

That "Crime of the Century" and Those "Murdered Innocents Again."

Under the above heading Supt. E. C. Thompson, of the East Saginaw schools makes some excellent points in the Moderator of Feb. 1, in answer to an article recently published in the Ladies' Home Journal. Below we give a portion of it.

Why is it that our public school system is made the target for all the ills of mankind? Why should not the home, the church and society bear their share of the blame for some of the wrong things that exist. Why should not those other institutions bear some of the responsibilities connected with the training and education of our young?

A celebrated physician whose practice was largely among the rich, once wrote me a note asking if some relief could not be found for overwork in the high school. In a short time he became a member of the board of education and later its president. Thus he came into intimate connection with workings of the school system. He also, had a boy passing through the grades and into the high school. A year passed and he surprised us all by saying that "he had changed his mind, that he now thought pupils were not given enough to do." His son not only takes the classical course, a stiff one, but is studying French in addition. He is a tall, well built boy, strong and healthy, a hard student, and the secret of his success is that his diet and habits are regulated by a wise and skillful hand at home. His hours, not only for work, but also for sleep and recreation come with clock-like regularity. His physical life at home is carefully looked after. The result is he is reaching toward strong and vigorous physical, mental and spiritual manhood. In marked contrast to this is the following—A young lady left school a victim of overwork, so her parents said. There was too much study. There was certainly no doubt the condition of the girl's health. She was pale and thin chested. It created some talk in the community. The hue and cry was overwork in the schools. A little investigation revealed the fact that once or twice each week the girl had attended some dance or social function, and one of her mates told me that repeatedly in midwinter she had seen her go out into the cold air and stand in the snow to "cool off" from the heated waltz.

Another instance came under the writer's observation. It will serve to show how ready people are to jump at conclusions and lay everything to the public schools. A man appeared on the streets one day with his head badly bruised and swollen from the effects of a stone which he claimed had been thrown by one of the school children in front of the school building and without knowledge many believed it. On investigating I found that the accident did not happen in front of the school but several blocks from it; that the stone was not thrown by any one in school or who had ever been a member of the public school, but a half-witted boy whose parents had for the moment lost sight of him. Why, let me ask again, should the schools bear all the blame for everything that happens in the community. Why did not the man say that a boy from the Presbyterian Sunday school threw the stone, or a boy from a Euclid avenue home. The fact is, a little thoughtful study of the public schools, a little wise visitation, a little knowledge intelligently gained and there would be less senseless criticism. No doubt some changes are needed, but says the Chicago Inter-Ocean "For every reformer there appears a troop of deformers." "A rest is the great need of the age."

The report of Commissioner W. T. Harris, and there is no more capable or intelligent authority, states that the average length of school life for American children is about four and one-half years. We learn from the same reliable source that fifty per cent of all children who enter the first grade leave before the close of the fifth and that ninety-six per cent do not even enter the high school and

graduates from college. A little thought will reveal other facts in this connection. The city child at the most attends school only two hundred days out of three hundred and sixty-five, and only five days out of seven and five hours out of twenty-four. Stating this differently, there are eight thousand seven hundred and sixty hours in a year and of these the child is in school only one thousand and less than one-eighth of the time. In sixteen years—the time for school and college—this would make only two solid years, or if you add two hours to the five for home study it would make the one thousand mentioned only fourteen hundred, or reduce the time three hours per day for the primary grades it becomes only eight hundred out of eight thousand seven hundred and sixty hours. Look at it from a still different standpoint. There are twenty-four hours in each day. Take out nine for sleep and you have left fifteen; take out seven more for school and home study and you have left eight hours for other things. And yet Mr. Bok claims there is no time for play. In the name of common sense, is this too long a time for pupils to spend on their school work—pupils who must soon go out to the hard school of life where the average hard day's work for child or man is from ten to sixteen hours. Is there any great danger of girls breaking down under this terrible strain of long hours?

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"Will all the children in my room, who have had a good hot soap bath within a week please rise," said a teacher. All but twelve rose. "Within two weeks, three, four, five, six." Still twelve remained in their seats. The teacher did not question further, but was satisfied that these children never bathed except during the summer when the boys could swim in the river. I believe the people and children in our city are as cleanly as in any city of its size in the land. Who is to blame for this condition of filth—the schools or the home? If the air sometimes gets foul in spite of all efforts on the part of the schools to prevent it, is it to be wondered at? Why are children in our cities permitted by parents and authorities to crowd the streets all hours of the day and night without guidance? Who knows where they are or what they do? How are the schools to counteract evil influences of such conditions in the short time they have the children each day? Again, who is to blame for making old people out of children before they enter their teens by dressing the boys in full dress—swallow tail coat, patent leathers and all—and our girls in evening dress also, and sending them to dances and parties to dissipate till the wee small hours as their elders do? If the little ones find their studies too hard for them after this kind of dissipation who shall be held responsible for it? Who if the girls go down to early graves? "How long, O, Cataline wilt thou abuse our patience,"

Is it not barely possible that the church and its accessories are making too great a demand on our young people? Good and worthy as these institutions are, is there not a bare possibility that they take too much of our young people's time and energy which might better be spent in other directions? How would it do if a little of this time could be spent in religious instruction in the home at mother's knees, or in learning some things from the parents, looking to the sacred office of wife and mother, or in learning to sew or cook or care for a home. These things seem quite necessary and clearly it is the duty of the home ones to teach them. Our Christian Endeavor Society, junior and senior, our Epworth League, our Y. M. C. A. boy's branch, our charity balls and church fairs, our church suppers, missionary bands and charity sewing circles all take time and if they are good should bear their share of the responsibility in character of young men and women. They should be held responsible to a degree, for the accomplishment of definite good. This good should be expressed

terms. The Sunday school should be able to show clearly what it has accomplished and not deal in generalities vague and indistinct, and if children and young people who belong to them turn out badly or go to early graves, have we not just as good a reason for holding them responsible as we have for holding the public schools responsible. I have been a Sunday school superintendent for many years and I have seen children so excited over a Sunday school entertainment that they could not sleep. May we not also question the propriety of permitting very young children, girls and boys, to attend even Christian Endeavor conventions in distant cities with no one to look after them? It will be all right and it may be all wrong. I do not wish to criticize these good movements, but I do ask that when the world goes wrong, they as well as our school system be required to bear a share of the censure and responsibility.

School Notes.

"Religion morality and knowledge being necessary for good government and the happiness of mankind school and the means of education shall forever be encouraged."

Lincoln's birthday Feb. 12, was not forgotten.

Why don't parents visit the school? Yesterday being Washington birthday there no school.

Rowland and Norman Goldie are with us again after a short absence.

The eleventh grade, after having spent four months on the study of geology, will resume their work in botany next week.

The aid of the parents is kindly solicited in reducing the number of cases of absent and tardiness in all grades.

Mr. Ellsworth has just finished reading for morning exercises, The Man Without a Country. It is exceedingly interesting, but does not equal "The Widow O'Callaghan Boys" form which he read some time ago.

The tenth grade class in physical geography have finished their work and are now delving into the hidden mysteries of book-keeping. Each expects to become an expert accountant before the close of the school year.

A member of the rhetoric class pours out her tale of woe in the following original composition:

A DAY IN THE TEMPLE OF LEARNING.

It came to pass on a certain day of the season of snow and ice, that I didst journey forward with great rapidity. But lo! the ways were exceedingly slippery and mine hurrying didst cause me to fall many times.

Soon I reach the temple of learning over which didst preside him unto whom all knowledge is ascribed. As I entered the outer court of this great temple I didst stop to rest for I gasped with exceeding weariness. But woe unto him that tarrieth long in the outer court or on the stairs leading to the upper chamber, for one of the lesser scribes spake sharply unto me and said: "Tarry not here but movest thou on." I didst hasten on, but even as I strideth across the floor of the upper chamber the bell ceased to ring and mine number sounded forth from the lips of another of the lesser scribes. Even as I hurried along, the deep tones of the chief scribe didst sound after me chastising me severely for mine noisy foot steps. I looked and beheld many youths and maidens conversing together in tones low and guarded. But soon they didst cease for lo! the scribe arose and commanded them to harken unto the Scriptures.

After these things had come to pass seven damsels and a lad took their places before the scribe. He straightway opened his mouth and spake unto one in a voice which made the souls of many quake with terror, saying: "How much of thy task hast thou mastered?" He whom the scribe questioned didst say: "Only two paragraphs." Then didst the scribe rebuke the youth with exceeding violence, but it profith him nothing.

which was inscribed in the records of the temple, to await the great day of examination. When I had heard these things I was exceeding sorrowful and passed on lest he should come and smite me. But the twelfth hour approached and the youths and maidens didst go out into their places of abode to partake of meat.

Being refreshed we returned unto the temple where a portion of the three score and ten didst assemble to display their knowledge of their native tongue; and the chief scribe didst question them with great rigor. Being sore afraid my knees didst quake under me and I spake slyly unto one near me and said: "Dost thou know the answer thereto?" And he didst answer and say unto me in a voice of fear: "Nay, but well it is for them that do his bidding, for when examination day doth come, hard and rocky are the questions and few there are that passeth.

Soon after this the students dispersed and each went unto his place of abode rejoicing, for marvelous were the numbers who escaped chastisement that day.

A Night of Terror.

"Awful anxiety was felt for the widow of the brave General Burnham of Machias, Me., when the doctors said she would die from pneumonia before morning" writes Mrs. S. H. Lincoln, who attended her that fearful night, but she begged for Dr. King's New Discovery, which had more than once saved her life, and cured her of consumption. After taking she slept all night. Further use entirely cured her." This marvellous medicine is guaranteed to cure all throat, chest and lung diseases. Only 50c and \$1. Trial bottles free at G. S. Darling's and J. E. Dillon's Drug stores.

Stood Death Off.

E. B. Munday, a lawyer of Henrietta, Tex., once fooled a grave-digger. He says: "My brother was very low with malarial fever and jaundice. I persuaded him to try Electric Bitters, and he was soon much better, but continued their use until he was wholly cured. I am sure Electric Bitters saved his life." This remedy expels malaria, kills disease germs and purifies the blood; aids digestion, regulates liver, kidneys and bowels, cures constipation, dyspepsia, nervous diseases, kidney troubles, female complaints; gives perfect health. Only 50c at G. S. Darling's and J. E. Dillon's drug stores.

"I had bronchitis every winter for years and no medicine gave me permanent relief till I began to take One Minute Cough Cure. I know it is the best cough medicine made." says J. Koontz, Cory, Pa. It quickly cures coughs, colds, croup, asthma, grippe and throat and lung troubles. It is the children's favorite remedy. Cures quickly. Dr. G. S. Darling.

FARMERS AND STOCK OWNERS.

I have secured the agency for the WONDERFUL JAPANESE OIL, the best remedy for man or beast. It will cure all diseases of Stock or Poultry. Try one bottle and you will never be without it. Price 5 cents. I have a lot of second-hand shoe lasts for sale cheap. Wm. BARKER, Hoard Building, Tawas City, Mich.

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DR. J. H. BOTZ, D. D. S. Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College. Office next door to Emery's Photo. Gallery, E. St. Tawas, Mich. Gas Ether, Chloroform, and a Local Anesthetic given for the painless extraction of teeth. Plates made that will fit. Prices moderate.

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The Leading STOMACH, LIVER and KIDNEY CURE. The Best TONIC and BLOOD PURIFIER. Ask Your Druggist for it.

SURFACE CULTIVATION TO PRESERVE MOISTURE

With the disappearance of the forests that once covered Michigan and many other states, drouths are becoming more and more frequent. Even after a heavy rain the surface of the ground soon becomes dry again, which was not the case when there was a larger forest area. For this reason it becomes very important to so cultivate as to preserve as much moisture as possible; especially for crops that are sown or planted in the spring. If the surface of what is plowed each day is rolled or dragged down it will help to preserve a large amount of moisture that would otherwise escape if nothing is done to the surface until the whole field is plowed. For this purpose I have found a pole drag a very effective and convenient implement. The one I use is made of three hardwood poles about six inches in diameter and seven and one-half feet long. The poles are fastened together by short chains at each end, so the poles are about one foot apart. This allows each pole to work independently. An old mowing machine seat fastened to a short plank, which in turn is fastened to the front pole by two bolts, will serve as a seat to ride on and at the same time make the drag more effective. The drag is drawn by a short chain provided with a hook, this chain being fastened in the center of the front pole. I keep this implement in the field and with drag hat is plowed each day. It breaks down and pulverizes the surface, so that but little moisture escapes. This makes it much less work to fit the ground for a crop. After sowing my oats in the spring I use this implement and find that it leaves the surface in better shape than a roller, and preserves the moisture better. In fact I find this implement so useful that I would not know how to be without it. As corn requires a large amount of moisture it is necessary to cultivate this crop especially in a dry season so as to preserve or retain as much as possible. For this purpose I use an attachment on my cultivator, which is a two horse riding one. For this attachment I use two pieces of boards, as long as each wing of the cultivator is wide. These boards are bolted to a couple of short piece of old steel buggy tire; the opposite end is then fastened to each wing of the cultivator in such a manner that each board will drag quite heavily on the ground in rear of the teeth. This will leave the surface nearly level without packing it and will thus preserve the moisture in a very effective manner. I have this method of cultivating corn for several years, and am satisfied that it pays well. Another way of preserving moisture in the corn field is to cultivate as soon as possible after a shower. As the success of nearly every crop depends on a certain amount of moisture, the subject of preserving this moisture by cultivation is of sufficient importance to deeply interest every farmer.

THE GARDEN THE BEST PAYING SPOT ON THE FARM.

A good garden is something that ought to be on every farm. No spot of equal size on the farm, unless it be a very good orchard, will grow as many dollars' worth of produce as a garden well taken care of. It is true that no other part of the farm requires so much work as the garden, but neither does it afford as much substantial enjoyment. There is a considerable amount of labor required to keep garden clean and in good shape; but by arranging it so that all the vegetables possible can be planted in long rows and cultivated with a horse-cultivator, the work is materially lessened. The garden for convenience, sake should be situated near the house and should be of ample size;

rolled manure. Such a garden as described is to be found on the county farm belonging to Kossuth county, Ia. It is well fenced, vegetables are planted in long rows and cultivated with a two horse cultivator, and it always present a fine appearance. The ground on which peas are grown should not be manured for it would make them produce vines very heavily and but few peas. The garden should be deeply plowed in the fall. The soil will be more mellow, it will stand drouth better, and will be in condition for planting or sowing seeds earlier in the spring when plowed in the fall than when plowed in the spring. The most of the garden seeds can be bought cheaper of some reliable seedman than they can be grown at home. In buying seeds one has a much larger and better range to select from when buying from a seedman than at a store. One should select seeds of early, medium and late varieties of vegetables, particularly of cabbage; and in choosing the late varieties choose large ones, the same will also apply to sweet corn. A person may just as well exert themselves to raise large heads of cabbage as the little sharp pointed one. Lettuce, radish and onion seeds can be sown as soon or before the frost is all out of the ground in the spring; beets, spinach, celery, etc., a little later, and salsify and parsnips can be sown on the ground after the lettuce is taken off. Radish seed may be sown in the rows of lettuce and onions, they come up quickly, show where lettuce and onions are and can be used up by the time the lettuce and onions need the ground they occupy. Sugar beets are superior to most others for winter use. A few turnip seeds can be sown on the pea ground after the peas are used up; otherwise a pea patch is apt to be a weedy piece of ground later in the summer. Lettuce and radishes may be sown several times, allowing a number of days to elapse between each sowing to insure their use for a longer season. If the garden is large enough to have some early potatoes in it, quash seeds may be planted among them. In the north a hot bed is a wonderful help in giving such plants as tomatoes, cabbage and celery a start early in the season. At a large number of places a hot bed can be made with only a small expenditure for lumber. A hole about thirty inches deep and the size the bed is to be, can be dug in the fall and filled with coarse straw, in the spring before the frost is all out of the ground the straw can be taken out and several loads of fresh horse manure put in the hole and firmly packed. The frame, which may be a foot and a half high at the north side and sloping to the south, can now be built and covered with the storm windows belonging to the house. In a day or so the manure will likely commence to heat and should be covered with mellow soil to the depth of about five inches. It should be so planned as to leave a space of some ten inches between the soil and glass. The seeds may now be sown and the combined heat of the manure and the sun should make them grow rapidly. The earth should be frequently watered to keep it moist and from baking. When the plants are large enough and danger of frost is over they may be transplanted and if properly cared for there are now good prospects for an excellent crop of vegetables. -Ez.

IMPROVE THE POULTRY STOCK.

This is one of the most important subjects to the farmer when it comes to the most important stock on his farm, the poultry. Have you ever introduced new blood by swapping one scrub rooster with a brother farmer for another scrub. This is the way some farmers improve their stock of poultry. Then in the spring as fast as the best chicks grow up they are sold or eaten and the runts and most of the flock are kept over for breeders. This

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Daisy Neck-Pin. Genuine Hard-Enamel and Gold. Mailed free for 10 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp. The illustration is only two-thirds actual size. Color a delicate pink, with jeweled eyes and gold trimmings. Best enamel finish, 2 1/2 inch and 3/4 wide.

"The Lion's Bride." Mailed free for 12 lion heads cut from Lion Coffee wrappers and a 2-cent stamp. An unusually fine picture, showing the lion and his bride. The illustration is only two-thirds actual size. It is based on Chamberlain's scene, "The Lion's Bride." The story is interesting, and we send with each picture a beautiful, same-size, containing copy of the poem and a coloring all about it. Size, 5 1/2 inch.

"Dorothy and Her Friends." A bright, cheery picture. Mailed free for 10 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp. A bright, cheery picture representing the story of "The Wizard of Oz." It is a fine illustration of the scene where Dorothy and her friends are rescued from the Wicked Witch of the West. The illustration is only two-thirds actual size. It is based on the story of "The Wizard of Oz." The story is interesting, and we send with each picture a beautiful, same-size, containing copy of the story and a coloring all about it. Size, 5 1/2 inch.

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Naval Box Kite. See it Fly! The celebrated box kite, now so popular. Thirty inches long and comes safely packed, but can quickly be spread to fly. Every American boy wants one, and older persons also are interested.

Mantel Clock. By express, prepaid, for 10 lion heads and a 2c. stamp. Frame beautifully finished with gilt. Stands 5 inches high. A beautiful and good time-keeper.

Box of Colored Crayons. For 10 lion heads and a 2c. stamp. Fine wax crayons, fifteen different colors, each with outline pictures for coloring. Each crayon is wrapped with strong paper to prevent breaking.

Razor. Given for 25 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp. A first-class razor, made of best English steel, and extra hollow-ground.

Rubber Dressing Comb. For 10 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp. Length, 7 inches, full size and weight. Made of genuine India rubber, finely finished. Appropriate for a ladies' dressing-case or for use in the household.

Game "India." Similar to "Parquet," which has been played in eastern countries since before the dawn of history. The illustration shows plan of the game, with usual counters, dice and dice-cups accompanying it. A game which people never tire of playing. Given for 20 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp.

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to \$5 each. It will pay better than to breed from scrub stock. Then select pullets from your first hatchens, that grow off the fastest to mate with your thoroughbred cockerels. You will see a change in your poultry to be proud of, and one that will pay. There is another important point to look to and that is to select breeding stock from the best laying hens. There is a wide difference in the laying qualities of hens of some breed, and even of the same strain. The hen is the mainspring of farm, household, kitchen and table. Live without her one year and you will appreciate her more. She destroys many insects each year. She picks up and turns into eggs meat that is going to waste

MICHIGAN CENTRAL "The Niagara Falls Route" Time Table for Bay City and West Bay City. DEPART: West Bay City, Saginaw, Detroit, etc. ARRIVE: West Bay City, Saginaw, Detroit, etc.

PERE MARQUETTE TIME TABLE. No. 6, No. 10, Daily. Lv. Tawas City, Saginaw, Alpena, etc. Arr. Saginaw, Alpena, etc.

D. & M. R. R. TIME TABLE. Takes effect Sept 14, 1899. TRAINS GOING SOUTH: Alpena, leave 6:30 a.m.; Saginaw, leave 7:55 a.m.; Tawas City, leave 9:15 a.m.; etc. TRAINS GOING NORTH: Alpena, leave 6:30 p.m.; Saginaw, leave 8:00 p.m.; Tawas City, leave 9:15 p.m.; etc.

NOTICE FOR RECONVEYANCE. To the owner or owners of the land hereinafter described, and to the mortgagee or mortgagees named in all undischarged recorded mortgages against said land, or any assignee thereof: Take notice that sale has been lawfully made of the following described land for unpaid taxes thereon, and that the undersigned has title thereto under tax deed issued therefor, and that you are entitled to a reconveyance thereof, at any time within six months after service upon you of this notice, upon payment to the undersigned of all sums paid upon such purchase, together with one hundred per cent additional thereon, and the fees of the sheriff for the service or cost of publication of this notice, to be computed as upon personal service of a declaration as commencement of suit, and the further sum of five dollars for each description, without other additional costs or charges. If payment as aforesaid is not made, the undersigned will institute proceedings for possession of said land. Description: West half of South East

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TAKE NOTICE. All subscribers, advertisers and those who had job work done in the Tawas Herald, previous to Mr. J. J. Patterson assuming charge, and as proprietor of same, are requested to pay me on or before April 1, 1900, or all delinquent accounts will be placed in the hands of a collecting agency for collection. The amounts are small but will aggregate about \$3.00. Yours truly, MICHAEL MURPHY.

Pacal Balm Cured Them. Here's what they write: "Catarrh cured!" "Snell and Hearing restored!" "Scrotum Everted!"