

THE IRON PORT.

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR

ESCANABA, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1908

NUMBER 38

SOCIALIST PARTY CANDIDATE HERE

Eugene V. Debs, Nominee For Presidency Here Wednesday

GAVE TWO ADDRESSES

First Speech at North-Western Depot Followed By Second Address At The City Hall

Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist candidate for the presidency of the United States, addressed two gatherings in Escanaba on Wednesday—one at the North-Western railway station and the other in front of the city hall, both being large and attentive audiences, considering the fact that the hour of the arrival of the "red special" was very misleading and kept many waiting impatiently for the Debs party, which was scheduled to arrive at 10:00 o'clock, but did not reach here till 12:30 p. m. The two addresses of Mr. Debs were only of about five minutes duration. The "red special" party headed by the City band, arrived at the city hall at 12:50 o'clock.

The speakers of the day were introduced by John L. Berrigan. The first speaker was A. M. Stirton of Hancock, candidate for governor of Michigan on the Socialist ticket. He spoke briefly and with a streak of anarchy, unbecomingly supposed to expound the doctrines of true socialism. He stated that in case of his election as governor, he would do all in his power to prevent the importation of strike breakers and if necessary to accomplish such an end, would call out the entire militia of the state if necessary.

The Socialist candidate for governor of Minnesota, who was one of the party, also spoke. His remarks were more in the nature of a plea for financial assistance. He said the fact that Mr. Debs was traveling on a special train would cause speculation in the minds of some as to how the expense was met. He assured his hearers that it was by small contributions from the laboring men, of 50 cents and less, also that no capitalists were contributing amounts of \$50,000 and more.

After a selection by the band, Mr. Berrigan introduced Eugene V. Debs, who spoke for about five minutes only on matters of interest to the laboring men. He opened his remarks by saying that there were at the present time in the United States 5,000,000 working men looking for employment; that one-fifth of the industries of the nation were paralyzed.

He also stated that reports from presidents of certain railways showed that out of the 1,600,000 of employees of former times, 400,000 were now out of jobs; that there were 1,000,000 tramps and 600,000 fallen women in the nation and that our jails and prisons were crowded. He also drew attention to the great increase in suicides. "If you are satisfied with such conditions," said Mr. Debs, "then continue to vote the Republican or Democratic ticket," arguing that the capitalists owned the tool. Mr. Debs remarked that John D. Rockefeller had accumulated millions of dollars without producing anything, also that John D., who is a fully developed capitalist, by his own labor had not produced a drop of oil or a pound of ore. But Mr. Debs forgot to add that he has not been toiling to any noticeable degree the past few years and is nevertheless living high at the expense of those who do. But such is life and it will ever be thus.

But going back to the Oil King, Mr. Debs said that notwithstanding the absence of toil, John D. was a master and controlled both of the old parties. The speaker then made reference to the \$29,000,000 joke, referring to the Standard Oil Co. fine. He argued that it was never the intention to collect the fine, showing how the capitalists fooled the people by clapping their hands at the act of the court and try and convince the public of the impartiality of the court which imposed the fine. "But do you know," said Debs, "the Supreme court is made up of nine corporation lawyers?" He said that when the fine was imposed it gave the people a chance to be played for fools. Mr. Debs then cited the joke of a judge who imposed a fine of \$29,000,000 on a tramp on the charge of vagrancy; the sentence to be suspended when the Standard Oil Co. paid their fine. It was shown that when John D. was put on the witness stand and asked questions about conditions he denied all connections with the concern, yet he had derived \$470,000,000 from it during the seven years preceding.

Mr. Debs then argued that the Socialist party was of the laboring class.

(Continued on fifth page)

ASK FOR GRAND JURY

Petition Will Be Presented to Judge Stone—Investigation Asked

What will the harvest be? Considerable speculation is aroused in the minds of many of the citizens of Escanaba and Delta county by reason of the fact that petitions have been circulated in the territory named asking for the appointment of a grand jury to conduct a rigid investigation in the manipulation of city and county affairs. The preliminary document, liberally signed, will be presented to Judge John W. Stone at the opening of the approaching term of circuit court.

It is understood that numerous charges will be made before the grand jury. In addition to alleged graft in the conduct of affairs, it is said that various charges will be made in relation to the lax manner in which laws are permitted to be violated in the eyes of those whose sworn duty it is to enforce them. One of the charges, according to one of the enthusiasts in the promoting of the appointment of a grand jury, is that many of the slot machines ordered out several months ago, are again "doing business at the old stand."

Were Happily Wedded

In the presence of the bride's family, Miss Mary Kessler, daughter of Mrs. Eva Kessler, and P. C. Brooks of Houghton, were united in marriage at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning by the Rev. Father Julius of St. Joseph's church. After the ceremony the members of the wedding party went to the home of the bride's mother, where an elaborate wedding breakfast was served. Miss Margaret Kessler, sister of the bride, served as maid of honor at the ceremony and Mr. Joseph Urwan acted as groomsmen. The bride wore a gown of crepe du chene and carried roses, while the maid of honor was also gowned in white and carried flowers. Mr. and Mrs. Brooks left the city for Milwaukee at 11 o'clock Tuesday.

The bride has spent most of her life in this city and for the past few years she has been engaged as a teacher in the public schools. The groom is engaged in the drug business at Houghton, where he has a prosperous business, but was formerly engaged as pharmacist at Ellsworth's drug store in this city. He made a great many friends all of whom he has retained.

PAPERS DO GOOD WORK

One Big Mail Order House Bumped for Over a Million Dollars

That the big mail order houses were hard hit during the past year is shown by the annual report of the largest concern of its kind in the world, says a Chicago dispatch. The net profits for the last year fell short over a million dollars from the preceding year, and there was a falling off of almost 20 per cent in net sales. A home buying crusade has been carried on by local newspapers the last year or two and it is possible that this movement, as well as the hard times, may have had its influence upon the mail trade.

The report shows that the company's net sales amounted to \$40,843,866, or \$9,878,973 less than those for the previous year, while dividends received from investments involved \$89,686, or \$18,882 more than those recorded for the preceding year, making a total net income of \$40,833,552, or \$9,860,091 less than for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907.

Expenditures for interest and depreciation charges involved \$38,898,756, or \$8,656,385 less than similar expenditures for the previous year, leaving net profits of \$2,034,796, or \$1,203,706 less than those for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907.

How to Get Rid of Stumps

Larry Nolan, of Rhinelander, writes as follows: It may be of interest to know that stumps can be removed from land at a cost of four cents cash and five minutes labor per stump. The method which he discovered is as follows: With a two-inch auger bore a hole perpendicularly into the stump about two feet. Pour in this hole one pint of a mixture of equal parts of nitric and sulphuric acids. Then plug the hole with a plug dipped in melted paraffine. In thirty days time stumps so treated will be a charred, pulpy mass—roots and all—and may be spread over the soil as a fertilizer with a shovel. I have just stumped sixteen acres of new land in my Newbold farm nine miles from Rhinelander, in this manner.

Wanted at Marquette.

The local police department is after a fellow by the name of Frazer, having received advices from Marquette to arrest the fellow, who is wanted on the charge of larceny, also for jail breaking. The party was spied by one of the local officers about noon yesterday, but he managed to evade the guardian of the law and up to last evening had not been apprehended.

BOXING BOUTS

PLEASED CROWD

Scully-Denning Main Bout Came Out As a Draw

CHICAGO LAD A SPRINTER

Local Boxer Had The Best Of The Argument—Three Good Preliminaries Were Given

In newspaperdom in treating with a program of boxing contests, it is invariably the case that the so-called main bout is featured up and given the preference in the matter of details and praise of one or the other of the contestants.

In the exhibitions of the manly art of self defense at the Peterson opera house Tuesday night under the auspices of the Escanaba Athletic association, any praise for work of the kind that satisfies the crowd, belongs to those who certainly kept the crowd interested up to the Scully-Denning sprinting match and game of tag.

Had the entertainment ended with the preliminaries the crowd would have been satisfied, for the three of them were as good as one would ever expect to witness. The bout advertised as the feature of the bill was between Tommy Scully of Escanaba, and Earl Denning of Chicago, who sparred ten three minute rounds, the referee declaring the chase a draw. Well, it was the "fastest" mill witnessed in Escanaba for a long time. The fastness, however, came in the ability of Denning to sprint around the ring and take just as few chances as possible in entering into a mix-up with the powerful little Scully. The Chicago lad has science, especially in the neck of looking for an opening—to avoid Scully, through Denning's skill, the first and second rounds were a continuation of sprints. In the third, Scully landed and put his opponent to the matt for the count. In the fourth, Denning did some more fast foot work, but in the fifth, Scully landed some telling blows, but unfortunately tripped Denning, who took advantage of the count. In the sixth, the crowd became impatient because of the absence of the signs of the real article, but Scully voiced what he was up against by shouting from the ring: "Shut up! This is a twenty round fight." After the sixth, Scully showed that he was still in good form by dancing around the ring. In the seventh, Denning landed, and Scully in acknowledgement, bowed to the audience. The eighth was another chase. In the ninth, Scully landed on Denning, who increased his speed as a dodger. Scully got busy in the tenth and dealt out more punishment than he had in all the rounds preceding, but his action came too late in the game to prevent a draw.

The two of six two minute rounds between Paddy Ryan of Appleton, and Tod Young of Milwaukee, was a fine exhibition and kept the crowd interested. The participants, who weighed in at 128 pounds, fought a draw with the most of the credit on the side of Ryan. It was announced before this preliminary that Jim Remes of Gladstone, challenged the winner.

The most exciting bout on the bill was the six round three minute contest between Jimmy Ryle of Escanaba, and Dick Creamer of Menominee. The participants were to weigh in at 138. Although Creamer was two pounds over weight, the fight went on and Ryle had the best of the argument from the start. Just before the sound of the gong in the third, Ryle had his opponent groggy. In the first of the fourth, Creamer was given the count and the bout ended.

Johnson Vincent, weight 120, and Henry Breaseau, weight 132, gave a clever little four round, two minute preliminary, opening the evening's bill. While the lads stayed the limit, young Vincent had the best of it, displaying considerable skill for a lad of his age.

Death of Mrs. Brown

Funeral services were held at 11:00 o'clock Saturday morning over the remains of Mrs. John T. Brown at McFarland's hall, where death occurred Thursday. The deceased who was 67 years of age, was ill but a few days, death being attributed to the infirmities of old age and a complication of diseases. She is survived by her husband.

Coming Nuptial Event

Mr. and Mrs. Covell C. Royce have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Adele Elizabeth Royce, to Mr. Samuel G. Childs of Eureka Springs, Ark., which will occur at 6:00 o'clock on the evening of Oct. 7, at the home of the bride's parents.

LOSS WOULD

BUILD A NAVY

Recent Timber Conflagrations Cost Many Millions

MAYNEVER KNOW DAMAGES

Movement Now on Foot to Establish a Uniform System of Fire Protection

The forest fires which have just laid waste whole counties in upper Michigan and extended into Wisconsin and Minnesota, destroying many towns and making thousands of persons homeless, have focused the attention of government officials at Washington as well as the state forest officers, on the enormous losses of forest wealth which will be on record for the year 1908.

The latest disasters in Michigan and Wisconsin are the worst of the many that have visited the lake states this year. The Pacific coast, the Rocky Mountains and the New England states and Canada have had a thorough and, in some cases, a continuous experience in fire.

Forest service officers say that it is doubtful if this year's actual losses from forest fires in all parts of the country will ever be known, but it is certain that they will run up so high in the millions that the country will be startled when a compilation of statistics at the end of the season makes it possible to give even the most conservative figures.

They point out that were all the timber burned up this year in all parts of the country converted into cash it could provide for a good sized navy of first class battleships. The forest officials say the fires have started a widespread movement in many states to check them by adopting rational systems of fire protection.

The government has had much work in the fire fighting line on the national forests, but careful patrol and the organization of a force to battle with the flames have prevented a much greater destruction. The total cost of the forest fires in the national forests for the season, exclusive of the salaries of forest officers, will not be more than \$30,000. This sum covers the fire protection for approximately 168,000,000 acres of national forests. State fire wardens and forest officers, individuals and private corporations having large timber holdings have organized fire fighting forces along much the same line as the government in many cases, and has protected millions of acres of timber.

Answer Death's Call

Clarence R. Johnson, 7-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. John Johnson, passed away Wednesday at the family home, 203 North Mary street, from paralysis, following an attack of diphtheria. Interment was in Lakeview cemetery, a private funeral being conducted from the home Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. Annie C. Ball, aged 24 years, passed away at her home in this city Thursday night. The funeral services will be held (Saturday) afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the Swedish Lutheran church, the Rev. Lund officiating. Interment will be in the Lakeview cemetery.

Mrs. Laura Barnes, a former resident of Escanaba, passed away recently at Ionia, Mich. Mrs. Barnes left here about a year ago to make her home in the Mich. city. The burial took place Wednesday. She was 36 years of age and is survived by five children, also by her mother, Mrs. Mary Bowers of Escanaba.

Robbers Plead Guilty

After putting the government to an expense of hundreds of dollars, incurred by the preliminary arrangement, at which time they pleaded not guilty, George Ross and Frank Roche, confessed to the robbery of the postoffice at Koss, Mich., which occurred on July 28, last, and pleaded guilty before Judge Knappen in the federal court at Marquette Tuesday.

The court deferred sentence pending a further inquiry in regard to the men, who were also indicted by the September grand jury on the charge of robbing the offices at Kipling and Daggett. The value of the loot obtained from the Koss office was \$129.70.

In the federal court on Wednesday, the robbers were each sentenced to a term of five years in the Detroit house of correction and a sentence of \$25 was imposed.

Annual fall opening sale at the Fair Savings Bank, commencing Monday morning. See big circulars.

DOG CATCHER IS BUSY

Last Days for Canines are Full of Camfort—in Fact the Best.

If any of Escanaba's dog fanciers find themselves minus their canine pets it would not be advisable for them to wait for the lapse of three days before inaugurating a search—that is if they feel that the loss of their pet is worth the effort. Perhaps the most expedient move to make upon the discovery of a missing canine would be to visit the dog pound in the rear of the city jail, especially if the tax has not been paid. The dog catcher has been busy again during the week and as a result, Monday and Tuesday witnessed the gathering in of twenty dogs, all sizes colors and breeds, whose value was evidently not considered worth the amount of the tax, or else the owners deferred payment, thinking perhaps that they could avoid the law and be lucky enough to spare their dogs. But there is a determination on the part of Chief of Police Beitzer and his assistants to spare none and the crusade has progressed throughout the week with the result a few good-for-nothing curs have ceased to roam the streets at will. It should be born in mind that after capture all dogs are kept for a period of three days in order that owners may redeem them if they choose to do so. At the expiration of the three days the dogs are shot, the execution being personally conducted by Chief Beitzer, who performs the stunt with neatness and dispatch and quicker than a rag could be saturated for the anaesthetic route to the canine heaven. Of course none can deny but that it is cruel to kill a dog. But that is one of our municipal laws and laws must—or should be respected. If there is any cruelty in rounding up these dogs, or prior to their killing, the Iron Port representative in a careful investigation failed to find the slightest resemblance. As a matter of fact, the curs are given far better treatment than any of them had ever been blessed with and as they look up into the eyes of the wily chief, the expression of gratitude is such as to cause Chief Beitzer to perform his duty like a hero of the Roman Gladiator type. But the chief is not minus that most functionary organ called a heart. The duty performed, he meditates and sheds tears as large as oyster cans. Some of the sympathy as a matter of fact should be directed toward Chief Beitzer.

Clark Was Injured

O. J. Clark, the postoffice inspector who was instrumental in the capture in Escanaba of Roche and Ross, the postoffice robbers and safe blowers, was injured last week by being thrown from a trap on the driveway to Presque Isle. He, accompanied by George A. Covell, Postoffice Inspector Fraser and another gentleman, was enjoying a drive to Presque Isle. The bolt holding one of the whiffletrees pulled out. This caused the pole of the trap to drop and the horses to try and get away. Pulling on the reins only dragged the trap into them and made the situation worse. The occupants of the trap scrambled out as best they could. Mr. Clark helped Mr. Covell out and was about to leap to the ground himself when a sudden jerk by the horses threw him violently on his back and gave him a severe shaking up. Mr. Clark is in one of the hospitals, but his injuries are not serious.

Fire at Ensign.

George Tennant, a pioneer of the little town of Ensign, lost his house and household goods this week by fire, which caught in the roof. Georgia, the 19-year-old daughter of Mr. Tennant, was alone in the house at the time and was unable to control the flames unaided. She saved a suit case and her father's fur coat. She went to Ensign crossing, one and one-half miles distant, for help to save the stable and barn, but the flames spread so rapidly that upon her return with aid, all the buildings were in flames and were soon reduced to ruins. Mr. Tennant has already started rebuilding.

LOCAL NEWS

Albin Olson, leader of the Escanaba City band, has decided to locate at Iron Mountain.

Miss Esther Murphy is the guest of Menominee friends.

S. E. Wright leaves Escanaba this week for Grand Rapids, Mich., to assume charge of that district for the National Cash Register company. Mr. Wright has represented the company in the Escanaba district for the past six years. Mr. Wright will be succeeded here by G. M. Johnson, who has acted as assistant here for the past 3 years.

The west side of the new Stephen avenue pavement was thrown open to traffic yesterday morning. The Michigan avenue pavement was thrown open to traffic today.

Miss Ethorn of Lake Linden, has taken a position as salaried in the suit department at the Fair.

WANTED—Girl for general housework—no washing. Call at 516 Michigan Ave., or at Kratze's lower store.

ESCANABA WINS SUNDAY'S GAME

Took Last of Series With Green Bay By Brilliant Playing Throughout

SCORE ENDED TWO TO 0

One of the Finest Exhibitions Ever Seen on the Home Grounds—Menominee Here Next

One of the prettiest exhibitions of baseball playing ever witnessed on the home grounds was that of last Sunday afternoon between the strong Escanaba and Green Bay Wisconsin State League team, being the last of a series of three contests. As the score (2 to 0) would indicate, it was a hotly contested game from start to finish and the victory achieved by Escanaba was well earned and entitles the members of the team to unstinted credit.

It was heard many times after the games of Friday and Saturday that the visitors were merely trying with the locals, but the final game of the series made it apparent that Escanaba was not treading on treacherous grounds and playing out of her class as some would have had it.

From the sound of the gong till the final play, the game was snappy and advanced with clock-like regularity. It was fought brilliantly and each side worked deamon-like for supremacy. It was a victory for Escanaba solely on their merits. The locals settled down to business and threw to the winds the fear that characterized their work on the two preceding days. The errors of those days were not so much in evidence and naturally the locals put up a superior article of baseball. The features of the game as far as the locals were concerned, was the pitching of Olmsted and the batting by Flath, who hit the sphere for two two baggers. Miller, of White Sox fame, pitched a good game, but was a trifle off color. One wild pitched ball hitting Pitcher Olmsted and another close call for that player aroused the ire of the fans who imagined that it was an attempt to retire the Escanaba twirler from the game. The batteries Sunday were as follows: Escanaba, Olmsted and Matt; Green Bay, Miller and Roddy. The score by innings was as follows:

Escanaba 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0-2
G. B. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0

While Saturday's game was marked with numerous errors, it was nevertheless a decided improvement over the game of Friday, the opening one of the series. The score was 3 to 2 in favor of the visitors, who, however, failed to score after the third inning. With two men out in Escanaba's half of the ninth, it looked as if the score would be tied and ten innings would be the result, but Green Bay blocked the plans and put an end to the game with the victory to their credit. A couple of costly errors by Mike Walsh on the first sack at critical moments probably had much to do with handing the game over to the visitors, who by all that is fair were not entitled to it. If Escanaba had played half the ball they did Sunday, they would have had two out of the series.

In the sixth it looked rosy for the locals and the ascension of the baloon was momentarily expected by the fans. Aronson landed on the ball for a two bagger. Lehr made a good sacrifice hit, sending Aronson to the third sack and a safe hit by Matt brought him home. This ended the scoring for Escanaba. In fact the balance of the game was a series of outs on the one, two, three order. McDonald and Matt were in the points for the locals. The score by innings was as follows:

Escanaba 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0-2
G. B. 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0-3

Friday's game, as announced in the Iron Port last week, resulted in a victory for the visitors, score 4 to 7. Today (Saturday) a series of two games will open with the Menominee team. Each have two victories to their credit for the present season and the coming games will decide who's who.

Philanthropist Here.

Col. C. H. French of Cleveland, one of greatest philanthropists of America, is in Escanaba to deliver his annual series of lectures before the pupils of the public schools. Three will be delivered at the high school auditorium, the first at 1:30 and the second at 3:00 o'clock p. m. In the evening at 8:00 o'clock a lecture will be given. The pupils of the Webster school at North Escanaba will be brought to the city this afternoon in a special car. The lectures will not only prove interesting to the students, but to adults as well and the evening meeting is arranged especially for the benefit of such. Every student in the city should take advantage of this opportunity.

THE IRON PORT

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

BRIEF REVIEW OF A WEEK'S EVENTS

RECORD OF THE MOST IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS IN ITEMIZED FORM.

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

Information Gathered from All Quarters of the Civilized World and Prepared for the Perusal of the Busy Man.

POLITICAL.

Senator Foraker of Ohio cancelled all his speechmaking engagements in the campaign because of the charges against him of having accepted money from the Standard Oil Company.

Charles Evans Hughes was nominated by the Republican state convention on the first ballot to succeed himself as governor of the state of New York. He received 827 out of a possible 1,009 votes, as against 151 for James W. Wadsworth, Jr., of Livingston county, speaker of the state assembly, and 31 for former Congressman John K. Stewart of Montgomery.

New York Democrats nominated a state ticket headed by Lieut. Gov. Lewis S. Chanler for governor, and closed their convention with a great meeting which was addressed by Mr. Bryan.

Henry B. Quinn was nominated for governor of New Hampshire by the Republicans.

Judge A. Heaton Robertson of New Haven was nominated for governor of Connecticut by the Democrats.

Ex-Congressman John F. Lacey was chosen by the standpatters of Iowa to oppose Gov. Cummins as United States senator to be voted upon at the primary in November.

James A. Tawney, James McCleary and Clarence B. Miller were winners for congressional nominations in the three disputed districts of Minnesota. Miller had a landslide in the Eighth district, defeating J. Adam Bede by three to one.

PERSONAL.

Bishop Carmichael of the Church of England, diocese of Montreal, was reported lying at the point of death. He was stricken with an attack of heart failure.

Clint O. Heath, formerly a real estate dealer and promoter of Denver, was convicted of embezzling \$8,500 from a New York woman.

Edward H. Harriman, whose financial rescue of the Erie system gave the well-known bankrupt railroad a new lease of life, is said to be considering the leasing of the Erie to the Illinois Central road.

Congressman Laning of Ohio was acquitted of the charge of misapplying funds of the Laning Printing Company.

Count Leo Tolstol has been elected to honorary membership in the faculty of the University of St. Petersburg.

Mrs. Carrie Nation called on Judge Taft and tried to discuss the liquor question with him.

Wilbur Wright broke the European record for sustained flight with an aeroplane, remaining in the air more than 29 minutes.

Senor Corea has resigned as Nicaraguan minister to Washington and Dr. Rodolfo Espinoza has been named to succeed him.

GENERAL NEWS.

St. Petersburg is in the grasp of the Asiatic cholera, which already has exceeded in severity and numbers of victims the visitation of 1893. The disease is increasing daily at an alarming rate. The government has threatened to apply the provisions of martial law and this threat has driven the municipality officials to bend all their energies to the campaign of clearing the city of the scourge.

Rhineland, Wis., was threatened with destruction by forest fires and Milwaukee sent a steam fire engine and hose on a special train.

The Central Telephone building and the post office in Paris were destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at about \$5,000,000.

Sheriff Mooney of Baxter county, Ark., and Mrs. John Roberts were fatally wounded near Prestonia in a desperate fight made by Roberts and his wife against arrest. Roberts and two of the sheriff's posse were badly wounded. The sheriff was trying to arrest Roberts for the murder of his neighbor, Obe Kessinger.

William J. Bryan and his companions on their trip through Rhode Island were arrested for automobile speeding.

Five persons were killed and 16 injured by a boiler explosion in a mine near Aix-la-Chapelle.

The Bay Shore hotel, at Green Springs, Ia., one of the largest hotels on the west coast, was totally destroyed by fire, 40 guests having narrow escapes.

Fire in the library of Johns Hopkins university, Baltimore, did inestimable damage to ancient papyri and parchments.

John Cook, aged 78 years, a farmer living near Philo, Ill., shot and killed Mrs. Edna McClelland and attempted suicide.

While Orville Wright was making a two-man flight in his aeroplane at Fort Myer a propeller blade broke and the machine was dashed to the ground. Lieut. Thomas E. Selfridge of the Army Signal corps, who was with Wright, was so badly injured that he died a few hours later. Wright sustained very severe but not fatal injuries. The tragical mishap was witnessed by about 2,000 persons.

Negroes shot and killed Charles Jones, a member of their own race, who killed a white man and two negroes at Eden Station, Miss.

Anxiety is filling the heart of the New England farmer for a drought, which is pronounced to be one of the severest in many years, has spread itself over the New England states, causing suffering to people, cattle and crops.

Panle seized the passengers on the giant liner Mauretania during a storm at sea when an accident to one of the propeller blades caused the mighty vessel to bob about for about five minutes in a most terrifying manner.

Newspapers of Lisbon declare King Manuel is arranging to marry an English princess.

A dispute which arose over a nickel during the progress of a dice game culminated in the shooting and instant killing of Clabe Payne by Brack Johnson, near Maysville, Ky.

Gov. Hoke Smith signed the bill, passed by the Georgia legislature, which practically ends the convict lease system.

It is reported in Paris that Prince Miguel of Braganza, eldest son of Dom Miguel, pretender to the throne of Portugal, was recently secretly married to Mrs. Samuel Sloan Chauncey, a rich American widow.

The board of signal officers was convened at Fort Myer by Maj. George O. Squier, acting chief signal officer of the army, and made an official inquiry into the aeroplane disaster, which resulted in the death of Lieut. Selfridge and the injury of Orville Wright. It blamed no one for the accident.

With masts and smokestacks broken, boats washed away and upper works badly smashed, the steamship Colon limped into port at Colon, Panama, after a most trying experience in the West Indian hurricane. During the storm three members of the crew who were repairing a water tank in the hold were killed.

The will of the late Giovanni P. Merosini distributes the entire fortune of the former banker and art collector among his five children.

W. W. Reamer of East St. Louis tried to burn his house and family and then made two attempts at suicide.

Lured to a lonely spot in Oklahoma City, Okla., Mrs. Harry Pearson was shot and killed by Harry Parker, a grain inspector from Iola, Kan., because she wouldn't elope with him.

Dr. George Morton of New York was arrested in Philadelphia on a fugitive warrant from New York, charging him with securing \$100,000 by means of fraudulent notes.

A cablegram from Fanning island said the long missing British steamer Aeon was wrecked on Christmas island but all the passengers and crew escaped and were camping comfortably ashore.

Many towns in Maine were threatened by forest fires.

Dispatches from Tabriz said the bombardment of that city by the shah's forces was imminent.

Killed by an 18-year-old girl, John Smith of Calhoun, Wis., shot and fatally wounded the mother of the girl, Mrs. Augusta Grabow, wounded the girl herself, and then wounded the sheriff, who came to arrest him.

The explosion of 250 gallons of gasoline on board a barge at the Mare Island navy yard resulted in the death of Chief Machinist Teddy May and injuries to three other men.

The American Atlantic fleet, under the command of Rear Admiral Sperry, left Albany, Western Australia, for Manila, 3,600 miles away, where it is due to arrive October 2 or 3.

Heavy rainfall in northern Michigan and Ontario checked the forest fires and insured the safety of the threatened towns.

Maj. Gen. Charles Edward Luard, retired, whose wife was mysteriously murdered near London August 24, committed suicide by throwing himself in front of a railroad train. He had received letters accusing him of killing his wife.

Forty men were overcome by smoke in a fire which threatened the destruction of Swift & Company's packing plant in South St. Joseph, Mo. The loss is about \$60,000.

The home of Mark Twain at Redding, Conn., was entered by two burglars. Later the men were captured and in making the arrests Deputy Sheriff Barnes was shot in the leg.

Three hundred and five cases and 115 deaths from the Asiatic cholera were reported for one day in St. Petersburg. The municipal administrations are under fire from all sides for their criminal inefficiency in handling the epidemic.

Joseph James, the negro murderer whose crime helped start the race riots in Springfield, Ill., was convicted and sentenced to death.

Dense fog in Chicago caused accidents on steam and street railways that resulted in the death of two men and the injury of many others.

Suit for the recovery of \$100,000 damages, alleged to have been sustained because of a boycott, has been begun against the United Hatters of America by D. E. Loewe & Co., of Danbury, Conn.

John and Wilbur Patterson, charged with holding up a street car near Boston, Pa., last May and robbing 11 passengers and the conductor, were convicted in the criminal court at Pittsburgh.

News Notes from Lansing

Interesting Happenings at the State Capital of Michigan.

Lansing.—The state board canvassers completed a canvass of the returns from the recent primary except with reference to the votes cast for governor on the Republican ticket. It was found that Hon. Patrick H. Kelley, Republican candidate for lieutenant governor, had received 162,639 votes, only one scattering vote having been cast. Hon. Lawton T. Hemans of Mason, Democratic candidate for governor, received 11,643 votes, and 57 were scattering. No Democratic candidate for lieutenant governor received the required 40 per cent. Edward Ryan secured 60 and 729 scattering votes were distributed among 293 other candidates. John W. Gray, Prohibition candidate for governor, received 1,005 votes, and Henry C. Carpenter, the party candidate for lieutenant governor, 906. Alexander M. Stirton, Socialist, received 361 votes for governor, and Vernon P. King, 360 for lieutenant governor. Archie McInnis, the Socialist-Labor candidate for governor, received 12 out of 19 votes cast, and Shepherd H. Cowles, candidate for lieutenant governor, was given 12 out of 16.

5,000 Teachers Attend Meeting.
A house to house canvass is being made here to make arrangements for the care of the 5,000 teachers expected to attend the meeting of the State Teachers' association at Saginaw in October. Superintendent E. C. Warriner has received an outline of the program for the three days' meeting, October 29-31, in advance of its detailed completion. The welcome address will be made by W. R. Burt, donor of the new auditorium, which is being rushed to completion for the use of the teachers, and the response will be made by State Superintendent of Public Instruction L. L. Wright. Next will follow the president's address, by G. Colburn of Battle Creek, and the closing feature of the first day's session will be an address by President L. H. Jones of Ypsilanti normal.

Michigan Banks Close Doors.
Banking Commissioner Zimmerman announced that he has ordered the closing of the Farmers' & Merchants' State bank of Parma, as a result of an examination showing an impairment of the bank's capital stock and confusion of its assets with the private business ventures of Cashier W. H. Burtleton. The books show deposits of \$93,328 and assets of \$112,866. The bank was organized in April, 1907, with a capital of \$20,000. Cashier Burtleton is also interested in banks at Hanover and Pittsford. Dispatches from Hanover and Pittsford say that the small banks in those places in which Cashier Burtleton of the bank at Parma is interested, have closed their doors to await developments.

Conflict of Authority Ends.
A conflict of authority between the state and federal courts regarding possession of the local establishment of the failed fish dealers, A. Booth & Co. of Chicago, ended when the Old Detroit bank and the National Bank of Commerce of Detroit, holding notes aggregating \$105,000 against the failed concern, directed the withdrawal of Sheriff Burns' deputies who have held possession of the property for a week in enforcement of an attachment issued by the Wayne county circuit court. This move leaves the property in the hands of receivers J. W. Reynolds and W. J. Chalmers, appointed recently by United States District Judge Knapp of Grand Rapids.

Two Roads Are at War!
Although their relations in Bay City have apparently always been very cordial, war has broken out between the Detroit & Mackinac and the Pere Marquette Railroad Companies. Judge Collins of the circuit court issued an injunction on application of the D. & M., restraining the Pere Marquette from constructing a track, half a mile long, on the west side of the river. At the same time the D. & M. filed a bill alleging that the two roads pooled interests in the D. & M. bridge over the Saginaw river.

Supreme Court Sustains Law.
In an opinion the Michigan supreme court sustained the constitutionality of the maximum freight rate law of 1872, which has been ignored by the railroads as obsolete and denounced by them as unjust, unreasonable and confiscatory. The law provides a fixed rate for carrying freight in cars for short distances, a rate of eight dollars for transporting a car ten miles being provided regardless of the character of the freight.

Opens Headquarters at Capital.
Secretary A. R. Canfield of the Democratic state central committee, has opened headquarters in this city for the campaign. They are located on the sixth floor of the Prudden block. "There is going to be a real campaign," said Mr. Canfield, while discussing the political outlook. "We are receiving promises of support. I never was so confident of the result. We will have a strong ticket in the field and the campaign will be pushed vigorously."

Horticultural Prize Winners at Fair.
Superintendent Taft of the agricultural department announces the following prize winners in the horticultural exhibition at the state fair in Detroit:
Special exhibit of apples—1, H. S. Newton, Hart; 2, Benton Gebhart, Hart; 3, Charles Bassett, Fennville; 4, E. J. Morgan, Traverse City. Sixteen varieties of apples for market: 1, Benton Gebhart, Hart; 2, H. S. Newton, Hart; 3, Charles Bassett, Fennville; 4, Peter Voorheis, Pontiac.
Eight varieties of winter apples: 1, H. S. Newton, Hart; 2, Benton Gebhart, Hart; 3, Charles Bassett, Fennville; 4, T. A. Parrand, Eaton Rapids.
Display of apples—1, Benton Gebhart, Hart.
Display of pears—1, Benton Gebhart, Hart; 2, G. A. Terpening, Reading.
Display of plums—1, Benton Gebhart, Hart; 2, H. S. Newton, Hart.
Display of peaches—1, H. S. Newton, Hart; 2, Benton Gebhart, Hart.
Display of grapes—1, W. K. Munson, Grand Rapids.
Special exhibit of grapes, 16 varieties for family use—1, W. F. Bird, Ann Arbor; 2, W. K. Munson, Grand Rapids.
Eight varieties of grapes for market—1, W. K. Munson, Grand Rapids; 2, W. F. Bird, Ann Arbor.
Special exhibit of plums, 16 varieties for family use—1, H. S. Newton, Hart; 2, Benton Gebhart, Hart; 3, G. A. Terpening, Reading; 4, Henry McCarty, Grand Rapids.
Collection of Japanese plums—1, Benton Gebhart, Hart; 2, H. S. Newton, Hart; 3, G. A. Terpening, Reading.
Display of fruit—1, Benton Gebhart, Hart; 2, H. S. Newton, Hart; 3, G. A. Terpening, Reading.
Floral designs—1, Pontiac Floral Company, Pontiac; 2, F. Holzang, Highland Park; 3, Detroit Floral Company, Detroit; 4, Mrs. F. Rusk, Detroit.
Exhibits of fruit from other states—1, Mrs. Florence P. Haden, Coconut Grove, Fla.; 2, Edwinger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y.
Special exhibit of plums, eight varieties for market—1, Benton Gebhart, Hart; 2, H. S. Newton, Hart; 3, Charles E. Bassett, Fennville; 4, G. A. Terpening, Reading.

Act on Recount Requests.
The state board of canvassers went into session and acted upon the petitions filed by Gov. F. M. Warner and Auditor General J. B. Bradley for a recount of the primary vote for governor in 273 districts about the state. The board was in executive session discussing, it is understood, methods of procedure for the recount. No figures on the Republican vote for governor were included in the report of the official canvass which was made public. It showed that Patrick H. Kelly, Republican candidate for lieutenant governor, who was unopposed, received 162,639 votes. Lawton T. Hemans, Democratic candidate for governor, unopposed, received 11,643 votes. For lieutenant governor on the Democratic ticket, Edward Ryan of Hancock received 60 votes, with 729 scattered among 293 other candidates. The vote for the candidate for governor on the other tickets was as follows: Gray, Prohibitionist, 1,905; Stirton, Socialist, 361; McInnis, Socialist Labor, 12. Dr. J. B. Bradley's petition asked for a recount in specified precincts in Sanilac, Huron, LaPeere, Alger, Menominee and Marquette counties. In all of these precincts the governor received a heavy majority of the votes cast. No specific allegations were made in Dr. Bradley's petition, the statement merely being made that he has reason to believe that frauds were committed.

\$10,000 to Fight Fires.
"The streams are going dry and the country is parched," was the alarming news Forestry Warden Pierce received from his deputies in the northern part of the southern peninsula. Lack of rain has caused a drought which places that territory in good condition for the much-dreaded forest fires. Mr. Pierce has ten district deputies who are game wardens. All of these deputies have been ordered to abandon game matters for the present and give their entire attention to the fires. They have been directed to consult with supervisors, do back plowing where necessary and organize bucket brigades, which in the past have done such valiant service. Pierce has an appropriation of \$10,000 which can be used to fight forest fires. This sum could be used in one county alone in the fire-endangered districts. According to a provision of a state law, township supervisors are allowed to employ men for fire-fighting purposes and the state pays one-third of the expense.

Labor Favors Women's Suffrage.
The Michigan Federation of Labor went on record in favor of woman suffrage and against prohibition and local option. It was decided to extend an invitation to the Denver meeting of the American Federation of Labor in November to hold the 1908 convention in Detroit.

State Fair's Fine Profit.
Accurate figures on the attendance of the Michigan state fair show the total attendance to be about 318,000, of which 18 per cent. was passed, mostly for employes on the grounds. The fair this year made approximately \$72,000, although to reach this amount payment ahead for the race track by the Driving Club is figured in. There were \$26,000 worth of improvements put into the grounds this year, including the sewage plant, cement walks, sod and improvements to the track.

TOWN IS BURNED UP

FOSTER CITY, MICH., DESTROYED AND SIX LIVES LOST.

OTHER PLACES IN DANGER

Flames in Woods Break Out Afresh and the Residents of Several Villages Take Refuge in Flight.

Marinette, Wis.—A dispatch from Foster City, a village across the Michigan line of Marinette county, reports that place destroyed by flames driven in from the forest fires and that six lives were lost. It is understood that the sawmill owned by the Morgan interests of Oshkosh was destroyed, together with a large store and 30 dwellings.

The forest fires have broken out afresh in this section and reports of burning farmhouses and timber cut and uncut are coming from all sides. Menominee, Mich.—Never since 1871, when the forest fires swept Menominee and Marinette counties, causing a loss of 1,500 lives and millions of dollars' worth of timber, has the danger of a widespread conflagration been as great as at present. So close are the fires to Niagara, on the Menominee river, Falhorn Junction and Ingalls that everything is packed and trains ready to carry the people away as soon as a high wind arises.

Calumet, Mich., reports forest fires assuming a threatening aspect all over northern Michigan and several towns in danger of destruction. Lac La Belle, north of Calumet, is in very grave danger, being surrounded; except on the water side, by flames. At Lete De Cris, north of Calumet, a large force is battling to save the light-house and other buildings at the United States ship canal. It is estimated 800,000 feet of standing timber in the vicinity of Point Abayee, owned by Helard & Son is burned.

Escanaba, Mich.—Forest fires, though checked by light rains Friday, broke out anew Sunday night and four villages north of Escanaba are now surrounded by flames. The villages threatened are Niagara, Quinnesec, Foster City and Hermansville. At all these places telephone and telegraph communication is cut off and relief trains are carrying the people out of the territory.

STEWART MAY BE RETIRED.

"Exiled" Colonel Ordered Before Board for Physical Examination.

Washington.—Col. William F. Stewart of the coast artillery, whose case, because of his detail to the ungarri-soned post at Fort Grant, Ariz., has been before the public for some time, has been ordered to appear before a retiring board at Washington, where he will be examined as to his disability. Its nature and whether it was incurred in the line of duty. This action by Secretary Wright Monday is the outcome of the physical examination of Col. Stewart by a board of officers at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., when he appeared recently at that post for the purpose of taking the test ride of 90 miles directed by President Roosevelt.

REVOLT IMPENDS IN PORTUGAL.

Both Republicans and Monarchical Extremists Said to Be Arming.

Lisbon.—Insistent declarations that a revolutionary outbreak in Portugal is impending continue to make their appearance in the local newspapers, and a new feature of these reports is the statement that the monarchical extremists, realizing that the Republicans are arming for a revolt, are making ready for their defense by storing secretly large quantities of arms in the convents of Lisbon.

PRESIDENT'S VACATION ENDS.

He Leaves Oyster Bay for Washington with His Family.

Oyster Bay, N. Y.—President Roosevelt Tuesday morning ended his vacation, and with his family and executive staff left for Washington. No formal farewell had been prepared by the residents of Oyster Bay, but practically every one in town was at the railway station to see the president depart and say farewell to him.

Big Commission Company Falls.
Quincy, Ill.—The Cassidy & Gray Commission Company, with headquarters here and offices in Chicago, Peoria and 42 other cities in Illinois and Iowa, made an assignment Monday afternoon to William H. Govert. The capital stock is \$100,000.

Aeroplane Flies 91 Minutes.
Le Mans, France.—Wilbur Wright, the American aviator, flew in his machine at the Avours field here Monday for 1 hour, 31 minutes and 25 seconds. This is the world's record.

Eight "Black Hands" Sentenced.
Winnipeg, Man.—Eight "Black Hand" Italians, who came from Chicago to Fernie, and there pled their nefarious calling for a few days until arrested by the police, were sentenced Monday to from six months to seven years in jail.

Engineers Threaten to Quit.
Winnipeg, Man.—Canadian Pacific railway engineers have notified the company that they will not run engines longer than another week if the strike is not settled.

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.

SHE GOT HER MAN—HAPPY.

Indian Woman Not Likely to Be Left Far Behind in Life's Battle.

Writing of the famous Dean Kaye of Topoka, in Suburban Life, Paul A. Lovewell, says:

"Dean Kaye has had interesting experiences during his sojourns in the wilderness. Once an Indian woman came to his cabin.

"You marry?" she asked.

"Yes," said the dean, "I can marry folks. Have you got a man?"

"Again the woman grunted, and departed. About sundown she returned, dragging with her an apparently abashed and reluctant brave.

"Got him?" she remarked, laconically, producing her marriage license. The man knew no English, but the woman prompted him when it became necessary for him to give his assent to the dean's questions. When it was over the squaw paid the minister his fee and led her husband away in triumph."

EGOISM.



Mistress—Bridget, it always seems to me that the crankiest mistresses get the best cooks.

Cook—Ah, go on wid yer blarney!

A Doctor's Disadvantage.
"In one way," said a collector, "it is easier to get money from a doctor than anybody else who is slow pay. It is more difficult for him to swear that he hasn't been able to make any collections himself since the first of the year. A doctor's reception room is open to all possible patients. A collector with a grain of ingenuity can find a way to worm out of the men on the waiting list information as to the terms of payment. After an interview with three or four persons who have paid spot cash for treatment and who have told the collector they paid, it takes a mighty nerve on the part of the doctor to insist that he hasn't a dollar to his name."

POPULOUS CHINA.

The population of the Chinese empire is largely a matter of estimate. There has never been such census of the empire as that which is taken every decade in this country. But the estimate of the Almanach de Gotha for 1906 may be taken as fairly reliable. According to that estimate, the population of the empire is, in round numbers, about 400,000,000. It is probably safe to say that if the human beings on earth were stood up in line every fourth one would be a Chinaman.

AFRAID TO EAT.

Girl Starving on Ill-Selected Food.

"Several years ago I was actually starving," writes a Me. girl, "yet dared not eat for fear of the consequences. I had suffered from indigestion from overwork, irregular meals and improper food, until at last my stomach became so weak I could eat scarcely any food without great distress.

"Many kinds of food were tried, all with the same discouraging effects. I steadily lost health and strength until I was but a wreck of my former self.

"Having heard of Grape-Nuts and its great merits, I purchased a package, but with little hope that it would help me—I was so discouraged.

"I found it not only appetizing but that I could eat it as I liked and that it satisfied the craving for food without causing distress, and it may use the expression, 'it filled the bill.'"

"For months Grape-Nuts was my principal article of diet. I felt from the very first that I had found the right way to health and happiness, and my anticipations were fully realized.

"With its continued use I regained my usual health and strength. To-day I am well and can eat anything I like, yet Grape-Nuts food forms a part of my bill of fare. 'There's a Reason.'"

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

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

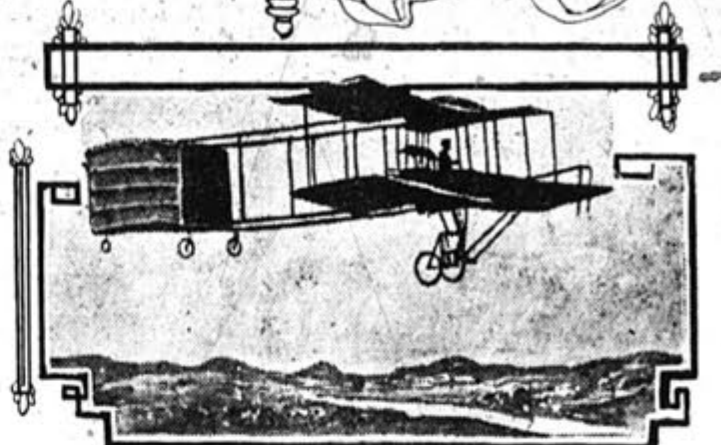
CIVIL WAR ZEPPELIN'S FIRST EXPERIMENTAL GROUND

BY WILLARD W. GARRISON

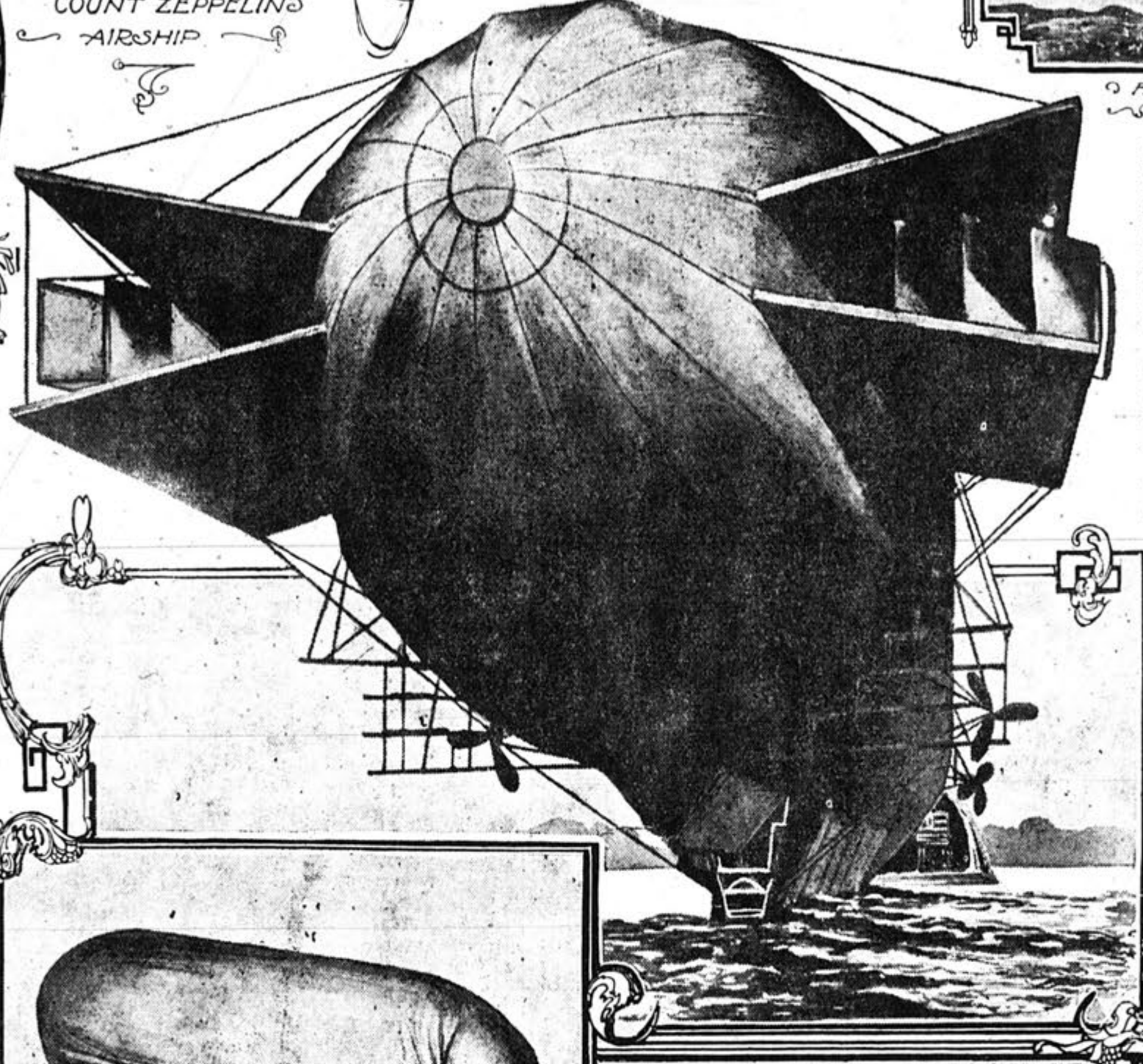


COUNT ZEPPELIN

COUNT ZEPPELIN'S AIRSHIP



FARMAN'S AEROPLANE IN FLIGHT



COUNT ZEPPELIN'S airship fame is an American production, the evolution of an idea which the count hit upon when he was a cavalry officer in the civil war, serving with the army of the Mississippi.

Germany claims Zeppelin for its own and the United States is putting forth no hold upon the great aeronaut, but the fact remains and it is vouched for by dozens of officers of the Mississippi army that when Gen. Carl Schurz, in command of a brigade, sent Lieut. Zeppelin up into the air in charge of a balloon which was to make an aerial reconnoiter of the confederate position, he instilled a spark of aeronautics into the fertile brain of the Teuton, which has grown and grown until to-day we view his masterpiece in the famous airship which he is building to take the place of the one recently destroyed.

Zeppelin is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and his certificate of membership now hangs in his home and it is one of his proudest possessions. Civil war veterans remember Zeppelin as one of the most daring officers of the cavalry and still the tales of his famous escape at the battle of Fredericksburg are told by his American friends. He was penned in by a circle of confederate bayonets and his death or capture seemed imminent. He dropped off his horse on a winding road on which he had been caught and hitting the horse a lick upon the flank, which sent the animal forward at a fast clip riderless, he strode toward his captors, hands in the air.

He timed his approach splendidly, and just as he was crossing a turn in the road which separated him from the confederate detachment, his horse, taking the longer route, shot toward him. His hands were in the air and they served to grip the saddle as it sped in his direction. He did not raise himself to the horse's back, however, for that would give the enemy a chance to pick him off. He clung to the horse's side, his body covered by the animal, and in this perilous position dashed out of view towards the union camp.

Too dumbfounded to fire at the animal, the southern soldiers saw the count pass out of sight in the trees and wave a good-by as he pulled himself into the saddle.

In those days the union boys knew their cavalry lieutenant as "Count Zep."

One bright April morning, after the privates had finished their before-breakfast routine, Lieut. Zeppelin was called into Gen. Schurz' headquarters where he found a number of brother officers assembled.

"I want three officers to volunteer to go up in a captive balloon, reconnoiter the confederate position and spend half an hour up there with the glasses," said the general.

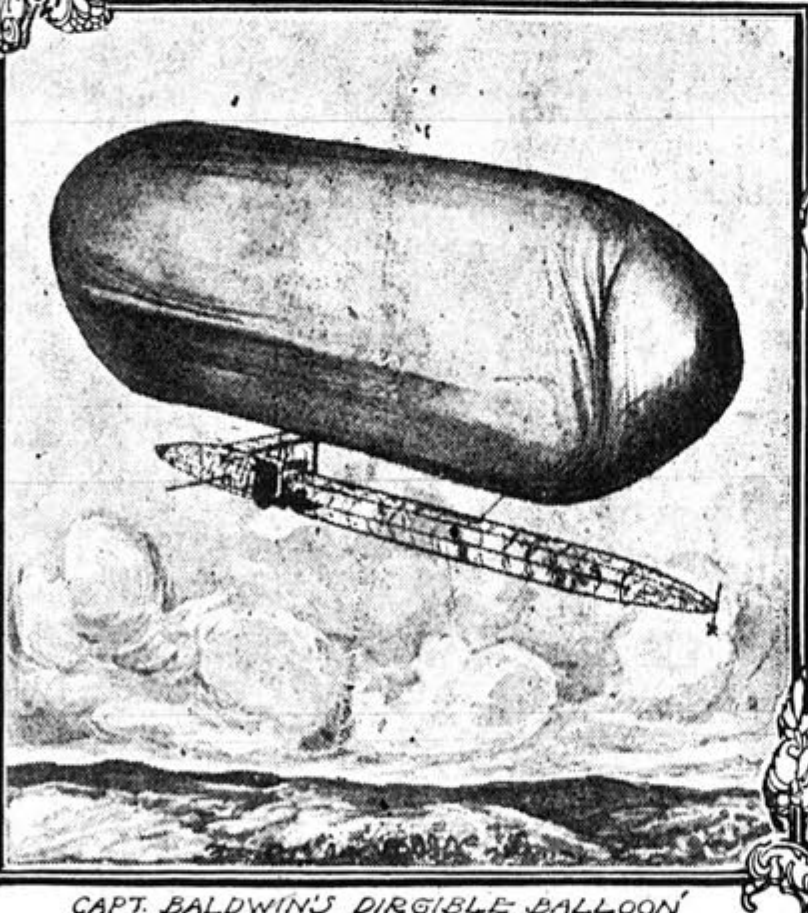
Half a dozen hands flashed to a salute in an instant and Zeppelin, standing near Gen. Schurz, was made one of the trio because of his fearlessness. The move was a success, despite the fact that the confederates did all in their power to puncture the big gas bag with shells and rifle bullets.

So successful was the maneuver that Zeppelin became the brigade's balloon expert and he was placed in command of other air expeditions until he became fully versed in the art. Before resigning his officer's post when his period of enlistment ran out, he made numerous experimental trips and he became possessed of many ideas, some of which are found in his airship.

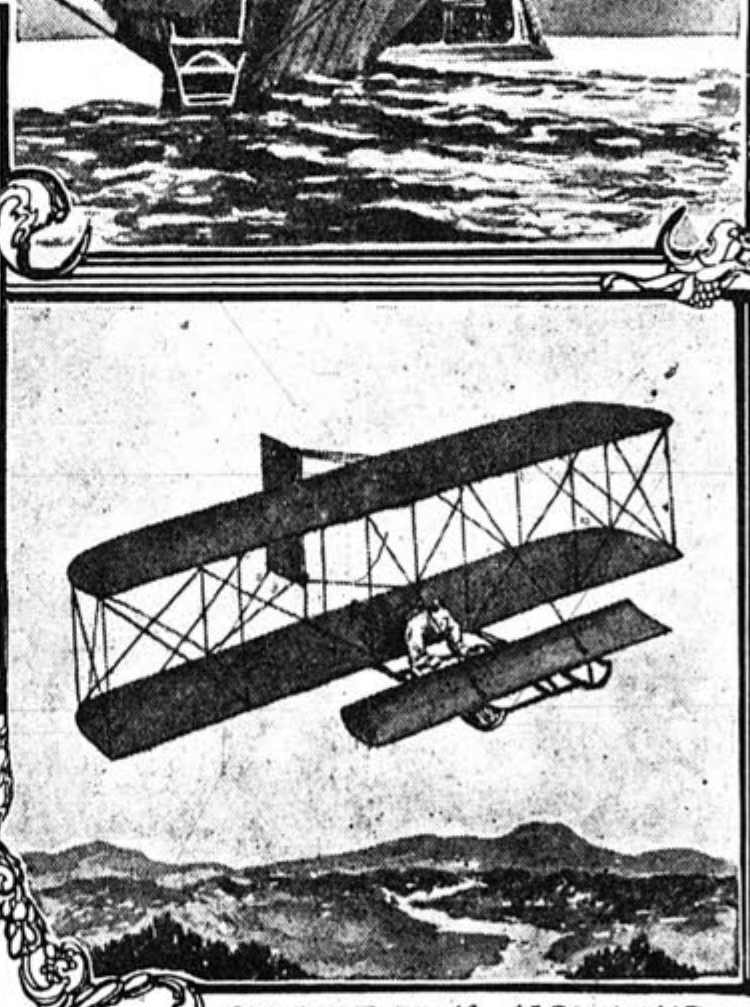
The scene then shifts from the year 1864 to 1908. Thousands of upturned Teuton faces along the Rhine emit cheer after cheer as the count sails by in his airship, declared the most successful machine of its kind ever invented.

It took Count Zeppelin many years to perfect the details of the dirigible which was destroyed by a bolt of lightning recently, and as he looked back when working upon them his memory was filled with visions of his days as balloon expert, in which capacity the fundamental principles of the ideas, now gilt-edged, came to him.

Count Zeppelin is a poor man. He has exhausted his private means in attempting to give the world an instrument of war and peace which will be a great aid



CAPT. BALDWIN'S DIRIGIBLE BALLOON



WRIGHT BROS' AEROPLANE

in every way. The airship which was destroyed cost the count \$100,000, and at that imperial aid was given his enterprise. The entire nation contributed to the new machine and the emperor of Germany himself made a contribution of five figures.

Photographic views of Count Zeppelin's new creation cannot do it justice because of the immense size of its construction. The vessel is 445 feet in length, or longer than an average city block. It is 43½ feet in diameter, and resting on the ground, you could stand on the top of the gasbag and look into the fourth story window of a big city building. It is a monster; the biggest machine of its kind ever built.

It possesses the strength of 435 horses, having three motors. As to speed the latest machine can cut through ether at a rate of 50 miles an hour, this being a terrific rate of speed for an airship.

Count Zeppelin claims that when the trial trip is made he will show that he can sail 3,000 miles without stopping and that he can carry the weight of four men that distance. The count is 69 years of age and he hopes to live to see his wonderful machine the success that he has dreamed. It is now his only object of living and every spare moment is put into it.

Santos-Dumont, of whom we heard so much a few years ago, has dropped out of sight in an aerial way, but here in America the scene of aeronautic enterprise was at its height during the lull in activities on the continent, occasioned by the destruction of the Zeppelin machine and the building of another.

With Herman Farman getting into action in the eastern part of the United States, with the Wright brothers working hard at aeronautics in France, with Capt. Baldwin of Arrow fame, also hard at work the summer months were well sprinkled with aerial maneuvers which drew the attention of America, and the rest of the world as well.

Then the announcement that the Walter Wellman aerial-arctic expedition in search of the north pole will make another start next year furnishes persons with a fascination for air traveling with plenty of gossip. Capt. Baldwin's "Aeronaut," his latest ship, is just one-twentieth the size of that constructed by Zeppelin. The

eddies of the air and counter-currents have no effect upon the Zeppelin machine, while Capt. Baldwin must needs put forth some method for counteracting this difficulty.

Capt. Baldwin is 54 years old and showed great energy in overcoming obstacles in his path. The government stipulations provided that his ship must be such that there would be no necessity for shifting the weight of the operator in order to maintain equilibrium, so the inventor designed a heavy sandbag apparatus which was made to shift when an even keel must be kept.

Walter Wellman's airship is second in size in the world. He declares that it can easily sail from New York to Buffalo, Detroit or even as far as Chicago, if necessary. It is known as the America and according to Mr. Wellman, it has greater fuel-carrying capacity and a larger radius of action than that the count invented. The total lifting capacity is 19,500 pounds.

In talking of the efficiency of his machine Mr. Wellman said: "Of course in this country where guide roping is impracticable and there are greater variations of the temperature, my machine would not be of so much use as it is in the Arctic. It was built for just that work and for that reason is not adapted to other climates." If the airship is the discoverer of the north pole, it will not be long before the machine becomes of practical use to the American people.

Walter Wellman's airship is far larger than Capt. Baldwin's, the latter being a little over 90 feet in length. Midway between the ends of the gas bag is a balloonnet which is 25 feet long and into which air can be pumped to counterbalance alterations in bulk due to changes in atmospheric pressure.

The machine which the Wright brothers have brought out and about which there was so much secrecy when they made flights in this country, is essentially an aeroplane. It consists of a tailboard which acts as a rudder and which is manipulated by the operator lying flat and steering with his body. Then there is a "wing,"

projecting from the front of the device which is gripped and held by the man driving. The body of the contrivance consists of two long boards, used as floor and ceiling and separated by supports, making it open on all sides except top and bottom. It is said to be perhaps the most simple device of its kind and it has proved decidedly efficient for the purpose for which it is used.

The Farman airship was declared by experts to be extremely complicated but still very serviceable. It was constructed somewhat on the order of the Wright device except that it has an extra "room" at the rear.

So far his airship navigation progressed that many firms which make motors announce upon their business cards that "aerial motors are our specialty," thus injecting commercialism into the game and putting the construction of airships down in the list of the world's needs.

The headlines of the daily papers each morning spill forth in black ink the tidings from Fort Meyer, Sashoflet, N. J., Stuttgart, Germany; Bonzain, Hungary; Keokuk, Iowa; or Mackinac plain, Texas, telling of airship flights which were successful, and there are so many aeronauts nowadays that they



HERMAN FARMAN

are not stared at nearly so much as formerly when encountered on the streets of big cities.

That the airship is to be the doom of the warship is the absolute conviction of every man who ever went up in a balloon or whoever saw an airship sail past his backyard. And the aeronauts themselves are so sure about it that there can be no argument with them.

There is hardly a big power of the world which has not made its offer known throughout the land as to its intentions in the airship line. Germany contracted to pay Count Zeppelin \$500,000 if he could construct a dirigible which would stay in the air 24 hours and move around enough to keep up a breeze.

The United States, in its contract with Capt. Baldwin, signed to pay him \$6,750 for a successful machine and if it exceeded all expectations the captain was scheduled to receive a little over \$10,000. France has a bounty up also and nearly every country has its band of airship tars who would snatch the purses.

The big nations of the world right now are engaged in an airship race which will never be equalled in war nor peace and the contest is being waged by dipping into the national budgets heavily. More money is continually needed to carry on the work of attempting successful flights and it is forthcoming. Congress at the last session turned down a plan to put more money into the game, but the scientists back of the experiments hope to have more success at the next meeting.

The activity of the French government in promoting airship tests with a view towards using the device should war break out between France and its sister powers gave rise to the same move in other parts of the world and to-day Germany is, perhaps, most active in the attempt to produce a serviceable dirigible. The United States then took up the quest with fair success, having contracted with Capt. Baldwin for an airship. But this government, it is declared by aeronauts, has not put enough cash into the project to make a high quality of success possible. Upon the results of Capt. Baldwin's tests rested the fate of other plans to secure congressional appropriations.

This aeronautic authorities have before them the proposition of constructing motors of steering apparatus which will stand the rigorous use given them in the airship and when this plan is reached, it is declared that the airship will become of practical use.

LEADING ITALIANS FORM SECRET BROTHERHOOD TO STAMP OUT THE BLACK HAND

NEW YORK—Italian-Americans of prominence and wealth are banding together to put down the so-called "Black Hand." There has just been organized in this city a secret, oath-bound brotherhood to stamp out the Italian criminal in this city. They have sworn to utterly exterminate the scores of marauding bands that are making the streets dangerous with private war and are mercilessly levying blackmail upon rich Italians. The new organization will be even more relentless than the criminals they are pursuing.

The innumerable blackmailers, thieves and assassins who have so persistently operated under the name of "La Mano Nera" are not, however, to be exterminated with pistol and stiller. The new organization's plan is to prosecute them judicially. Through its own secret agencies it will collect evidence against these men, assembling it in such magnitude and so convincingly that the "Black Hand" operators will have no more leeway. This new, oath-bound body will have such strength that it will be able to protect without difficulty all those who aid it.

As a matter of fact the "Black Hand" is not an organization—there is no body of men that have banded together for any particular purpose. It is simply a convenient term that has been applied to the acts of a thousand independent gangs of vicious and criminal Italians. The name "Black Hand," as applied to a criminal society, was coined some few years ago in a newspaper article. The criminal Italians were quick to take it up and adopt it, as it gave a dignity and power to their demands. So one after another of the countless independent gangs, the groups of two or three, the free lances, took it up and began signing their threats with La Mano Nera's sinister name and emblem. Quickly the idea spread throughout New York and America that the "Black Hand" was a vast and immeasurably powerful organization, with a single head, many lieutenants and innumerable members. But no such organization exists. If it did it would be comparatively easy for the authorities to break it up—it could hardly last a month's determined onslaught. Its unwieldy size would breed many enemies, betrayals would follow, its leaders would be in the grip of justice, and all would soon be over.

But with perhaps a thousand marauding bands operating in secret, inspiring fear in countless ways by threats of bombs, stiller and pistols—and too often making their threats good—the evil has become a menace that is more than difficult to stamp out. Where one band is caught a dozen more spring into being.

While the tribute levied by the so-called "Black Hand" has for some time been wrung from Italians of wealth, the recent spread of its depredations and persecutions has touched not only almost every class of Italians, but also many other foreigners and a few Americans as well and caused the situation to become alarming.

The difficulty of combating Italian crime is greater than that of combating the crime of any other nationality, people or class. The Italians, above all other races, are abnormally secretive; they settle their quarrels among themselves, without recourse to the law, by a system of retaliation and personal payment of injury for injury as old as Rome itself. It is therefore peculiarly fitting and quite in keeping with their racial traits that the Italians should have evolved this scheme of settling the difficult "Black Hand" question themselves.

This plan of the great oath-bound brotherhood has been set afoot because the Italians of New York realize that the municipal government is unable to cope with the danger. The police stand helpless before the ramifications of the criminals that blackmail and terrize. Evidence cannot be secured—at important junctures, those who endeavor to help the police are set upon at the first available opportunity by the bands that lurk. Even the witness is not safe upon the stand. A secret sign comes from some part of the courtroom and there is an instant loss of memory caused by a fear of loss of life.

All this will be changed, it is anticipated, when this remarkable new brotherhood, the like of which never before has been known in America, gets fairly under way. For it will be more powerful than the criminals themselves. It will intimidate them, not by fear of death, but by fear of jail. The whole plan is only what might have been anticipated—the rising of the good Italians of New York to blot out the stigma that is no fault of theirs, but is a stain made by those of their own blood. The interesting

part of it all is that it will be a matter of fighting fire with fire, by a secret organization gradually growing so powerful that the criminal on the street never will know whether the man he speaks to in his own tongue—the man from his own village—is or is not a member of the secret body that will fight crime to its vanishing point.

The nameless brotherhood—for its name as well as the names of its individual members will be kept secret—already has been formed. The first meeting has been held. There were 60 men present at this. At the next meeting 300 are promised to be on hand. Within three months it is expected that there will be 3,000 members. The unwritten prospectus provides for the establishment of a large, highly organized and efficient body of secret agents. The first object will be the protection of the homes, the families and the property of the members of the organization, this to be expanded gradually until every good Italian of New York is under the direct care and guard of these Italian vigilantes.

The city is not to be called upon for a single cent. The organization proposes to raise among its members all of the large sums that will be necessary to carry on its work. The amount required will not be small. A very great share of it will be appropriated for rewards for the secret agents. The scheme for these secret agents is remarkable and it really is the keystone of the entire plan. Regular detectives will be employed only to a moderate extent. A vast amount of the preliminary work of collecting evidence will be done by Italians of both sexes while engaged in their regular occupations, who thus will be able to move among their countrymen without suspicion. In addition to this, these secret agents will be guarded carefully against harm. As one of the men most powerful in the establishment of the brotherhood expressed it, "Few criminals will attempt to do anything against our agents if they know that they are watched."

The Italians who are the projectors of this brotherhood are widely representative citizens of New York and come of many different classes. Some of them are rich, others of moderate means. In the organization already are to be found natives of all parts of Italy and of all shades of political belief. It is the scheme to have the membership include not only big and little business men, but a large proportion of the laboring element. The secret agents will be picked deservingly from this class. As the element to be fought comes mostly from the south of Italy it is planned to have as many of the secret agents as possible from the same region. Experience has shown that the slower-witted, more plodding Italian from the north is no match for the devious ways of those that are born in Sicily and the south.

Hitherto the great trouble has been to get the natives from the south of Italy to testify at all in "Black Hand" matters. An American who is not an Italian-American has no idea of the terrorism that is employed. It is not to be seen by the outer world. It is this that has handicapped, beyond belief, the efforts to secure justice in the Italian blackmailing cases of New York.

A thousand secret agents, for example—men working at their daily trades—can be had at the price of, say, ten police detectives. These thousand men and women will not be Vidocqs, nor will they have the skill of a Sherlock Holmes. Yet they will have two marvelous advantages, advantages that cannot be estimated too strongly. In the first place, their identity will be hidden absolutely. When once this organization is fully started any Italian met with may be one of these secret agents. The laborer playing morro in the back room of a dingy saloon with a party of new found friends may be one; an Italian physician or lawyer of high repute and income may be another. Secondly, there will be a thousand of these men and women—perhaps several thousand—all listening, questioning, remembering, repeating—permeating every strata of Italian life in New York, and together they will have the mastery of every dialect and custom of Italy.

It probably is not known generally that New York city is divided up very curiously as concerns its Italian population. The Italian quarters are divided up into what practically amounts to hundreds of little villages. An Italian comes, say, from a small town in Calabria. He is followed by others. And all that come from that town endeavor to live in the same tenement house, if possible, as the first man; if not, in the same block. This is primarily for the sake of com-



**OATH BOUND
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panionship, because it brings old friends together; and, secondly, for the reason that the dialects of different districts of Italy are very distinctly different and the customs of these same districts no less diverse. To really enjoy America an Italian family wants to live with families that speak the same patois and do the same things—that have every interest in common.

Any regular police detective is at a double disadvantage. He not only is known as a detective, but he also is in complete sympathy with the people of the district in Italy from which he comes. These considerations greatly limit his usefulness. The plan of having a thousand and more secret agents eliminates at once all this trouble. It means the getting right down to a scientific method of keeping a watch upon people.

Thus the first object of the organization will be a thorough espionage upon every Italian of criminal tendencies in New York, the bringing to book sharply and suddenly of such people when they begin to terrorize, preventing them in this way from terrorizing at all. The way in which this is going to be worked out is very complete and systematic. No one will know what the society is doing except three people—the president, treasurer and executive. This mystery will go far. Among these exalted people it will prove vastly more effective than if the organization was working openly and above board.

But the work of this nameless brotherhood is not to end here. What has been told already is but the beginning of their big task. The Italians who are heading this movement realize there is a vast amount to be done to make their lives and property safe. More than this they realize that they must do it themselves. There must be, they foresee, a change in the immigration laws, much more careful regulation as to the admission of Italians and all other foreigners into America. There must be much more careful provisions as to the carrying of firearms and the sale of fireworks—everything, in a word, must be done to prevent the criminal Italy from getting the upper hand he now has.

The secret part of the organization's work has already been dwelt upon in detail. There will be what may be called a public branch, besides. It follows that many of the reforms these representative Italians have in mind cannot be carried out so completely as desired unless they are carefully pushed, taken up in detail with the national and municipal governments. What is wanted, what must be done, according to the belief of these men to bring Italian America into just the position they desire, is a long story. If these plans are carried out they will result in a very thorough additional revision of the existing immigration laws.

What these representative Italians want are provisions so that every immigrant over 16, of whatever nationality, must possess not only a passport but a certificate that shall bear the official seal of the municipality or town from which he comes, signed by the mayor or chief of police. This certificate must state that its holder never has been accused, convicted or imprisoned for any crime enumerated in the new immigration laws. It must bear a date not earlier than three days before his departure from such town or district and not over 30 days earlier than his arrival in this country.

A provision like this, it is contended, would prevent a man committing a crime and hurrying at once to France or England and then coming from a port in one of those countries to the United States.

Even with a law like this, the chiefs of the new organization contend, there is yet a loophole that must be carefully guarded. It is known that a large number of foreign criminals reach this country as sailors. According to present regulations they are enabled to get into America safely. Now if these are bona-fide sailors, these representative Italians insist, they should be compelled to furnish a certificate from their last captain.

It is a question of guarding every possible point. There are literally dozens of ways by which a foreign criminal, seasoned and hardened in vice, can get into this country with comparative ease. They are helped to do so by men employed on the big liners and indeed on every vessel sailing from Italian ports. These men in most cases belong to the same secret organization as those of the criminal classes they wish to aid. It is a

comparatively easy matter to hide a stowaway if certain members of a ship's crew make up their minds to do so. Men have been sewed up in mattresses, headed up in casks, and have been undiscovered after hours of persistent search. Later on it has been equally simple for the stowaway to make his way off the ship and out on the pier in an old suit of overalls or a uniform. This has been done not once but countless times, and the authorities have seemed to be powerless to prevent it.

The Italian criminal has a genuinely hard time of it in his own country. He is beset by police regulations; if he is an ex-convict he is under the constant necessity of reporting frequently to the police; he cannot carry any deadly weapon—not even a pocket-knife—and the permission of the chief of police is necessary before he can obtain employment. The law in addition says that he must not leave Italy, refusing him a passport. This has made the smuggling of the criminal on ships bound for the United States quite a profitable little sub-industry among "Black Hand" sympathizers who happen to hold posts of one sort or another upon the Mediterranean steamers. As the months go by one criminal after another slips through and almost invariably makes his way into New York.

The nameless brotherhood has yet other projects of reform in view. It confesses freely that, regarding the public part of its work, it wants the open support of the people and the government. It will ask for making punishable by imprisonment as well as by fine the carrying of firearms. It will demand the restriction of the sale of fireworks to national holidays. Now there are innumerable saints' days among the Italian population of New York, and these celebrations are elaborate beyond all description. Fireworks have grown to be a very large and important feature of them. They are a constant source of danger for the reason that during the firing off of rockets and the incident noise of other explosions there is ample opportunity for a criminal who wants to settle a private grudge or to terrorize in some way to whip a pistol from his pocket and fire hurriedly. His victims drop in the general excitement and noise, it is scarcely known how.

On every vessel sailing from Palermo or Naples are a dozen or more members of the Camorra or the Mafia, employed as sailors, coalheavers and stewards, says Lindsay Denison in Everybody's. It is their fraternal duty to aid their brethren to evade the passport law. If there are six or more members of a ship's company earnestly desirous of concealing a stowaway the thing can always be done. There are recorded instances where a stowaway has been hunted for three hours by 20 men, after all the officers and crew have been sent ashore, and has remained undiscovered because he was sewed up in a mattress in a bunk.

When the steamship has tied up at her berth in an American port, the fugitive puts on the uniform or overalls of one of his confederates and easily makes his way off the pier. And thus a seasoned and hardened criminal, his blood-stained hands against all the world as the world's hands are against him, he is turned loose in the land of the free and the home of the brave. Every steamship man concerned in the Mediterranean trade knows something of the system; one of them has admitted these facts. It is the theory of the professional policeman of America that the Italian criminal comes to us through France and Canada. That is nonsense; he has neither the intelligence nor the means.

The ex-convict has the New York address of one or more former members of his society in Italy. He makes his way to this address as quickly as he may. He is without work and in a strange country. It may be that happy chance will find honest work for him at once. But usually it is not so. He becomes, more likely, a willing and useful tool of the "Black Hand," a dependent on the generosity of more thoroughly acclimated criminals. The stealthy delivery of blackmailing letters, the stabbings, the bomb plantings, and even the murders of the "Black Hand" type are done by men who are so ignorant and so helpless that they face starvation if they do not carry out the orders of the "Black Hand" thugs who house and feed them after their surreptitious entry into the United States.

ONE KIDNEY GONE
But Cured After Doctors Said There Was No Hope.

Sylvanus O. Verrill, Milford, Me., says: "Five years ago a bad injury paralyzed me and affected my kidneys. My back hurt me terribly, and the urine was badly discolored. Doctors said my right kidney was practically dead. They said I could never walk again. I read of Doan's Kidney Pills and began using them. One box made me stronger and freer from pain. I kept on using them and in three months was able to get out on crutches, and the kidneys were acting better. I improved rapidly, discarded the crutches and to the wonder of my friends was soon completely cured."



Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

LEST HE FORGET.
No Rosette Postcard Without Its Thorn of Suggestion.

Harold's mother—we'll call him Harold—went abroad a month ago, leaving Harold under the somewhat unsubstantial control of his elder sisters.

In spite of the itemized directions with which even unto the moment of final leave-taking she had not ceased to bombard him, Harold's mother was far from sure that her efforts would have any lasting effect.

Her voyage was more or less disturbed by these doubts, but before she landed on the other side she had determined on a course of action. Like all small boys, Harold is most covetous of picture postcards and had looked forward to a harvest from his mother's trip. He got it.

Every day she sent at least one card. And whatever else it bore in the way of inscription, there was not one which failed of this introduction: "Just as soon as you get this go and brush your teeth."

TOO TRUE TO BE GOOD.



Pixxit—I have just finished the late Mrs. Peck's portrait. It's a speaking likeness.

The Widower Peck—Would it be too much trouble to—er—change it a bit in that respect?

DEEP CRACKS FROM ECZEMA

Could Lay Slate-Pencil in One—Hands in Dreadful State—Permanent Cure in Cuticura.

"I had eczema on my hands for about seven years and during that time I had used several so-called remedies, together with physicians and druggists' prescriptions. The disease was so bad on my hands that I could lay a slate-pencil in one of the cracks and a rule placed across the hand would not touch the pencil. I kept using remedy after remedy, and while some gave partial relief, none relieved as much as did the first box of Cuticura Ointment. I made a purchase of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and my hands were perfectly cured after two boxes of Cuticura Ointment and one cake of Cuticura Soap were used. W. H. Dean, Newark, Del., Mar. 28, 1907."

Nailing Him.

He—It's jolly nice to kiss one you like.

She—(No answer).

He—That is, of course, if she doesn't mind.

She—(No answer).

He—If she gets mad it's altogether another thing.

She—(No answer).

He—I'd like to steal a kiss now.

She—(No answer).

He—If it would be quite safe.

She—Have you finished?

He—Oh, yes!

She—Then how can you make so many fool remarks when you see that I am alone and entirely at your mercy?—Young's Magazine.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, Etc. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

A Believer.
"Do you believe in telepathy?" asked the mystical person.

"What do you mean by telepathy?" asked Mr. Dustin Stax.

"Thought transfer—the faculty that enables one person to know what another person is thinking about."

"Oh, yes. There's my old friend, Mr. Skinboots. I know what he's thinking about this very minute."

"What is it?"

"Money."

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

Turn thyself to the true riches, and learn to be content with little.—Seneca.

Even the Hash.
Embarrassed in the fashionable restaurant by the menu written in French, the Wall street man of business exclaimed:

"Hang these froids, entremets and hors d'oeuvres—bring me a plate of good plain hash, if you've got such a thing on the premises."

"You mean an olla podrida, sir," said the waiter, in a tone of dignified reproach. "And afterwards?"

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE will cure any possible case of DISTEMPER, PINK EYE, and the like among horses of all ages, and prevents all others in the same stable from having the disease. Also cures chicken cholera, and fog distemper. Any good druggist can supply you, or send to manufacturers. 50 cents and \$1.00 a bottle. Agents wanted. Free book. Spohn Medical Co., Spec. Contagious Diseases, Goshen, Ind.

Cause of the Break.
"What caused that awkward break in the conversation?" "Some one dropped the subject."—San Francisco Argonaut.

HELPFUL ADVICE



You won't tell your family doctor the whole story about your private illness—you are too modest. You need not be afraid to tell Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., the things you could not explain to the doctor. Your letter will be held in the strictest confidence. From her vast correspondence with sick women during the past thirty years she may have gained the very knowledge that will help your case. Such letters as the following, from grateful women, establish beyond a doubt the power of

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

to conquer all female diseases. Mrs. Norman R. Barndt, of Allentown, Pa., writes:

"Ever since I was sixteen years of age I had suffered from an organic derangement and female weakness; in consequence I had dreadful headaches and was extremely nervous. My physician said I must go through an operation to get well. A friend told me about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I took it and wrote you for advice, following your directions carefully, and thanks to you I am today a well woman, and I am telling all my friends of my experience."

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, or nervous prostration.

THE DUTCH BOY PAINTER STANDS FOR PAINT QUALITY
IT IS FOUND ONLY ON PURE WHITE LEAD
MADE BY THE OLD DUTCH PROCESS.

Colorado A fine 632-acre farm for sale. Aurora car line, three miles from end of Denver. Three hundred twenty-five acres under high state of cultivation, balance under ditch next spring. Improvements, five room house, barns, granaries, machine sheds, scale, windmill, wells, tanks and young five-acre orchard. Farm lies in pathway of growing Denver. Positively the best bargain on the market today. Will be pleased to show you. Write for list of Colorado land barains. Address: Denver & Colorado Securities Co., 923 17th Street, DENVER, COLORADO.

UNCLE SAM'S FREE FARMS in southern California. 30 acres in some of the most fertile fruit, grain and stock raising valleys in the state. Full particulars with township plot, showing lands open for entry can be had by sending 2c. Geo. Land Company, 405 Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles, California.

We Have a large lot of fine Iowa farms from 40 to 1000 acres, ranging in price from \$40 to \$100 per acre. Write us kind of farm and location you want. We can furnish it on Bell Land & Loan Company, Des Moines, Ia.

MARCUS DALY ESTATE offers Eight Thousand acres highly cultivated land on the noted Butler Root Stock Farm. Ideal for fruit growing, dairying and diversified farming. Soil, climate and irrigation system unsurpassed. Tracts of Twenty acres more. Longtime irrigation systems. For booklet write, Butler Root Stock Farm, Hamilton, Mont.

We, Wholesalers of California Lands with agents in all portions of the U. S. Can you sell the "Best Land in this Wonderful" Irrigated from United States Government! Write. We can give you a subscription on a commission basis. Address: Quasam & Co., 277 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

IRRIGATED LAND—Ten-acre fruit farms in Washington—Great Yakima Valley. \$20 per acre; \$50 per acre down, balance long time. Right at railroad station. Send ten dollars to-day and we will hold a tract till you come. No interest, rent so small. Will T. Kivell, Mgr., Oshkosh, Denny & Irving, Seattle, Wash.

COME TO WISCONSIN to buy land. I have bargain prices in prices from \$10 to \$50 per acre. Call on B. F. Farnum, the cleverest, I have 500 acres of fine land in Wisconsin and other farms. Buy of your dealer in real estate, write me. GEO. B. GOUGHMAN, Ladysmith, Wisconsin.

NOTES FROM MEADOWBROOK FARM

By William Pitt



For the farmer's use the drafter is the best animal to own.

Have the poultry house light and airy and, above all, clean.

Spraying is absolutely useless unless done at the right time.

The best milk pail is the one with the fewest number of seams.

Hens compelled to sit upon the ground are apt to develop rheumatism.

Don't let the harness get stiff and hard. Money out of your pocket if you do.

The orchard is no place for livestock, save perhaps pigs and the chickens.

Well-kept machinery will make the work of the farm easier, both for the farmer and his team.

Never mix fertilizer or manure with lime. Work the lime into the surface before applying the fertilizer.

The sore neck and shoulder upon the horse is more easily prevented than cured. Keep close lookout.

Fruit trees that are worth a place on the farm are worth caring for. Without care you will not get satisfactory results.

You feed and water your horse with thoughtful care so as to keep him in prime condition for hard work. Are you as careful of your physical condition, and that of the hired help?

Do a little forestry work on the farm this fall. Plant a patch of trees. The nursery catalogue of the forest service of the agricultural department may help you. Send for it to Washington, D. C.

Who would think to look at the scrubby teams some farmers are content to drive that there was one bit of personal pride or ambition in them? It pays to have a good team and it pays to keep them right.

On fields where the clover crop was almost a failure, the Ohio experiment station tried liming with good results. The lime was burnt and then ground and spread over the ground at the rate of one ton per acre.

Young trees in new ground should be the rule, for when you set out among old trees or in ground from which old trees have just been removed, they are apt to find many enemies that will prove destructive.

The next international livestock exposition will be held at Chicago, November 28 to December 10, the classification of exhibits being practically the same as last year. You owe it to yourself and the boys to go. Make up your mind you will, and lay your plans accordingly.

The man to be a successful breeder of livestock must have a true love and interest in his work, and he must also have a thorough knowledge of the pedigree of his animals, that is, he should be certain that there is real basis for the qualities which he thinks his stock possess.

Do you know that it is poor economy to save the cost of building at the expense of heavy loss of feed stuffs? Do you know that the hay stack wintered out doors loses in value many times what the interest would be on the money invested in a building suitable to house it? Figure it out for yourself.

You study to provide just the right conditions for growing the biggest crops. Are you doing as much for your boy? Remember he needs the right kind of soil to grow in and the right kind of cultivation to develop the best in him, and who but mother and father should give the matter most thought and attention?

Come now, be honest. Do you know just what your cows are doing for you? Ten chances to one that there are some robber cows in your herd and you don't know it, because you have never kept any record of their milk yield, neither have you tested their milk as to butter fat content. It is just guess work with you. What would you think of the merchant in town that was content to handle goods year in and year out without knowing whether it was at a profit or loss? And yet that is exactly what the dairy farmer is doing who does not know each individual cow and what she is doing for him. Make up your mind you begin at once to find out what each cow is doing and weed out the unprofitable ones.

Good cows in a good barn and given good care will return good profit.

Whitewash will do wonders towards brightening and purifying the old barn or cowshed.

Stagnant pools and mud-holes around the pasture make poor watering places for the cattle. Remember that.

Try dairy farming on the run-down place. The cows will return a profit, while the soil is being improved by the manure.

If you cannot grow clover, successfully, try cow peas or some other leguminous plant. It will help the soil into good condition.

Don't expect you can test the value of a cow in a month. Observation records should cover at least a year in which there has been a calving.

Whatever specialty in farming you have set your heart upon following begin in a small way and work up to large things. This is the sure way of developing a profitable business.

The farmer who thinks fly nets for the horses are too much trouble and expense to bother with is the same fellow who leaves his machinery out of doors because it takes time and money to provide a tool shed.

The difference between profit and loss on the farm is often measured by the waste that comes from the careless handling of machinery and the shiftless methods of planting, cultivating and harvesting the crops.

For the farmer whose aim is dairy farming exclusively, the dual purpose cow is a great mistake. The only one who has any warrant in keeping such type of stock is the farmer whose chief purpose in stock raising is beef.

Do not wait to cool the milk until all the milking is done. As fast as you milk one cow pour into can and set can into tub of cold water. The high temperature in the summer time causes the germs in the milk to multiply rapidly.

In fattening animals in the winter time, remember that experiments have shown that good quarters and plenty of bedding are essential to profitable feeding, the animals thus cared for showing a gain of over 40 per cent. more than those under less comfortable conditions.

One of the destructive pests of the garden, against which the farmer is almost powerless, is the root maggot, which attacks cabbage. It may interest some of the readers of Meadowbrook Farm Notes to know that the New York experiment station has tried screening the beds of cabbage with cheesecloth with good success. The frames used being made of 12-inch boards.

Face the cows away from each other, for, while it is true that the feeding is made easier where two rows of cows face the same alley, it makes the work of cleaning and caring for them much harder. Where the gutters of two rows of cows are on the same alley it is possible if the barn is properly constructed to drive the manure spreader through the alley, thus making but one handling of the manure necessary. Then the milking is done easier.

Little sprouts or seedlings are very troublesome in the old asparagus bed and should be removed. As soon as they can be detected remove the roots if possible. If by reason of growth this cannot be done at the time, cut away all the seed stalks and mark the stubs so they can be rooted out when the foliage dies. Do not let one seed stalk mature. In time the bed can be cleared of all, but the male plants. We have a bed of asparagus started years ago and which yielded profusely this year. Not a female plant shows its head.

Provide comfortable quarters for your hired help and manage the work in such a way as to enlist his interest in the work assigned him, and you will find that the farm help problem is not such a difficult one to solve as most farmers think. Don't be afraid to talk over matters with the hired help. This is possible without surrendering mastery, and will add to contentment and interest. Don't overwork the help. There are times when it is impossible to make exact hours, however, if work is well planned there is no need of excessive long hours, except in emergencies, and if the hired man is interested he will appreciate the necessity of working over time in certain seasons when work is rushed.

The "Garden City" is a new movement which is in successful operation in portions of England to provide social advantages for farmers and their families. The farm homes are clustered about a common point and stretching back from this are the fields and cultivated areas. There will, of necessity, be some manufacturing plants; but these are grouped by themselves very much as the manufacturing section of a town is separated from the residence district. The farm homes have all the comforts of city life and all the pleasures of the country. The schools are centralized and kept most effectively; the church life and social life generally are of the very best. The farms vary in size and stretch away over the distant fields in all directions. These have as their prototype the earliest villages known in European history.

THROUGH THE STATE

MICHIGAN NEWS OF A WEEK CONDENSED.

THREE MINERS ARE KILLED

One Hit by Timber; One by Falling Rock; Third Run Over by Skip—All Deaths Within Few Hours.

Calumet.—The third fatal mining accident within a few hours occurred here when Peter Candino, 25 years old and married, was killed by a fall of rock at No. 5 shaft, Calumet branch of the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company. August Baggiore, 23, unmarried, was killed at No. 6 shaft, Osceola mine, being run over by a skip several times after falling upon a skipway. Joseph Nojra, first of the trio killed, died as the result of being struck by falling timber in No. 6 shaft of the Calumet & Hecla. All three were accidental deaths.

Losses Mind; Then Dies.

Port Huron.—Becoming dissatisfied with life and its knocks, August Kreneig, an employe of the Port Huron brewery, left Port Huron suddenly for parts unknown. Kreneig was brought back to Port Huron, but his mind was a total blank and he could not recognize any member of his family. He was then removed to the asylum at Pontiac, at which place his death occurred.

Wagon Hit; Driver Hurt.

Ypsilanti.—Delbert Denton, 27 years old, was struck by the east-bound Hillsdale-Detroit train of the Lake Shore and severely injured. Denton, who is a driver for the Shepherd Ice Company, was crossing Ann street with a heavy load of ice, when the train caught his wagon between the front and rear wheels, hurling Denton and the team several feet in the air.

Breaks Game Laws; Fined.

Manistique.—Charged with having killed enough deer to keep a double crew of men supplied with fresh meat during the entire summer, Section Foreman Beck of the Beaver section of the Manistique & Northern railroad was arrested by Game Wardens Hayward and Frost. He paid fine and costs amounting to \$42.

More Boys Than Girls.

Olivet.—Classes at Olivet college opened with more in attendance than ever before, nearly one hundred freshmen having already enrolled. The peculiarity of the enrollment is that there are three boys to every two girls. Usually the girls outnumber the boys two to one.

Trolley Breaks; Kills Man.

Rockwood.—Henry Austin, did trolly car, about 60 years old, was almost instantly killed for standing on the rear platform of a south-bound Toledo interurban. The trolley pole broke and struck the back of the car, fracturing skull.

Blazing Car Brought In.

Lapeer.—At Elba, a small town six miles west of here, a car on the Rockford Chair & Furniture plant, Rockford, Ill., was disarranged on fire. It was cut out and hauled to this city as quickly as the road could be made.

Ferris Football Coach Weds.

Big Rapids.—Elbert Jenkins, coach of the Ferris institute football team and former star player in the Northwestern university eleven, was married to Miss Anna Fitzpatrick. Mr. Jenkins is one of the proprietors of the Western hotel.

Child Swallows Burr; Near Death.

Holland.—Mildred Kooyers, 11 years old, daughter of J. A. Kooyers, superintendent of city parks, swallowed a sand burr a few days ago and her suffering soon became severe. She became almost speechless.

Young Wife Seeks Death.

Grand Rapids.—Mrs. Eva Austin, 18-year-old wife of Robert Austin, aged 65 years, attempted to commit suicide in her home with chloroform. She had partly lost consciousness when discovered by her husband.

Gets Ten Years for Assault.

Grayling.—Edward Dyer, who was charged with assault on his little niece, was found guilty in circuit court here and sentenced by Judge Sharpe to ten years at the Ionia state prison.

Union City Banker's Wife Dies.

Union City.—Mrs. Tower, wife of Isaac Tower, vice-president of the Union City National bank and a retired capitalist, died, aged 79 years.

Killed by Falling Tree.

Menominee.—Failure to get out of the way of a large limb of a felled tree resulted in the instant death of Thomas Becker, a woodsman.

Once-a-Power in Politics.

Battle Creek.—Judge Monroe Nichols, late of Duluth, Minn., where he was a prominent man for years, died here in a private cottage, where for four years he had suffered from locomotor ataxia.

Celebrates Her 103d Birthday.

Flint.—Mrs. Catherine Jones celebrated her one hundred and third birthday anniversary at her home on Warren street. In spite of her advanced age Mrs. Jones is still quite vigorous.

AVOID RISK IN BUYING PAINT.

You take a good deal of risk if you buy white lead without having absolute assurance as to its purity and quality. You know white lead is often adulterated, often misrepresented. But there's no need at all to take any chances. The "Dutch Boy Painter" trade mark of the National Lead Company, the largest makers of genuine white lead, on a package of White Lead, is a positive guarantee of purity and quality. It's as dependable as the Dollar Sign. If you'll write the National Lead Company, Woodbridge Bldg., New York City, they will send you a simple and certain outfit for testing white lead, and a valuable book on paint, free.

Conan Doyle at It Again. "It is clear, Potson," said Herlock Shomes, "that the farmer who raised this spring chicken was very tender hearted."

"How in the world do you know that?" asked the astonished Potson. "It's simple enough. The farmer hesitated so long before striking the fatal blow."—Boston Transcript.

The Modern Mother.

Madam (to the nurse maid, who has just brought home her four children from a walk)—Dear me, Anna, how changed the children look since I last saw them! Are you quite sure they are the right ones?—Flegende Blaetor.

Lewis' Single Binder straight 5c. Many smokers prefer them to 10c cigars. Your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

There is nothing little to the really great in spirit.—Dickens.

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

He has no force with men who has no faith in them.

It Cures While You Walk. Allen's Foot-Powder for corns, bunions, hot, sweaty, callous, itching feet. See all Druggists.

It's easy to get tangled up in truth's castoff clothes.

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BEST REACHED FROM DALLAS
Dallas and Gregory, S. D., are reached only by the Chicago & North Western Railway. They are the only towns on the reservation border. Dallas and Gregory are the main registering points. President Roosevelt has designated Dallas for the final drawing October 19, 1908.



The Chicago & North Western Ry. is the only all-rail route to the reservation.

A million acres of fertile agricultural and grazing land in the great Missouri Valley Corn Belt is to be opened to Homesteaders October 5 to 17, 1908.

For information about how to get a homestead with details regarding rates, train schedules, address

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Shortest Line to Rosebud Reservation

The opening of the Rosebud Reservation, October 5 to 17, next, will give over 5000 people each a choice farm in Tripp County, South Dakota, for a small sum per acre. 838,000 acres will be opened. People drawing one of these farms must pay \$6.00 an acre: one-fifth down, balance in 5 years. Chamberlain and Presho, South Dakota, are places of registration. Both are located on the shortest line to the reservation from Chicago—the

CHICAGO MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY

The best of these lands are located in the northern part of Tripp County, easily reached from both Chamberlain and Presho. All persons, except certain soldiers, must be present in one of these towns for registration. Presence in the drawing is not required. Those who draw one of these farms will be notified by mail. Rosebud folder, containing map, and giving full particulars free on request.

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