

THE PAN-AMERICANS.

Reach Detroit and Are Welcomed by the Mayor. Detroit, July 10.—A special train bearing the party of business men from Mexico and South and Central America, who are making a tour of the industrial centers of this country, arrived at the Brush street station at 5:30 o'clock Friday morning. Half an hour later they were met by the local entertainment committee, and street cars conveyed the party to the Russell house, where breakfast was served. At ten o'clock they were assembled in the hotel parlors, and the gathering was called to order by W. A. Pungs, of the chamber of commerce reception committee, who introduced Mayor Maybury. The mayor welcomed the city's guests in a few appropriate remarks, in which he called attention to the fact that the first conference on the subject of commercial relations ever held in this country was held in Detroit, 1866, when representatives of the United States government met representatives of the Canadian government to discuss the proposed abrogation of the reciprocity treaty. He favored the most intimate trade relations possible between the United States and the Spanish American republics. Col. Henry M. Dufield followed with a few remarks. The words of welcome were responded to by T. Mendez de Almeida, of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. At the conclusion the guests and hosts spent the day in visiting the manufacturing concerns of the city. In the evening from eight to ten a reception was held at the hotel.

A CLOSE CALL.

Professor Gleason Falls 100 Feet with a Collapsed Balloon. Benton Harbor, July 11.—Prof. Thomas G. Gleason, of Jackson, attempted to make a balloon ascension here Saturday afternoon with a worn-out balloon, and came near losing his life. The balloon ascended about 100 feet and suddenly collapsed from a rent in its side and began to descend rapidly. The aeronaut grasped his parachute, and it sustained him sufficiently to break the force of his fall. He struck on a flat house roof, and was badly bruised and perhaps internally injured. Gleason made an unsuccessful attempt to go up in the same balloon last Saturday.

WOMAN CHARGED WITH ARSON.

Divorced Wife of an Abilene Man Whose Property Burns Is Arrested. Adrian, July 10.—Mrs. Rose Selleck, the divorced wife of James Selleck, was arrested here on the charge of arson. On the morning of March 25 last the flouring mill of Avis & Selleck, at Clayton, ten miles west, on the Lake Shore railway, was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$10,000. A detective was employed and his work resulted in the arrest of Mrs. Selleck, who is a handsome woman. Mr. Selleck, after his legal separation, lived in the west three years. The fire occurred two days after he returned and bought a half interest in the mill.

Fire in Cadillac.

Cadillac, July 9.—Fire consumed the Brainard property, Mitchell and Pine streets, consisting of three frame buildings, occupied, the one fronting Pine street as a boarding house by the owner, a small one being used as a bicycle repair shop, and one two-story building as a restaurant by A. Stenberg, downstairs, upstairs occupied for meeting hall by Gotha Aid and Benefit society. Insurance, \$900 on buildings; on restaurant, fixtures and stock, \$300.

Pingree Makes Several Appointments.

Lansing, July 9.—Appointments were made by Gov. Pingree as follows: Harmon S. Holmes, of Chelsea, member of the state prison board of managers; Floyd R. Mechem, of Ann Arbor, member of the board of law examiners; J. H. Brown, of Climax, member of the state live stock sanitary commission; Harry C. Davis, of Traverse City, and John Maywood, of Bad Axe, members of the board of control of the northern insane asylum.

Grand Rapids Firm in Trouble.

Grand Rapids, July 8.—The Grand Rapids Seating company, organized in 1895 by S. W. Peregrine, Charles B. Judd and others, with \$500,000 capital, to manufacture school, office and church furniture, filed mortgages to the Peninsular Trust company as trustee to secure creditors to the amount of \$70,000. The largest creditor is the old National bank, \$34,950, and the balance is divided among 200 claimants.

Small Boy Commits Suicide.

Ann Arbor, July 8.—A seven-year-old boy committed suicide here Wednesday. He was the youngest son of Emil Staebler, a farmer. He thought that his two elder brothers did not like him, and he simply said: "I'll be dead when you see me again," and left. His body was found in the Huron river in about six feet of water.

Escaping Prisoners Slung Hyman.

Flint, July 9.—Four prisoners awaiting trial, Thomas Warren, Charles Melvin, F. C. Bennett and Clarence McCollum, escaped from jail. They pried open the ceiling and roof and slid to the ground below. Passers-by were edified by the apparent piety of the inmates. Revival hymns were sung with devotion and perseverance.

Charged with Manslaughter.

Bay City, July 9.—Motorman Riley, who had charge of the car which plunged into the river, was arraigned Thursday afternoon charged with manslaughter. He was released on \$3,000 bonds. Conductor O'Brien cannot leave the house on account of his injuries, but he was also held for appearance.

Scalded to Death.

Edwardsburg, July 8.—The child of William Needles was scalded. The mother set a boiler of hot water on the floor and the child fell in. The child is dead.

FULL OF INTEREST.

Much of a Newsworthy Nature to Be Found in Paragraphs Below.

Over 600 crates of strawberries were shipped from Elsie last week. Roy McDonald, a sailor, was killed by a Grand Trunk train at Sarnia. Johnnie Rowe, an 18-year-old boy, was drowned in a mill pond at Calumet. Coloma and Benton Harbor are to be connected by an independent telephone line. Clayton Cooley, aged 26 years, living near Weidman, was run over by a lumber wagon and killed. George Baker, an old soldier living at Grand Rapids, was kicked by a horse and died from the effects of his injuries. George Funk, an aged farmer, fell in front of his mower while cutting wheat on his farm near Niles and was nearly cut to pieces. Comptroller Eckels has issued his certificate extending the corporate existence of the First national bank of Eaton Rapids to July 3, 1917. Ambrose Keating, a poultry breeder of Adrian, reports the loss of 1,200 fowls by some mysterious disease, and other breeders report similar trouble. J. D. Watson, of Colon, found a solid gold ring in a potato hill on grounds where a house stood 50 years ago. The ring was encircled with a deep coat of rust. New G. A. R. posts have been organized and mustered in at Summit City, Grand Traverse county; West Sumpter, Wayne county, and New Troy, Berrien county. John Koonman, a popular young farmer living near Fremont, committed suicide by hanging. Ill-health and despondency was the cause of the self-murder. Rev. J. G. Rodger has resigned his position as president of the Benzonia college, and it is probable that George R. Catton will be the next incumbent of the office. Grasshoppers are doing much damage among oat fields in Berrien county, and the timothy is being cut a couple of weeks ahead of time to save it from the hoppers. The woodenware plant of Bechtold & Richards at Bellaire burned. Loss, \$15,000; partially covered by insurance. Seventy men are thrown out of work temporarily. The works will be rebuilt. Andrew Keit, of Omer, has purchased 5,000 acres of land in Presque Isle county, on which there is an immense amount of pine and hardwood timber, which will probably be cut up at his mill at Omer. The roller mill elevator at Dryden was destroyed by fire together with three small buildings in the vicinity. The depot was in the path of the flames, but was saved by hard work. The loss is estimated at \$12,000. Poorhouse Burned. Stanton, July 8.—The poorhouse on the county farm of Montcalm county, situated near Miller's station, burned to the ground Wednesday morning about three o'clock. Cause of the fire is supposed to be a defective chimney. The county will lose about \$2,000 of furniture, bedding, etc. The buildings were insured for about \$6,000. There were about 40 inmates, and all escaped without serious injury. Superintendent Wood was so anxious to save the life of every inmate that he lost all of his individual property and clothes, including \$60 in cash.

Stept on the Track.

Port Huron, July 9.—Roy McDonald, a sailor, was killed at Sarnia by a Grand Trunk train, his dead body being found alongside the tracks, near Sarnia Bay, a short distance after the accident happened. It is supposed that he lay down on the track to sleep, and was struck by a passing engine. McDonald gained distinction several years ago by jumping from a ferryboat and rescuing a drowning woman, being rewarded for his daring deed by President Cleveland with a gold medal.

Named His Assistant.

Lansing, July 9.—Labor Commissioner Cox has appointed George E. Gunn, of Charlotte, factory inspector for the Third district, and has named Fred Redner, of Battle Creek, as his assistant. S. L. Russell, of Van Buren county, has been reappointed chief clerk. The commissioner has appointed John S. Whitten, of Hillsdale, statistical reporter to scan about 200 newspapers and clip any article bearing on any phase of the labor problem.

Janitor Kills Himself.

Ludington, July 9.—Charles Tolles, janitor of the high school building, shot himself Monday night. After eating supper he went to the school building, and entered the basement, locking the doors, and sent a pistol bullet into his right temple. He left a letter stating that he had been informed that his salary for the summer months had been cut from forty to ten dollars a month.

New Lake Ferry to Start.

Benton Harbor, July 11.—The new ferry line between this city and Manistowic will be opened July 29 with one tug and two ferries, and others will be added as business demands. The tug Fisher, one of the most powerful on the lakes, will do the toying. The ferries will accommodate 30 loaded freight cars each, and the round trip will be made in about 30 hours.

To Distribute Relief.

Lansing, July 12.—Gov. Pingree has appointed Frank Pemberton, of Menominee, James Russell, of Marquette, and James Mercer, of Ontonagon, members of the commission to distribute the \$25,000 relief fund for sufferers from the Ontonagon fire of 1896, appropriated by the last legislature.

Pioneer Dead.

Decatur, July 12.—Lewellyn Sisson, founder of the village of Sisson, Tena-wee county, is dead at Deerfield, aged 82 years.

THE HOT WAVE.

It Has a Dismal Effect in Many Localities.

Niles, July 11.—The intense heat has kept up, the thermometer never registering below 100. Joseph Pullman, uncle to George M. Pullman, the palace car magnate, was overcome by heat and may not recover. Edward Baker, a farm hand, was sunstruck and driven insane. Mrs. N. Smith also suffered a sunstroke and may die. Farmers are doing their harvesting in the night time and sleeping days. Detroit, July 11.—During the week there have been 150 deaths in Detroit, 71 of them being children under five years of age. Last week there were but 79 deaths. The number resulting directly from the heat in Michigan is 12. Decatur, July 11.—William Cole, an early resident of this region, dropped dead from sunstroke. Grand Rapids, July 11.—There have been but two deaths due directly to the heat in this vicinity since July 1. There has been a large increase in the death rate, however, among children and the aged. Charlotte, July 11.—Mrs. Theodore Davis and E. C. Nichols, of Bellevue, died from the heat, and Lyman Mosher and Erbie Granger, of Chester, are in a critical condition.

A FATAL QUARREL.

Moses Walker Murdered by Wesley Bennett Near Ionia.

Ionia, July 12.—Moses Walker, a bachelor who lives two miles west of this city, opposite the house of correction, was shot and instantly killed at ten o'clock Friday evening by Wesley Bennett, a farm hand on an adjoining farm. Bennett had been keeping company with Walker's niece, and they had just returned from the city. The woman, Lydia Vivian, jumped out of the buggy in front of the house. Walker, who was on the porch, walked into the road and, it is said, ordered Bennett away. In the quarrel which ensued Bennett fired three shots at Walker, each of which took effect, the third striking the heart. It is understood Bennett told the sheriff in jail he intended to kill Walker. Some think the bullets were originally intended for the woman, as she said she had that day refused to marry him. She was divorced in the Ionia courts last May.

IN GOOD CONDITION.

Sanitary Commission's Report Concerning Live Stock.

Stanton, July 10.—The state live stock sanitary commission has made its report for the last biennial period. During the 12 years of the board's existence no cattle have died in the state of pleuro-pneumonia. Texas fever has not shown up in the state for two years. The board believes that Michigan cattle are but slightly affected with bovine tuberculosis. When herds are found to be affected they are killed as the only successful means of stamping out the disease. Glanders is a thing unknown among horses in the state at the present time. There are no cases of foot rot and scab among sheep, although internal parasites are causing much trouble. Hog cholera has been prevalent in the state for the past two years and has caused heavy losses to farmers.

Must Be Labeled Compounds.

Lansing, July 8.—The last legislature amended the pure food law so as to provide that coffee compounds shall be labeled simply as coffee compounds, together with the name of the compounder or manufacturer, and that it shall have no other label, name or designation. Attorney General Maynard holds that the state cannot prohibit the use of a copyrighted trademark or label by a manufacturer, when such use is permitted by the federal laws. The state may, however, require the coffee mixture to be labeled as "coffee compound."

Big Trotting Meeting.

Detroit, July 12.—Horsemen are gathering here in large numbers from all over the country to attend the ten-day blue ribbon meeting, which begins Tuesday with the \$10,000 M. & M. stake as the feature of the opening day. A canvass of the track shows that there will probably be a field of 18 for the big race, made up as follows: Baydello, C. W. Williams, Eliseewier, Grand Baron, Icicle, Maid, Light Moon, Mosul, Octavio, Oratorio, Red Star, Rene, Rilma, Shadeland, Norwood, Starmont, Tacoma, The Abbot, Vida and Wynema.

Important Pension Ruling.

Washington, D. C., July 8.—Many pension cases are affected by the following ruling just made by Assistant Secretary of the Interior Davis: In the claim of Francis Frank, of company H, Sixteenth Michigan infantry, the department holds that the claimant, who has attained the age of 65, shall be deemed entitled to at least the minimum rate of pension, unless the evidence discloses unusual vigor and ability for the performance of manual labor in one of that age.

Money for the Militia.

Washington, D. C., July 9.—The secretary of war has approved the appropriation of \$400,000 appropriated in the last sundry civil bill to provide arms and equipment for the militia of the various states. The sum named is divided on the basis of each state's total representation in both branches of congress. The Michigan militia has been allowed \$12,076.

State Bicycle Meet.

Grand Rapids, July 10.—The state bicycle meet will be held here July 23 and 24. A feature will be a three-heat mile race between Bald, Cooper and Kiser, for a purse of \$1,500 the first afternoon, and a half-mile race the second day.

Had Hydrophobia.

Sturgis, July 10.—Bert Trouman, a farm hand, fell unconscious, and was supposed to be overcome with the heat. His case developed into hydrophobia of the worst form. He was bitten slightly by a dog a few weeks ago.

PAST AND FUTURE OF SILVER.

The White Metal Has Steadily Shrunk in Value.

A Springfield (Ill.) reader of the Globe-Democrat asks what is the value of the silver in the standard dollar when silver is quoted at 60c an ounce, around which figure it has hovered recently, and also asks if, in our opinion, silver will not have to be limited to subsidiary uses only if the metal drops much below its present price. The answer to the first query is that with silver quoted at 60c an ounce the amount of silver, 37 1/4 grains, in a standard dollar is worth 46c and 4 mills, or slightly less than 46 1/2c. The designation, 50c dollar, that is to say, which was applied to it in the canvass of 1896, and which, according to Chairman Jones, of Arkansas, hurt the popocratic party in the campaign more than anything else that was said by the republicans and the gold democrats, does that coin too much honor. It is a 46c or 47c dollar. Now that silver absorption by the government has stopped, never to be renewed under existing conditions, it is interesting as a historical question to recall the steadiness with which silver has shrunk in value, despite the attempts of the government, persisted in for 15 years, to send it up to the gold line at the United States coinage ratio. When the Bland law was enacted on February 28, 1878, the bullion value of the silver dollar was 92c. The friends of the law said that act would send silver up, and soon close the narrow gap between it and gold at the ratio of sixteen to one proportion. No prophecy, however, was ever more completely and signally falsified by the event. Silver went down in place of up, and the coin which was to be a 100c dollar in a few months after the enactment of the law was a 90c dollar instead. It was an 80c dollar in 1890, when the Sherman law, which was to be quickly and permanently, according to some of the sooth-sayers, send it up to the 100c line, was passed, but it was down to 76c in 1891, and was below 60c when the Sherman law, in 1893, was repealed. There have been a few short rallies since 1893, as there were in previous years, but the general tendency in silver prices has been downward since that date as well as for many years before.

What effect will this shrinkage have upon the silver currency now existing? None whatever. The silver dollars, silver certificates and Sherman notes, the latter of which were issued against deposits of silver bullion, can all be held at their gold level now that their volume cannot be expanded. While the silver element of the circulation is stationary, and will remain so, the gold element will keep on increasing. It will doubtless increase much faster than population or business. Thus the silver per capita will continue to contract and the gold per capita to expand, and silver will no longer be a menace to the country's financial stability. The Sherman notes are practically a gold currency. Silver certificates are redeemable in silver dollars, and silver dollars are their own redeemer—that is, they are, in the jargon of the silverites, "primary money." Virtually and constructively, though, both silver certificates and silver dollars are made redeemable in gold by that clause of the Sherman act—a clause that still stands—which proclaims that "it is the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other." So long as the gold currency continues to increase and the silver currency remains stationary, the silver dollar and its paper representative will be held up to the 100c line by the government, even though the dollar's bullion value shrinks to 10c or 1c.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Speaks for the President.

The significance of what Secretary Sherman has said in regard to the trusts is in the fact that it undoubtedly represents the attitude of the president. He has told the country in the plainest language that he is opposed to all combinations of capital organized in trusts or otherwise to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens, and he is pledged to the enforcement of existing laws against these combinations and any new statutes that may be enacted. If the administration has as yet taken no steps to carry out this pledge it is perhaps due to the opinion, as expressed by Secretary Sherman, that existing law is insufficient and that further legislation is necessary. It is better to wait for legislation believed to be needed than to proceed against the trusts with the chances unfavorable to success, but congress should not permit the waiting to be unnecessarily prolonged.—Omaha Bee.

Confidence Returning.

"Hard times" is merely another name for that condition of trade resulting from the charginess of buyers and the anxiety of sellers to get rid of what they possess. Now that values are rising it is evident that the "hard times" are rapidly passing. As more buyers enter the market business will improve and confidence will spread. A business panic is very much like any other panic. Every one is frightened, but unable to explain even to himself just what has occasioned all his alarm. Then when a few regain their presence of mind and assert their confidence their example is quickly followed, and the feeling of fear passes away.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Mr. Bryan contrives to squeeze a good deal of free silver talk into his addresses before the Chautauqua societies.

These gatherings are understood to be held for educational purposes, but some of Bryan's utterances at them, if the newspaper summaries of his talks be correct, are the reverse of educational. It is difficult, of course, for Bryan to omit all reference to silver in his addresses on other subjects, but he ought, at least, to be required to drop the assertions which have been proven over and over again to be false.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

FREE SILVERITE FOLLY.

Declarations Which Lack the Element of Good Sense.

The Ohio democrats declare bombastically that— "We are unalterably opposed to monometallism, which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold monometallism is a British policy, and its adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only un-American but anti-American, and it can be fastened on the United States only by the stifling of that spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776 and won it in the war of the revolution." These individuals are not opposed to monometallism. They favor it and are laboring to obtain it. They are opposed to gold monometallism and want to destroy it. But they propose to substitute for it silver monometallism. And they propose also that the bimetallic silver standard, which would be to the present standard as 47 is to 100, shall be used in the payment of existing debts. Gold monometallism is an English policy, but that is not enough to damn it. The question for other nations to ask is not the single gold standard British, but is it good for them? Germany, France, Austria-Hungary, the United States, Japan, etc., have answered the question in the affirmative. China, Mexico, Persia and a few petty South American states have not, for they lack sense.

When Germany adopted the gold standard she began to prosper. Its adoption did not bring her into "financial servitude." Her act liberated her from that kind of servitude. The value of all the free coinage silver currencies in the world is fixed by the dealers in silver bullion in London. The value of the tal, the peso, and the Mexican dollar is not fixed by the nations whose currency they are, but by some London merchants. That is financial servitude. The assertion that the gold standard is "un-American" and "anti-American" because England adopted it first is a fair specimen of that bastard, spurious patriotism the free silverites are addicted to. If everything which is of British origin is un-American, trial by jury would be abandoned. The writ of habeas corpus should be looked on with abhorrence, it is so "British."

The men who secured political independence in 1776 did not see why in separating from Great Britain they should abandon the English common law as well as King George. Nor did they see why they should not adopt any new, valuable ideas Englishmen might originate after separation. Cotton spinning machinery was borrowed from England over a century ago and nobody charged that it was an un-American act.

The free silverites should explain why it is any worse to take the gold standard from Great Britain than the railway engine. Do they want Americans, like the Chinese, to refuse to accept anything which comes from abroad?—Chicago Tribune.

COMMENT AND OPINION.

The most promising crop of the season is that of the new protectionists in the south.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

In spite of the croakers, times are getting better. The last prop is being knocked from under the popocrats.—Toledo Blade.

Bryan is writing another book. He must think that his popocratic followers still have a little change left.—Cleveland Leader.

Horace Boies was once a republican, and he acts now very much like a man who would like to be a republican again.—Syracuse Post.

"Prosperity is coming"—let the wheels all be started running to meet it; and it will pay to search a little, when croakers get in the middle of the road.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Ex-President Cleveland stands a much better show of being elected president again than does William J. Bryan, and his election would be the lesser calamity, although either event would be calamitous.—Iowa State Register.

"The hoarding of gold has stopped and much of the yellow metal that was put away during the depression has come out and gone into circulation. The tide began to turn the day President McKinley was elected and it has been running the right way ever since."—Secretary Gage.

The work of the Ohio state republican convention, the harmony which characterized its proceedings and the vigorous and patriotic enunciations of principles contained in the platform place the republicans of that state in a position to make a strong campaign.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Bryan's first book has proved a flat failure. True, thousands subscribed for it before they saw it. The book can now be had secondhand in any populist neighborhood for half or one-third the cost. But this doesn't discourage the great sixteen to one-er. He is writing another book.—Chicago Tribune.

Sad to say, when William J. Bryan went to Canada to convert the people to silver, they let him talk, but laughed at him. In New York Tammany and other silver democrats laughed at him, but didn't let him talk; and they sent him away with the intimation that it would be better for him not to reappear there until after the next election.—Troy Times.

The democratic party will do well to ponder the words of ex-Gov. Boies, of Iowa, when he said: "For one, I do not believe it possible to succeed upon a platform that demands unqualified free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one with gold. We have fought that battle and it is lost. We can never fight it over under circumstances more favorable to ourselves. If we hope to succeed we must abandon this extreme demand."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

How to Keep Well

The Practical Experience of a St. Louis Family.

"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla in my family for several years and by its use warded off sickness. I have four children and they are all healthy and none of them have ever had any serious sickness. We keep ourselves well by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla." Mrs. F. H. SOLLER, 2850 St. Louis Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. \$1: six for \$5. Hood's Pills cure sick headache. 25c.

SHE SPANKED FOR THE FAMILY.

The Stranger's Kind Offer Was Indignantly Refused.

People never get encouragement for doing the Good Samaritan act in the interests of the public, as the man who offered to assist a distracted woman and ameliorate the sufferings of a lot of people on a suburban car. The boy who howls was in evidence, the curled darling of his only own mother and the terror of everybody else, and he had kept the car in a state of wild excitement and exhausted the patience of everybody, including his dotting parent.

"Oh, if your father were only here!" she had said for the fiftieth time, "I should vainly to restrain the howling terror. At that he stopped howling long enough to beat the air with his small fists, and the woman on the other side of him remarked audibly that a cage was the proper place for savages like him.

"Johnny, dear," asked his mother, "won't you be a good boy?" "Roars and kicks from Master Johnny. "Oh, I wish your father were here to give you a good trouncing this very minute!" she wailed, as she struggled with him.

Then it was that the dentist of the company asserted himself. He had been trying in vain to read his morning paper ever since he started from home.

"Allow me, madam," he said, blandly. "I am a father myself, and I will be happy to chastise your cherub in behalf of his absent parent."

"Oh, no, you won't, not if I know it!" said Johnny's mother, rising in her wrath like a tigress. "There ain't that man living dare lay a finger on that boy—his own father or any other ugly, outstomped who thinks he knows it all," and she shut off debate by going into the next car and taking the sweet infant with her.—Chicago Times-Herald.

How It Is Done.

"Up against it again!" gloomily remarked the man who pronounces "athletic" in four syllables.

"How's that?" asked the woman who wears white gloves with black stitching. "Thought I had a sure thing the other day, and was thrown as usual. Was in a bicycle store when a young fellow came in to buy a cyclometer. Said his had given out after he had ridden 500 miles. Was trying for a season's record, and hated to begin over again. Salesman said he could fix it. Took new cyclometer, fixed it on wheels, and ended the thing in the store and began to turn. Rode off 500 miles in no time. Thought I saw my graft. Went to guy I know and bet him I could ride more miles in a week than he could. It was to be decided by our cyclometers. Bought new cyclometer, went up in the attic and began to turn. Struck a hot box at the two hundred and eighty-seventh mile and stuck fast. Never happened to a cyclometer before. Just my luck."—Buffalo Express.

New Jersey Grocers Sued.

Trenton, N. J., June 24 (Special). Suit has been filed here by The National Cash Register Company of Dayton, Ohio, against Edwards & Vreeland, grocers of Paterson, N. J., who use a Globe cash register, which the national company claims infringes its patents. An injunction and damages are asked for.

A King's Humor.—"We have a long account to settle with Turkey," said Prince Constantine, grimly. "Yes," said King George, with a smile, "and it's a running account at that."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

If a man has a little money and doesn't work, he is called a capitalist.—Washington Democrat.

If we ever invent anything it will be a salt cellar that always has salt in it.—Washington Democrat.

A HEALTHY WIFE

Is a Husband's Inspiration.

A sickly, half-dead-and-alive woman, especially when she is the mother of a family, is a damper to all joyousness in the home. I sometimes marvel at the patience of some husbands.

If a woman finds that her energies are flagging and that everything tires her, her sleep is disturbed by horrible dreams, and that she often wakes suddenly in the night with a feeling of suffocation and alarm, she must at once regain her strength.

It matters not where she lives, she can write a letter. Mrs. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., will reply promptly and without charge. The following shows the power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, accompanied with a letter of advice:

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—I have suffered for over two years with falling, enlargement and ulceration of the womb, and this spring, being in such a weakened condition, caused me to flow for nearly six months. Some time ago, urged by friends, I wrote to you for advice. After using the treatment which you advised for a short time, that terrible flow stopped. I am now gaining strength and flesh and have a better health than I have had for the past ten years. I wish to say to all distressed suffering women, do not suffer longer, when there is one so kind and willing to aid you."—Mrs. F. S. BENNETT, Westphalia, Kans.

