ANNUAL CLEARING SALE....

....TAN SHOES

EVERY PAIR MUST BE SOLD!

The best bargains offered by any shoe house in the country.

Your choice of all Men's and Ladies' $1 Tan Shoes, only ..... $1.95 pair
Men's $3.50 Chocolate Vici Kid, Russia and Willow Calf Shoes, only ..... $2.45 pair
Ladies' Tan Oxfords, heavy or light soles, reduced from $2 and $2.25 ..... $1.45 pair
Child's and Misses' Tan Slippers ..... 69c pair
Half Price on all Ladies' Tan Bicycle Shoes
All Misses' Tan Shoes reduced to ..... 98c pair

H. B. Merritt, Pontiac.

RIDER AGENTS WANTED

one in each town to ride and exhibit a sample 1901 model bicycle of our manufacture. **YOU CAN MAKE $10 TO $50 A WEEK** besides having a wheel to ride for yourself.

1901 Models High Grade Guaranteed **$10 to $18**
'00 & '99 Models Best Makes **$7 to $12**
500 Second Hand Wheels taken in trade by our Chicago retail store, many good as new ..... **$3 to $8**

We ship any bicycle **ON APPROVAL** to anyone *without a cent deposit in advance* and allow **10 DAYS FREE TRIAL.** You take absolutely *no risk* in ordering from us, as you do not need to pay a cent if the bicycle does not suit you.

DO NOT BUY a wheel until you have written for our **FACTORY PRICES** and **FREE TRIAL OFFER.** This liberal offer has never been equaled and is a guarantee of the quality of our wheels.

WE WANT a reliable person in each town to distribute catalogues for us in exchange for a bicycle. Write today for free catalogue and our special offer.

J. L. MEAD CYCLE CO., Chicago.

ROLLMAN CHERRY SEEDER.

The pitted cherry order does not reach the cherry tree you intended for. A practical cherry seeder has been invented, very exacting about the cherries and not much about the weather, cleans the cherries and delivers them in a good condition for canning, preserving, etc. Makes the pitted cherry order reach the cherry tree. Agents wanted everywhere. Address circular free. If the agent is a fraud, we want to know about it. Express prepaid, on receipt of $1. For further information address the manufacturers,

ROLLMAN MANUFACTURING CO., 150 Penn Avenue, Mount Joy, Pa.

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Finest Trains in Central States

Dayton, Cincinnati, Indianapolis.

Direct Connections for

Louisville, St. Louis, Chattanooga, Memphis

and all Southern and Southwestern Cities.

CAFE CARS
PARLOR CARS
SLEEPING CARS
THROUGH DAY COACHES.

D. G. EDWARDS,
Passenger Traffic Manager,
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RAPID-RAILWAY-SYSTEM.

ELECTRIC FAST LINE

DETROIT TO PORT HURON

73 miles of the most charming and and water-scape in all America, passing through the famous Lake Ling bathing and boating resorts of Lake Division of Grand Trunk Ry. Orchard with Bay City Division Michigan Central Ry. Indiana with Chicago & Grand Trunk Ry. Clifford with Flint & Pere Marquette Ry. Pigeon with Cadillac, Traverse & Huron Ry.

W. C. SANFORD, Gen. Supt.

Going South?

If so, you secure many advantages by going via Cincinnati, the Queen & Crescent Route and Southern Ry. Its fast trains pass through every part of the Central South, as your schedule Cincinnati to Jacksonville and New Orleans, 9 hours to Chattanooga, 4 hours to Stevenson, 3 hours to Port Tampa. Observation, parlor and cafe cars free of charge. Through Pullmans to all important Southern cities.

For literature, rates, etc., call on the agent nearest you, or address

W. C. RINEARSON, G. P. A., CINCINNATI.

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

The Grain Louse vs. Wheat.

It is appropriate at this time to notice this insect whose ravages in wheat in several counties of Oklahoma have greatly reduced the value of this year's crop, says a bulletin of the Oklahoma Station. By extensive correspondence and by conversations with many wheat growers, uniform testimony is secured that throughout certain regions the wheat or grain louse has greatly damaged this year's crop. In fact the injury in some regions has been so great that farmers have preferred to replant the wheat ground to some other crop. A recommendation to this effect was inserted in some of the newspapers of the territory some time ago.

The station received the first specimens of this louse early in April, and the entomologist has since that time given much of his time to a thorough investigation of the distribution and life history of the insect. It has after all, appeared that the main damage was not due to the well known "Russian louse," Siphophora avenae Fabricius, and life history have been so well dealt with in the new pamphlet issued by our farmers differs from the one described in several details and will soon be described as a new variety closely related to the true grain louse. In some cases it was noticed that the general trend of the migrations of the insect was from south to north. The louse, like its better known relative, is capable of very rapid multiplication, and this is favored by dry weather. Mites are unknown and their function is in the production of pulicose genera or the giving birth to the young young. The viviparous females are wingless but enough winged females are produced to insure the migrations from one field to other in search of food. Enough winged females were present in large numbers from about the middle April to the first of May.

There is no evidence that this louse has a hibernating stage. It is probable that it winters over in the adult state and feeds upon the leaves of the wheat during favorable weather. In the case winter the pest is probably killed by the severe cold. The development of the louse may be very rapid, and therefore a large force appears that such orders of life should have appeared so early in the spring. There is no practice of spraying for the louse, as the wheat is developed quite far before the pest appears. Some have suggested spraying with the usual kerosene emulsion, and this would probably reduce their number if applied before they spread over so large an area as to make the plan quite impossible and too costly. Our greatest hope lies, however, in the rapid multiplication and energy of the natural insect enemies of this louse. The most abundant and useful of these enemies in Oklahoma is surely one of the "lady-bird" beetles (Hippodamia convergens). This is a nearly hemispherical beetle about three-sixteenths of an inch in length and of a reddish-yellow color with several black spots on the back. The head and thorax are black with reddish-yellow margins and the thorax has two elongated reddish-yellow spots.

The larvae of these beetles are even more rapacious and active than the mature beetles. The larva is a long, blackish, somewhat flattened, and very active larva with six legs of more than usual length. The larva, when it reaches maturity crawls up on some leaf or stem and changes to the pupa from which the mature beetle emerges in a few days. The beetles live over winter in the mature state in crevices of trees and boards. These "lady-bird" beetles have appeared in such large numbers in some parts of Oklahoma that farmers have written to the Experiment Station for some remedy to destroy them. Every wheat grower should look on these beetles as his best friend and in no case allow them to be destroyed.

Specimens of the wheat louse and especially specimens of all the beetles found in the wheat fields are very much desired by the Experiment Station at Stillwater and may be sent tarough the mail, if inclosed in tin or wooden boxes.

How to Dress Calves.

Calves from three to six weeks old, and weighing about one hundred pounds, or, say, from eighty to one hundred and twenty pounds are the most desirable weights for shipment. The head should be cut out, so as to leave the hide of the head on the skin. The legs should be cut off at the knee joint. The entrails should all be removed, excepting the kidneys. The liver, lights and heart should be taken out. Cut the carcass open from the neck through the entire length from head to bungut. If this is done they are not so apt to sour and spoil during hot weather. Many a fine carcass has spoiled in hot weather because of it not being cut open. Don't wash the carcass out with water, but wipe out with a dry cloth. Don't ship until the animal heat is entirely out of the body and never tie the carcass up in a bag, as this keeps the air from circulating and makes the meat more liable to become tainted.

Mark for shipment by fastening a shipping tag to the hind leg. Calves under fifty pounds should not be shipped, and are liable to be condemned by the health officers as being unfit for food. Merchants too are liable to be fined if found selling these skunks for violation of the law. Very heavy calves such as have been fed on butter-milk, never sell well in our market—they are neither veal nor beef.—Howard Bartels & Co.

Clover Facts.

Bradford Miller, in the quarterly report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, says: The growth of clover after cutting affords an excellent mulch, which accounts for itself in the succeeding crop. The seasons of growth vary, owing to favorable or unfavorable conditions, so that no time can be fixed when the cutting should be done. The general practice is to cut it too late to get the best results in hay. I have obtained the best hay by cutting when about one-third of the heads were turned brown. The mowing should be done after the dew is off, and the clover soon turned with a good todder, which assists the curing very much. With favorable weather, it is ready for raking into windrows shortly after noon. The old rule, that clover is not ready to be put in the barn until it would rattle like a lady's silk dress, has given way to the practice of getting it under shelter before the evening dew falls upon it; if fairly well wilted, the rest of the curing is done in the mow, to the benefit of the new hay.

Where the roof of the barn has good ventilators, no special risk is taken on account of heating and causing fire. When put into the mow in this condition it cures nicely and comes out in a bright and sweet condition the following winter. The second crop for seed or for feed, if for feed, the cutting should be done before the seed is ripe. The second crop is usually of a finer growth and makes a most excellent feed for young stock. If this crop is cut for seed the cutting should be done before too ripe.

While the seed does not shatter badly if very ripe, when dried the stems of the clover break easily and the head is lost. The same trouble is encountered if the crop is cut with a mowing machine and subsequently raked and bunched for handling. A preferable way is to cut with a machine having a side delivery, and let lay the clover off in bunches, where it cures without handling, and when ready is hauled away to be stacked or thrashed. If cut before too ripe, and properly cared for, the straw, after thrashing, makes a good feed for cattle. While the seed may not yield as much as when cut later, the straw compensates for the difference.

The cost of thrashing (one dollar per bushel for the machine is too much, with the price of seed at from three to four dollars per bushel, but, probably cannot be helped until the quantity raised is largely increased, but the destability of hauling good, fresh seed adds to the inducement of raising your own. Clover hay should be kept under shelter, and as a feed, when properly made and cared for, for most kinds of stock, I place it second to none other.

It is claimed very generally by clover growers that a field upon which a good crop of clover is grown for two successive years will when replowed and planted to corn, yield from fifteen to twenty-five bushels more corn per acre than it did before sown to clover, or than similar land by its side will which has not been thus treated. The percentage of increase is quite as large in raising wheat, oats, potatoes and other crops, explain just how this is done is not the purpose of this paper, but to speak of the fact, which has been fully established both in this state and elsewhere. The plant draws nitrogen from the air, and stores it in the soil for the use of succeeding crops. The roots of the clover penetrate to a great depth in the unplowed subsoil, drawing nutriment therefrom, assisting in holding moisture, which, when the roots die and decay, increase the fertility of the soil as well as the storing capacity for moisture, and with its sister, alfalfa, has justly earned the name of the "silent subsoiler," whose success and efficiency are generally admitted and admired.

Manuring the Soil.

A bulletin treating of methods of manuring the soil has just been issued by the Experiment Station at Stillwater, Okla. The following is a summary of the bulletin: Without going into detail as to the various considerations that may affect the results of manuring, at the present stage of our agricultural practice, the chief points to be observed are:

1. To manure the soil. Use all the manure produced, prevent losses by washing away, quit burning straw, haul the manure onto the fields somewhere, sometime, somehow.

2. Manure the highest and poorest spots, give a good application at one time—from fifteen to twenty-two horse loads—and manure another place next time.

3. Manure with reference to the time of rainfall, to the next crop which is to be grown, and to the other work which must be done. Late fall and winter, when other work is not pressing, is a good time. Light top-dressings may be applied to wheat in the fall.

4. Growing crops for green manuring alone is not the most profitable method. Pasture them and plow under the remainder when about mature. This applies chiefly to cowpeas. If sorgum is to be plowed under, it should be while the stalks are green and juicy so that they will decay quickly.

Spoiled by Overweight.

Farm Poultry, an influential Boston publication, has of late been inviting opinions from "what the proper weight of the American breed of chickens, among which are the Plymouth Rocks and the Wyandottes. We should say that fully two-thirds of the breeders who have expressed themselves on the subject take the position that the standard weight is too high. It is claimed that the medium-sized birds of these families are almost invariably better layers than those which meet the demands of the standard in regard to weight. One well-known poultry judge, in his contribution to the discussion, says that not more than one Plymouth Rock in twelve which pass through his hands at the shows is up to standard weight. If the men who patronize the shows meet with difficulty in getting their birds up to standard weight how much more of a task it must be for farmers who, as a rule, can give but a fraction of their time to the study of the problems of the poultry yard. And if this heavy weight is obtained at the sacrifice of the laying qualities why not cut it down? Some advertisers take great pains to have it known that their birds are fully up to standard weight. Farmers should know that they can easily pay more money for that kind of Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes than they are worth.

Better be stupidly silent than volubly insincere.

A corner in St. Louis that sold for $350,000 in 1891 has just changed hands for $1,000,000.

Queensland lets certain land for grazing at so low an annual rental as three farthings an acre.

$10

for choice

The Men's Spring and Summer Suits of text shall all be sold this season. We are closing out the entire stock in two lots at $5 and $10. It is not too late to buy a suit; you'll get your money's worth of wear out of it this season and save the expense of one next year. Make an early selection while the assortment of styles and sizes is complete.

$22.50, $20, $18 and $15 Suits **$10.** $12.50, $10 and $7.50 Suits **$5.**

SHAFER'S

CITY HALL SQUARE, DETROIT.

ROBBERY OF ESTATES

Wisconsin Supreme Court Issues a Warning.

The supreme court of Wisconsin has found it necessary to sound a note of warning to attorneys, and even to courts, so that estates which come into the custody and control of the courts may not be robbed and depleted. The court sounds its warning in a decision rendered in the case of Sperl vs. Sperl against the Milwaukee Exchange bank, recently reported and discussed, creating a sensation in legal circles. Judge the court says. The present case is an impressive an illustration that it cannot safely be left to make it the law that some special benefit upon a tendency of the bar and even with courts which promise to develop into a most serious abuse, if it has not already done so. That rule, which is to look upon funds in guardians and administrators as the same rights of owner ship and not entitled to the same protection from exemption, attachment and unreasonable charges as if they had remained under the custody and control of their owners.

Some of the demands made against such funds could be justified only upon the view that they are already divested from private ownership, that any part thereof which ultimately reaches those to whom they really belong does so only by grace, or by way of free gift, so that any deduction therefrom, however illegal in character or excessive in amount, cannot be subject for complaint by any one.

After pointing out that receivers and trustees should be restrained to reasonable charges, the court continues: "Only in the wise discretion and firmness of the courts can there be found prevention or remedy for the abuse and disgrace of judicial conservation of estates from their enemies, only to permit their destruction by the very salvors. If such abuses continue, the beneficent power of a court of equity to take to its sheltering arms a litigated estate while rights to it are being established will become a more very worse than the avoided perils as it is more effective. The record before us presents one of the most extreme cases of affirmative misconduct on the part of a receiver within the history of the court." There has been a tendency upon the part of witnesses to assert the failure to remember when questions are asked that are likely to lead to disclosure. Of this class of testimony the court says it is "that form of falsification. I can't remember," which has been classic since the trial of Queen Caroline."

In the case under consideration the court refuses to allow the receiver any compensation and severely criticises his conduct in dealing with the funds entrusted to his care—saying that his actions convict him of such breaches of the most important and highest duties of a receiver that both the referee and the court should without hesitation have imposed, as the least possible, entire exclusion from any allowance, by way of compensation."—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Lincoln's Population Prophecy.

"During the civil war President Lincoln discussed the impracticability of maintaining a "dissevered country," says Prof. Lewis M. Haupt, in Lippincott's. "And submitted some proposed amendments to the constitution looking to the elimination of slavery, without which, he said, the rebellion could never have existed." His plan was to purchase emancipation in a period of thirty-seven years, and he entered into an elaborate argument to show that this would be more prudent and more economical than to continue the war. This led him to forecast the probable increase in population, which he believed would continue at its normal rate of growth. He said: "At the same ratio of increase (which we have maintained on an average from our first national census in 1790 until that of 1860, we should in 1900 have a population of 103,208,415, and why may we not continue that ratio far beyond that period? * * * We have 2,963,000 square miles. Europe has 3,800,000 with a population averaging 73 1-3 persons to the square mile. Why may not our country at some time average as many? * * * Several of our states are already above that average * * * and yet they have increased in as rapid a ratio since passing that point as before."

The "princess" girdle promises to be the belt used this season.

JAPANESE SHIPYARDS.

The determination of Japan to become in every sense a modern nation is in no line of development made more plain than in the matter of shipyards. The Tokio shipyard, covering fully 60 acres, is reported as employing 3,000 men, who have all the latest machinery, including pneumatic riveters. Six steamers of 10,000 tons are on the stocks. The fact that the works are equipped with electricity is a further evidence of the progressive spirit now ruling.

The shipbuilding yard at Nagasaki, also some about, but special interest attaches to the new government steel works. Some journeys to this place have been made by the correspondents who have been invited. The works are on the eastern shores of Kiushiu, the most southern of the large islands forming the empire, and are therefore convenient to China. The establishment, which, works, employs three to three hundred men, and is connected with the railway, and a seaport having over 20 feet of water will be convenient for the shipping of the finished products to the northern islands and also to China, which ultimately must become a large customer. The works are thoroughly equipped. In addition to blast furnaces there are coke ovens, and in the steel department open hearth Bessemer furnaces with a full set of rolling mills for producing three bar mills, as well as rail, sheet and plate mills. There are steel and iron foundries, boiler shops, laboratories, testing and other departments. The works will soon be put in operation, construction being far advanced.

Unexplored Lands Near Philadelphia.

There are parts of New Jersey within a very short distance of Philadelphia, too, which, strange as it may seem, are but little more known today than they were 200 years ago. In fact, there are portions of the "Pine Barrens" which have never known the tread of a white man. It is this wilderness that a party of naturalists—Mr. Stone as chief and Messrs. Rehn and Coggins as assistants, are starting out to explore. Starting from Medford they make a circuitous route, camping as best they can for seven nights, and returning to Medford with their collections. In a certain sense of the word this expedition is only preliminary to others of a more extended nature which may follow. Work in this region must be done by small parties returning frequently to some base of supplies as food is nearly unobtainable and transportation of heavy loads of specimens impossible. The expedition will make observations upon the soil and water supply and collect all manner of plants and animals, which will be turned over to eminent specialists for identification.

Old Eggs from Chinese Statesman.

Moy Kee, a Chinese restaurateur of Indianapolis, Ind., received a royal gift a few days ago in the form of 100 eggs that had reached the remarkable age of 100 years. They were still good in fact according to the Chinese view, better than they were the day they were laid. They had been cured by some process known only to the cooks of China, who cater to the mandarins and the higher classes exclusively. They had not been cooked, nor had the shell been broken. The eggs came from no less a personage that Li Hung Chang and the enclosed card, a bit of queer paper, half a foot long, expressed to Moy Kee the compliments of the Chinese statesman and wished the son of the Flowery empire a long and happy journey through life.

Only about 1½ per cent of the total area of Ireland is under woods, while there is over 23 per cent of uncultivated land in the country.

What Shall We Have for Dessert?

This question arises in the family every day. Let us answer it today. Try

Jell-O

a delicious and healthful dessert. Prepared in two minutes. No boiling! no baking! add boiling water and set to cool. Flavors—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. Get a package at your grocer's today. 10 cents.

Wanted, For Sale, For Rent.

A FINE HOME IN BIRMINGHAM—Can be secured by applying to the ECCENTRIC office City water, furnace and all the comforts of a home. Call on Mitchell at this office, (ECCENTRIC). tf

HOUSE TO RENT—We have had placed in our hands to rent, a fine home on Woodward Ave. (west side) contains nine rooms, a bath-room, city water and rain water. Everything handy. Call on Mitchell. 40tf

Amateur Photographers—You can find Stanley 4x5 plates, 4x5 printing papers and developer in cartridges at low prices at Whitehead & Mitchell's. tf

FOR SALE—A good quality of timothy hay, one-half mile south and two miles west of Kritz's Mill. John Youngs.

FOR RENT—The south part of Mrs. Hemenway's house on the corner of Townsend and Pierce streets. 52tf

FOR SALE—Choice Broilers. Apply to Miss Xenia Post, Birmingham, Mich. 13

I am moved and settled on Willets Ave., and hope my customers and friends will patronize me just the same as before. I still make shirt waists from 50c to $1.00 and also skirts from $1.00 to $1.50. Mrs. L. Lamb. 52tf

DOES IT PAY TO BUY CHEAP?

A cheap remedy for coughs and colds is all right, but you want something that will relieve and cure the more severe and dangerous results of throat and lung troubles. What shall you do? Go to a warmer and more regular climate? Yes, if possible; if not possible for you, then in either case take the ONLY remedy that has been introduced in all civilized countries with success in severe throat and lung troubles, "Boschee's German syrup." It not only heals and stimulates the tissues to destroy the germ disease but allays inflammation, causes easy expectoration, gives a good night's rest and cures the patient. Try one bottle. Recommended many years by all druggists in the world. Sample bottles at Whitehead & Mitchell's.

Advertise in the ECCENTRIC. It Pays.

PONTIAC, OXFORD & NORTHERN R. R. TIME TABLE.

Trains Run on Central Standard Time.

Going North: Freight-Pass. Mixed No. 5	Mixed Pass. No. 3	Freight No. 1	Stations	Going South: Freight-Pass. Mixed No. 6	Mixed Pass. No. 4	Freight No. 2
A.M.	P.M.	A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	A.M.
4.05	6.55	A.M.	D. G. H. & Mich. Cent.	9.25	12.30	A.M.
7.30	8.15	7.15	PONTIAC	8.05	11.40	4.15
9.25	6.00	8.55	Oxford Junc.	7.10	10.00	2.10
10.15			Leonard	7.05	9.50	1.45
10.00	9.25	12.15	Lapeer	6.45	9.15	6.35
p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	Ar. Lv.	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.

Schedule of Trains between

PONTIAC AND OXFORD

In Effect July 23, 1900.

Going North: Stations	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	Going South: No. 2	No. 4	No. 6
Pontiac	7.15	8.15	6.55	12.15	11.40	4.15
Clarkston	7.45	8.45	7.25	11.45	11.10	3.45
Lake	7.55	8.55	7.35	11.35	11.00	3.35
Oxford	8.05	9.05	7.45	11.25	10.50	3.25
	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Stations	No. 5	No. 3	No. 1	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6
	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Oxford	8.20	9.20	7.55	11.15	10.40	3.15
Lake	8.30	9.30	8.05	11.05	10.30	3.05
Clarkston	8.40	9.40	8.15	10.55	10.20	2.55
Pontiac	8.50	10.15	12.30	10.45	10.00	2.45
	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.

CONNECTIONS—Pontiac with Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Ry., and Michigan Air Line Division of Grand Trunk Ry. Oxford with Bay City Division Michigan Central Ry. Imlay City with Chicago & Grand Trunk Ry. Clifford with Flint & Pere Marquette Ry. Pigeon with Cadillac, Traverse & Huron Ry.

W. C. SANFORD, Gen. Supt.

Russia Demands Western Thibet.

St. Petersburg, July 25.—According to Wedomosti's Pekin correspondent, Russia has proposed to Li Hung Chang to return Manchuria to China upon the cession to Russia of the western frontier region of Thibet.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

Chicago Board of Trade.

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat—				
July	$ .69⅞	$ .70½	$ .69⅛	$ .69⅛
Sept.	.71⅝	.72⅛	.70⅞	.70⅞
Corn—				
July	.55⅝	.55¾	.55	.55⅛
Sept.	.59	.59	.58	.58⅛
Oats—				
July	.36½	.36⅞	.35⅞	.35⅝
Sept.	.38	.38	.35	.35¾
Pork—				
Sept.	14.40	14.60	14.40	14.47½
Jan.	14.95	14.07½	14.90	14.90

Convention of Elks Opens.

Milwaukee, July 25.—The convention of the Grand Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks opened at the Pabst theater, the public being admitted. The opening exercises consisted mainly of informal addresses. Charles H. Hamilton of Milwaukee presided. He spoke of the growth of the order. A parade of military and civic societies was the feature of the afternoon. There are 40,000 visitors in the city.

In the contest for exalted ruler C. E. Pickett of Waterloo, Iowa, won over J. C. Nethaway of Stillwater, Minn., with ease, the vote standing 514 to 162.