

TALLS OF GOTHAM AND OTHER CITIES

Fights Bird for Feather So as to Win Husband



NEW YORK—"Bill the Beak," the giant macaw in the Central park bird zoo, expelled a terrific shriek. A woman had hold of Bill's tail. The woman tugged and pulled at the long feather which makes Bill the envy of all the other male birds in the zoo. And the more the woman pulled on Bill's tail the more the big bird shrieked. His mingled rage and pain. Finally Bill got the woman off and nipped her savagely.

The head birdkeeper and provender provider fortunately ran up at that moment. He found a woman who said that she was Matilda Garrison, formerly of Salem, Mass., tenderly nursing a nipped finger, with tears in her eyes. "Bill the Beak" was smooching out his ruffled tail feathers and croaking discordantly.

"What do you mean by trying to jerk that parrot's tail out?" demanded the head birdkeeper.

Miss Garrison sniffed.

"I am one of the Salem left-overs,"

she explained. "There are three times as many girls in Salem as there are men, and, like hundreds of other Salem girls, I was unable to get a husband. Recently I came to New York and consulted an astrologer who told me that if I could get the tall feather of a macaw and would wear it in my hat during the day and under my pillow at night during the ascendancy of the planet Uranus I would marry a handsome young man with plenty of money.

"I heard that there were macaws at Central park and came here this morning to see if one of them wouldn't shed a feather. After waiting for half an hour or so for one of them to drop one I put my hand through the bars. That's all I remember until I felt my finger in that nasty bird's beak."

"Madam," explained the head birdkeeper, "you will have to go elsewhere for your macaw feather. These birds are city property and all applications for macaw tail feathers for matrimonial purposes must be approved by both the bureau of marriage licenses and the department of parks before I can honor them. Even then, I doubt whether 'Bill the Beak' would be willing to accommodate you."

Despite the protests of the indignant crowd which witnessed the incident Miss Garrison was released and advised to try a bird dealer who specializes in macaw tail feathers.

Little Girl Steals Auto Ride Clad Only in Nightgown

CHICAGO—It was kind of shivery in the cool October morning to be dashing around in an automobile with only just a nightgown to cover pink skin. But O! Such fun to be steering a ride without daddy knowing it!

As the automobile spun down Jackson boulevard and stopped at the crossings in the loop William J. Newman, a contractor, living at 2831 West Jackson boulevard, wondered why pedestrians looked so strangely at his automobile and smiled with so much amusement.

Margaret, his three-year-old daughter, was having the time of her life. When daddy had kissed her good-bye in the morning she had crept out of her little bed and stole downstairs. While her father was bidding—the others good-bye she slipped out of doors and crept into the rear of his automobile, all unnoticed.

Margaret hid under the blankets until he reached downtown and then her curiosity overcame her discretion. A little blonde, curly head peeped up and then two little bare arms reached up to the seat. In a moment the naked feet were crossed under her Turkish-wee and she was having a joy ride through fairland.

Her father stopped on North Curtis street and was gone a long time. She stood up to see if she could see him returning. The little nightgown was slipping off her shoulders, but she did not notice. A crowd gathered around. One little hand rested on her knee as she stared herself.

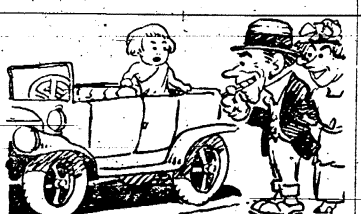
"Little September Morn!" observed a laughing girl who passed with several others to look at her.

"Morning!" replied Margaret, catching the last word.

Just then daddy came in sight. His eyes popped wide open as he caught a flash of ten pink toes diving to the depths of a great green blanket.

There was a hasty explanation in excited baby talk. Mrs. Newman was standing at the telephone on the verge of collapse from anxiety when it rang and her husband called.

"Get her into some clothes the first thing you do and then bring her right home," were the mother's orders. All the way Margaret was dubious, but there were no spankings and only hugs and kisses when she was on her mother's knee again.



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Find God Through Prayer.

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What if the sea be rough and the journey adverse, or the recovery be delayed or denied, if we find God, and a nearness to him, a trust in him, a comfort in his presence we had not known before? Fellowship with God is our greatest need.

Prayer is a means of that fellowship. Our minor needs are motives to prayer. If hunger and thirst and heat and cold and poverty and sickness and floods and fires and tornadoes and old age and death impel us to prayer, blessed are these, for they are the rude couriers that show us the way to the audience chamber of the king.

God is the soul's eternal home. By prayer we have felt the weight of the world's weariness, we who know the bitterness of its worst and the vanity of its best gifts, find our way home.

Pioneer Indian Fighter, Crippled, Seeks Aid



At the conclusion of the Mexican war Kincaid came north and was employed as a rider on the pony express. Countless fights with the hostile Sioux adventures with the Apaches and other Indians are Kincaid's remembrances of this period of his life.

In 1858 Kincaid went to Missouri and raised horses near Booneville. The Civil war broke out and to escape military service he took to the brush. At night, if the coast was clear, the young man's sister would display red, white and blue lights from the house and Kincaid would come in for dinner. While at the table one evening he was surprised by a detail of ten men from General Fessenden's command and enlisted for service.

Following two years of soldiering, Kincaid and his partner came west and engaged in transporting horses across the plains for the federal cavalry.

In 1865 Kincaid's father was governor of Nevada and the son came west again. Kincaid's father also was a federal representative of Alaska.

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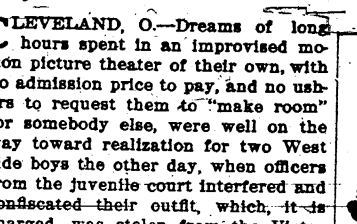
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Boys' Plan for a Free Film Show Is Halted



CLEVELAND, O.—Dreams of long hours spent in an improvised motion picture theater of their own, with no admission price to pay, and no users to request them to "make room" for somebody else, were well on the way toward realization for two West side boys the other day, when officers from the juvenile court interfered and confiscated their outfit, which, it is charged, was stolen from the Victor theater.

The alleged confessions of Walter Krueger and Harry Worris, a each fourteen years old, to Probation Officer Lewis explained why patrons of the theater found the place closed one recent Sunday night.

The boys, according to the juvenile court officers, said they thought they would like to have a playhouse all their own, and decided it would be easier to have someone else furnish the paraphernalia than it would be to save their pennies and buy the necessary materials. They picked on the manager of the Victor as their Santa Claus, but forgot to tell him they had borrowed his motion picture machine, several films, a graphophone and a basket of records.

When the theater manager opened his place of entertainment he gaped in amazement and then rubbed the space formerly occupied by the picture machine with his fingers, as if that had been specially advertised were not to be found. The phonograph that diverted audiences in the intervals between shows was gone. A heavy pinch, delivered where it did the most service, convinced the astonished manager that he was not asleep.

Then he went for the police. Probation officers fixed the guilt on the two boys.

What we need is the power to see—to see the chariots and horses on the mountains; to see God all about us; to see the strong right arm of the Almighty stretched out to help us; to see that the darkest clouds and most threatening surroundings are under the all-controlling power of the everlasting Father. And seeing this, we shall have the prophet's hope and the prophet's faith, and the prophet's trust that they who are with us are more than they who are against us. The prayer, then, that befits our lips day and night continually is, "Lord, we pray thee, open our eyes, that we may see."—Walter Jubb.

Gradations.

We all, reflecting as a mirror the character of Christ, are transformed into the same image from character to character—from a poor character to a better one, from a better one to one a little better still, from that to one still more complete—until joy slow degrees, the perfect image is attained. Here the solution of the problem of sanctification is compressed into a sentence: Reflect the character of Christ and you will become like Christ.—Henry Drummond.

Thou Shalt Have Joy.

Reflect that it is only the fervent and diligent soul that is prepared for all duty and for all events; that it is greater to resist evil habits and violent passions than to sweat at the hardest bodily labor; that he who is not careful to resist and subdue small sins will insensibly fall into greater; and that thou shalt always have joy in the evening if thou hast spent the day well.—Thomas a Kempis.

Purposes, like eggs, unless they be hatched into action, will run into rotteness.—Smiles.

MOTIVES TO PRAYER

Fellowship With God, Trust in Him and a Comfort in His Presence.

A man of colossal fortune, about to sail from New York to the foreign country where he has his summer home, was interviewed as to his own life. He was asked what he thought of religion, and with perfect candor replied: "I have never felt the need of prayer."

Another man of no great fortune, but of exalted reputation for learning and fine character, lay sick when a friend came to him and asked him how he felt. He answered, "I am very weak and in great pain, but I can still pray, and that is much."

These two men represent two attitudes of mind with reference to prayer. One has never felt the need of prayer. The other has, and prays, and thanks God that the power to pray is still his.

Not long ago Doctor Hyslop, an eminent physician and psychologist, declared to his brethren in a medical congress: "As an alienist and one whose whole life has been confined to the study of the sufferings of the mind, I would state that of all the hygienic measures to counteract disturbed sleep, depression of spirits and all the miserable sequelae of a distressed mind, I would undoubtedly give the first place to the simple habit of prayer."

Certain old objections to prayer have been dissipated, or at least diminished, by the conclusions of modern science. The objection based upon the apparent absurdity of a mind on earth communicating with the mind above the earth has less weight now than it had before we flashed messages through space across a continent and across the sea without the use of clumsy wires.

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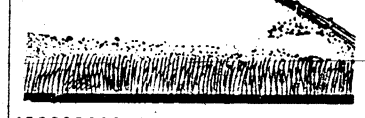
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NOTES FROM MEADOWBROOK FARM

William Pitt



Cull out the old hens.

Furnish sand to the ducks.

Keep the milk cool and clean.

Keep up the war on poultry lice.

Always scald the churn out well before churning.

About fifteen different breeds of sheep are now recognized.

Don't be afraid of getting the soil around the asparagus too rich.

Sheep do not drink much water, but what little they drink must be clean.

A lamb that is large and strong will stand weaning better, and also winter better.

There are few crops grown in the garden that cannot be followed by later crops.

The calf that has a dainty appetite is very apt to develop into a cow with a similar habit.

Sheep are a persistent agency of improvement to the soil of the farms on which they are kept.

What is the use of struggling along with sugar beets when good old alfalfa is the better crop?

There is much risk and little to gain in breeding heifers to calve while under twenty-eight months old.

The indifferent farmer is the one who is always most slow and careless when it comes to working the road.

This is a good time to begin teaching young stock to roost indoors, if they haven't been in the habit of doing so before.

Color of the egg shell has nothing to do with the flavor of the eggs as it is influenced by the food and the surroundings.

It is poor policy to change the quarters of hens or pullets while laying, for it usually checks or stops egg production.

The sooner the chicks' night quarters are made rat-proof the better. There is nothing to gain by running risks with rats.

As the weather grows cooler more corn and kafir can be added to the ration, but it is a bad practice to feed these grains exclusively.

Don't forget the sand for ducks.

Besides a visible supply handy at all times, their morning and night mash should always contain some.

Do not throw out the sour milk; give it to the chicks; it's a valuable food for them and much relished. Skimmilk or buttermilk is also good.

To prevent the further spread of apple scab a diluted application of lime sulphur diluted one gallon to forty gallons of water should be made.

Parsnips and carrots are much better if allowed to remain in the ground until the weather freezes. Cover them with manure and they can be dug up at any time.

The young stock on the farm, especially the calves that are stunted in their early growth, are seldom as well developed as those that grow from the very beginning.

Many growers do not know the value of humus; they are satisfied with their soil. Humus is the life of your land. Add vegetable matter to your soil whenever you can.

The prosperity of any agricultural community is dependent largely upon the character of the soil, as well as upon the climate, market facilities, character of the people, and other factors.

Never has the summer silo been more valuable than it has this season. Such a year ought to convince every dairy farmer that he needs just such provision as this against possible shortage of feed.

The Maine Experiment station tonic for fowls is as follows: Pulverized gentian, one pound; pulverized ginger, one-quarter pound; pulverized saltpeter, one-quarter pound; iron sulphate, one-half pound. Mix thoroughly, and use two or three table-spoonfuls in ten parts of dry mash.

Charcoal is a pressing essential for poultry. Instead of buying it, raise up some old chunks of wood, coke and other refuse about the place, setting fire to them. When the heap turns to a mass of hot coals, smother it down with a little water or dirt, and when it cools, you will have a handy supply of charcoal and be rid of the rubbish.

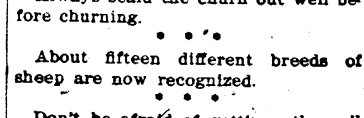
The decrease of the lumber supply has resulted in a steady advance of prices, so that the growing cost of building has become a serious problem on the farm. This question may be greatly simplified by a study of the use of concrete.

Damaged foods, such as moldy grains, old musty feed scraps, decayed vegetable matter, tainted sweet green cut bones, and improperly cured alfalfa are the common causes of a large percentage of the diseases affecting poultry.

In selecting seed corn hang a grain sack under left arm, by string fastened to the two corners and passed over the right shoulder. With open end in front, from 20 to 40 ears may be put in it and easily carried, and both hands are free to use.

Alfalfa should be cut for hay or for green fodder in the following year after the seeding-takes place and as soon as it starts to bloom. Care should be taken to retain as many of the leaves on the stems as possible and to protect the crop from rain.

GOING ON A PLEASURE TRIP.



UNCLE SAM'S blue-jacketed sailor men, to the number of about eight thousand, are going on a pleasure tour. The contemplated outing throws down the gauntlet to well-laid plans of millionaire yacht owners who seek to amuse themselves in regions where the world is most prone to smile.

The light-hearted, frolicsome American boys are to be turned loose in the ports of the Mediterranean with their pockets full of money, and admonished to have the time of their lives.

They are to be conducted to the pleasure land on craft each unit of which represents a value of \$12,000,000. The ships are to be tied up in the various harbors, with sleeping quarters and food always ready when purses are empty. No man need have a care in the world, for his own ship lies ready to bear him back to America in time for a Christmas at home when his cruise is spent.

This cruise of the great men-of-war is made to redeem campaign pledges as it were. Agents of the navy department have been going forth throughout the land and asking young men to enlist for service at sea. They have told these young men of the opportunities to learn trades in the navy, of the sport that is to be had in maneuvers at Newport and Guantanamo, of the opportunities that the service offers to see the world. The recruiting officers have not merely told them that they would see the ports of this nation and the Caribbean, but the charm of foreign lands also has been held out as an inducement for enlistments.

To Redeem Pledges.

And now the department proposes to make good on these claims. Every effort is being made to increase the facilities for learning trades in the navy. Life aboard ship is being made healthful, stimulating and attractive. But navy programs of late have included little cruising abroad. The sailor man has known little except Newport, Norfolk and Guantanamo and a touch of Vera Cruz or Panama.

So it was determined that a trip to the Mediterranean should be made this fall. Pledges of recruiting campaigns should be redeemed. Secretary Daniels holds that men of the navy are better sailors and better citizens when they go back into private life because of these trips abroad. Likewise is the popularity of the navy increased, and this makes it possible to fill the service with better and better men all the time.

When the trip to the Mediterranean was first planned it was proposed that the entire Atlantic fleet should go. The conditions became so unsettled in Mexico that four battleships were assigned to those waters. The navy department contemplates the relief of those four ships by four others by November 1. This eliminates eight battleships. Then there is the regular work in the navy yards, which calls for the overhauling of ships with a certain degree of regularity—that the working force may be maintained. This fall there will be four battleships in those navy yards. So are twelve ships of the Atlantic fleet eliminated from the Mediterranean cruise. There remain nine great vessels that are at liberty to go.

It was at first thought that some twenty destroyers would cross the Atlantic. These little, high-speed ships, the darlings of the service, do not take the same degree of ease as do the dreadnoughts. They are entirely seaworthy, but in stormy weather they roll and plunge and inflict great hardship upon men and officers. As the Atlantic is to be crossed at the season when gales are frequent, it was thought advisable to leave the destroyers at home.

But all those ships that are not allowed to make the present cruise are to be given later opportunity for cruising in foreign waters, and some of them are to have the privilege of first passing through the Panama canal, an event that will transpire before the new year. They will go abroad at other times. A trip to Scandinavian

GOING ON A PLEASURE TRIP.



waters is being talked of for next summer. The torpedo flotilla will likewise be given its chance for a pleasure jaunt that will be as good as the best.

So it comes to pass that the ships which will sail from Hampton roads about November 1 will be the Wyoming, flagship; the Vermont, the Ohio, the Arkansas, the Florida, the Utah, the Delaware and two as yet not named.

Carry All Supplies.

With these battleships will go three new colliers, the Orion, the Jason and the Cyclops. The bunkers of the battleships will be full of coal when they leave Hampton roads. With the three new coal ships plying in its wake, the fleet of dreadnoughts will demonstrate its ability to subsist for a three-month cruise without calling in any outside source of supply whatever. No ship will take on coal other than from the accompanying colliers from the time it leaves Hampton roads until its return, a period of nearly three months.

The same is true with reference to supplies for the 8,500 men who are making the cruise. The larder of all the ships will be full when the cruise is begun. The great cold storage compartments will be stocked with frozen meat and throughout the trip the men will have as good food as when in a home port. The supply ship Gelic, which is the last word in the way of an up-to-date refrigeration plant afloat, will accompany the fleet, and from its stores the dreadnoughts will draw men necessary, although it is figured that the three-month cruise could be made even without the supply ship.

This self-dependence of the fleet is intended as a demonstration of the possibilities in time of need. The fleet wants to show that it can go forth and give an account of itself for three months without the necessity of returning to the home port. There are few campaigns at sea that would require more than three months. Conflicts at sea that would make world history could be initiated and brought to a conclusion in less time. Almost any point in the world could be reached from our supply bases and the force of the whole navy hurled against it without any occasion to worry about food and fuel.

When nine of the great dreadnoughts of the Atlantic fleet steam out of Hampton roads a force will have been set in motion that is almost beyond conception. Each of these nine vessels will represent a weight of 20,000 tons. The nine, together with the colliers and supply ship, would weigh more than 200,000 tons. To carry the weight here represented would require 2,500 freight cars, which, strung out on the tracks, would make a line thirty miles long. When steam is up and these ships are moving at the rate of twenty knots an hour there is a force in motion that comes near being irresistible.

That Explains Everything.

Cook—If you please, mum, you'll be so good as to take my notice from today!

Mistress—But what's wrong, cook? I have no wish to part with you.

Cook—Nor I with you, mum. It's all along of that new hussy the housemaid. I'm sure the way master an' her carries on is shameful, an' I won't stay where such things are allowed.

Mistress—But for your own reason for leaving, cook? Of course such things are not allowed, and I can soon put a stop to them. And, really, as long as your master doesn't carry on with you I don't see why you should wish to leave me.

Cook—Think I'll go all the same, mum. Before that hussy came master used to be nice to me, but he wouldn't ever be the same again now.

Inexpensive Pleasure Given.

Old Peterby is rich and stingy. In the event of his death his nephew will inherit his property. A friend of the family said to the old gentleman: "I hear your nephew is going to marry. On that occasion you ought to do something to make him happy."

"I will," said Peterby; "I'll pretend that I am dangerously ill."

POPPER'S ANSWER TO LISZT

London Lost Musical Honor.

There was a period of his life in which Handel, the famous composer, retired from London in a fit of disgust. He went to Dublin and it was there—in the Dublin Music Hall—that his great masterpiece, "The Messiah," was produced. "The performance," writes D. A. Chart, "was for the benevolent room for a large audience, and was requested to lay aside their doubts and gentlemen their swords. By this means an audience of 700 was crowded into the space, and the concert realized \$2,000."

Thimbles Centuries Old.

Thimbles have been known for many centuries. Some specimens unearthed by archaeologists are known to be 2,500 years old. They are of bronze, and their outer surfaces show the familiar indentations for engaging the head of the needle. These thimbles are almost exactly like those of our day, except that they have no top with which to cover the end of the finger.

CECILIA'S GENTLE RETORT TO THE COMPOSER'S SEEMING ATTACK ON THE JEWISH RACE.

Among the anecdotes told about the late David Popper is an interesting one relating to Liszt. It is well known that many of the pages attributed to Liszt were really written by the Princess Sayn-Wittgenstein. The most flagrant instance was the insertion by her in one of his books of some pages attacking the Jews and advising their deportation in a body to Palestine. Liszt was greatly annoyed at this, for such sentiments were entirely foreign to his character, and many of his best friends were Jews; among them David Popper, the famous violinist. Not long after the appearance of the book referred to Popper made a call on Liszt, who was delighted to see him, and asked when he came and where he was going. "I am on the way to Palestine, dear master," in accordance with your wishes," was the prompt answer.

MAKING GOOD ROADS BY CONVICT LABOR

DONALD F. BIGGS



CAMP OF CONVICT ROAD WORKERS

HERE is nothing particularly new or revolutionary about the working of convicts upon the public roads. For many years it has been the custom in most of the cities of this country to place vagrants and other minor offenders caught in the police dragnet at work upon the streets and in a number of states the inmates of the penitentiaries have been employed at various times in the construction of highways.

But the modern idea of convict road labor is new and it is only just beginning to appear in various parts of the United States. The old idea—where convict labor was employed on the roads—was merely to utilize the labor of the convicts to the best advantage to the state—to make the convict produce as large a revenue as possible, in order to repay the state for the expense of maintaining its penal institutions. Into the new idea, there has



BUILDING ROADS BY CONVICT LABOR



CONVICTS AT WORK ON COLORADO HIGHWAYS

entered an element that was unthought of formerly. This new element has to do with the reclamation of the convicts, the development of their moral sense and their ultimate return to the world as law-abiding citizens, rather than as human derelicts, made unfit, through their prison life, for any further attempt to lead an honest existence.

The new idea of convict road labor is to aid both the state and the convict; to give the state the benefit of the labor that can be utilized to greater advantage in this way than in any other; and to give the convict the benefit of the outdoor life, the freedom from the restraint of prison walls and the different character of discipline that makes it possible for him to regain his self-respect.

In working out this new idea, especially with the view to the reformation of the convicts, old ideas of prison regulations necessarily have disappeared and the whole system of discipline has been revolutionized. The honor system has taken the place of armed guards, in many instances, and the road "camp" has replaced the stockades and "bull pens" of the old days of convict road labor.

Colorado was one of the first states to adopt the new idea. New Jersey began experiments along the same line a short time later. President Woodrow Wilson, then governor of New Jersey, is given credit for the inauguration of the convict road work in that state along the new line. Several other states have fallen in line, each working possibly in a different way, but toward the same general end.

Illinois is the latest state to make a beginning in this work. A force of nearly one hundred convicts was recently taken from the penitentiary at Joliet and placed at work on the roads. Armed guards were dispensed with and the men were placed upon their honor. The convicts pledged themselves to make no effort to escape and the authorities are relying upon their keeping this promise.

In this case a tendency soon developed on the part of the people to overdo the idea of giving the convicts greater liberty and pleasure. A plan to give the convicts an automobile ride and theater party in a nearby city was proposed to the authorities, but Governor Dunne vetoed this program and let it be understood that while it is planned to give the convicts greater freedom than they have been accustomed to within the prison walls and to aid them in getting a better view of life, the fact that they have been sentenced to pay a penalty for infraction of the state's laws must not be forgotten and the men must be made to realize that punishment awaits such violations of the statutes.

The working of convicts upon the roads in Colorado was made possible only a few years ago by act of the legislature. The system has been generally adopted throughout the state during the past two or three years, the various counties co-operating with the state in the improvement of the highways. The result is seen in many miles of splendid roads built by the convicts.

The honor system was adopted simultaneously with the placing of the convicts on the roads in Colorado. All of the convicts were not turned loose from the penitentiary without guards, but a certain percentage of the prisoners, including those having the best prison records, were taken from the penitentiary first as an experiment. As the success of the experiment seemed evident to the authorities, the number of "honor" men was increased and more than 50 per cent. of the convicts were finally removed from the prison and placed in the road camps.

Warden Tynan and other prison authorities declare the experiment has been even more successful than they anticipated.

"During the last three years we have had more than one thousand individual prisoners in the convict camps," says the warden. "These men,



INDIAN HIGHWAY CROSSING THE PASS ABOVE COLORADO SPRINGS

MOUNTAIN ROADS AS SMOOTH AS CITY PAVEMENTS

In New Jersey the convicts are handled a little differently, but the object is the same. Here the guards have not thrown away their guns, but the firearms are not in evidence and the casual visitor to the convict camp scarcely can tell which are the keepers and which convicts.

Woodrow Wilson, when he was governor of New Jersey, thought he saw a way to solve some of the problems presented by the state prisons. He outlined his idea to the state prison labor commission and turned over to that body, together with the state road commissioner, the task of working out his ideas. The result of President Wilson's suggestions is "Don't Worry Camp," the first of the road convict camps to be established in New Jersey.

This is very much like any other summer camp, except that it is better equipped. One large room holds the convicts' beds, while in a projecting ell there is space for five guards, whose beds are so placed that every square foot of the convicts' quarters can be seen through a glass partition. This is the only suggestion of surveillance, except for the locks that are placed on the doors at night. The convicts' room contains a shower-bath and other facilities. The ventilation is scientific and the floor, walls, ceiling and beds are spotless. Two former chefs, now convicts, preside in the kitchen and prepare the meals, which include meat twice a day and plenty of fresh vegetables.

All the buildings in the camp were constructed by the convicts themselves, without any outside help, save where expert workmanship such as could not be furnished by the convicts, was needed. After the camp was completed the convicts were put to work on the nearby roads. Asphalt roads are to be laid and culverts and bridges constructed, and in this connection is seen one of the chief benefits of the new system, so far as the convicts are concerned. The prisoners will have an opportunity to learn the mysteries of scientific road-making, a profession which is not over-crowded. Those prisoners who show an interest in the work will be promoted to responsible positions and will be in a position to secure well-paid jobs when their terms expire, the authorities believe.

While these few states have been taking the lead in the effort to solve the problem of convict labor, other states have been studying the question of how best to direct the labor of the state's ward, both for his own interest and that of the state, and rapid progress is predicted along these lines during the next few years by those familiar with penal conditions throughout the country.

England wants boxing added to the 1916 Olympic games at Berlin.

Arrested the Ambassador. Sir Arthur Hardinge, who has been appointed British ambassador at Madrid, can tell of not a few strange experiences that seldom fall to the lot of the diplomat. While on duty in Portugal last year he was arrested by a policeman who believed him to be a conspirator.

It was only after much telephoning, telegraphing and explaining that Sir Arthur was able to prove his identity and then, of course, apologies were proffered.

NOW, WHO HAS DIRTY HANDS?

Yours Are Only Relatively Cleaner Than Those of Your Neighbor, If You Reflect.

"This is a lavatory episode and not so much of an episode at that, except that it made me think a couple of thoughts which I had hitherto overlooked," said the man with the package that was patently a pound of candy. "Maybe you'll call it an episode. I don't know. But I heard it in one of those places where the long rows of white bowls and hot and cold spoons and paper towels and tiny bottles of liquid substitute for soap are."

"There were two boys there, office boy type. One was washing his hands. Also a man, office man type, who joshed the boy who was washing. Told him he needed a bath by the looks of as much of him as was visible—and such as that. The boy hotly denied that he was filthier than the average. Finally the merry kidder went out. The accused boy turned to his companion and exclaimed, partly in indignation and mostly in amusement, at the absurdity of the idea:

"He thinks everybody's hands is as clean as his is."

"Now that struck me as right illuminating. I have long wondered how boys can live with dirty hands and uncombed hair. I have a young son of my own and I know that no amount of moral sausion will make 'em wash and comb regularly. But don't you see, a boy's hands are not dirty unless they are dirty for a boy's hands. It's that same 'old stuff over again about everything being relative."

"That boy who seemed to think cleanliness was an immutable condition, something that just happened and couldn't be avoided or attained, was my boy's benefactor, though he didn't know it. I realize now that a boy's hands are clean when they don't look it to the parental-eye. I'll not haul out my dear boy for coming to the dinner table with grimy fingers any more. I know now that it will all come right in time. When he gets to be as old as I am his hands will be as clean as mine is."

"One more precious thought: Did you ever sit in a car alongside a delivery boy or a molder or a laborer and shudder in ill-concealed horror at sight of his dirty hands or face? You are in the habit of supposing that your own hands and face are clean, I suppose? Well, they are not, except relatively. Your hands may be clean compared to the boy's, but they are disgustingly dirty compared to comparatively clean hands, such as a surgeon has when he's all ready to go ahead with the slashing. Think it over and don't let yourself get puffed up with false pride."

How It Feels to Freeze.

Freezing to death is preceded by a drowsiness which makes the end painless, the body actually feeling warm and going comfortably to sleep. Experiments have been made with animals to show just how freezing to death proceeds. In one of these experiments, in which the animal was placed in a temperature of from 125 to 150 degrees below zero, the breathing and heart beats were at first quickened, the organs warm to the body actually rising above the normal, which is 98.6 degrees Fahrenheit. This showed a sudden and intense effort on the part of the functions to preserve the body's temperature. Then violent heart action gave out suddenly, and death came when the temperature of the body dropped to 71 degrees Fahrenheit.—Popular Mechanics.

"Robber Dollar Sale."

A "rubber dollar sale" was the title of a store's recent announcement intended to emphasize the idea that during the month a dollar could be stretched to cover more than its real value, according to the Clothier and Furnisher. To give forceful illustration, ten one-dollar bills were attached to the placard and were so folded that the figure one showed only on the bill at each end, so that at first glance the group looked like a much stretched single dollar.

Not Like Her Visitors.

The perfect baby had reached the age when he could soo, an accomplishment in which he indulged himself most of the time when not otherwise engaged. "He is the most welcome visitor I ever had," said the mother, proudly. "He just lies and talks to me by the hour." "Isn't that nice," replied the caller. "So unlike most visitors—they just talk and lie to you by the hour."

On the Links.

Goiter—I'm sorry to trouble you, madam, but you are directly on the line of our drive. Will you kindly move one way or the other?"

Woman—Certainly not. I heard you shout very rudely, but I've no intention of moving. I should have thought that a gentleman, when he saw me here, would play the other way.—London Punch.

A Century Hence.

"And will you be mine, Helene?" "Yes, Horace!"

In a transport of joy he seizes the hand of the young girl and shakes it. To be sure hand-shaking has been declared unsanitary by the best medical authority, but what has such a tumultuous love as theirs to do with considerations?—Puck.

How "Teetotaler" Originated.

Teetotaler, the term applied to an abstainer from all fermented liquors, originated with Richard Turner, an artisan of Preston, England, who, contending for the principle at a temperance meeting in 1833, asserted that "Nothing but te-total will do." The word was immediately adopted.

First Stone Arch Bridge.

Said to be the first stone arch bridge erected in this country, the "Choate Bridge, built by Town and County 1764," as the inscription states, still stands, a monument to the builder, Col. John Choate, at Ipswich, Mass. I is seemingly as strong as ever.

Gathered Smiles

CRAFTY HUSBAND.

An arcade shopkeeper tells us that a well-dressed man of about forty came into his place the other day and asked to see some chafin dishes. He didn't care for the first one shown him, nor the second. "Let me see something else—more expensive," he said. "So some very bossy ones were shown him, but still he was not satisfied. "I want a chafin dish that is extremely showy," he explained. "Something that will attract attention on any side-board. All gold and silver and chasings and things."

"Well, here's one that is distinctly an ornament," said the salesman. "The only trouble is that it's so fine. Your wife don't want to use it for anything but to look at."

The customer's face brightened wonderfully.

NOT NEGOTIABLE.



The Dyspeptic—Why do you trouble me with your stories of hunger? I envy your good appetite.

The Hobo—Yes, but there's one great trouble about a good appetite. De better it is de more difficulty you find in tradin' it off fur somethin' to eat.

Dead Horses.

A man was fixing his automobile. "Trouble?" asked a bystander. "Some," was the laconic answer. "What power car is it?" "Forty horse," came the answer. "What seems to be the matter with it?"

"Well, from the way she acts, I should say that thirty-nine of the horses were dead."—Ladies' Home Journal.

Misdirected.

Her smile was very sweet to see. But ah, it wasn't meant for me. How sad is life, as on we jog! That smile was wasted on a dog.

Ingratitude.

"I helped an intoxicated man out of the gutter several weeks ago and put him aboard a car."

"Yes?"

"The other day he wrote to the police asking them to find my address."

"Ah, I see. He wants to force \$10,000 on you."

"No; he says he thinks I must have pinched his watch."

Woman's Woes.

"Then you're not glad that your husband struck off?"

"Oh, I suppose I am for the sake of the children. But it's pretty tough on a woman of fifty to have to go in for high heels, fashionable dresses and straight fronts."

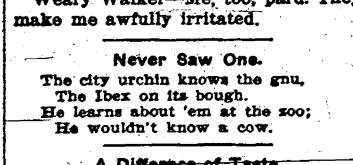
Just Like Her.

Mr. Styles—Fido is getting more like you every day, dear.

Mrs. Styles—How so?

"Why, every time I do anything he don't like he snaps at me."

BY THE WAYSIDE.



Dusty Rhodes—I hate fleas.

Wearly Walker—Me, too, pard. They make me awfully irritated.

Never Saw One.

The city urchin knows the gnu. The ibex on his boug. He learns about 'em at the zoo; He wouldn't know a cow.

A Difference of Taste.

Mrs. Liston Wells—Don't you think Miss Thumpford is playing that nocturne through too fast?

Mr. Boardman—Too fast! Good heavens, madam! She can't play it through too fast to suit me!—Puck.

One Case.

"This agitator says money ought to be smashed."

"A queer statement. Can money be smashed?"

"Well, I once saw a conductor knock down a nickel."

Ecstatic Lover.

"How was the ball game, Twobble?" "Great!"

"Who won?"

"I don't know."

"What!"

"In the sixth inning Felice gave me her hand to hold."

The Wherefore.

"How is it that you folks can get along on sixty a month, Wombat? My wife can't."

"Well, you see, I have an 1898 wife, while you have one of the 1913 brand."

What They Read.

"Got through reading your paper, yet?"

"Just finished it."

"Lend it to me for a moment?" "Can't. Threw it away. It was 96 in the shade at 4 o'clock yesterday, and McCoogin and Schultz is today's battery for the home team."

"Thanks. Well, so long. See you later."

Not Denying It.

Long Suffering Wife—I don't know how I ever came to marry you, anyhow! You've always had a hard face on you!

Equally Long Suffering Husband—That's true enough. You've kept my nose to the grindstone for fifteen years, and it's still a fairly good nose.

A Kind Man.

"Hush! There are burglars in the pantry eating those pies I made this afternoon!"

"All right, I'll look after them."

"Oh, George, you are never going to attack them!"

"Certainly not. I'm going to take them a bottle of painkiller."

Two Good Reasons.

Tourist (in Kentucky)—I wonder why this shabby little hamlet is called Dell Delight?

Colonel Nosepaint—Because, in the first place, it is in a dell; and, secondly, because we have fo' apple-jack distilleries within a stone's throw of each othuh, sub!—Puck.

Office Chat.

"Wombat is always willing to stay late," remarked the junior partner.

"Has his heart in the office work, eh?" said the senior partner.

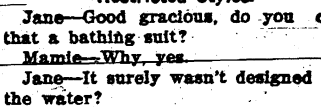
"Not so much that. He has his family in the country for the summer, and he's thankful for any excuse to stay in town."

Not Superstitious.

Mrs. Lakeside—Mrs. Weeds was married on Friday, and in less than a year she was a widow.

Mrs. Wabash—Now she will probably want to be married thirteen times; to see how that would affect her luck.—Puck.

Romance All Gone.



He—It's quite romantic our meeting here again this summer.

She—It would be, only I've married since I saw you last summer.

Parcel Post.

It injures romance much, indeed, in case a dainty sweet expects to get a parcel spread And gets a pound of meat.

Before and After.

Bacon—You know, a girl before she is married, has an idea she can live on love.

Egbert—Of course.

"But after marriage, different. She can't even live on alimony then."

Scientific Problems.

"Much energy is not utilized. There ought to be some way of conserving the rays of the sun."

"Yes, and look at all—the energy that goes to waste in chewing gum. If we could only harness the gum chewers, eh?"

Flaunt Fisherman.

"So you took a day off from your work and went fishing?"

"Yes," replied the man who insists on being cheerful.

"Have any luck?"

"Certainly. A day off is luck enough."

Restricted Styles.

Jane—Good gracious, do you call that a bathing suit?

Mamie—Why yes.

Jane—It surely wasn't designed for the water?

Mamie—No, for the photographer.

Similar Needs.

"We must have an organ to sup port us."

"Why, that's just what the street musician said to his monkey."

Local Atmosphere.

"And you didn't see any windmills in Holland?"

"Not one."

"That will hurt the tourist business. I should think the hotelkeepers would get together and maintain a few."

Its Kind.

"I notice there is to be a race between a railroad train and an aeroplane."

"Then I suppose it will be a race with a flying start."

Hadn't Missed It.

"I see where a scientist has discovered the long lost throne of the Mon-tezumas."

"Well?"

"Aren't you interested?"

"Why should I be? I didn't even know it was lost."

The Reason.

Mrs. Yeast—Why do you suppose a woman was given two eyes and two ears and only one tongue?

Mr. Yeast—So she could see and hear twice as much as she talks.

BRIDAL ATTIRE COSTLY

Brides all over the world like to make the best display possible on their wedding day, and the bridal attire of the various countries is invariably both costly and beautiful. For sheer gorgeousness, however, says the Wide World Magazine, it would be hard to rival the wedding ceremony of the island of Sumatra. The dress is woven entirely of gold thread, and its weight is so great that the wearer can hardly move; even standing up requires a distinct effort. Apart from this shimmering golden garment, the bride is loaded down with gold ornaments, rings, bangles, earrings, pendants, girlandes and necklaces, and sundry ornaments of the balles of the same metal. The huge ornaments hanging on

chains around her neck are hollow, but all the smaller charms are of solid native gold, most massively wrought. One might almost think that the natives, having heard something about a good wife being "worth her weight in gold," had set out to prove the fact by loading their quaint little brides with the actual equivalent of their weight in the precious metal.

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The KITCHEN CABINET

A MAN is in general better pleased when he has a good dinner than when his wife can speak Greek.

"The turnpike road to people's hearts I find lies through their mouths, or I mistake mankind."

"Dainty bits make rich the ribs."

IDEAS FOR HALLOWE'EN.

The last of October is the season when we revel in the beautiful autumn fruits and vegetables. Pumpkins and gourds lend themselves so well to decoration, the rich red of the apple, the blue and purple of the grape and the brown of the chestnut gives a richness of color not found any other time of year.

The chestnut is the nut par excellence for this season, and its delicacy of flavor makes it always a delight.

Chestnut Entree.—Mash a pound of roasted chestnuts to a paste, season well, add two well beaten eggs and a teaspoon of chopped parsley. Pour into buttered timbale cups and set in a pan of hot water. Bake twenty-five minutes and serve with a cream of rich tomato sauce.

Delicious soups may be made of chestnuts. Cook a quart of the meats in boiling water until the skins will come off. Remove them and drop again into boiling water, add a small onion and a stalk of celery, a blade of mace and a bay leaf. When the nuts are tender, mash through a sieve, return to the fire with two quarts of white stock, a teaspoonful of salt, a few dashes of paprika and a pint of hot milk. When the milk boils, remove from the stove and add two beaten yolks and a half cup of cream. Serve in bouillon cups.

For an evening entertainment, nuts, apples, popcorn and sweet cider are the refreshments most appropriate. If one wants something more substantial, hot coffee and doughnuts are great favorites.

Chestnut Bavarian Cream.—Soften half a package of gelatin in a half cup of cold water. Press a cup of preserved chestnuts through a sieve. To this puree and the gelatin add a fourth of a cup of sugar and two tablespoonfuls of vanilla. Set the dish in ice water and stir constantly until the mixture begins to thicken, then fold in a cup of whipped cream and one cup of thin cream. Continue to fold the two mixtures together until the mass will hold its shape, then put into small molds, decorated with glace or maraschino cherries, cut in bits. Dip the molds in hot water when ready to serve, and they will unbind smoothly.

Before you touch the colored cherries, Or start to open up the berries. This may ward off many worries: Read the label.

Soup bears the same relation to the dinner that a doorway bears to the house.

SOMETHING GOOD TO EAT.

Here is a recipe for pound cake which somebody will like to try: Cream two-thirds of a cup of butter to a cream, add a cup of sugar, the well beaten yolks of four eggs; add a little of a cup and a half of flour sifted with a teaspoonful of baking powder, and then add a teaspoon of milk. Add the rest of the flour and the beaten whites. Bake in a paper lined tin forty minutes.

Raisin and Celery Salad.—Cut in small pieces two cups of celery, two oranges broken in bits and two-thirds of a cup of raisins, seeded and plumped over steam. Add a cup of grated apple to a cup of mayonnaise and cover the mixture with this. This is an especially delicious combination.

Cassole.—This is a famous French dish, and is both historical and appetizing. Soak over night a quart of lima beans; in the morning bring to the boiling point, then drain. Add fresh boiling water, a teaspoonful of salt, and let them cook until nearly soft. Place in a casserole two cups of cold cooked chicken or duck, add the beans, drained, an onion, sliced, half a cup of strained tomato, a quart of hot broth and a teaspoonful of kitchen bouquet. Bake one hour, uncover, sprinkle with a little chopped parsley, brown and serve.

A new way to serve apple dumplings is to set muffin rings into an agate pan, fill the rings with sliced apple packed well, then drop a rich biscuit dough on each, spreading out well to cover the top.

Green Corn and Green Pepper.—Cut the corn from four ears, put it in a frying pan with a tablespoonful of hot fat; add a chopped or shredded green

pepper. Season with salt and pepper, add more fat if necessary and let cook for twenty minutes, stirring to keep it from burning.

The busy mind has no time to think of sorrow, care or gloom. And anxious thoughts may be swept away As we busily wield the broom. —L. M. Alcott.

SHORT-NOTICE DISHES.

The forehanded, careful housekeeper has something on hand which may be put together in a hurry when unexpected company drops in. A plain cake or small drop cakes will make delicious puddings when steamed, and a good sauce is made for them. The sauce for a pudding must be well flavored and smooth.

For such a pudding as the above, take a tablespoonful or two of flour, a cup of sugar, mix well and pour on boiling water to make a smooth paste. Cook until smooth, add two tablespoonfuls of vinegar, a grating of nutmeg and a tablespoonful of butter. Do not omit the butter or the sauce will be flat. This is a delicious sauce to serve with a cottage pudding or any sponge cake.

A white sauce is a dish one may prepare in a hurry, and different materials, such as hard cooked eggs, cold potatoes or any vegetable may be added. Crackers served with canned apricots poured over them and heated makes a very nice emergency dessert.

An omelet is always good, and as we should be always well supplied with eggs, it makes a good emergency dish. A can or two of prepared soup should be on your emergency shelf, and a nice hot soup can be quickly prepared.

If you have a cup of cold cooked rice, put it with a little butter and a shredded onion into a frying pan; brown the rice and onion, add three well beaten eggs and a half cup of milk, season well and serve as a hot dish.

A can of salmon or tongue, or if you live on a farm you will no doubt have different kinds of meat which may be quickly prepared. Sausages slightly cooked and put down in jars covered with hot fat will keep well.

Crackers sprinkled with grated cheese and baked, make a good accompaniment to a simple salad. Butter the crackers, spread with the cheese, season with red pepper and salt and put it in the oven.

Bacon is another good meat which keeps, and is so good in a number of dishes.

He cauth the grass to grow for the cattle, and herb for the service of man, that he may bring forth food out of the earth.

Cookery means carefulness, inventiveness, watchfulness, willingness and readiness of appliance. —Ruskin.

A VARIETY OF ENTREES.

Entrees, or dishes which come between, include fritters, souffles, patties, rissoles, croquettes and timbales. At this season, when chestnuts are in the market the following is a dish worth trying:

Lamb Cutlets With Chestnuts.—Take a pound of chestnuts and make an incision in each; put them into a sauce-pan with cold water to cover, bring to the boiling point and boil five minutes. Drain and peel off the shells and inner skin. Put them into a sauce pan with three tablespoonfuls of butter, a few dashes of salt, and sugar, and cook until tender, then put through a sieve. Return the puree to the stew pan, add stock, water or milk, season well. Trim the cutlets evenly, brush with beaten egg and dip in fine bread crumbs. Press them well in and shake off all loose ones. Melt two tablespoonfuls of fat in a frying pan, and when smoking hot lay in the cutlets, being careful that they all lie in the same direction as when cooked the first side is usually the best looking. Fry on both sides and drain well on brown paper before serving. They will require ten to twelve minutes to cook. Arrange the cutlets in a crown, all bones to the center, with the chestnut puree in the center. Pour a good brown sauce over and serve.

Potato Border.—Take a pint of potatoes, cooked and mashed, two tablespoonfuls of butter, the yolk of an egg and a little milk. Season with salt, and work all together, using care not to get it too soft. Roll on a board and turn the potato out on it, roll into a straight, even roll. Make a round piece for the center, lay on the roll, flute with a knife or fork and fill the center with any desired mixture as creamed chicken, peas or celery.

Nellie Maxwell.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

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

LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 2

BALAK AND BALAAM.

LESSON TEXT—Numbers 22:1-6, 24:10. B. Read Numbers chs. 21-24. GOLDEN TEXT—"A double-minded man, unstable in all his ways." Jas. 1:8.

Following our last lesson the Israelites marched along the borders of the wilderness meeting with much opposition. In Num. 20 we are told of the death of Aaron. They met Arad (21:1-3) and overthrew him. Moving around Edom was a difficult process and the people became discouraged. Again they murmured against God and against Moses. Swift punishment followed in the form of fiery serpents, Num. 21:4-11. Confessing their sins Moses interceded on their behalf and the look at a brazen serpent suggested to them the necessary attitude of faith towards God. After sundry wanderings, the dwelling among the Amorites and the overthrow of sundry tribes, we come to their encounter with Balak. As they journeyed the report of their victories preceded them and Balak sought to protect himself against these strange "people come out of Egypt," by other means than that of war, for, said he, "they are covering the face of the earth." See Ex. 15:15.

Little Known About Balaam.

Here Balaam appears upon the scene. Little is known about him. He evidently had a knowledge of Jehovah and yet was a sorcerer or spiritist, dealing with evil spirits, and was, probably, a Midianite.

I. The Call to Curse, Ch. 22:1-6.

There are six personal pronouns in verse; Balak sought to fight fire with fire, to save his own face. He feared those whom God blessed. The world today hates those whom God blesses. Had Balak been wise he would have cast in his lot with Israel and not have miserably perished in battle along with his unwilling tool, Balaam. (See Num. 31:8, Josh. 13:22.)

Balaam at first refused Balak's invitation (v. 13), but Balak sends more

exalted messengers and greater offers of honor and rewards, promising him honor in the kingdom if he would but curse Israel (v. 17). Balaam again returns word that this is impossible (v. 18) for he cannot go beyond the word of Jehovah, not that he was in sympathy with that word at all, but he was conscious of Jehovah's power. However, he asked Balak's messengers to tarry over night that perhaps Jehovah would permit him to go. Thus Jehovah left him upon the condition that he speak only the word he should receive from God. Eagerly "early in the morning," v. 21 taking advantage of this permission but not yet knowing what word it is that Jehovah would have him speak, he starts upon his journey. Hence it is written that "God's anger was kindled against him as he went." Balaam wanted to go, for "he loved the wages of unrighteousness." (2 Peter 2:15, Jude 11), but had felt that "was held in leash by the power of Jehovah."

II. A Challenge by the way, Ch. 22:25-35. The angel of Jehovah as the agent of his anger, interposed to save Balaam from himself. Lust had so blinded his eyes that even an ass saw more clearly than he. God rebuked him and those who trafficked with evil spirits in order to produce results are mocked by the fact that a dumb ass found voice and spoke. Finally, after repeating his conditional permission that he was to speak only the word Jehovah was to give him, he is permitted to proceed with the "princes of Balak."

Balaam a Prophet.

III. The changeless message, Ch. 24. Read carefully the intervening chapters. In them we have the account of Balaam meeting Balak and of his brief but wonderful prophecy concerning Israel. Balaam gives us a wonderful description of one who is a prophet (24:16). He (1) "heareth the words of God;" (2) "knoweth the knowledge of the most high;" (3) "seeth the vision of the Almighty;" Verse 17 is a wonderful prophecy of the Lord Jesus, who is "a star," for he "lighteth every man who cometh into the world." (See also 2 Pet. 1:19.) He is called "a sceptre" because of his kingly way (see Lk. 1:22, Heb. 1:8). From the context we read how once his lips were opened he declared a wonderful prophecy concerning those whom Balak considered his enemies and with prophetic eye he sees the coming glory of Israel. Balak's anger is kindled, and he seeks to drive Balaam away, but each time there comes forth from his lips one of these welcome prophecies. These marvelous prophecies which fell from Balaam's lips, as an instrument, taught that this entire world of evil is under control of Jehovah and its curses upon this people are important. He may even compel unwilling instruments, if needful, to become agents for the accomplishment of his purposes. Balaam's sad and strikingly illustrates the fact that a man may admire the ideal of righteousness and the beauty of holiness and yet failing to yield his own life to those principles fail utterly in the consummation of his life and his influence. He taught Israel to sin (Num. 31:16 and Rev. 2:10), yet he failed to curse them. How often this is true of unrighteous Christian leaders. God opened to Balaam a door to true greatness and the way to highest honor, yet he esteemed the things of time and sense as more to be desired (Num. 22:17). He has his counterpart today in those who have extraordinary knowledge of the things of God, who have heard the word of Jehovah and who can see the visions of the Almighty, but whose money and ease and whose corrupt lives are leading hundreds into sin.

Figured Satin Makes Rich Coat



GRACEFUL enveloping coats of figured and brocaded fabrics, especially those of satin, are favorites as a finish on satin coats. Marabout, next to fur (in the natural color), looks well on them. The coat of figured satin looks luxurious and comfortable and when made right, its performance is up to its appearance. It is expensive, but it excuses this characteristic by unusual beauty. Similar coats of figured crepe cost less, but cannot be classed as inexpensive. Matelasse makes a beautiful coat much like its prototype in satin. In spite of the vogue for shorter coats than those worn last winter, there are plenty of examples of long coats in satin and in fur. Robert, of Paris, shows a model in seal skin trimmed with martin, much longer than the coat pictured here. Max shows one in moleskin trimmed with pure ermine, considerably shorter. So the matter of length need not deter one from choosing a coat longer than those popularly worn and by this means achieving long, graceful lines and the utmost of the suggestion of comfort and elegance. JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

PRETTY TURBAN SUITABLE FOR YOUTHFUL FACE

DESIGNED for the daughter in mourning, or for other youthful faces, this simple turban is a splendid example of fitness in millinery. Mourning silk—that is, silk in a special weave—having a rich but dull surface—makes the band about the head. It is laid in a triple fold over a support of buckramette. The baretta crown is not so easy to manage as one might imagine: First a supporting crown of crinoline is shaped and sewed to the brim support. Over this a thin silk is placed, cut and shaped to follow the crinoline exactly. On the foundation band of buckramette a covering of thin silk is first placed. Over this at its upper edge a bias fold of crape is stretched. At the under edge a similar fold of silk is placed and over this the triple fold of mourning silk. The smart crown of crape has finally to be placed. It is a little higher than the supporting crown of crinoline and is indented about the outer edge. The crape must be tacked to the foundation of the silk and sewed to the band at the right side. The home milliner who knows how to sew neatly may undertake this hat. It is one of the few crape hats which can be trusted to other than professional makers. Mourning millinery is considered difficult to make even by professionals. But specialists who have been trained in the possibilities of crape achieve marvelous results with it. JULIA BOTTOMLEY.



Beauty's Hour Book. When you rise in the morning run to the window, which should have been open all night, and take 20 deep, full breaths. Practice simple all-around exercises for five minutes. Take either a warm or cold sponge bath, or both. If you do not rest well after a cold plunge, omit it in the future, as it is not for you. Go downstairs and 20 minutes before your breakfast drink two glasses of hot water; not so warm that it scalds the mouth nor so cool that it nauseates. Eat a light breakfast, restraining from meat. Take a short walk for a mile or more, walking along briskly with chest thrown up and out and head held erect. Work. Twenty minutes before lunch drink two glasses of hot water. Eat a simple lunch. Rest for half an hour. Work. In Woman's World. Sarah Bernhardt is a vegetarian. Thirteen states now have laws pensioning mothers. Women clerks are being employed in many of the London banks. There are over a thousand women lawyers in the United States. The wages in the better sort of cotton factories in Japan run from 6 cents a day for the youngest children to 25 cents a day for good woman workers. For the first time women have been given a place as co-adjutors in the creation of an international enterprise—the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco in 1915. Proper Care of the Piano. A small bag of unslacked lime hung inside of the piano will catch dampness and prevent rust of the wires. In winter, when the fires are going and the atmosphere becomes too dry, it is well to keep a plant in the room with a piano, but the plant will require more frequent watering. Wipe the keys daily with a cloth moistened in alcohol. If a small linen bag filled with camphor is hung on a small nail on the inside of the piano case it will prevent moths from getting into the felt.

The ONLOOKER

BY HENRY HOWLAND

TOP HERO



They got a norphun boy next door; he come there yesterday. And he has six toes on one foot and double joints, they say. They brought him from the 'syium and his hair is kind of red. And he hasn't any parents, for his ma and pa are dead.

When we were up in Johnson's barn this afternoon—I s'pose You'll not believe it—but he hung head downward by his toes. And he can skin the cat and give a jump up to the dog. And turn a flip-flop and not touch a finger anywhere.

And he can wriggle both his ears and look cross-eyed and play. The jewsharp, or, at least, he says so anyway. And all the girls think no one else can do what he can do. I almost wish sometimes that I would be a norphun, too.

CANDID OPINION.

Charity begins at home, and in the vast majority of cases it never ventures out of the house.

The milk of human kindness gets sour if allowed to stand too long.

Some men who mingle freely in company without worrying over their lack of brains would be terribly mortified if they were to discover that they had no cuffs on.

No man ever fell into the snares of a temptress if he didn't want to be snared.

The man who loudly yells "I want you to understand that I'm no fool," would probably have hard work to prove it in court.

It is more profitable to bet on a fool who has luck than to put your faith in a sage who can't make connections.

To Make Her Pale and Interesting. "Henry," she said, "did you get those new buttons for me today?" "Yes," he replied. "What did you do with them?" He fell in his pocket and presently fished out a little round box. Then a scared look overpread his countenance, and the lady wanted to know what was the matter. "Did you take any of those complexion pills you asked me to bring home for you?" he asked. "That, one," she answered. "Why?" "That was a shoe button. Here are the pills."

The Higher Duty. Give us wisdom, if you can. You who fit yourself to teach; Make each man a better man, If you may, you men who preach; Make us see that sin is vile, But please also make us smile.

Show us how we may progress, You that build and you that write; Mark the highways to success, Help to keep the goals in sight; But that is not all by half; Kindly give us cause to laugh.

Poor Object Lesson. "My! My! My!" said the little girl's grandmother, "you mustn't make so much fuss when you have your hair combed. When I was a little girl I had my hair combed three or four times every day." "Yes," said the child, pointing at the poor little gray knot on the back of the good old lady's head, "and see what you've got for it!"

Absolutely Sure. "Yes, but wait now. You've only known her a few weeks. You haven't had time yet to be sure 'that you really love her.'" "Yes I have. I'm absolutely sure of it. Last night I was happy to be sitting besides her even while we were listening to a male quartet."

Stolen Salt. "You wouldn't believe, to look at her," said the one who was all made up, "that she and I were schoolmates once, would you?" "Well, I don't know," he replied. "I suppose she started in just about the time you were getting through eh?"

The Great Drawback. "I wish I could go back to the farm," he said with a sigh, as he wiped his mouth on the towel that hung from the front of the bar. "Why don't you go?" he was asked. "I would, only there's no society there."

"Believe Nothing You Don't See." "I. Zangwill, the author, says in doesn't know the exact date of his birth."

"Perhaps he is like the judge, who refused to accept hearsay evidence."

HOME TOWN HELDS

MIGHT LEARN FROM EUROPE

General Cultivation of Flowers in Cities There Well Worthy of Being Copied Here.

Traveling through Europe to participate in eight great conferences, we have been everywhere impressed with the general use of flowers for window gardens of homes and hotels, and even of shops and public buildings. We have heard that the German emperor, who admires both strength and beauty, has stimulated this beautiful custom by prizes. Scotch and English people need no prizes, for they are so passionately fond of flowers that with space for a flower garden in front of their homes and a vegetable garden in the rear they often devote both to flowers and their windows besides. And window gardens abound also in Holland and Switzerland. It makes our American homes seem bare, and suggests that we are too busy for beauty.

Another custom of some European cities, notably Berlin and Paris, which eliminates one of the most hideous disfigurements of American cities, the billboards, is the neat concentration of street advertising in round kiosks at the outer edge of the sidewalk, one to every two or three blocks, to which all bill-posters must be attached, and they must be of limited size, and of modest and quiet character—apparently in the interest of art and beauty, not of morals, for street morals are by no means exemplary. The streets are also kept remarkably clean in all the great European cities. The police, the soldiers, the conductors of the city-owned trolleys are all scrupulously dressed and cordially courteous.

I hope that the many Americans traveling in Europe may reinforce the American society which is promoting home flower gardens in the United States. Especially should Washington add to the beauty of its public buildings and statues the more "homey" beauty of window gardens in greater profusion.—Willbur F. Crafts, in Washington Star.

WORKING ALONG GOOD LINES

New York Suburb Encourages in Every Way the Cultivation of Gardens Around Homes.

That hilltop of the world, Montclair, is always a leap in advance of other suburbs. What the rest of us are dimly imagining for a remote future has usually been among the village ordinances of Montclair for several years—and very likely already discarded for new and more authentic tidings of Utopia.

Every suburbant everywhere is struggling with his garden these days—not weeding and hoeing it, we mean, so much as reforming and recasting it and endeavoring to bring it somewhat nearer to the artistic principles laid down in that hardest of all periodicals, the garden magazine. In Montclair these artistic struggles have now been standardized. Prizes are offered, and each year a committee of experts picks out the best gardens of the town.

The experts give not only praise but criticism as well. In the contest just ended most of the gardens were voted "too fussy." There was too much disregard of the fact that a garden should be "an outdoor home rather than a show place." The scattered flower bed and the wriggly flower-bed also come in for unkind words. Thus is the Montclair garden taught how to grow.

It is a pleasure to applaud the whole movement. Who knows but that some day our gardens generally will be as beautiful as a natural hedgerow or a field of wild flowers.

Long Life in "Trot." John Philip Sousa, whose band opened an engagement at the exposition here, declared his belief that the turkey trot was conducive to longevity, while admitting that he did not himself indulge in any kind of a dance and that some of his marches were excellent dance tunes. "A positive aid to longevity is the turkey trot, when danced as it should be," said the "March King." "It is so simple and natural in form that anyone can dance it. I never saw anything like the way this dance has been taken up by the middle-aged and even elderly people. Really, it is a cheerful sight when gray-haired men and women do the trot."—Pittsburgh Dispatch to the New York Tribune.

Small Brother Again. Small Willie was entertaining his big sister's beau in the parlor. "Hello, Green," he asked, "how many ponies have you got?" "I haven't got any at present, Willie. I'm sorry to say," he replied. "Then mamma was right," continued the little fellow. "She told sister last night that you didn't have any more sense than a rabbit."

Beauty vs. Utility. A Pennsylvania town has refused to cut down a beautiful tree, which it values at \$1,000, to make room for an improved pavement. It is refreshing to the aesthetic mind to know there is yet a lingering disposition in this practical age to make beauty at some few intervals superior to mere utility.

Joel's Young Mrs. Mudge very jealous? "I should say so. She will hardly let her husband use the telephone because she thinks 'Hello, central!' sounds so off hand and familiar."

In the Day's Work. "That's a bad-looking thumb you have, Walter," said the diner. "Does it hurt you?" "No, sir," replied the waiter. "It is parboiled. It gets that way from serving soup."



THE ENTERPRISE

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WINNERS IN NEW YORK CITY ELECTIONS



JOHN PURROY MITCHEL Elected Mayor.



WILLIAM SULZER Elected to Assembly.

TAMMANY IS CRUSHED IN CITY AND COUNTY

MITCHEL WINNER BY OVER 100,000 MAJORITY OVER EDWARD E. McCALL, THE TAMMANY CANDIDATE.

WILLIAM SULZER, FORMER GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK, WAS ELECTED TO THE ASSEMBLY.

Walsh Wins Massachusetts, Fielder, New Jersey, and Stuart Wins in Virginia; Three States Choose Democrat Governors.

New York—In three states—Massachusetts, New Jersey and Virginia—where gubernatorial elections were held the Democrats were successful by large pluralities, and in Maryland the Democrats elected a United States senator and congressman, and late returns indicated Democratic gains with a probability of a two-thirds majority in both houses of the state legislature.

Virginia furnished an uncontested election for governor, Henry C. Stuart being elected by a practical unanimous vote. The four-cornered fight in Massachusetts resulted in the election of David I. Walsh, Democrat, and present lieutenant governor, by a plurality of more than 60,000 votes over Charles S. Bird, Progressive; Augustus P. Gardner, Republican, and Eugene N. Foss, Independent, who was three times elected to the office as a Democrat.

The triumph of the Fusion ticket in the city of New York was assured early Tuesday evening, although it required later returns to show the overwhelming defeat of the Democratic ticket. Besides John Purroy Mitchel, Fusion nominee for mayor, the allied parties elected three borough presidents, president of the board of aldermen and comptroller, thereby gaining control of the board of estimates, the financial governing body of the city.

Former Governor William Sulzer was returned to Albany as member of the assembly from the Sixth district. The Sulzer Leveque pact hurt the Democratic ticket. The former governor declared his election was his vindication.

New Jersey Elects Fielder. In New York state the Republicans gained control of the assembly by a good working majority, but the result for chief justice and associate justice of the court of appeals remained in doubt at late hour, with the Republicans claiming the election of both of their candidates for these places.

The New Jersey returns indicated the election of James F. Fielder, Democrat, by a plurality of 5,000 over Edward C. Stokes, Republican, a former governor, and Everett Coby, Progressive. Late returns also indicated gains in the assembly, which the Democrats will probably control by a vote of 40 to 20. The Democrats will control the senate 12 to 9.

RESULTS OF VARIOUS ELECTIONS TUESDAY

NEW YORK CITY: Fusion sweeps metropolis, electing John Purroy Mitchel mayor over Edward E. McCall, the Tammany candidate, by more than 100,000 and retaining control of the board of estimates, which holds the city purse strings.

William Sulzer, impeached as governor, falls into election as assemblyman from the Sixth district on the Progressive ticket as ample vindication of removal from the state-house.

MASSACHUSETTS: Lieutenant-Governor David I. Walsh, Democrat, elected governor by plurality of about 50,000 over Augustus P. Gardner, Republican; Charles S. Bird, Progressive, and Governor-elect Foss, Independent.

NEW JERSEY: James F. Fielder, supported by President Wilson and other administration leaders, elected governor by estimate of about 15,000 with former Governor Stokes, Republican, second, and Everett Coby, Progressive, third. The Democrats will control the legislature.

VIRGINIA: Henry C. Stuart, chosen governor together with an entire state ticket. Fusionists and Progressives having declined to name candidates because of inability to agree on a united ticket.

ILLINOIS: Voting of women in more than a score of towns in southern Illinois results in a slight increase in prohibition territory, the women being overwhelmingly in favor of the "dry" tickets.

SENATORIAL: Maryland—Bates, Democrat, succeeds late Senator Isidor Rayner, Democrat. CONGRESSIONAL: Thirtieth New York—George W. Sullivan, Democrat, succeeds "Big Tim" Sullivan, Democrat.

Brand Whitlock Defeated. From Ohio came dispatches saying Brand Whitlock, Progressive mayor of Toledo, was overwhelmingly defeated by Carl Keller, Republican. Meager dispatches from other Ohio cities indicate that the Republicans are again in second place, making all gains that were made over the Democrats.

Democrats were generally successful in the Indiana elections while the Progressives received crushing defeats wherever they failed to combine with the Republicans in local elections.

RURAL SCHOOL BUILDINGS BAD

AUDITOR OF DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION SO SPEAKS OF THEM.

STATE STANDS FOURTEENTH AMONG OTHER STATES.

Improper Conditions of Heating and Other Bad Sanitary Features Are Prevalent.

Lansing—A surprising revelation of improper conditions under which the education of children in rural communities in Michigan is conducted was made in a statement issued by G. S. Lasher, auditor in the department of public instruction of Michigan.

Lasher pointed out that, although Michigan is one of the richest states in the nation, its schools rank fourteenth among those of the country. A survey of the conditions in Michigan, Lasher said, revealed a vast majority of the boys and girls are spending from four to six hours every school day in buildings that are a menace to their health.

"In 82 of the 83 counties of Michigan there are 7,234 rural one and two-room schools," Lasher declared. "Of this number 2,975 have heating and ventilating systems, 499 basement furnaces and 888 jacked stoves. The children in 3,772 schools, more than 50 per cent, suffer from stove-heated rooms inadequately ventilated. Only 1,260 have drinking fountains, while 3,606 have cups. Only 151 safeguard the children from the common roller towel with rusted towels, and 140 by the use of individual towels."

"Comparatively little attention is paid to the correct seating of the children. Thousands of youngsters sit with feet dangling in the air or backs distorted in working at unadjusted desks. The lighting of the school houses is causing hundreds of teachers and children to become wearers of spectacles. The outhouse problem is serious. Schools having satisfactory water supply total 4,463.

"State officials should have authority," he declared, "to condemn buildings that are unsatisfactory or unsafe and to require certain improvements and equipment that would tend to improve health conditions.

"If this country is to possess the quality of citizenship that will guarantee its supremacy intellectually, commercially, artistically, physically and morally, it must require not only compulsory education, but compulsory conditions under which to gain such education."

Port Huron Election Results. Port Huron—In one of the most bitterly fought campaigns in the history of the municipality, Port Huron, Tuesday elected John L. Black as mayor by a majority of 748 over the incumbent, Fred J. Dixon. Four new commissioners were elected by pluralities ranging from 100 to 500. None of the old members of the city commission was returned to office.

The new commissioners are George L. Ernest, David T. Monteith, Otto L. Hill and James H. Green. Two amendments to the city charter were submitted to the voters, one of which proposed a reduction of the aggregate salary of the city commissioner and mayor from \$1,800 to \$1,500 a year. The other contained a recall provision, along with several other changes in the city charter. It was pointed out at the last moment by leading citizens that several defects in both charter amendments would render them illegal if adopted, and advice was given the voters to defeat both. They were beaten by substantial majorities.

Church Safe Robbed. Detroit—The safe of the Central Methodist Episcopal church here was blown open by yegmen and robbed of more than \$200. The money was mostly cash, which had been taken up in the Sunday collections. Being the first Sunday of the month the collection was heavier than usual, most of the contributions being paid in monthly installments.

Mrs. Esther Maguire, mother of a large family, who had buried seven children, shot herself to death at her home in Green township. She was 70 years old. A few months ago her husband was committed to the State hospital at Traverse City.

Prior to the opening of the deer hunting season November 10, three deaths and 13 wounded were reported in northern peninsular woods.

Harvey A. Penny, of Saginaw, has been appointed state auditor of the grand lodge, I. O. O. F. The state railroad commission has issued an order requiring railroads operating in Michigan to file tariffs setting forth the rate charged for chair car privileges in addition to the regular fare. The Pere Marquette some time ago increased its chair car rate from 25 to 50 cents on the Detroit-Grand Rapids division, and it is thought this is the first move of the commission to compel the road to reduce the rate.

MICHIGAN NEWS IN BRIEF

The St. Clair county corn show has been postponed until November 21 and 22.

The board of supervisors, of Cheboygan county, has appropriated \$1,000 for a county park.

Cornelius Holkema, of Muskegon, ex-alderman and pioneer of the county, is dead at the age of 82.

It is reported oil has been struck on the George Shook farm near Camden. Drilling has commenced.

The supervisors have arranged the legislative districts in Genesee, making Flint the second and the rest of the county the first.

The annual convention of the Retail Implement and Vehicle Dealers' convention will be held in Grand Rapids November 18-20.

Frank Doves, waiter in Jackson on an embezzlement charge, was found in Kalamazoo hiding under a mattress and nearly suffocated.

The new \$12,000 Church of the Swedish mission at Cadillac, one of the oldest church organizations in that part of the state, was dedicated Sunday.

At a meeting of the executive board of the Michigan Association of Elks at Grand Rapids, it was decided to hold the next state convention in Potosi, June 25-27.

Deputy Game Warden W. C. Kidder arrested a band of Indian trappers in Missaukee county for violation of the state game laws. About 200 muskrats were taken from them.

The supervisors of Genesee county have voted to cut down the force of deputy sheriffs. Next year the sheriff will have only three deputies, losing six out in the county.

Kalamazoo has instructed Engineer George S. Pierson to devise a system whereby part of the heat for the new lighting plant can be developed from burning garbage.

The heirs of the estate of the late David Shafter, of Caro, will receive over a quarter million dollars. This is the second administration of funds and comprises \$258,374.44.

As Michigan is not situated in the corn belt and is not a "hog" state, it will get none of the \$75,000 appropriated by the federal government to study and combat hog cholera.

State Treasurer Haarer's monthly report shows a balance of \$849,485 in the general fund. For the last month the receipts of the fund were \$185,823, and the disbursements \$610,466.

Wesley Wells, 42, son of A. B. Wells, and nephew of John W. Wells, the Menominee millionaire lumberman, was killed Friday at White Fish, Mont., when his automobile was struck by a train.

A machine gun may be added to the equipment of the Grand Rapids battalion of the M. N. G., and a resolution has been passed by the board of control making application for the mastering in of a machine gun company.

Attorney-General Fellows holds in an opinion that a soldier or sailor is not exempt from taxation under the law applying to soldiers and sailors if he removes from his homestead and rents the same. In other words, he must occupy the property to be exempt.

James J. Brown, alias James J. Booth, alias K. Arthur, who completed a 60-day term in the Calhoun county jail Saturday for soliciting magazine subscriptions and pocketing the money, was rearrested and given 30 days on a similar charge on another complaint.

A severe arraignment of tango and similar dances was made by Rev. Fr. James C. Cahalan, of St. Mary's Catholic church, Marshall, who informed his congregation that absolution would be denied any person of his parish who participated in or watched such dances.

Riley and Lorenzo Hamilton, brothers, were sentenced in Isabella county to Jackson prison from one to ten years, and 11 years, respectively. Riley was convicted of a charge preferred by the father of a Mt. Pleasant girl, and Lorenzo was convicted of an offense against a 14-year-old girl, a ward of the state.

Frank Smith, 27 years old, of Byron Centre, was killed at the Grand Rapids & Indiana stop at Grand Rapids, when he fell from an engine to the cement floor and a piece of iron weighing 180 pounds fell on him.

Smith was to have been married Thanksgiving day to Miss Bessie Volter, of Byron Centre. The will of Nellie Davenport, of Battle Creek, has aroused the curiosity of her attorney and the court, as it provides that the sum of \$2,800 be left to Edward Gore, a former Battle Creek policeman. It also provides that Gore shall purchase a lot in Oak Hill cemetery for \$100 and that upon his death his body shall be interred in the same lot as her own.

At the spring election Tuscola county will, for the second time, vote on the proposition of bonding in the sum of \$100,000 for the purpose of building a new court house.

The Seventh Day Adventist tabernacle at Battle Creek, which has been one of the largest churches in Michigan, has at last found a leader. Elder W. A. Westworth of Pittsburg accepted a call to the church, succeeding Elder A. J. Clark who resigned to accept the presidency of the Illinois Adventist conference.

U. S. AWAIT'S HUERTA ANSWER

PRESIDENT WILSON IS EXPECTING MEXICAN DICTATOR TO ACT QUICKLY.

MESSAGE TO CONGRESS MAY DISCLOSE SCHEME.

War May Be Being Prepared—Army Prepared to Concentrate and Four Battleships Arrive at Vera Cruz.

Washington—The probable outcome of the present impasse with regard to the Mexican situation will be a special message to congress in which President Wilson will formally lay before that body the entire Mexican situation.

This, of course, is contingent on President Huerta's refusal to eliminate himself as requested in the recent representations conveyed to him by Charge D'Affaires O'Shaughnessy. There is a quiet, business like bustle about the war and navy offices, which betokens action of one sort or another as imminent. In a statement given out by Secretary of State Bryan, he denies that an ultimatum has been sent to Mexico.

The impression prevails here that while the dispatches from Mexico City probably attribute an exaggerated form to the attitude of the United States, President Wilson has undoubtedly informed Huerta that while his retirement from the presidency is wanted by this government the accession of General Blanguet will be just as objectionable as would be the retention of the place by Huerta.

It is the general opinion in Washington that a few days will see the Mexican situation brought to a head. Huerta must soon decide whether he will yield or defy the United States. In the latter event there will be no course open to President Wilson but to resort to force to impose his will upon Mexico.

Judge Lindsey is Vindicated. Denver—After six weeks of search for proofs and many sessions given over to quizzing of witnesses who refused to indorse their statements with their signatures, the committee appointed by the Taxpayers' Association to probe the record of Judge Lindsey of the juvenile court, which has formulated and signed a report which is a complete vindication. Judge Lindsey was accused by the Woman's Protective league of mismanagement and lax methods in conducting the juvenile court.

Governor Raiston Refuses Aid. Indianapolis, Ind.—Gov. Samuel M. Raiston emphatically refused Saturday to take any action in the street car strike, which completely tied up the service here. He told Mayor Shank, who admitted that the situation was beyond control by the city authorities, that the police were not doing their full duty and that if they would not do their duty to appeal to Sheriff Theodore Forttens, of Marion county, for aid.

Great Coal Fields are Sold. Charleston, W. Va.—Control of the vast output of the New River coal field amounting to 7,000,000 tons annually, passed from American to English hands when, according to advices received here by interested coal operators from London, England, negotiations for the sale of 600,000 acres in Fayette, Raleigh and Nicholas counties to an English syndicate were completed by the New Virginia syndicate, headed by Morgan Davis, of Scranton, Pa.

The new Ingham county sanatorium for tuberculous patients was opened at Mason Monday.

"Honest men are always anxious to be scrutinized," wrote Governor Woodbridge N. Ferris in response to a question by Banking Commissioner E. H. Doyle asking his opinion, as a banker, on the department's action in verifying depositors' balances in banks under the supervision of the department.

The state tax commission has reported to the Saginaw supervisors the final tax roll for the county, which is \$73,777,150. Last year it was \$46,031,233. This is an increase of \$10,000,000 for the city, and nearly \$17,000,000 for the county. In 26 out of 27 townships the local assessors' figures were raised, in some instances 100 per cent.

United States Senator Charles E. Townsend was the principal speaker at the ceremonies attending the laying of the cornerstone of the Carnegie library at Owosso.

Fire destroyed Steiner's meat market and two adjoining buildings, at Cheboygan. The loss is estimated at \$12,000. Elsie Woods, volunteer fireman, was burned about the feet when he was overcome by heat and smoke. He was unconscious for two hours.

Wilson Lapine, 35 years old, a native of Mackinac Island, while attempting to jump from the City of Alpena missed his footing and was crushed between the boat and the dock. Death was instantaneous. His home is in Cheboygan, where he leaves a wife and five children.

MARKETS

Live Stock, Grain and General Farm Produce.

Live Stock.

DETROIT—Cattle: Canners, bulls stockers and feeders steady; all others 15¢ to 25¢ lower. Best steers and heifers, \$7.50@7.75; steers and heifers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, \$7.25@7.50; steers and heifers, 800 to 1,000 lbs, \$6.75@7; steers and heifers that are fat, 500 to 700 lbs, \$5.50@6.50; choice fat cows, \$5.75@6; good fat cows, \$5.50@5.50; common cows, \$4.25@5; canners, \$3@4; choice heavy bulls, \$6.25@6.50; fair to good bologna bulls \$5.75@6; stock bulls, \$4.25@5; choice feeding steers, 800 to 1,000 lbs, \$6.75@7; fair feeding steers, 800 to 1,000 lbs, \$6.25@6.50; choice stockers, 500 to 700 lbs, \$6.25@6.75; fair stockers, 500 to 700 lbs, \$6.25@6.75; stock heifers, \$4.50@6.50; milkers, large, young, medium age, \$7.50@8; common milkers, \$4@5.50.

Veal calves—Receipts, 223; market steady; best, \$10@11; others, \$7@8.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 3,996; best lambs, \$7; fair to good lambs, \$6.50@6.75; light to common lambs, \$5.75@6.25; fair to good sheep, \$4@4.50; culls and common, \$2.75@3.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,950; market steady. Range of prices: Light to good butchers, \$8@8.15; pigs, \$7.50@7.75; mixed, \$8@8.15; heavy, \$8@8.15.

East Buffalo Markets.

BUFFALO—Cattle: Receipts, 320 cars; best handy weight butcher steers and heifers sold full strong and in some instances 10¢ higher; other grades sold steady; choice to prime heavy native cattle, \$8.50@8.75; anything strictly prime and corn-fed would bring more; best shipping steers, Canada, \$8.25@8.50; fair to good weight steers, \$7.50@7.75; fair to good shipping steers, \$7.50@7.65; plain weight steers, \$7.50@7.50; choice yearlings, \$7.75@8.25; best handy fancy fat cows, \$6.50@6.50; choice to prime fat cows, \$5.50@5.75; good butcher cows, \$5.25@5.50; common to good cutters, \$4@4.25; canners, \$3.50@3.90; prime to fancy heifers, \$7.50@8; best heifers, \$6.75@7; medium to good heifers, \$6.50@6.75; best feeders, \$6.50@6.75; fair to good feeders, \$6.25@6.50; best stockers, \$5.75@6.25; good stockers, \$4.75@5.25; best butcher bulls, \$6.25@6.75; bologna bulls, \$5.75@6.25; stock bulls, \$5@5.75; best milkers and springers, \$7.50@10; medium to good, \$4.50@6.00.

Hogs: Receipts, 175 cars; market 15¢ lower—heavy, \$8.30@8.40; mixed, \$8.25@8.30; yorkers, \$8.15@8.25; roughs, \$7.50. Sheep and lambs: Receipts, 125 cars; market 15¢ to 25¢ lower; top lambs, \$7@7.10; culls to fair, \$5.50@6.90; yearlings, \$5.25@5.75; ewes, \$4@4.50. Calves steady, \$5.50@11.50.

Grains Etc. DETROIT—Wheat—Cash No. 2 red 94 1/2¢; December opened with a jump of 1/2¢ at 94 3/4¢ and advanced to 95 3/4¢; May opened at 98 3/4¢ and advanced to 99 1/2¢; No. 1 white, 94 1/2¢. Corn—Cash No. 3, 74¢; No. 2 yellow 2 cars at 75¢; No. 4 yellow, 74 1/2¢. Oats—Standard, 1 car at 43¢; No. 3 white, 42 1/2¢; No. 4 white, 1 car at 40 1/2¢, closing at 40 3/4¢. Rye—Cash No. 2, 69¢. Beans—Immediate and prompt shipments, 1.90; November, \$1.85; January, \$1.95.

Timothy—Prime spot, \$2.50. Alfalfa—Prime spot, \$7.25. Barley—Sample, 1 car at \$1.50; 1 at \$1.55, 1 at \$1.40 per cwt. Hay—Carlots, track Detroit; No. 1 timothy, \$16@16.50; standard, \$15@15.50; No. 2, \$14@14.50; light mixed, \$15@15.50; No. 1 mixed, \$13.50@15; rye straw, \$8@9; wheat and oat straw \$2@2.50 per ton.

Flour—in one-eight paper sacks, per 196 pounds, jobbing lots; Best patent, \$5.30; second patent, \$4.90; straight, \$4.50; spring patent, \$5.10; rye, \$4.50 per bbl. Feed—in 100-lb sacks, jobbing lots; Bran, \$2.50; coarse middlings, \$2.75; the middlings, \$2.75; cracked corn, \$3.10; coarse corn meal, \$3.00; corn and oat chop, \$2.50 per ton.

General Markets. DETROIT—Apples—Snow, \$4@4.50; Spy, \$3.50@3.75; Greening, \$3.50@3.75; King, \$3.50@4; Twenty-ounce, \$3.50@3.75 per bbl; No. 2, \$1.75@2.25 per bbl; bulk, \$1.25@1.50 per cwt. Grapes—Concord, 32¢ per 8-lb basket; Malaga, \$5@6.50 per bbl. Nuts—Chestnuts, 16¢ per lb; Shell-bark hickory, \$2@2.50 per bu, large Hickory, \$1.50@1.75 per bu. Cabbage—\$2@2.25 per bbl. Honey—Nuts \$2.50 per bu. Tomatoes—Hot-house, 18¢@20¢ per lb. Sweet Potatoes—Virginia, \$1.85@1.90 per bbl and \$1 per bu; Jersey, \$3@3.25 per bbl, \$1.25 per bu and 90¢@ \$1 per hamper.

Honey—Choice to fancy new white comb, 15¢@16¢; amber, 14¢@15¢; extracted, 7@8¢ per lb. Five Poultry—Spring chickens, 13 1/3¢@14¢; hens, 13¢@13 1/2¢; No. 2 hens, 11¢@12¢; old roosters, 10¢@11¢; turkeys 17¢@18¢; geese, 10¢@11¢; ducks, 15¢@16¢ per lb. Cheese—Wholesale lots; Michigan flats, 15¢@15 1/2¢; New York flats, 6 1/2¢@7¢; brick cream, 16¢@16 1/2¢; imberger, 14 1/2¢@15 1/2¢; imported Swiss, 24¢@25¢; domestic Swiss, new, 18 1/2¢@19¢; block Swiss, 16¢@17¢; long horns, 16¢ per lb.