THE BIRMINGHAM ECCENTRIC
ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.
WHITEHEAD & MITCHELL, PUBS.
BIRMINGHAM, FRIDAY, FEB. 22,

MICHIGAN EVENTS NOTED

Divorce as a Means of Grace.

That German philosopher who concludes his estimate of American women with the observation that they are purer than Europe's women because of our greater freedom of divorce utters an assertion that will doubtless shock many minds. Divorce is regarded by American sentiment as an evil, which it undoubtedly in most aspects is. What does Dr. Fulda mean by accounting divorce a moral agent? What he means is that in European countries a false value is put upon enforced and arbitrary continuation of the marriage state when the marriage vow has been broken. When couples are kept together as the Marlboroughs are now, for social or political reasons, when all true marriage relations have been cut off and the home is ruined, that does not protect the sanctity of the home as American anti-divorce sentiment seeks to protect it. The reason why divorced persons are under a ban in the United States is not so much because they are divorced as it is because of the previous misbehavior of which the divorce is merely the result and the sign. When the Catholic church works against divorce it earnestly tries to reconcile the husband and wife, to induce the man to stop drinking or the woman to be a true woman, and to save the home. There is little if any moral quality in compelling an outraged wife to continue to live with a libertine because if she asserts her rights it will scandalize the nobility. A divorce is often the only way in which a rich profligate can be made to reap the due harvest of his sins or a loose woman can be stigmatized in society as she deserves, remarks the Indianapolis Star. What Dr. Fulda was thinking of was the loose morals of European circles where husband or wife, or both, forgoing divorce after infidelity, continue to condone or even countenance notorious irregular connection on the part of their mate. This does not make for purity in man or woman. It is worse than a divorce system would be where divorce was granted on scriptural grounds alone.

The Stage Westerner a Type.

Plays of western life have been in fashion in New York during the last year—an admirable fashion, promising much for the American drama, for it is out of that vast, indefinite "west" that the big story is likely to come. The spirit of life there is broader, freer, bigger; the people are franker in their sins of commission, and not smugly conscious of their virtues; they have a keener comprehension of the real things in this headlong national development of ours. Their feet rest more firmly on the honest soil; their heads are nearer the stars. There have been bad western dramas, painfully bad, but even the worst have in them something free and good, declares Everybody's. It is true that the typical stage westerner, whom we know as well as we know our pockets, whether they are in trousers or handbag, never existed in the flesh. But then I don't believe that anyone ever saw a ballot box or a locks like an hour glass cut in two, nor a working man wearing a square paper cap; these are mere symbols just as is the stage westerner, of real things that no one dreams of questioning.

The results reached by a committee that has long been at work preparing a new charter for the city of Buffalo, N. Y., are worth recording. Centralization of power is the prevailing characteristic of the new charter. A single legislative body is provided for, and besides the aldermen from the various wards there will be only three elective offices, the mayor, controller, and the president of the board of aldermen. These three will constitute a board of appointment and elect all the heads of departments, save those specially appointed by the mayor. The mayor is given greater authority, and by so much is his responsibility increased.

Behanzin, king of Dahomey, has presented his sword to the French minister for the colonies. The weapon was purchased years ago at a theatrical costumer's by an explorer, who afterward gave it to Behanzin. The king ordered the court armorer to make a sheath for it out of empty sardine tins, and wore it until quite recently.

The man who wishes to live out his allotted span of life, with ten or twenty years to spare, should never retire from business. That is the opinion of Dr. Scofield, an eminent physician of London. He says there is a great danger in any sudden change of environment after a certain age.

Rubber in Canada is selling at a higher price than it has sold for the past 42 years. Better plant a few rubber bands in your garden next spring.

A man complained to the police because he was held up and robbed of 25 cents. Had the been a fighting man, he would have shown the highwayman no quarter.

A man in Tunbridge Wells, England, has whiskers 16 feet long. With a little financial help he should have no trouble starting a hair mattress factory.

If the kaiser has not copyrighted the information the czar would like to know how he did it.

THE DEAD SPEAK.

Letter From a Michigan Boy Tells What the Filipino Is.

Harry N. Ferris, a promising young man of Escanaba, was drowned in the Philippines, and a short time after the news of his death arrived Supt. F. D. Davis, of the Escanaba schools received a very interesting letter, in which Mr. Ferris said:

"When William J. Bryan returned to the states and said that these people were ready for self-government, he showed that he knew nothing at all about conditions, for to give these people self-government would be to invite the same conditions that followed the freeing of the slaves in the south, only far worse. Cuba was good for about four years, but I think six months would be the limit for the Filipinos.

"These people are the most ignorant you can find. Of course this will be changed in time, but not until the present generation has died out, and the children of today are the men and women of tomorrow. To some extent the people are not to blame, but now when education is absolutely free and everything from a slate pencil to geometry is furnished by the government, no one but the Filipinos can be blamed if illiteracy does not almost entirely disappear. The present policy of the department of education is to put a school in any place where an average attendance of 50 and a school house free of charge can be secured, and it is the easiest thing in the world to get an education.

"The social conditions are such that many years will be required to change them. There are only two classes, the rich and the miserably poor, and the condition of the latter class, the vast majority, is worse than slavery in the worst degree ever dreamed of. To curse the government is a sure way to win popular applause and a big following, as is shown by the success of the leaders of the present immediate independence party. Lawyers (and all educated Filipinos are lawyers) who have lost their political jobs are running around wild, heaping calumny upon the American government, calling that all Americans are robbers and thieves, and all the school teachers are American spies. All the towns are filled with immediate independence clubs, and only the fear of the American soldiers still stationed here keeps them from talking revolution. With their faults of falling any way the wind that favors, the islands would be in the same condition with a republic as is Venezuela.

"In looking at things over here, it certainly seems as though the United States has undertaken too easy with the people."

MOTHER AND SON

Cremated in the Burning Home in Early Morning.

The wife and infant son of John Grimshaw were burned to death in a fire which destroyed their home early in the morning. The Grimshaws lived on the farm of Peter Clawson, two miles northwest of Royal Oak, and about 4 o'clock Grimshaw arose to go to Detroit to market. He had just hitched up his team when he discovered that the house was burning. He rushed into the flaming structure and carried out his little daughter and returned to rescue his wife and boy, but was overcome by the smoke and heat.

Dr. Clawson, whose country home is near by, had been aroused by Grimshaw's calls, and he hastened to the burning house without taking time to dress. He entered the building and stumbled over the unconscious form of Grimshaw. He carried the man out, but the flames had then completely enveloped the house and he was unable to reach the other two occupants.

Dr. Anderson, of Royal Oak, and Drs. Shaw and Canfield, of Birmingham, were called and Grimshaw was revived after an hour, and the family has chance for recovery. He says he had carried his wife and baby almost to the door when he was overcome. The bodies of Mrs. Grimshaw and the boy were found in the ruins, near the door.

Found After Thirty Years.

Archie Hay, proprietor of the Arlington hotel at Mikado, ended a thirty years' search for his father Monday when he found the old man working contentedly at the Bay county farm for $8 per month. The elder Hay left home nearly 30 years ago, and the family has never been able to learn his whereabouts. When the mother died 10 years ago, a special effort was made to find the man without success. Recently he walked up to his father this morning and said:

"I am your son; don't you remember me?"

"Eh?—er—I don't quite," answered his father.

Then followed a recital of the family history, and after a time the aged father remembered that he did have a son named Archie. It seems the old man is quite satisfied and may not return home with his son. They had dinner together at the farm, and the long lost father finally appeared very proud of his new found son.

Michigan Students Ill.

Charles W. Niles, Jr., of Calumet; Wright Hastings, of Jackson, and Alfred H. Snook, of Kalamazoo, three Michigan students, are reported victims of the scarlet fever epidemic at Amherst college, Amherst, Mass. The college is closed, and the students are to leave are returning to their homes. There has been one death.

A pig, evidently escaped from a car-load of stock, was found near Beach in the ditch, with its legs broken. Trainmen cast lots for the porker.

The date for the annual Jefferson club banquet to be held in Flint is February 27. The state Democratic convention meets in that city the day after.

The Michigan State Agricultural college bulletin for February is out and says that the state round-up institute holds forth in Ionia from February 26 to March 1, and will be under the auspices of the state board of agriculture and Ionia Farmers' Institute society.

Bay City wants the next state convention of the Y. M. C. A., and its delegation to the convention at Jackson will go with instructions to bring it back to Bay City.

The home of Christian Lassen, a farmer living a few miles from Lapeer, was burned to the ground about noon Monday with all its contents. The house and contents were insured at $600 and the loss is $1,800.

A camp of the Spanish War Veterans has been mustered in at Saginaw, the organization having a charter membership of 39. The F. J. Schmidt camp, No. 34, United Spanish War Veterans, is the title of the new camp.

BLACKENING THE WHITE NAME

EVELYN NESBIT THAW FINISHES HER STORY ABOUT STANFORD WHITE.

THE COMSTOCK LETTER.

Jerome Reserves Cross-Examination for a Later Period—Boston Millionaire's Story.

Dr. Evans, the alienist, swore at the resumption of the Thaw trial Monday that Thaw told him in the Tombs prison that he had appealed to District Attorney Jerome and Anthony Comstock in an effort to close Stanford White's dens of vice, but that Jerome had told him he'd better drop the matter.

Thaw also said, Dr. Evans testified, that he had never intended to shoot White, but sought to have him brought to justice in a court of law, and his shooting was an act of providence. The revolver with which he, killed White, he said, he carried on the advice of Roger O'Mara, the Pittsburg detective, because of his fears of persecution by agents or hands of emissaries of Stanford White. Thaw stated his belief that White had hired the Monk Eastman gang to kick him to death.

Dr. Wagner said Thaw had told him it was his (Thaw's) province to protect young girls and lead them in moral paths.

Thaw, in his conversation with the alienists, accused White of seeking to destroy young women, declaring he had poisoned and drugged many innocent girls.

Both doctors declared their belief that Thaw was insane at the time of the roof garden tragedy.

Evelyn Nesbit Thaw has finished her story on the witness stand in the Thaw trial.

She declared that May McKenzie told her White had said the love Harry Thaw had for Evelyn would not last, and he (White) would "get Evelyn back again."

She said she had to undergo a second operation in 1904, and that Thaw paid the bill, about $3,000. Thaw told her that White was to blame for her ill health.

Mrs. Thaw also identified the names of the girls in Thaw's will, for the procuring of legal redress to whom Thaw made provision, as those of the girls he spoke of to her.

The 'phone girl, Edna Paice, she heard first from another girl, White afterwards admitted it and told her it was "the best stunt" he had ever seen at a dinner. Thaw told her later that the "pigeon-toed" girl was Evelyn, and later cast off by her husband, had died an outcast.

When Mrs. Thaw was turned over to District Attorney Jerome for cross-examination, Mr. Jerome declined to go until he decides whether or not cross-examination is necessary on the issues raised in the case.

A Reply From Thaw to Anthony Comstock, in which Thaw told of dens of vice" operated by Stanford White and other rich scoundrels, was also put in evidence.

Mrs. J. J. Caine, the Boston milliner and friend of Evelyn Thaw, told of listening from a bathroom and hearing Harry Thaw tell Evelyn Nesbit's mother, Mrs. Holman, that he had left Evelyn for his wife he would support her and Howard Nesbit for life. The mother accepted his offer.

District Attorney Jerome vigorously cross-examined Mrs. Caine. He denied that he was attempting to attack Evelyn Thaw's credibility when he asked Mrs. Caine if Evelyn had gone with Thaw to Europe, leaving her mother in New York.

Californians Are Satisfied.

The administration plan to settle the California Japanese situation was approved at a conference Saturday in the adoption of the conference report on the immigration bill. This report contains a provision which authorizes the president to exclude Japanese laborers from the United States at his discretion.

The bill now will go to the house for its approval, which it has been stated, is a certainty.

The entire day was devoted to debate of questions in the report. The opposition presented an alternative plan in a resolution of instructions to the conferees, requiring them to bring in a provision positively prohibiting the entrance of Japanese laborers to the United States. Senator Lodge opposed this resolution. It was declared not in order on motion of Mr. Lodge and an appeal from this ruling of the vice-president was defeated by a vote of 45 to 24, being practically a party vote. The conference report was then adopted without a roll call.

Mayor Schmitz, of San Francisco, also appeared that he would be unable to make any statement on the Japanese question until the house had passed on the exclusion amendment to the immigration bill. Schmitz and the members of the San Francisco school board expressed the greatest satisfaction with the action of the senate in adopting the amendment.

John Hunt, aged 93, is dead. He came to Martin township when only a few farms were cleared. For 70 years he voted the Whig and Republican ticket.

The indications are that Frederick Reimold, of Ann Arbor, whose body was found in the ice in the Huron river Saturday night, was the victim of an accident rather than that he was either a suicide or the victim of foul play. Reimold's saw was found in the river the next morning after his disappearance, but no importance was attached to the find. It looks now as if he wandered through the foundry yard instead of going over the bridge and walked or stumbled into the river when he left the home of William Graff four weeks before the day on which he was found.

Edward Shepley, of Marquette, convicted of manslaughter as the result of killing Guy Harlowe, whom he mistook for a deer while both men were following the same trout stream last summer, will not do time behind the bars. He was fined $500 by Judge Steere, with the alternative of an indeterminate sentence of from one to ten years, recommended at two years. Shepley has paid the assessment imposed by the court and has been released from custody. The money was raised by subscription.

Too bad that most good eating is bad for one.

JAP COOLIES.

Keep Them Out, Says Japan, and That Settles It.

The important fact became known Thursday that the government of Japan had indicated clearly to the United States government that exclusion of Japanese laborers from the continental limits of the United States would not be an offense to Japan.

In the light of this knowledge, the situation between the governments over the discrimination against Japanese on the Pacific coast assumes a much more satisfactory aspect, and the promise of an adjustment that will not interfere with the continuance of those extremely cordial relations that have prevailed between Japan and America for so many years, seems to be assured.

The vital declaration of the Japanese government of the virtual sympathy with the desire of the United States government to exclude Japanese coolie labor from continental limits that arose not through the Pacific coast agitation, but from a complaint made by this government to Japan that Japanese laborers were being brought into this country in violation of the contract labor laws.

To this complaint Japan responded that it did not want its laborers to come to the United States as a fact refused to grant passports to its coolie emigrants to proceed to the American continent, although passports to proceed to Hawaii and other insular possessions of the United States were being issued.

"But," said the American government in effect, "our laborers are coming to the continent from Hawaii." Japan's answer was simple and direct. It was practically:

"Why don't you stop them, we won't object?"

NO COWARD.

Captain McVey and the Wreck of the Larchmont.

Stories of mistreatment and desertion of passengers by the ill-fated steamer Larchmont's officers and crew are vigorously denied by the officers of the steamer Kentucky, which arrived in New York Friday. The Kentucky was sent to Block Island by the Joy line immediately after the first news of the disaster.

Purser Edward Rodney, of the Kentucky, declares several of the rescued passengers are loud in praise of Capt. McVey's conduct at the time of the disaster, and that one of the two women passengers who could say a word in certain did everything possible under the circumstances. Supt. Noble, of the Joy line, says:

"If I were organizing a steamship company tomorrow McVey would be the first captain I would select. He is known as the strictest disciplinarian in the Joy line of 1000 to 1500 men. I retain did everything possible under the circumstances. Supt. Noble, of the Joy line, says:

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"The death of Samuel Lacombe, of Manchester, N. H., one of the 19 who reached shore after the Larchmont went down, brings the list of survivors down to 18. Eighty-seven people who are known to have been on the steamer are still missing or unidentified; and it is now practically certain that the Larchmont carried down with her one more than the 141 reported.

Our Navy.

There has never been so great interest taken in naval matters in this country as at present. With the president enthusiastically in favor of upbuilding the navy, this country is expected to become in a few years one of the greatest powers of the kind in the world. The big vessels being added to the navy must be manned and their crews must be trained. While it is generally known that the navy offers excellent opportunities for good life places, it is not so generally understood that it is not absolutely necessary to be appointed to the naval academy to find employment in the navy. The United States navy today is composed practically of Americans, and, probably, man for man, there is no superior navy in existence. The men are picked, have to pass the best physical attendance when ill, receive good food and plenty of it, and have frequent liberty in home or foreign ports. Now if a boy or a man should find enlistment that he be a citizen of the United States, by birth or naturalization; he must be young and able to read and write. It is not necessary that he possess the highest knowledge of the sea; instruction in the line of his new duties is given after enlistment. It is a common saying in the service that half of the navy is training the other half. A young man 18 years old, from the farm or shop, and without any mechanical trade, who enlists, is first taught "saluting." He is next taught one of the three training stations—at Newport, Norfolk or San Francisco. There he receives, without cost to him, an outfit of clothing needed in the service, valued at $45. After drilling in this form the new Jack Tar is assigned to a company and instructed in setting up exercises, battalion and company drills. He receives pay for his clothes, bag and hammock. He is to look out for himself, and receives such other rudimentary training as is possible at a shore station. The opportunity for rise in pay is much more numerous than the public under stand. The service is destined to be the finest in the world.

Stating that he had fallen by the wayside, and that he had no money with which to procure food, a stranger put in an appearance at the Flint jail. He gave his name as Ed. Hazle. He was taken in charge.

Gen. Kuropatkin's history of the war with Japan, confiscated by order of the czar before a single copy was sold or given away, has at last become accessible. It contains merciless, galling criticism of the Russian officers and men and direct charges of cowardice, disorganization and disobedience of the most specific and urgent orders by commanding officers in the field during battle.

Kuropatkin's work is of great historical value and is written in three volumes. These are devoted to the three crucial events of the war—the battles of Liao Yang, Sha river and Mukden.

Verdict of $11,000.

The jury in the case of Moses V. Dupuis vs. the Saginaw Valley Traction Co., after deliberating since 11 o'clock Saturday morning, returned a verdict at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon for $11,000 in favor of the complainant. This case has been before Judge C. H. Gage for the past three years, and has been to the supreme court, having been sent back for a new trial. Dupuis sued for injuries received by being thrown off a car platform in 1904.

WANT WALKER.

The Connecticut Bank Wrecker Was Noted For Stinginess.

A reward of $5,000 for the capture alive of William F. Walker, the missing bank treasurer of New Britain, Conn., is announced. "The reward was made $1,000 if Walker should be dead when found.

Walker was in the Cumberland hotel, New York, a week ago. He had shaved off his white whiskers, and had his mustache trimmed and waxed. Instead of his usual modest quarters he took a suite of two rooms and bath. The clerk showed surprise and Walker said: "I have been money. I might as well enjoy myself before I die." Walker left behind a grip which was afterwards taken in charge by his son. Walker had on a new suit. It has been reported that Walker had about $200,000 in ready cash in his possession. He had always been noted for stinginess.

A Cabinet Crisis.

Despite official denials of dissensions in the cabinet and among leading deputies who are ardent supporters of the government of the premier, the ridiculous dispute, the situation is such that a crisis may occur at any moment. It has been possible for Premier Clemenceau to patch up a tentative peace agreement, but no one believes it will last long.

Former Premier Combes and his partisans are the real disturbing element. They frankly declare their anti-clerical policy and are opposed to any compromise with the church in the quarrel over the separation of church and state. President Clemenceau sides with Combes and his faction.

A Great Bequest.

Mrs. Caroline Kline Galland, who died last Wednesday in Seattle, left twenty-seven-eighths of her estate worth $1,500,000 to charity. The greater part of the estate is to be used to build and endow the Caroline Kline Galland home for aged and feeble people in Seattle.

The Michigan Probate Judges' association will meet in Monroe, July 24, 25 and 26.

THE MARKETS.

Detroit—Extra dry-fed steers and heifers, $5.00; steers and heifers, 1,000 to 1,200, $4.50@4.75; steers and heifers, 800 to 1,000, $4.00@4.50; steers and heifers, fair to fat, 500 to 800, $3.25@3.85; choice fat cows, $4.50@5.35; common cows, $2.25@2.85; canners, $1.50@1.75; choice veals, $7@7.25; choice heavy bulls, $3.50@3.85; fair to good bologna bulls, $3@3.50; stock bulls, $2.50@2.90; choice feeding steers, 800 to 1,000, $3.50@4.00; fair feeding steers, 800 to 1,000, $3.25@3.50; choice stockers, 500 to 700, $3.00@3.25; fair stockers, 500 to 700, $2.50@3.00; stock heifers, $2.50@3.00; milkers, large, young, medium age, $40.00@50.00; common milkers, $25@35.

Veal calves—Market steady at last Thursday's prices; best grades, $7.50@8.00; common, 25@50c lower; others, $4.00@6.50.

Sheep and lambs—Quality considered, market about steady; quality poor; best lambs, $7.25@7.50; best to good, lambs, $6.50@6.85; light to common lambs, $5.25@6.25; fair to good butchers' sheep, $4.50@5.25; culls and common, $2.50@3.50.

Hogs—Prices for lowers; other grades the higher than last week. Range of prices: Light to good butchers, $7.10@7.25; pigs, $6.90; light yorkers, $7.10; roughs, $6.25; stags, 1/3 off.

Chicago—Cattle—Steady to strong; common to prime steers, $4@7; cows, $2.75@5.15; heifers, $3@5.75; bulls, $2.15@5.15; stockers and feeders, $3@4.25. Hogs—Market 10c lower; prime shipping, $7.50@7.65; mixed, $7.45@7.55; heavy, $7@7.10; rough, $6.85@7; light, $7@7.25; assorted light, $7.02@7.25. Sheep—Market steady; top sales, $7@7.10. Sheep—Market steady; sheep, $3@6; yearlings, $4.60@6.65; lambs, $6@7.65.

East Buffalo—Export steers, $5.40@6; best 1,200 to 1,400-lb shipping steers, $4.85@5.30; best 1,000 to 1,100-lb, $4.20@4.80; best 1,000 to 1,100-lb steers, $4@4.40; fair to good, $3.25@3.75; trimmers, $1.75@2.75; best heifers, $4.25@4.75; medium to good, $3.25@4; best handy weight butchers, $4.25; best yearling steers, $3.25@4.50; common and medium, $2.75@3.25; export bulls, $4.25@4.75; bologna bulls, $3.50@3.75; best fat cows, $3.50@3.75; prime cows steady; good to extra, $10@11; medium to good, $25@33; common, $18@23.

Hogs—Market 5@10c lower; mixed, medium and yorkers, $7.30@7.35; pigs, $7@7.10; roughs, $6.65@6.75.

Sheep—Market active; best native lambs, $7.60@7.65; best western lambs, $7.40@7.50; wethers, $5.25@5.50; ewes, $5.00@5.25; sheep, $5.90@6.50; ewes, $4.85@7; closed steady.

Calves—Slow; best, $9@9.50; medium to good, $4.50@9; heavy, $4@5.25.

Grain, Etc.

Detroit—Wheat—Cash sales, No. 2 red, 78 1-4c; May, 10,000 bu at 81 3-4c; 5,000 bu at 81 7-8c; 2,000 bu at 81 1-2c; 4,000 bu at 81 3-8c, 8,000 bu at 81 1-4c; 10,000 bu at 81 1-2c, 5,000 bu at 81 5-8c, 5,000 bu at 81 3-4c; July, 15,000 bu at 80 3-4c, 25,000 bu at 80 1-2c, 5,000 bu at 80 3-4c, 5,000 bu at 80 1-4c, 5,000 bu at 80 1-2c, 10,000 bu at 80 3-4c, 10,000 bu at 80 7-8c, 5,000 bu at 80 3-4c. No. 3 red, 75 1-4c; No. 1 white, 77 1-2c.

Corn—Cash No. 3, 46 1-4c; No. 3 yellow, 46 1-2c; No. 4 yellow, 1 car at 45c; No. 4 yellow, 1 car at 46c.

Oats—Cash No. 3 white, 43 3-4c asked.

Rye—Cash No. 2, 69 1-2c nominal.

Beans—Cash, $1.80; prospective, March, $1.34 bid.

Clover seed—Prime spot, 60 bags at $8.10; March, 100 bags at $8.12; April, 8 bags at $8; sample, 25 bags at $8, 20 at $7.75, 10 at $7.50, 5 at $7.25, 10 bags at $7.50; sample, alsike, 5 bags at $7, 6 at $6.75.

Timothy seed—Prime spot, 50 bags at $2.95.

AMUSEMENTS IN DETROIT.
Week Ending February 23, 1907.

TEMPLE THEATER AND WONDERLAND—Afternoons 2:15, 10c to 25c; Evenings 8:15, 10c to 50c. The Empire Burlesque Brown.

LYCEUM—Prices always 15c, 25c, 35c, 75c. 25c Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Field's Greater Minstrels.

WHITNEY—Evenings 10c, 20c, 30c. Matinees, 10c, 15c, 25c. The Fashion Detective.

LAFAYETTE THEATER—Matinees Daily at 2:10—10c, 15c, 20c, 25c. Every Evening at 8:10—10c, 25c, 30c, 50c. High Class Vaudeville.

Coldwater council has settled the damage suit brought by the National Surety Co. as a result of the sewer contract muddle. The company sued for $67,000, but now gives up all claim, including $6,000 held back on the fall-ing contractors.

Three weeks ago, during a wind storm, Robert Fuller, of Muskegon, United States express driver, lost a $500 package of bills, the wind blowing the package from the seat on his sleigh. Friday an unknown man came up to him and handed him the package of money, saying he had found it in the snow.

These officers were elected at the close of the State Engineers' association convention held at Saginaw: President, Colon C. Lillie, Coopersville; first vice-president, W. H. Bociel, Cadillac; secretary and treasurer, S. J. Willson, Flint.

The Chinamen of the upper peninsula have got the mining stock fever and are plugging right and hard with their savings of years at the wash tub. Hlan Lee, Ontonagon's lone celestial, recently cleaned up several thousand dollars while on a visit to Duluth, Minn.

You can also tell a man by the company he doesn't keep.

TOOK LOAD OFF HIS MIND.

Farmer Found That Uncle Billy Had Not Swindled Him.

I was sitting on the veranda of a New England village hotel after dinner when a townsman came edging up and entered into conversation, and by and by got around to asking me if I was dead when found.

"Do I understand that you live in New York city?"

"Yes, sir."

"Right in the city itself, and not in Staten Island or Hoboken?"

"Right in the city."

"And have you been around considerable?"

"I have been on the go for 20 years."

"Then you know something about the restaurants?"

"A little something."

The man stepped there for a moment in an embarrassed way, and then decided to make a clean breast of it and continued:

"A few months ago I sent Uncle Billy Williams of this town, to New York to do some business for me. In his expense account when he came back was 75 cents for a beefsteak in a restaurant. I felt that he was trying to do me out of at least a quarter, and we haven't spoken since. Did you ever run across a 75-cent beefsteak in New York?"

"I never knew that there was one as cheap as that," I replied.

"What! You didn't?"

"If Uncle Billy got one for that price, then the man who served it made a great mistake, and has probably been mad about it ever since. He didn't get more than $1.50 at least, and if Uncle Billy had said it was $2 you wouldn't have been surprised. You can get a tough old steak at that figure if you look around long enough, but if you get anything fresh and juicy you musn't kick at $4."

"Great heavens!" gasped the man as he turned pale. "Four dollars for a beefsteak, and I thought Uncle Billy was doing me when he claimed to have paid 75 cents! Say, I owe him an apology. I owe him a hundred. I owe him a thousand, and if you don't see me again before I go you may know that I've broken my neck asking him if he won't forgive me and take me back to his heart again."

Fastidious Freddies.

Some names are so cosmopolitan that it makes no difference how they are spelled but just let anybody ring a few unauthorized changes on the name of Frederick and the man who owns it will have something to say. They will not be pleasant things to listen to either. Frederick was christened so does he insist upon being spelled. If at the baptismal font he was invested with the dignity of a "k" he staggers under its weight to the end of the chapter. The only person whose indignation can equal Frederick's when somebody leaves off the "k" is Frederic when somebody else puts it on. Family ties have been severed and irreparable social eruptions brought about by the unfortunate omission or addition of that frail letter. To tutored ears Frederick with or without the "k" sounds just as musical, but to Frederick himself that alphabetical error is worse than a whole orchestra out of tune, and it behooves the person who would keep on the good side of him to learn his preference in the matter.

Famous Missionary Ship to Be Sold.

After being used for 18 months among the Micronesian group of islands in the South Seas, says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, the famous ship Morning Star has been taken to Honolulu, where she will be sold at auction.

The Morning Star was bought by the pennies of Sunday school children throughout the country. Her cost was $40,000. The steamship was originally the Shoo City, running between Boston and Lynn.

Eighteen months ago the Morning Star sailed from Boston with a party of missionaries bound for the South Sea Islands. After landing the people the steamship was employed carrying supplies from the various islands and missionary stations, and also in carrying native children to the Christian schools. There are few vessels afloat so well known to seamen as the "Preacher Ship," as she was named.

The reason for selling the steamship is stated to be the cost of operating her. Coal in the South Seas commands a high price, and the more frequented portions of the globe, and the traffic would scarcely justify the board retaining so large a vessel.

The Right View.

A regiment of regulars was making a long, dusty march across the rolling prairie land of Montana last summer. It was a hot, blistering day and the men, longing for water and rest, were impatient to reach the next town.

A rancher rode past.

"Say, friend," called out one of the men, "how far is it to the next town?"

"Oh, a matter of two miles or so, I reckon," called back the rancher. Another long hour dragged by, and another rancher was encountered.

"How far to the next town?" the men asked him eagerly.

"Oh, a good two miles."

A weary half-hour longer of marching, and then a third rancher.

"Hey, how far's the next town?"

"Not far," was the encouraging answer. "Only about two miles."

"Well," sighed an optimistic sergeant, "thank God, we're holdin' our own, anyhow!"——Everybody's Magazine.

A Wasp as a Pet.

Perhaps the strangest pet ever kept by man was a wasp which Lord Avebury caught in the Pyrenees and resolved to tame. He began by teaching it to take its meals on his hand, and in a very short space of time it grew to expect to be fed in that way. Lord Avebury preserved this pet with the greatest care. True, it stung him once, but even it had many excuses for doing so. He was examining it while on a railway journey one day, and the door being opened by a ticket collector, he unceremoniously stuffed it into a bottle, and the outraged Spaniard, not feeling quite at home during the process, gave him a gentle reminder as to the proper way to treat a guest.