

THE COAST LINE TO DETROIT, CLEVELAND, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, TOLEDO, P. HURON, ALPENA, ST. IGNACE.

MACKINAC


A REAL VACATION—The Water Way is the Only Way

Daily service between Detroit and Buffalo and Cleveland. Day trips during July and August, as well as two boats out of Detroit and Cleveland every Saturday and Sunday during these two months. **FOR TRIPS WEEKLY FROM TOLEDO TO DETROIT TO MACKINAC ISLAND AND WAY PORTS—FROM JUNE 15 TO SEPTEMBER 15th. SPECIAL STEAMER SERVICE TO MACKINAC ISLAND—TWO TRIPS WEEKLY. NO STOPS ENROUTE EXCEPT AT DETROIT EVERY TRIP.**

Daily service between Toledo and Buffalo—June 10th to Sept. 10th. **ALL-ROAD TICKETS ACCEPTED** on the Steamers between Detroit, Cleveland and Buffalo, either direction. Send two-cent stamp for illustrated pamphlet and Great Lakes Map. Address: G. Lewis, G. P. O. Box 100, Detroit, Mich.

DETROIT & CLEVELAND NAVIGATION CO. Central Standard Time.

F. H. McMillan, Pres. A. A. Schantz, V. P. & G. M.



FARE \$3.00 DAILY BETWEEN BUFFALO & CLEVELAND

C&B LINE

The Great Ship "SEANDBEE"

The largest and most costly steamer on any inland water of the world. Sleeping accommodations for 1500 passengers.

"CITY OF ERIE" 3 Magnificent Steamers—"CITY OF BUFFALO"

BUFFALO—Daily, May 1st to Nov. 15th—CLEVELAND

Leave Buffalo 12:30 A. M. Leave Cleveland 1:00 P. M. Arrive Cleveland 1:30 A. M. Arrive Buffalo 12:30 P. M.

Connections at Cleveland for Cedar Point, Putney Bay, Toledo and all points West and Southwest. Railroad tickets reading between Buffalo and Cleveland are good for transportation on our steamers. Ask your ticket agent for tickets via C. & B. Line.

Beautifully colored sectional parlor chart, showing both exterior and interior of the Great Ship "SEANDBEE" sent on receipt of five cents to cover postage and mailing. Also ask for our Blue and descriptive booklet free.

THE CLEVELAND & BUFFALO TRANSIT CO., Cleveland, Ohio

Beautiful Bust and Shoulders

are possible if you will wear a scientifically constructed Bien Jolie Brassiere.

The dragging weight of an unconfined bust so stretches the supporting muscles that the contour of the figure is spoiled.

BIEN JOLIE BRASSIERES

put the bust back where it belongs, support the firm muscles, prevent the appearance of "bad lines," eliminate the danger of dragging muscles, and confine the flesh of the shoulder giving a graceful line to the entire upper body.

They are the lightest and most serviceable garments imaginable—come in all materials and styles: Cross Back, Hook Front, Surplice, Bandeau, etc. Bonded with "Washin" the rustless bougie—permitting washing without removal.

Have your dealer show you Bien Jolie Brassieres, if not stocked, we will gladly send him, prepaid, samples to show you.

BJNJAMIN & JOHNES
31 Warren Street Newark, N. J.

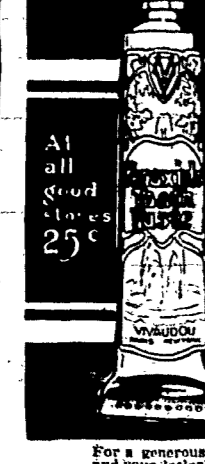


Insure Your Teeth

Better than the dentifrice you are using now.

USE VIVAUDOU'S Peroxide Tooth Paste

For a generous trial tube of this revolutionary tooth paste, send in a stamp and your dealer's name to Vivaudou, Dept. A, Times Building, New York, N. Y.



— Get rid of dandruff —

it makes the scalp itch and the hair fall out. *Be wise about your hair, cultivate it, like the women in Paris do.* They regularly use

ED. PINAUD'S EAU DE QUININE

the wonderful French Hair Tonic. Try it for yourself. Note its exquisite quality and fragrance. A restorative men and women the world over use and endorse his famous preparation. It keeps the scalp clean and white and preserves the youthful brilliancy of the hair.

Buy a 50c bottle from your dealer—or send 10c to our American Offices for a testing bottle. Above all things don't neglect your hair.

PARFUMERIE ED. PINAUD, Dept. M ED. PINAUD Bldg., New York

A SKIN LIKE VELVET

smooth, clear, free of wrinkles.

Use the exquisitely fragrant cream of the heavy flower of India and he complimented on your complexion.

Your dealer has Elcaya or will get it.

CRÈME ELCAVA



"Onyx" Hosiery

You Get GOOD Value at ANY Price—Silk, Lisle or Cotton 25c to \$5.00 per pair

Emery-Beers Company, Inc.

WHOLESALE 123-121 EAST 24th ST. NEW YORK

DEATH BY BOILING

The Way Poisoners Fared in the Old Days In England.

TORTURE FOR MINOR CRIMES.

Mutilation Used to Be a Favorite Form of Punishment, and the Slanderer's Tongue Was Plucked Out—The Penalty For High Treason.

In these merciful days, when a man who publishes a libel on the king escapes with a few months' imprisonment, it seems scarcely credible that as late as 1870 the punishment ordained by the law for high treason was that the offender should be drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution and "here should be hanged by the neck until he was dead; that then his head should be severed from his body, that his body be divided into four quarters, and that his head and quarters be at the disposal of the crown.

And this was by no means the worst fate that might befall a criminal in the so-called "good-old-days," as one John Rouse, a cook of Henry VIII's day, found to his cost. Rouse was convicted of the heinous crime of putting poison in the broth intended for the family of no less a personage than the bishop of Rochester. For such a crime hanging, drawing and quartering was too merciful a punishment. "Something lingering, with boiling oil," or at least water, was decided to be the punishment that best fitted the crime, and with this object a special act of parliament was passed, ordaining boiling alive as the punishment for this felony. John Rouse expiated his sins in a cauldron of hot water, and a few years later, in 1542, one Margaret Day met the same fate at Southfield.

So gravely was the crime of poisoning regarded in these days of old that, it is recorded, a Scotsman, one Thomas Belle, and his son were banished for life for administering poison to a couple of noisy bees belonging to a neighbor.

These were indeed days when the man of violent temper or criminal tendencies must operate warily. If by any ill chance he came to blows and drew blood within the precincts of the king's palace he was inevitably condemned to lose his right hand, and a statute of Henry VIII, regulated the whole greswome ceremony, with all its functionaries, from the surgeon who was to amputate the offending member, to the individual who used the searing irons, the yeoman of the scullery who made the irons red hot at his fire and the sergeant of the cellar who was provided "with a pot of red wine to give the same party after his hand is so stricken off and the stump severed."

Mutilation was a favorite form of punishment in those good old days. Following, no doubt, the Scriptural penalty, "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth." Thus the slanderer's tongue was put out, so that he could at least utter slander no more, and he who destroyed the sight of a one-eyed man lost both his own eyes.

By the Coventry act in the time of Charles II, any person who should maliciously put out the eye, slit the nose or disable any limb of another with intent to maim or disfigure him was to pay for the wrong with his life. By another act the man who fought with weapons in a church had one of his ears cut off if he had already lost both ears, as many a manufacturer had, he was branded in the cheek with the letter "F."

By an act of Queen Elizabeth's reign the forger was condemned to stand in the pillory, to have his ears cut off by the common hangman, his nostrils slit up and seared and to be imprisoned for life; and by a statute of James I, an unfortunate bankrupt was nailed by an ear to the pillory for two hours, and then his ear was cut off.

If an enterprising farmer were foolish enough to send any of his live sheep out of the country he paid a terrible price for his rashness, for his goods were forfeited, he was sent to jail for twelve months, and on recovering his liberty his left hand was cut off in a public market and nailed up there as a warning against the danger of illicit exports. If he offended a second time he paid for his daring with his life. If he set covetous eyes on a neighbor's sheep and annexed one of them he was unceremoniously hanged by the neck until he was dead. Indeed, thousands of unfortunates paid with their lives for thefts much more insignificant.

Burning alive was, of course, a common punishment for witchcraft for many a century, down to a couple of hundred years ago, and many of the victims who were accused of "selling their souls to the devil" were children under ten years of age.

ACTING SUDDEN DEATH.

As Shown in Moving Pictures It is Not True to Nature.

"There is one point on which moving picture directors still have some thing to learn if they desire realism," says the Illustrated World, Chicago. "It is on the subject of sudden death. Nowadays every film director makes his actors follow what seems to be a stereotyped form. Every villain who gets shot dies exactly like every other perforated character—and wrong.

"The actor's monotonous rendition of this final phase of existence is affected by two causes. The first is that of conventionality and should be obvious. His audience has never seen any other kind of presentation and therefore demands its continuance, with the usual thrilling details of chest thumping and excessive reeling. Again, the actor, having never experienced personal death in any form, sudden or otherwise, depends upon and imitates the ubiquitous interpretation given by his fellows.

"When the blond and sport shirted leading man of the average 'small time' picture is struck on the head with a somnific stocking charged with sawdust or custard or when the villain fires off a blank cartridge in his general direction our hero devotes the next few moments to an exhibition of stumbling and face contorting which come perilously near the ridiculous.

"In actuality sudden death is exceedingly rudimentary. There is neither brow clasp nor staggering, or to an insignificant degree, if any. The man simply stops and dies.

"This does not take into consideration the wounded man, no matter how badly he may be hurt. When he is in this condition there is no telling just what pitiable contortions the pain of his hurts will force him to undergo. But there is one peculiar and interesting psychological fact which seasoned warbling men are agreed on—the wounded man never has his face turned to the ground. The man who is instantly killed or who succumbs very shortly after being hit almost invariably falls on his face."

ANTICS OF PURE GLYCERIN.

This Quiescent Substance is Endowed With Peculiar Properties.

One of the great advantages of glycerin in its chemical employment is the fact that it neither freezes nor evaporates under any ordinary temperature.

No perceptible loss by evaporation has been detected at a temperature less than 200 degrees F., but if heated intensely it decomposes with a smell that few persons find themselves able to endure. It burns with a pale flame, similar to that from alcohol, if heated to about 300 degrees and then ignited. Its nonvolatile qualities make the compound of much use as a vehicle for holding pigments and colors, as in stamping and typewriter ribbons, carbon papers and the like.

If the pure glycerin be exposed for a long time to a freezing temperature it crystallizes with the appearance of sugar candy, but these crystals being once melted it is almost an impossibility to get them again into the congealed state.

If a little water be added to the glycerin no crystallization will take place, though under a sufficient degree of cold the water will separate and form crystals, amid which the glycerin will remain in its natural state of fluidity. If suddenly subjected to intense cold pure glycerin will form a gummy mass which cannot be entirely hardened or crystallized.

Altogether it is quite a peculiar substance.

The Tibetans.
The Tibetans are not beautiful. How could they be when by their own confession the national ancestry runs back to the king of the monkeys and a hobgoblin?
Bonvolet says of them, "The very bears are better looking." The type is midway between the Eskimo and the Chinese. Broad, flat noses, without visible bridge; no eyebrows, wide mouths, full lips, oily skins, hair as coarse and straight as horsehair and short, square, ungainly figures—these are the elements of the unpleasing picture.

Real, Nevertheless.
"What is the political difference," inquired the man from back home, "between the citizen who is about to vote and the citizen who has already voted?"
"A mere distinction of terms," responded Congressman Hammfart. "The one who is about to vote is a good fellow, while he whose ballot already has been cast is a good thing."—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Setting Him Right.
"Happiness," declaimed the philosopher pompously, "is only the pursuit of something, not the catching of it."
"Oh, I don't know about that!" answered the plain citizen. "Have you ever chased the last car on a rainy day?"—Dallas News.

Seems So.
Redd—I hear that palms live under favorable conditions for 250 years.
Greene—Oh, the itching variety must be older than that!—Yonkers Statesman.

In the Arena of Sports

Burns of the New York Giants.



Photo by American Press Association. GEORGE J. BURNS.

George J. Burns, one of John McGraw's star outfielders, is considered one of the best men in his position in the game. A native of St. Johnsville, N. Y., he first attracted attention with the Utica club of the New York State League in 1910. He was purchased that fall by McGraw and has since that time taken care of the left garden. He is fast in the field, has a sure pair of hands and covers acres of territory. Once he gets his hands on a ball he seldom drops it. Burns has a fine throwing arm and knows what to do with a ball when he nails it. He is also a fine batter and smart base runner.

Higgins to Run for Fordham.
The Fordham university track team has been strengthened materially by the addition of Joseph Higgins, the former track captain of Holy Cross college, who has begun a course in the Fordham law school. Higgins is one of the best middle distance runners in the country and is the New England half mile champion. In the trials for the recent senior championships he ran the half mile in 1:55. He is a fine indoor runner and was the sensation of the meets held in New York city early last winter.

Ahearn's Record in Danger.
Dan Ahearn, the perennial hop, step and jump champion of the Illinois A. C., who has won annually for almost a decade and holds the record of fifty feet, is not likely to have as easy a time in the future if young J. E. Madden, son of John E. Madden, the noted turfman, continues to improve as he has done in the last year. Madden won the junior title at Newark, N. J., with forty-five feet and was only nine inches short of the junior record held by Sherman Sanders of Chicago.

Mitchell Signs Long Contract.
Fred Mitchell, for the past few seasons assistant to Manager Stallings of the Boston National league baseball team, has signed a contract with the club for three years. Last spring Mitchell was coach of the successful Harvard nine, but the new contract bars him from further work of directing college teams.

Cobb Bows to Speaker.
For nine consecutive years Ty Cobb has led the American league in batting. Recently he conceded to Tris Speaker of Cleveland the championship for the current season.

Smartly Said

The man who takes a bath often is seldom against the government.

The best of all bedrooms is a fat bank roll.

The fellow who makes hay while the sun shines seldom has a hard luck story to tell.

Distance lends enchantment to the maiden who diets on onions.

JAVELLE WATER.

One pound sal soda, one-fourth ounce chloride of lime, two quarts cold water. Mix thoroughly, let stand several hours, pour off the clear liquid, bottle and keep in a dark place. Javelle water forms a very efficient bleaching agent for unbleached fabrics and for cotton goods that have become yellow. To remove stains from white goods soak the article in equal quantities of javelle water and hot water until the stain disappears, then rinse immediately in several waters and finally in ammonia water. One tablespoonful of ammonia to one gallon of water. Javelle water removes all stains and all color and should not be used on colored fabrics.

Wise Observations

A trail keeps on the right track far better than people do.

Don't always pick the easy job. Maybe your partner would like a soft snap too.

The mention of a wood pile often gives a tramp strength to travel on to the next house.

Don't try to convince your neighbor unless you are willing to be convinced yourself.

If isn't always those to whom nature has been most kind who are the biggest successes.

If we learn from our mistakes, even they will prove stepping stones to something better.

Some people are a good while making up their minds, only to find that if they had acted at once they couldn't have made things any worse.

Massaging Benefits

Paralysis Cripples

Is there anything that can be done for a child who has had infantile paralysis and who has been left a cripple? To this question asked of the North Carolina state board of health the following reply is given:

Much can be done through persistently massaging the affected muscles. A prominent physician of this country says that by manipulation, if begun in time, shrinking of the limbs can often be prevented. The time to begin the manipulation of the affected limbs is as soon as the temperature returns to normal. In mild cases it is possible to begin massage within two weeks of the onset of the disease; in more severe cases it should not be begun till after the tender stage is passed, but it should not be deferred later than three months.

A few years ago it was taught that if the case had been neglected for six months there was no hope of improvement. The teaching of the present time is that intelligent, persistent, patient, passive motion, manipulation, massage and muscle training will greatly improve some cases that have been neglected for years. There is no magic about the treatment, only patient, persistent manipulation of the affected muscles will get results.

Light as Chaff

The Elevated Stove.

Three New York lawyers were having an outing in the Maine woods. When they entered the little cabin that was to be their home for a week their attention was attracted to the unusual position of a new stove, which was set on posts about seven feet high.

One of the lawyers began to comment upon the knowledge, wisdom and skill by which the stove had been discovered and the heat radiating from the stove strikes the roof and that the circulation is so quickened that the campfire was in much less time than if the stove were in its regular position.

Another was of the opinion that it was elevated to be above the window in order that the cool air could be had at night. The third lawyer, being more practical, contended that it was raised in order that a good supply of green wood could be placed beneath it to dry.

After considerable argument each man placed a \$5 bill upon the table and agreed to let the guide settle the dispute.

"Waal," said the guide when he came in, "when I brought that there stove up th' river I lost most o' th' stove-pipe overboard an' had ter set it up on posts so's ter hev enough pipe th' reach through th' roof."

The guide got the money.—Country Gentleman.

Force of Habit.

It is a habit of theatrical people fore-gathering "on the road" to greet one another with the name of the theater and town where they last met. A story is now going about which concerns a music hall comedian who listened to 'r'iver to his country's call and joined the army. Bent out to the front, he took part in a desperate charge upon some enemy trenches. Nearly mad with blood lust, he was about to drive his bayonet into a trenching figure in field gray when a dimly remembered face looked up at him. The old habit held. "Hallo, Karl!" exclaimed the ex-comedian, dragging his rifle. ("Ippodrome, Vienna?"—London Globe.)