The Fall of Jericho

.......

A Summer Resort Boom That Failed to Boom

[Copyright, 1903, by O. B. Warner.] r was Deacon Spooner who started it. The doctor sent him off to a summer resort for two weeks to get rid of fever, and when he came home he had the biggest kind of an idea in his head. He got down to the postoffice that same evening and said to the crowd:

to the crowd:
"What we want to do is to turn in
and make Jericho a summer resort.
She's got everything the heart could
wish for, and if we don't see 10,000 people here next summer it will be our own fault. I'm primed with facts and statistics, and I move we call a public meeting for next Tuesday evening."

The idea met with favor, and the

meeting was called, and during the inmeeting was called, and during the in-terval the price of butter and eggs went up 30 per cent. Most of the families in town decided on taking boarders, and they decided that \$10 per week would be a fair price to charge. There was a large turnout at the meeting, and Deacon Spooner went right to business by calling for order and saying: "It may be taken for granted that

this large and enthusiastic audience has assembled here tonight for the purpose of placing Jericho where she belongs—on the pedestal beside New-port and Saratoga. We have here a town of 756 inhabitants. It is five miles from any railroad. There is quietness here; there is scenery and health. You don't find any skeeters, and you never hear of any one having the ague. No circus ever shows here to corrupt our morals, and if a windmill man comes along and talks too loud there is an ordinance to restrain him. Nature meant this to be a place where man could come and rest his weary soul and body and go back to the world rejuvenated, and up to this date none of us has known what a good thing we had."

The deacon stopped for applause and got it, and after bowing his thanks he

"The idea is to turn Jericho into a summer resort and welcome thousands to her gates. To get a boom under way our motto must be 'Pro bono pub-lico.' There must be no hanging out, no examples of individual selfishness.
I'm one who is willing to turn my
house into a hotel for the summer to
accommodate the strangers who will come here, and I'll also make the price

of board as reasonable as possible."
"Deacon, about what would be your price for board?" asked Truelove White from the audience. From \$10 to \$12 a week, I guess,"

was the reply. "And what would you fodder the

people on?"
"Mostly on meat and taters, but of course apple sass and custards would come in pretty often.

"Then I move that the price of board be fixed at \$11 per week all around,



"THERE MUST BE NO HANGING OUT, NO EX-AMPLES OF INDIVIDUAL SELFISHNESS." with extra for washbowls and lookin'

The deacon put the motion to the meeting, and it was carried, and he then said:

"There will be hundreds come here who will want to buy land and build cottages. I've got about twenty village lots, and in order to start the ball rolling I'll put 'em in at a low value. I hope others will follow my exam-

ple."
"What would you call a low value, deacon?" asked Moses Turner as he

rose up.

"Well, I might say \$400 apiece. I presume they'd bring twice that, but we don't want to rob anybody."

It was moved and supported that all lots worth about \$50 apiece be put in at \$400 in order to induce a boom, and after it had been carried the deacon tackled the subject of a lake. All summer resorts had at least one, and for-tunately for Jericho the village owned a horse pond. There was no doubt in his mind that the pond could be en-larged and improved and made into a lake, and he hoped the price of boat hire would be kept down to the lowest figure. In fact, he would agree to put twelve boats on the lake and not charge above a dollar an hour for any one of them. Included in this charge be a barrel on which to roll people who

Then came the question of hauling the people to and from the railroad. Nothing so discouraged a person as to meet with extortion on the start. He had thought the matter over, and it was his idea that the charge should be \$2 per capita in each direction. In case any one started a livery stable in

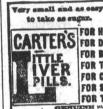
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town-and three or four such instituwould be sure to rise up-the fixed rate should not be above \$5 an hour for a horse and buckboard. When he was at a summer resort, he had longed for pumpkin pie, and it was not to be had. People who came was not to be had. People who came to Jericho would long. The pumpkin ple would be ready, but there must be no extortion. Every pie, no matter whether round or square, should be cut into four pieces, and the price per piece should be 25 cents.

There was one thing more, and the deacon proceeded to state it. The people should turn out to welcome every new arrival and make him feel at home, but for every such urnout there should be a fixed chale of 30 cents, and the same should be collected with the board bill. The meeting adjourned amid great enthusiasm, and several of the houses were illuminated in honor of the occasion, and everybody went to bed happy. They were still rejoicing next day when a tin peddler came along. He heard what had happened, and then he shook his head and mournfully replied:

"I'm sorry, but you people will be disappointed.'

"But how?" was asked.
"Why, Halifax is offering all that
you are and is going to throw in two
mudholes and a brickyard for nothing, and the crowd will all go that way." Only one summer resorter came to Jericho, and he slept in a fence corner

night and stole apples for his fast. M. QUAD. break ast. The man who is willing to meet rouble half way seldom has to go that ar to meet it.

It's a pity that people who worry over little things haven't something big to trouble them.

A woman is never so lonely as when secret and has no one

Poverty of possessions need not be discreditable; poverty of life always

Sick Headache— Lack of Appetite.

Its glorious to feel right in the morning—ready for work. But how seldom one does. Sick headache, lack of appetite, disagreeable taste in the mouth-these are the usual morning feelings of most people—even of careful livers. This morning illness shows that the organs of digestion are not working properly.
They need a tonic. Take a teaspoonful of

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in half a glass of water as soon as you rise-you'll be ready to do justice to a good

breakfast. Abbey's Effervescent Salt cleanses the bowels and intestines, invigorates the fagged out stomach and energises the torpid liver. At all Druggists.



MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

tow the Mighty River Is Kept Within Its Banks—Imprisoning Father of Waters Within Earthen Walls.

Many Canadians, who read from time to time of the terrible destruc-Many Canadians, who read from time to time of the terrible destruction caused by the Mississippi River breaking down the levees, realize the method and the magnitude of the task nor the necessity of holding in theck a great stream at flood tide varying in width from half a mile to a mile and a half, from 80 to 150 feet deep, its volume swollen so that the stakes mark forty feet above low water and the great torrent moving grandly at a speed of five or six miles an hour, twice the usual velocity of the stream.

From Cairo to the gulf the Missispipi flows through a flat land generally at a mean level above that of the surrounding country. Along the left or east bank there are bluffs here and there, with lowlands between

and there, with lowlands between that have to be protected, but on the west side of the river the land lies low and at places really falls

the west side of the river the land lies low and at places really falls away, so that you have to go up hill to get to the river.

Originally the Mississippi formed its own banks with mud which it washed up and deposited and wasn't at all particular where those banks were, changing them at will to suit its fancy. The aboriginal dwellers in the valley didn't mind this much, but when the white man began to settle in the Mississippi valley and cultivate its deep, rich, red, alluvial soil it speedily became apparent that something must be done to keep the erratic and changeful river within bounds. So for a century the building of levees has gone on until now earthworks have been thrown up against the spring invasion of the waters all the way from Cairo to the delta, a distance of about 1,500 miles.

The levees have been partly built

The levees have been partly built by the Federal Government, partly by the abutting States, but chiefly by the plantation owners adjacent to the river, who formed levee districts, with boards empowered to levy taxes for the work of construction and maintenance. Within the main levees are often private levees constructed by plantation owners or by towns, and sometimes one will find places which resemble a fortress, with a series of earthworks. The levees have been partly built

and places which resemble a fortress, with a series of earthworks. It is difficult to estimate the cost of the Mississippi levees by reason of the fact that the work has been done by so many different interests and paid for out of so many different funds. Some ten years ago it was setimated by Government engineers funds. Some ten years ago it was estimated by Government engineers that the lowlands could be protected from the delta to Cairo at a cost of \$36,000,000 for construction and \$2,000,000 a year for maintenance. Between these points there are 1,-775 miles of levees. The levees are

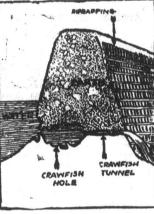


DIAGRAM SHOWING HOW LEVEE IS BROKEN now controlled and policed by the

Mississippi River Commission, created by act of Congress in 1879.

These levees are mere banks of earth thrown up several hundred from the river at low water, the low water mark being the zero or datum from which the rise of the river is marked up to the danger line, which represents the point beyond which represents the point beyond which more water would destroy life and

represents the point beyond which more water would destroy life and property.

In building a levee a trench is dug three or four feet deep and about 100 feet wide, and on this earth is heaped until a continuous ridge is formed 100 feet wide at the base, 25 feet high and 25 feet wide at the crown. The earth crushes down into a compact mass, and the surface is held by Bermuda grass. On the top of the leves there is usually a wagon road. This earthen wall is all that protects the plantations and the towns along the lower Mississippi from the terrific force of the water at flood tide.

From season to season weak spots develop in the levee from various causes, and for the purpose of promptly repairing these the United States Government keeps a number of patrol boats on the river which carry supplies. The boats are very powerful and are equipped with pile drivers and large crews of laborers.

Breaks in the levees are of two kinds—the sudden giving way of a sodden bank, turned to mud by the gradual slope of the water, and the slow but insidious mining of crawfish, the greatest enemy the levee has because it is impossible to combat them.

Doom of Piccadilly.

Doom of Piccadilly.

The landmarks are vanishing. Syndicates whistle, and the St. James' hall crumbles and falls, says Books of To-day. The Albany will go next—Mr. Pierpont Morgan requires a west end office. Then Burlington house—Mr. Carnegie needs a library site. Devonshire house—Mr. Yerkes schedules it for a power station. At the next world's show there will be a model of Piccadilly before its day of dolour. "Ye olde Piccadilly. A. D, 1902."

Willing to Sacrifice Himself. She-You certainly wouldn't marry a girl for her money, would you? He -Of course not. Neither would I have the heart to let her become an old maid merely because she happened to be well off.—Illustrated Bits.



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