that floats above our land of liberty.—Benjamin-Sutton.

The "Star-Spangled-Banner" is generally taken for granted. One seldom hears its why and wherefore called in question. With its every display in city and hamlet, on turret and hall, comes a little history and development.

It transpires that the American flag is, like the human species, a thing of evolution. This is so, indeed, with the insignia of most countries, notably of England, whose flag began with old King Egbert's dragon upon which was incorporated the three Norman lions of William the Conqueror. When Edward III. aspired to the crown of France he added the fleur-de-lis. James I. dispensed with both and adopted St. George's cross and finally in 1801 the "Lion and the Unicorn" began their long fight for the crown, which has since continued on canvas, in every latitude of the world.

The colonies, of course, lived under the British flag. In 1689 the flag of New England was white, charged with St. George's cross in red surmounted with the crown. In the center was inscribed Jacobus Rex. While Manhattan was in possession of the Dutch the ships waved a flag on which was a beaver, the then insignia of the New Netherlands. 1707 the colonies adopted the Union Jack of Great Britain. This was formed by a combination of St. Andrew's and St. George's crosses, and of course was typical of the fact that the two countries had become one when Queen Elizabeth died and the Scottish king succeeded to the English throne.

At the time of our revolt from British authority the Union Jack was in general use, usually bearing some patriotic motto of which "Liberty and Union" was the favorite. Directly after the battle of Lexington a new flag was improvised with the motto of the state of Connecticut, viz., "Qui transiit sustinet." This soon gave way to regimental colors, each being distinctive in shade. At Bunker Hill a blue flag was chosen to designate New England troops—the first sign we see of union in the colonial army. This flag had St. George's cross in one corner. It was growing beautifully less within our limits and soon afterwards disappeared when Gen. Putnam displayed a red banner on Prospect hill with the motto "An Appeal to Heaven." The colony of Massachusetts sent out cruisers in the spring, supplying each with a white flag on which was painted a green pine tree. When armed vessels were commissioned in Washington they were furnished with flags of similar kind.

To Col. William Moultrie of South Carolina is due the honor of raising the first republican flag. It had a white crescent on a blue ground. This was unfurled on the east bastion of the fortress in Charleston harbor, June 28, 1776, while on the opposite side waved the flag called the "Great Union."

June 14, 1777, the Continental congress, realizing the inappropriateness of longer using British colors, resolved "that the flag of the 13-United States be 13 stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be 13 stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation."

The first national flag after this pattern was made by a Mrs. Ross, a lady of Philadelphia. She had some distinguished men to assist her, among whom were Benjamin Franklin and Gen. Joseph Reed. We are not informed whether these men, appointed by congress for the purpose, used the thimble, needle and thread that the lady herself employed. From her general character it is probable that Mrs. Ross declined to let them "boss the job," and proceeded in her own way.

The 13 stars of the flag of 1777 were arranged in a circle, although there was no officially prescribed form. In 1794, after the admission of Vermont and Kentucky into the union, it was resolved by congress that from and after May 1, 1795, "the flag of the United States be 15 stripes alternate red and white, that the union be 15 stars, white, in a blue field."

No provision was made by this act for future alterations, nor were any changes made till 1818, although a number of new states were admitted meanwhile into the union. On April 4 of that year a bill embodying the suggestions of Capt. Samuel G. Reid, who recommended the reduction of the stripes to the original 13 and the adoption of stars equal to the number of the states, formed into one large star, and a new star to be added on the Fourth of July next succeeding the admission of each new state, was approved by President Monroe, and the flag thus established was afterward hoisted on the hall of representatives.

## Independence Bell

A Poem That Has Been Read for Years—That Is Worth Reading Again—Who Wrote It?

When it became certain that the Declaration of Independence would be adopted and confirmed by the signatures of the delegates in the Continental Congress it was determined to announce the event by ringing the old State House bell, which bore the inscription, "Proclaim liberty to the lands to all inhabitants thereof!" and the old bellman posted his grandson at the door of the hall to await the instruction of the doorkeeper when to ring. At the word that the document had been signed the little patriot scion rushed out and flinging up his hands shouted, "Ring! Ring! RING!"

There was a tumult in the city, In the quaint old Quaker town, And the streets were rife with people Pacing restless up and down; People gathering at corners, Where they whispered each to each, And the sweat stood on their temples, With the earnestness of speech.

As the bleak Atlantic currents Lash the wild Newfoundland shore, So they beat against the State House, So they surged against the door; And the mingling of their voices Made a harmony profound, Till the quiet street of chestnuts Was all turbulent with sound.

"Will they do it?" "Dare they do it?"—"Who is speaking?"—"What's the news?"—"What of Adams?"—"What of Sherman?"—"Oh! God grant they won't refuse!"—"Make some way there!"—"Let me nearer!"—"I am stifling!"—"Stifle, then, When a Nation's life is at hazard We've no time to think of men!"

So they beat against the portal, Men and women, maid and child; And the July sun in heaven On the scene looked down and smiled; The same sun that saw the Spartan Shed his patriot blood in vain Now beheld the soul in freedom All unconquered, rise again.

So they surged against the State House, While, all solemnly inside, Sat the "Continental Congress," Truth and reason for their guide, O'er a simple scroll debating—Which, though simple it might be— Yet should shake the cliffs of England With the thunders of the free.

At the portal of the State House, Like some beacon in a storm, Round which waves are wildly beating, Stood a boyish, slender form; With his eyes fixed on the steeple And his ears agape with greed To catch the first announcement Of the "signing" of the deed.

Aloft, in that high steeple, Sat the bellman, old and gray— He was weary of the tyrant And his iron-sceptered sway, So he sat, with one hand ready On the clapper of the bell, When his eye should catch the signal, The happy news to tell.

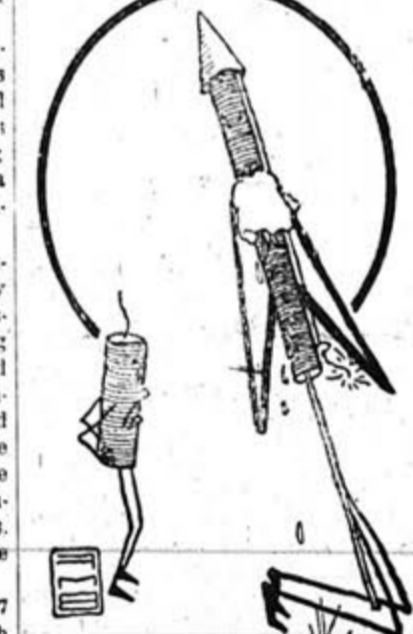
See! see! The dense crowd quivers Through all its lengthy line, As he beside the portal Looks forth to give the sign! With his small hands upward lifted, Breezes dallying with his hair, Hark! with deep, clear intonation, Breaks his young voice on the air.

Hushed the people's awelling murmur, List the boy's strong, joyous cry! "Ring," he shouted, "Ring! Grandpa! Ring! Oh! Ring! for Liberty!" And straightaway, at the signal, The old bellman lifts his hand, And sends the good news making Iron music through the land.

How they shouted! what rejoicing! How the old bell shook the air, Till the clang of freedom ruffed The calm gliding Delaware! How the bonfires and the torches Illumined the night's repose, And from the flames, like Phoenix, Fair Liberty arose.

The old bell now is silent, And hushed its iron tongue, But the spirit it awakened Still lives—forever young, And while we greet the sunlight On the Fourth of each July, We'll ne'er forget the bellman, Who, 'twixt the earth and sky, Rang out OUR INDEPENDENCE: Which, please God, shall never die.

## STILL IN THE HOSPITAL.



Firecracker—What you lingering round here for, Mr. Rocket? Thought you were going off on the Fourth. Rocket—Why, the fact is, the little boy with me went off before I did and hasn't got back from the hospital yet, and I am waiting for him.—Jed.

## HARDLY POSSIBLE.



Get out the declaration and read it again. Perhaps there may be a few points you have forgotten. Oh, by the way, have you ever read it?

**THE IRON PORT.**  
BY THE IRON PORT CO.  
G. F. Mc Ewen, Mgr.

Entered at the postoffice at Escanaba, Mich. as second class matter. Subscription price, \$2.00 per year in advance.

SATURDAY, JULY 4th, 1908

To any person who attended the Business Mens association on Monday evening it must be evident that the Escanaba Water Company are meeting, and are to meet, a more serious and different kind of opposition than they have before encountered. In the first place, it was a meeting of the representative citizens of the city, among whom were a large percentage of the most influential business men of Escanaba. The leading characteristic of the meeting was the unanimity that prevailed. The speeches were earnest and to the point. There was no effort or rhetorical display but each speaker got right down to the facts, in a businesslike manner. The meeting was composed of a determined lot of men who feel that they are dealing with a company that has been exacting in its demands against the city and has entirely failed to keep its part of the contract regarding the franchise, and especially that part of it wherein the company agrees to furnish pure and wholesome water and they, as business men and citizens claim that the city has been imposed upon by the water company up to a point beyond further endurance. It takes a long time to arouse public sentiment upon a municipal question so as to reach the whole body of the public mind but there can be no mistake about it this time.

The people of Escanaba are aroused. They are desperately in earnest too. They are taking practical measures also. They are not confining themselves to resolutions. They are to employ Quo Warranto proceedings, to do away with the franchise. They are to build another plant if necessary. They are to resist the payment of water rates to the company until it lives up to its contract. A monumental agreement to this effect was exhibited at their meeting, signed by the leading business men of this city, and more names were added. It is no longer to be a political question, independent of politics and entirely outside of it, the work is to be carried on. The fact of the matter is, as spoken of many times at this meeting the people of Escanaba have lost all confidence in the promises of the water company. We firmly believe that this is a fight to the finish as far as the city is concerned and that Escanaba's chance of getting pure water and at the same time getting rid of her reputation of

having the highest death rate of any city in the United States, is nearer at hand than it has been for a number of years.

**A LASTING EFFECT**

**This Evidence Should Prove Every Claim Made for Doan's Kidney Pills in Escanaba**

Relief from the pains and aches of a bad back is always welcome to every backache sufferer; but to cure a lame, weak or aching back is what's wanted. Cure it so it will stay cured. It can be done. Here's the strongest evidence to prove it:

John Simons, of 217 E. Hughitt St., Iron Mountain, Mich., says: "I can only reiterate what I stated for publication in 1896. I had suffered from kidney trouble for ten years, my back was lame and there was a continuous dull gnawing aching across the loins, so severe at times that I could scarcely drag myself around and many times I ought to have laid off from work. The kidney secretions were irregular in action and of an unnatural color. I learned about Doan's Kidney pills and procured a box. In three days the kidney secretions became clear, my back grew strong and the pains left me and have not returned. It is a pleasure to recommend a remedy like Doan's Kidney pills which can be depended upon."

Plenty more proof like this from Escanaba people. Call at Mead Drug Co's store and ask what their customers report.

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

**4th Of July Excursion Rates Via The Chicago & North Western Ry.**

Round trip tickets on sale at reduced rates from this station to points on C. & N. W. Ry. in Michigan, July 3rd and 4th. Return limit July 6th. Ask ticket agents, the North Western Line for rates and information. 6-27-2t

**Proposals for Improving, Grading and Macadamizing County roads in Delta County**

Sealed proposals for the improving, grading and macadamizing a portion of the county road in said county of Delta, Michigan, known as the Bay Shore Road, will be received by the Board of County Road Commissioners of said county, at the office of the county clerk of said county, at Escanaba, until twelve o'clock on Wednesday, the fifteenth day of July 1908, the location of the portion of said road to be so improved is in sections 29 and 32, township 40 north, of range 22 west, and the distance to be so improved is approximately 7671 feet.

Plans and specifications are on file in the office of the county clerk, and bids must be submitted for the whole work according to the plans and specifications. A certified check for five per cent. of the amount bid must accompany each bid, as evidence of good faith of the bidder, and said check should be payable to the order of the county clerk of said county. The board of county road commissioners expressly reserves the right to reject any and all bids and bids should be addressed to the county clerk with the proper endorsement thereon.

Dated, Escanaba, Michigan, June 22, 1908.

A. P. SMITH  
County Clerk and Clerk of the Board of County Road Commissioners of Delta County, Michigan. 25-3t

**Chancery Sale**

In pursuance and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for the County of Delta, State of Michigan, in Chancery, made and entered on the First day of May A. D. 1908 in a certain cause therein pending, wherein Marcelle Asselien Complainant and Escanaba Woodenware Company an Illinois Corporation, Defendant. Notice is Hereby Given, that I shall sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Escanaba Delta County, Michigan (that being the place of holding the Circuit Court for said County) on Monday the Twenty-seven day of July A. D. 1908 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following described property, to wit: all those certain piece or parcel of land situated in the Counties of Delta and Marquette and State of Michigan, described as follows:

Lots One (1), Two (2), Three (3), Four (4), Five (5), Six (6), Seven (7) and eight (8) of section one (1); the Southwest quarter of the Southwest quarter (Sw. 1/4 of the Sw. 1/4) of Section Two (2) Town Forty-one (41) North, Range Twenty-four (24) West; the West half of the Northeast quarter (W. 1/2 of NE. 1/4) of Section Eight (8) and the Northwest quarter of the Northwest quarter (NW. 1/4 of the NW. 1/4) of Section (16) Town Forty-one (41) North, Range Twenty-three (23) West; the Northwest quarter of the Southeast quarter (NW. 1/4 of SE. 1/4) the East half of the Northwest quarter (E. 1/2 of NW. 1/4), the South half of the Northeast quarter (S. 1/2 of NE. 1/4) and the Northwest quarter of the Northwest quarter (NW. 1/4 of NW. 1/4) of Section Eleven (11); the North half of the Southwest quar-



**COLLEGE OF ST. CATHERINE**

THIS COLLEGE FOR GIRLS is beautifully located in Greenwood Park, on an eminence overlooking the Mississippi. Though within easy reach of St. Paul and Minneapolis, it enjoys the healthfulness and retirement of the country. St. Catherine's offers its patrons courses of study similar to those of women's colleges in the East. The program is comprehensive, business rooms for elective studies to suit the taste and ability of the student.

The College Preparatory Course is thorough and systematic. Students of music and art have excellent opportunities for the study of these branches. The buildings are fireproof. Gymnasium, Private Rooms, Extensive and Picturesque Grounds. The following departments are open to students. Collegiate, Commercial, School of Music, Academic, Preparatory, School of Art.

The Sisters of St. Joseph conduct the college. It is under the direction of Archbishop Ireland. For further particulars address Secretary, College of St. Catherine, St. Paul, Minn.

ter (N. 1/2 of SW. 1/4) of Section Twelve (12), and the East half of the Southwest quarter (E. 1/2 of SW. 1/4) of Section Sixteen (16), all in Township Fortyone (41) North, Range Twenty Four (24) West; the Northwest quarter of the Southwest quarter [NW. 1/4 of SW. 1/4] of Section Seventeen (17) and the Northeast quarter of the Southeast quarter [NE. 1/4 of SE. 1/4] of Section Eighteen (18), Town Thirty-eight (38) North, Range Twenty-three (23) West, all in Delta County, Mich. The Southeast quarter of the Southeast quarter [SE. 1/4 of SE. 1/4] of Section Thirteen (13,) and the Southeast quarter of the northeast quarter [SE. 1/4 of NE. 1/4] of Section Thirty-four (34) Town Forty-two (42) North, Range Twenty-four (24) West, in Marquette County, Michigan.

Dated June 3 1908

A. H. Ryall  
Circuit Court Commissioner,  
Delta County, Michigan  
F. D. Mead  
Solicitor for Complainant

**County Correspondence**

**HYDE**

Quite a number of young people enjoyed the barn dance at Henry Kastens barn Sunday afternoon.

The dance given Saturday evening by the White Ribbon base ball club was well attended and all report a very good time.

Miss Della Wasmer of Escanaba was here Sunday visiting with Pauline Posenke.

Miss Essey Trobled of Pine Ridge was the guest of Mildred Seaman this week.

Mrs. William Raymond of Marquette is visiting with Mrs. Oliver Raymond of this place.

Miss Anna Dittrich and Anna Shindler of Omaha Nebraska are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Dittrich of Dittrich's Mill.

Miss Josephine Raymond returned home from Marquette for the summer vacation after the past months schooling.

Mr. Gustave Dittrich is having his house raised and a new basement made.

Many attended the wedding dance Tuesday evening at Hyde Hall given by John Pepin.

**PERKINS GLEANINGS**

Miss Jennie Hall went to Gladstone Friday afternoon returning Saturday.

Mr. J. J. Cooney of Escanaba was in town Friday.

Mrs. Joseph Neurohr and Jessie Whitney drove to Rapid River Friday.

Messrs Albert and Henry Norden attended the card party given by Miss Marie McGraw at Brampton last Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs Samuel Hall of Trombly was in our city Wednesday.

Mr. John Furimann went to Escanaba Tuesday evening returning Wednesday.

Mr. Clifford Reese went to Escanaba Wednesday.

Messrs Reese, Miron and Fisher of Gladstone were fishing up at Diffin last week and returned with a good supply of trout.

Mrs. Dwyer and daughter Lizzie spent Wednesday afternoon and evening in our city.

Mr. W. A. Hewes was here Wednesday morning.

**GARDEN**

Mr. D. H. Ball, assistant liht-house keeper on Poverty Island, was in this village on the 27th.

A. P. Anderson, the hustling merchant of Fayette, called on his friends in Garden on the 20th.

This week it is Paul Lamkey who is going around with a broad grin on his classical and expressive countenance. It is a girl, and weighed ten pounds.

Mr. Fred Newell of Montana, and the "wild and wooly west" generally, is visiting with his uncle, Dr. E. L. Foote of this village.

(Continued on next page)

**EARN MORE**

Every dollar you save adds to your earning power. Your money in the Bank at interest works for you--it nets you three per cent interest, payable semi-annually.

A savings account is a safe investment. Many of our customers keep a savings account here as a permanent investment.

We solicit your account.

**STATE SAVINGS BANK**  
Escanaba, Michigan  
MICHIGAN STATE DEPOSITORY

**Notice**

Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between Regist LeClair and Edward Hubert under the firm name of LeClair and Hubert is dissolved by mutual consent and that all debts owing the said partnership are to be received by Regist LeClair and all demands on said partnership are to be presented to him, the said Regist LeClair, for settlement and payment.

June 1st, 1908. Regist LeClair  
Edward Hubert  
In presence of C. D. McEwen

**PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS**

H. W. LONG,  
Physician and Surgeon  
Office rear of Hill Drug Store  
Corner Ludington and Georgia

O. E. YOUNGQUIST, M. D.  
Physician and Surgeon,  
Office 114 South Georgia street.  
Office hours: 9 to 12 a. m.; 2 to 4, 7 to 8 p m

C. J. B. KITCHEN,  
Dentist.  
OFFICE, over Groos Bros. Drug Store  
1007 Ludington St.

COLEMAN NEE  
Brick, Lime, Cement, Hair and Plaster  
Hard and Soft Coal and Fire Wood.  
ESCANABA, MICH.

F. H. ATKINS & CO.,  
Groceries and Provisions  
Bell Phone No. 6, Finch Phone No. 45.  
402-4 LUDINGTON ST., ESCANABA

**F. H. Brotherton & Son**  
General Surveying  
Mines and Mineral Lands Examined  
Timber Estimated  
ESCANABA MICHIGAN

**Call Here**

for staple and fancy  
**Groceries**

E. M. ST. JACQUES

**Ceresota FLOUR**



Enjoys the reputation of being the best flour on the market. Sold only by

**C. MALONEY & CO.**  
Everything in the line of Flour and Feed at lowest prices.

**Those Pleated Bosom Shirts**

—the kind worn by dressy men in summer, are difficult articles to launder nicely.

Unless you know just how to do it, the front pleats won't iron down smooth and the shirt front will look mussy.

We have a method of ironing them which we originated, that leaves nothing to be desired. Try it once

**Escanaba Steam Laundry**  
705-707 Ludington Street

**HUMPHREYS'**

Veterinary Specifics cure diseases of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs and Poultry by acting directly on the SICK PARTS without loss of time.

- A. A. FEVERS, Coughs, Inflammas, Lung Fever, Milk Fever.
  - B. B. SPRAINS, Lameness, Injuries, Rheumatism.
  - C. C. SORE THROAT, Quinsy, Epistaxis, Distemper.
  - D. D. WORMS, Bots, Grubs.
  - E. E. COUGHS, Colds, Influenza, Inflamed Lungs, Pleuro-Pneumonia.
  - F. F. COLIC, Bellyache, Wind-Blown, Diarrhea, Dysentery.
  - G. G. Prevents MISCARRIAGE.
  - H. H. KIDNEY & BLADDER DISORDERS.
  - I. I. SKIN DISEASER, Mange, Eruptions, Ulcers, Grease, Farcy.
  - J. J. BAD CONDITION, Staring Coat, Indigestion, Stomach Stagnation.
- 60c. each; Stable Case, Ten Specifics, Book, Ac., \$7.  
At druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price.  
Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

BOOK MAILED FREE.

**MADE FOR SERVICE**  
and guaranteed absolutely WATERPROOF  
TOWERS  
OILED SUITS, SLICKERS AND HATS  
Every garment guaranteed Clean - Light - Durable  
Suits \$3.00 Slickers \$3.00  
SOLD BY BEST DEALERS EVERYWHERE  
CATALOG FREE FOR THE ASKING

**A Cozy House**

—FOR—  
**\$700.00**

**W. T. SEEGER**  
Real Estate and Insurance  
104 South Georgia street



**E. Burham**  
ESTAB. 1871  
7072 STATE ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

**Tells how to Permanently and Quickly Remove Wrinkles**  
Wrinkles make a woman look old whether she is or not—and everybody thinks she is! More than anything else, wrinkles destroy beauty.

It is impossible to remove wrinkles by ordinary methods—the skin must be skillfully treated by vitalizing preparations. The special preparations for this purpose are

**E. Burham's Hygienic Skin Food and E. Burham's Skin Tightener**

The Skin Food penetrates the pores of the skin and acts on the wasted tissues beneath with powerful effect, stimulating them to new development that gives youthful plumpness and beauty. The Skin Tightener permanently contracts the loose skin and thus completes the removal of wrinkles.

The E. Burham preparations are on sale by the dealer named below. Ask for a FREE Sample Bottle of Skin Food, Skin Tightener or Camomile Cream and a copy of the Gift Booklet, entitled "How to be Beautiful," that gives full instructions for the use of these beauty preparations. If you cannot call them send ten cents (to cover mailing expense) direct to E. Burham, 70 and 72 State Street, Chicago.

**E. ERICKSON**



**DETROIT CLEVELAND NAVIGATION CO.**  
THE FAST LINE TO MACKINAC

First Class Service  
Safety, Comfort and Speed

The Coast Line to All Points on Great Lakes

**SUPERIOR STEAMER SERVICE**  
The Steamers of the D. & C. Line are large, safe and comfortable. Every convenience is extended to passengers en route between Great Lakes ports. Through tickets sold at lowest prices to all points and baggage checked to destination.

**TIME TABLE**  
Mackinac Division  
Going Northbound Ar. St. Ignace Tuesday 9:15 p. m. Saturday 12:45 a. m. going Southbound So. St. Ignace Wednesday 7:00 a. m. Saturday 2:00 p. m.

**LAKE ERIE DIVISION**  
Steamers leave Detroit daily at 10:30 p. m. connecting with early trains for Pittsburg, Wheeling and the south and east. Day trips on Thursdays and Saturdays during July and August.

Send two cent stamp for illustrated pamphlet; address I. G. Lewis, G. P. A. Detroit, Mich.

DETROIT & CLEVELAND NAVIGATION COMPANY  
PHILIP. McMILLAN, A. A. SCHANTZ  
Pres. Gen'l Mgr.

Lands in Colorado for sale in tracts of 40 to 160 acres or upwards. There is where you will find "HEALTH—WEALTH—SUNSHINE." Good location on railroads near Denver and Colorado Springs. Plentiful rainfall. Finest climate in the world. Rich soil. Fine springs of water. Can raise every variety of grains, vegetables and fruits. Great stock country. Good schools. Titles perfect. Prices from \$8 to \$15 per acre and easy terms. Write us for further particulars.

**THE BROTHERTON CO.**  
ESCANABA, MICH.

**CHICHESTER'S PILLS**  
DIAMOND BRAND



Beware of Counterfeits. Refuse all Substitutes.

LADIES!  
Ask your Druggist for CHICHESTER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS in Blue and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. TAKE NO OTHER. Buy of your Druggist and ask for CHICHESTER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for twenty-five years regarded as Best, Safest, Always Reliable.

**SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE**

Now for good roads. Garden has received the new steam road roller purchased lately from the J. I. Case Co. and Highway Commissioner Disco has been at work the last week with a force of men crushing stone for macadamizing a section of the roads in this township. The days of dirt roads are past and gone in Garden.

The ball game on the Garden grounds on Sunday the 21st between the Nahma club and the Garden second nine, was just simply a walk-over for our boys. They trimmed the Nahma's down in good shape to the tune of 9 to 0. The battery for Garden was, J. Desrossier, pitcher, and Joe Lavigne catcher. For Nahma, Toben catcher and "Indian Joe," pitcher.

The "Kids" have had the conceit to challenge the Garden first nine, and claim they can serve them the same as they did the Nahma's. I should not like to bet that they couldn't.

August Steinbach, a knee-boiter in

## FARM For Sale

The NE 1/4 of Sec. 29, N. E. 41, 22 W. and the NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of same, containing 200 acres, 50 acres of which is cleared meadow land, 15 acres being into grain and root crops. Balance of farm is good hardwood land with good heavy sub-soil. A small river runs diagonally through two forties.

Farm contains a good six room house and two stock barns.

This property is located about 120 rods from Brampton station and is within 60 rods of a school house. The old State Road runs through the property.

Will sell or trade for city property on easy payments. Cause for selling—old age and failing health.

This is the best farm in Brampton township and a bargain for anyone wanting a good farm property.

For further particulars apply to the owner

**W. M. CONGER**  
Brampton, Mich.

the mill at Van's Harbor, caught his hand in the machinery on the 20th, with the result that now he is minus one finger.

While milking a cow at their residence in this township on the evening of the 25th, Mrs. L. C. Beardsley was attacked by the animal and was being severely handled, when Mr. Beardsley ran to her assistance. The infuriated beast then turned on Levi, knocking him down and walking all over his face and head.

Before assistance came, Mr. Beardsley was severely injured. His nose was broken, one eye nearly gouged out, his face and head badly cut up.

Dr. E. L. Foote who was called in and who dressed his injuries, says, that while he is badly smashed up, there is no danger of any fatal termination unless unforeseen complications should develop.

In this connection, speaking of ball clubs, Garden don't deserve to have a ball club. Our business men who benefit by the crowds who come into the village to see a ball game, don't seem willing to contribute to help the boys keep up a club. The boys tell me that they could not raise enough even to put a back stop, let alone fixing up the ball ground fence which is badly out of repair. Every excursion that comes here to see a ball game, will leave two hundred dollars or more in the village. Our business men, (Wet goods Merchants,) profit by this. They are the principal beneficiaries, and they should be only too happy to help the boys keep up a good strong club here in the village. But, they somehow cant see it in that light. Its a mistake though. A good ball club would be the means of bringing hundreds of dollars into the village in the course of the season.

"Buckskin Billy," one of the oldest and best know pioneer residents of Garden and for twenty-two years a faithful and untiring employee, or servant of Mr. Antoine Deloria of this village, has lain down the cares of this

world, and gone to meet the reward of a long and well spent life. He was found on the morning of the 28th, with a broken leg, and on account of his age, it was decided by the medical advisor who was called in, to shoot him, and put him of his misery. To be sure, Buckskin Billy was only a horse. But he was a good, faithful one, and was in every way worthy of this obituary notice. Better so in fact, than many a man who gets a better one. Peace to his ashes.

Aich. Gee, Ess.

## FORD RIVER

A grand celebration is planned for the Fourth. Messrs. McGuire and Crain have taken the matter in hand and promise to give one and all a good time.

Mr. James A. Kennedy has returned to his duties after a sojourn of two weeks in Chicago.

We are informed Miss Casson is enjoying herself immensely across the pond. This news is very welcome, as it is very seldom that one can take an extended trip like this.

Mr. Swickard has returned to his duties as manager at Camp Four after a ten day visit in the twin cities. Charlie says there is more doing in one day in Marinette and Menominee than in a whole week at the camp. Wait until the logging season opens, and perhaps he will have a different story.

D. F. McGuire is expected home in a few days. He has been attending school at Lewis Institute, Chicago, and, from outside reports, we understand he has had a very successful year.

Messrs. J. Baitalla and Alex Johnson made a business trip to Escanaba Wednesday evening. Seems so queer how some people go to town at night to transact matters.

We are just in receipt of the sad news of the death of Miss Corbin's mother in Hamilton, Ont.

Mrs. M. D. McKee and daughter, Florence, of Menominee, paid a short visit last Thursday.

J. Wicklund went to Green Bay Thursday on business.

Miss Dora Nadeau was in Escanaba this week.

What threatened to be a very serious fire was nipped in the bud by Messrs. Londerville and Willie Peterson last Saturday. Sparks were seen coming from the roof of G. W. Goodnough's house, and by some very fast work on the part of the above mentioned parties the fire was soon extinguished and the firemen "distinguished."

The base ball fraternity of this city sorely disappointed when the Wells and home teams were unable to meet on account of rain. The rain falling immediately after the arrival of the visiting team, and continued doing so until after their departure. As soon as they left "Old Sol" began brushing the smoke and clouds away and then laughed at us as only "Old Sol" can.

## BRAMPTON NEWS

Miss Ethel Wellsted returned home Tuesday afternoon from Escanaba where she spent Sunday with friends and relatives.

Quite a number of young folks attended the card party given at the home of Mrs. McGraws Friday evening.

Messrs. Joe Richard, Orval Conger and Harvey Dahn, Misses Laura Chapman, Virginia Richard, Eve Dahn and Artie Conger drove to Trombly Sunday and took dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Walter Dubrock.

Master Russell Conger called on his friend, George Barklin at Perkins Saturday.

Mr. Oseen transacted business in Gladstone Wednesday.

Miss Lizzie Dwyer is home on a vacation.

Mrs. Frost and son of Escanaba called on her sister Mrs. W. H. Wellsted and also Mrs. Edmond Lancour Thursday.

Mr. Dan Tyrell transacted business in Gladstone Friday.

Mr. Oseen and W. M. Conger drove to Perkins Thursday evening of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. DeGroff of Chicago are spending their vacation with parents here.

Miss Nellie Ducas spent Sunday with Miss Marie McGraw.

Mr. Holmes who is working for Mr. Oseen spent Sunday in Gladstone.

Low Rates East Via The North Western Line

Low Round-trip rates will be made from points on The North Western Line for the Prohibition National Convention, Columbus, Ohio, July 9th to 13th, B. Y. P. U., Cleveland, Ohio, July 6th to 8th; National Educational Association, Cleveland, Ohio, June 25th to July 1st; G. A. R. Encampment, Toledo, Ohio, August 27th to 30th and Knights of Pythias Conclave, Boston, Mass., July 31st to August 3rd.

For full particulars apply to agents, Chicago & North Western Ry.

Science exact and practical, has come to the aid of the "psychical research" investigators with an entirely new theory in regard to ghosts. So writes Rene Bache in the Technical World Magazine for July. The discovery, though as yet only hypothetical, is that such phantoms may in fact exist, and that they are sufficiently material in their nature to admit of study, and even of detailed analysis.

According to this idea, indeed, the ghost of reality is properly to be regarded as a chemical phenomenon. It has a recognizable substance, however tenuous and intangible, and may actually be reproduced experimentally in the laboratory.

For authority on this point, the writer is permitted to refer to one of the foremost of living chemists, Prof. Charles E. Munroe, Dean of the George Washington University, in Washington, D. C. He is not only a believer in ghosts—at all events, in the possibility of such phenomena—but he says that they can be made artificially. It is, he thinks, not at all unlikely that the laboratory process for making counterfeit spectres is merely a reproduction of nature's own method of ghost manufacture.

Apparitions, of course, are usually associated in one way or another with tragedies. Somebody, for example, is murdered under exceptionally distressing and picturesque circumstances, and the corpse being hidden by the perpetrator of the deed—the ghost thereafter haunts the scene, forlornly striving to attract sympathetic attention, and unable to find rest until the body shall be discovered and provided with Christian burial.

A study of the strange phenomena which has given rise to ghost stories from time forgotten, follows and the article is interestingly illustrated with photographs.

READ THE IRON PORT

Easy Terms at the Cash Price

**\$28.60**

With Six 10 inch Records

**Limited Special Offer**

New Columbia Graphophone (Type EN) and Complete Outfit—\$28.60; including your choice of six 10-inch Columbia Disc Records, and 200 needles—on little weekly payments.

This handsome new Columbia Graphophone has a large quartered oak cabinet, a rollerless motor, and a beautifully decorated flower horn. It is equipped with the same patent aluminum tone-arm and the same reproducer that have made the Columbia Graphophone famous for mellow resonance and sweet tones of tone.

The six records are regular 10-inch Columbia disc records, beyond comparison for pureness of tone, faithful reproduction and absence of foreign sounds.

That's the outfit that costs you \$28.60—on easy terms. Come in and let us show you.

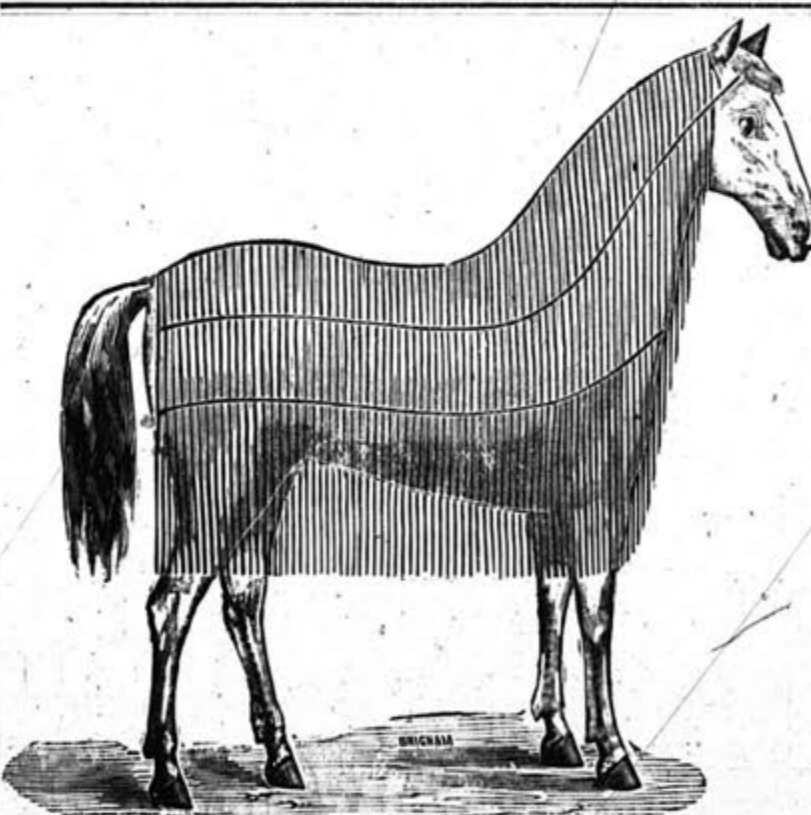
**Columbia Graphophone**  
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**COLUMBIA MUSIC STORE**  
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Escanaba Michigan

## Farmers' Attention!

Did you read our last ad?  
What does it lack to convince you of the necessity of insurance and our ability to take care of it?  
Drop us that card.

**L. M. BEGGS**  
Successor to  
**TODD & BEGGS**  
1015 Ludington Street ESCANABA



## FLY NETS

See our line of Flynets—Prices range from 75c to \$2.50

**FLY BLANKETS from 75c to \$2.00**

We also have the hoods to cover head, neck and ears, at 35c to 50c

Send Us Your Order

**ESCANABA HARNESS CO.**

## CONCERT

### GEORGIA HALL

PIANIST

Assisted by

**OLIVER V. THATCHER**  
BARITONE

Tuesday Evening, July 7th

Presbyterian Church

TICKETS 75 CENTS

### Program July 4

- Salute at sunrise.
- 8:00 a. m. Grand Parade, Societies, Floats, Carriages, Automobiles, etc.  
Prizes for parade: Largest society, \$10 Best appearing float, \$10. 2nd prize \$5  
Also prize for best appearing automobile.  
Two bands will furnish music during the parade and in the afternoon.  
10:00 Patriotic exercises at the Tilden Grounds
- |  |                           |                |                    |
|--|---------------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| Selection.....                           | Columbian Italian Band.   | Address.....   | Atty. A. H. Ryall  |
| Prayer.....                              | Rev. Frederick Spence.    | Selection..... | Quartette.         |
| Introduction of Speakers.....            | Atty. H. R. Dotsch.       | America.....   | Quartette.         |
| Reading Declaration of Independence..... | .....                     | Selection..... | Escanaba City Band |
| .....                                    | Atty. Stanley M. Matthews |                |                    |
- 11:15 a. m. Bicycle race will start from west end of Wells ave and will finish at the court house. Prizes \$10.00 \$5.00 \$3.00. 11:30 a. m. Mile relay Foot race Starts west end of Wells ave and will finish at the court house. Each member of relay team to cover distance of 1/4 mile. Prize for winning team valued at \$12.00 Sports and Games will be held at Ludington Park.  
Band will play during the time the contests are being held.
- 1:00 p. m. 100 yard dash. Prize value \$8.00 second prize value \$4.00.  
1:15 p. m. Pole vault. 1st prize, value \$8.00 second value \$4.00.  
1:30 p. m. Broad Jump, 1st prize value \$8.00 second value \$4.00.  
1:45 p. m. 220 yard dash, 1st prize value \$8.00 second value \$4.00.  
2:00 p. m. High Jump, 1st prize value \$8.00 second value \$4.00.  
2:15 p. m. Hurdle race, 1st prize value \$8.00 second value \$4.00.  
2:30 p. m. Shot put. 1st prize value \$8.00 second value \$4.00.  
2:45 p. m. Discus throwing 1st prize value \$8.00 second value \$4.00  
3:45 p. m. Ball throwing contest will take place at the south park ball ground before the ball game starts. Prize \$5.00. Base Ball Game, Menasha vs. Escanaba at 4:00 p. m.  
7:00 p. m. Log Rolling Contest at Stephenson dock. 1st prize \$25. 2nd prize \$5.  
8:00 p. m. Grand display of fireworks will be sent up from Ludington Park.  
The band will play during the time the fireworks are being touched off.  
Grand ball at Petersons Hall in the evening.

# CLEVELAND'S DEATH SHOCK TO COUNTRY

## Ex-President Succumbs Unexpectedly, Though He Had Long Been Ill.

### Great Democrat, Twice President of the United States, Dies at His Home in Princeton, Aged Seventy-One Years---Sketch of His Career, from Poor Boy to the Highest Elective Office in the World---Famous Venezuelan Message

Princeton, N. J.—Grover Cleveland, twice president of the United States, died suddenly Wednesday at his home here.

Mr. Cleveland had been a sufferer from gout and diabetes for more than two years. Early in 1906 he was stricken with an attack of indigestion, the result of diabetes, and for weeks was unable to partake of any except liquid nourishment.

A sojourn in the south improved his health considerably, and his sudden demise comes as a complete surprise.

A statement, signed by Dr. Joseph B. Bryant, Dr. George R. Lockwood and Dr. J. M. Camochan, explaining the death of their patient, was given out:

"Mr. Cleveland for many years has suffered from repeated attacks of gastric intestinal origin. Also he has a long-standing organic disease of the heart and kidneys and heart failure complicated with pulmonary thrombosis and oedema were the immediate causes of his death."

#### Cleveland's Early Struggles.

Grover Cleveland was born at Caldwell, Essex county, N. J., March 18, 1837. As a country boy, he left home when 16 years of age, charged not only with the necessity of making his own way in the world, but with the responsibility of providing for his mother and sisters. He fought the battle sturdily and not only won, but achieved the highest honors that can come to an American.

His father was a Presbyterian minister. The son was christened Stephen Grover, in honor of Rev. Stephen Grover, who had preceded Rev. Mr. Cleveland in the pastorate of the little church at Caldwell. In even the earliest childhood of the boy, however, the parents omitted the name Stephen and addressed him always as Grover. The son always signed his name as Grover Cleveland.

In 1841 the family removed to Fayetteville, N. Y. They lived afterward at Clinton and Holland Patent, Grover, while he attended school, served in his spare hours as clerk in a country store.

His father died in 1853. His money, it was found, had been expended for the education of his children. It devolved upon Grover, then 16 years of age, to qualify as a contributing member of his family. Through his brother, who was connected with the New York institution for the blind, he secured appointment there as assistant teacher.

Attracted by Law Career. Two years gave him enough of teaching. He was ambitious to become a lawyer and to work in a field that offered more advantages than could be found in the east. The city of his choice was Cleveland, Ohio. All of his spare earnings having been sent to his mother, he required borrowed capital to get his start in the world. The amount of this capital was \$50 and the friend who gave it to him was an old man who had been a deacon in his father's church. The lender's security was a note signed by the boy. That it was sufficient was proved two years later when he received a remittance covering the amount of the loan with interest.

Grover started in 1855 for Cleveland by way of the Erie canal. He stopped over for a day at Buffalo to visit a rich uncle, Lewis F. Allen. The latter prevailed upon the youthful pilgrim to make his home in Buffalo. He provided Grover with six weeks' work at \$10 a week to assist in the compilation of a herd book and secured for him a place in the office of a prominent law firm. As a law clerk he received \$4 a week.

In 1859 Cleveland was admitted to the bar. He remained in the service of the law firm as managing clerk, in view of which dignity and honor his stipend was increased to \$10 a week.

On January 1, 1863, he was appointed assistant district attorney of Erie county. He allowed himself the bare necessities of life. Every surplus dollar was sent to his mother and sisters. At this time he was drafted for service in the union army. He borrowed money and sent a substitute to the war. Much was made of this fact in the political campaigns of later days. Friends of Cleveland replied that his action was in accordance with the custom of those days, when some members of a family went to war, while others remained to care for the dependent ones. Two of Cleveland's brothers were in the army.

#### Entrance into Politics.

In 1865 Cleveland was nominated for district attorney. He began the prac-

tice of law. He also maintained a keen interest in politics. In 1866 he was chairman of the county committee. He had few intimate friends, but was favored by a strong following of men attracted by his power of leadership. In 1870 he was elected sheriff and filled the office for three years.

Then he returned to law. Success was gained by hard, faithful work. He had never been accused of being brilliant, but he was thorough, and gained by conscientious digging the victory that came to others by so-called genius.

In 1881 he was elected mayor of Buffalo, as a Democrat, by a plurality of 3,500. The candidates on the Republican state ticket carried the city by 1,600. After the election Cleveland said in a letter to his brother that he proposed to stand in the relation of an employe to the people of the city. His one aim would be to render faithful service to his employer.

In carrying out this resolution he became known as the "veto mayor."



THE LATE EX-PRESIDENT GROVER CLEVELAND.

It was an honorable title. Buffalo had long been in the grip of unscrupulous politicians.

Grown arrogant from power and rich from graft, they had come to regard rule wholly to their interest as a settled right. Mayor Cleveland disabused their minds. Raids on the treasury were blocked by his veto. Officeholders were warned that their allegiance was due the people. Claims of friendship and the pressure of powerful influence were without effect upon him. His sturdy fights in the interest of his "employers" were widely published and attracted attention throughout the state.

#### Governor of New York.

So it happened that when the Democrats in 1882 cast about for a candidate for governor their eye naturally turned toward Buffalo. Grover Cleveland was placed at the head of their ticket. He was elected over Charles J. Folger, then secretary of the treasury, by 200,000 plurality.

Cleveland's record as mayor and his overwhelming victory in the election made him a national figure. There was widespread curiosity as to the course he would pursue as governor. He gained new celebrity through his vetoes. He refrained from discharges on public affairs and framed no theory

of government, but he gave keen attention to the matters brought before him for action. When these seemed not to be for the public good his disapproval was expressed promptly and with the plainest words in his vocabulary. From 12 to 14 hours a day were devoted to the investigation of bills and reports submitted to him for action.

On July 11, 1884, in Chicago, he was nominated to oppose James G. Blaine in the campaign for the presidency. A slender plurality in New York state turned the scale and he became the first Democratic president since the civil war. The second time in his life that he visited Washington was when he went to the capital to take office as president. His bearing on the stand erected for the inaugural revealed his masterful character to the experienced statesmen who sat around him. Stretched before him were more people than he had ever seen assembled for any purpose. They were enthusiastic, but neither their demonstrations nor thought of the grave responsibilities he was about to assume affected him in the slightest degree. He was calm as any man there having nothing at stake. When the time came to speak he advanced to the bar firmly and coolly as a lawyer in court. Deliberately and in a strong voice he delivered his address of 8,000 words, and he shattered all precedents by giving it from memory instead of from manuscript. He declared for the Monroe doctrine, economy, protection of the Indians, security of the freedmen, and for civil service.

#### Famous Venezuelan Message.

The death of Mr. Cleveland will recall to all the days when he was the most forceful figure in American public life. Nothing which he ever did while president attracted more attention than the famous message he sent to congress in December, 1895, on the subject of Great Britain's controversy with Venezuela over the boundary between the latter country and British Guiana. The foundation for Mr. Cleveland's message was the note of Secretary of State Olney to Lord Salisbury, the British minister for foreign affairs. That note was written during the congressional recess, three months before congress convened, and before Mr.

of government, but he gave keen attention to the matters brought before him for action. When these seemed not to be for the public good his disapproval was expressed promptly and with the plainest words in his vocabulary. From 12 to 14 hours a day were devoted to the investigation of bills and reports submitted to him for action.

Four clergymen officiated at the house and at the grave. They read the burial service from the Presbyterian Book of Common Worship, but offered no eulogy. This simple but impressive service was conducted by Rev. Henry Van Dyke of Princeton, Dr. Dr. Williams R. Richards, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian church of New York; Rev. Sylvester W. Beach, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Princeton, where the Cleveland family attended, and Rev. Maitland V. Bartlett, former pastor of the same church.

There were no honorary pallbearers. Those who bore Mr. Cleveland's body to its final resting place in the Cleveland plot were Mayor George B. McClellan, Paul Morton, Commodore E. C. Benedict, Richard Watson Gilder of New York; Prof. Paul Van Dyke, Dean Andrew F. West, Prof. John G. Hibben, Junius S. Morgan, a nephew of J. Pierpont Morgan; A. D. Russell, Prof. Howard McLenahan, and Bayard Stockton of Princeton. The simple Presbyterian service was said at the grave, the casket lowered into the ground, and one of the country's most distinguished citizens had become but a memory. A silver plate on the casket bore the inscription: "Grover Cleveland, March 18, 1837-June 24, 1908."

President Roosevelt, Gov. Fort of New Jersey, Gov. Hughes of New York, Gov. Hoke Smith of Georgia, members of President Cleveland's cabinet, and other notable citizens attended the funeral. After the ceremony the president left Princeton at once in his private car Signet.

Mr. Cleveland was buried here in the family plot in the old Princeton cemetery, where, under a little ivy-covered mound, now lies the body of his eldest daughter, Ruth, who died here at Westland in January, 1904. It is not far from the entrance to the cemetery on Witherspoon street, less than a quarter of a mile from the university campus, and adjoins a tiny chapel. For many generations the presidents of Princeton university have been buried in this cemetery. Here, too, rests the body of Lawrence Hutten, and not far away stands the monument to the memory of the brilliant and erratic Aaron Burr.

#### War Was Not Feared.

Mr. Hilary A. Herbert, then secretary of the treasury in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet, has said of the incident: "I remember that as the note developed it almost took my breath away, and I was inclined to oppose its presentation, but before the reading was finished I realized its force and value and I heartily approved it."

"Did you anticipate that war would result from the message?" he was asked.

"No, I did not think so, because I did not think there was enough in the controversy to cause a war between the two countries which were so closely allied in blood and business. Of course, such measures as could be taken with the means in hand to be prepared in case of trouble were taken by the navy department, but there was neither time nor money nor opportunity to make any extensive preparations."

# ABSENCE OF POMP MARKS FUNERAL

## In Accordance with the Wishes of the Widow, Final Ceremonies for Ex-President Cleveland Are of the Most Simple Description---Prominent Men Present.

Among notable utterances of the late ex-President Cleveland the following will be longest remembered:

#### Public office is a public trust.

After an existence of nearly 20 years of almost innocuous desuetude these laws are brought forth.

It is a condition which confronts us—not a theory.

Party honesty is party expediency.

If the wind is in the south or west so much the better, but let's go fishing, wherever the wind may be.

Don't give your friend wild duck uncooked unless his wife knows how to cook it; the gift will be discredited in the eating.

The duck-hunter is born, not made.

I would not have our people sober; but I would have them thoughtful and patriotic.

I do not believe that nations any more than individuals can violate the rules of honesty and fair-dealing.

Tread lightly, gentlemen, for you have to do with temples of the Holy Ghost. (This to assembled physicians.)

Princeton.—The funeral of Grover Cleveland was marked by extreme simplicity. No pomp nor splendor had place in the ceremonies. There were no bands to play dirges on the way to the old Princeton cemetery, no military escort, no eulogy by the officiating clergymen.

The half mile of thoroughfare through which the cortege passed from Westland, the Cleveland home on Bayard lane, to the cemetery was policed by mounted troops, but they were there for police duty and as a measure of precaution in protecting the living president rather than for display in paying tribute to a departed chief executive.

Four clergymen officiated at the house and at the grave. They read the burial service from the Presbyterian Book of Common Worship, but offered no eulogy. This simple but impressive service was conducted by Rev. Henry Van Dyke of Princeton, Dr. Dr. Williams R. Richards, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian church of New York; Rev. Sylvester W. Beach, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Princeton, where the Cleveland family attended, and Rev. Maitland V. Bartlett, former pastor of the same church.

There were no honorary pallbearers. Those who bore Mr. Cleveland's body to its final resting place in the Cleveland plot were Mayor George B. McClellan, Paul Morton, Commodore E. C. Benedict, Richard Watson Gilder of New York; Prof. Paul Van Dyke, Dean Andrew F. West, Prof. John G. Hibben, Junius S. Morgan, a nephew of J. Pierpont Morgan; A. D. Russell, Prof. Howard McLenahan, and Bayard Stockton of Princeton. The simple Presbyterian service was said at the grave, the casket lowered into the ground, and one of the country's most distinguished citizens had become but a memory. A silver plate on the casket bore the inscription: "Grover Cleveland, March 18, 1837-June 24, 1908."

#### ALL JOIN IN TRIBUTE.

Testimony to the Character and Ability of Grover Cleveland.

Prominent men of all party affiliations and leaders in their respective walks in life joined in tributes to the worth of Grover Cleveland. Among them were the following:

would attend the funeral services at Princeton.

Mr. Roosevelt immediately announced that he would abandon his proposed trip to New London, Conn., to witness the Harvard-Yale boat races. He also issued a proclamation to the country, eulogizing the dead statesman, ordering all government flags half-masted for 30 days, and directing that military and naval honors be accorded the late president on the day of the funeral.

A beautiful floral wreath was ordered by the president to be sent in his name and that of Mrs. Roosevelt to Princeton, to be placed by the bier. In accordance with custom, President Roosevelt issued a special proclamation when advised of the death of the ex-president. The proclamation follows:

By the President of the United States.

A Proclamation.  
The White House, June 24, 1908.  
To the People of the United States: Grover Cleveland, president of the United States from 1895 to 1899 and again from 1901 to 1909, died at 4:40 o'clock this morning at his home in Princeton, N. J. In his death the nation has been deprived of one of its greatest citizens. By profession a lawyer, his chief services to his country were rendered during a long, varied and honorable career in public life.

As mayor of his city, as governor of his state, and twice as president, he showed signal power as an administrator, coupled with entire devotion to the country's good and a courage that quailed before no hostility when once he was convinced where his duty lay. Since his retirement from the presidency he has continued well and faithfully to serve his countrymen by the simplicity, dignity, and uprightness of his private life.

In testimony of the respect in which his memory is held by the government and people of the United States, I do hereby direct that the flags on the White House and the several departmental buildings be displayed at half-staff for a period of 30 days, and that suitable military and naval honors, under the orders of the secretaries of war and of the navy be rendered on the day of the funeral. Done this twenty-fourth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eight and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-second.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT,  
By the president,  
ALVEY A. ADEE,  
Acting Secretary of State.

#### Render All Official Honors.

Washington.—Appropriate honors were paid to the memory of ex-President Cleveland by all branches of the government. Immediately upon the receipt of the president's proclamation formally announcing Mr. Cleveland's death steps were taken to carry out the provisions of the executive proclamation.

All army posts and stations and all commanders-in-chief of fleets in the navy, captains of detached ships and navy yards and naval stations, were ordered to fly the national colors at half staff for 30 days.

#### ALL JOIN IN TRIBUTE.

Testimony to the Character and Ability of Grover Cleveland.

Prominent men of all party affiliations and leaders in their respective walks in life joined in tributes to the worth of Grover Cleveland. Among them were the following:

"He was one of the really great men of the country."—W. H. Taft.

"He was the best type of public servant and private citizen."—Vice-President Fairbanks.

"No man realized more fully the ideal of an incorruptible public servant."—George B. Cortelyou.

"The country has lost a citizen whose wisdom, courage, and patriotism were of the highest order."—Admiral Dewey.

"His place in history is sure. Nothing that can be written or withheld can add to or detract from his imperishable fame."—Adlai E. Stevenson.

"Grover Cleveland was a typical product of American life, blood, and training."—Judson Harmon.

"Grover Cleveland was too great a man to dismiss with a few words."—John G. Carlisle.

"One of the greatest presidents the United States has ever had."—Harry Pratt Judson, president of the University of Chicago.

"He was all that any one could be."—Lambert Tree.

"He had a way of gaining the respect even of his enemies."—Judge Kenesaw M. Landis.

"He was ever impelled by a conviction of what was right, and having formed that conviction he was a rock."—Judge Peter S. Grosscup.

"When his history is properly written he will be rated as one of the half dozen greatest presidents."—Gov. Johnson of Minnesota.

"Mr. Cleveland's death ends the phenomenal career of one of the strongest characters in the political world of the present generation."—William J. Bryan.

#### AN EARLY VICTIM.



"What is the matter, Jack?"  
"Boohoo! Catherine says she's decided I ain't her affinity after all!"

#### SUFFERED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

With Eczema—Her Limb Peeled and Foot Was Raw—Thought Amputation Was Necessary—Believes Life Saved by Cuticura.

"I have been treated by doctors for twenty-five years for a bad case of eczema on my leg. They did their best, but failed to cure it. My doctor had advised me to have my leg cut off. At this time my leg was peeled from the knee, my foot was like a piece of raw flesh, and I had to walk on crutches. I bought a set of Cuticura Remedies. After the first two treatments the swelling went down, and in two months my leg was cured and the new skin came on. The doctor was surprised and said that he would use Cuticura for his own patients. I have now been cured over seven years, and but for the Cuticura Remedies I might have lost my life. Mrs. J. B. Renaud, 277 Montana St., Montreal, Que., Feb. 20, 1907."

#### Everybody Pleased But the Consumer.

"Yes, he had some trouble with his eyes," said the celebrated oculist. "Every time he started to read he would read double."

"Poor fellow!" remarked the sympathetic person. "I suppose that interfered with his holding a good position?"

"Not at all. The gas company engaged him and gave him a lucrative job reading gas meters."—Stray Stories.

#### An Open Question.

Editor—Are you a good critic or a bad speller?

Musical Reporter—Why do you ask?

Editor—Because in this report of Signor Growlino you say he is a base singer and that the orchestra soloist is a vile player.

Lewis' Single Binder—the famous straight 5c cigar, always best quality. Your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Boston, Ill.

With the numerous courts in session these are trying times.

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

People waste a lot of valuable time in foolish arguments.

# FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN



LYDIA E. PINKHAM

No other medicine has been so successful in relieving the suffering of women or received so many genuine testimonials as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. In every community you will find women who have been restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Almost every one you meet has either been benefited by it, or has friends who have.

In the Pinkham Laboratory at Lynn, Mass., any woman any day may see the files containing over one million one hundred thousand letters from women seeking health, and here are the letters in which they openly state over their own signatures that they were cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has saved many women from surgical operations.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is made from roots and herbs, without drugs, and is wholesome and harmless.

The reason why Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is so successful is because it contains ingredients which act directly upon the feminine organism, restoring it to a healthy normal condition. Women who are suffering from those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should not lose sight of these facts or doubt the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore their health.



# PROBLEM OF THE AMERICAN TRAMP

## HOW SHALL VAGRANCY EVIL BE CHECKED?

Laws of Various States Have Proved Unequal to the Task—Elaborate System for the Cure of Habitual Idleness in Force on the Continent of Europe—Is Striking Contrast to the Futile Efforts That Have Been Made Here in the United States.

NEW YORK.—The course of the vagrant's life is in a vicious circle. Street, park bench, cheap lodging house, court, jail, street, brake-beam, court, jail, etc.; so it goes, from mouth to mouth, from hand to mouth, from city to city. More accurately stated, the vagrant's course is spiral and downward, with accelerated momentum toward demoralization, disease and death. Along his road are certain "rescue stations"—charitable societies, missions, curbstone breadlines, industrial homes, personal visitations in alcoholic wards. These are efforts to extend the helping hand, to switch the vagrant from the circular track to the "straight ahead line." But generally the momentum is too great. Failures are recorded far in excess of even imagined successes writes O. F. Lewis of the Charity Organization society in the New York Times.

When we seek, by imprisonment, to deal with the individual "vag," what do we find? Generally ineffective, inadequate, unjust methods of punishment, so futile as to be ridiculous, were they not so tragic. We find correctional methods in jail that, instead of correcting, debase, methods as vagrant as are the prisoners. We believe that each man who is able should contribute his share of the day's work. Nature abhors a vacuum, and the community in general abhors the constitutional idler. If the drone work not, neither shall he eat. We believe that crime should be punished. Vagrancy is a crime under the law. Punishment is generally and necessarily effected by the restraint of liberty, within a penal institution. Vagrants are imprisoned generally in jails or workhouses.

But how?  
What are the conditions of American jails?  
Do they check vagrancy?  
Do they punish justly?  
Do they reform?

AN ANSWER has recently been made public which is a scathing arraignment of conditions in a great majority of American county jails, all the more scathing and staggering because made after a careful investigation by a committee of the National Prison Congress, which does not seek sensationalism. The following paragraphs are almost random quotations from the report:

"If the only or chief purpose of jails were to keep wild beasts in cages, most of the jails are well enough adapted for this purpose. . . . The customary mode of serving food is revolting, demoralizing and often dangerous to health. . . . Often we must imagine bunk over bunk, in the same cell or cage, crowded until the horrors of stenosis or suffocation are indescribable. . . . Under an open jail system the filthiest, vilest prisoner punishes or tortures those who have not yet sunk to his level. . . . The very struc-

"In Birmingham, Ala., 240 men in 72 cells; 25 women in ten cells. . . . The inmates of jails are chiefly of two classes—those awaiting trial and convicted misdemeanants. . . . The ordinary term of convicted misdemeanants, vagrants and inebriates is too short for any sort of industrial training or systematic production. A careful study of the situation in all parts of the land has long ago driven many to the conclusion that we must have district labor colonies or workhouses for those convicted of offenses, and that the term of degenerates must be at least two years, if we really intend to fit them for useful lives."

THE committee plainly shows that under present conditions and laws the county jail must provide for males and females; children, youth and adults; first offenders, habitual criminals, vagabonds, prostitutes; poor debtors whose crime is their poverty; idiots, imbeciles, insane, epileptics, persons arrested on suspicion, and apoplectics whom the sapient policeman could not distinguish from drunkards. All these, says the report, are often under one roof and management, in a building so built that cries and whispers travel along a corridor with cages open at the side.

Now, what chance is there in the average jail for the reformation of the imprisoned vagrant? We may think that Jack London draws the long bow in his picturesque descriptions of life on the road, but in his tale of imprisonment in the Erie county jail he never wrote of such horrifying conditions as are described by the report of the committee, of which Prof. Charles R. Henderson of the University of Chicago was chairman. What chance, above all, has the detained witness or suspect, held in the jail for his testimony, and innocent before the law until he is proven guilty? What chance has he of not suffering contamination and gaining a hatred of society that will not die? In many county jails the only exercise "enjoyed" by the prisoners is in a common large room, with steel grating separating it from the surrounding corridors, and called in jail parlance the "bull pen."

ARE we not then in a wretched dilemma, we who urge that the vagrant receive treatment that will deter and reform? Shall we, knowing jail conditions, allow him to roam at large? But the vagrant habit is fostered by idleness, mendacity and the absence of prosecution. Even as it is, the unwillingness of many police officials or magistrates to prosecute tramps is well known. When the vagrant is told to "get out of town or be run in" he of course decamps, and the town finances are spared, while the neighboring community receives the shifted burden. Yet if the convicted vagrant is sent to jail he becomes a source of contamination to

instances to the penitentiary. Boston, Lowell and other Massachusetts towns report sending some vagrants to the state farm, where there is a nine months' sentence. In these jails and workhouses the labor required, when there is any, consists generally of breaking stone in quarry or in jail-yard, roadmaking, chaircaning, chair-making and farm work. This work is "on paper." There is little or no effort made to bring reformatory influences to bear on those serving short sentences or to teach a trade. Even at the Massachusetts state farm, where the workhouse conditions are far better than in most correctional institutions where misdemeanants of the vagrant or inebriate class are confined, the industries maintained seem to be far more largely carried on as sentences than as chances to earn a living.

MANY of the cities use the Bertillon system of identification measurements. One chief reports asking the "usual questions," another the "name and address"—as though a vagrant's name and address would be of value! What a contrast is this to the elaborate Belgian system for the identification of vagrants, which centers in the "caser centrale de vagabondage," a general identification bureau at Brussels? In Belgium the process of trying an arrested vagrant is speedy and thorough. As soon as the police arrest a vagrant they communicate by telegraph with Brussels. Within a few hours there is sent back from Brussels by telegraph a full description of the vagrant and of his previous career, if anything of the prisoner is on record. On the following morning the magistrate, who is a graduate of the university, has before him sufficient material about this particular vagrant

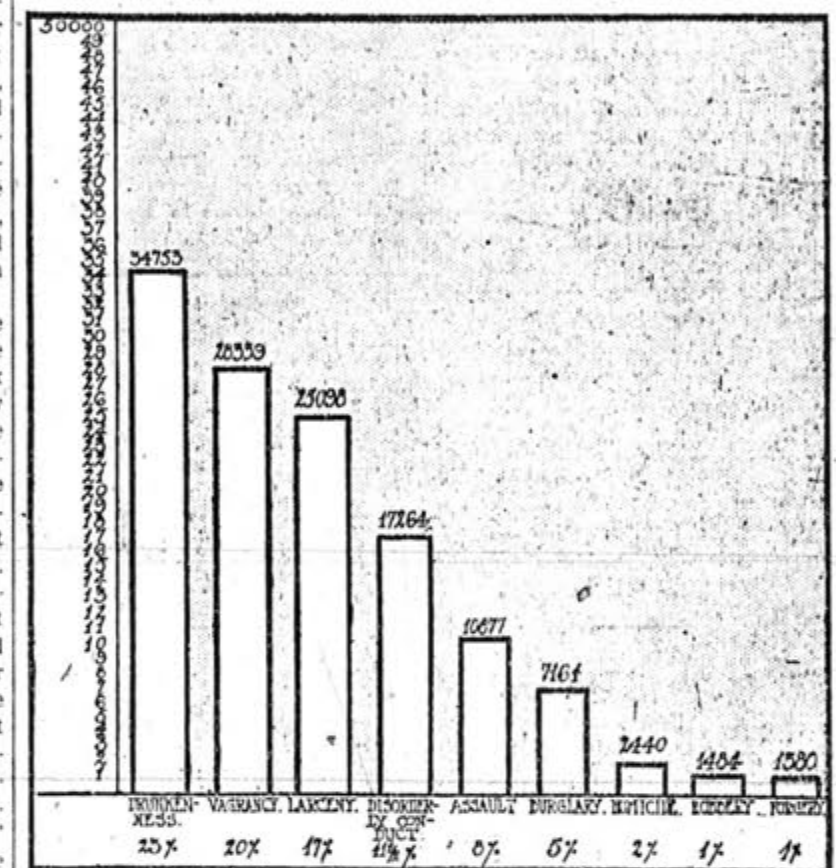
ed vagrant is sent to a maison de refuge, which, besides acting as a kind of almshouse for the aged and handicapped, serves somewhat as do the voluntary colonies of Germany for those wanderers who at the time of their coming within the law are unfit through ignorance, illness or inefficiency to make their living.

Thirdly, Belgium does not expect that any large proportion of its vagrant population will be reformed. Most of the vagrants at Merxplas are recidivists, repeaters, who have reached their present position through drink.

Fourthly, Belgium believes that vagrancy, being a social disease developed through months and years, cannot be cured by 30 days of idleness in a demoralizing jail. The average term of detention is 16 months, long enough to effect a considerable cure, if cure is possible.

In Germany and in Switzerland the treatment of the habitual vagrant is similar to that prevailing in Belgium. There are 24 compulsory labor colonies in Germany, the average length of sentence being one year. Numerous industries are carried on and the cost is comparatively small. These workhouses have diminished vagrancy, while the 34 voluntary labor colonies, accommodating nearly 4,000 persons, show no evidence of any substantial improvement resulting from the time spent in the colonies. In Switzerland there are several compulsory colonies, the sentences being from six months to two years.

THE Swiss colony of Witzwil, which Mr. Edmond Kelly has recently described in detail in his book on "The Elimination of the Tramp," shows that in a certain proportion of cases the inmates committed to a compulsory



PRISONERS COMMITTED IN THE UNITED STATES DURING 1904. The table classifies the principal offenses, showing total number of sentences for each offense and percentage of each class of offenses to total number of sentences, 149,691.

labor colony do not reform and rejoin the ranks of the industrial army. A trained English investigator stated recently, regarding Witzwil, that there is no doubt that the fact of having worked hard for a year or 18 months makes a man apt to get into the habit of working, and this is believed to be the actual result in Switzerland.

What, then, shall we say regarding the treatment of vagrancy in the United States? First, that at present it is thoroughly inadequate. As statistics and the accompanying diagrams show, 67 per cent. of the commitments to penal institutions are to county jails and workhouses in which the conditions are often exceptionally bad. Drunkenness, vagrancy and disorderly conduct were responsible for more than half the commitments during 1904 to penal institutions in the United States. For these three offenses the county jails and workhouses, to which the large majority of offenders are committed, offer practically no reformatory influences. For more serious crimes, such as burglary, robbery, assault, forgery, etc., there are reformatory and state prisons, in which latter institutions some reformatory influence is felt.

THE sentences for vagrancy are in over 90 per cent. of the cases for six months or less, and the largest percentage of commitments is shown to be for less than one month. No cure for vagrancy can be had under such conditions. New York state leads all other states of our country in the number of its commitments for vagrancy. The burden of vagrancy in the United States was represented in 1904 by over 28,000 commitments, being about 20 per cent. of all commitments to penal institutions during that year.

This brief resume of the present conditions inevitably points to the necessity of a material change in our system of combating vagrancy. In this connection it is of special interest that within recent months a bill has been drafted in New York state providing for the establishment of a farm colony upon lines very similar to that of the Swiss compulsory colony, Witzwil. This bill, which has the approval of the leading charitable societies of New York city and of several trunk lines terminating in New York, and which will be introduced into the next legislature, provides for the establishment in New York state of a compulsory labor colony, with indeterminate sentence, regular labor, reformatory influences and classification of prisoners.

to enable him to form an adequate judgment of the case.

Coupled with this carefulness and completeness of investigation, registration, and adequacy of judgment is the Belgian system for the punishment of vagrants, which differs so essentially from our opportunist methods as to be staggering at first to contemplate. We "bunch" our vagrants in law. In New York state the man with no money, no work, and no visible means of support is a vagrant. That such a man is not often jailed, unless the case is aggravated by other factors, is not the fault of the law, so to speak, but is due to the unwillingness of magistrates to commit the unemployed homeless, or to the indifference of the authorities. But in Belgium the state of "no work, no home, no money" is not a crime, unless there is added to that the state of intentional idleness.

BUT when Belgium does commit a vagrant, then we to the liberty of that vagrant for a long period! Conviction is to a depot de mendicite for two to seven years. The depot de mendicite is at Merxplas, a great industrial colony with accommodations for about 5,000 prisoners. Here there occurs a classification, the worst elements being at night placed in solitary confinement and otherwise placed under strict discipline. Intensive labor is carried on, the work being graded according to the physical ability of the individual inmates.

The Belgian treatment of vagrants brings out prominently several facts. In the first place, Belgium believes in getting vagrants off the streets and highways. Some years ago the minister of justice declared that there was no vagabondage in Belgium. This statement needs interpreting. There is probably fairly little vagrancy along the highways, because every vagrant must be apprehended and made to show cause through his papers, or by the absence of a record at Brussels, why he should not be sent to the depot de mendicite. The fact that Merxplas contains about 5,000 inmates, and that the average period of detention is 18 months, and that the majority of the inmates are returned to Merxplas for succeeding offenses of vagrancy, shows that vagrancy in Belgium is not eradicated from the social body, but removed as much as possible from society.

SECONDLY, Belgium does not regard all vagrants alike. If there are extenuating circumstances, or if the case of vagrancy seems the result of physical incapacity, the apprehended

## THROUGH THE STATE

### MICHIGAN NEWS OF A WEEK CONDENSED.

#### VILLAGES ARE DESTROYED

Forest Fires in Northern Michigan Ravage Towns—Inhabitants Flee from Flames—Heavy Loss Incurred.

Detroit.—Fires in northern Michigan forests, fanned to gigantic proportions by the gales, destroyed at least three villages, rendered hundreds homeless, swept over thousands of acres of timber land and caused damage estimated at about \$250,000. The heaviest loss has been sustained in Presque Isle and Cheboygan counties, although Leelanau, Charlevoix and Otsego counties have also suffered considerably. Dense black clouds hung over all the northern part of Michigan, the smoke from the great fires being discernible at great distances. In some towns, many miles from the fires, lamps were lighted long before nightfall as the sun was obscured by the heavy smoke. The village of Case, in Presque Isle county, was destroyed. A special train conveyed the homeless villagers to Onaway, where they were sheltered. LeGrand, a little town in Cheboygan county, was abandoned to the flames. Many women and children were taken in wagons to Indian River. The village of Kentucky, near Boyne City, had also been destroyed. While a big fire at Wolverine was being fought a forest fire threatened another section of the village. When the Wolverine department was engaged, a call for aid was received from Rondo, three miles north. The firemen could not leave Wolverine and Rondo was at the mercy of the flames. A hotel, several stores and houses, and the Michigan Central station were burned.

#### TRAIN KILLS TWO BOYS.

Strikes Them as They Leap from Logging Car.

Waters.—Burton Ward, 14 years old, and Peter Verlandis were struck by a freight train. Ward was instantly killed and Verlandis lived only one hour after the accident. The boys were employed by the Henry Stephens Lumber company. They had been riding on a logging train and were killed as they jumped from that train in front of the freight, which they failed to notice approaching.

#### Girl Hurt in Collision.

Ann Arbor.—As a local car was rounding a curve on State street, it jumped the track, and ran into a tree in front of the Psi Upsilon house, shaking the passengers up considerably. The most serious injury was suffered by little Margaret Healy, whose face was cut by the flying glass.

#### Woman Shoots Herself.

Adrian.—Mrs. Samuel Mapes by shooting herself attempted suicide at her home two miles north of Wolf Creek. She had been to Adrian, and on returning, prepared the evening meal as usual, after which she went to her room, seated herself in a chair and shot herself in the temple.

#### Carrier Is Paralyzed.

Port Huron.—Seized with a paralytic stroke while entering his barn, T. A. Goulden, cashier of the First National Exchange bank, the oldest member of Port Huron's park commission and one of the city's most prominent men, lay in a serious condition at his home on Pine Grove avenue.

#### Returns to Ionia.

Lansing.—John Sutton, arrested by the Lansing police on a charge of stealing a wheel in Grand Ledge, is a paroled prisoner from the reformatory at Ionia, and was taken back to that institution. Sutton was sent up from Eaton county for forgery, and has eight years to serve.

#### Rochester "Wet" Again.

Rochester.—Rochester's big cement reservoir which broke several weeks ago, has been repaired and the village is again supplied with water. The huge basin has been reinforced with a five-inch layer of cement, making it stronger than when originally constructed.

#### Remembered by Students.

Mason.—At the last chapel exercises of the year, the high school senior class presented Superintendent Fred Fullerton with a signet ring. Mr. Fullerton leaves here after six years' work as head of the schools, and will take charge of the Howell saloons next fall.

#### Jury Says White Was Murdered.

Rochester.—Edward White came to his death from a bullet wound from some unknown hand. This is the verdict of the coroner's jury which investigated the death of Edward White, whose mutilated body was found on the Michigan Central railroad track.

#### Brig.-Gen. Hartsuff Dies.

Detroit.—Just as he was about to enter the home of his daughter, Mrs. L. S. Trowbridge, Jr., 562 East Jefferson avenue, Brig. Gen. Albert Hartsuff, retired since 1901, dropped dead in the doorway, supposedly from the effects of the heat, coupled with a weak heart.

#### Author Is Under Arrest.

Lansing.—O. D. Bergenwedemyer, an author, who lives northeast of Pine Lake, has been arrested on a charge of stealing lumber for a hen house from Boyd Bush, a neighbor.

## The General Demand

of the Well-Informed of the World has always been for a simple, pleasant and efficient liquid laxative remedy of known value; a laxative which physicians could sanction for family use because its component parts are known to them to be wholesome and truly beneficial in effect, acceptable to the system and gentle, yet prompt, in action.

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## WIDOWS' PENSIONS

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for starching finest linens.

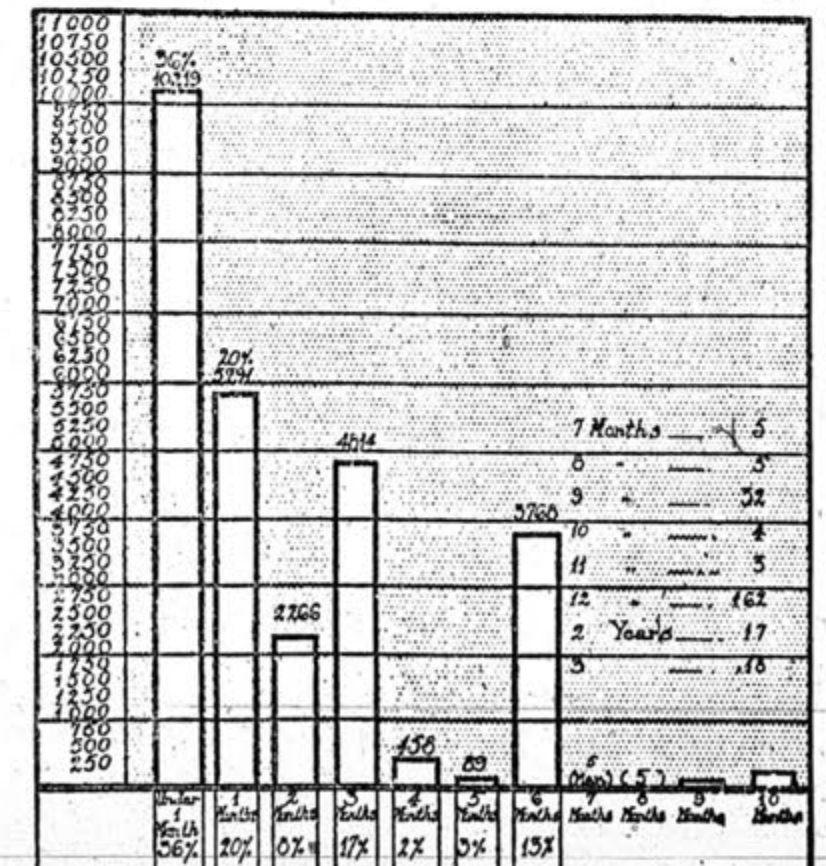


Table showing the prisoners committed in the United States for vagrancy in 1904, the length of sentences, and the percentages of commitments for various periods.

ture of the ordinary jail is radically wrong, and offends against the laws of health. . . . Almost all the reports from jails record the dull, monotonous, maddening tramp of prisoners walking aimlessly up and down the corridor. . . . It is the path of lunacy. Why not have walled yards in the open air, partly sheltered from rain, covered over with steel wire to prevent escape? But this plan is rarely thought of. . . . Card playing is the universal resource for passing the dull and anxious waking hours.

Many examples are given of excessive overcrowding.

other inmates, and in addition he is often glad to hibernate or spend a few weeks where warmth, food, idleness and the company of vicious fellows is assured. Are we not often, by administering the law, condemning the vagrant to further depths of degeneracy?

What do the reports of chiefs of police show? The writer recently received extended reports from 50 chiefs, representing as many different cities, representative of large and small municipalities. The letters showed that in most instances vagrants are committed to jails, less frequently to workhouses, and in a few

# CLEVELAND'S DEATH SHOCK TO COUNTRY

## Ex-President Succumbs Unexpectedly, Though He Had Long Been Ill.

### Great Democrat, Twice President of the United States, Dies at His Home in Princeton, Aged Seventy-One Years---Sketch of His Career, from Poor Boy to the Highest Elective Office in the World---Famous Venezuelan Message

Princeton, N. J.—Grover Cleveland, twice president of the United States, died suddenly Wednesday at his home here.

Mr. Cleveland had been a sufferer from gout and diabetes for more than two years. Early in 1906 he was stricken with an attack of indigestion, the result of diabetes, and for weeks was unable to partake of any except liquid nourishment.

A sojourn in the south improved his health considerably, and his sudden demise comes as a complete surprise.

A statement, signed by Dr. Joseph B. Bryant, Dr. George R. Lockwood and Dr. J. M. Camochan, explaining the death of their patient, was given out:

"Mr. Cleveland for many years has suffered from repeated attacks of gastric intestinal origin. Also he has a long-standing organic disease of the heart and kidneys and heart failure complicated with pulmonary thrombosis and oedema were the immediate causes of his death."

#### Cleveland's Early Struggles.

Grover Cleveland was born at Caldwell, Essex county, N. J., March 18, 1837. As a country boy, he left home when 16 years of age, charged not only with the necessity of making his own way in the world, but with the responsibility of providing for his mother and sisters. He fought the battle stoutly and not only won, but achieved the highest honors that can come to an American.

His father was a Presbyterian minister. The son was christened Stephen Grover, in honor of Rev. Stephen Grover, who had preceded Rev. Mr. Cleveland in the pastorate of the little church at Caldwell. In even the earliest childhood of the boy, however, the parents omitted the name Stephen and addressed him always as Grover. The son always signed his name as Grover Cleveland.

In 1841 the family removed to Fayetteville, N. Y. They lived afterward at Clinton and Holland Patent, Grover, while he attended school, served in his spare hours as clerk in a country store.

His father died in 1853. His money, it was found, had been expended for the education of his children. It devolved upon Grover, then 16 years of age, to qualify as a contributing member of his family. Through his brother, who was connected with the New York institution for the blind, he secured appointment there as assistant teacher.

#### Attracted by Law Career.

Two years gave him enough of teaching. He was ambitious to become a lawyer and to work in a field that offered more advantages than could be found in the east. The city of his choice was Cleveland, Ohio. All of his spare earnings having been sent to his mother, he required borrowed capital to get his start in the world. The amount of this capital was \$50 and the friend who gave it to him was an old man who had been a deacon in his father's church. The lender's security was a note signed by the boy. That it was sufficient was proved two years later when he received a remittance covering the amount of the loan with interest.

Grover started in 1855 for Cleveland by way of the Erie canal. He stopped over for a day at Buffalo to visit a rich uncle, Lewis F. Allen. The latter prevailed upon the youthful pilgrim to make his home in Buffalo. He provided Grover with six weeks' work at \$10 a week to assist in the compilation of a herd book and secured for him a place in the office of a prominent law firm. As a law clerk he received \$4 a week.

In 1859 Cleveland was admitted to the bar. He remained in the service of the law firm as managing clerk, in view of which dignity and honor his stipend was increased to \$10 a week.

On January 1, 1863, he was appointed assistant district attorney of Erie county. He allowed himself the bare necessities of life. Every surplus dollar was sent to his mother and sisters. At this time he was drafted for service in the union army. He borrowed money and sent a substitute to the war. Much was made of this fact in the political campaigns of later days. Friends of Cleveland replied that his action was in accordance with the custom of those days, when some members of a family went to war, while others remained to care for the dependent ones. Two of Cleveland's brothers were in the army.

#### Entrance into Politics.

In 1865 Cleveland was nominated for district attorney. He began the prac-

of government, but he gave keen attention to the matters brought before him for action. When these seemed not to be for the public good—his disapproval was expressed promptly and with the plainest words in his vocabulary. From 12 to 14 hours a day were devoted to the investigation of bills and reports submitted to him for action.

On July 11, 1884, in Chicago, he was nominated to oppose James G. Blaine in the campaign for the presidency. A slender plurality in New York state turned the scale and he became the first Democratic president since the civil war. The second time in his life that he visited Washington was when he went to the capital to take office as president. His bearing on the stand erected for the inaugural revealed his masterful character to the experienced statesmen who sat around him. Stretched before him were more people than he had ever seen assembled for any purpose. They were enthusiastic, but neither their demonstrations nor thought of the grave responsibilities he was about to assume affected him in the slightest degree. He was calm as any man there having nothing at stake. When the time came to speak he advanced to the bar firmly and coolly as a lawyer in court. Deliberately and in a strong voice he delivered his address of 8,000 words, and he shattered all precedents by giving it from memory instead of from manuscript. He declared for the Monroe doctrine, economy, protection of the Indians, security of the freedmen, and for civil service.

#### Famous Venezuelan Message.

The death of Mr. Cleveland will recall to all the days when he was the most forceful figure in American public life. Nothing which he ever did while president attracted more attention than the famous message he sent to congress in December, 1895, on the subject of Great Britain's controversy with Venezuela over the boundary between the latter country and British Guiana. The foundation for Mr. Cleveland's message was the note of Secretary of State Olney to Lord Salisbury, the British minister for foreign affairs. That note was written during the congressional recess, three months before congress convened, and before Mr.



THE LATE EX-PRESIDENT GROVER CLEVELAND.

It was an honorable title. Buffalo had long been in the grip of unscrupulous politicians.

Grown arrogant from power and rich from graft, they had come to regard rule wholly to their interest as a settled right. Mayor Cleveland disabused their minds. Raids on the treasury were blocked by his veto. Officeholders were warned that their allegiance was due the people. Claims of friendship and the pressure of powerful influence were without effect upon him. His sturdy fights in the interest of his "employer" were widely published and attracted attention throughout the state.

#### Governor of New York.

So it happened that when the Democrats in 1882 cast about for a candidate for governor their eye naturally turned toward Buffalo. Grover Cleveland was placed at the head of their ticket. He was elected over Charles J. Folger, then secretary of the treasury, by 200,000 plurality.

Cleveland's record as mayor and his overwhelming victory in the election made him a national figure. There was widespread curiosity as to the course he would pursue as governor. He gained new celebrity through his vetoes. He refrained from discourses on public affairs and framed no theories

Cleveland's message was prepared. The Olney note was drafted after a consultation between the secretary of state and Mr. Cleveland during the summer at Great Gables on Buzzard's bay. Mr. Olney went there to confer with the president about the Venezuelan question. The note was submitted to every member of the cabinet.

#### War Was Not Feared.

Mr. Hillary A. Herbert, then secretary of the treasury in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet, has said of the incident: "I remember that as the note developed it almost took my breath away, and I was inclined to oppose its presentation, but before the reading was finished I realized its force and value and I heartily approved it."

"Did you anticipate that war would result from the message?" he was asked.

"No, I did not think so, because I did not think there was enough in the controversy to cause a war between the two countries which were so closely allied in blood and business. Of course, such measures as could be taken with the means in hand to be prepared in case of trouble were taken by the navy department, but there was neither time nor money nor opportunity to make any extensive preparations."

# ABSENCE OF POMP MARKS FUNERAL

## In Accordance with the Wishes of the Widow, Final Ceremonies for Ex-President Cleveland Are of the Most Simple Description---Prominent Men Present.

Among notable utterances of the late ex-President Cleveland the following will be longest remembered:

#### Public office is a public trust.

After an existence of nearly 20 years of almost innocuous desuetude these laws are brought forth.

It is a condition which confronts us—not a theory.

Party honesty is party expediency.

If the wind is in the south or west so much the better, but let's go fishing, wherever the wind may be.

Don't give your friend wild duck uncooked unless his wife knows how to cook it; the gift will be discredited in the eating.

The duck-hunter is born, not made.

I would not have our people sober; but I would have them thoughtful and patriotic.

I do not believe that nations any more than individuals can violate the rules of honesty and fair-dealing.

Tread lightly, gentlemen, for you have to do with temples of the Holy Ghost. (This to assembled physicians.)

Princeton.—The funeral of Grover Cleveland was marked by extreme simplicity. No pomp nor splendor had place in the ceremonies. There were no bands to play dirges on the way to the old Princeton cemetery, no military escort, no eulogy by the officiating clergymen.

The half mile of thoroughfare through which the cortege passed from Westland, the Cleveland home on Bayard lane, to the cemetery was policed by mounted troops, but they were there for police duty and as a measure of precaution in protecting the living president rather than for display in paying tribute to a departed chief executive.

Four clergymen officiated at the house and at the graves. They read the burial service from the Presbyterian Book of Common Worship, but offered no eulogy. This simple but impressive service was conducted by Dr. Henry Van Dyke of Princeton, Rev. Dr. Williams R. Richards, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian church of New York; Rev. Sylvester W. Beach, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Princeton, where the Cleveland family attended, and Rev. Maitland V. Bartlett, former pastor of the same church.

There were no honorary pallbearers. Those who bore Mr. Cleveland's body to its final resting place in the Cleveland plot were Mayor George F. McClellan, Paul Morton, Commodore E. C. Benedict, Richard Watson Gilder of New York; Prof. Paul Van Dyke, Dean Andrew F. West, Prof. John G. Hibben, Junius S. Morgan, a nephew of J. Pierpont Morgan; A. D. Russell, Prof. Howard McLenahan, and Bayard Stockton of Princeton.

The simple Presbyterian service was said at the grave, the casket lowered into the ground, and one of the country's most distinguished citizens had become but a memory. A silver plate on the casket bore the inscription: "Grover Cleveland, March 18, 1837-June 24, 1908."

President Roosevelt, Gov. Fort of New Jersey, Gov. Hughes of New York, Gov. Hoke Smith of Georgia, members of President Cleveland's cabinet, and other notable citizens attended the funeral. After the ceremony the president left Princeton at once in his private car Signal.

Mr. Cleveland was buried here in the family plot in the old Princeton cemetery, where, under a little ivy-covered mound, now lies the body of his eldest daughter, Ruth, who died here at Westland in January, 1904. It is not far from the entrance to the cemetery on Witherspoon street, less than a quarter of a mile from the university campus, and adjoins a tiny chapel. For many generations the presidents of Princeton university have been buried in this cemetery. Here, too, rests the body of Lawrence Hutcheon, and not far away stands the monument to the memory of the brilliant and erratic Aaron Burr.

#### TRIBUTE TO GREAT MAN.

President Roosevelt's Proclamation Eulogizing Dead Statesman.

Oyster Bay, N. Y.—News of the death of ex-President Grover Cleveland was communicated to President Roosevelt at his summer home here and caused radical changes in the president's plans for the immediate future.

Mr. Roosevelt was shocked at the tidings, and telegraphed to Mrs. Cleveland at Princeton, N. J., tendering his sympathy and that of Mrs. Roosevelt. Afterward announcement was made that President and Mrs. Roosevelt

would attend the funeral services at Princeton.

Mr. Roosevelt immediately announced that he would abandon his proposed trip to New London, Conn., to witness the Harvard-Yale boat races. He also issued a proclamation to the country, eulogizing the dead statesman, ordering all government flags half-masted for 30 days, and directing that military and naval honors be accorded the late president on the day of the funeral.

A beautiful floral wreath was ordered by the president to be sent in his name and that of Mrs. Roosevelt to Princeton, to be placed by the bier.

In accordance with custom, President Roosevelt issued a special proclamation when advised of the death of the ex-president. The proclamation follows:

By the President of the United States. A Proclamation.

The White House, June 24, 1908. To the People of the United States: Grover Cleveland, president of the United States from 1885 to 1889 and again from 1893 to 1897, died at 8:40 o'clock this morning at his home in Princeton, N. J. In his death the nation has been deprived of one of its greatest citizens. By profession a lawyer, his chief services to his country were rendered during a long, varied and honorable career in public life.

As mayor of his city, as governor of his state, and twice as president, he showed signal power as an administrator, coupled with entire devotion to the country's good and a courage that qualified before no hostility when once he was convinced where his duty lay. Since his retirement from the presidency he has continued well and faithfully to serve his countrymen by the simplicity, dignity, and uprightness of his private life.

In testimony of the respect in which his memory is held by the government and people of the United States, I do hereby direct that the flags on the White House and the several departmental buildings be displayed at half-staff for a period of 30 days, and that suitable military and naval honors, under the orders of the secretaries of war and of the navy be rendered on the day of the funeral.

Done this twenty-fourth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eight and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-second.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT. By the president. ALVEY A. ADEE. Acting Secretary of State.

#### Render All Official Honors.

Washington.—Appropriate honors were paid to the memory of ex-President Cleveland by all branches of the government. Immediately upon the receipt of the president's proclamation formally announcing Mr. Cleveland's death steps were taken to carry out the provisions of the executive proclamation.

All army posts and stations and all commanders-in-chief of fleets in the navy, captains of detached ships and navy yards and naval stations, were ordered to fly the national colors at half staff for 30 days.

#### ALL JOIN IN TRIBUTE.

Testimony to the Character and Ability of Grover Cleveland.

Prominent men of all party affiliations and leaders in their respective walks in life joined in tributes to the worth of Grover Cleveland. Among them were the following:

"He was one of the really great men of the country."—W. H. Taft.

"He was the best type of public servant and private citizen."—Vice-President Fairbanks.

"No man realized more fully the ideal of an incorruptible public servant."—George B. Cortelyou.

"The country has lost a citizen whose wisdom, courage, and patriotism were of the highest order."—Admiral Dewey.

"His place in history is sure. Nothing that can be written or withheld can add to or detract from his imperishable fame."—Adlai E. Stevenson.

"Grover Cleveland was a typical product of American life, blood, and training."—Judson Harmon.

"Grover Cleveland was too great a man to dismiss with a few words."—John G. Carlisle.

"One of the greatest presidents the United States has ever had."—Harry Pratt Judson, president of the University of Chicago.

"He was all that any one could be."—Lambert Tree.

"He had a way of gaining the respect even of his enemies."—Judge Keneasaw M. Landis.

"He was ever impelled by a conviction of what was right, and having formed that conviction he was a rock."—Judge Peter S. Grosscup.

"When his history is properly written he will be rated as one of the half dozen greatest presidents."—Gov. Johnson of Minnesota.

"Mr. Cleveland's death ends the phenomenal career of one of the strongest characters in the political world of the present generation."—William J. Bryan.



AN EARLY VICTIM.  
"What is the matter, Jack?"  
"Boohoo! Catherine says she's decided I ain't her affinity after all!"

SUFFERED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.  
With Eczema—Her Limb Peeled and Foot Was Raw—Thought Amputation Was Necessary—Believes Life Saved by Cuticura.

"I have been treated by doctors for twenty-five years for a bad case of eczema on my leg. They did their best, but failed to cure it. My doctor had advised me to have my leg cut off. At this time my leg was peeled from the knee, my foot was like a piece of raw flesh, and I had to walk on crutches. I bought a set of Cuticura Remedies. After the first two treatments the swelling went down, and in two months my leg was cured and the new skin came on. The doctor was surprised and said that he would use Cuticura for his own patients. I have now been cured over seven years, and but for the Cuticura Remedies I might have lost my life. Mrs. J. B. Renaud, 277 Montana St., Montreal, Que., Feb. 20, 1907."

Everybody Pleased But the Consumer.  
"Yes, he had some trouble with his eyes," said the celebrated oculist. "Every time he started to read he would read double."  
"Poor fellow!" remarked the sympathetic person. "I suppose that interfered with his holding a good position?"  
"Not at all. The gas company engaged him and gave him a lucrative job reading gas meters."—Stray Stories.

An Open Question.  
Editor—Are you a good critic or a bad speller?  
Musical Reporter—Why do you ask?  
Editor—Because in this report of Signor Growlani you say he is a base singer and that the orchestra soloist is a vile player.

Lewis' Single Binder—the famous straight 5c cigar, always best quality. Your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

With the numerous courts in session these are trying times.

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

People waste a lot of valuable time in foolish arguments.

# FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN



LYDIA E. PINKHAM

No other medicine has been so successful in relieving the suffering of women or received so many genuine testimonials as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

In every community you will find women who have been restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Almost every one you meet has either been benefited by it, or has friends who have.

The reason why Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is so successful is because it contains ingredients which act directly upon the feminine organism, restoring it to a healthy normal condition. Women who are suffering from those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should not lose sight of these facts or doubt the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore their health.

# PROBLEM OF THE AMERICAN TRAMP

## HOW SHALL VAGRANCY EVIL BE CHECKED?

Laws of Various States Have Proved Unequal to the Task—Elaborate System for the Cure of Habitual Idleness in Force on the Continent of Europe—Is Striking Contrast to the Futile Efforts That Have Been Made Here in the United States.

NEW YORK.—The course of the vagrant's life is in a vicious circle. Street, park bench, cheap lodging house, court, jail, street, brake-beam, court, jail, etc.; so it goes, from month to month, from hand to mouth, from city to city. More accurately stated, the vagrant's course is spiral and downward, with accelerated momentum toward demoralization, disease and death. Along his road are certain "rescue stations"—charitable societies, missions, curbstone breadlines, industrial homes, personal visitations in alcoholic wards. There are efforts to extend the helping hand, to switch the vagrant from the circular track to the "straight ahead line." But generally the momentum is too great. Failures are recorded far in excess of even imagined successes writes O. F. Lewis of the Charity Organization Society in the New York Times.

When we seek, by imprisonment, to deal with the individual "vag," what do we find? Generally ineffective, inadequate, unjust methods of punishment, so futile as to be ridiculous, were they not so tragic. We find correctional methods in jail that, instead of correcting, debase, methods as vagrant as are the prisoners. We believe that each man who is able should contribute his share of the day's work. Nature abhors a vacuum, and the community in general abhors the constitutional idler. If the drone work not, neither shall he eat. We believe that crime should be punished. Vagrancy is a crime under the law. Punishment is generally and necessarily effected by the restraint of liberty, within a penal institution. Vagrants are imprisoned generally in jails or workhouses.

But how? What are the conditions of American jails? Do they check vagrancy? Do they punish justly? Do they reform?

AN ANSWER has recently been made public which is a scathing arraignment of conditions in a great majority of American county jails, all the more scathing and staggering because made after a careful investigation by a committee of the National Prison Congress, which does not seek sensationalism. The following paragraphs are almost random quotations from the report:

"If the only or chief purpose of jails were to keep wild beasts in cages, most of the jails are well enough adapted for this purpose. . . . The customary mode of serving food is revolting, demoralizing and often dangerous to health. . . . Often we must imagine bunk over bunk, in the same cell or cage, crowded until the horrors of stench or suffocation are indescribable. . . . Under an open jail system the filthiest, vilest prisoner punishes or tortures those who have not yet sunk to his level. . . . The very struc-

"In Birmingham, Ala., 240 men in 72 cells; 25 women in ten cells. . . . The inmates of jails are chiefly of two classes—those awaiting trial and convicted misdemeanants. . . . The ordinary term of convicted misdemeanants, vagrants and inebriates is too short for any sort of industrial training or systematic production. A careful study of the situation in all parts of the land has long ago driven many to the conclusion that we must have district labor colonies or workhouses for those convicted of offenses, and that the term of degenerates must be at least two years, if we really intend to fit them for useful lives."

THE committee plainly shows that under present conditions and laws the county jail must provide for males and females; children, youth and adults; first offenders, habitual criminals, vagabonds, prostitutes; poor debtors whose crime is their poverty; idiots, imbeciles, insane, epileptics, persons arrested on suspicion, and apoplectics whom the sapient policeman could not distinguish from drunkards. All these, says the report, are often under one roof and management, in a building so built that cries and whispers travel along a corridor with cages open at the side.

Now, what chance is there in the average jail for the reformation of the imprisoned vagrant? We may think that Jack London draws the long bow in his picturesque descriptions of life on the road, but in his tale of imprisonment in the Erie county jail he never wrote of such horrifying conditions as are described by the report of the committee, of which Prof. Charles R. Henderson of the University of Chicago was chairman. What chance, above all, has the detained witness or suspect, held in the jail for his testimony, and innocent before the law until he is proven guilty? What chance has he of not suffering contamination and gaining a hatred of society that will not die? In many county jails the only exercise "enjoyed" by the prisoners is in a common large room, with steel grating separating it from the surrounding corridors, and called in jail parlance the "bull pen."

ARE we not then in a wretched dilemma, we who urge that the vagrant receive treatment that will deter and reform? Shall we, knowing jail conditions, allow him to roam at large? But the vagrant habit is fostered by idleness, mendacity and the absence of prosecution. Even as it is, the unwillingness of many police officials or magistrates to prosecute tramps is well known. When the vagrant is told to "get out of town or be run in" he of course decamps, and the town finances are scared, while the neighboring community receives the shifted burden. Yet if the convicted vagrant is sent to jail he becomes a source of contamination to

instances to the penitentiary. Boston, Lowell and other Massachusetts towns report sending some vagrants to the state farm, where there is a nine months' sentence. In these jails and workhouses the labor required, when there is any, consists generally of breaking stone in quarry or in jail-yard, roadmaking, chaircaning, chair-making and farm work. This work is "on paper." There is little or no effort made to bring reformatory influences to bear on those serving short sentences or to teach a trade. Even at the Massachusetts state farm, where the workhouse conditions are far better than in most correctional institutions where misdemeanants of the vagrant or inebriate class are confined, the industries maintained seem to be far more largely carried on as sentences than as chances to earn a living.

MANY of the cities use the Bertillon system of identification measurements. One chief reports asking the "usual questions," another the "name and address"—as though a vagrant's name and address would be of value! What a contrast is this to the elaborate Belgian system for the identification of vagrants, which centers in the "caser centrale de vagabondage," a general identification bureau at Brussels? In Belgium the process of trying an arrested vagrant is speedy and thorough. As soon as the police arrest a vagrant they communicate by telegraph with Brussels. Within a few hours there is sent back from Brussels by telegraph a full description of the vagrant and of his previous career, if anything of the prisoner is on record. On the following morning the magistrate, who is a graduate of the university, has before him sufficient material about this particular vagrant

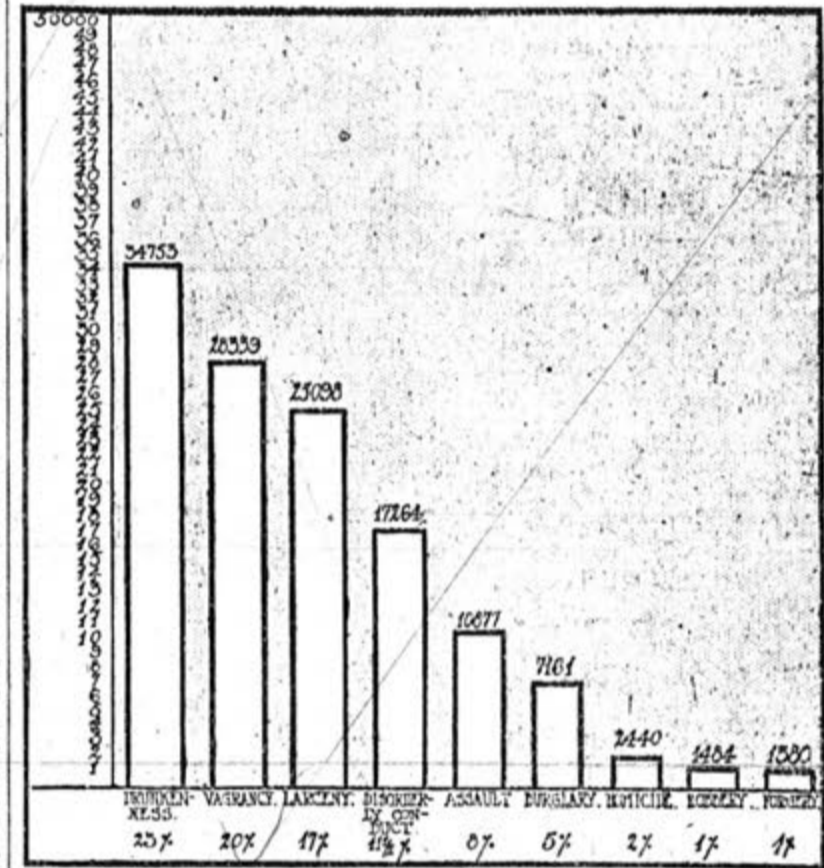
ed vagrant is sent to a maison de refuge, which, besides acting as a kind of almshouse for the aged and handicapped, serves somewhat as do the voluntary colonies of Germany for those wanderers who at the time of their coming within the law are unfit through ignorance, illness or inefficiency to make their living.

Thirdly, Belgium does not expect that any large proportion of its vagrant population will be reformed. Most of the vagrants at Merxplas are recidivists, repeaters, who have reached their present position through drink.

Fourthly, Belgium believes that vagrancy, being a social disease developed through months and years, cannot be cured by 30 days of idleness in a demoralizing jail. The average term of detention is 16 months, long enough to effect a considerable cure, if cure is possible.

In Germany and in Switzerland the treatment of the habitual vagrant is similar to that prevailing in Belgium. There are 24 compulsory labor colonies in Germany, the average length of sentence being one year. Numerous industries are carried on and the cost is comparatively small. These workhouses have diminished vagrancy, while the 24 voluntary labor colonies, accommodating nearly 4,000 persons, show no evidence of any substantial improvement resulting from the time spent in the colonies. In Switzerland there are several compulsory colonies, the sentences being from six months to two years.

THE Swiss colony of Witzwil, which Mr. Edmund Kelly has recently described in detail in his book "The Elimination of the Tramp," shows that in a certain proportion of cases the inmates committed to a compulsory



PRISONERS COMMITTED IN THE UNITED STATES DURING 1904. The table classifies the principal offenses, showing total number of sentences for each offense and percentage of each class of offenses to total number of sentences, 149,691.

to enable him to form an adequate judgment of the case.

Coupled with this carefulness and completeness of investigation, registration, and adequacy of judgment is the Belgian system for the punishment of vagrants, which differs so essentially from our opportunist methods as to be staggering at first to contemplate. We "bunch" our vagrants in law. In New York state the man with no money, no work, and no visible means of support is a vagrant. That such a man is not often jailed, unless the case is aggravated by other factors, is not the fault of the law, so to speak, but is due to the unwillingness of magistrates to commit the unemployed homeless, or to the indifference of the authorities. But in Belgium the state of "no work, no money" is not a crime, unless there is added to that the state of intentional idleness.

BUT when Belgium does commit a vagrant, then we to the liberty of that vagrant for a long period? Conviction is to a depot de mendicite for two to seven years. The depot de mendicite is at Merxplas, a great industrial colony with accommodations for about 5,000 prisoners. Here there occurs a classification, the worst elements being at night placed in solitary confinement and otherwise placed under strict discipline. Intensive labor is carried on, the work being graded according to the physical ability of the individual inmates.

The Belgian treatment of vagrants brings out prominently several facts. In the first place, Belgium believes in getting vagrants off the streets and highways. Some years ago the minister of justice declared that there was no vagabondage in Belgium. This statement needs interpreting. There is probably fairly little vagrancy along the highways, because every vagrant must be apprehended and made to show cause through his papers, or by the absence of a record at Brussels, why he should not be sent to the depot de mendicite. The fact that Merxplas contains about 5,000 inmates, and that the average period of detention is 18 months, and that the majority of the inmates are returned to Merxplas for succeeding offenses of vagrancy, shows that vagrancy in Belgium is not eradicated from the social body, but removed as much as possible from society.

SECONDLY, Belgium does not regard all vagrants alike. If there are extenuating circumstances, or if the case of vagrancy seems the result of physical incapacity, the apprehended

labor colony do not reform and rejoin the ranks of the industrial army. A trained English investigator stated recently, regarding Witzwil, that there is no doubt that the fact of having worked hard for a year or 18 months makes a man apt to get into the habit of working, and this is believed to be the actual result in Switzerland.

What, then, shall we say regarding the treatment of vagrancy in the United States? First, that at present it is thoroughly inadequate. As statistics and the accompanying diagrams show, 67 per cent. of the commitments to penal institutions are to county jails and workhouses in which the conditions are often exceptionally bad. Drunkenness, vagrancy and disorderly conduct were responsible for more than half the commitments during 1904 to penal institutions in the United States. For these three offenses the county jails and workhouses, to which the large majority of offenders are committed, offer practically no reformatory influences. For more serious crimes, such as burglary, robbery, assault, forgery, etc., there are reformatory and state prisons, in which latter institutions some reformatory influence is felt.

THE sentences for vagrancy are in over 90 per cent. of the cases for six months or less, and the largest percentage of commitments is shown to be for less than one month. No cure for vagrancy can be had under such conditions. New York state leads all other states of our country in the number of its commitments for vagrancy. The burden of vagrancy in the United States was represented in 1904 by over 28,000 commitments, being about 20 per cent. of all commitments to penal institutions during that year.

This brief resume of the present conditions inevitably points to the necessity of a material change in our system of combating vagrancy. In this connection it is of special interest that within recent months a bill has been drafted in New York state providing for the establishment of a farm colony upon lines very similar to that of the Swiss compulsory colony, Witzwil. This bill, which has the approval of the leading charitable societies of New York city and of several trunk lines terminating in New York, and which will be introduced into the next legislature, provides for the establishment in New York state of a compulsory labor colony, with indeterminate sentence, regular labor, reformatory influences and classification of prisoners.

## THROUGH THE STATE

### MICHIGAN NEWS OF A WEEK CONDENSED.

#### VILLAGES ARE DESTROYED

Forest Fires in Northern Michigan Ravage Towns—Inhabitants Flee from Flames—Heavy Loss Incurred.

Detroit.—Fires in northern Michigan forests, fanned to gigantic proportions by the gales, destroyed at least three villages, rendered hundreds homeless, swept over thousands of acres of timber land and caused damage estimated at about \$250,000. The heaviest loss has been sustained in Presque Isle and Cheboygan counties, although Leelanau, Charlevoix and Otsego counties have also suffered considerably. Dense black clouds hung over all the northern part of Michigan, the smoke from the great fires being discernible at great distances. In some towns, many miles from the fires, lamps were lighted long before nightfall as the sun was obscured by the heavy smoke. The village of Case, in Presque Isle county, was destroyed. A special train conveyed the homeless villagers to Onaway, where they were sheltered. LeGrand, a little town in Cheboygan county, was abandoned to the flames. Many women and children were taken in wagons to Indian River. The village of Kentucky, near Boyne City, had also been destroyed. While a big fire at Wolverine was being fought a forest fire threatened another section of the village. When the Wolverine department was engaged, a call for aid was received from Rondo, three miles north. The firemen could not leave Wolverine and Rondo was at the mercy of the flames. A hotel, several stores and houses, and the Michigan Central station were burned.

#### TRAIN KILLS TWO BOYS.

Strikes Them as They Leap from Logging Car.

Waters.—Burton, Wis., 14 years old, and Peter Verlands were struck by a freight train. Ward was instantly killed and Verlands lived only one hour after the accident. The boys were employed by the Henry Stephens Lumber company. They had been riding on a logging train and were killed as they jumped from that train in front of the freight, which they failed to notice approaching.

#### Girl Hurt in Collision.

Ann Arbor.—As a local car was rounding a curve on State street, it jumped the track and ran into a tree in front of the Pei Upsilon house, shaking the passengers up considerably. The most serious injury was suffered by little Margaret Healy, whose face was cut by the flying glass.

#### Woman Shoots Herself.

Adrian.—Mrs. Samuel Mapes by shooting herself attempted suicide at her home two miles north of Wolf Creek. She had been to Adrian and, on returning, prepared the evening meal as usual, after which she went to her room, seated herself in a chair and shot herself in the temple.

#### Carrier Is Paralyzed.

Port Huron.—Seized with a paralytic stroke while entering his barn, T. A. Goulden, cashier of the First National Exchange bank, the oldest member of Port Huron's park commission and one of the city's most prominent men, lay in a serious condition at his home on Pine Grove avenue.

#### Returns to Iowa.

Lansing.—John Sutton, arrested by the Lansing police on a charge of stealing a wheel in Grand Ledge, is a paroled prisoner from the reformatory at Iowa, and was taken back to that institution. Sutton was sent up from Eaton county for forgery, and has eight years to serve.

#### Rochester "Wet" Again.

Rochester.—Rochester's big cement reservoir which broke several weeks ago, has been repaired and the village is again supplied with water. The huge basin has been reinforced with a five-inch layer of cement, making it stronger than when originally constructed.

#### Remembered by Students.

Mason.—At the last chapel exercises of the year, the high school senior class presented Superintendent Fred Fullerton with a silver ring. Mr. Fullerton leaves here after six years' work as head of the schools, and will take charge of the Howell saloons next fall.

#### Jury Says White Was Murdered.

Rochester.—Edward White came to his death from a bullet wound from some unknown hand. This is the verdict of the coroner's jury which investigated the death of Edward White, whose mutilated body was found on the Michigan Central railroad track.

#### Brig. Gen. Hartsuff Dies.

Detroit.—Just as he was about to enter the home of his daughter, Mrs. L. S. Trowbridge, Jr., 562 East Jefferson avenue, Brig. Gen. Albert Hartsuff, retired since 1901, dropped dead in the doorway, supposedly from the effects of the heat, coupled with a weak heart.

#### Author is Under Arrest.

Lansing.—O. D. Bergenwedemyer, an author, who lives northeast of Pine Lake, has been arrested on a charge of stealing lumber for a hen-house from Fred Bush, a neighbor.

## The General Demand

of the Well-Informed of the World has always been for a simple, pleasant and efficient liquid laxative remedy of known value; a laxative which physicians could sanction for family use because its component parts are known to them to be wholesome and truly beneficial in effect, acceptable to the system and gentle, yet prompt, in action.

In supplying that demand with its excellent combination of Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, the California Fig Syrup Co. proceeds along ethical lines and relies on the merits of the laxative for its remarkable success.

That is one of many reasons why Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna is given the preference by the Well-Informed. To get its beneficial effects always buy the genuine—manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only, and for sale by all leading druggists. Price fifty cents per bottle.



### What a Sottler Can Secure in WESTERN CANADA

160 Acres Grain-Growing Land FREE. 20 to 40 Bushels Wheat to the Acre. 40 to 90 Bushels Oats to the Acre. 35 to 50 Bushels Barley to the Acre. Splendid Railroad Facilities and Low Rates. Schools and Churches Convenient. Satisfactory Markets for all Productions. Good Climate and Perfect Health. Chances for Profitable Investments. Some of the choicest grain-producing lands in Saskatchewan and Alberta may now be acquired in these most beautiful and prosperous sections under the

### Revised Homestead Regulations

which entry may be made by proof of certain conditions, by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader. Entry fee in each case is \$10.00. For pamphlet, "Last Best West," particulars as to routes, best time to go and where to locate, apply to C. J. BROUGHTON, Room 412 Merchants Loan & Trust Bldg., Chicago, Ill.; W. H. ROGERS, third floor, Truett Terminal Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.; or T. O. CURRIE, Room 12 B, Callahan Block, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

## Paxtine TOILET ANTISEPTIC

Keeps the breath, teeth, mouth and body antiseptically clean and free from unhealthy germ-life and disagreeable odors, which water, soap and tooth preparations alone cannot do. A germicidal, disinfecting and deodorizing toilet requisite of exceptional excellence and economy. Invaluable for inflamed eyes, throat and nasal and uterine catarrh. At drug and toilet stores, 50 cents, or by mail postpaid. Large Trial Sample.



WITH "HEALTH AND BEAUTY" BOOK SENT FREE

THE PAXTON TOILET CO., Boston, Mass.

## 20 MULE TEAM BORAX

IN A NEW PACKAGE 5 lbs.

Most economical to buy. All dealers. Save the package top—each is worth 12 coupons in exchange for presents. Premium List free of PACIFIC COAST BORAX CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

### Why Not

send for our illustrated prospectus of the development of our company. One of the best opportunities for profitable investment from \$1 up, with 60 days to pay for same. A company that will have its mill in operation in a few months, on a good showing mining proposition upon its assays. Apply today if you want your chance on the low price. Address: THE OTTOME BOUDREAU

21 Amory St., W. Manchester, N. H.

### DAISY FLY KILLER

placed attracts and kills all flies, gnats, mosquitoes, house flies, etc. Keeps all seasons. Absolutely harmless, cannot spill or tip over, safe for children. Guaranteed effective. Sold by all druggists and postpaid for 25 cents. HAROLD SORREN, 149 De Kalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

### 8% INTEREST PAID IN CALIFORNIA

on \$1000 to \$5000 secured by approved first mortgage on LANS ANGELES Real Estate. The best security in the country and the highest rate in the world. For description and particulars, address: Citizens National Bank, CHOCOMA & McFARLAND, 219 Broadway Building, Los Angeles, California.

### Mining Stock at Sacrifice

Buy Douglas County Mining Companies Stock. Non-assessable, and fully paid. Good size, large volume good values, last call at this price. Five cents per share. Issued in block of 1000 shares and upwards. Send your order to: H. W. MILLER, 219 Worcester Building, Portland, Oregon.

### AGENTS make big money selling our

windows, store fronts, and glass signs. Easily put on. Write today for a free sample and full particulars. Address: Metallic Sign Letter Co., 62 N. Clark St., Chicago

### FARM FOR SALE

20 acre rich corn land, well tilled, modern improvements, beautiful home, free from taxes, 1100 ft. E. facilities, 4 hours run to Chicago. 100 per cent. well worth \$2500. For description and particulars, address: Corn Belt Land & Loan Co., Des Moines, Ia.

### ASTHMA and HAY FEVER

POSITIVELY CURED BY KINMONTH'S ASTHMA CURE. Over 300 patients cured during the past 3 years. A recent trial will result in permanent relief. Write to: Mrs. D. H. K. KINMONTH, Astoria Park, N. J.

### WIDOWS' PENSIONS

under NEW LAW obtained by JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C.

### DEFIANCE STARCH

for starching finest linens.

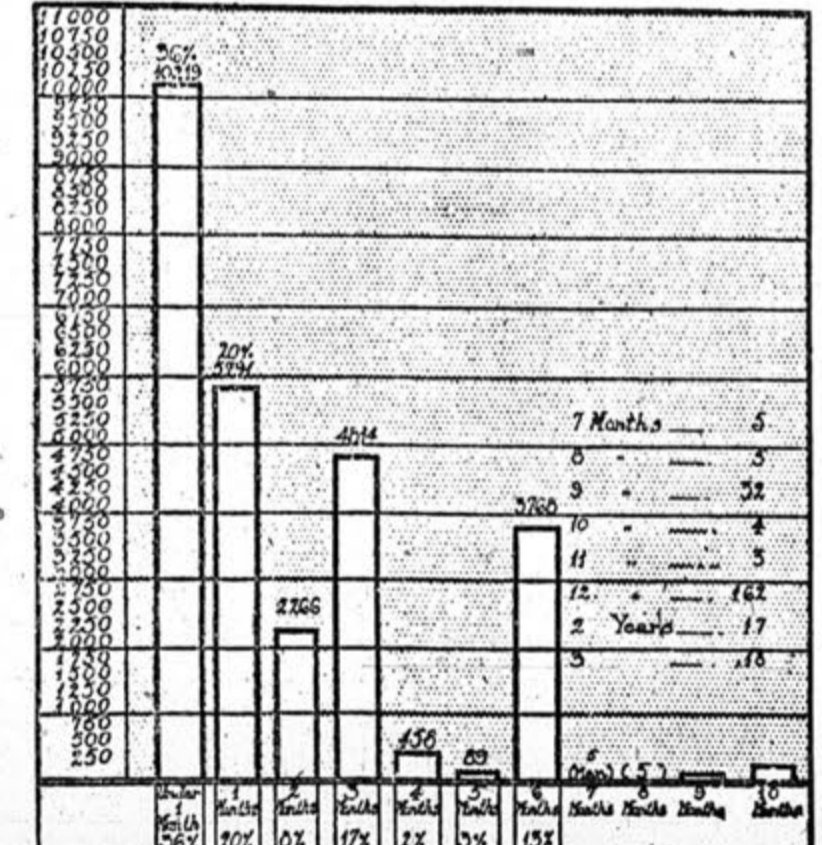


Table showing the prisoners committed in the United States for vagrancy in 1904, the length of sentences, and the percentages of commitments for various periods.

ture of the ordinary jail is radically wrong, and offenders against the laws of health. . . . Almost all the reports from jails record the dull, monotonous, maddening tramp of prisoners walking aimlessly up and down the corridor. . . . It is the path of lunacy. Why not have walled yards in the open air partly sheltered from rain, covered over with steel wire to prevent escape? But this plan is rarely thought of. . . . Card playing is the universal resource for passing the dull and anxious waiting hours. . . . Many examples are given of excessive overcrowding.

other inmates, and in addition he is often glad to hibernate or spend a few weeks where warmth, food, idleness and the company of vicious fellows is assured. Are we not often, by administering the law, condemning the vagrant to further depths of degeneracy? What do the reports of chiefs of police show? The writer recently received extended reports from 50 chiefs, representing as many different cities, representative of large and small municipalities. The letters showed that in most instances vagrants are committed to jails, less frequently to workhouses, and in a few

**Maj Boynton Retires**

The Knights of the Modern Maccas in national convention at Toledo, have elected the following officers: N. S. Boynton, Port Huron, Mich., past commander. Great Commander George S. Lovelace, Muskegon, Mich. Record Keeper A. M. Slay, Port Huron, Mich. Retiring from active management of the Modern Maccabees, whose ship he has piloted without mishap for the last twenty-seven years, Major Boynton expressed the wish that John B. McIlwain, great counselor, be made his successor. The convention decided otherwise, however.

**Uses Wolves As Decoys**

Although he wears his hair long, about two feet long, in fact, there is nothing of the molycoddle about William Krusch, hunter and woodman, who keeps wild wolves as pets at his wilderness home near Michigamme. He is perhaps the most successful wolf slayer in upper Michigan. As Krusch explains it, long hair is merely an adjunct to his business. His hair is a protection in cold weather. Krusch comes to town occasionally to collect the bounties on wolf pets. He has

a number of female wolves at his cabin, and uses them as decoys. Other wolves are attracted, and as they make their appearance Krusch bags them.

**To Clean Bean Pots.**

Metal rings are sold to clean bean pots. A simple method is to fill the pot with cold water and put in a tablespoonful of baking soda. Cover and set on the back of the stove to simmer for two hours.

**Woman's Inhumanity.**

"When you read about the way they are killing those beautiful birds down in Florida," said Mrs. Lapsing, "you wonder how any woman can be so heartless as to wear a vinaigrette on her hat!"

**Work of Watch Wheels.**

The main wheel of a watch makes 460 revolutions a year, the central wheel 8,760, the third wheel 70,080, the fourth 625,600 and the escape wheel 731,860.

**Stop Overcrowding of Cars.**

In Hamburg the policemen on the streets are instructed to watch the cars sharply, and if they find a car that carries a single passenger more than the number allowed by law the conductor is fined three marks.



The effect of malaria lasts a long time. You catch cold easily or become run-down because of the after effects of malaria. Strengthen yourself with **Scott's Emulsion**. It builds new blood and tones up your nervous system.

ALL DRUGGISTS: 50c. AND \$1.00.

**THE DEAR, DEAD DAYS**

Byron Williams.



From the jaded hands of the years gone by  
That have passed lock-step from the goal of Time,  
I can catch but dreams as the phantoms fly  
And the ghosts move past in a rhythmic rhyme—  
Ah, the rose was sweet and the sky was clear,  
And the brook swung on in its mystic flow,  
In the dear, dead days of the boyish cheer  
When I loved a maid—in the long ago!  
Oh, her lips were ripe as the ruddy peach  
And her mouth was sweet as a water-core,  
While her eyes were depths in the limpid reach  
Of the deep, deep spring in the forest hoar!  
Yes, her voice was thrilled by Apollo's reed  
And her breath was acent of the lily sweet  
In the fragrant morn when the buds are freed  
And the day breaks forth on its light-shod feet!

Ah, she loved me then in a true-blue way,  
When I pulled her hair at the village school;  
For our hearts were pure—and we vowed some-day  
We would take our plunge in the nuptial pool.  
But the years sped on and the path forked wide,  
And the storms broke loose with their rifts of light—  
When the winds go down and the billows ride,  
There is naught but dreams in the fading night!  
Oh, my sweetheart fair of the days gone by,  
Of the days lock-stepped from Eternity,  
Let me dream of thee as the phantoms fly  
And the ghostly forms of the seasons flee,  
For the rose was sweet and the sky was clear  
And the brook swung fair in the mystic flow,  
In the dear, dead days of the boyish cheer  
When I loved you true—in the long ago!

**Dies From Cold Water**

Mathias Kammer was a victim of the heat at Menominee this week. He was at work at Spies mill and had drunk liberally of ice water, when he was seized with violent pains in his lungs and stomach. He was taken home and with the attacks growing worse every hour, he expired in great agony. The deceased was a single man, forty-two years of age.

**Notice**

Notice is hereby given that I this day succeeded the firm of Todd & Beggs. All insurance premiums due said firm should be paid to me. Dated June 26, 1908. Signel, LYMAN M. BEGGS.

**First Requisite.**

It is the gentle mind that makes the gentleman.—French Proverb.

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