

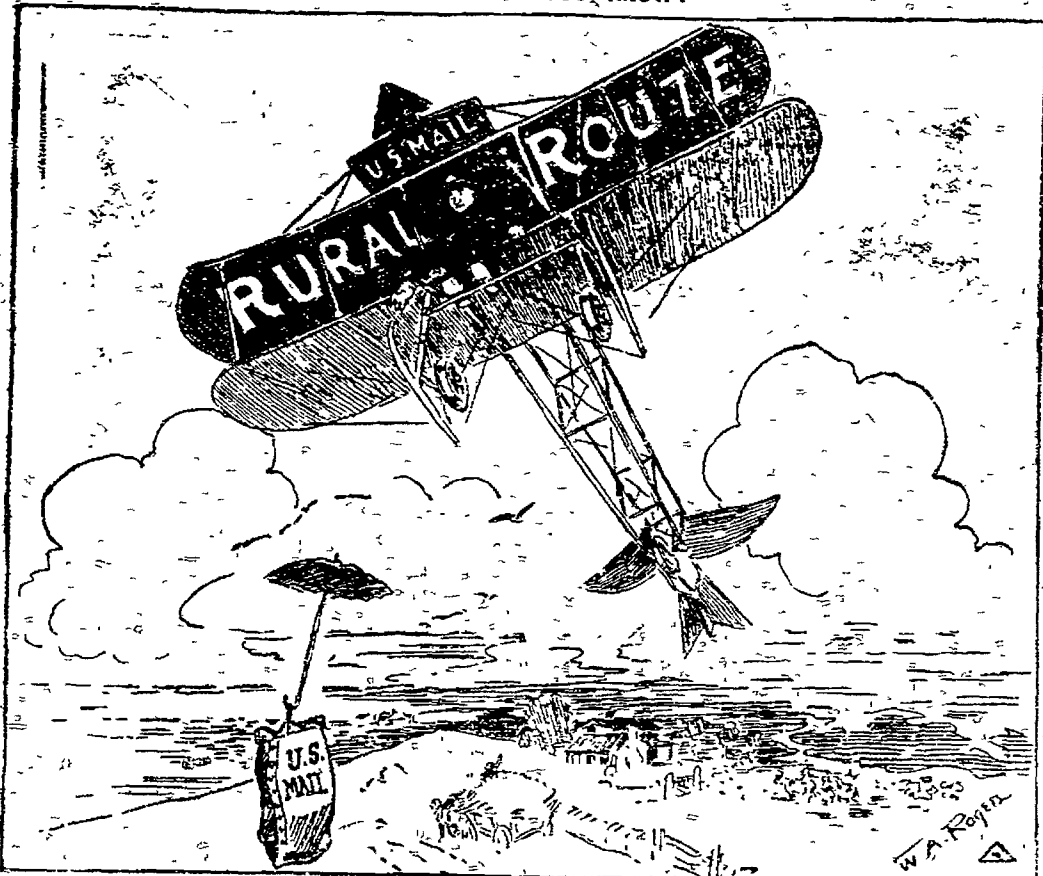
# THE NORTHVILLE RECORD.

Vol. XLI. No. 19.

NORTHVILLE, MICH., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1910.

\$1.00 Per Year in Advance

NEXT THING YOU KNOW!



## DEATH OF FRED SAVAGE

Well Known Young Man Succumbs  
to Tuberculosis.

Fred Savage, one of Northville's well known young men, died at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Savage, early Tuesday morning after an illness of more than three years of tuberculosis. He has been confined to his bed the past three months. Everything that fond parents and loving friends could do was done for the restoration of his health, but nothing could thwart the dread disease.

He was twenty seven years of age and was a general favorite with everyone who knew him. Fred possessed a fine tenor voice and he gave this talent freely for the entertainment of his friends and various societies.

The bereaved parents have the sympathy of the community in the loss of their only child.

The funeral was held from the house yesterday afternoon. Rev. A. E. Musser of Colon officiating in the absence of Rev. J. W. Turner, who is at the bedside of his wife, who is ill in Chicago.

Senior play, "The Country Kid," tonight at Opera House. Prices 15c and 25c.

25c and 50c will be the prices for "Them Henderson Kids," the Gardner show. Reserve your seats as it costs nothing extra.

Mrs. T. H. Turner will have her Christmas sale of Painted China at Mrs. McCully's Millinery store with Mrs. Lyse in charge. There will be the usual line of novelties, both useful and ornamental, also a few in Water Colors. Come and look at them.

## JOHN H. CAMPBELL Whose Death Occurred at His Home Last Thursday.

John H. Campbell, aged sixty-two years, died very suddenly of apoplexy at his home just north of Fehr Town, last Thursday. He has been a resident of that place the past three or four years and has supplied the village with vegetables and fruits. The funeral was held from his late home Saturday. Rev. Mr. Wallace of Detroit officiating. Interment in Woodlawn cemetery, Detroit.

## A NEW SILO FOR THE FARMERS

VITRIFIED BLOCKS USED INSTEAD  
OF CEMENT OR BOARDS

Promises to Revolutionize That  
Part of Agricultural Business.

Eugene Baker of Maranel, brother of George Baker of this place, has organized a \$75,000 stock company at Huntington, Ind., for the manufacture of a new silo that promises to be one of the big things for farmers and one that will revolutionize the whole silo manufacturing business. These silos are built of patented vitrified blocks which are constructed so as to lock one with another as they are laid up with cement. The claim for this silo is that it is cheaper than concrete and possesses the advantage of being non-absorbent and is non-crackable, two disadvantages of the concrete, and by being non-destructible they are superior to the wood bulging. Baker is an expert agriculturist and silo man, having had charge of the Handy Wagon Co's silo department of Ellet for several years.

## DANGER FROM USE OF KEROSENE

AS DANGEROUS AS GASOLINE UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS

When Used for Starting Or Hurrying-up Fires.

State Oil Inspector Neal is asking the newspapers of the state to call the people's attention to the danger in using kerosene oil for the purpose of starting or "hurrying up" fires in cook and heating stoves. "A number of deaths from this cause have resulted so far this year," Mr. Neal says, "and a number more are likely to occur before the new year is ushered in." People do not seem to understand that kerosene when heated to a temperature above 121 degrees, produces just as deadly and powerful explosive vapor as gasoline. The only difference is that gasoline produces an explosive vapor at about seventy degrees of heat instead of about 121. "Thrown in a hot stove, whether containing a fire or not, kerosene will almost immediately produce the explosive vapor and then when the lighted match comes in contact, the danger commences. Unless death is sought, kerosene should under no circumstances be poured into a stove from a can. The taking of strychnine or looking down the barrel of an "unloaded" gun is much the safer.

"If people must use kerosene for kindling or hurrying up of fires, a small quantity should first be poured in cup and thrown from that in the stove. If a blaze is then needed to ignite it, use long paper taper and keep at a safe distance when touching it on. This process will procure the desired results and even then there is apt to be enough excitement for the average individual."

It Is His Last Appearance As An Amateur

C. A. Gardner will sing some of his delightfully funny songs as interludes for the senior production, "The Country Kid." Lewis Fair, the well known Junior Buck and Wing dancer, will also appear. These two with some classy up-to-date piano solos by Roy Gray will make the interludes well worth the price of admission. Tonight, Friday, Dec. 9. A few reserved seats left.

Notice to Novi Township Taxpayers.

I shall be at Wyom, Thursdays, Dec. 15, 22, 29, 1910 and Jan. 5, 1911; at Novi Fridays, Dec. 16, 23, 30, 1910 and Jan. 6, 1911; at Northville State Savings bank Saturdays, Dec. 17, 24, 31, 1910 and Jan. 7, 1911, for receiving taxes.

HENRY C. MILLER,  
Township Treasurer.

Have you secured your seats for "Them Henderson Kids" the Gardner show Monday night? No extra for reserving.

## The Spirit of Christmas.

The spirit of Christmas! What is the spirit of Christmas? Is it the generous spirit, the spirit of giving? Yes, but that is not all. There will be millions of gifts made between now and the new year, and they will not all express the Christmas spirit. Some will be made out of pockets of plenty and thus entail no personal service; some will be made under compulsion of supposed necessity. How many people give things at this time because they think they must. They must give to those who, they hope or fear, will give to them. It is almost unfortunate that giving and taking has become such a feature of our Christmas celebration because the mere gift is incapable of expressing the spirit of this occasion, and the occasion itself has become a burden to many because it has been so much abused. It is not by giving lavishly that we honor Christ whose birth we celebrate, but by sharing unselfishly every good thing we possess. This puts the best things of Christmas within reach of every human life and enables every human being however poor in goods to give generously of whatever else he has. We all have much. Is money, debited us, then let us give what is better, a word to cheer, a smile to awaken hope, something out of our hearts' treasure. Who would not rather get a cordial message from a friend that would express his thought and appreciation, than to get a dollar trinket? What hereby to think that we cannot express an unselfish love at Christmas time except by lavish of money.

## Notice to Taxpayers.

Commencing Saturday, Dec. 10th, I will be at my store for the purpose of collecting Taxes for the Township of Northville, also Friday and Saturday of each week up to Jan. 10, 1911.

JAMES A. HUFF,  
1811 Northville Twp. Treas.

If you would like to know how Record Want Ads can make money for you, phone Record Office.

## Wanted, to Rent, For Sale, Etc.

For Rent For Sale, Lost, Found. Wanted notices inserted under this head for 1 cent per word for first insertion, and 1/2 cent per word for each subsequent insertion.

FOUND—Thursday afternoon on Lady St., pocketbook containing small amount of money. Owner may have same by proving property and paying for this notice.

FOR RENT—The west half of my house, 137 Main street, across from schoolhouse (J. S. Seaton, 18w2p).

FOR RENT—The Elmer Kator house corner Roger and Dubuque streets. Inquire of S. McLean 18w1.

FOR SALE—Shin money for \$1 at the house. Bring a basket. D. Silver 19w1p.

FOR SALE—Pure bred S. C. Brown Leghorn cock (sired by Tucker) also cockerels same breed. J. E. Morse, Northville. 19w1p.

FOR SALE—Holstein cow, coming fresh Dec 18. A good one. Fred Foreman. 19w1p.

FOR SALE—One large well bred O. I. G. sow and five pigs. Edwin Sessions, Bell phone 135 J2. 19w1p.

FOR SALE—About 2 1/2 acres of land on High street east of Prof. Smith's and Geo. Sinclair's. Spring water on south; apple orchard of 7 trees, different varieties. Suitable for various purposes. Fine building lots as can be found. Oscar Harger, Northville. 4w.

FOR SALE CHEAP—One carriage, one cutter and "White" sewing machine. Mrs. Geo. McFarland. Ind. phone 55X. 19w1.

WANTED—for cash, best White Clover honey. Will pay 15c per lb. Bell Silver, Northville. 14w1.

WANTED—Loose Straw, Burrows Poultry farm. Both phones. 18w1.

WANTED—Man past thirty with horse and buggy to sell stock condition powder in Wayne County. Salary \$70 per month. Address, 301 Unity Bldg., Indianapolis. Ind 19w1p.

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. T. B. HENRY, PHYSICIAN AND Surgeon. Office and residence 31 Main street. Office hours 8:00 to 9:00 a.m. and 12:00 to 2:30 and 6:00 to 7:30 p.m. Both Phones.

DR. T. H. TEBNER, HOMEOPATHIC Physician and Surgeon. Office next door west of Park House on Main street. Office hours 1:00 to 3:00 and 6:00 to 8:00 p.m. Both Telephones.

DR. REBE RUTH JEPSON, OSTEOPATH, will take patients at \$2.50 per week at her Sanitarium at 1951, Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich. All kinds of cases except infectious or contagious diseases are handled here. For further information address Dr. E. R. Jepson, 1951 Woodward avenue, or call at Northville offices at Mr. Pitt Johnson's residence Tuesday or Friday of any week. Detroit phone, Bell North 3396, Northville phone, Home 14-R. Nov. 19 10.

## Surprise Your Family With a

Garland  
Peninsular or  
Round Oak  
Stove

Perfection  
Oil Heaters  
White Lily  
Washing Machine.

Look over my line of Skates, Sleds, Silverware, Cutlery, Enameled Ware, etc., when on your Xmas Shopping Tour.

JAMES A. HUFF  
NORTHVILLE, MICHIGAN.

## At the Crossroads

you will always find signs telling the best and shortest road to take. We want to stand as a sign to success in every man's path, and direct him to make a deposit in

## Our Bank.

It is the surest and safest road to independence and success. By opening an account with us you establish your credit standing, and should you need an accommodation we will be in a position to extend you one.

Northville

State Savings Bank

NORTHVILLE, MICH.

## WHO IS WHO!

We are the People  
Who sell the Coal!

WHAT'S WHAT!

You

With Coal should fill your bin  
Before Cold Winter Settles in!

The Coal we sell

Is the best that's mined and  
That, you know, is the Only Kind!

FILL UP YOUR BINS.

R. R. MCKAHAN

Both Phones. NORTHVILLE, MICH.

## EYEGLASSES and SPECTACLES==

Fitted with Lenses that are ground specially to correct your defective sight, or relieve strain, are sure to give relief and comfort to those tired, sore eyes, when fitted correctly by our method.

## THE REASON WHY

The reason why our glasses give relief to the eyes is because we know where and how to place them.

G. W. & F. DOLPH

Dr. Swift Bldg. OPTOMETRISTS. Main St., NORTHVILLE.

## THE PEOPLE

Of this city always want the best and that is the reason why they use

Bour's Teas and Coffees

One trial will convince you that these goods are what you want and that you will have no other.

WE WANT YOUR TRADE

REMEMBER OUR AIM

Prompt delivery, courteous treatment, and satisfaction guaranteed. Prices are reasonable.

"GET THE HABIT"

TRADE AT RYDER'S



# WORK OF YEAR REVIEWED BY THE PRESIDENT

## Affairs of State Are Dealt With at Length in Annual Message.

## BUT LITTLE ABOUT TARIFF

## President Discusses Work of Tariff Board—Ship Sub- sidy Is Urged.

## WORK ON PANAMA CANAL

## Need of Legislation Anticipating Com- pletion of the Ditch Is Pointed Out—Change in Postal Rates— Parcels Post and Postal Savings—Economy. Urged.

Washington, Dec. 8.—President Taft's annual message to congress contained 40,000 words, and is said to be the longest document of its kind ever written. In it he reviews the work of each of the administrative departments beginning with the state department. He devotes considerable space to the satisfactory settlement of the fisheries dispute with England through the medium of the Hague Tribunal, and recounts both the history of the fisheries dispute and the establishment of the tribunal.

In connection with the state department he tells of the important political happenings of the past twelve months throughout the entire world, and the action of this country in connection with them.

**Tariff Negotiations.**  
Referring to the negotiation of new tariff agreements President Taft says:

The new tariff law, in Section 2, respecting the maximum and minimum tariffs of the United States, which provisions came into effect on April 1, 1910, imposed upon us the responsibility of determining prior to that date whether any undue discrimination existed against the United States and its products in any country of the world with which we sustained commercial relations.

"In the case of several countries in instances of apparent undue discrimination against American commerce were found to exist. These discriminations were removed by negotiation. Prior to April 1, 1910, when the maximum tariff was to come into operation with respect to importations from all those countries in whose favor no proclamation applying the minimum tariff should be issued by the president, one hundred and thirty-four such proclamations were issued.

"This series of proclamations embraced the entire commercial world and hence the minimum tariff of the United States has been given universal application, thus testifying to the satisfactory character of our trade relations with foreign countries.

"Marked advantages to the commerce of the United States were obtained through these tariff settlements.

"The policy of broader and closer trade relations with the Dominion of Canada which was initiated in the adjustment of the maximum and minimum provisions of the tariff act of August, 1909, has proved mutually beneficial. It justifies further efforts for the readjustment of the commercial relations of the two countries so that their commerce may follow the channels natural to contiguous countries and be commensurate with the steady expansion of trade and industry on both sides of the boundary line."

### Ship Subsidy.

The president urges such action as he believes will increase American trade abroad, and says:

"Another instrumentality indispensable to the unhampered and natural development of American commerce is merchant marine. All maritime and commercial nations recognize the importance of this factor. The greatest commercial nations, our competitors, jealously foster their merchant marine. Perhaps nowhere is the need for rapid and direct mail, passenger and freight communication quite so urgent as between the United States and Latin America. We can secure in no other quarter of the world such immediate benefits in friendship and commerce as would flow from the establishment of direct lines of communication with the countries of Latin America adequate to meet the requirements of a rapidly increasing appreciation of the reciprocal dependence of the countries of the western hemisphere upon each other's products, sympathies and assistance.

"I alluded to this most important subject in my last annual message; it has often been before you and I need not recapitulate the reasons for its recommendation. Urgent action should be taken the completion of the

Panama canal will find this the only great commercial nation unable to avail in international maritime business of this great contribution to the means of the world's commercial intercourse."

**Governmental Expense.**  
To no one subject does he devote more space than to the expense of conducting the various government departments and the urgent need for economy, and in this connection he says:

"Every effort has been made by each department chief to reduce the estimated cost of his department for the ensuing fiscal year ending June 30, 1912. I say this in order that congress may understand that these estimates thus made present the smallest sum which will maintain the departments, bureaus and offices of the government and meet its other obligations under existing law, and that a cut of these estimates would result in embarrassing the executive branch of the government in the performance of its duties. This remark does not apply to the river and harbor estimates, except to those for expenses of maintenance and the meeting of obligations under authorized contracts, nor does it apply to the public building bill nor to the navy building program. Of course, as to these congress could withhold any part or all of the estimates for them without interfering with the discharge of the ordinary obligations of these functions of its departments, bureaus and offices.

"The final estimates for the year ending June 30, 1912, as they have been sent to the treasury on November 23 of this year, for the ordinary expenses of the government, including those for public buildings, rivers and harbors, and the navy building program, amount to \$630,494,013.12. This is \$52,964,837.36 less than the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911. It is \$16,883,153.44 less than the total estimates, including supplemental estimates submitted to congress by the treasury for the year 1911, and is \$5,574,659.39 less than the original estimates submitted by the treasury for 1911.

"These figures do not include the appropriations for the Panama canal, the policy in respect to which ought to be, and is, to spend as much each year as can be economically and effectively expended in order to complete the canal as promptly as possible, and therefore, the ordinary motive for cutting down the expense of the government does not apply to appropriations for this purpose.

"Against the estimates of expenditures, \$630,494,013.12, we have estimated receipts for next year \$680,000,000, making a probable surplus of ordinary receipts over ordinary expenditures of about \$50,000,000, or taking into account the estimates for the Panama canal, which are \$66,250,447.62, and which will ultimately be paid in bonds, it will leave a deficit for the next year of about \$7,000,000 if congress shall conclude to fortify the canal."

**The Tariff.**  
The president devotes but little space to the subject of the tariff law, and of it he says:

"The schedules of the rates of duty in the Payne tariff act have been subjected to a great deal of criticism, some of it just, more of it unfounded, and to much misrepresentation. The act was adopted in pursuance of a declaration by the party which is responsible for it that customs tariff should be a tariff for the protection of home industries, the measure of the protection to be the difference between the cost of producing the imported article abroad and the cost of producing it at home, together with such addition to that difference as might give a reasonable profit to the home producer. The basis for the criticism of this tariff is that, in respect to a number of the schedules the declared measure was not followed, but a higher difference retained or inserted by way of undue discrimination in favor of certain industries and manufactures. Little, if any, of the criticism of the tariff has been directed against the protective principle above stated; but the main body of the criticism has been based on the attempt to conform to the measure of protection was not honestly and sincerely adhered to."

**The Tariff Board.**  
The president refers to the appointment of a board of experts to investigate the cost of production of various articles included in the schedules of the tariff, and says:

"The tariff board thus appointed and authorized has been diligent in preparing itself for the necessary investigations. The hope of those who have advocated the use of this board for tariff purposes is that the question of the rate of a duty imposed shall become more of a business question and less of a political question, to be ascertained by experts of long training and accurate knowledge. The halt in business and the shock to business, due to the announcement that a new tariff bill is to be prepared and put in operation will be avoided by treating the schedules one by one as occasion shall arise for a change in the rates of each, and only after a report upon the schedule by the tariff board competent to make such report. It is not likely that the board will be able to make a report during the present session of congress on any of the schedules, because a proper examination involves an enormous amount of detail and a great deal of care; but I hope to be able at the opening of the new congress, or at least during the session of that congress, to bring to its attention the facts in regard to those schedules in the present tariff that may prove to need amendment."

**Our Island Possessions.**  
During the last summer, at my request, the secretary of war visited

the Philippine islands and has described his trip in the report. He found the islands in a state of tranquillity and growing prosperity, due largely to the change in the tariff laws, which has opened the markets of America to the products of the Philippines, and has opened the Philippine markets to American manufactures.

"This year has been one of prosperity and progress in Porto Rico."

### Panama Canal.

"At the instance of Colonel Goethals, the army engineer officer in charge of the work on the Panama canal, I have just made a visit to the isthmus to inspect the work done and to consult with him on the ground as to certain problems which are likely to arise in the near future. The progress of the work is most satisfactory. If no unexpected obstacle presents itself, the canal will be completed well within the time fixed by Colonel Goethals, to wit, January 1, 1915, and within the estimate of cost, \$375,000,000.

"Among questions arising for present solution is the decision whether the canal shall be fortified. I have already stated to the congress that I strongly favor fortification and I now reiterate this opinion and ask your consideration of the subject in the light of the report already before you made by a competent board.

"Another question which arises for consideration and possible legislation is the question of tolls in the canal. This question is necessarily affected by the probable tonnage which will go through the canal.

"In determining what the tolls should be we certainly ought not to insist that for a good many years to come they should amount to enough to pay the interest on the investment of \$400,000,000 which the United States has made in the construction of the canal. We ought not to do this, first, because the benefits to be derived by the United States from this expenditure is not to be measured solely by a return upon the investment. If it were then the construction might well have been left to private enterprise.

"My own impression is that the tolls ought not to exceed \$1 per net ton, and I should recommend that within certain limits the president be authorized to fix the tolls of the canal and adjust them to what seems to be commercial necessity.

"I cannot close this reference to the canal without suggesting as a wise amendment to the interstate commerce law a provision prohibiting interstate commerce railroads from owning or controlling ships engaged in the trade through the Panama canal. I believe such a provision may be needed to save to the people of the United States the benefits of the competition in trade between the eastern and western seaboard which this canal was constructed to secure."

### Department of Justice.

Discussing the affairs of the department of justice, the president says:

"I invite especial attention to the prosecutions under the federal law of the so-called 'bucket shops' and of those schemes to defraud in which the use of the mail is an essential part of the fraudulent conspiracy, prosecutions which have saved ignorant and weak members of the public and are saving hundreds of millions of dollars. The violations of the railroad law prevent perhaps the most important litigation before the department, and the number of cases filed shows the activity of the government in enforcing that statute.

"In a special message last year I brought to the attention of congress the propriety and wisdom of enacting a general law providing for the incorporation of industrial and other companies engaged in interstate commerce, and I renew my recommendation in that behalf."

"The crying need in the United States of cheapening the cost of litigation by simplifying judicial procedure and expediting final judgment is pointed out and action looking to correction of these evils is urged.

"The president recommends an increase in the salaries of federal judges.

### Postal Savings Banks.

"At its last session congress made a saving bank by the postoffice department of this government by which under general control of trustees, consisting of the postmaster general, the secretary of the treasury and the attorney general, the system could be begun in a few cities and towns, and enlarged to cover within its operations as many cities and towns as large a part of the country as seemed wise. The initiation and establishment of such a system has required a great deal of study on the part of the experts in the postoffice and treasury departments, but a system has now been devised which is believed to be more economical and simpler in its operation than any similar system abroad. Arrangements have been perfected so that savings banks will be opened in some cities and towns on the 1st of January, and there will be a gradual extension of the benefits of the plan to the rest of the country."

"It is gratifying," says the president, "that the reduction in the postal deficit has been accomplished without any curtailment of postal facilities. On the contrary, the service has been greatly extended during the year in all its branches."

### Second-Class Mail.

"In my last annual message I invited the attention of congress to the inadequacy of the postal rate imposed upon second-class mail matter in so far as that includes magazines, and showed by figures prepared by experts of the postoffice department that the government was rendering a service

to the magazines, costing many millions in excess of the compensation paid. An answer was attempted to this by the representatives of the magazines, and a reply was filed to this answer by the postoffice department. The utter inadequacy of the answer, considered in the light of the reply of the postoffice department, I think must appeal to any fair-minded person. Whether the answer was all that could be said in behalf of the magazines is another question. I agree that the question is one of fact; but I insist that if the fact is as the experts of the postoffice department show, that we are furnishing to the owners of magazines a service worth millions more than they pay for it, then justice requires that the rate should be increased. The increase in the receipts of the department resulting from this change may be devoted to increasing the usefulness of the department in establishing a parcels post and in reducing the cost of first-class postage to one cent. It has been said by the postmaster general that a fair adjustment might be made under which the advertising part of the magazine should be charged for at a different and higher rate from that of the reading matter. This would relieve many useful magazines that are not circulated at a profit, and would not shut them out from the use of the mails by a prohibitory rate.

"With respect to the parcels post, I respectfully recommend its adoption on all rural delivery routes, and that it should be the international limit—be made the limit of carriage in such post."

### Abolish Navy Yards.

"The president calls attention to certain reforms urged by the secretary of the navy which he recommends for adoption, and continues:

"The estimates of the navy department are \$5,000,000 less than the appropriations for the same purpose last year, and included in this is the building program of the same amount as that submitted for your consideration last year. It is merely carrying out the plan of building two battleships a year, with a few needed auxiliary vessels. I earnestly hope that this program will be adopted.

"The secretary of the navy has given personal examination to every navy yard, and has studied the uses of the navy yards with reference to the necessities of our fleet. With a fleet considerably less than half the size of that of the British navy we have shipyards more than double the number, and there are several of these shipyards expensively equipped with modern machinery, which, after investigation by the secretary of the navy, he has found to be entirely useless for naval purposes. He asks authority to abandon certain of them and to move their machinery to other places, where it can be made of use.

"The complete success of our country in Arctic exploration should not remain unnoticed. The unparalleled achievement of Peary in reaching the north pole, April 6, 1909, approved by official commendation of the most expert scientists, has added to the distinction of our navy, to which he belongs, and reflects credit upon his country. I recommend fitting recognition by congress of the great achievement of Robert Edwin Peary."

### Conservation.

"The subject of the conservation of the public domain has commanded the attention of the people within the last two or three years.

"There is no need for radical reform in the methods of disposing of what are really agricultural lands. The present laws have worked well. The enlarged homestead law has encouraged the successful farming of lands in the semi-arid regions.

"Nothing can be more important in the matter of conservation than the treatment of our forest lands. It was probably the ruthless destruction of forests in the older states that first called attention to the necessity for a halt in the waste of our resources.

"In the present forest reserves there are lands which are not properly forest, and which ought to be subject to homestead entry. This has caused some local irritation. We are carefully eliminating such lands from forest reserves or where their elimination is not practical listing them for entry under the forest homestead act.

"Congress ought to trust the executive to use the power of reservation only with respect to land most valuable for forest purposes. During the present administration, 52,250,000 acres of land largely non-forested, have been excluded from forest reserves, and 3,500,000 acres of land principally valued for forest purposes have been included in forest reserves, making a reduction in forest reserves of non-forested land amounting to 2,750,000 acres."

### Coal Lands.

"The next subject, and one most important for your consideration, is the disposition of the coal lands in the United States and Alaska. At the beginning of this administration there were withdrawn from entry for purposes of classification 17,867,000 acres. Since that time there have been withdrawn by my order from entry for classification 78,977,745 acres, making a total withdrawal of 96,844,745 acres. Meantime of the acres thus withdrawn 1,061,893 have been classified and found not to contain coal and have been restored to agricultural entry, and 4,726,091 acres have been classified as coal lands, while 7,999,239 acres remain withdrawn from entry and await classification. In addition 337,000 acres have been classified as coal lands without prior withdrawal, thus increasing the classified coal lands to 10,429,372 acres.

"Under the laws providing for the disposal of coal lands in the United States, the minimum price at which

lands are permitted to be sold is \$10 an acre; but the secretary of the interior has the power to fix a maximum price and to sell at that price.

"As one-third of all the coal supply is held by the government, it seems wise that it should retain such control over the mining and the sale as the relation of lessor to lessee furnishes."

"The secretary of the interior thinks there are difficulties in the way of leasing public coal lands, which objections he has set forth in his report. I entirely approve his stance at length in his report of the objections in order that the whole subject may be presented to congress, but after a full consideration, for the reasons I have given above, I favor a leasing system and recommend it."

### Water Power Sites.

"Prior to March 4, 1909, there had been, on the recommendation of the reclamation service, withdrawn from agricultural entry, because they were regarded as useful for power sites which ought not to be disposed of as agricultural lands, tracts amounting to about 4,000,000 acres. The withdrawals were hastily made and included a great deal of land that was not useful for power sites. They were intended to include the power sites on 29 rivers in 8 states. Since that time 3,475,442 acres have been restored for settlement of the original 4,000,000 because they do not contain power sites, and meantime, new withdrawals have been made which, with other restorations based upon field examination, result in withdrawals at present effective of 1,218,359 acres on vacant public land and 202,197 acres on entered public land, or a total of 1,420,553 acres. These withdrawals made from time to time cover all the power sites included in the first withdrawals and many more, on 151 rivers and in 12 states. The disposition of these power sites involves one of the most difficult questions presented in carrying out practical conservation.

"The subject is one that calls for new legislation. It has been thought that there was danger of combination to obtain possession of all the power sites and to unite them under one control. Whatever the evidence of this, or lack of it, at present we have had enough experience to know that combination would be profitable, and the control of a great number of power at will within certain sections.

"However this may be, it is the plain duty of the government to see to it that in the utilization and development of all this immense amount of water power, conditions shall be imposed that will prevent extortionate charges, which are the usual accompaniment of monopoly.

"The question of conservation is not a partisan one, and I sincerely hope that even in the short time of the present session consideration may be given to those questions which have now been much discussed, and that action may be taken upon them."

### Alaska.

"With reference to the government of Alaska, I have nothing to add to the recommendations I made in my last message on this subject. I am convinced that the migratory character of the population, its unequal distribution, and its smallness of number, which the new census shows to be about 19,000, in relation to the enormous expanse of the territory, make it altogether impracticable to give to these people who are in Alaska today and may not be there a year hence, the power to elect a legislature to govern an immense territory to which they have relation so little permanent."

### Pensions.

"The uniform policy of the government in the matter of granting pensions to those gallant and devoted men who fought to save the life of the nation in the perilous days of the great civil war, has always been of the most liberal character. Those men are now rapidly passing away. The best obtainable official statistics show that they are dying at the rate of something over three thousand a month, and in view of their advancing years, this rate must inevitably in proportion, rapidly increase. To the man who risked everything on the field of battle to save the nation in the hour of its direst need we owe a debt which has not been and should not be computed in a begrudging or parsimonious spirit."

### Bureau of Corporations.

"Referring to the report of the commissioner of corporations, the president says:

"The commissioner finds a condition in the ownership of the standing timber of the United States other than the government timber that calls for serious attention. The direct investigation made by the commissioner covered an area, which contains 80 per cent of the privately-owned timber of the country.

"His report shows that one half of the timber in this area is owned by 200 individuals and corporations; that 14 per cent is owned by these corporations, and that there is very extensive inter-ownership of stock, as well as other circumstances, all pointing to friendly relations among those who own a majority of this timber, a relationship which might lead to a combination for the maintenance of a price that would be very detrimental to the public interest, and would create the necessity of removing all tariff obstacles to the free importations of lumber from other countries."

### Bureau of Labor.

"The commissioner of labor has been actively engaged in composing the differences between employers and employees engaged in interstate trans-

portation, under the Erdman act, jointly with the chairman of the interstate commerce commission.

"I cannot speak in too high terms of the success of the two officers in conciliation and settlement of controversies which, but for their intervention, would have resulted disastrously to all interests."

### Civil Service Commission.

"The civil service commission has continued its useful duties during the year. The necessity for the maintenance of the provisions of the civil service law was never greater than today. Officers responsible for the policy of the administration, and their immediate personal assistants or deputies, should not be included within the classified service, but in my judgment, public opinion has advanced to the point where it would support a bill providing a secure tenure during efficiency for all purely administrative officials. I entertain the profound conviction that it would greatly aid the cause of efficient and economical government and of better politics if congress could enact a bill providing that the executive shall have the power to include in the classified service all local offices under the treasury department, the department of justice, the postoffice department, the interior department and the department of commerce and labor, appointments to which now require the confirmation of the senate, and that upon such classification the advice and consent of the senate shall cease to be required in such appointments. By their certainty of tenure, dependent on good service, and by their freedom from the necessity for political activity, these local officers would be induced to become more efficient public servants."

### Economy and Efficiency.

"The increase in the activities and in the annual expenditures of the federal government has been so rapid and so great that the time has come to check the expansion of government activities in new directions until we have tested the economy and efficiency, with which the government of today is being carried on. The responsibility rests upon the head of the administration. He is held accountable by the public, and properly so. Despite the unselfish and patriotic efforts of the heads of departments and others charged with responsibility of government, there has grown up in this country a conviction that the expenses of government are too great. The fundamental reason for the existence undetected of waste, duplication, and bad management is the lack of prompt, accurate information.

"I have requested the head of each department to appoint committees on economy and efficiency in order to secure full cooperation in the movement by the employees of the government themselves.

"I urge the continuance of the appropriation of \$100,000 requested for the fiscal year 1912.

"My experience leads me to believe that while government methods are much criticized, the bad results, if we do have bad results, are not due to a lack of zeal or willingness on the part of the civil servants."

### Interstate Commerce.

"There has not been time to test the benefit and utility of the amendments to the interstate commerce law contained in the act approved June 18, 1910. The law as enacted did not contain all the features which I recommended. It did not specifically denounce as unlawful the purchase by one of two parallel and competing roads of the stock of the other. Nor did it subject to the restraining influence of the interstate commerce commission the power of corporations engaged in operating interstate railroads to issue new stock and bonds; nor did it authorize the making of temporary agreements between railroads limited to 30 days, fixing the same rates for traffic between the same places.

"I do not press the consideration of any of these objects upon congress at this session.

"The interstate commerce commission has recommended appropriations for the purpose of enabling it to enter upon a valuation of all railroads. This has always been within the jurisdiction of the commission, but the requisite funds have been wanting. Statistics to the value of each railroad would be valuable for many purposes, especially if we ultimately enact any limitations upon the power of the interstate railroads to issue stocks and bonds, as I hope we may.

"For the protection of our own people and the preservation of our credit in foreign trade, I urge upon congress the immediate enactment of a law under which one who, in good faith, advances money or credit upon a bill of lading issued by a common carrier upon an interstate or foreign shipment can hold the carrier liable for the value of the goods described in the bill at the valuation specified in the bill, at least to the extent of the advances made in reliance upon it.

"I further recommend that a punishment of fine and imprisonment be imposed upon railroad agents and shippers for fraud or misrepresentation in connection with the issue of bills of lading issued upon interstate and foreign shipments.

"Except as above, I do not recommend any amendment to the interstate commerce law as it stands. I do not now recommend any amendment to the anti-trust law. In other words, it seems to me that the existing legislation with reference to the regulation of corporations and the restraint of their business has reached a point where we can stop for a while and witness the effect of the vigorous execution of the laws of the statute books in restraining the abuses which certainly did exist and which roused the public to demand reform."



# The GIRL and the BILL

## SYNOPSIS.

At the expense of a solid hat, Herbert Orme saves from arrest a girl in a black touring car who has caused a traffic jam on State street. She buys a new hat and gives him a five dollar bill with "Evans" on the person who pays this, written on it. A second time he helps the girl in the black car and learns that in Tom and Jessie Wellington they have mutual friends, but gets no further hint of her identity. He discovers another inscription on the marked bill which in a futile attempt to decipher it he copies and finds the copy in a drawer in his apartment. "Senor Portol, South American," is and claims the marked bill. Orme refuses, and a fight ensues in which Portol is overcome. He calls in Senor Alfrante, minister from his country, to give him the bill. Orme still refuses to give the bill. He learns that a Jap has stolen from him. Orme goes for a walk and sees two Japs attack a stranger. He rescues him. The minister tries diplomacy, but fails to get the marked bill. Returning to his room Orme is attacked by two Japs who effect a forcible exchange of the marked bill for another. Orme finds the girl of the black car waiting for him. She was the girl who told him his story. She recognizes one of the Japs as her father's butler, Maku.

## CHAPTER IV.—Continued.

The girl laughed. "It was really ridiculous. He over-speeded and was caught by one of those roadside motor car traps, 10 or 12 miles out in the country. They timed him, and stopped him by a bar across the road. From what the detective says, I judge he was frightened almost to speechlessness. He may have thought that he was being arrested for stealing the car. When they dragged him before the country justice, who was sitting under a tree near by, he was white and trembling.

"They fined him \$10. He had in his pocket only \$11.53, and the marked bill was nearly half the sum. He begged them to let him go—offered them his watch, his ring, his scarf pin—but the justice insisted on cash. Then he told them that the bill had a formula on it that was valuable to him and no one else.

"The justice was odidrate, and Mr Portol finally hit on the device which you have seen. It fitted in well with his sense of the theatrical; and the detective says that there was not a scrap of paper at hand. The point was that Mr Portol was more afraid of delay than anything else. He knew that I would put some one on his track."

"When did all this happen?" asked Orme.

"Yesterday afternoon. Mr. Portol came back to Chicago by trolley and got some money. He went back to the country justice and discovered that the marked bill had been paid out. He had followed it through several prisons to you, just in Maku did, and as I have done. But I heard nothing of the Japanese."

"You shouldn't have attempted this alone," said Orme, solicitously.

She smiled faintly. "I dared not let anyone into the secret. I was afraid that a detective might learn too much." She sighed wearily. "I have been on the trail since morning."

"And how did you finally get my address?"

"The man who paid the bill in at the hat shop lives in Hyde Park. I did not get to him until this evening, while he was at dinner. He directed me to the hat shop, which, of course, was closed. I found the address of the owner of the shop in the directory and went to his house. He remembered the bill, and gave me the addresses of his two clerks. The second clerk I saw proved to be the one who had paid the bill to you. Luckily he remembered your address.

"Orme stared himself. "Then the Japanese have the directions for finding the papers."

"My predicament," said the girl, "is complicated by the question whether the bill does actually carry definite directions."

"It carries something—a set of abbreviations," said Orme. "But I could not make them out. Let us hope that the Japanese can't. The best course for us to take is to go at once to see Walsh, the burglar."

He assumed that she would accept his aid.

"That is good of you," she said. "But it seems a little hopeless, doesn't it?"

"Why? What else can we do? I suppose you saw to it that no one else should have access to Walsh."

"Yes, father arranged that by telephone. The man is in solitary confinement. Several persons tried to see him today, on the plea of being relatives. None of them was admitted."

"What money king was this girl's father, that he could thus regulate the treatment of prisoners?"

"So there were abbreviations on the bill?" she asked.

"Yes. They weren't very elaborate, and I puzzled over them for some time. The curious fact is that, for all my study of them, I can't remember much of anything about them. What I have since been through, apparently, has driven the letters out of my head."

"Oh, do try to remember," she implored. "Even if you recall only one or two bits of it, they may help me."

"There was something about a man named Evans," he began. "S. R. Evans, it was."

"Evans? That is strange. I can't think how any one of that name could be involved."

"Then S. R. Evans is not your father?" he ventured.

"Oh, no." She laughed a light little laugh. "My father is—but are you sure that the name was Evans?"

"Quite sure. Then there was the abbreviation 'Chi'—which I took to mean Chicago."

"Yes," she breathed.

"And there were numerals—a number, then the letter 'N,' another number, followed by the letter 'E.'—So far north, so far east, I read it—though I couldn't make out whether the numbers stood for feet or paces or miles."

"Yes, yes," she whispered. Her eyes were intent on his. They seemed to will him to remember. "What else was there?"

"Odd letters, which meant nothing to me. It's annoying, but I simply can't recall them. Believe me, I should like to."

"Perhaps you will a little later," she said. "I'm sorry to be such a bother to you."

"But it does mean so much, the tracing of this bill."

"Shall we go to see Walsh?" he asked.

"I suppose so." She sighed. Apparently she was discouraged. "But even if he gives the information, it may be too late. The Japanese have the directions."

"But perhaps they will not be able to make them out," he suggested.

She smiled. "You don't know the Japanese," she said. "They are abominably clever at such things. I will venture that they are already on their way to the hiding place."

"But even if the papers are in the pocket of one of them, it may be possible to steal them back."

"Hardly." She arose. "I fear that the one chance is the mere possibility that Maku couldn't read the directions. Then, if Walsh will speak out—"

"Now, let me say something," he said. "My name is Robert Orme. Apparently we have common friends in the Wallinghams. When I first saw you this afternoon, I felt that I might have a right to your acquaintance—a social right, if you like, a sympathetic right, I trust."

He held out his hand. She took it frankly, and the friendly pressure of her fine, firm palm sent the blood thrilling through him.

"I am sorry," she said, "that I can't give you my name. It would be unfair just now—unfair to others, for if you know who I am, it might give you a clue to the secret I guard."

"Some day, I hope, I may know," he said bravely. "But your present wish is my law. It is good of you to let me try to help you."

At the same instant they became conscious that their hands were still clasped. The girl blushed, and gently drew hers away.

"I shall call you Girl," Orme added. "A name I like," she said. "My name is like, if I only knew what that singular word on the bill."

Orme started. What a fool he had been! Here he was, trying to help the girl, forcing her to the long, tired recital of her story, when all the time he held her secret in the table in his sitting-room. For there was still the paper on which he had copied the abbreviated directions.

"Wait here," he said sharply, and without answering the look of surprise on her face, hurried from the room and to the elevator. A few moments later he was back, the sheet of paper in his hand.

"I can't forgive my own stupidity," he said. "While I was puzzling over the bill this evening I copied the secret on a sheet of paper. When Portol came I put it away in a drawer and forgot all about it. But here it is." He laid the paper on the little, useless onyx table that stood beside her chair.

She snatched it quickly and began to examine it closely.

"Perhaps you can imagine how those letters puzzled me," he volunteered.

"Hush!" she exclaimed; and then: "Oh, this is plain. You wouldn't know, of course, but I see it clearly. There is no time to lose."

"You are going to follow this clue now—tonight?"

"Maku will read it on the bill, and—oh, these Japanese! If you have one in your kitchen, you never know whether he's a jiriki-sha man, a college student, or a vice-admiral."

"You will let me go with you?" Orme was trembling for the answer. He was still in the dark, and did not know how far she would feel that she could accept his aid.

"I may need you, Mr. Orme," she said simply.

It pleased him that she brought up no question of possible inconvenience to him. With her, he realized, only direct relations were possible.

"How much of a journey is it?" he ventured to ask.

"Not very long. I intend to be mysterious about it." She smiled brightly. Her face had lighted up wonderfully since he gave her the paper that contained the secret of the bill.

"But he knew that she must be tired; so he said: "Can't you send me



A Figure Swung From the Lower Branch Apparently Without Haste.

along on this errand? It may be late before it is done, and—"

"And I will not sit and rest while you do all the work. Besides, I cannot forgo the excitement of the chase."

He was selfishly glad in her answer.

"Do we walk?" he asked.

"We will go in the motor," she said.

"Where is it?"

"I left it around the corner. The thought came to me that Mr. Portol might be here and I didn't wish him to recognize it."

Orme thought of the hard quest the girl had followed that day—but thinking for her father's interests. What kind of a man could that father be to let his daughter thus go into girl cutties alone? But she had said that her father was unable to leave the house. Probably he did not know how serious the adventure might be. Or was the loss of the papers so desperate that even a daughter must run risks?

Together they went out to the street. Orme caught a dubious glance from the clerk, as they passed through the lobby, and he regretted it. Surely anyone could see—

The girl led the way around the corner into a side street. There stood the car. He helped her in and without a word saw that she was restfully and comfortably placed in the seat next to the chauffeur's. She did not resist the implication of his mastery. He cranked up, leaped to the seat beside her, and took the levers.

"Which way, Girl?" he asked.

"North," she answered.

The big car swung out in the Lake Shore Drive and turned in the direction of Lincoln park.

## CHAPTER V.

"Evans, S. R."

The car ran swiftly through the park and out on the broad Sheridan road. Orme put on as much speed as was safe in a district where there were so many police. From time to time the girl indicated the direction with a word or two. She seemed to be using the opportunity to rest, for her attitude was relaxed.

The hour was about eleven, and the streets were as yet by no means deserted. As they swung along Orme was pleased by the transition from the ugliness of central Chicago to the beauty of suburbs—doubly beautiful by night. The great highway followed the lake, and occasionally, above the muffled hum of the motor, Orme could hear the tapping of the wavelets on the beach.

The girl roused herself. Her bearing was again confident and untired. "Have you been up this way before?" she asked.

"No, Girl."

"This is Buena park we are passing now. We shall soon reach the city limits."

Clouds had been gathering, and suddenly raindrops began to strike their faces. The girl drew her cloak most closely about her. Orme looked to see that she was protected, and she smiled back with a brave attempt

at cheerful comradeship. "Don't worry about me," she said. "I'm quite dry. With that she leaned back and drew from the tonneau a light robe, which she threw about his shoulders.

The act was an act of partnership merely, but Orme let himself imagine an evidence of solicitude in her thoughtfulness. And then he demanded of himself almost angrily: "What right have I to think such thoughts? She has known me only an hour."

But to him that hour was as a year, so rich was his experience. He found himself recalling her every change of expression, her every characteristic gesture. "She has accepted me as a friend," he thought, warmly. But the joy of the thought was modified by the unwelcome reflection that the girl had had no choice. Still he knew that, at least, she trusted him, or she would never have let him accompany her, even though she seriously needed protection.

They were passing a great cemetery. The shower had quickly ended. The white stones and monuments fled by the car like dim and frightened ghosts. And now the car swung along with fine horses, set back in roomy grounds, at the left, the lake at the right.

"Do you know this city," the girl asked.

"I think not. Have we passed the Chicago limits?"

"Yes. We are in Evanston."

"Evanston!" Orme had a glimmer. The girl turned and smiled at him.

"Evanston—Sheridan Road."

"Evans—S. R.," exclaimed Orme.

She laughed a low laugh. "Ah, Monsieur Dupin!" she said.

Speeding along the lake front, the road turned suddenly to the left and west, skirting a large grove of trees which hugged the shore just at the turn was a low brick building on the beach. "The life-saving station," explained the girl, "and these are the grounds of the university. The road goes around the campus, and strikes the lake again a mile or more farther north."

Large buildings were at their right after they turned. Orme noted that they were scattered among the trees—some near the street, some at a distance back. Then the road again turned to the north, at a point where less imposing streets broke in from the west and south.

"Stop at this corner," said the girl. Orme threw on the brakes.

"We are in Evanston, on the Sheridan road," she said, "and this street cutting in from the south is Chicago avenue."

"Oh, A. I.," exclaimed Orme.

She had taken the paper from the pocket of her coat, and was scanning it closely. "One hundred paces north and two hundred and ten east. T. must mean 'tree.'"

Orme jumped to the ground. He noticed that the university grounds were cut off from the street by an iron fence. There was a gate at the corner by which they had stopped. The gate was not closed. If it were customary to shut it at night, there had been some neglect on this particular evening.

"You'd better go in through the gate," said the girl, "and follow the west fence northward for 100 paces. Then turn east, at right angles, and go 210 paces—I suppose it must be paces, not feet."

"Yes," said Orme. "That would be the natural way for a burglar in a hurry to measure."

"I will move the car north on Sheridan road a little way," she went on, "so as not to be in the glare of this street light."

This was the first evidence she had shown of nervousness, and Orme suddenly realized that enemies might be lurking among the trees.

"It might be well for you to take the electric hand-lamp," she added. "It's in the kit-box, I think."

He looked in the kit-box, but the lamp was not there. He told her so.

"Maku may have stolen it," she said.

Orme slipped a heavy wrench into his pocket and closed the kit-box. With the girl, he avoided any reference to the possible presence of the Japanese among the trees, but knowing that he was no match for them unarmed, with their skill in jiu-jitsu, he resolved to be in some measure prepared.

He walked through the gate and began to pace northward, keeping close to the fence and counting his steps. Meantime the car followed his course, moving along the side of the road just west of the fence. Orme counted his hundred paces north, then turned east.

He saw that the 210 paces which he now had to take would carry him well over toward the lake. The girl evidently had not realized how great the distance would be. She would be nearer him, if she turned back to the corner and followed the Sheridan road eastward toward the life-saving station, but Orme did not suggest this to her, though the car was within twenty feet of him the other side of the fence. If there should be a struggle, it would please him just as well that she should be out of hearing for her anxiety he knew, was already great, though she kept it closely under control.

Eastward he went through the trees. When he had covered about half the distance he found himself approaching the side of a large building. There must be some mistake. Had he deviated so widely from the course? In passing the fence he had taken sights as carefully as he could. Then the exclamation struck him. Walsh, the burglar, had probably paced in eastward from the fence and come to the building just as he had. There was no good hiding place apparent on either side, and Walsh would hardly have retraced his steps. What, then, would he have done? Orme asked himself. Why he would have turned north or south.

Orme looked in both directions. North and south of the building were open driveways. Walsh must have gone around the building, then continued eastward. This is what Orme now proceeded to do.

Remembering the number of paces to the side of the building, he chose the northward course, because there was less light north of the building. He hugged the side of the building, counting his steps, and, after reaching the corner, turned eastward. He now counted his paces along the northern side of the building.

When he reached the corner of the eastern side of the building, he paced as far southward on the eastern side as he had gone northward on the western side, and on reaching a point due east of the place at which he had originally come to the building, he added the number of paces from the fence to the building to the number of paces he had taken along the northern side of the building, and continued eastward toward the lake.

At the two hundredth pace he stopped to reconnoiter. Not more than two hundred feet ahead of him he could see dimly, through the tree trunks, the expanse of the lake. There was no sound, no evidence that any other person was near.

He proceeded cautiously for ten paces. Many trees were near him. He would have to examine all of them, for it was hardly possible that he had followed Walsh's course with unerring exactness. If the tree was within twenty feet of him north or south, that was as much as he could expect.

One thing was clear to him. Walsh had probably chosen a tree that could easily be distinguished from the others, either by its size or by some peculiarity of form. Also, the tree must have a hollow place in which the envelope could be concealed. Orme now decided that Walsh must have found his tree first and then paced westward to the fence. The seven number, 100 paces north from the gate, could be only a coincidence.

A little to his left Orme discovered a trunk much larger than its neighbors. It ran up smoothly about eight feet to the first limb. An agile man could easily get up to this limb and pull himself into the branches. A cavity such as are so common in oaks, would furnish a good place for hiding the envelope away.

He looked up. Suddenly a light appeared among the branches. It was a short ray, striking against the trunk. Before Orme could realize what was happening a hand appeared in the little bar of radiance, and was inserted apparently into the trunk of the tree. A moment later, it was withdrawn. It held an oblong of white.

Involuntarily Orme took a step forward. A twig cracked under his foot. Instantly the light went out.

Orme drew the wrench from his pocket and stood tense. There was no other tree quite close enough for the man above him to spring to its branches. He would have to drop near Orme.

Standing there, the wrench in his hand, Orme felt that the advantage was his. He heard rustlings in the branches above his head and kept himself alert to guard against the man dropping on his shoulders.

To strike the Japanese down as he dropped from the tree, that was his plan. But meantime, where was the other Japanese? Was he among the near shadows? If so, he might even now be creeping stealthily toward Orme. The likelihood of such an attack was disconcerting to think of. But as Orme was wondering about it, it occurred to him that the man in the tree would not have gone on guard so quickly, if his confederate were near at hand. It was natural that he should have put the light out, but would he not immediately afterward have given some signal to the friend below? And would he not take it for granted that, were a stranger near, his watcher would have managed to give warning? No, the other Japanese could not be on guard.

Perhaps, thought Orme, only one of them had come on this quest. He hoped that this might be the case. He could deal with one.

The man in the tree was taking his own time to descend. Doubtless he would await a favorable moment, then alighting on the ground as far from Orme as possible, make off at top speed.

But now, to Orme's surprise, a figure swung from the lower branch apparently without haste. Once on the ground, however, the stranger leaped toward Orme.

An intuition led Orme to thrust out his left arm. It was quickly seized, but before the assailant could twist it, Orme struck out with the wrench, which was in his right hand. Swift though the motion was, his opponent threw up his free arm and partly broke the force of the blow. But the wrench reached his forehead never slacken, and with a little moan, he dropped to the ground in a heap.

An Orme leapt to search the man, another figure swung from the tree and darted northward disappearing in the darkness. Orme did not pursue it, but a shivering intuition told him that the man who had escaped was the man who had the envelope.

He struck a match. The man on the ground was moving uneasily and moaning. There was a scar on his forehead. It was Maku!

He went through the unconscious man's pockets. There was no envelope such as he was looking for, but he did find a folded slip of paper which he thrust into his own pocket. A discovery that interested him, though it was not now important, he made by the light of a second match. It was the marked five-dollar bill. He would have liked to take it as a souvenir; if for no other reason, but time was short and Maku, who evidently was not seriously hurt, showed signs of returning consciousness.

Another occurrence also hastened him. A man was strolling along the lake shore, not far away. Orme had not seen his approach, though he was distinctly outlined against the open background of lake and sky. The stranger stopped. The striking of the two matches had attracted his attention.

"Have you lost something?" he called.

"No," Orme replied.

The man started toward Orme, as if to investigate, and then Orme noticed that outlined on his head was a policeman's helmet.

To be found going through the pockets of an unconscious man was not to Orme's liking. It might be possible to explain the situation well enough to satisfy the local authorities, but that would involve delays fatal to any further effort to catch the man with the envelope.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

He looked up. Suddenly a light appeared among the branches. It was a short ray, striking against the trunk. Before Orme could realize what was happening a hand appeared in the little bar of radiance, and was inserted apparently into the trunk of the tree. A moment later, it was withdrawn. It held an oblong of white.

Involuntarily Orme took a step forward. A twig cracked under his foot. Instantly the light went out.

Orme drew the wrench from his pocket and stood tense. There was no other tree quite close enough for the man above him to spring to its branches. He would have to drop near Orme.

Standing there, the wrench in his hand, Orme felt that the advantage was his. He heard rustlings in the branches above his head and kept himself alert to guard against the man dropping on his shoulders.

To strike the Japanese down as he dropped from the tree, that was his plan. But meantime, where was the other Japanese? Was he among the near shadows? If so, he might even now be creeping stealthily toward Orme. The likelihood of such an attack was disconcerting to think of. But as Orme was wondering about it, it occurred to him that the man in the tree would not have gone on guard so quickly, if his confederate were near at hand. It was natural that he should have put the light out, but would he not immediately afterward have given some signal to the friend below? And would he not take it for granted that, were a stranger near, his watcher would have managed to give warning? No, the other Japanese could not be on guard.

Perhaps, thought Orme, only one of them had come on this quest. He hoped that this might be the case. He could deal with one.

The man in the tree was taking his own time to descend. Doubtless he would await a favorable moment, then alighting on the ground as far from Orme as possible, make off at top speed.

But now, to Orme's surprise, a figure swung from the lower branch apparently without haste. Once on the ground, however, the stranger leaped toward Orme.

An intuition led Orme to thrust out his left arm. It was quickly seized, but before the assailant could twist it, Orme struck out with the wrench, which was in his right hand. Swift though the motion was, his opponent threw up his free arm and partly broke the force of the blow. But the wrench reached his forehead never slacken, and with a little moan, he dropped to the ground in a heap.

An Orme leapt to search the man, another figure swung from the tree and darted northward disappearing in the darkness. Orme did not pursue it, but a shivering intuition told him that the man who had escaped was the man who had the envelope.

He struck a match. The man on the ground was moving uneasily and moaning. There was a scar on his forehead. It was Maku!

He went through the unconscious man's pockets. There was no envelope such as he was looking for, but he did find a folded slip of paper which he thrust into his own pocket. A discovery that interested him, though it was not now important, he made by the light of a second match. It was the marked five-dollar bill. He would have liked to take it as a souvenir; if for no other reason, but time was short and Maku, who evidently was not seriously hurt, showed signs of returning consciousness.

Another occurrence also hastened him. A man was strolling along the lake shore, not far away. Orme had not seen his approach, though he was distinctly outlined against the open background of lake and sky. The stranger stopped. The striking of the two matches had attracted his attention.

"Have you lost something?" he called.

"No," Orme replied.

The man started toward Orme, as if to investigate, and then Orme noticed that outlined on his head was a policeman's helmet.

To be found going through the pockets of an unconscious man was not to Orme's liking. It might be possible to explain the situation well enough to satisfy the local authorities, but that would involve delays fatal to any further effort to catch the man with the envelope.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

India's National Dish.

Rice and curry is the national dish in India. Just barely enough curry to flavor, and each grain when cooked is pulled up all by itself of snowy lightness. Small quantities of meat, or dried fish, are served with the curry, and, freshly made of coconut water, "peppery."

The West African and West Indian do not use curry, but season by boiling it with a piece of salt fish, salt pork or chicken. Polished rice is a cheat, and eaten exclusively is deadly, so should by right and law be kept out of New York.



## The Northville Record

Published by  
NEAL PRINTING CO.

Established 1888

Notices for religious and benevolent societies, of reasonable length, one insertion free.

An Independent Newspaper Published every Friday morning by The Record Printing Co., at Northville, Michigan, and entered at the Northville Post-office as Second-Class matter.

Practical, progressive, clean, fresh, vigorous and reliable. Nothing intentionally published that cannot be personally endorsed.

Obituary notices will not be inserted unless paid for. Card of thanks, 1 cent per word, invariably in advance. Reading notices and resolutions, 5 cent per word.

No take-advertising, nor unreliable patent medicine advertising, or anything bordering on the "objectionable" accepted at any price.

Copy for change of advertisement should be received not later than Tuesday, 8 p. m.

Terms of Subscription—One year, \$1.00; six months, 50c; three months, 25c; (to new subscribers 25c in advance). Single copies, 5c.

Advertising Rates made known on application. All advertising bills must be settled monthly; transient advertising in advance.

For Rent, For Sale, Wanted Found, Lost, etc., per word for first insertion, 5c; for subsequent insertions, 2c; marriage and death notices free.

NORTHVILLE, MICH., DEC. 9, '10.

## Abolish It—Certainly—Not.

The Free Press once more says the State Oil Inspection department should be abolished because gasoline is worth more than kerosene. How logical! Why not abolish all the drug acts because strychnine is more costly than pulverized sugar? Did anyone ever hear the F. P. advocating the abolishment of two members of the Board of County Auditors for Wayne county which costs the taxpayers some fifteen thousand dollars extra each year in the way of salaries, clerks, etc., when one man could do the work much better and with much more economy. Now the oil department instead, if it does nothing else, turns into the treasury this year fifteen thousand dollars to lighten the burden of the taxpayers.

The Record will grumble a new hat that the Free Press writer couldn't tell the difference between a bucket of kerosene and a bucket of gasoline. If neither was labeled the Oil department furnishes that information in advance and when the F. P. men buy a gallon of coal oil at his grocery he is surprised it isn't gasoline, not because gasoline is the more costly fluid, but by reason of the state laws which oil department enforces.

Oh no, the oil department will never be abolished, the F. P. may rest assured of that. The present State Oil Inspectors may be abolished but the department never.

The city of Detroit, where there is audited over four million dollars of accounts every year, is one in its city auditor, but the county of Wayne which audits a couple of million, has three auditors at \$5,000 each to audit the taxpayers' money.

## Skunks Out of Season

If you are harboring a skunk, your premises are just better than your local saloon. It seems to be certain, says you can't do anything to the possession of a skunk, even though you are treating it well. That is to say, you can't get far as you like. We always suppose the skunk able to take care of itself, but it seems that the laws of New York have stepped in to assist him. One Henry Gunsey of Genesee has been arrested and fined for having a skunk in his possession out of season. Hen said he s'posed a skunk was a skunk any old time or year, and he wanted to run a little skunk farm on the side, s'posed he had a perfect right to. Hen compromised, and let the skunks go, but the neighbors who are wearing clothes pins on their noses, say they wish the durn law would mind its own business—Boston Herald.

## DETROIT UNITED LINES

## NORTHVILLE-TIME TABLE

Northville to Farmington and Detroit—Also to Orchard Lake and Pontiac.

Cars leave Northville for Farmington and Detroit at 6:30 a. m. and every hour thereafter until 10:30 p. m., for Orchard Lake and Pontiac only 11:10 p. m., for Farmington Junction only 12:30 a. m.

First car on Sundays one hour later.

Northville to Plymouth, Wayne and Detroit.

Through cars leave Northville for Detroit at 5:30 a. m. and hourly at 7:30 a. m., 9:30 a. m., 11:30 a. m., 1:30 p. m., 3:30 p. m. and hourly to 8:30 p. m., also 8:30 p. m., 10:10 p. m. and midnight.

Through cars to Jackson, connect at Wayne. Cars for Salina connect at Tipton.

## NORTHVILLE.

## Purely Personal.

(Contributions to this column are earnestly solicited. If you have visitors, or are visiting elsewhere, drop a line to that effect in the Record Item Box in the postoffice.)

Guy Taft was home from Detroit for Sunday.

Mrs. G. H. White is visiting her aunt at Redford.

R. B. Cummings was a Howell visitor one day last week.

John Chambers of Ohio visited his brothers here Wednesday.

Frank Madison is home from Grand Rapids on a sick leave.

Herbert Nichols of Detroit visited at Geo. Spencer's over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Farwell spent Sunday with his parents in Plymouth.

Bernie Lester of Idaho visited Geo. Stanley and family part of last week and this.

Mrs. Jessie Power was the guest of relatives in Detroit the fore part of the week.

Miss Belle Larkins of Salem spent Saturday with her aunt, Mrs. Will Lockwood.

Wilbur Harrington of Farmington visited friends here from Saturday until Monday.

A. H. Kator has returned from Detroit, where he has been visiting his son, Elmer Kator.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Hartland will entertain the Farmers' club at their home next Wednesday.

The Lady Maccabees have chosen sides and are holding a contest for securing new members.

Miss Lottie White entertained Miss Lillian Kruum and Herbert Karl of Plymouth Sunday.

Miss Leah VanSickle returned Monday from a two weeks' visit with relatives in Lansing.

Mrs. Atwell of Yale and Mr. Otis of Birmingham were guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Ponsford Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Smith and son, Russell, of Detroit spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Herman Bartrum.

Mrs. Blon Hewitt of Maple Rapids visited Mr. and Mrs. Frank Harmon and other friends in town over Sunday.

Miss Ethel Bowser of Detroit was the guest of her cousin, Miss Genevieve Clark, the fore part of the week.

Mrs. Ralph Williams came out from Detroit Wednesday to attend the party given by Miss Beale Seely on that evening.

Prof. and Mrs. J. J. Hornberger and son, Theodore, of Williamston were guests of friends in town the latter part of last week.

Mrs. N. E. Munser and children accompanied Rev. Munser to their new home in Colon Thursday, where he has charge of the Baptist church.

Mr. and Mrs. Parmenter have returned from White Lake, where they had been spending two months with their daughter, Miss Louise Vanderhoof.

Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Bromley and little daughter, Virginia, of Detroit and Mrs. R. G. Sigler and daughter, Victoria, of South Livet, are guests of their mother, Frank Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Bishop entertained Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Long and Mrs. J. D. Boone of Detroit and Messrs. Roy Callahan and Victor Higgins of South Dakota Sunday.

Capt. W. E. Killelt returned home on the water Saturday. Mr. Killelt's boat had up at Erie last week and the captain thinks Northville land will look better than Lake Erie from now until next March.

Mrs. Jack Trufant and little daughter, who have been spending some time with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. McRobert, returned to their home in Ypsilanti Monday. Mr. Trufant was over to spend Sunday.

E. C. Power of Los Angeles, Cal., was the guest of his cousin, Mrs. J. B. Cook, Sunday night and part of Monday. Mr. Power is traveling salesman for the Wolverine Brass Co. of Grand Rapids and his route is along the western coast.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred VanValkenburg entertained Mr. and Mrs. Romain Gilbert, Mrs. Estella Harrington and Wilbur Harrington of Farmington and Miss Margaret VanValkenburg of Detroit at dinner Sunday in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Corbin of Amsterdam, N. Y.

All trimmed hats at greatly reduced prices at Mrs. McCully's.

Don't forget "The Country Kid" at Opera House tonight. Prices 15c and 25c.

"Them Henderson Kids" will be given here, with all the scenery, costumes and electrical effects, next Monday night that are to be used in the big city shows.

"My child was burned terribly about the face, neck and chest. I applied Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. The pain ceased and the child sank into a restful sleep."—Mrs. Nancy M. Hanson, Hamburg, N. Y.

## School Notes.

(By a Pupil.)

Lee Stillson of the Fifth grade has moved to Saginaw.

The Third grade is learning the Twenty-Third psalm.

The First graders are studying the mining of coal for Geography.

The Seventh grade are hard at work on maps of South America and Europe.

School closes Friday, Dec. 23, for holiday recess and begins again Tuesday, Jan. 3.

A large number of pupils from the different grades are absent on account of vaccination.

We are very glad to hear that our Fourth grade pupil, Charlie Draper, is improving so nicely since his accident.

The following pupils of the Fifth grade earned 100 in Spelling last month: Nettie Ward and Evelyn Wellington.

The "Whittier" entertainment to be given by the four upper grades is unavoidably postponed till the evening of Dec. 22.

The following in the Fifth grade have had 100 in Arithmetic for the past week: Nettie Ward, Evelyn Wellington and Ida Morris.

The First basket ball team of boys will play the Central High Evening school team at Detroit on Jan. 5 in Detroit and on Friday, Jan. 20, in Northville.

The B Division of the Sixth grade is planning a Christmas program. Members of the program committee are, Ruth Brown, Fern Simpson and Peter Perkins.

The pupils of "A" Fourth are eagerly watching the ungrammatical expressions of each other and writing sentences containing correct expressions from them.

The Normal class is being kept busy these days looking over official documents and discussing elementary pedagogy. Here's good luck to the new bunch of teachers.

Do not forget that "The Country Kid" will be here under the auspices of the Senior class tonight. Absolutely the best thing that will appear on the stage at Northville during the season. Do not miss it!

We again call the attention of the patrons to the fact that a mark below ninety per cent is not passing and with only two more months to bring the average up to the standard it will mean busy times for some.

A fine set of platform scales has found its way into the Agriculture laboratory. This set is a donation from the Simpson Scale Co., through the courtesy of Mr. Babbitt. We assure the donor that this kindness is appreciated.

The response to our fire alarm was hastened by a generous snuffing prepared by Mr. Vag. It decreased the time to twenty-eight seconds to empty the whole grade building making an average of one tenth of a second per pupil.

An Indian student was attempting a description of Patrick Henry which ran something like this: He was not a handsome man, but had light hair and blue eyes. He was a great man but he got married and then said: "Give me Liberty or Give me Death."

The Northville School Savings bank report for the week ending Dec. 2 was \$25.77. The deposit by grades was as follows: Kinder garden \$4.00, First \$5.88, Second \$1.66, Third \$1.34, Fourth \$4.46, Fifth \$1.50, Sixth \$1.70, Seventh \$4.10, Eighth \$2.60, High School \$12.10.

The Agricultural department is planning a series of six or eight meetings for farmers. These will be held in the evening in the High school building and will be in charge of competent instructors from the college at Lansing. If you are interested in this let us know along what particular line you wish the meeting to be held.

Tuesday morning the Twelfth History class enjoyed a debate on the question, "Resolved, that the Federal party has done more for the U. S. than the Republican party." Material was gathered from the history of the first six administrations. The question was affirmed by Messrs. Power and Bogart and Miss Bovee. It was denied by the Misses Perkins and Christensen and Mr. Simpson. The decision of the class was for the affirmative. We hope to have more in the future as quite an interest was shown in this one.

Here are some of the facts drawn from our magazine reading during

## Allen, the Stove Man.

Am located in Northville and am prepared to do all kinds of repairing: Stoves, lawn mowers, clothes wringers and sewing machines. Castings for all stoves 12c per lb. in store. Second hand gasoline stoves for sale. Phone residence, 177 X.

G. P. ALLEN.

Don't use harsh physics. The reaction weakens the bowels, leads to chronic constipation. Get Doan's Regulax. They operate easily, tone the stomach, cure constipation.

its last month: The Freshman took magazines fifty-four times against the Seniors, twenty-one times. Seventy-five per cent of those reading "Success" are Seniors, while fifty-six per cent reading the "American Boy" are Sophomores and forty-two per cent of those reading the "Youth's Companion" are Sophomores. The average age of those taking the "Youth's Companion" is 14.5 years and those taking the "World's Work" 17.9 years. The girls had magazines twenty-eight hours out of a total of 223 and only averaged .2 hours per day for those taking them, while the boys using them averaged .34 hours per day per pupil.

A complete new stage setting is being made for Charlie Gardner's new play on next Monday. It is beautiful and complete in every detail.

## Hygiene Not Paramount.

A cup of cold water may still be given in charity, even if you have used the cup.

## Peasants in England and Wales.

There are over 291,000 indoor paupers in England and Wales.

## Deafness Cannot Be Cured

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

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

J. J. CHENEY & CO. Toledo, O.  
Sold by druggists, 75c.  
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

## L. O. T. M. M.

"The Original Order"

Provides Maternity, Old Age, Death, Disability and Hospital Benefits for Members.

\$5,000,000.00 Paid Out in Benefits  
\$700,000.00 in Banks

ASK ANY MEMBER  
L. O. T. M. M.

ALL SPECIALS—ALL GOOD VALUES AT  
THE WHITE HOUSE

## THIS WEEK

Dress Skirts 30 per cent off, this week  
Ladies' Sweaters 20 per cent off this week  
Lace Curtains 20 per cent off this week  
Fine Values on Lunch Cloths ..... 50c, 75c, \$1.00, up.  
Table Linen, Choice Patterns, Fine Values  
for ..... 48c, 60c, 75c, \$1.00, 1.25  
Blankets ..... 45c, 55c, 60c, 75c, \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50 to \$7.00  
Comforters, Extra Large ..... \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50, to 3.50  
Men's Night Robes ..... 50c, 75c, \$1.00, 1.50  
Ladies' Night Dresses ..... 50c, \$1.00, 1.35, 1.65  
Rugs ..... \$1.75, 2.00, 2.25 to 5.00  
Hand Bags, lots of Choice ..... 50c \$1.00, 1.25 to 5.00  
Newport Scarfs ..... 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00  
Choice Oil Paintings for Sale

## PICTURES FRAMED TO ORDER.

## EDWIN WHITE

Main Street. NORTHVILLE.

## LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

Who are Looking for Xmas  
Presents will find a Choice  
Line of

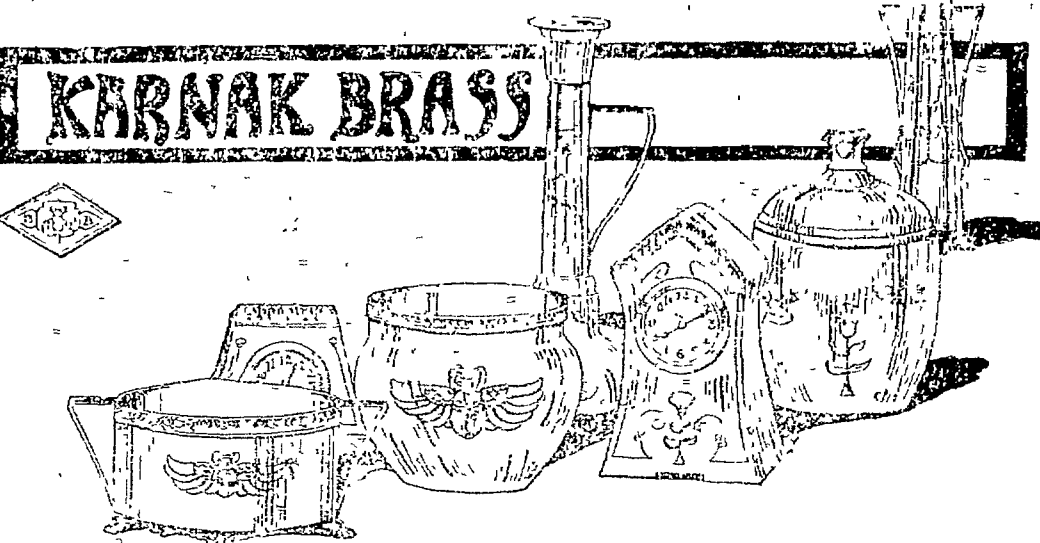
## Footwear; Also Slippers

in all kinds and styles. In  
fact everything that goes to  
make up a first-class Shoe  
Store.

Prices Are Right. Come and See.

## The Exclusive Shoe Store

WILL L. TINHAM, Prop'r. NORTHVILLE MICH.



## The Unique Gift Is Most Appreciated

In presenting to your attention KARNAK BRASS, we feel that we are solving the gift question in a manner that will satisfy both donor and recipient. Each piece of this extensive line of Art Metal Work is an object of both utility and art. The designs are characterized by dignity and simplicity, being ornamented with representations of the leading art features of the ancient Egyptian style.

ISIS: Goddess of the Nile, worshiped by the Egyptians as the great benefactress.

SPHINX: A mythological monster, with a lion's body and a woman's head—the protectress of ancient Egypt.

LOTUS: The sacred lily of Egypt—much used in Egyptian decorative art.

PAPYRUS: A species of reed, common in Egypt; used as a writing material, also in their decorative art.

SCARABEUS: Sacred beetle of the ancient Egyptians. To them it was the symbol of creative and fertilizing power, also as the symbol of immortality.

LOOMIS  
The Money Saver For You.





## RAW FURS

THE OLDEST FUR HOUSE IN AMERICA.

JOSEPH ULLMANN,

18-20-22 West 22nd Street, New York

Branch Establishments under SAME NAME at  
LEIPZIG, LONDON, PARIS,  
Germany, England, FranceBuying and selling representatives for all fur  
products. Fur Mart or the World, distributing  
each article where best results are obtained, at  
our own prices. We pay highest market prices for raw  
fur at all times.Our New Fur Quotations, Shipping Tags, etc.,  
will be sent to any address on request.

Telephones: Any Mercantile Agency or Bank.

PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN ORDERING.

BUY GEORGIA FARM  
LANDSNOW, \$10 to \$30 an acre,  
according to location. One  
acre a year, 50 to 100 bushels  
of corn or oats to acre. Fine fruit country.  
Mild winters, pleasant summers. Best and  
cheapest lands in U. S. To locate in section  
with bright future, write

Frank Weidner, Atlanta, Ga.

## To Put It Mildly.

"They say he has a swelled head."  
"I must admit that he seems to ap-  
preciate himself very much."Thousands of country people know that  
at time of sudden mishap or accident  
Hudson's Warranted Oil is the best sub-  
stitute for the family doctor. That is why  
it is so often found upon the shelf.

## A Meritorious Act.

Mr. Cralle—Tell me one thing you  
ever did for your fellow men?  
Mr. Optum—This morning I kicked  
a banana peel off a sidewalk—Judge.

## A Card.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree  
to refund the money on a 50-cent bot-  
tle of Green's Warranted Syrup of  
Tar if it fails to cure your cough or  
cold. We also guarantee a 25-cent bot-  
tle to prove satisfactory or money re-  
funded. Your Druggist, My Druggist,  
Any Druggist in Michigan.

## Skied.

"How does Dobber rank as a paint-  
er, anyhow?" asked Wilbraham.  
"Pretty well, I guess," said Lollybri.  
"At the last exhibition they hung his  
pictures higher than any other in the  
place."—Harper's Weekly.

## Was All Right.

Howard—Did you telephone Mrs.  
Howard that I would be detained at  
the office until midnight?  
Office Boy—Yes, sir.  
"And what did she say?"  
"She didn't blame you—she had  
made an engagement to go to the  
ater herself."—Sunset Set.

## An Unmistakable Hint.

Young Stuyt got a delicate hint  
from the young lady he was talking  
on the other evening.

## What was it?

"She found looking at the clock and  
other familiar devices, useless, so he  
ordered some refreshments and her  
sister went and had a plate of breakfast  
food."

## THEIR FATE.

Mrs. Crow—William, have you ever  
stopped to think what will become of  
us when we are old?  
Mr. Crow—Oh! I suppose we'll  
wind up as usual on toast at some ta-  
ble d'hote restaurant.

## THEY GROW

Good Humor and Cheerfulness From  
Right Food and Drink.Anything that interferes with good  
health is apt to keep cheerfulness and  
good humor in the background. A  
Washington lady found that letting  
coffee alone made things bright for  
her. She writes:"Four years ago I was practically  
given up by my doctor and was not ex-  
pected to live long. My nervous sys-  
tem was in a bad condition."But I was young and did not want  
to die so I began to look about for the  
cause of my chronic trouble. I used to  
have nervous spells which would ex-  
haust me and after each spell it would  
take me days before I could sit up in a  
chair."I became convinced my trouble was  
caused by coffee. I decided to stop it  
and bought some Postum."The first cup, which I made accord-  
ing to directions, had a soothing ef-  
fect on my nerves and I liked the taste.  
For a time I nearly lived on Postum  
and ate little food besides. I am today  
a healthy woman."My family and relatives wonder if  
I am the same person I was four years  
ago, when I could do no work on ac-  
count of nervousness. Now I am do-  
ing my own housework, take care of  
two babies—two twenty, the other two  
months old. I am so busy that I hard-  
ly get time to write a letter, yet I do  
it, all with the cheerfulness and good  
humor that comes from enjoying good  
health."I tell my friends it is to Postum I  
owe my life today."Read "The Road to Wellville," by  
Dr. J. C. Jackson.After reading the above letter a new  
idea appears from time to time. The  
coffee, Postum, and full of human  
interest.

## NEW ERA IN FINANCE

ACCURACY AND PUBLICITY  
PROVES TO BE A POPULAR  
MOTTO.Prompt Response to Bold Move of  
President Vail—"Accuracy" Reduc-  
ed Western Union's Surplus \$13,  
000,000—"Publicity" Restored Con-  
fidence and its Stock Went Up.Are the great financiers of the  
country beginning to see a new light?  
Time was, until recently, in fact, when  
the men at the head of the big cor-  
porations kept their business to  
themselves, as far as the law would  
allow. Capable men at the head of the  
big concerns, long-realized the weak-  
ness of their position, but what was  
needed obviously, as in all great re-  
forms, was an unmistakable occasion  
and a courageous man. The occasion  
arose in the purchase of the Western  
Union Telegraph company by the  
American Telephone and Telegraph  
company, and the man appeared in  
Theodore N. Vail, President of the  
purchasing corporation.It was last December when public  
announcement was made that the  
Gold Holdings of Western Union had  
been taken over by the Telephone  
company.On account of the high esteem in  
which the management of the tele-  
phone company is so generally held,  
great things were predicted as a re-  
sult of the absorption of Western  
Union. By the press of the country  
the "deal" was most favorably com-  
mented on, it being widely pointed  
out that under the direction of such  
men as Theodore N. Vail and his as-  
sociates, the telephone company was  
bound soon to work itself into a po-  
sition where it could offer the public  
far more efficient service than it had  
ever before been able to offer.But a very few months had elapsed  
when it became apparent to the new  
management that a modern and up-  
to-date appraisal of the company's  
assets would make possible a far  
greater degree of efficiency of oper-  
ation. "Here," they said to them-  
selves, "we've bought control of this  
property and we know it's immensely  
valuable, but we don't know just  
how valuable. These appraisals of  
real estate and securities owned, were  
made a long time ago. If we have  
a complete inventory made of every-  
thing we've got we can announce the  
facts to the public, start a new set of  
books, and begin our responsibility  
to stockholders right there."How Inventory Was Taken.  
The most expert accountants and  
appraisers to be had were put at the  
task. Their labors lasted over eight  
months. Their report and its publi-  
cation by the company marks an epoch  
in finance.It began by recommending an ad-  
justment of the difference between the  
appraised and book values by a  
charge of \$5,595,089 against sur-  
plus. Book values of securities held  
were reduced to market values, bad  
and doubtful accounts were "charg-  
ed off," an allowance of \$2,000,000  
was made for "depreciation," another  
of \$500,000 for "reserve," and so on,  
until the old surplus of \$15,567,000  
came down to \$5,135,000.It required courage, the publication  
of this statement to stockholders say-  
ing in effect, "The property of  
your company has been revalued  
and the surplus isn't thirteen mil-  
lions, as you have been led to be-  
lieve, but five millions," but it was  
the truth, and President Vail did not  
flinch. "Accuracy and publicity," he  
declared, was essential. The stock-  
holder has a right to know. The  
shares of this company are scattered  
from one end of the Union to the  
other. This is more than a private  
corporation. It is a great national  
enterprise. The public is entitled to  
the facts."The report was ordered published  
forthwith. Financiers of the old  
school and speculators generally were  
aghast. What would happen? Would  
the bottom drop out of Western  
Union when the shareholders realiz-  
ed that their property was worth  
\$13,000,000 less than they had sup-  
posed? But the amazing thing  
happened. The stock went up and  
stayed up. The public had responded  
to this remarkable display of  
frankness and confidence. To the new  
motto, "Accuracy and Publicity."The full significance of the action  
of the new board is stated concisely  
by Harper's Weekly in these words:"Is this policy of publicity and of  
open handed dealing with shareholders  
and public the forerunner of a  
similar movement on the part of other  
big corporations? Certainly it is  
to be hoped that it is. In the case  
of these big companies, dependent  
upon public patronage and doing busi-  
ness under public franchise, can there  
be any question of the right of the  
people to know?"That right is being recognized.  
It is recognized now in this epochal  
act on the part of the telephone and  
telegraph interests. It is the dawn  
of a new era in corporation finance."

## Timeliness.

All measures of reformation are ef-  
fective in exact proportion to their  
timeliness; partial decay may be cu-  
red away and cleansed; incipient error  
corrected; but there is a point at  
which corruption can no more be  
tamed, nor wandering recalled. It  
has been the manner of modern phi-  
lology to remain passive until the  
recise period, and to leave the sic-  
k perish, and the foolish to strag-  
gle. It spent itself in frantic ex-  
ercises to raise the dead, and reform it  
rest.—Ruskin.GOV. ELECT OSBORN  
WON'T RUN AGAINOSBORN'S ANNOUNCEMENT GIVES  
INEFFICIENT GOVERNMENT  
AS HIS REASON.DOES NOT WANT RECOMMEN-  
DATIONS TO HAVE APPEARANCE  
OF PERSONAL INTEREST.Outlines His Views in a Formal  
Statement From His Home in  
Sault Ste. Marie.Gov-elect Osborn announces that he  
favors action that will make the term  
of office of Michigan's governor four  
years, and because of his projected  
activity to being this about, he will  
not be a candidate for re-election for  
a second term. Mr. Osborn in his state-  
ment says:"I shall not be a candidate for gov-  
ernor for a second term. This con-  
clusion has been reached after the  
consideration of several reasons. Dur-  
ing the primary contest and subse-  
quent party campaign I frequently  
made the statement that I was in-  
spired to be a candidate more by a  
desire to do my duty as a citizen than  
by a mere ambition to be governor.  
When I made these declarations I  
was deeply earnest. I am still in  
the same state of mind."In my opinion, it is desirable to  
change the term of governorship from  
two years to one term of four years.  
Should the legislature consider the  
submission of an amendment to the  
constitution to this end, I do not wish  
it to be hampered by the possibility  
of a two-year governor succeeding to  
a four-year term."Too frequently a first-term governor  
feels obliged to consider and cater to  
popularity and popular measures in  
order to insure a second term. This  
often involves an excess of political  
appointments, trading of patronage,  
coercion of legislators and other acts  
not conducive to efficient government.  
One of the evil results of this has  
been the practical assumption of a  
legislative power by the executive that  
never seems to have been conten-  
plated by our state constitution."I wish to confess to a desire to  
have suggestions I may make to the  
legislature, or any official acts I  
may perform removed as far as possi-  
ble from the slightest intimation that  
there has been any consideration of  
future personal or political advantage  
by making a one-term declaration at  
this time I frankly hope to insure that  
credit for sincerity which actually  
attaches to disinterested. The Repub-  
lican party of Michigan is rich in natu-  
rational material of the best charac-  
ter and there can be no embarrass-  
ment to either state or party in my  
decision to accept but one term."It may be fair to state that a per-  
sonal wish to which I had hoped to  
devote my life was, in fact, interrupted  
by my appointment to state politics at  
this time. My one ambition is to  
serve the state faithfully for one term  
and then return to the pursuits of a  
private citizen, in which capacity one  
should easily be able to accomplish  
honor, happiness and rational content-  
ment."

## Ballinger Is Exonerated

Completely exonerating Secretary  
of the Interior Ballinger of the charge  
that he is a servant of the "interests"  
and disinterested, every count of the  
indictment prepared by Clifford Pin-  
chot, dropped by U. S. forester, and L.  
R. Glavin, deputy land official, the  
majority of the joint investigation  
committee sent its report to congress.  
Here is the verdict:"The evidence as a whole fails to  
make out a case. Not only has it  
proved, not all the facts go to  
settle Ballinger as being anything but a competent  
and honorable gentleman, honestly  
and intelligently performing the du-  
ties of his high office with an eye  
single to the public interest."The report was signed by Senators  
Kane, Nelson, chairman; Frank P.  
Pitt, George Sutherland and Elihu  
Root and Representatives Samuel W. McCall  
of Massachusetts, vice chairman; Mar-  
tin E. O'Malley, of Pennsylvania, and  
Edwin Denby, of Michigan all Repub-  
litans.

## Estimates \$748,414,861.

The estimates of appropriations fed-  
erated government during the fiscal year  
ending June 30, 1912, aggregating  
\$748,414,861, were submitted to con-  
gress by Secretary of the Treasury  
MacVegh. This grand total stands  
against estimates of \$745,067,197 and  
appropriations of \$865,294,313 for the  
current fiscal year, which appropriation  
included over \$19,000,000 for the  
current year, over \$16,000,000 for the postal  
deficiency and other deficiencies.The estimates were distributed as  
follows: War department, \$235,257,  
516; interior department, \$155,151,875;  
treasury department, \$141,549,997;  
agriculture, \$19,681,000; navy depart-  
ment, \$128,942,158; commerce and labor,  
\$10,276,970; District of Columbia's  
\$12,002,855; legislative, \$13,426,806;  
justice, \$10,061,576; state, \$4,875,576;  
independent offices including Inter-  
state commerce commission, \$2,628,  
035; postoffice department, proper, \$1,  
697,420; deficiency in postal revenues  
no estimate yet; executive, \$398,170;  
territorial governments, \$202,150.The chiefs at Vassar college are on  
strike and the thousand students are  
wondering what kind of dinners they  
will get for the next few days. The  
chiefs objected to having the number  
of assistants cut down, claiming a  
would cause longer hours of work.The supreme court of the United  
States today held that the federal  
court of New York had erred in dis-  
missing certain counts of indictment  
against F. Augustus Heinze, charging  
misapplication of funds of the Mer-  
cantile National bank of New York.  
A retrial will now be had. Heinze was  
acquitted at the previous one.\$3.50 RECIPE CURES  
WEAK KIDNEYS, FREERELIEVES URINARY AND KIDNEY  
TROUBLES, BACKACHE, STRAIN-  
ING, SWELLING, ETC.Stops Pain in the Bladder, Kidneys  
and Back.Wouldn't it be nice within a week or so  
to begin to say goodbye forever to the  
stinging, galling, straining, or too fre-  
quent passage of urine; the forehead and  
the back-of-the-head aches; the stitches  
and pains in the back, the growing mus-  
cle weakness; spots before the eyes; yel-  
low skin; sluggish bowels; swollen eye-  
lids or ankles; leg cramps, unnatural  
short breath; sleeplessness and the dis-  
satisfaction?I have a recipe for these troubles that  
you can depend on, and if you want to  
make a QUICK RECOVERY, you ought  
to write and get a copy of it. Many a  
doctor would charge you \$50 just for  
writing this prescription, but I have  
and will be glad to send it to you entire-  
ly free. Just drop me a line like this:  
Dr. A. E. Robinson, K-36 Luck Building,  
Detroit, Mich., and I will send it by re-  
turn mail in a plain envelope. As you will  
see when you get it, this recipe contains  
only pure harmless remedies but it has  
great healing and pain-conquering power.  
It will quickly show its power once you  
use it, so I think you had better send it  
at without delay. I will send you a  
copy free—you can use it and cure your-  
self at home.Thorough.  
"You are an optimist."  
"I am," replied Mr. Dustin Stav. "I  
not only hope for the best, but I make  
practical arrangements to get it."SPORN'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 dog distemper.  
Any good druggist can supply you, or send  
to Mrs. Sporn, 57 cents and \$1.00 a bottle. Agents  
wanted: Free book, "Sporn's Medical Co.,  
Spec. Contagious Diseases, Goshen, Ind."

## As Time Passes.

"Before you were married you used  
to send your wife flowers."  
"Yes," replied Mr. Meekton. "Now  
it takes a diamond necklace to make  
her as enthusiastic as she used to be  
over a five dollar bunch of roses."

## The Way to Find Him.

"My wife and I are going to spend a  
few months with her people at  
Strong's Corners," said the meek lit-  
tle man, and I want you to mail your  
paper to me—"Yes," said the clerk, "what's your  
name?""Well—to make sure, I guess  
you'd better address it, 'Mary Strong's  
Husband, Strong's Corners.'"

## VERY DECEIVING.



The Preacher—We tried a phono-

graph choir.

The Sexton—What success?

The Preacher—Fine. Nobody knew

the difference till a deacon went to

the loft to take up the collection.

## MIX THIS FOR RHEUMATISM

Easily Prepared and Inexpensive and  
Really Does the Work, Says  
Noted Authority.Thousands of men and women who  
have felt the sting and torture of that  
dread disease, Rheumatism, which is  
no respecter of age, persons, sex,  
color or rank, will be interested to  
know that it is one of the easiest af-  
fections of the human body to con-  
quer. Medical science has proven it  
not a distinct disease in itself, but a  
symptom caused by inactive kidneys.  
Rheumatism is uric acid in the blood  
and other waste products of the sys-  
tem which should be filtered and ex-  
creted out in the form of urine. The  
function of the kidneys is to sift these  
poisons and waste out and keep the  
blood clean and pure. The kidneys  
however, are of spongy-like substance,  
the holes or pores of which will some-  
times, either from overwork, cold or  
exposure become clogged, and failing  
in their function of eliminating these  
poisons from the blood, they remain  
in the veins, decompose and settling  
about the joints and muscles, cause  
the untold suffering and pain of rheu-  
matism and backache, often producing  
complications of bladder and urinary  
disease, and general weakness.The following simple prescription is  
said to relieve the worst cases of  
rheumatism because of its direct ac-  
tion upon the blood and kidneys, re-  
lieving, too, the most severe forms of  
bladder and urinary troubles: Fluid  
Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce;  
Compound Kargon, one ounce; Com-  
pound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three  
ounces. Mix by shaking well in a bot-  
tle and take in teaspoonful doses after  
each meal and at bedtime. The in-  
redients can be had from any pre-  
scription pharmacy, and are absolutely  
harmless and safe to use at any time.

## MUNYON'S

Eminent Doctors at Your Service Free

NOT A PENNY TO PAY

FOR FULLEST MEDICAL EXAMINATION BY MAIL

If you are in doubt as to the cause of your disease, or feel the need  
of medical advice, address a letter to Munyon's staff of eminent special-  
ists, and they will send you an examination blank, which you will fill out  
and return to them. They will then diagnose your case and tell you  
what to do, absolutely free of charge. You do not put yourself under  
any obligation to them, and they will not feel hurt if you do not follow  
their advice. If they prescribe Munyon's Remedies and you decide to  
take the treatment, it goes with a guarantee of satisfaction or money  
refunded.Address Munyon's Doctors, Munyon's Laboratories, 534 d Jefferson  
Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.EUREKA  
HARNESS  
OILWill Keep Your  
Harness  
soft as a glove  
tough as a wire  
black as a coal

Sold by Dealers Everywhere

STANDARD OIL COMPANY  
(Incorporated)

## MICA

AXLE GREASE

Keeps the spindle bright and  
free from grit. Try a box.  
Sold by dealers everywhere.STANDARD OIL CO.  
(Incorporated)

## Acme of Cautiousness.

Seymour—Young Tiger looks like a  
cautious man.Ashley—He is cautious, he's so cau-  
tious that he wouldn't ask the pret-  
tiest girl in all the world to let him  
see her home unless he had learned  
how far away she lived.

## 16 YEARS OF SKIN DISEASE

"For sixteen long years I have been  
suffering with a bad case of skin dis-  
ease. While a child there broke out a  
red sore on the legs just in back of  
my knees. It waxed from bad to worse  
and at last I saw I had a bad skin  
disease. I tried many widely known  
doctors in different cities but to no  
satisfactory result. The plague both-  
ered me more in warm weather than  
in winter and being on my legs I  
made it impossible for me to walk,  
and I was forced to stay indoors in the  
warmest weather. My hopes of recov-  
ery were by this time spent. Sleepless  
nights and restless days made life an  
unbearable burden. At last I was  
advised to try the Cuticura Remedies  
and I did not need more than a trial  
to convince me that I was on the road  
to recovery. This time I bought two  
sets of the Cuticura Remedies and  
after them were gone I was a differ-  
ent man entirely. I am now the hap-  
piest man that there is, at least one  
true cure for skin diseases. Leonard  
A. Hallowell, 111 Broadway Ave., Brook-  
lyn, N. Y., July 30 and Aug. 8, '09."

## Significance in Name.

In an Illinois town a workman  
having been informed that a sixth  
baby had arrived at his home, ex-  
claimed, "Sufficient," and his neigh-  
bors, referring to his having given  
that name—Sufficient—to the new  
arrival, credited him with originality.  
The incident resembles a case nearer  
home, adds the New York Tribune.  
A New York family was blessed with  
nine daughters, when the stork  
brought a tenth one. It was in the  
days when the slang term for an old-  
fashioned story was a "chestnut," and as  
the baby certainly came under that  
head, she received the name, but for  
sophistry's sake the French for the  
word was employed, and she was  
called Marron.

## YOUR STOMACH FEELS FINE.

Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sourness, Gas  
and All Stomach Misery Ended  
In Five Minutes.This harmless preparation will  
promptly digest anything you eat and  
overcome a sick, sour, gassy or out-  
of-order stomach within five minutes.If your meals don't fit comfortably,  
or what you eat lies like a lump of  
lead in your stomach, or if you have  
heartburn, that is a sign of indigestion.Get from any drug store here in  
town a 50 cent case of Pope's Diap-  
pepsin and take a dose just as soon as  
you can. There will be no sour ris-  
ings, no belching of undigested food  
mixed with acid, no stomach gas or  
heartburn, fullness or heavy feeling  
in the stomach, Nausea, Debilitating  
Headaches, Dizziness or Intestinal  
griping. This will all go, and, besides,  
there will be no sour food left over  
in the stomach to poison your breath  
with nauseous odors.Pope's Diapepsin is a certain regula-  
tor for out-of-order stomachs, and be-  
sides it takes hold of your food and  
digests it just the same as if your  
stomach wasn't there.These large 50-cent cases contain  
more than sufficient to thoroughly  
cure any case of Diapepsin, Indiges-  
tion or any other stomach disorder.  
Remember, if your stomach feels  
out of order and uncomfortable now,  
you can get relief in five minutes by  
taking a little Diapepsin.Fairy tales are made out of the  
dreams of the poor.—Lowell.For Women's  
NeedsEvery woman should fortify herself  
against those weaknesses and de-  
rangements which are usually pre-  
sent at times when Nature makes  
extra demands upon the system.For women's special ailments  
there is no known remedy so safe  
and reliable asBeecham's  
PillsThese pills possess corrective and  
tonic properties which have marked  
effect upon the general health and  
promptly relieve nervousness, sick  
headache, depression, backache,  
weakness and other unpleasant  
symptoms. Beecham's Pills estab-  
lish healthy conditions and furnishHelp at the  
Right Time

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

## Splendid Crops

In Saskatchewan (Western Canada)

800 Bushels from 20 acres

of what was the thresher's

return from a Lloyd

minuter farm in the

season of 1910. Many

fields in the west as well

as other districts yield-  
ed from 25 to 35 bu-  
shels of wheat to the  
acre. Other grains in  
proportion.

LARGE PROFITS

from the FREE

HOMESTEAD LANDS

of Western Canada.

These excellent showing comes

prior to advance. Large yields

should develop in years to come.

Grain growing, mixed farm-  
ing, stock raising and dairying  
are all profitable. Free  
homesteads of 160 acres are  
available in the best  
districts. 160 acre pre-emption  
lands at \$3.00 per acre with-  
in certain areas. Schools and  
churches in every settle-  
ment. The richest, wood, water  
and building material  
abundant.For particulars as to location,  
conditions, railway rates and  
Government illustrated pamphlet,  
write to the nearest land in-  
formation office or to the  
Canadian Government Agent.H. V. Helgeson, 178 Jefferson Ave. Detroit,  
or E. A. Lester, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.  
(U. S. address New York City, N. Y.)Your Liver's  
Your LifeA dead liver means awful sick-  
ness—don't let it come—when  
it can be prevented. Cascarets  
keep the liver lively and bowels  
regular and ward off serious,  
fatal illness.CASCARETS—for box—week's treat-  
ment. All druggists. Biggest seller  
in the world. MCBon boxes a month.SMOKE A  
Stadium  
5¢  
CIGAR  
AND BE HAPPYDEFIANCE STARCH—16 ounces in the package  
at 5¢ (2¢ extra for postage and  
"





**YOURS**

Yours for uniformity.

Yours for great leavening power.

Yours for never failing results.

Yours for purity.

Yours for economy.

Yours for everything that goes to make up a strictly high grade, over-dependable baking powder.

That is Calumet. Try it once and note the improvement in your baking. See how much more economical over the high-priced trust brands, how much better than the cheap and big-can kinds.

Calumet is highest in quality—moderate in cost.

Received Highest Award—World's Pure Food Exposition.

**DAILY**  
**Thru Sleeping Car Line**  
from **CHICAGO** to  
**HOT SPRINGS, ARK.**  
and  
**SAN ANTONIO, TEX.**  
and all important points in  
**Texas**  
via the  
**Chicago & Alton R.R.**  
"The Only Way"

Leaves Chicago 11:25 a.m. for Hot Springs  
Leaves Chicago 11:43 p.m. for San Antonio

**Electric Lighted Cars**  
**Perfect Passenger Service**

V. C. MUELLER, Traveling Passenger Agent  
425 Ford Building, Detroit, Mich.

## Make the Liver Do its Duty

1. Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

**CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS**

gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.

2. Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress after Eating.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine *Wheat* Signature

*Wheat*

## 3 Cruises to the WEST INDIES

Three delightful cruises leaving New York  
January 31, February 25 and March 28, 1911

BY THE **S.S. Melike** TO  
12,500 TON THE

Spanish Main, West Indies, Panama Canal, Bermuda, etc.

Two cruises of 28 days duration \$150 and up. One cruise 16 days \$85 and up. Also cruises to the Orient, South America and Around the World.

Write for Illustrated Brochure.

BANBURY-AMERICAN LINE  
P. O. Box 1767, 41 and 45 Broadway, N. Y.

For men whose time is valuable

**Gillette**

KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

**FREE GOLD PLATED BRACELET**

Self-adjusting. For selling 12 packages of Gillette's safety razors. Write for free booklet. Lock Box 309, Orleans, Vt.

O. R. C. CO.

**TAKE A DOSE OF PISO'S**

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR COUGHS & COLDS

## Miss Brejetta's Halloween

By SUSANNE GLENN

Copyright, 1910, by Associated Literary Press

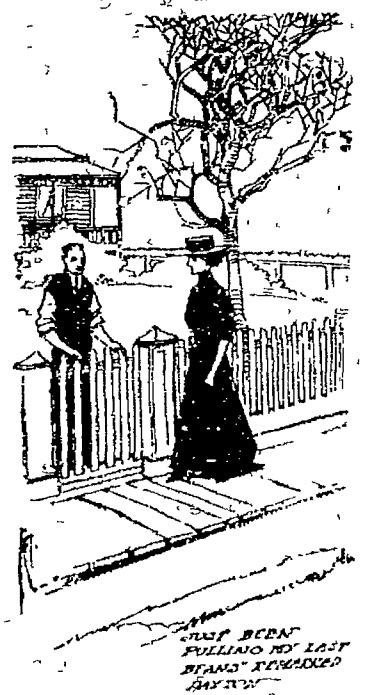
"Miss Brejetta," called Squire Brown, beckoning to the trim little figure passing his gate. "Miss Brejetta, hadn't you better decide to take the school gain after Christmas? The new teacher doesn't seem to give satisfaction, some way, and the folks are all asking for you. You'd better say now, that you will take it and have that over with."

"Well," answered Miss Brejetta, hesitating, "maybe I will, Squire Brown. I'll think it over."

As Miss Brejetta walked homeward over the sunburned grass and under the crimsoning maples her thoughts were busy. Yes, she would doubtless be better with the school to look after than she was alone in her quiet cottage. It had seemed at first when her mother left her that she could never stand the loneliness of coming home every night to the empty house. But now she was beginning to think that she could not endure the lonely sameness of these uninterrupted days and nights. Tears dripped over Miss Brejetta's delicate, spirited face in a way never guessed of by her friends.

From his vine-covered porch Richard Dayton, her life-long friend and nearest neighbor, watched her approach with the tender interest he felt in all her doings. How dainty and sweet she looked, so frail and incompetent, yet so supremely self-sufficient! Almost as far back as he could remember he had longed to care for her, to protect her, to let his love show itself, yet never in any smallest way had she allowed him to serve or approach her.

This strong man, capable of making the world yield him his honest



rights, stood irresolute and defeated before the spiritless indifference of this pretty but independent woman.

Unwilling to allow her to pass without a word, the men sauntered to his own front gate in time to intercept her. And Miss Brejetta, seeing him approach, tried her eyes covertly, while there was a little added emphasis to the sugar coated sharpness with which she always treated him, born of her fear lest he should see upon her face traces of her recent weakness.

"Just been pulling my last beans," remarked Dayton, displaying his earth stained hands smilingly. "Won't you let me fix yours for you this evening, Miss Brejetta?"

He glanced over the dividing fence at his neighbor's garden.

"Indeed no, thank you," refused Miss Brejetta emphatically. "I shall enjoy doing them myself. It is just play to care for that tiny garden, and it gives me something to be interested in, you know."

"It must be lonely for you now," remarked the man with a solicitude that made Miss Brejetta stiffen with resentment. "Do you never feel nervous at night all alone in the house?"

"Why should I be afraid? And, besides, Mr. Dayton, what cannot be cured must be endured. I am alone in the world and so must make the best of it."

Dayton longed with his whole heart to tell her of a solution to her difficulties that would bring her a devoted protector, but the tilt of her pretty head warned him to desist, and he merely suggested lamely:

"You know my housekeeper would be glad to go over and sleep in the house, and I really think you ought to have her, Miss Brejetta, with so many tramps as there are about just now. Won't you let her come to-night anyway? The boys will be playing pranks that may be unpleasant for you."

Miss Brejetta smiled serenely and exasperatingly into his pleading face. "The boys will do nothing to annoy me, I am sure, Mr. Dayton," she remarked, pressing on to her own gate.

But when her own front door had been closed with quiet precision, Miss Brejetta's calmness vanished and she slung herself with angry and undiminished haste into an easy chair.

"I wish he would stop," she cried stormily. "I will not have him plying me and looking after me all the

time! Now I shall have to gather those herding beans or he will never cease pestering me about them! I can just imagine the remarks that would be made in this town if I allowed him to make my garden!"

And Miss Brejetta, having eaten a hasty supper, pinned up her spotless linen skirt, put on her stoutest garden gloves and, inwardly consumed with wrath, sought her diminutive bean patch.

"I had better get it done with," she whispered to herself after the fashion of lonely people, "because it will be too wet in the morning and too warm during the day. But it just makes me furious to be breaking my back out here when I haven't even cut the leaves of that new magazine yet."

The sunbaked earth seemed loath to part with the vines it had so carefully nurtured through long months, and Miss Brejetta's strength was not great. Her own cozy piazza beckoned enticingly, but the gleam of a cigar and on the neighboring porch held her to her task.

In the welcome dusk she stole into the house, barring doors and windows carefully.

"You are tired," she cried suddenly at her reflection in the hall mirror, "and you just hate gardening. You are lonely, too, and you know you nearly die of fright every night of your life. Why don't you own up to it, and let people help you when they want to?"

The nearest neighbor had watched Miss Brejetta at her bean-pulling with almost angry impatience.

"I wonder why she does it—certainly not because she enjoys it. And she spits her kindlings in the shed so I cannot see her—as if I could not hear! And she locks the doors and windows and nearly smothers herself these sultry nights!"

"I honestly believe," he mused, "that she would be fond of me if she allowed herself to be. She has, it was managed pretty well by herself so far, but there will come a time when she will not be so self-sufficient. And, by Jove, I almost wish some thing would happen to take down her pride a little, poor girl!"

For a long time he sat quietly thinking. Then Richard Dayton, one of the most respected and highly honored men of his town, did a strange thing.

Up in the close, cluttered attic he stole with a tiny flickering candle for light, and when he came down a noiseless, he carried some dark, shapeless garments over his arm.

Long after Miss Brejetta had retired she lay awake thinking miserably. Scarcely discernible footsteps seemed haunting the darkness, but she comforted herself thinking it was boys on their midnight Halloween pranks. Unaccountable night noises caused her to shrink nervously, but at last she slept in fitful slatches.

Suddenly she sat up, every sense alert. The vibration of the old brass pocket still echoed through the hall for a moment she covered among the pillows, then the thought of some one in trouble moved her to action.

Tremblingly she lighted a lamp, slipped on some clothing and hurried to the door. Without waiting for her courage, to fall, she slipped the bolt, swung back the door, and let the light shine across—a vacant porch! But down by the gate stood a slouching figure with hat pulled low.

"Mr. Dayton—Richard!" called Miss Brejetta faintly, almost dumb with terror.

"Here!" called a familiar voice reassuringly, and the nearest neighbor sprang over the end of the porch rail and took the lamp from her trembling hand. Drawing her out to the shadowed piazza and into his arms, he held her breathlessly.

"I heard the bell," he explained, "and feared you would be frightened. See, dear, it is that strawman—just a Halloween joke! But you do need me, don't you, Brejetta?"

"Oh!" she sobbed, her face against his coat. Then with intoxicating sweetness she surrendered completely.

"Dick, I want you to hoe the garden, and split the kindling, and do the whole miserable business! And I perfectly hate living alone, and I have been lonely and afraid, and I'm glad I've been scared into my senses!"

"And do you love me a little, Brejetta?" anxiously.

"Do you suppose," she cried in exasperated tenderness, "that I should have used you so shamefully if I hadn't loved you? Oh, you dear, stupid man!"

Use Majesty in Love Messages.

A decision of the courts of Trieste is causing great indignation among young people in Austria. Henceforward lovers will be liable to a summons for lese majesty if they vary the official position of a postage stamp, whether on a card or on a letter, to indicate their sentiments. To stick a postage stamp at a certain angle to express "undying love," "disappointment," "tender memories" and so forth is decidedly a mark of disrespect to the sovereign, say the courts. The sender of a post card at Cattaro who had used the Emperor's effigy to tell his sweetheart that he would love her always has been condemned and fined for the offense.

## THE IMPORTANCE OF HEALTHY KIDNEYS.

Weak kidneys fail to remove poisons from the blood, and they are the cause of backache, headaches, urinary troubles and dizzy spells. To insure good health, keep the kidneys well. Doan's Kidney Pills remove all kidney ills.



Mrs. E. E. Dewey, Neligh, Neb., says: "In 1909 I had a dreadful attack of dropsy, my face being so puffed I could hardly see and my feet and hands were terribly swollen. Doan's Kidney Pills were advised and I began taking them. It required only short use to restore my kidneys to a normal condition."

Remember the name—Doan's. For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Admitted.

"Women already do a lot of governing," said Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, the brilliant suffrage leader, in an interview in New York. "Men, if they are observant and frank, admit that."

"An editor, about to marry, was asked by a friend: 'What prompted you, old man, to propose to Miss Dash?' 'The editor who was, like all editors, extremely observant and extremely frank, answered: 'Well, to tell you the truth, I think Miss Dash prompted me more than anybody else.'"

Important to Mothers. Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Tuttle*.

In Use For Over 30 Years. The Kid You Have Always Bought.

Ancient City Modernized.

Tarsus, the ancient city in Asia Minor, where the apostle Paul was born, is now illuminated by electricity. The power is taken from the Cydnus river. There are now in Tarsus 450 electric street lights and about 800 incandescent lights for private use.

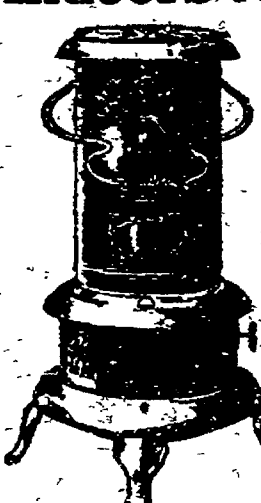
One Thing That Will Live Forever, PETTIT'S EYE SALVE first sold in 1807. 190 years ago. Sales increase yearly. All druggists or Howard Bros. Buffalo, N. Y.

The man who thinks more of his pigs than he does of his wife and babies is the devil's idea of what a husband and father should be.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, soothes and cures. Reduces inflammation and cures colic. See bottle.

Shrinking from suffering may be fleeing from strength.

## People Who Work Indoors With Their Hands



Seamstresses, watch-makers, artists, draughtsmen, and many others, cannot properly handle their tools with cold, stiff hands. Many a lost hour or two on cold winter mornings results from the delayed heat of furnace or stove.

The Perfection Oil Heater in a few minutes gives the temperature that assures the worker warm hands and pliable muscles. The

**PERFECTION**  
SMOKELESS  
OIL HEATER  
Absolutely smokeless and odorless

quickly gives heat, and with one filling of the font burns steadily for nine hours, without smoke or smell. Has automatic locking flame spreader which prevents the wick from being turned high enough to smoke, and is easy to remove and drop back so the wick can be quickly cleaned.

It has a damper top and a cool handle. Indicator always shows the amount of oil in the font. The filler-cap does not need to be screwed down; it is put in like a cork in a bottle, and is attached to the font by a chain, and cannot get lost.

The burner body or gallery cannot become wedged, because of a new device in construction, and consequently, it can always be easily unscrewed in an instant for reworking. The Perfection is finished in Japan or nickel, is strong, durable, well-made, built for service, and yet light and ornamental.

Dealers Everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circular to the nearest agency of the

**Standard Oil Company**  
(Incorporated)

## Household Lubricant

THE ALL-AROUND OIL  
IN THE HANDY, EVER-READY TIN OILER

Is specially selected for any need in the home. Saves tools from rusting. Can not break. Does not gum or become rancid.

**MAKE MORE MONEY**

Than you ever dreamed possible decorating china, burnt-wood, metal, pillow-tops, etc., in colors from photographs. Men successful as women. Learned at once; no talent required. Takes like wildfire everywhere. Send stamp quick for particulars. C. M. TALLANCE COMPANY, Elkhart, Ind.

**PARKER'S HAIR BALM**  
Gentle and safe for the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never fails to restore Gray Hair to its youthful color. Cures scalp diseases, itching, dandruff, etc. 25c and 50c at Druggists.

**For BIRD LOVERS**  
Barns Mountain Canary in full song \$2.00. St. Andrew's Parrot, 1 lb. canary that will sing, their song is filled with melody and sweet notes—a musical treat. Special price \$1.00. Mail orders promptly filled. E. C. VAHLE BIRD STORE, 586 S. State St., Chicago, Ill.

**AGENTS** wanted in every town. An opportunity to earn big money. Send for free literature. No experience necessary. Write to E. C. VAHLE, 586 S. State St., Chicago, Ill.

## JACKSONVILLE HEIGHTS 10-ACRE FARMS

## The Original Florida Colony

**\$30.00 per Acre**

**50 Cents per Acre Cash; 50 Cents per Acre per Month**

**NO INTEREST NO TAXES**  
**NO GUESS-WORK NO PROMISES NO RISK**

The Safest, Best and Grandest Real Estate Investment in the United States Today

## WHY?

Because it is right at the edge of Greater Jacksonville, the fastest growing city in the country. Jacksonville Heights farms begin one mile from where land is selling in town lots at the rate of \$3,250.00 per acre.

Because it was practically the first of all the Florida colonies to develop and settle—on account of its unsurpassed soil, location, altitude and cheapest shipping facilities.

Because 2700 farms have been sold to date and a population of about 700 souls sprung up in one year—and the lands are now settling at the rate of 40 families per month.

## Because the Purchasers of Jacksonville Heights Lands Have Made Good

Settlers and farmers have succeeded. Prices and values have advanced—four schools have been erected. Hard surface roads constructed. Telephone line established connecting up with Jacksonville local telephone. Hotel buildings erected. 210 farms fenced and being developed all in a little over one year.

## Because it is the Closest Colony to the Best and Fastest Growing City in Florida

We opened up our sale on April, 1909, at \$26.00 per acre. We have about 200 tracts left, now selling at the advanced price of \$30.00 per acre subject to another advance January 1st, 1911.

Write today to Jacksonville Heights Improvement Company, 122 Hogan Street, Jacksonville, Florida, for full particulars.

Investigate the proposition and the personnel of the Company through any channel you wish.

We will only sell out our remaining tracts and we cannot enlarge; we can only sell what land we now have on hand.

All large tracts beyond us have been gobbled up by big syndicates.

Write Today for Literature

**Jacksonville Heights Improvement Co.**  
122 Hogan Street, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

## PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One tea-spoon colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye garments without rinsing apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Retain Colors. **MONROE DRUG CO., Quincy, Illinois.**

# Christmas is Near!

And know you not that we have one of the Largest and Handsomest Lines of

**Room-Sized Rugs  
Buffets, Couches,  
All Kinds of Rockers,  
Dining Tables and Chairs,  
Sideboards, Book Cases,  
Parlor and Library Tables,  
Ladies' Desks, China Closets,**

That make the Finest kind of Christmas Presents.

## NOW

Is the time to select one of these useful as well as ornamental Presents, and we will set it aside and deliver same when wanted.

## Schrader Bros,

Furniture Dealers—Funeral Directors. NORTHVILLE, MICHIGAN.

## The Best Christmas Gift for Man or Boy



A good Suit or Overcoat—one that bears the stamp of style and quality—one that comes from Freydl's—is bound to prove not only a most acceptable holiday remembrance, but a useful one as well. You can never go wrong with such a gift, or some other carefully selected article of apparel. They are proof positive to every man of the high quality and correctness of style of such a gift.

Mothers, See Our Boys' Suits

They are the newest two and three-button Norfolk and Double-Breasted styles in grays, tans, browns, blue serges and self stripes—ages 8 to 17 years. Many suits made with an extra pair of knickerbocker pants; double value, at... **\$5**

Great Line of Suits and Overcoats at

The man who finds his expenditures limited need not sacrifice style and comfort in his suit or overcoat, for we are exhibiting this week, for \$10, the best values we've ever shown at the price. Included are the new grays, browns and tans. The styles are copied from the more expensive models. Come and see 'em.

**\$10**

## B. FREYDL,

NORTHVILLE.

The Tailor.

### Pere Marquette to Florida WITHOUT CHANGE.

Little more preparation is required for a trip to Florida than for your usual summer outing, and the cost is surprisingly low.

**"The Florida Limited"**

with drawing room sleeper direct to Jacksonville, leaves Detroit (Union Depot) daily except Sunday at 10:45 p. m., beginning December 12.

Talk with your local ticket agent, or write to H. F. Moeller, G. P. A., Detroit.

**OSCAR S. HARGER.**  
REAL ESTATE BOUGHT, SOLD AND EXCHANGED  
Estates Settled and Managed  
Insurance and Loans. Notary Public  
Bell Phone, 40. 124 N. Center St.  
NORTHVILLE. MICHIGAN.

**NEW DRAY LINE**  
Moving, Trucking, Baggage  
Prices Reasonable.  
Orders left at Perrin's Livery promptly taken care of.  
**ELMER E. PERRIN, Propr.**

**CASTORIA**  
For Infants and Children.  
The Kind You Have Always Bought  
Bears the Signature of *Dr. H. H. Fletcher*

### WALLED LAKE NEWS.

Amos Bentley is visiting relatives in Ypsilanti.

Wm. Roland is visiting friends at Kalamazoo.

Mrs. Margaret Wilson is recovering from her severe illness.

Mrs. J. E. Beach is quite ill. Florence Dickerson is also ill with jaundice.

The Ladies' aid will hold an all day meeting in the Methodist church parlors Thursday.

There was a goodly attendance at the Methodist church, Sunday morning to hear District Superintendent Dr. Leonard, who preached a very inspiring sermon at the close making some very helpful suggestions on systematic giving.

### NOVI NEWS.

Mrs. Ann Smith is no better.

Thas Seebaldt and son of Detroit were out from Detroit on business last week.

The cheerful workers will meet with Mrs. N. Wikom Saturday afternoon. A large attendance is desired.

### FARMINGTON NEWS.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Payne spent part of last week in Detroit.

Gov. F. M. Warner and family entertained Mr. St. John of Lansing part of last week.

Rev. G. E. Gulien will continue his series of sermons Sunday evening in the M. E. church.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Potter are entertaining the latter's father, W. W. Murray, of Moscow.

A great many of the Farmington people and school children have been vaccinated the past week.

Mrs. A. L. Brannack and little son Jack, of Pontiac, spent the latter part of last week with her mother, Mrs. Mary Grady.

Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock received news Friday morning of the serious illness of her mother at Chatham, Ont. She and her daughter, Mrs. R. B. Botsford, left Tuesday morning to help care for the invalid.

### Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Glact Loaf of Bread.

The largest loaf of bread in the world was baked the other day by Andrew Newberg, of Austin, Tex. This gigantic mass of the stuff of life weighed 110 pounds and was two feet high, three feet wide and twelve feet long. After the ingredients were mixed the baking process consumed over an hour, a special oven being used for the purpose. The loaf was sent to a barbecue at Moulton where it was cut and distributed for a large crowd. Mr. Newberg accompanied the bread to its destination to see that it was safely carried. By making this loaf Mr. Newberg breaks his own record for the largest loaf of bread in the world, which was one weighing a hundred pounds sent to the Louisiana Purchase exposition at St. Louis in 1904.—Boston Transcript.

### Celluloid Crystals for Watches

Celluloid has been put to many uses, but the latest is the manufacture of a watch crystal that is guaranteed not to break. Anyone who has carelessly let his watch fall and has mournfully watched the small pieces of the broken glass crystal fly in a huddled different directions can realize what a non-breakable, transparent watch crystal means. The Germans are responsible for the new use of celluloid. These crystals cost a little more than glass, but are proving popular because they are so much more durable. Dealers do not use them for the higher grades of watches, but great numbers of the cheaper timepieces made by the German manufacturers are being fitted with them.

### Moving Pictures of Insects.

A French inventor, Monsieur Bull, has perfected a cinematograph with which pictures of insects in flight may be taken, and afterward exhibited in motion upon a screen, or a stereoscopic apparatus. As many as 2,000 images per second may be made, but in studying the movement made by the flying insects, as represented by the images, the latter can be caused to pass with relatively great deliberation, so that only 12 or 15, or even only two or three succeed one another per second. By an ingenious device Monsieur Bull causes the insect itself to make an electric contact, and thus set the apparatus in motion at the beginning of its flight.

### Here's to the Peanut.

If one touch of nature makes the whole world kin, certainly the peanut is a touch that makes men, pigs, chickens, cows, all appreciate at one time the real delights of that never-satisfying tidbit—the peanut.

**900 DROPS**

**CASTORIA**

Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of

**INFANTS AND CHILDREN**

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. **NOT NARCOTIC.**

Prepared by **Dr. J. C. FLETCHER**

Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.

Bears the Signature of *Dr. H. H. Fletcher*

**NEW YORK.**

At 6 months old  
**35 Doses—35 CENTS**

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

In Use For Over Thirty Years  
**CASTORIA**

Guaranteed under all Pure Food Laws

### More Friends Every Year

We'll soon count you among them. It's just a matter of time. More and more housewives are giving up the old-style, high-priced, Trust-made Baking Powders. Thousands are turning to



**KC BAKING POWDER**

One trial does it. You'll never go back. Speak to your grocer. Lighter, sweeter baking or money refunded. Far better. Costs much less. You won't believe it till you try for yourself.

25 Ounces for 25 Cents

Jacobs Mfg. Co. Chicago

**The Advertiser's Article**

is one in which the merchant himself is the advertiser. It is the most effective and the most direct. You are sure to get the goods you want, and you are sure to get them at the lowest price. This is the reason why the advertiser's article is the most successful of all.

### W. L. B. CLARK'S MILK ROUTE

PURE AERATED MILK  
Sweet and Sour Cream  
Furnished on Application

Try a Linc in the Record

### WINCHESTER



**WINCHESTER**  
MODEL 1910  
Self-Loading Rifle

It Strikes A Blow of 2038 lbs.

This new Winchester shoots a heavier bullet and hits a harder blow than any other recoil operated rifle made. It is more powerful than the .30 Army, of big-game hunting fame. The loading and firing of this rifle are controlled by the trigger finger. It HITS LIKE THE HAMMER OF THOR

Send for illustrated circular fully describing this new rifle which has strength and power plus. WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.

WE ALWAYS AIM TO PLEASE.  
**G. C. BENTON**

### Don't Go To The City

To Buy Furs, until you have examined our stock and got our prices. Any garment we make we will stand back of; and if not as represented will make it right. We shall keep ready-to-wear Fur Coats on hand at prices that are right. Also Robes and Mittens.

**W. B. MOSHER**  
THE FURRIER. NORTHVILLE.