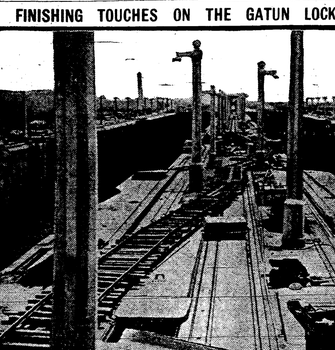
FINISHING TOUCHES ON THE GATUN LOCKS AT PANAMA



This is a splendid view of the upper Gatun locks, taken from the center wall and looking north along upper Gatun locks, showing the almost completed condition of this section of the Panama canal. The water of the canal may be seen on either side in the foreground, being held back by the gates. The concrete lighthouse. The unsightly tracks on the center structure will soon be removed, having been placed there only temporarily during the construction of the center wall.

WORK ON PANAMA CANAL NEAR END

Waters of Gatun Lake Turned Into the Culebra Cut.

BIG DIKE IS TO BE REMOVED

This Will Mark the Practical Completion of the Big Waterway After Nine Years of Labor by an Army of Men.

Colon, Panama, Oct. 1.—The Panama canal stands today virtually complete.

The preliminary steps toward the destruction of the Gamboa dike, which until the present time, has held the waters of Gatun lake out of the Culebra cut, were taken today when the valves in four great 26-inch pipes which pierce the dike were opened and the waters of the lake began flowing into the Culebra cut. Within a few days, it is expected, enough water will have flowed into the cut to form a cushion and prevent the damage that might be done if the dike were blown up and the waters allowed to rush into the empty cut.

The final destruction of the big dike is scheduled for October 10, when charges of dynamite placed in holes already drilled in the dike will be exploded. The explosion of these charges will not completely destroy the dike, but will washed most of the dirt so that the force of the waters from Gatun lake will carry it away. Some time will elapse before the remnants of the dike, leaving an open passageway from ocean to ocean.

Canal Really Complete Now.

Although the canal will not be officially declared completed for some time, and the formal opening of the waterway to the commerce of the world more than a year distant, the canal engineers look upon the destruction of the Gamboa dike as marking the real completion of the canal. The big engineering feats have been accomplished, the excavation work practically has been completed, and the great locks have been constructed. There is work that remains to be done in large detail, and is but one's play in comparison with that which has been done. Much of it yet to be removed from the channel, but this will be done by suction dredges floating upon the waters of the canal. There still remain some finishing touches to be put upon the locks, but this work will take comparatively little time and presents no engineering difficulties such as have been encountered in the past.

The fact that the canal stands practically complete more than a year before the time originally set as the date for its completion is one of the remarkable features of the work. When Count de Lesseps, the great French engineer, abandoned his efforts to build the Panama canal after eight years of labor, he had scarcely made a beginning upon the gigantic task. Nearly four years, the French engineers, starting almost at the same point as de Lesseps, for the latter's work cut for little value to the Americans, have virtually completed the undertaking. When the work was started in 1904 it was estimated that it would be completed within the time limit set, but hats are now off to the American army engineers who have more than kept their word, despite unforseen difficulties that have beset them at every turn.

Goethals to Make Final Test.

The first vessel to pass through the canal probably will be a boat of the isthmian canal commission, Col. George W. Goethals, chairman of the commission and chief engineer of the canal, and his principal assistants.

The final voyage through the canal is scheduled for some time during this month. Within another month it is expected the waters in Gatun lake will have risen high enough to bring the waters in the entire canal up to the deep water level required for the passage of the largest ships.

It is said that as long ago as the early part of August, assurances were given Washington officials that if the emergency should arise, the entire Atlantic battleship fleet could be put through the canal into Pacific waters within 60 days from that date. The work has been hurried with that end in view, it is said, as no emergency has existed, but this assurance is an indication of the belief of the engineers that their work is now practically finished.

Culebra Cut Caused Trouble.

The excavation of the Culebra cut, into which the water has just been turned, has been one of the engineering feats connected with the building of the canal, and has caused the engineers more trouble than any other portion of the big "ditch." To Col. D. D. Gaillard, the engineer of the central division, is given credit for carrying this portion of the work through to a successful termination.

The disastrous slides in the cut were discouraging to the engineers, nullifying in a few hours the work of many weeks, but Col. Gaillard and his assistants have kept untiringly at their work, and at last have conquered the treacherous banks of the deep cut. The engineers believe that the danger of slides will be eliminated now that the water has been turned into the cut.

A little more than a month ago the last steel span of the Culebra cut bridge was finished and removed from the Culebra cut. Since that time the workmen have been busy removing temporary tracks, shovels, trucks and other machinery used in the excavation work. There is still some debris to be removed from the cut before the channel is finished, but this work will be done by suction dredges floating in the waters of the canal, and will not interfere with navigation of the waterway by such boats as may be allowed to pass through.

Immense Artificial Lake Created.

Gatun lake, the waters of which are now flowing into the Culebra cut, is the pivotal point about which the entire canal system revolves, and the creation of this lake, covering 164 square miles, constituted another great engineering feat accomplished by the canal builders. The work that remains to be done in lessening the lake's area is largely detail, and is but a play in comparison with that which has been done. Much of it yet to be removed from the channel, but this will be done by suction dredges floating upon the waters of the canal. There still remain some finishing touches to be put upon the locks, but this work will take comparatively little time and presents no engineering difficulties such as have been encountered in the past.

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Ceremonial Bath.

Considerable pomp used to attend the entrance into the water of the Duchess de Berri, who, close on a hundred years ago, first made sea bathing fashionable in France. To be the duchess went bathing at Dieppe on the arrival on the beach was hailed with a salvo of artillery. The holder of the then newly created post of "inspecteur des bains" had to be there to receive her, attired in a resplendent uniform, cocked hat and white gloves. This functionary let her royal highness into the sea until the water reached her knees, when he retired with the greatest profound reverence. The duchess, who was an expert swimmer, then proceeded to enjoy herself.

Test Your Tea.

A remarkably simple method of testing the purity of tea for coloring matter is to place a few dry tea leaves upon the blade of a knife and a sheet of white paper, upon which a small quantity of the tea to be tested is placed. The tea is then rubbed in with the knife. When the leaves have been reduced to a powder the paper is dusted clean with a brush made of common bristles and its surface examined with the naked eye or a microscope. If the tea is artificially colored little spots or streaks of color will appear which will appear in the fiber of the paper. These strains are so distinct in their appearance that they cannot possibly be confused with any other stain that may be in the paper.

TO VARY THE MENU

SOME NEW WAYS OF SERVING WELL-KNOWN DISHES.

Apple Soup Is Nothing of a Novelty, But Always Appreciated—How to Prepare and Serve Up Savory Marrow Bones.

To vary the every-day menu, says Housekeeper, it is a good idea to keep up with new ways of serving well-known dishes. Those who know how can make that old stand-by, hash, though the larder may seem almost empty, the table may look as well filled as on market day.

Apple Soup.—Peel and quarter a quart of cooking apples, carefully removing the cores; put into a kettle with three pints of white stock, pepper, salt, and three cloves; boil until tender, strain and reheat, adding a cup of sweet cream and a dash of nutmeg and a tablespoon of sugar. Serve with toast squares.

Cucumber Soup.—Pare, quarter, and remove the seeds from two cucumbers, cut in thick slices, and cover with boiling water to draw out the poison. Let them stand ten minutes, then have ready two quarts of white stock, add the cucumbers, and boil slowly until very tender, adding a bunch of sweet herbs, Spanish onion and add a gill of cream, in which two eggs have been well beaten. Serve at once with toast sippets.

Savory Marrow Bones.—Have marrow bones cut the desired length and boil them in a little cloth in flat, or tier long enough to release the marrow. Stuff them with a mixture of sweetbreads, mushrooms, the marrow and savory seasoning, and bake in a moderate oven. When done, they may be fitted with a paper collar and a black ribbon tie, tied in a square bow and a paper fool's cap, and served on lace paper doilies.

Devilled Salad Balls—Take the yolks of four hard-boiled eggs and devil them, with salt, pepper, olive oil, dash of Worcestershire sauce, to form the paste, then form into little balls; roll in powdered pink and drop into the salad among the leaves. Cover with mayonnaise.

Extra mayonnaise may be in the center of the salad in a half-lemon skin, having a slice cut from the bottom, so that it will stand upright.

Layer Cake Soft Frosting—In laying up a cake with soft frosting, each layer may be sprinkled with powdered pistachio nuts. To make it especially pretty for a festival occasion, the top may be decorated with candied mint and rose leaves.

In making the dressing for any salad, remember that only the very best olive oil that can be purchased is allowable, for the delicacy and flavor of a salad may be ruined if a cheap, heavy oil is used. And such oil may also make a salad most indigestible, whereas the pure oil is most healthful and nourishing.

Jelly Making.

The owner of a large canning factory claims that the superior flavor of his jelly is due to the method followed in its preparation. In summer he cans the juice from well-boiled fruit, and seals, while hot, in gallon jars, whose, tops, after being tightly screwed on, are fastened securely by hooping cords around the shelves edges. When cooler weather sets in, the cans are opened and the juice boiled into jelly. The longer the juice is kept the richer will be the jelly.

Another easy way to make jelly is to boil the fruit in a much jelly-bag, boiling until contents of the bag are soft. Lift out and suspend on hook all night to drain.

Put it Away Rolled.

If a housekeeper has a drawer long enough to take rolled linen, this is without doubt a desirable system to follow. In the average American home the tablecloths are folded several times, first in the middle lengthwise, then once again in the same direction, making three lengthwise creases, or else they are folded at right angles and then into smaller sections. Clothes sent to the laundry usually come home folded in this way, as well as those ironed at home.

Single Raspberry Shortcakes.

Two cups flour, two teaspoons baking powder, one-third cup butter, one-third teaspoon salt, about two-thirds cup milk, crushed fruit, sugar. Sift together flour, salt and baking powder, rub in the butter lightly and mix to a light dough with the milk. Cut into rounds like biscuits and bake in a hot oven. When done, split apart lightly with butter and put some of the crushed berries, sweetened to taste, between and on top of the cakes. Serve plain or with whipped cream.

Savory Onions.

After you have boiled peeled young onions until tender, drain them and pour over them a cupful of good stock and simmer in this for ten minutes. Take out the onions with a split spoon and keep them hot while you thicken the gravy with a tablespoon of browned flour rubbed to a paste with the same amount of butter. Stir until smooth and thick, add a teaspoon kitchen bouquet and one of good catsup, with salt and pepper to taste, and pour over the onions.

Corned Beef Gravy.

If your family always want gravy on their potatoes if they can get it, they can have it even with corned beef. Take some of the liquor, when too fat, thicken with flour and season with a little pepper. Do not salt until you taste it and see if necessary. If the corned beef is of good flavor this makes an acceptable gravy.

Sunday Corned Beef.

It is well to cook either in fireless cooker and take up just right, after it has stood over night in the cooker, or, it having no fireless cooker, to fully boil and have actually cold or slightly reheated.

Headache Cure.

A teaspoonful of lemon juice in a small cup of black coffee is a sure remedy for billious headache.

TARIFF CHANGES OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

Washington.—Following are the changes made by the new tariff bill in the rates charged for imports of household necessities:

	Present law.	New law.
Sugar	48.5 per cent.	Free after March 1, 1914.
Tea	Free.	Free.
Coffee	Free.	Free.
Salt	1 pound 7 cents.	Free.
Bread	25 per cent.	25 per cent.
Milk	Gallon, 2 cents.	Free.
Cream	5 cents.	Free.
Eggs	Dozen, 5 cents.	Free.
Butter	Pound, 6 cents.	2½ cents.
Oatmeal	Pound, 1 cent.	1-3 cent.
Flour	Barrel, 45 cents.	Free.
Cheese	Pound, 6 cents.	2½ cents.
Meat	10 per cent.	Free.
Wool	79.70 per cent.	18.90 per cent.
Wool blankets	72.90 per cent.	30.90 per cent.
Wool underwear	93.90 per cent.	35.70 per cent.
Wool clothing	79 per cent.	35 per cent.
Wool dress goods for women and children	99.7 per cent.	35 per cent.
Cotton clothing	50 per cent.	40 per cent.
Cotton table damask	40 per cent.	25 per cent.
Cotton collars and cuffs	64 per cent.	30 per cent.
Cotton stockings	75 per cent.	40 per cent.
Cotton underwear	60 per cent.	30 per cent.
Trimmed hats	50 per cent.	40 per cent.
Brooms	40 per cent.	15 per cent.
Oil cloths	44 per cent.	20 per cent.
Wheat	Bu., 25 cents.	Free.
Potatoes	Bu., 25 cents.	Free.
Cabbage	2 cents apiece.	Free.
Beans and lentils	Bu., 45 cents.	25 cents.
Beets	25 per cent.	5 per cent.
Nearly all other vegetables, natural state	25 per cent.	15 per cent.
Vegetables sliced or otherwise prepared	40 per cent.	25 per cent.
Pickles	40 per cent.	25 per cent.
Vinegar, gallon	7½ cents.	4 cents.
Apples, peaches, quinces, plums, and pears, green or ripe	25 cents.	10 cents.
Edible berries, quart	1 cent.	½ cent.
Lemons, limes, green fruit, oranges, pound	1 cent.	½ cent.
Molasses	48.5 per cent.	Free after March 1, 1914.
Cattle, each	$3.75.	Free.
Sheep, each	75 cents to $1.	Free.
Barley, bushel	20 cents.	15 cents.
Macaroni, lb.	1½ cents.	1 cent.
Poultry, lb.	3 cents.	1 cent.
Raw wool	43.90 per cent.	Free after Dec. 1.

NEW TARIFF LAW WILL MAKE MANY RATE REDUCTIONS

Synopsis of Measure on Which Special Session of Congress Has Been Working.

MARKED CHANGES IN THE AVERAGE RATES

Democrats Confident That the Country Will Be Benefited by the Alterations, and That Business Will Be Unaffected — Average Rate in the Bill Is From 27 to 29 Per Cent, in Payne-Aldrich Bill They Are 40.12 Per Cent.

Washington.—The Democratic tariff revision bill, first on the program of reforms promised out two years ago by Wilson came into office, advanced to its last congressional stage when it was brought before the house for action on the joint conference committee with the unanimous indorsement of the Democratic conferees.

The measure, of course, has both its friends and enemies. According to the administration it will benefit four of the party promises. Tariff reform, reduction in the high cost of living, business activity and free raw materials. The Republicans argue that duties have been taken off of many trust-made articles, and the income tax.

The measure, consequently, has a larger importance than that of a measure relating to a single article, to be widespread, both on business and industry, and also in connection with politics. Democratic leaders are confident that business will suffer no untoward effect; that consumers will be benefited.

Changes in the Rates.

The bill imposes an average ad valorem rate of from 27 to 29 per cent. The average for the present Aldrich law is 40.12 per cent. The average for the Wilson-Gorman act was 39.45 per cent.

Duties generally have been reduced on all of the articles that enter into the necessaries of life, including the products of the farm as well as manufactured products.

Trust made products in many cases have been transferred to the free list or the duties at present imposed have been substantially reduced.

The income tax feature of the bill is expected to net some $62,000,000. It will call for a tax on net incomes of unmarried persons of $3,000 and upwards and on net incomes of married persons living together, where the wife or husband is dependent, of $4,000 and upwards.

Experts estimate indicate a surplus of $16,000,000 over all expenditures at the end of the present fiscal year.

A rate of 40 per cent. is imposed on stockings and hair bose valued at not more than 70 cents a dozen pairs. For stockings between 70 and $1.20 a dozen pairs a duty of 40 per cent. was agreed upon.

The conferees eliminated the provision inserted by the senate denying entry into the American market of goods manufactured by children under 14 years of age.

The final agreement provided that any person employed to collect the income tax may be utilized by the secretary of the treasury in the general service of the internal revenue bureau.

Larger Customs Revenues.

"The customs revenues will be larger for the current year, 1914," Senator Simmons said, "because the rates of the Payne-Aldrich bill have been for the force quarter, and will continue in force on wool and woolen goods until January 1, and on sugar until March 1. When the next fiscal year begins, July 1, 1914, all the rates of the new law will be in operation and the tariff duties collected will be smaller.

"The income tax which is collected for the calendar year can be collected for only ten months of the present year. The income tax collection shall not go back of March 1, 1913. The estimated decrease in the total expenditures in the appropriations for 1914, $5,000,000, is based on the fact that smaller expenditures are expected for the army and navy estimates."

The balance of the total estimates, as given in the treasury estimates, is made up of postal receipts, internal revenue receipts, the profits from public land sales, and other sources of federal income.

Agricultural Products and Provisions.

Free lists are made of agricultural imals suitable for use as food, wheat and wheat products and eggs, have been transferred to the free list. Reductions have been made on oats, butter, beets, frozen eggs, peas, greenhouse stock, tanned sheepskins, late and cocoa sweetened and extracts of meats from the rates provided by the Aldrich bill are reduced. Increased over those provided by the house on broken rice, fish packed in oil, and canned salmon. A duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem is placed on ground spices in addition to the special rate imposed by the house, manufactured from the rates provided by the house on

STORIES *from the* BIG LIVES

Girl's Tears Vanquish Two Famed Constables

DETROIT, MICH.—Constable Romanski, fearless tamer of a local street railway, is not infallible. Constable Paradis, whose threats to seize a crack train on a big railway in satisfaction of a judgment, brought a haughty corporation to its knees, has his human side. Both, flushed with their respective victories over mighty masters of men and dollars, went down to defeat the other afternoon before the tears of a pretty girl.

Miss Wilhelmina Wallich, who is elderly, had a $75 judgment against Miss Wade, who is young and fair, and looks like a magazine cover come to life. Miss Wallich and Miss Wade live across the hall from each other.

It was in this way Miss Wallich got her judgment: Miss Wade had three Pomeranians, much disliked by Miss Wallich. On occasions Miss Wallich placed her foot in as violent juxtaposition with one or another of the Pomeranians as a lady might without entirely ruining her dignity. Miss Wade said she would slap the face of anybody who kicked her doggies. Miss Wallich then followed another kick, a slap and a summons.

"I want some very competent constables to make an attachment for me," announced Miss Wallich in the constables' room, apparently not largely impressed by the samples on view. "The task may be difficult."

For a difficult task who would serve better than Romanski and Paradis? They took the papers and the case, and decided to attach the Pomeranians, which were at the bottom of all the trouble.

There was no difficulty in getting into Miss Wade's apartment. A sign bore the invitation "Apartment to rent on third floor: Walk in."

Miss Wade looked at the constables and at the attachment. Two large tears came into her eyes.

"Oh! Oh!" she said, her lips quivering like a child's. "You're going to take away my poor little bowwows? Why, they'll die and—and I don't know what I'll do."

"Go ahead, Paradis," said Romanski grumpily. "I'll wait for you downstairs."

"No, you do it," urged Paradis. "It's really your case, you know."

"And, anyhow, I hoofed it to Wade, 'the dogs belong to mother! Oh! Oh! Oh!'"

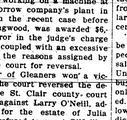
"Then we we can't do anything, can we, Paradis?"

"Don't see how we can," agreed Paradis.

When the constables got back to the county building they didn't seem to be greatly worried because they had "fallen down."

"A man," said Romanski, belligerently, "can't be expected to do his goods every time, can he? That isn't nature."

Cow With Crumpled Horn; Man Is All Forlorn



CHICAGO.—"Wha' d'ye think I am—an orphan asylum?" peevishly demanded De Witt C. Cregier, city custodian of lost, strayed and stolen property, when he was invited the other day to assume the care and proper upbringing of one blond, abandoned cow.

But Mrs. R. R. Tansley, 5435 Lawndale avenue, who has put the poor thing to bed every night and milked it every morning for the last year, demanded as an enfranchised woman with constitutional rights that she be relieved. She called Cregier by telephone.

"I found the creature homeless in Hyde Park on a dark night three months ago," she said. "For three months I have patiently provided it with hay. I have advertised four times in vain for the owner. And every morning I have milked it."

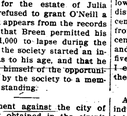
"You should worry, then," retorted Cregier. "Keep on milking; it's better than raiding back porches in the trail of the milkman."

But Mrs. Tansley would not accept the suggestion.

"You'd rather take this cow off my hands," she insisted. "Besides, she's going dry."

Cregier mopped the perspiration from his agitated brow. The place where he keeps lost, strayed and stolen property is the man in the office. Call on any September morn."

Wanted: Somebody to Chase the Secretary's Goat



PHILADELPHIA.—That jolly, roaring old Josephus Daniels, who was the last Democratic Secretary of the Navy and tempestuous seafaring career in the Carolina hills, wants somebody to get his goat. He has one he doesn't know what to do with.

This goat was the master of the super-dreadnought Connecticut and has brought disgrace upon himself and made a spoof of the navy.

The Connecticut was in drydock at the League Island navy yard near Philadelphia. Sambo (which is the goat) was given indefinite shore leave that he might get a change from his usual diet of beans, pork, skilly and hell, and anything left lying loose on deck, by eliminating the collection of tin cans her side.

Outlined against the faint square of light there rose a long, black bar, perpendicular and unmistakable in point. The pole rose, dipped, and was quickly extended to the row of lunch-boxes hanging from the ceiling.

The next instant Busch saw the lunch of Motorman David Schmidt caught on the hook of the end of the pole and drawn toward the window.

Half an hour later a new set of boys appeared at another long pole with a hook on the end, sneaked quietly into the alleyway. Half a minute later they were seated and washed. Individually collectively—and thoroughly.

Boys Spanked for Onslaught on Dinner Buckets

CLEVELAND, O.—The boys who for weeks have been neglecting their seats so as to enjoy surreptitious lunches of the motormen and conductors of the Quincy avenue car barns at work began to take an active interest in three meals a day again. Their little perquisite has disappeared.

For a month the lunches of motormen and conductors usually hung in view on the hooks in a little room facing the alley behind the barns, have been disappearing.

As a last resort, the motormen nominated a watcher and the conductors ratified the nomination. Conductor Joseph Busch was unanimously elected to sit up all night in the room where the lunches were stored and watch for the mysterious thief.

He sat in the dark little room and waited. Nine o'clock came, and then 10. Shortly before eleven o'clock, however, there came a squeak and then a crash!

LETTER FROM THE STATE CAPITOL

SUPREME COURT HANDS DOWN RULINGS ON A NUMBER OF CASES.

ACCIDENT BOARD SAVES WORK FOR HIGH TRIBUNAL.

Superintendent of Public Instruction Wright Says That Text Book Law Will Save Eighty Thousand Per Year.

(By Gurd M. Hayes.)

Philip Koharski, of Detroit, who was convicted of murder in the second degree will be given a new trial as the supreme court reversed the decision of the Wayne circuit court and gave Koharski another opportunity to free himself of the charge. Koharski was charged with complicity in the death of Stanley Bartnitzki which took place on the night of July 3, 1912, near Willis avenue and Orleans street. The supreme court found reversible error in Judge Phelan's charge to the jury.

The Detroit United Railway company won a victory when the decision in the case of Harriet Colburn was handed down. She was hit by a D. U. R. car in Detroit, but the Wayne circuit court decided that the accident was not due to negligence on the part of the company. William Wilkerson, of Detroit, who was hit by a D. U. R. car was not awarded any damages in the lower court, but the supreme court reserved the decision of the lower court, and granted him a new trial.

The decision of the lower court was reserved and a new trial granted in the case of Joseph Bellaire of Houghton, vs. The Western Union Telegraph company. Bellaire secured damages of $4,057 against the company on the ground that his land was sold out from under him while he was away. Bellaire had failed to take out his second papers, and according to the complaint of certain citizens of Niles, who objected to Auer being in the saloon business, the prosecuting attorney took action to oust him.

A decision in favor of the Kalamazoo Lumber company was rendered in the personal injury case of John C. Wolling. While working on a saw Wolling was injured and lost his right hand and was awarded a judgment in the circuit court. This decision was reversed and a new trial granted. The D. U. R. lost a point when the supreme court reversed the decision of the Wayne circuit court in the case of Emily Lunds who was thrown to the pavement as she started to board a car. The woman brought suit against the company but was awarded no damages in the lower court. A new trial has been ordered.

Damages to the amount of $1,200 against the village of Portland and the Citizens' Telephone company was affirmed. John Sykes, aged 18, was killed by coming in contact with a live wire which was hanging from a pole and the jury in the circuit held both the city and the telephone company liable. John Sykes, Sr., was awarded $1,200 damages.

In one way at least, the workingmen's compensation and employer's liability law has reduced the work of the supreme court, as there are comparatively few personal injury cases arising from accidents to employes. Some of the cases which are now being deciding were started before the new law went into effect.

Superintendent of public instruction L. L. Wright says the new text book law passed at the last session of the legislature, which is known as the King bill, will in his opinion result in a saving to the people of the state approximately "$80,000 per year.

"In estimating the saving in money to the people of the state of Michigan through the operation of the new text book law I am compelled to give estimates only," said Superintendent Wright. "I have not sufficiently exact information in the office to make an accurate statement.

"There were 855,137 school children enrolled in the public schools of Michigan last year. The amount of money spent for school books in that year approximated $425,000. This has been about the average yearly expense for school books in Michigan. Many of the books were sold directly to pupils by book dealers who charged an average of twenty-five per cent over the wholesale price. This discount was allowed by the publishers to the dealer and was twenty per cent from the list price.

"Under the workings of the new law which prohibits the dealers from charging more than fifteen per cent of the wholesale price as scheduled in the offer by the various publishing companies, boards of education are buying the books with district money, turning them over to the dealer to sell and giving him the profit. I estimate the average discount now allowed, from the list price at least by the larger companies, is twenty-five per cent.

"Under the new law books must be sold by publishers to Michigan people or dealers at the lowest wholesale price charged anywhere in the United States and if the district board buys the books with district money they get ten per cent profit may be charged. I estimate that the discounts allowed by publishers to dealers and to boards are increased from twenty per cent off to twenty-five per cent off from the list price and that the percentage of profits charged by districts and dealers is reduced from twenty-five per cent average to ten per cent. I estimate a saving to the people of the state annually of $80,000."

Although Secretary Drake of the industrial accident board gave a verbal ruling several weeks ago to the effect that employes of the Michigan National Guard are in reality state employes and as such are entitled to the protection afforded by the workingmen's compensation and employer's liability law, Attorney General Fellows has rendered an opinion to the effect that the compensation law is not intended to protect members of the militia, but he points to another statute which enables the state auditors to compensate national guardsmen in case of injury.

The decision resulted from the death of Ora Green, the Lansing boy who died as the result of injuries received in the copper country while on duty with Battery A, First Michigan Field Artillery. It was thought that Green's widow would receive compensation from the state and that the case would be acted upon by the industrial accident board.

However, inasmuch as the compensation act makes no mention of protecting the militiamen, Attorney General Fellows says that a law passed several years ago which authorizes the board of state auditors to compensate the widow out of the general fund of the state treasury. This act of the law provides that the auditors shall determine what shall constitute a just and reasonable settlement.

In Wisconsin the industrial accident board held that members of the National Guard were covered by the state compensation law, but Attorney General Fellows points out that if it had been the intent of the Michigan legislature to bring the National Guard under the provisions of the law some provision would have been made to take care of an extra ordinary liability which might result from a serious riot.

The mines of the state reported less fatal accidents during the month of September than ordinarily. Only two men were fatally injured in the mines of Michigan last month. One was an employe of a Saginaw coal mine and the other was employed in the iron mines of the upper peninsula. In proportion to the number of men employed in this industry, which is usually responsible for a large number of deaths, caused only three fatal accidents last month. For the first time since the inauguration of the compensation law the majority of men fatally injured were Americans, 15 of the 27 being native born.

To Tighten a Cane Seat.

When the cane seat of a chair sags, it may be tightened and made to look as good as new by scrubbing it with hot water and soap until the cane is wet thoroughly and then drying it in the hot sun.

Why Flowers Wilt.

Flowers will bloom and at the collapse of the individual cells of which they are made up. They remain fresh as long as these cells are kept full of water, and without the cells stays unlimp.

Poor Pal

"Willie!" said his father, crossly, "I never used to ask so many questions. One day after your age I was a grown man."

"Pa," said Willie thoughtfully, replied, "cause if you had maybe you'd be able to answer more of mine now."

Cast-Iron Law.

"There ought to be a law against evidence," said the human citizen.

"There is one," replied the cold-blooded man. "The law of gravitation is not to be trifled with."

STORIES OF CAMP AND WAR

FIRST SHOT AT GETTYSBURG

Honor for Opening Famous Battle Claimed by Capt. J. E. McCabe, 17th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Capt. J. E. McCabe, 17th Pa. Cav., claims for his regiment the honor of opening the battle of Gettysburg. Buford marched into Gettysburg June 30 and halted in the field near the Seminary. About 3 o'clock General Thomas Deven, commanding the Second brigade, came to the colonel of the 17th Pa. and ordered him to send out his men on the different roads to find any Confederates who had passed through the town some days before, says the National Tribune. Co. A, of which Comrade McCabe was a member, was sent out on the Harrisburg Pike under command of Lieut. John Sweeney. It went several miles, when it ran into the advance of the enemy coming back. The company fired into the advance and there was a picket line put out, with Co. B on the pike. Nothing more happened until the morning of July 1, when Hill's men attacked Co. B, which sent back for help. The whole of Deven's brigade was saddled up and rode over the ridge to form a line on the road, with the 17th Pa. on the right, where the regimental monument now stands, on the Harrisburg road. The 9th N. Y. came next and then the 6th N. Y. They stood there for some time and were ordered to put fresh caps on their pistols and load their carbines. Soon Heath's men came out of the woods and when they were near enough the firing began. The enemy was held up for a short time, when the brigade fell back to the top of the hill and dismounted, sending the horses back. They got behind a stone wall and held the enemy for a long time. They had been fighting several hours when Reynolds' corps came up with the First Corps and went in on the left. The line was held until the Eleventh Corps came up, about 1 o'clock, and went into position on the right. The regiment then fell back into the town, with the cavalry fighting all through the town. There was enough glory at Gettysburg for everybody, and veterans should not claim credit for what belongs to others. Capt. McCabe, in the last year of the war, was with Sheridan's scouts, with Maj. H. H. Young of Sheridan's staff. He had under him 60 men in full rebel uniform and some of them were always in Lee's lines. With four of his men he located Lee's army at Appomattox Court House and reported the same to Sheridan. They captured the train and stores.

AWOKE AMID STACK OF GUNS

Philadelphia Soldier, Captured by Confederates, Has Most Pleasant Awakening Next Day.

The most surprised man at Appomattox was not Lee or Grant, Meade, Sheridan or Longstreet, but a Philadelphia soldier, who is now a widely known man in his native city. Lieut. J. Kinsey told about him at the Philadelphia Lodge, Union Veteran Legion.

When Lee's army fled from Richmond in April, 1865, it was hotly pursued by the army with the fight and the chase to Appomattox was a fearful trial to both Federal and Confederate, and when finally the latter were overtaken and made to surrender both armies were utterly fatigued. The Philadelphia soldier was one of a small body of Union men captured on the morning of April 9, 1865. He was so completely tired out that when taken by the Confederates the Union soldiers dropped to the ground to rest.

The Philadelphian went to sleep and when he awoke he found himself surrounded by a large force of armed Confederate guns, but no guards. Finally somebody told him that Lee had surrendered and that all the Johnnie Rebs had gone home!

Halting Effect of the "Ardent."

During the winter campaign in Tennessee, C. S. Beath, quartermaster sergeant of the One Hundred and Seventy-third Illinois, was marching along one of the principal streets in Memphis, when he saw a soldier coming toward him with a bottle of "ardent spirits" within him. The soldier saw him coming, and with some difficulty managed to ejaculate: "Halt!" The soldier squared himself, and as the sergeant was passing made a slashing blow aided by the soldier's inward *foe*, he easily dodged the blow, and the soldier plunged over the curbing and landed in the gutter. As soon as he could recover his speech he said:

"Sergeant, there, I guess you'll halt th' nex' time I tell you."

On the Lord's Side.

President Lincoln had various interviews with delegations of clergymen representing different sections of the country during the war of the rebellion. Of one of these delegations it is not related that they had much to say, but they were admitted into his presence, but, in taking leave, one of them remarked that he was glad to be on our side." "I don't agree with you," said the president. "Of course I want to be on the Lord's side. I hope that we are on the lord's side!" he continued.

"Abe's" Yankee Ingenuity.

War Governor Richard Yates, who was elected governor of Illinois in 1860, used to tell this story about Lincoln: One day after his term in the congressional grind he was trying to pilot a flatboat over a mill dam. The boat was so full of wheat it was hard to make go. Lincoln got the prow over, and then, instead of waiting to bail the water out, bored a hole through the projecting part and let it run out, affording a forcible illustration of the ready ingenuity of the future president.

DISCIPLINE IN WORK

God Appointed Labor for the Training of the Individual in Morals.

Let us consider the moral uses of work. It accustoms man with nature, and gives him a liberal education. Man's knowledge of himself and the world in which he lives, comes from his work. Working with the soil for food, man discovered the beginning of agriculture. Working with a forked stick, he invented his plow. Carrying his burden across the rivers, he thought out his boat. Stooping under his load, he mastered the horse, and made him bear his burden. Working with wild roots, man found the grape and apple. Working in stones, he wrought out his house. All the fine arts, all the knowledge, came from the daily task. It is work that instructs man and disciplines him in the great university of daily life. There is a culture to be found in the school of toil.

Work Means Training.

God has appointed work for the training of the individual in morals. Men speak of business as a sphere of temptation and testing; but it is also a drill room in which youth may be taught all the fundamental moral qualities. Our Lord himself was trained for his mission as a great religious teacher in a handicraft. He became the world's greatest reformer, and his preparatory school was a carpenter shop. He developed all the root moral qualities that blossomed into the higher spiritualities in the years of his ministry. Night is given to the man who works, and he is ordered to put fresh caps on their pistols and load their carbines. Soon a school boy came out of the woods, and when they were near enough the firing began. The enemy was held up for a short time, when the brigade fell back to the top of the hill and dismounted, sending the horses back. They got behind a stone wall and held the enemy for a long time. They had been fighting several hours when Reynolds' corps came up with the First Corps and went in on the left. The line was held until the Eleventh Corps came up, about 1 o'clock, and went into position on the right. The regiment then fell back into the town, with the cavalry fighting all through the town. There was enough glory at Gettysburg for everybody, and veterans should not claim credit for what belongs to others. Capt. McCabe, in the last year of the war, was with Sheridan's scouts, with Maj. H. H. Young of Sheridan's staff. He had under him 60 men in full rebel uniform and some of them were always in Lee's lines. With four of his men he located Lee's army at Appomattox Court House and reported the same to Sheridan. They captured the train and stores.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

LESSON FOR OCTOBER 12.

JEALOUSY AND ENVY PUNISHED.

LESSON TEXT—Numbers, chapter 12. GOLDEN TEXT—"Love envieth not, love vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, doth not behave itself unseemly."—I Cor. 13:4, 5 R. V.

In order the events from Sinai to Kadesh-Barnea were: (1) The marching host, Nu. 10:11; (2) The fire of the Lord at Taberah, 11:1; (3) The lusting after Egyptian flesh-pots, 11:4; (4) The complaint of Moses, 11:10; (5) The selection of elders, 11:16; (6) The two irregular prophets, 11:26; (7) the quails and the plague, 11:31, and (8) Sedition, chapter 12, which forms today's lesson.

Miriam's Leadership.

I. The Accusation, vv. 1, 2. This is not the first nor the last time a marriage has caused a family quarrel. Who this Ethiopian woman was we are not told, though we are inclined to believe that it was Zipporah (Ex. 2:21), and not a second wife whom Moses married recently. Of all people we would least expect jealousy to show itself in this family circle, among these the chosen leaders of Israel. Nothing so hinders the work of God or gives more delight to the devil, than just such a situation as this one. It brings confusion and delay (v. 15). The occasion was not, however, so much the wife of Moses as it was envy of Moses (See Luke 22:24-26; 1 Cor. 1:11-13, and 3 John 9, 10). It may have been that Moses was culpable, for no man is perfect (Rom. 3:23), but Miriam and Aaron were not his judges. We must remember in this connection last Sunday's lesson wherein we had presented such a radical change in the form of government. Miriam and Aaron were desirous of having an equal place with Moses and because he did a thing they could not understand they criticised him (Rom. 14:3, 4; Jude 8). When we recall Miriam's part in saving the child Moses (Ex. 2:4, 7), it may account in part at least for her leadership at this time. It was this same spirit of envy that incited the rebellion recorded in chapter 16. Moses records a very suggestive eulogium upon his own excellence of character (v. 3), when forced to do so by the insolence and contempt of his opponents, yet this act is not without parallel (see 2 Cor. 11:5, 12:11,13). Of course it is possible that this verse was parenthetically added by Ezra or some other prophet, but God has allowed it to stand as a part of his word and it gives us God's estimate of Moses.

II. The Arrest, vv. 4, 5. "The Lord heard it" (v. 2, 1 c.) God hears what we say in criticism of those whom he has set over us. Instead of being jealous of the preference accorded to others we ought to rejoice (Phil. 2:3). Though we are free to admit such a spirit on the part of Moses, yet in this case, in comparison, he comes off with his shoulders well up. The meekness of Moses was not due to his natural temperament, but it was the result of the work of God in his life. He had a fiery temper, as we see in his slaying the Egyptian taskmaster (Ex. 2:11, 12), but God had taught him a lesson in self-control, and he was a meek man. Moses was a great man, but he was a man of like passions with us, and we can be sure that

There's a Special ... Reason ...

why the most discriminating dressers are selecting their Fall and Winter clothing from our line of **Stadium** clothes.

They show distinction in style, fit and fabric. **Stadium** clothes are made in styles and colors to suit every taste. We guarantee to please you.

Once a **Stadium** always a **Stadium**.

They're tailored to fit and stay fit.

Prices range from $10 to $20.

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CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

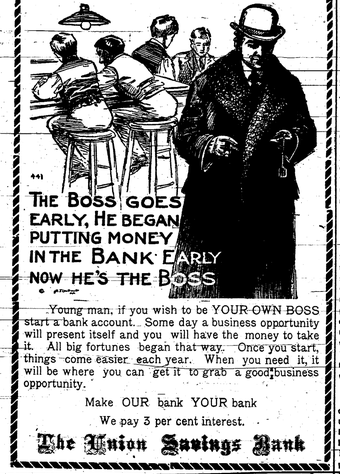
Men's Heavy Fleeced 2-piece Red Label High Rock Underwear at 10 per cent discount.

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT

Our entire stock of Wool Dress Goods at 10 per cent discount.

It Pays to Trade With

Yocum, Marx & Co.



Young man, if you wish to be YOUR OWN BOSS start a bank account. Some day a business opportunity will present itself and you will have the money to take it. All big fortunes began that way. Once you start, things come easier each year. When you need it, it will be where you can get it to grab a good business opportunity.

Make OUR bank YOUR bank

We pay 3 per cent interest.

The Union Savings Bank

"Good-You've Brought the Right Kind-TZAR"

She knows Mamma won't have any other kind. And you'll find when you've used Tzar Coffee, no other kind will suit you.

One large dealer says he features Tzar Coffee because he has never found its equal. It sells for 30c a pound but is worth more. Other good brands are

Nero 30c Marigold 32c Pleasant Valley 40c

Pleasant Valley Teas

The rich flavor of Pleasant Valley Teas is what makes them so popular. Try them—50c—60c—80c a pound.

RO-VA-CO is a special Cut Coffee at 35c—try it with a convenient Tricolator.

J. E. SECKINGER, Manchester, Mich.

Manchester Enterprise

By MAT D. BLOSSER

For [illegible] 47 years the news otter for Manchester and surrounding towns. We are now nicely to call at the ENTERPRISE building, east side of the village, where we will be pleased to see you and you know us. We want to know what you know, if it's worth telling to the public. "If you can't call, write or telephone your news. We want your advertisement, your job printing and order for stationery.

Phone 44

We want you to take the ENTERPRISE and keep posted on what is doing in Manchester and vicinity.

$1.25 a Year; Single Copy 5c

and must be paid in advance.

Notices of meetings or of any event where a fee is collected must be paid for, obituary notices, card of thanks, etc., 5 cents a line.

We want to do your job work and advertising. Ask Judge Murray to send the notices to the ENTERPRISE and he will.

When you write or 'phone, don't ask for anybody in particular, just say "The ENTERPRISE", please.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1913

The democratic tariff bill passed the senate Friday night and was at once signed by President Wilson. It was the first democratic revision since 1894 and the president says this a great service has been accomplished for the rank and file.

It looks as though the Michigan buggy company of Kalamazoo, which recently failed, has been badly managed for stockholders to get anything out of it, but the officers? What of them. An investigation may determine, but will it restore the money.

It is reported that there is a disease that has attached the bean crop and the experts at the agricultural college are trying to discover a preventative. Michigan is rated as the best bean producing state and it will be a serious loss if a way cannot be found to prevent the blight.

The Michigan securities commission in session at Lansing decided to curtail to a large extent the issue of promotion stock. It will be illegal for promoters to be given a majority of the stock of any concern. If this rule is enforced people will not be duped as they have been in the past.

It is reported that the Ann Arbor railroad company will rebuild the large hotel burned at Frankfort two years ago, and will assist in booming not only Frankfort but also other towns along its line, for the purpose of increasing its business That's something like it. Other companies might do likewise.

There has been so much complaint by farmers who raise sugar beets, of unjust treatment in matter of weights, tests, etc., by the sugar beet companies that the state has taken the matter up and if a farmer who feels aggrieved will notify the dairy and food department at Lansing, of any disatisfaction their case will be investigated.

Adrian Times: Potatoes will not be so scarce a commodity as was at first thought according to the statements of farmers who have begun digging them The report is that there will be a yield three times as big a crop as was anticipated. They are turning out surprisingly well. As a result it is predicted that the prices will be much lower than would otherwise have been the case. No one venture to name the probable price, but all agree that the scarcity will not be as great as was supposed.

The story now running serially in the ENTERPRISE is finished this week, and we have ovralard an excellent piece of fiction to follow it. "The Flying Man" is the name of the new story, and it will prove a treat to our readers. It is written by Harry Irving Green and is the best piece of work that he has yet produced. It is weirdly fantastic and delightfully impossible. It deals with the visit of a hideous man with bat-like wings from another planet to the earth. Watch for the first installment and read this story. A good big installment each week. Look for it next week.

It seems too bad that Washtenaw county people have to go elsewhere if they wish to attend a fair. Years ago they had good fairs at Ann Arbor but they had to give up because of poor attendance. Then the state and government expositions were new features and were so attractive that people were wrecked away from the county fairs. Jackson also lost out as did many other counties but Hillsdale and Adrian had the grit to stick and once a year at least they find their cities brouged with visitors, not only from the townships of the county but from neighboring counties and thus people spend money freely and everybody in business gets a little of it.

The government is spending millions in improving waterways, which are just as much a benefit to other nations as to ourselves. A like amount spent in the United States, to improve the highways would be of vastly more benefit to people of this country. We are just begining to wake up to the necessity of having roads that can be used any season of the year over which heavy loads can be hauled by one team so that the farmer may save time when marketing his products. With better roads the farms located right or ten miles from market will advance in price and farmers owning them will raise more stock because of the fe ter facilities for marketing.

Eyes scientifically tested and glasses properly fitted. Repairs for glasses. DR. W. A. KLOPFENSTEIN.

There will be no services at Emanuel's church Sunday.

Personal Mention

Rev Kern's wife returned from Owosso Wednesday morning.

Dr. W. A. Klopfenstein returned from Chicago last Saturday.

B. F. Burtless of Lansing spent Sunday with his mother and family.

W. O. Stivers of Tuwar, has been visiting in town the past few days.

Dr. & Mrs. W. A. Briegel visited at Jacob Bigel's Sunday afternoon.

Louis Lonier went to Chelsea Wednesday to see about buying hay there.

Mr. & Mrs. Fred Kensler and Mrs. C. Lehn went to Brooklyn Saturday to visit friends.

Mr. & Mrs. J. Deiss have left Chicago and will take up their abode in Los Angeles, Cal.

Sidney Riedel who had been spending a week's vacation at home, returned to Detroit Monday.

Daniel Severance of Detroit was in town today calling on old comrades of the 28th Michigan.

Mr & Mrs Wm. C x of Holloway are visiting at Myron Silkworth's. The two ladies were school friends.

Mr. Ione Lampson—Marvin returned here Monday after a few week's visit in Hudson and elsewhere.

F. M. Freeman went to Dearborn a few days ago for treatment. Mrs. Freeman went to Ann Arbor.

Henry Leeson rode to Ypsilanti Monday with his son-in-law Will Payne and visited his son Rev. Addis Leeson.

Mrs. Anna Thorne daughter of Earle Thorne of Bay City has been visiting her uncle T. J. Thorne and wife.

Louis Lonier and John Kensler went to Napoleon Monday. Lonier & Hoffer have been shipping hay from that station

Merrick Burch took a party of gentlemen to Toledo Tuesday afternoon to look over the Overland automobile works.

Miss Elizabeth Farrell was the guest of Mrs. Burt Marlatt at Adrian Monday and attended a meeting of the O. E. S.

Mr. Bunyan, the new proprietor of the Green hotel, came down from Jackson last Saturday and is looking after the property.

Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Kaiser and daughter Ethel and Miss Esther Riedel of Adrian visited Esther's parents over Sunday.

Mat D. Blosser attended a masonic meeting at Brooklyn, Monday evening and was a guest of his nephew Dr. Floyd Austin and wife.

A. J. Waters went to Ann Arbor Monday morning to be present at the opening of circuit court. He has two cases on the docket for this term.

George Hurlbutt of Jackson came here last Friday to see Mr. Geo. Grossman who had her arms broken, and to visit her son Ed. from Seattle.

Mr & Mrs Earl Fickbinder of Dayton, Ohio, spent Monday and Tuesday at J. H. Delkers's before leaving for Portland, Oregon, their future home.

Rev Wulfson and family left Monday morning for Cincinnati to visit relatives and attend a church anniversary. They made the trip by automobile.

Mrs. Elwin English, worthy matron of Manchester chapter O E. S. went to Saginaw, Tuesday to attend the annual meeting of the grand chapter.

Editor Perry of the Adrian Daily Telegram and family stopped at the Manchester house for supper Sunday afternoon while on an auto trip.

Mrs. Geo. Sherwood accompanied her brother Enoch to Three Rivers, Monday and will visit for a week or two. George Sherwood has gone to Wampler's lake.

Mr. & Mrs. A. C. Aylsworth of Tecumseh entertained a party of friends on the evening of the 30th of September in honor of their 40th wedding anniversary.

Mrs. Wm. Burtless received word Monday of the death of O. Colwell, son of Joseph Colwell formerly of Napoleon. He was a nephew of the late Wm. Burtless.

Our townsman John Schefler who has been sick for several weeks is still very bad i ff. He has a serious kidney trouble and is very weak. His son John has the care of him nights.

Geo. Walz of Ann Arbor came here in his auto Saturday after Mrs. C. Vogelbacher and daughters who visited at his home until Sunday afternoon when they were brought home again.

A letter written to renew subscription to the ENTERPRISE, informs us that Mr. & Mrs. Geo. C. Graw of Detroit and formerly of Manchester, have moved to Buffalo, N. Y., care Rockford hotel.

Misses Mary Swift and Amanda Schmid, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Kingsley went to Ann Arbor then north towards Whitmore lake, in Fred Dowling's auto Sunday to visit Mr. & Mrs. Adolph Rauschenberger.

On Oct 10-h Mr. & Mrs. A. C. Wright of Trenton start for New Hampshire to visit relatives and friends, whom they have not seen for 21 years. They expect to visit Chicago a day or two before their return and want to be home again about Oct. 25th.

We have received a letter from our friend and townsman, W. C. Buckman of Seattle, Wash, stating that he and Mrs. Buckman would leave there, Oct 27, on the steamship Minnesota, to visit Honolulu, Japan, China and the Philippines, expecting to be gone about eleven weeks.

LADIES ....

We would like to draw your attention to the fact that we now carry

Ladies' Home Journal Patterns

in stock. As you well know this is one of the best dress patterns in the market today. When in need of a new dress try one of Our Home Journal patterns and see for yourself if you are not well pleased with it.

SATURDAY SPECIALS

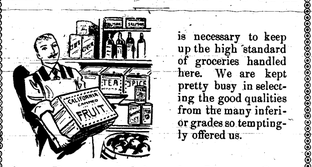
8 bars of Acme Soap and one package of Snow Boy Washing Powder for 25c.
2 cakes of Marseilles White Toilet Soap for 5c.
7 package Star Naphtha Washing Powder 25c.

Look over our line of Outing Flannels, Bed Blankets, Children's Blankets, Ginghams and Prints

Fresh Candies, 10c per pound

THE FAIR

A Lot of Hard Work



is necessary to keep up the high standard of groceries handled here. We are kept pretty busy in selecting the good qualities from the many inferior grades so temptingly offered us.

Our Reward Lies in Your Continuous Satisfaction

with the groceries you purchase here. How great that satisfaction is you can determine by giving us a trial order today.

C. H. SECKINGER

Manchester City Bakery

FALL GOODS

ARRIVING DAILY

A nice line of Fall Dress Goods is awaiting your inspection.

A Nice Line of Serges, all colors, from 50c to to $1.00 per yard.

Cotton and Silk Ratines, 25c, 40c, 50c and 75c,

Seersuckers and Crepes, prices 15c, 18c and 25c, especially nice for children's school dresses.

Nice assortment of **Fall Ginghams,** at 12½ and 15c

New line of Children's **Ready Made Dresses,** all sizes, ranging from 50c to $1.50.

Just received, a new line of Fall **Shirt Waists,** prices $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00.

Would be glad to show you our line, even though you do not buy.

Yours very respectfully,

G. H. Breitenwischer

Buy Your

FERTILIZER

of Lonier & Hoffer

who handle the

Darling Company's Brand

of Fertilizers. This company has been in business for 30 years and will

Gaurantee Their Goods

and you can always get it at

Lonier & Hoffer's

when you want it.

They have two carloads on the road.

Live poultry wanted every Wednesday at the Central Market.

A. M. KIESLER

Notice!

I will teach anyone the barber trade in a few weeks and put them to work at good wages. This is a bonafide offer. Write at once. A.J. Miller, Pres. Barber System of College, 105 S. Fifth Ave. Chicago.

Commissioners' Notice

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss. The undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court for said County Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Lewis Koebbe late of said county deceased, hereby give notice that four months from date are allowed, by order of said Probate Court, for Creditors to present their claims Court, for Creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that we will meet at the residence of said deceased in the Township of Freedom in said County, on the 25th day of November and on the 25th day of January next, at ten o'clock A. M. of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims.

Dated, September 29 1913.

EMANUEL SCHENK,
JOHN MECHELBACH
Commissioners.

Commissioner's Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss. The undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court for said County Commissioner to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of John H. Loucks late of said county, deceased, hereby give notice that four months from date are allowed, by order of said Probate Court, for creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the office of Geo. W. Turnbull in Manchester in said county, on the 11th day of November and on the 11th day of January next, at ten o'clock A. M. of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims. Dated at Ann Arbor, Mich. September, 15th, 1913.

GEORGE M. SUTTON,
WM. T. JOHNSON,
Commissioners.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said County of Washtenaw, held at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on the 15th day of September in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirteen.

Present, WILLIAM H. MURRAY, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Theodore F. Schiller, deceased.

Emilie Daeufler, administratrix of said estate, having filed in said Court her final account, and praying that the same may be heard and allowed.

It is ordered, That the 20th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate Office, be assigned for the hearing of said petition and account herein. That a copy of this order be published three successive weeks previous to said time of hearing in the *Manchester Enterprise* a newspaper printed and circulating in said County of Washtenaw.

WILLIAM H. MURRAY
[A true copy] Judge of Probate
S. ANNA O'NEILL, Register.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss. At a session of the Probate Court of said county of Washtenaw held at the Probate Office, in the city of Ann Arbor, on the 24th day of September in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirteen.

Present, WILLIAM H. MURRAY, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Frederick H. Trinkle, deceased.

On reading and filing the duly verified petition of Mary M. Trinkle praying that a certain paper in writing and now on file in this court, purporting to be the last will and testament of Frederick H. Trinkle be admitted to probate and that Mary M. Trinkle the executor named in said will or some other suitable person be appointed executrix thereof and that appraisers and commissioners be appointed.

It is ordered, That the 20th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate Office be appointed for hearing said petition.

And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published three successive weeks previous to said time of hearing, in the MANCHESTER ENTERPRISE a newspaper printed and circulating in said County of Washtenaw.

WILLIAM H. MURRAY
[A true copy] Judge of Probate.
S. ANNA O'NEILL, Register.

Notice of Meeting.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Be it known, That on 20th day of September, A. D. 1913, an application was filed with D. W. Barry, County Drain Commissioner of the County of Washtenaw, for the locating and establishing of a certain drain, which said drain was described in said application as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the north quarter of the section 22 of the township of Sharon, Washtenaw county, and running thence south-west in a southwesterly direction on and along the center line of an old ditch, thence south-west 22 rods, thence south-east 22 rods, thence south-west 22 rods, thence south-east 22 rods, thence south-west 22 rods, thence south-east 22 rods

INITIALS ONLY

By ANNA KATHARINE GREEN

AUTHOR OF "THE LEAVENWORTH CASE" "THE FILIGREE BALL" "THE HOUSE OF THE WHISPERING PINES"

ILLUSTRATIONS BY CHARLES W. ROSSER

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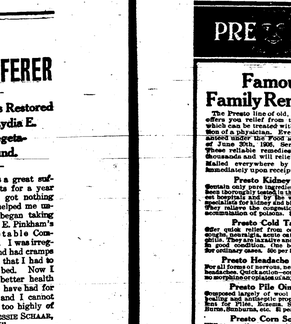


16

SYNOPSIS.

George Anderson and wife see a remarkable sight as they come out of the Clermont in the dark around Gramercy park: a hand, a hand in the snow and pass on. Commission sits to them to the Clermont, where it is found that the beautiful Miss Betty Challoner has father dead under suspicion. Reversing the man he saw wash his hands in the snow, the Prince Stanislaus declares his innocence. Orlando Brotherson, friend of the dead man, Mr. Challoner was stabbed and not shot. Orlando an secret detective and Sweetwater, his assistant, take up the case. Mr. Challoner, in a batch of letters found in his daughter's desk, swears to B." All are love letters except one, which shows that the writer was Stephanoff. This letter is signed by Orlando Brotherson. Orlando, who is found in a tenement, under the name of Dunn. He is an inventor. Brotherson tells the coroner Miss Challoner, he pulled him with worn when he offered her his box. Sweetwater recalls the mystery of the murder of a washerwoman in which some detectives were similar bodies, and after investigation, gets Brotherson. He bores hole in the wall to spy on Brotherson. He visits him and assists the inventor in his work. A jail sent by Sweetwater with Edith Challoner's letters is ordered out by Brotherson. He declares the letters were not written to him. Sweetwater is unknown to Brotherson. Edith Challoner is recognized from a photo. The discovery is made that the letters signed "O. B." were written by two different men. Sweetwater goes to Derby in search of the second "O. B." whom he expects to locate through one Dora Scott, mentioned in the letters. She is found writing an answer to Orlando Brotherson, who is critically sick and wounded. Sweetwater, on his return, sees a man in the woods. He sees a load of boxes marked "O. Brotherson," taken into the house under the supervision of Dora Scott. Dora tells Challoner of seeing Brotherson in face of the man who killed Edith. The Grey-hair man is found to be Orlando Brotherson, the man of her dreams. Sweetwater, in an interview with his brother, is informed that Orlando is working on a flying machine. Orlando is told of Edith's death. Orlando tells his brother of his regular by Miss Challoner. Orlando asks his brother to assist in tests of his air car, as he can not leave his room. Sweetwater finds Orlando in his enfeebled condition. Sweetwater offers his services as an assistant, and shows he knows something of Orlando's son's idea. The air car proves a success. Oswald declares his grief over Edith's death renders him incapable of accepting his brother's offer to share in his work and triumphs. Orlando offers himself to Oswald as a rival and challenges him to a duel in the hanging-in a dazed condition.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

The Avenger.

"Dear Mr. Challoner:

"With every apology for the intrusion, may I request a few minutes of private conversation with you this evening at seven o'clock? Let it be in your own room.

"Yours truly,

"ORLANDO BROTHERSON."

Mr. Challoner had been called upon to face many difficult and heartrending duties since the blow which had desolated his home fell upon him.

But from none of them had he shrunk as he did from the interview thus demanded. He had to compel himself rid of this man. He had dismissed him from his life when he had discharged Sweetwater. He felt, accordingly, were anything but a prepositatory look, when prompted by the hour of seven, Orlando Brotherson entered his apartments.

His displeasure on this displeasure was, however, a matter of small consequence to his self-invited visitor. He had come there with a set purpose and nothing in heaven or earth could deter him from it now. Declining the offer of a seat, with the slightest of acknowledgments in the way of a bow, he took a careful survey of the room before saying:

"Are we alone, Mr. Challoner, or is that man Sweetwater lurking somewhere within hearing?"

"Mr. Sweetwater is gone, as I had the honor of telling you yesterday," was the somewhat stiff reply. "There are no witnesses to this conference, is that is what you wish to know."

"Thank you, but you will pardon my insistence if I request the privilege of closing that door." He pointed to the door communicating with the room "The information I have to give you is not such as I am willing to have shared, at least for the present."

"You may close the door," said Mr. Challoner coldly... "But is it necessary for you to give me the information you mention, tonight? It is a matter of a nature that you cannot accord me the privilege of sharing it, as yet, with anyone, anyone, perhaps, whom I have gone through much, Mr. Brotherson."

"You have," came in steady assent as the man thus addressed stepped to the door he had indicated and quietly closed it. "Still, I repeat, it is necessary that I be in this former position. "would it be easier for you to go through the night now in anticipation of what I have to reveal than to hear it at once from my lips while I am in the mood to speak?"

The answer was slow in coming. The courage which had upheld this rapidly-aging man through so many trying interviews, seemed inadequate for the test put so cruelly upon it. He had hoped and had hearkened to a voice, while the stern man watching him, gave no signs of responsive sympathy, the even interest, only a patient and key-tempered receive.

"I cannot live in uncertainty," such were finally Mr. Challoner's words. "What you have to say concerns Edith?" The tone he made was more fretfulness than anger, but it was long enough for a quick disclaimer. But no such disclaimer came. "I will hear it," came in reluctant finish.

Mr. Brotherson took a step forward. His manner was as cold and his tones as chill as his face, which lay like a stone in his bosom.

"Will you pardon me if I ask you to rise? said he. "I have my reasons, and you, too. (He gave no sign of them.) "I cannot speak down from such a height as the man that bound to kneel."

As if answering to the constraint of a will quite outside his own, Mr. Challoner rose. Their heads were now more nearly on a level and Mr. Brotherson's voice remained low, as he proceeded, with quiet intensity.

"There has been a time—and it may exist yet, God knows—when you thought me in some unknown and secret way the murderer of your daughter. I do not quarrel with the suspicion; it was justified, Mr. Challoner. I did kill your daughter, and with this hand! I can no longer deny it."

The wretched father swayed, following the gesture of the hand thus held out; but he did not fall, nor did a sound leave his lips.

Brotherson went coldly on:

"I did it because I regarded her treatment to my suit as insolent. I have no mercy for any such display of intolerance on the part of the rich and the fortunate. I hated her for it; I hated her class, herself and all she stood for. To strike the dealer of such a blow! I felt to be my right. Though a man of small beginnings and of a stock which such as you call common, I have a pride which few of your blood can equal. I could not work, or sleep or eat with such a sting in my breast as she had planted there. To rid myself of it, I determined to kill her, and I did. How? Oh, that was easy, though it has prayed a great stumbling-block to the detectives, as I knew it would! I shot her—but not with an ordinary bullet. My charge was a small icicle made deliberately for the purpose. It had strength enough to penetrate, but it left no trace behind it. 'A bullet of ice for a heart of ice,' I had said to the torment of my rage. But the word was without knowledge, Mr. Challoner. I see it now; I have seen it for two whole weeks. I did not misjudge her condemnation of me, but I misjudged its cause. It was not to the comparatively poor, the comparatively obscure, mar she sought to show contempt, but to the brother of Oswald whose claims she saw insulted. A woman I should have respected, not killed. A woman of no pride of station; a woman who loved a man not only of my own class, but of my own blood—a woman, to avenge whose unmerited death I stand here before you a self-condemned criminal. That is the last time, Mr. Challoner. That is the way I look at things. Though no sentimentality, and dead to all beliefs save the eternal truths of science, I have that in me which will not let me proceed that I know myself unworthy, by the great success I have earned. Hence this confession, Mr. Challoner. It has not come easily, nor do I shirk my eyes in the least to the results which must follow. But I cannot do differently. Tomorrow, you may telegraph to New York. Till then I desire to be left undisturbed. I have many things to dispose of in the interim."

Mr. Challoner, very white by now, pointed to the door before he sank again into his chair. Brotherson took a few dignified and stepped slowly back. Then their eyes met again and Mr. Challoner spoke his first word:

"There was another—a poor woman—she died suddenly—and her wound was not unlike that inflicted upon Edith. Did you—"

"I did." The answer came without a tremor. "You may say and so may others that I was less justified in this attack than in the other; but I do not see it that way. I have thought out a ways work in practice. I wished to test the unusual means I contemplated, and the woman I saw before me across the court was hard-working and with nothing in life to look forward to, so—"

A cry of bitter execration from Mr Challoner cut him short. Turning with a frown, he was about to lift his hand to the door, when he gave a violent start and fell hastily back before a quickly entering figure of such passion and fury as neither of these men have ever seen before.

It was Oswald! Oswald, the kindly! Oswald, the lover of men and the adorer of women! Oswald, with the records of the dastardly confession he had partly overheard searing hot with in his brain! Oswald, raised in a mo

"Murderer! Doubly-Dyed Murderer of Innocent Women!"

ment from the despending invalid to a terrifying ministrant of retributive justice.

Orlando could scarcely raise his hand before the other's was upon his throat.

"Murderer! double-dyed murderer of innocent women!" was hissed in the strong man's ears. "Not with the lie, but with me you must reckon, and may God and the spirit of my mother serve my arm!"

CHAPTER XL.

Desolate.

The struggle was fierce but momentary. Oswald with his weakened poy ers could not long withstand the steady exertion of Orlando's giant strength, and ere long sank away from the contest into Mr. Challoner's arms

"You should not have summoned the shade of our mother to your aid," observed the other with a smile, in which the irony was lost in terrible pressure. "I was a prodigal favorite."

Oswald shuddered. Orlando had spoken truly; she had always been blindly, arrogantly trustful of her elder son. No fault could she see in him; and now—

Impetuously Oswald struggled with his weakness, raised himself in Mr. Challoner's arms and cried in loud revolt:

"But God is just. He will not let you escape. If he does, I will not; I will hound you to the ends of this earth and, if necessary, into the eternities. Not with the threat of my arm—you are my master there, but with the curse of a brother who believed you innocent of his darling's blood and would have hunted down you so in face of everything but your own word."

"Peace!" adjured Orlando. "There is no account I am not ready to settle. I have robbed you of the woman you love, but I have despoiled myself. I stand desolate in the world, who but an hour ago could have chosen my sister among the two greatest. What can your curses do after that?"

"Nothing." The word came slowly like a drop wrung from a nearly spent heart. "Nothing; nothing. Oh, Orlando, I wish we were both dead and buried and that there were no further life for either of us."

The softened tone; the wistful prayer which would blot out as immortality of joy for the one, that it might save the other from an immortality of retribution, touched some long unsounded chord in Orlando's extraordinary nature.

Advancing a step, he held out his hand—the left one. "We'll leave the future to itself, Oswald, and do what we can with the present," said he. "I've made a mess of my life and spoiled a career which might have made us both kings. Forgive me, Oswald. I ask for nothing else from God or man. I should like that. It would strengthen me for tomorrow."

But Oswald, ever kindly, generous and more ready to think of others than of himself, had yet some of Orlando's tenacity. He gazed at the hand and a flush swept up over his cheek which instantly became ghastly again.

"I cannot," said he—"not even the left one. May God forgive me!"

Orlando, struck silent for a moment, dropped his hand and slowly turned away. Mr. Challoner felt Oswald stiffen for his arms, and break suddenly away, only to stop short before he had taken half a dozen steps between himself and his departing brother.

"Where are you going?" he demanded in tones which made Orlando turn.

"I might say, to the devil," was the sarcastic reply. "But I doubt if he would receive me. No," he added, in more ordinary tones as the other shivered and again started forward, "you will have no trouble in finding me in my own room tonight. I have letters and other things to settle. A man like me cannot drop out without a ripple. You may go to bed and sleep. I will sleep awake for two."

"Orlando!" Visions were passing before Oswald's eyes, soul-crushing visions such as in his blameless life he never thought could enter into his consciousness or blast his tranquil outlook upon life. "Orlando!" he again appealed, covering his eyes in a frenzied attempt to shut out these horrors, "cannot let you go like this. Tomorrow—"

"Tomorrow, in every niche and corner of this world, wherever Edith Challoner's name has gone, wherever my name has gone, it will be known that the discoverer of a practical airship, is a man whom they can no longer honor. Do you think that is enough for you? or that I do not realize the hell it will be for you? I've never wearied you or any man with my affairs; but I'm not all demon. I would gladly have spared you this additional anguish; but that was impossible. You are my brother and must suffer from the connection whether we would have it so or not. If it promises to ease misery—and I know no misery like that of shame—some will come to where I go tomorrow. There will be room for two."

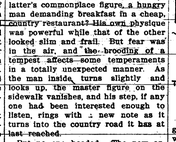
Oswald, swaying with weakness, but unaddened by the sight of an overthrow which carried with it the stifled affections and the admiration of his whole life, gave a bound forward, opened his arms and—fell.

Orlando stopped short. Gazing down on the prostrate brother, he stood for a moment with a gleam of something like human tenderness showing through the flame of dying passions and perishing hopes; then he swung open the door and passed quietly out, and Mr. Challoner could hear the laughing remark with which he met and dismissed the half-dozen men half weapon who had been drawn to this end of the hall by what had sounded to them like a fracas between angry men.

CHAPTER XLI.

Five O'clock in the Morning.

The clock in the hotel office struck three. Orlando Brotherson counted the strokes; then went on writing. His transom was partly open and he had fastened a strap to his door knob. This was nothing new. He had already heard it several times before that night—in one, Mr. Challoner's



The Airship Was Not There.

comes filling the empty space at which he stares with moving life—engine, baggage car and a long string of Pullmans. Then all is dark again and only the noise of its slackening wheels comes to him through—the night. It has stopped at Yonkers. A minute longer and it—has started again, and the quickly lessening rumble of its departure is all that remains of this vision of man's activity and ceaseless expectancy. When it is quite gone and all is quiet, a sigh falls from the man's lips and he turns on, but this time, for some unexplainable reason, in the direction of the station. With lowered head he passes along, noting little till he arrives within sight of the depot where some freight is being handled, and a few men and or two wheeled trucks form. No sight could be more ordinary or unsuggestive, but it has its attraction for him. He leans on it as he goes by and follows the passage of that truck down the platform till it has reached the corner and disappeared. Then he sighs again and again and moves on.

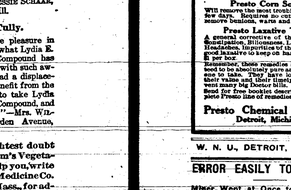
A cluster of houses, one of them open and lighted, was all which lay between him now and the country road. He was hurrying past, for his step had unconsciously quickened as he turned his back upon the station, when the sound of voices and the mood of curiosity and stepped up to the door from which a light issued and looked in. A common eating-room lay before him, with rudely spread tables and one very sleepy waiter taking orders from a new arrival who sat with his back to the door. Why did the lonely man on the step, hearing these voices, recognize the latter's commonplace figure, a hungry man demanding breakfast in a cheap, country restaurant—his own physique was powerful while that of the other looked slim and frail. But there was in the air and the brooding of a tempest affects some temperaments in a totally unexpected manner. As the man inside, turns slightly and looks up, the master figure on the sidewalk vanishes, and his step, if any one had been interested enough to listen, rings with a new note as it turns into the country road it has at last reached.

But no one heeded. The new arrival munches his roll and waits impatiently for his coffee, while without, the clouds pile soundlessly in the sky, one of them taking the form of a huge hand with clutching fingers reaching down into the hollow void beneath.

CHAPTER XLII.

At Six.

Mr. Challoner had been honest in his statement regarding the departure of Sweetwater. He had not only paid and dismissed our young detective, but he had seen him leave the room for New York. And Sweetwater had gone away in good faith, too, possibly with his convictions undisturbed, but acknowledging at last that he had reached the end of his resources. But the brain does not loose its hold upon its work as readily as the hand does. He was halfway to New York and had consciously bidden farewell to the whole subject, when he suddenly started those about him by rising impetuously in his seat. He sat again



immediately, but with a light in his small grey eye which Mr. Gryce would have understood and revelled in. The idea for which he had searched industriously for months had come at last, unbidden, thrown up from some remote recess of the mind which had seemingly closed upon the subject forever.

"I have it. I have it," he murmured in ceaseless reiteration to himself. "I will go back to Mr. Challoner and let him decide if the idea is worth pursuing. Perhaps an experiment may be necessary. It was bitter cold that night; I wish it were icy weather now. But a chemist can help us out. Good God! if this should be the explanation of the mystery, alas for Orlando and alas for Oswald!"

But his sympathies did not deter him. He returned to Derby at once, and as soon as he dared, presented himself at the hotel and asked for Mr. Challoner.

He was amazed to find that gentleman already up and in a state of agitation that was very disquieting. But he brightened wonderfully at sight of his visitor, and drawing him inside the room, observed with trembling eagerness:

"I do not know why you have come back, but never was man more welcome. Mr. Brotherson has confessed—"

"Confessed!"

"Yes. 'He killed both women; my daughter and his neighbor, the washerwoman, with an—'

"Wait," broke in Sweetwater, eagerly, "let me tell you." And stooping, he whispered something in the other's ear.

Mr. Challoner stared at him amazed, then slowly nodded his head.

"How came you to think—" he began; but Sweetwater in his great anxiety interrupted him with a quick:

"Explanations will keep. Mr. Challoner. What of the man himself? Where is he? That's the important thing now."

"He was in his room till early this morning writing letters, but he is not there now. The door is unlocked and I went in. From appearances I fear the worst. That is why your presence relieves me so. Where do you think he is?"

"In his hanger in the woods. Where else would he go to—"

"I have thought of that. Shall we start out alone or take witnesses with us?"

"We will go alone. Does Oswald anticipate—"

"He is sure. But he lacks strength to come. He lies on my bed in my room. Doris and her father are with him."

"Let us make a start, then. The storm holds off. I hope it will hold off for another hour."

"The storm will not break."

"As a rule, by the end of 15 or 20 minutes of this persistent maintenance of the same attitude you will have a cramp in your leg." (THE END.)

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Case of Mrs. Tully.

Chicago, Ill.—"I take pleasure in writing to thank you for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I suffered with thirteen successful periodic pains, and had a displacement, and received no benefit from the doctors. I was advised to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and now as well as ever."—Mrs. WILLIAM TULLY, 3002 Ogden Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

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Everything Relative.

Madge—This summer seems to be much cooler than last.

Marjorie—You must remember, dear, that you're not wearing so many clothes.—Judge.

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Brent Good

English Tongue Leads All

That Language Spoken by 130,000,000 Persons—German Ranks Second, According to Statistics.

There are approximately 2,500 languages or dialects spoken in the world. English leads, according to the number of persons using the tongue.

It is estimated that over 130,000,000 persons speak English, while 100,000,000 persons converse in German. Russian comes next, some 70,000,000, while 45,000,000 make their abode known in French. The Spanish language is spoken by 40,000,000; Italian by 30,000,000, and Portuguese by 13,000,000.

English is spoken by 4,000,000 in the Dominion of Canada, by 5,500,000 in the West Indies, by 3,000,000 in Australia, by 1,000,000 in East Africa and by 28,000,000 in the British Isles, not forgetting some 78,000,000 in the United States.

German is spoken by 2,000,000 in the United States; the same number of persons use that language in Switzerland, 10,000,000 use it in Austria-Hungary and 46,000,000 speak it in the German empire. Belgium, where there was a movement on foot to make it popular, but 46,000 persons make use of it.

French is the regular means of communication between 2,500,000 persons in Belgium; between 4,000,000 persons in the United States and Canada and a similar number in Algiers, India and Africa. It is spoken by 2,000,000 Swiss and the same number of Hayens. In Alsace-Lorraine 200,000 persons speak it and in the Congo and in the mother country 28,000,000 persons recognize it as their native tongue.

Lloyd George's First Narrow Escape.

Mr. Lloyd George will never die a pauper. He is too popular for that. But it is interesting to recall how his life nearly ended abruptly when he was a year old. He was dedicated with croup one winter's night at Haverfordwest, where his parents lived, and his mother had to burry through the snow to find a doctor. He arrived when the baby was almost at the last gasp and he succeeded in pulling him through.

Many years later, at Cardiff the same doctor was a guest at the lord mayor's chaplain of the exchequer after a meeting at which he had been speaking, and said to the guest, "Mr. Lloyd George's life is hardly worth while to save the baby's life since there was no prospect before the baby but the life of an agricultural laborer."—London Chronicle.

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MANCHESTER ENTERPRISE.

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THE AMERICAN HOME

WILLIAM A. RADFORD EDITOR

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 178 West Jackson boulevard, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

Most people like large rooms; but large rooms call for a large house. This plan is 21 feet 6 inches by 36 feet in size and is built on the square order, severely plain in design and general treatment. Instead of crowding it as many rooms as possible, they are made larger than is customary at the present time; but it gives to the house an air of old-fashioned comfort that is quite luxurious.

Luxury means in many cases something that is difficult to secure. Since the advance in prices of labor, wages of skilled mechanics, prices of hardware and most building materials the tendency has been to build smaller houses and smaller rooms. Probably the after maintenance has as much to do with the general trend towards smaller houses as any other consideration, because it is almost impossible to obtain help of the right kind to keep a large house in order after you get it. Then the extra cost of heating a large house is a serious objection to some people; but the improvements in hot-air furnaces and in hot-water and steam heaters have gone a long way to reduce cost in the respect.

The shape of the house also has a great deal to do with the cost of heating. A house built after this design is very compact. There are no side rooms to carry the heat to at a distance; so with a modern heater in the basement this house may be kept comfortable for less money than the heating of a much smaller house would have cost ten or fifteen years ago.

These are the days of large living rooms. People have found that at least one room in the house should be as large, as light, and as airy as it is possible to make it. Across the front of this house, 14 by 35 feet inside measure, is practically one great room with a fireplace in one end and with plenty of large windows that give it lighting with the general character of the house.

This large living room is intended to be one of the main decorative features, the furnishings of which will require a great deal of care and thought planning to bring out all its splendid possibilities. Such rooms nowadays are seldom or never carpeted. The floor is hard wood with a finish that shows the grain to advantage. The floor is nice enough to rather be rushed anyway, but no one likes a bare floor because of the noise and from the fact that the floor room has a properly furnished appearance should have been carefully provided with rugs that harmonize with the wall and ceiling decorations.

There is a good deal in proportioning rugs to the size of the room. This large living room should have two rugs large enough to reduce the outside margin to about ten inches. The space between the rugs in the center should be spent the same, but the pieces of rectly in the center of the archway should be filled in with another rug to avoid stepping on the polished floor. It needs this little rug for looks and it needs it to present a bad spot by wearing away the floor polish.

The rugs, wall paper and curtains must of course harmonize with the Turkish rugs are quite fashionable, and the genuine Turkish rug is a prize, but there have been disappointings. Most of them are too soft to keep their place on the floor, and if the floor is highly polished they are so slippery as to be positively unsafe, especially for old people. A first-class machine-made American rug is good enough for any room if it corresponds with the surroundings.

The dining room offers another splendid opportunity for decorative ability. The room is well calculated to show furniture to advantage. It is 12 feet 6 inches by 16 feet in size and there are no projections or corners to interfere with the proper placing of handsome dining-room decorations.

Another feature of this house that is well worth consideration is the pantry. It is seldom you get such a pantry in any house. The extension of the back porch to the kitchen is the pantry has been taken advantage of to lay out an arrangement that will appeal to most women. It is large enough to hold considerable china and the sink is conveniently placed to a great satisfaction at dish-washing time. I often wonder why sinks are so frequently placed in the shelves where dishes are kept. If you watch a woman doing up the work after meal time you will notice that she is constantly walking back and forth between the dining table, the sink and the pantry shelves and the china cupboard. This combination pantry is a sort of cross between the modern store room pantry and an old-fashioned butler's pantry.

There are other interesting features about this house indicated by the plans, such as the combination stairway going up from the kitchen and from the front room, the hall coat closet and the convenient cellarway with shelves for jelly glasses and other storage, all of which require a house about this size if you expect to work them all in. You can have some of the modern improvements in a small house. If you want them all you must build larger.

HAS NOVEL SUMMER PASTIME

English Actor Finds Profit and Amusement in Ridding Farmers of Pest of Moles.

A curious way of spending a holiday has been invented by a well-known actor and his wife. They are in Radnorshire, Wales, and they are combining amusement and profit by hunting moles with the object of obtaining a moleskin coat for the wife. The actor in question is Stewart Quartermayne, who in private life is W. F. James. Mr. and Mrs. James have already killed 400 moles. It was during a visit to a friend at Builth Wells that they began their curious hobby of mole catching. They undertook during their stay to destroy all the moles on their friend's land. So successful were they that their fame spread among the local farmers and landowners, who asked them to extend their operations.

Mr. James decided to accept such invitations, at any rate until he had procured enough skins to make a long coat for his wife.

A newspaper correspondent recently accompanied them to their hunting ground, where thirty traps had been laid out. Fifteen moles had already been killed instantaneously in their little tunnels. Then came the work of resetting the traps in the center of a line of molehills. A spring trap was placed between the two openings of the tunnel after carefully rubbing the trap and openings with a dead mole, to remove the human scent as much as first, because the mole would instantly smell human hands and would not go near the trap, secondly, because moles are great fighters. When the master of a tunnel smells what he takes to be an intruder he rushes out instantly to do battle, but actually meets sudden death.

Mr. James said it would be quite easy to make at least $10 a week by catching mole for skins, which can be sold at from 10s to 15s each. He now has 400 of the 600 required to make a coat for his wife.—Baltimore Sun.

What Impressed Him in New York.

William had spent two weeks in New York—two strenuous weeks—and had taken great pains to show him all of the places of interest. When the boy returned home his mother asked him one evening: "Well, son, what impressed you most in the city?" After a moment's reflection the young man answered: "While we were riding on the elevated one evening I saw a little colored boy standing in a back porch dancing up and down with a chair on his head, trying to amuse his baby brother in a swing."—Youngstown Telegram.

To Restore Old Wayside Inns.

Restoration to things as they were long ago is planned by the Ohio Good Roads federation. The organization figures on bringing back the old wayside inn—with its grate fire at many points along the main roads between Ohio cities. Hostelries that were practically abandoned are to be restored and made fit for occupancy. In addition, the old milestones are to be put into shape again and guide the travelers of the time in a high-powered motor car and not in a stagecoach or on horseback, to his destination.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Another Confession.

"So you are a lobbyist!" said Senator Sorghum.

"I am."

"But you never took the slightest chance in trying to influence my vote. Your frequent conversation with me was about one of the most harmless and common place topics."

"Quite true. But the people who are paying me a large salary to lobby don't know that."

GERMANS LOVE CITY

Residents Are Proud of Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Natives Pity Berliners, the Hamburgers and the Muncheners—Jews Make Money in Capital Then Settle Down in Frankfort.

There is an old saying known all over Germany, "How can any one exist who has not been born in Frankfort?" Of course the Frankforters take this saying seriously, while the rest of the Germans merely laugh. The Berliner, for instance, is very much like the New Yorker, and pities every one who is not fortunate enough to live in Berlin; the Munchener wonders how anyone can exist outside of Munich, and the Hamburger clings to the Binnen-Alster as the most necessary spot in the world.

However, like other cities, while they believe firmly in their own superiority, do not flaunt it in the faces of their neighbors as much as do the Frankforters. The Berliners' and the Hamburgers' superiority is the haughty, cold superiority that is characteristic of the north, while the Muncheners is the good-natured, effusive superiority of the south; while the Frankforters is a go-between—the south combined with the overbearingness of the north. But just the same the Frankforter is well-mannered and kindly to an extreme.

Frankfort is the Mecca for the Jewish race. They drift into Germany from Russia, long-bearded, long-locked, poor and spiritual. Some settle first in Karlsbad and Bohemia, where they work and save and starve to get together a little gold.

With this little capital they migrate to Berlin, where it is doubled, and then this is doubled a third time in Frankfort to settle down in peace and comfort, free from molestation. A few of the more enterprising one step farther to Paris or London, but the good old orthodox Jew is satisfied with Frankfort for a lifetime.

Even in the Middle Ages was Frankfort for refuge for the Jew. He had to buy the privileges of living here and was often mistreated, but somehow the race flourished, and they grew very wealthy and their money was a stepping-stone to all things.

Twice the town-folk burned the Jewish part of the city, but the Jew lived on, for no tyranny nor insult can crush the spirit of that race, for it either multiplies or kills off its cripples no matter what its hardships.

Today all the best houses in the city are owned by the Jews, and the best places at the opera are owned by the Jews.

There is one privilege or position in Germany that a Jew's money cannot buy, an officership in the army; no matter how perfect he is, how excellent his character, nor how much money he has, this coveted position is not open to him. It is not against the law, and the government officials may try hard to do it, but they cannot get the appointment just the same.

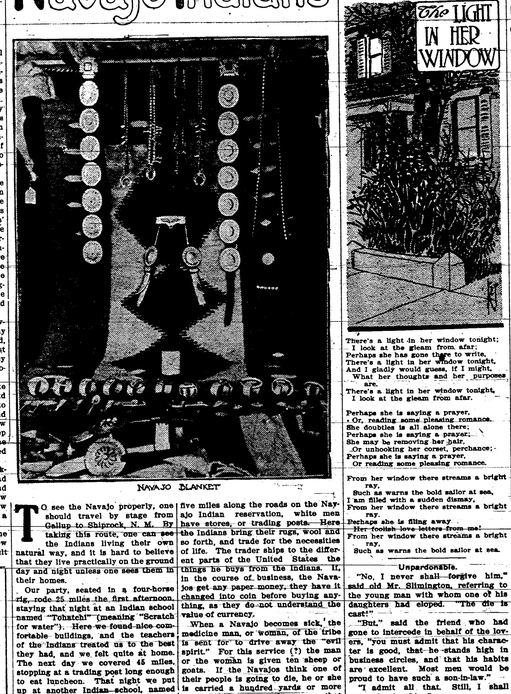
The best he can do is to marry his daughter to an army officer, who is poor and needs money to help him keep up his position. To marry an army officer is the greatest ambition of the German Jewess, for while society will not receive her with open arms, an officer's wife receives a certain amount of homage.

Frankfort is a beautiful big modern city, with great wide streets, extensive parks and fine public buildings. The streets are well-kept, and the clothes are modeled after Parisians. Perhaps next to the Berlin girl the Frankfort girls are the best dressed in Germany. The German Jewess is always well-dressed. In fact, they are the only well-dressed women in Germany, and if the Gentiles frown at them with scorn, at times they envy them for their taste and way of wearing clothes is the envy of every German woman.

Frankfort is a beautiful city, and with magnificent surroundings. To the west is the Valley of the Rhine. The river winds between the west hills in the Valley of the Main, with the old city of Burgen and the Spessart forest as a background, and oaks, and in the south is the Adea forest.

The fact that Goethe was born here as the Frankforter's proudest possession. The one old house is still standing in Hirschgarten in which the poet was born in 1749. He lived there and spent his youth, and he tells so much about it in his autobiography. Today it is a museum and contains many relics of the poet.

At the corner of Kannegiesser street is the only old tenement house, where it is said Luther found lodging one Sunday morning on his way to Worms. He is said to have sighed his sweetest songs and playing on the



Goethe's House and Old Market.

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Home Life of Navajo Indians

NAVAJO BLANKET

To see the Navajo properly, one should travel by stage from Gallup to Shiprock, N. M. By taking this route, one can see the Indian living their own natural way, and it is hard to believe that they live practically on the ground day and night unless one sees them in their homes.

Our party, seated in a four-horse rig, rode 25 miles the first afternoon, staying that night at an Indian school named "Nohatsch" (meaning "Scratch for water"). Here we found nice comfortable buildings, and the teachers of the Indians treated us to the best they had, and we felt quite at home. The next day we covered 45 miles, stopping at a trading post long enough to eat luncheon. That night we put up at another Indian school, named "Tsedaheni" (meaning "running water"). This place is 7,000 feet above sea level, and the scenery is very pretty. The people here gave us good meals and a nice place in which to sleep. The third and last day we made 35 miles without any stop, but ate our luncheons as we rode along. As we traveled we were fortunate enough to see some real sandstorms as we came at this season. The sun shone about 12 hours each day, and we were travelling early enough in the spring to miss the heat.

Very Little Clothing.

The Navajos live in hogans and tepees, built low and small, with no floors and very little ventilation. They usually have a rough door, or hole in the top. One of these small houses seldom has more than one room, which accommodates a family of almost any size. These Indians sleep on sheepskins, and cover themselves with the blankets they make. Very little clothing is worn by them, and very seldom a hat. Most of the men have kerchiefs around their heads, to keep the long hair out of their faces. The women usually have blankets thrown over their shoulders, and their hair is tied in a knot back of their heads.

The jewelry worn by the Indians consists principally of silver rings and bracelets, made by them, set with turquoise, and worn chiefly by the women.

Anyone traveling in the Navajo country for a day or two doesn't never think it so thickly populated, but if an Indian should be shot, there would be several hundred at the scene of the shooting in less than half a day, as they have reflecting mirrors to use in signaling their distress calls.

The Navajo squaws are noted for their beauty and durability; but one would be surprised to see how some of them are aside. They have a frame set up in the outside of their hogans, and here they sit in the sun, taking dry's and sometimes weeks, in making a single rug. The average price they receive for their rugs is about $15 each. The genuine Navajo rug is made from their own sheep's wool.

Dislike Paper Money.

On an average of one every twenty-five miles along the roads on the Navajo Indian reservation, white men have stores, or trading posts. Here the Indians bring their rugs, wool and so forth, and trade for the necessities of life. The trader ships to the different parts of the United States the things he buys from the Indians. If, in the course of business, the Navajos get any paper money, they have it changed into coin before buying anything, as they do not understand the value of currency.

When a Navajo becomes sick, the medicine man, or woman, of his tribe is sent for to drive away the "evil spirit." For this service (?) the man or the woman is given ten sheep or goats. If the Navajos think one of their people is going to die, he or she is carried a hundred yards or more from the hogan, for the reason that when one dies in a hogan the hogan is burned, as none of the tribe will live in it afterward.

The Indian school at Shiprock, in San Juan county, New Mexico, is one of the best in the country. There is only ten years old. There are about 150 students in attendance, the ages ranging from six to twenty years. Most of the children are bright, and want to learn, but their capacity for learning does not as a rule go beyond the sixth grade. The Navajo children's singing and reading are good, and they are heard in most white schools, and they can answer more Bible questions and repeat more Scripture than the average grown white person. These little Indians are taught to do all kinds of work, such as sewing, knitting, kitchen and dining room work, carpentering, farming, and, in fact, everything that a white person should know. Many of the girls take positions with white families, and prove themselves very capable in doing their work properly.

Uncle Sam has spent several thousand dollars in constructing suitable buildings and in beautifying the grounds in this part of the Navajo country. There are also a fine greenhouse, ice plant, laundry, acetylene light plant, hospital and employees' quarters, all in one enclosure. The school grounds contain about 300 acres and are quite fine. The Indians do all the work, and by, and supplies ample water for irrigating. This land produces large crops of alfalfa, grains, fruits, melons, and other agricultural products. The school has for its use and study fine cows, horses, hogs, chickens, and everything of the best that one could wish for, and naturally, the Indian appreciates all that Uncle Sam is doing for them.

Every fall, to encourage the Indians in their work, a big fair is held at Shiprock, and the Navajos take much pride in bringing in for exhibition the best of everything. This fair is a great one, rejoicing among the natives, and many white people come from far and near to see the wonderful things made by the Indians.

Unpardonable.

"No, I never shall—forgive him," said old Mr. Silmington, referring to the young man with whom one of his daughters had eloped. "The cur is certainly a cur."

"But," said the friend who had gone to intercede in behalf of the lovers, "you must admit that his character is good, that he stands high in business circles, and that his habits are excellent. Most men would be proud to have such a son-in-law."

"I admit all that. Still, I shall never forgive him."

"Why not?"

"Because he took the youngest and prettiest of my five daughters. Why didn't he run off with one of her older sisters, confound him!"

Language to Blow Away.

"Ah," said the conceited Englishman, "you have a big country. When you have done a lot of wonderful things; you have, in fact, I may say, become a world power, you may talk short in one particular. You have no language."

"No language; eh!" the American returned. "Say, my friend, you ought to hear my wife some night when I come home and confess that I spent three cents more for the egg-beater that the price at which she saw it advertised in the Sunday paper!"

Loosened Lucy.

She dwelt among untrodden ways
Beside the Springs of Dee.
Where there are springs around it praise
And very few to see.

She, therefore, threw her stays aside
And, looking up to heaven, cried:
"Ah, Wordsworth, you be hanged!"

She tired out there where few could see
Lucy.
"I mean, indeed," said she,
"Look horrid loosened up, but O
How good it feels to be!"

Just the Man.

"So," said the boss, "you are the great political firm, you think you could fill this position, do you?"

"I guess so," the applicant replied. "You mentioned in your advertisement that you want a man who is a good listener, talker, and an entertainer, and what I don't know about mixin' 'em up ain't in no, books."

Helped by the Enemy.

"I never see the iceman stop before your house any more, Mrs. Flipperleigh."

"No; since the Buxtons, next door, started a refrigerator they have seen enough to use that we don't need any help from the refrigerator."

Hard to Fathom?

"I hear you call monsieur 'heem,' and mamsieur 'shee.' Tell me, please, ma'dame 'her.' Also I hear you call M. Zhonny 'heem,' also you call Mlle. Mary 'her.' How can I know when to use ze General Hancock and call it 'her.' Oh, zees langvaige!"

Cities.

"I see they call Berlin the Chicago of Europe now."

"To they? What city is the Berlin of America?"

His Rendition of Curfew.

"Imitation, you know, is the sincerest flattery."

"Not always. I happened to overhear Miss Wattelbi listening to my I read that poem at our Chafing Dish club the other night, and I can assure you it wasn't at all flattering."

All She Knew About Them.

Esther—Do you know anything about pots and calls?

Agnes—No, except that whenever I call Bertie always calls me down this morning.

Forgot Himself.

Old Lady (to beggar at door)—What's this soiled paper? You'll have to tell me what it says, for I haven't my spectacles.

Beggar—Please, mum, it says I am deaf and dumb, and can you spare me a few cents.

No Difference.

"My boss was calling me down this morning."

"I thought somebody in the office said it was your wife calling you up."

"Same thing."

The Onlooker

HENRY HOWLAND

The LIGHT IN HER WINDOW

There's a light in her window tonight;
I look at the gleam from afar,
Perhaps she has gone thus to write,
There's a light in her window tonight,
And I gladly would guess, if I might,
What her thoughts and her purposes are.

There's a light in her window tonight,
I look at the gleam from afar.

Perhaps she is saying a prayer,
Or, reading some sizzling romance,
She doubtless is all alone there;
Perhaps she is saying a prayer,
She may be removing her hair,
Or unbooking her corset, perchance;
Perhaps she is saying a prayer,
Or reading some glowing romance.

From her window there streams a bright ray,
Such as warns the bold sailor at sea,
From her window there streams a bright ray,
Perhaps she is fling away
Her foolish love letters from me!
From her window there streams a bright ray,
Such as warns the bold sailor at sea.

Home Town Helps

BUILDING UP A CITY'S PARKS

Expert Sets Forth Some Sound Principles Which It Will Be Profitable to Observe.

There are a few principles in the selection of lands for parks, parkways and playgrounds which are finding increasing acceptance by city authorities. Briefly stated, they are as follows: (1) To acquire those easily accessible small tracts in different parts of a city which may most cheaply be adapted to serve as local playgrounds or recreation centers; (2) to seek also some moderately large tracts, even though less accessible for the present generation, provided they are capable of conversion at relatively small cost into park which will have the beauty of natural scenery; (3) to acquire property for large parks in advance of a general settlement of the neighborhood; (4) to select generally, though not always, lands which are not well adapted for streets and buildings; (5) to distribute the lands over the city in such a way as to give the maximum of use to the people who will be called upon to pay for their acquisition, development and maintenance.

"These five common-sense principles have been generally followed by the leading landscape architects," says John Nolan in his report on New London.

CITIES NEED MORE SUNLIGHT

French Architect Urges Far-Reaching Reform in Street Planning for the Future.

Far-reaching reform in city planning as a primary factor in the battle against tuberculosis was demanded by the architect, Augustin Rey, in an address made before the French Society of Hygiene.

According to M. Rey, cities of the future must be so constructed that the direction of all the streets shall correspond to the sun's daily course in the heavens in order that the inhabitants may receive the maximum of light, which is the greatest microbe killer in existence.

The task of architect, he says, will be to plan towns in such a way that every nook and corner shall receive the sun's rays for the greatest possible number of hours daily. On this account he insists that the present system of small apartments will have to go, and their places be taken by smaller and more hygienic dwellings.

He concludes by saying that the present nickname of Paris, "the City of Light," should be that of all towns which care for the health of their inhabitants.

Problems of City Building.

"One of the problems in modern city building is to allow proper space on the sidewalks for shade trees and for shade trees in cities. Many of the modern cities that are building, especially those in being given the shade-tree problem. The United States government has taken up the matter and is making a close study of conditions that exist in other countries. Some cities have done up, and by thus cutting off the natural surface water supply contribute to the early death of the tree. Others have an impervious clear space around the tree which is often dangerous for pedestrians, and is unsightly. There is a city in Belgium that solves the problem by leaving a space of two feet all around the tree and a little beyond, and by a flush iron ring, having a recess inside to receive a sectional removable iron grating that can be lifted, but which makes a neat walk and saves the tree."

Burn the Weeds.

If all the weeds upon that vacant lot next to your garden had been destroyed you should see to it that they are burned forthwith. Burned at this time, the seeds contained in the seeds will have been burned and you will not then be so badly troubled with weeds next year. Mature weeds should be burned where they grow if possible, and not be stacked up in heaps for any move of dry weeds shakes out the seeds and leaves them on the soil, to be sown in the spring with the first rain of the season. Burn the crop as it stands, if possible.

Juvenile Mythology.

"And what did you learn at school today?"

"Oh, what about the myths and goddesses and things."

"And what about them?"

"I forgot them—all but Ceres."

"And who was she?"

"Oh, she was the goddess of dressmaking."

"Why, how in the world—

"Well, teacher said she was the goddess of ripping and sewing."—Woman's Home Companion.

Cleanliness of Berlin.

The American doctors who have been travelling through Europe have that the thing which strikes visitors to Berlin most forcibly is the scrupulous cleanliness of the city.

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MERIDIAN CHAPTER No. 43, R. A. M. Meets at Masonic Hall Wednesday Evening after each full moon. Companions cordially invited. F. E. Spafford, H. P.

ADONIRAM COUNCIL, No. 15, R. & S. M. Assembles at Masonic Hall, Tuesday Evening after each full moon. All visiting companions invited. Mat D. Blosser, C. W. Conklin, Secretary.

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Manchester, Mich.

DECREASE SHOWN IN FATALITIES

REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER COMPARED WITH SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR.

LESSENING ALSO OF NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS.

Industrial Board Much Gratified By Excellent Result of Working of the New Law.

Lansing, Mich.—Twenty-one fatal accidents have been reported to the industrial accident board, as compared during September, 1912, 40 fatal accidents were reported. At that time there were operating under the provisions of Michigan's compensation act 3,000 employers and 250,000 employes. During September just passed there were covered by the provisions of the law more than 10,000 employers and more than 450,000 employes. While there has been a steady gain in the number of employes covered by the law and therefore a steady growing field for fatalities which would come within the jurisdiction of the industrial accident board, there has been a steady lessening of the actual number of fatal injuries. Of nonfatal injuries there were reported to the board 339, an average of but 11 3-10 a day, as compared with a daily average of 15 during the first six months' operation of the compensation law. The total number of all accidents during September is 381, an average of 12 7-10 a day. These casualties are distributed among more than 450,000 industrial workers, exclusive of some 100,000 employes of public boards and institutions, the showing is gratifying. Transportation led in the number of fatal accidents, with a total of five; various miscellaneous industries, grouped under one head also reported five fatalities; automobile industries reported two; the mines an equal number; lumbering, four; and merchandising, metal manufacturing; public utilities, one each.

The provision of law authorizing the industrial accident board to pass on bills for medical and hospital service appears to be working well. There is a bona-fide dispute. Before such matters can be brought before the board for adjustment, the cases are required to make an earnest effort to reach a settlement between themselves and have appeared in court only after they have exhausted the ordinary means of bringing about such settlement.

There are prospects that a waterway from Saginaw to Bay City will develop from the activities of Government Engineer Watson G. Harmon and assistants from the United States lake survey department, who are making a survey of the "inland route." The survey is being made along the route three months, and expect to complete the job in two months more.

Superiors Exonerate Ypsi Officer

Ypsilanti, Mich.—Patrolman August Rehl, who shot and killed Joseph Mahon, of Detroit, early on Sunday morning, is walking his beat again, his superiors having exonerated Commissioners Wallace Worden and Elihu Gooding Tuesday afternoon. Rehl's story was that Mahon had struck sticking to the original story that he fired in what he believed to be self-defense. Mahon was shot in the forehead his hip pocket as if intending to draw a weapon. Testimony other than that offered by Rehl was not taken.

Policemen Attend Funeral

Battle Creek, Mich.—Nearly 100 policemen from southern Michigan, most of them in full dress uniform, followed the funeral cortege of Captain Daniel William McCarthy from St. Philip's Catholic church to Mount Olivet cemetery here Tuesday. The captain died while on duty, patrol wagon, draped in black, and drawn by black horses. Flowers from all over the state were placed on the casket and in the home.

Kalamazoo, Lansing and Jackson sent a large delegation of uniformed police.

Brother of Luther Burbank Dead

Owosso, Mich.—That William G. Burbank, who is dead at the home of a friend, Henry Lyons, was a brother of Luther Burbank, the famous wonder worker of California, was made known when relatives came to arrange for the funeral.

William, who was familiarly known as "Bill" Burbank, was a brother of Luther or intimated that a relationship existed. He was older than Luther.

Rev. E. K. Bell, of Quincy, Mich., officiated. He is a call from the Baptist church of Plymouth.

Twenty men worked 15 hours Sunday and built a house for Mrs. Rhoda Bates, who lost her home Sunday. She lost her home on Rooch street Thursday night when lightning struck it. Mrs. Bates moved into her new home Monday.

George Schillinger, for several years assistant business manager and editor-general's department, has resigned his position and will accept another one with the Detroit News. The position left vacant by Schillinger's resignation will be filled by Auditor-General Fuller by promotion.

MICHIGAN NEWS IN BRIEF

Murrill Hoppa, a Paw Paw boy, who recently obtained a job in a Kalamazoo foundry, lost his right hand in a lathe.

The dedication of the new Kalamazoo armory will take place on Nov. 19. Gov. Ferris will be one of the speakers.

Between 1,000 and 1,200 entries are already assured for the state poultry show to be held in Battle Creek, December 8 to 12.

Catholic army veterans who die penniless in Kalamazoo will be given a burial plot, which will be laid out by St. Augustine's church.

The public domain commission has appointed Alfred Wasznik, of New York city, to take charge of the Michigan immigration office here.

Frank Hubbard Smith has been re-elected president of the Muskegon Art society, the most active organization of its kind in the state.

Fire of undetermined origin destroyed the Samuel White building at Ionia early Sunday, causing a loss of $14,500, divided among six concerns.

Joseph Swartz, of Grand Rapids, is near death by being crushed between two cars while riding on a Grand Trunk freight train near Bellevue.

Timothy Lynch, about 50 years old, was killed by a train near the Union station in Grand Rapids. It is believed he had gone to sleep on the tracks.

Two large barns, a silo and other outbuildings on the Frank Turner farm near Standish burned with their contents. Loss $10,000, partially insured.

Between 1,000 and 1,200 men left Sault Ste. Marie, accidentally shot himself while hunting. The 22-caliber bullet entered the neck, lodging in the brain.

According to announcement by President Clarence S. Funk, the M. Rumely Co.'s plant in Battle Creek will again be in full operation January 1.

Miss Margaret M. Moore, for ten years superintendent of the Jackson city hospital, has tendered her resignation to take effect December 15, 1913.

Thieves rifled a box car on the Pere Marquette siding at Coldwater and away with dry goods, shoes, clothing and other merchandise, valued at $5,000.

Warren M. Beardslee, 37, chief electrician for the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway Co., was rushed to a hospital Monday midnight and died early Tuesday.

Mrs. David Van Strien, wife of Rev. David Van Strien, formerly of Grand Rapids, died last Saturday at Yokohama, Japan, where her husband is stationed as a missionary for the Reformed church of America.

Haven Shaft, 15 years old, was killed Sunday afternoon while hunting. The boy lived in Perry and attended school there. His mother resides in Shiatsburg. The accident occurred a mile west of Shiatsburg.

Kalamazoo city officials stopped the construction of a tuberculosis sanatorium which has been started in an artesian flowing locality. The cause given for the order was the owner's failure to comply with the building code.

Fire did $20,000 damage at Brimley, a village 12 miles west of Sault Ste. Marie, Sunday. It suffered the heaviest loss, his hotel, bank and sales stables being destroyed. A. J. Schaffer was seriously burned while fighting the fire.

In commenting upon rules and regulations at Hillsdale college, in connection with President Dr. Mauck referred to the fact that in the last ten years not a student's name appeared on the blotter. The faculty records because of misconduct.

State Highway Commissioner Rogers has ordered a survey of the road commissioners of St. Clair county to alter the routes of the two trunk line highways entering the county. The supervisors adopted the routes proposed by the county commissioner.

At a meeting of the common council of Owosso it was voted to raise $4,500 on bonds to add to $15,000 allowed by the state for a new armory for Co. H, M. N. G. The board of supervisors will be asked to add another sum, which will raise the total to about $26,000.

The offer of W. E. Burt to start a fund for an old ladies' home, with a donation of $100, was followed upon other money being raised by Saginaw citizens. It has been given an impetus by a bequest from the estate of the late Mrs. Louise C. Bartlett who died in 1902, left about $10,000 for such a home.

At a special election at Ann Arbor it was voted, 1,079 to 493, to bond for $450,000 to buy the waterworks plant. It was also voted to bond for a new Steere farm, under which tests have shown there is an almost unlimited supply of water. The plant cost several thousand dollars making tests, and many artesian gushers have been developed.

Rev. Fr. Richard J. Sweeny announced his resignation Sunday as pastor of the Immaculate Conception church at Saginaw after 40 years of continuous service. He returns to his birthplace in Kilkenny county Ireland.

The state fire marshal's department reports a total of 249 fires in Michigan during September, with a loss of $62,112, and insurance of $190,812.75. Twenty-three of the 249 fires were caused by defective chimneys.

SURVIVORS TELL OF SEA DISASTER

TOURAINE REACHES PORT WITH PASSENGERS OF ILL-FATED VOLTURNO.

BODIES BRUISED AND CLOTHING TORN IN STRUGGLE.

Charge is Made That Vessel Had But Nine Lifeboats That Were Fit for Launching and Crew Was Ignorant.

Paris.—Many of the survivors of the Volturno, which burned at sea last Friday, showed signs of violence, according to passengers of the Touraine, arriving in Paris Tuesday. One woman bore scratches and bruises all over her body, which she received during the struggle to get places in the boats. A child arrived on board the Touraine completely naked.

One of the most striking facts, according to the passengers of the Touraine, was the arrival of children from the Volturno, apparently not belonging to anyone, and seemingly to have been completely left to take care of themselves by their parents.

Other features of the catastrophe, which took over a hundred lives, reported by survivors are as follows:

The Volturno had only nine lifeboats that were fit for use.

None could be properly launched. Many were rotten.

The crew seemed ignorant of their use, and passengers helped drag six of them over the side.

One of those lowered had a hole in its bottom.

The fire apparently smouldered for hours before it was discovered.

No explosion was heard until hours after the fire had burned fiercely.

Four, and perhaps more, firemen were smothered in the forecastle by smoke before general alarm of fire.

Members of the crew deny Captain Inch lied his duty to keep the fire fighters at work.

Women and children were the last to be taken off the Volturno. Many men leaped overboard during the night.

Ten little babies all separated from their parents, were rescued by the Touraine and cared for by women in the first class cabins.

Bankers Close Boston Meeting.

Boston—The American Bankers' association closed its forty-fourth annual convention here Friday. Further adverse criticism of the pending currency legislation and the banking reform developed from James J. Hill, of St. Paul, Minn.

Arthur Reynolds, of Des Moines, Iowa, first vice president, was elevated to the presidency and W. A. Law, of Philadelphia, succeeded to the first vice presidency without contest, the name of James K. Lynch, of San Francisco, having been withdrawn. It was decided to hold the next convention in Richmond, Va.

Wife of Prisoner Legal Widow.

Jackson, Mich.—That Mary Sierminski on the 20th of last April, when she was sentenced to Jackson prison for murdering their baby, but is now a widow by reason of such imprisonment and entitled to a mother's pension is the opinion of Attorney General Fellows handed down to Probate Judge Clarence M. Russell, who pres