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How members may contribute to the entertainment of a council is a story that can be told in many ways, said a speaker at a recent Pittsburg district conference. Every council ought to have an entertainment committee. Most of them do have, but many of them are completely rounded up by a big black band which seems to hold them together and which indicates inactivity or a lifeless body. The best way in which members can contribute to the entertainment of the council is to appreciate the efforts put forth by the orator and the entertainment committee as well as by the officers. Not to express appreciation is to destroy all the ambition which those in charge of the good of the order may have, so that their hearts will finally become chilled and they will let things run their own way, the natural conclusion of which is a rut.

Recent reports show that much good work is now being done in the various jurisdictions. New councils are being instituted, and good gains in membership are reported from many points.

W. J. Bryan of Lincoln, Neb., has been a member of Nebraska council, No. 1155, for a number of years.

Investigating committees should be careful in the discharge of their duties and report to the council every case of an unworthy applicant. Let us guard rigidly the portal to the council chamber.

In your fraternal work be courteous, careful, resourceful, original, persevering, magnetic and magnanimous.

ODD FELLOWS.

The Order's New Deputy Grand Sire, Triple Link Notes.

The second highest office in the order, that of deputy grand sire, is held by John L. Nolan, a practicing attorney of Nashville, Tenn. He was born in 1852 and is therefore fifty-four years of age. He joined the Odd Fellows shortly after he became twenty-one years old, was grand master of Tennessee and has been nine times elected to the sovereign grand lodge. At present



JOHN L. NOLAN.

ent he is serving his seventeenth session with that body. He has for the past six years been chairman of the committee on legislation, one of the most important committees in that body. Mr. Nolan was elected deputy grand sire at the recent session of the sovereign grand lodge.

The grand lodge of Colorado has before it an amendment to the constitution governing subordinates which provides that no lodge shall pay more for a week's benefits than one-half the yearly dues of the members.

The ten largest lodges of Nebraska have a combined membership of 5,081. In the jurisdiction of Maine there are fifty-five encampments, with a total membership of 4,761, a net loss of 216 for the year.

The strength of a lodge lies not in the number of names on the roll book, but in the fidelity to the principles and teachings of the order.

It is claimed the grand lodge of Australia has now over \$800,000 invested. Kansas made a gain last year of 2,700, making the membership about 37,000.

Sons of America.

Recent reports show the Funeral Benefit association now has nearly 35,000 members and a net cash reserve of nearly \$10,000. The association is in the best condition numerically and financially in its history.

The largest camp in Philadelphia is Camp No. 485, which now has enrolled over 1,000 members.

Knights and Ladies of Honor.
New York Knights and Ladies of Honor have a membership in good standing of 16,500.

From Nov. 1, 1905, to Nov. 1, 1906, there was a net gain in membership of 4,836.

Irremediable.

Fan—I wasn't expecting to be called on to say anything, you know, and when the president of the club asked me to make a few remarks I just went all to pieces. Nan—You remember I told you those buttons on the back of your waist wouldn't stand the slightest strain, don't you?—Chicago Tribune.

THE THISTLE WORSHIPER.



GERMANY'S DEMANDS

PROPOSED CHANGES IN CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION.

No Disposition in the Senate to So Modify Methods of Valuation as to Afford German Exporters a Freer Entrance to Our Market.

Washington, Jan. 2.—It is evidently the purpose of the finance committee of the senate to give no consideration to the bill which passed the house at the last session making changes in the customs regulations, a proposed action growing out of the discussion of German tariff and trade matters, at least until after a report is made by the commission sent to Germany at the instance of President Roosevelt and Secretary Root to investigate the subject. The committee has had the bill before it since the beginning of the present session, but no action has been taken.

There is reason to believe that the senate committee on finance will move very slowly toward an agreement upon most of the provisions of the bill modifying the customs regulations. The impression prevails, even among members of the house who permitted the bill to pass in the closing days of the last session without vigorous opposition, that some of the provisions of the measure at least will be stricken out before the bill is allowed to pass. Particular objection is made to that feature of the bill which proposes to make a change in the customs law which has stood for many years penalizing undervaluations. It is believed that the plan proposed in this bill for permitting undervaluations up to 5 per cent in certain cases would open the door for fraud upon the revenues and more or less dishonesty among the importers.

While it is regarded as possible that the strict enforcement of the law as it stands, with its penalty attaching to the slightest undervaluations, works hardships in some instances, the general tendency of the law is believed to be good, in the interest of fair valuations and of protection of the public revenues. Such investigation as has been made by the customs officials into the regulations which obtain in most of the commercial countries furnishes convincing proof that importers into the markets of the United States already have many advantages which are denied to importers into most of the leading commercial countries.

So far as can be learned, the active pushers for tariff revision, who are seeking to induce Republican members to favor a plan for a party caucus of the house members to ascertain sentiment on the subject of a special session of congress next spring for tariff revision purposes, have made no progress. Doubt is expressed by the best informed members from the west and northwest—members who would be consulted on any plan of this kind—that it will be impossible for the Republicans to agree upon a caucus programme that will furnish any encouragement to the revisionists at this time.

The fact is that the tariff revision question has come to confront a situation in which practical politics plays a large part. One way of looking at the matter is just expressed by a leading western Republican, who believes that the interests of the Republican party would be subserved if some changes were made in certain tariff schedules, notably those relating to lumber and iron and steel.

"While it seems a long time to those who are vigorously urging tariff changes to wait until a session of congress immediately following the presidential election before the subject is taken up, I am very confident that the matter should be deferred at least that long. It would be impossible to secure changes of the tariff before the next congress, and to drag this subject along into the next presidential election or have a new tariff bill placed before the country only a few months before the presidential election would be certain to jeopardize Republican prospects of electing the next president. We had an experience with the McKinley tariff which no sagacious politician would desire again to have. No matter how wisely the Republican party would act in revising the tariff schedules, any law which it would enact on the subject would be open to exaggerated misrepresentation which there would be no time to explain away.

"Another thing," said the member, "should not be lost sight of by those who are urging action by the Republican party on the tariff at a special session next spring. The tariff schedules are voluminous and contain so many separate items that we might be certain in advance that whatever changes the Republican party would make in the various items those changes would be denounced by the enemies of protection, and the Democratic party would conduct the next campaign on a platform more vigorously denouncing the changes made in the tariff than they are now in position to denounce the existing law. It is a fact to be borne in mind that, with all the admitted defects in the present law and the desire expressed by many people for changes in a few schedules, the opposition to the tariff law and the protective policy generally is certainly not strong enough to give substantial encouragement to the Democratic party. No changes that we could make would be satisfactory to the Democrats, and they would more bitterly denounce our efforts in that direction than they now denounce the Dingley tariff law, which has enjoyed ten years of continuous life without change, with an attendant prosperity throughout the country which is manifest even to the opponents of protection.

"These points with respect to the tactical question involved in tariff legislation and their connection with general politics are coming to be discussed with great frankness by Republicans from all sections of the country. There is little doubt that President Roosevelt is impressed with the force of arguments along these lines, hence his present course of refraining from urging action on the tariff question."

ARTHUR J. DODGE.



Recently a new law went into effect in the state of New York fixing a penalty for "fraudulent use of the name or title of secret fraternities."

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows has more homes for the widows and orphans than any other organization in existence.

Nearly every fraternal society in the country reports large gains in membership during the year 1906.

A certificate of insurance is the greatest monument a prudent man can leave to perpetuate his memory.

THE CODE OF HONOR.

Duelling as it Was in France in the Time of Richelieu.

The passion for duelling, which had cost France, it was said, between 7,000 and 8,000 lives during the twenty years of Henry IV's reign, was at its height when his son came to the throne. The council of Trent in 1545 had solemnly condemned the practice of single combat, impartially including principals, seconds and spectators in its penalty of excommunication. In 1602 an edict of Henry pronounced the "damnable custom of duelling introduced by the corruption of the century" to be the cause of so many piteous accidents, to the extreme regret and displeasure of the king and to the irreparable damage of the state "that we should count ourselves unworthy to hold the scepter if we delayed to repress the enormity of this crime."

A whole series of edicts followed to the same effect, but it was easier to make edicts than to enforce them. Degradation, imprisonment, confiscation of property, loss of civil rights and death were the penalties attached to the infringement of the laws against duelling, and still the practice prevailed. In 1626 Richelieu published a milder form of prohibition. The first offense was no longer capital, a third only of the offender's property was to be confiscated, and the judges were permitted to recognize extenuating circumstances.

A few months later the Comte de Bouteville thought fit to test the minister's patience in this direction. The Place Royale had long been a favorite dueling ground, and De Bouteville traveled from Brussels to fight his twenty-second duel here, in the heart of Paris, in deliberate defiance of the king's authority. The result was not encouraging. Montmorency thought he was, the count went with his second to the scaffold, and the marked decrease from that time in the number of duels may be attributed either to the moderation used in framing the law or to the inexorable resolution with which it was enforced.—Macmillan's Magazine.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Villains usually get what is coming to them—on the stage.

It too often happens that the only flowers mother gets are those strewn on her grave.

The man who saves money is sure of one thing—he will never find that he made a serious mistake in doing it.

There are some people who pray for patience and then get mad because the fire goes out when they prayed so long.

Perhaps the next time you do what you shouldn't you will have reason to regret you didn't quit with the last time.

If you get along with people you do not like, your friends think you have tact and your enemies accuse you of being "smooth."

No matter how poor a man's memory is as to other things, he never forgets the time and place where he once found money on the street.—Athenian Globe.

Jarring Realism.

A popular novelist described at a dinner in New York the difference between realism and romanticism in fiction. "To make my meaning clearer," said the author, "I will take the case of a young man and a girl—sweethearts. The young man, a romanticist, said passionately to his girl, 'Darling, it shall be my life's one purpose to surround you with every comfort and to anticipate and gratify your every wish.' The girl, a realist, smiled faintly as she answered, 'Oh, Jack, how good of you, and all on \$9 a week too!'"

Marrying an Opera Company.

The late "Aunt" Louisa Eldridge, meeting a reporter on one of the New York papers, learned that Lillian Russell was to be married to Signor Perugini.

"Isn't she clever?" quoth Mrs. Eldridge. "Why, she first married a leader of the orchestra, then a composer of comic operas, and now she will wed a tenor. Bless my heart! If she keeps on, she'll have an entire operatic outfit of her own."

Baby's Progress.

"How is Bilkins' baby boy getting along?"

"Fine. I was up there yesterday and was surprised to learn that he is beginning to talk."

"Does he pronounce his words plainly?"

"Not very. They sound like a railroad brakeman calling out stations."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Nerve.

Lazy Larry—Say, lady, I'm dat hungry I don't know w'at to do. I ain't had nothin'— Mrs. Goodart—Walk around to the kitchen, poor man, and you shall be fed. Lazy Larry—Aw, say, dat's a purty long walk, lady. Couldn't yer hand it out here jist as well?—Catholic Standard and Times.

Cannes, the perfume making town of southern France, smells so powerfully of flowers in the busy season that visitors are often afflicted with a flower headache.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

To the Republican Electors of the County of Delta:

Notice is hereby given that a Republican county convention will be held at the court house in the city of Escanaba, Delta county, Michigan, on Friday the 9th day of February, 1907, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for county school commissioner, and one candidate for county road commissioner and for the purpose of electing six delegates to the Republican state convention to be held at Grand Rapids, Michigan, on the 14th day of February, 1907, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the convention.

The respective townships and wards will be entitled to the number of delegates as follows:

Township	Ward	Delegates
Baldwin Township	1	ESCANABA CITY
Bark River	2	First ward
Bay de Noc	1	Second ward
Brampton	1	Third ward
Cornell	1	Fourth ward
Escanaba	1	Fifth ward
Fairbanks	1	Sixth ward
Ford River	2	Seventh ward
Garden	2	GLADSTONE CITY
Maple Ridge	1	First ward
Masonville	2	Second ward
Nahma	2	Third ward
Wells	2	Fourth ward

M. PERRON,
Ch'n Republican Co. Com.
H. T. HANSON,
Sec'y Republican Co. Com.

RECORDS.

In the number of his titles the Duke of Atholl, with twenty-three, holds the record.

The record bean for costliness is the vanilla, which sells at \$12 a pound retail.

The record for ham sandwich making is a thousand sandwiches in 11 hours 25 minutes.

The record lodging house is one for pilgrims at Mecca, which accommodates 6,000 persons.

The record steam heating apparatus cost \$180,000. It is that which heats the 11,000 rooms of the Vatican.

The record soprano voice was Lucezela Agujardi's. This lady, who died in 1783, could easily strike C in altissimo.

The record for millionaire honesty was held by the late Charles T. Yerkes, who, on recovering his fortune after his failure, repaid the claims of all his old creditors with 6 per cent compound interest.

Mr. Howells and the Poet.

A person called upon a certain editor of the Atlantic Monthly by the name of William Dean Howells and, producing a poem and courteous note of declination, indignantly demanded an explanation.

"Do you mean to intimate that this is not a good poem?" he challenged.

"By no means," hastily is answered Mr. Howells; "I think it is very good indeed."

"Then why"—in a somewhat mollified tone—"do you decline it? I consider it the best I have ever written."

"Ah, well," said Mr. Howells, "after all, we have very few differences of opinion. Do you know," he added in his gentlest voice, "I have long regarded it as the best that Tennyson has ever written."—George Harvey in North American Review.

Anchoring a Lightship.

A very effective method is employed to keep a lightship always in practically the same position. The ship is moored by three anchors which rest in the sea bed in the form of a triangle. When the tide alters its direction the vessel, of course, swings with it, but only to a limited extent. The ship cannot change right over, as it would if only one anchor were used, for the three anchors each fix it in a different position and do not allow it to move more than a few yards.

Where Mrs. Brown Had Been.

The Dear Child—Oh, Mrs. Brown, when did you get back? Mrs. Brown—Bless you, dear, I was not away anywhere! What made you think so? The Dear Child—I thought you were. I heard my mamma say that you were at loggerheads with your husband for over a week.—London Answers.

All Right.

A man always puts on the left shoe last, and when he puts on the right shoe first—on the right foot—he also puts on the left shoe on the right foot. A man most always puts the right shoe on the left foot and the left shoe on the right foot.—Baltimore American.

The Early Bird.

Mrs. Homebody (engaging cook)—Very well, then; you may come tomorrow at 10. Cook—O'd sooner come at 8, mum. Thin if O'd don't lomme th' place O'd can lave in toime for th' matnyay.—Puck.

Remedy For Chillsains.

To cure chillsains take a piece of alum and put on top of a stove and allow to melt. You want, after it is melted, a piece the size of a twenty-five cent piece, only a trifle thicker. Put it into about two quarts of water just as hot as your feet can bear. Leave them there until water is quite cool. Try again if first application is not successful.

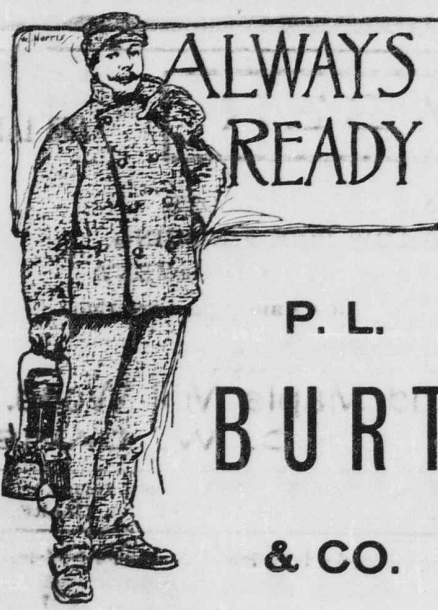
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MUSTAID OUR SHIPPING.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS SAYS RIVALS SHOULD BE KEPT DOWN.

ROOT'S POLICY ENDORSED.

No Experiment, It Is Added, to Try Law Now Being Discussed—Precedent as a Guide.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—The President today sent a message to Congress calling attention to the great desirability of enactment of legislation to help American shipping and trade by encouraging the building and running of lines of large and swift steamers to South America and the Orient.

Root Paved the Way. The urgent need of our country's making an effort to do something like its share of its own carrying trade on the ocean has been called to his attention, the President says, strikingly in the experiences of Secretary Root on his recent South American tour.

State aid to steamship lines, the President says, is as much a part of the commercial system of the Orient as state employment of consuls to promote business.

The President says that the proposed law which has been discussed in Congress is in no sense experimental. It is based on the best and most successful precedents, as for instance on the recent Cunard contract with the British government.

Can't Surrender to Rivals. The President discussed the bill now before the committee and says: "It would surely be discredit for us to surrender to our commercial rivals the great commerce of the Orient, the great commerce we should have with South America, and even our own communication with Hawaii and the Philippines."

The President says in his address: "I call your attention to the great desirability of enacting legislation to help American shipping and American trade by encouraging the building and running of lines of large and swift steamers to South America and the Orient."

The urgent need of our country's making an effort to do something like its share of its own carrying trade on the ocean has been called to our attention in striking fashion by the experiences of Secretary Root on his recent South American tour. The result of these experiences has set forth in his address before the Trans-Mississippi commercial congress at Kansas City on November 2, last—an address so important that it deserves the careful study of all public men.

Root's Facts Are Striking. The facts set forth by Mr. Root are striking and they cannot but arrest the attention of our people. The great continent to the south of us, which should be knit to us by the closest commercial ties, is hardly in direct commercial communication with us at all, its commercial relations being almost exclusively with Europe. Between all the principal South American ports and Europe lines of swift and commodious steamers, subsidized by their home governments, ply regularly. There is no such line of steamers between these ports and the United States.

In consequence, our shipping in South American ports is almost a negligible quantity for instance, in the year ending June 30, 1902, there entered the port of Rio de Janeiro over 3000 steamers and sailing vessels from Europe, but from the United States no steamers and only seven sailing vessels, two of which were in distress. The reason for this state of things is the fact that those who now do business on the sea do business in a world not of natural competition but of subsidized competition.

What Our Rivals Are Doing. "State aid to steamship lines is as much a part of the commercial system of Europe as state employment of consuls to promote business. Our commercial competitors in Europe pay in the aggregate some \$25,000,000 a year to their steamship lines—great Britain paying \$7,000,000, Japan pays between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000.

"By the proposed legislation the United States will pay relatively less than any one of our competitors pay."

"Three years ago the Trans-Mississippi congress formally set forth as axiomatic the statement that every ship is a missionary of trade, that steamship lines work for their own country's just as railroad lines work for their terminal points, and that it is as absurd for the United States to depend upon foreign ships to distribute its product as it would be for a department store to depend upon wagons of a competing house to deliver its goods. This statement is the liberal truth."

FAMINE GROWS WORSE

American Consul at Shanghai Cables the State Department and Asks for Aid—Smallpox Breaks Out.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—American Consul Rogers at Shanghai has cabled the state department under today's date, the following report on the Chinese famine:

"Famine conditions still worse. Chinese officials are sending the refugees home, being obliged to use coercion in doing so. Smallpox is prevalent. The Red Cross movement already has dispatched a lot of flour to the distressed districts in China and this will now be supplemented by a quantity of seed wheat in order that the famine sufferers may replant their fields."

CZAR'S DOOM IS FORETOLD

Real Efforts of Russian Reds Directed on Army—Novel Scheme Laid Bare.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Dr. P. S. Kaplan, a Russian revolutionist, says his country will be free in a year and lays bare the real operations of his party. By next September the main body of the old troops, who have been trusted by the Czar to pass the three years, will be out of service through the expiration of their terms of enlistment. Their places will be filled by revolutionary recruits. In this way the revolutionists hope to get control of the army.

DAVIS GAVE PARDON DAILY. Record of 1778 Made by Arkansas Governor in Six Years.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 22.—A record of 1778 pardons granted in six years is left by Gov. Jeff Davis, who has just retired after serving three terms as executive of the state of Arkansas. Gov. Davis has been in office 2190 days, and deducted 312 Sundays, 1878 working days are left. This shows a pardon granted for almost every day.

ERUPTION IS A PLEASURE

WONDERFUL SPECTACLE IN HAWAII—MAUNA LOA RAGES.

Great Column of Glowing Light Spread Over Skies as People Gaze Without Slightest Fear.

HONOLULU, Jan. 16, (via San Francisco).—At midnight January 9 the people of nearly all parts of Hawaii awoke to the realization that the splendid spectacle of an outbreak of Mauna Loa was before them.

In Hawaii volcanic activity is never dreaded. It is always welcomed. It means a spectacle, as long as it lasts, incomparable, magnificent—and so far as the experience of 100 years of history goes—without danger to life, almost without danger to property.

From the summit of Mauna Loa, a vast cone which rears itself from a base fifty miles in diameter and includes almost half of the Isle of Hawaii, to a height of 13,675 feet above sea level, a great glow began to be seen. It rose in an immense column of light, reflecting from the over-hanging clouds, and seeming to spread out over a large area of the zenith. Where the column left the meeting it seemed almost white in the intensity of light. As it rose and spread out in reflection on the clouds it assumed a deeper, redder tinge.

The great column of light did not burst suddenly into view. The column of light, a shaft at first, grew in size and brightness for several hours. To those who have seen eruption of Mauna Loa, it told its own story. Somewhere near the summit of the great mountain, the molten lava had broken out in a fiery roar, forming a great fountain of lava, bursting through the side of it, started as a river of fire and lava down the gently sloping side of the mountain.

PASS SALARY INCREASE

SENATE ADOPTS THE AMENDMENT PASSED BY HOUSE.

Cullom Gets a Drubbing for Allowing Measure to Get Into the Upper Body of Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—The Senate today concurred in the House salary increase provision by a vote of 53 to 21. This insures the inclusion of the amendment in the legislative appropriation bill. The amendment limiting the salary increase to the vice president, speaker and cabinet members was killed.

All of this the House had agreed to as an amendment to the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

Senator Berry of Arkansas said he had always been against such a proposition and criticized Senator Cullom for not permitting the amendment to go to conference.

The President today told Representative Davis of Minnesota that he was "committed to the principle of Mr. Davis' bill for an increase in the salaries of government employees. The President, however, thinks that any increase should include also the pay of army and navy officers and enlisted men."

Both houses adjourned till 4 p. m.

UNIFORM IS INSULTED.

United States Army Men Denied Admission to Skating Rink and Proceedings Are Ordered.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—Another case of discrimination against the uniform of the United States Army has been brought to the attention of the war department by Gen. Grant, commanding the department of the east.

Soldiers in uniform at the Plattsburg, N. Y., barracks were denied admission to a skating rink. The ticket seller announced to the men that "the uniform is barred."

The war department has authorized the post commander to institute proceedings.

C. D. WOLCOTT IS NAMED.

Director of Geological Survey Gets Place for Which Dr. Van Hise Was Prominently Mentioned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—Charles D. Wolcott, director of the geological survey today was elected secretary of the Smithsonian Institute by the board of Regents at their annual meeting. This was the position in connection with which President Van Hise of Wisconsin university was discussed as a possibility.

Dr. Hillebrand is in Omaha to make an investigation of mounds and prehistoric remains of men, recently discovered by Robert F. Gilder, an Omaha newspaper man. The investigation is in the interest of the Smithsonian institute.

WANT PENSION OFFICES.

House Members from West Start Spirited Contest Against Abolition Which Is Proposed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—A spirited controversy arose in the House today over the effort to have the pension agencies of the country reduced from eighteen to nine, including the closing of the Milwaukee office. The provision was sharply antagonized by members representing districts from which agencies would be removed.

IS SILENT UNTO DEATH

Farmer Accused of Killing School Teacher Hastens His End in a Terrible Fashion.

EL DORADO, Kan., Jan. 21.—Robert Hall, the young farmer who was charged with having murdered Miss Mary Glass, a school teacher in the school house at Whitewater, near here, on Wednesday night, died last night without making a confession. He tore the bandages from his throat and refused to take nourishment.

STOPS WARSHIP WORK

NAVY DEPARTMENT HEEDS PROTESTS FROM LABOR UNIONS.

Charge Is Made That Men in Norfolk, New York and Boston Yards Are Breaking Eight-Hour Law.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—In consequence of protests received at the navy department from organized labor, the secretary has telegraphed the commandant of the Boston, New York, and Norfolk navy yards to suspend all extra work on warships which are to join the Atlantic fleet.

The charge was made that at each of these yards the men were working more than eight, and in some instances as many as twelve hours a day, as well as at night, Sundays and holidays.

It was alleged that this was in violation of the 8-hour law.

OHIO RIVER GOING DOWN.

Crest of Flood in Cincinnati at Noon and Is Expected in Other Places—Help Is Needed.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 21.—Apparently the crest of the Ohio river flood was reached at this point at noon when the river began to fall, the stage being given at 65.1 feet.

Gov. Harris has received an appeal from Mayor Hill of Aberdeen, saying that the people there are in need of help. Manchester has also made an appeal. Mayor Kratz of Shawneetown, Ill., says 600 persons have fled, Business is at a standstill, and the crisis is still to be expected. There is no great suffering, however, and won't be if the levee holds.

Cold weather is coming and no doubt will cause great suffering. The river continued to rise at Louisville, but the crest is expected soon. Railroads are still blocked.

FARMERS' UNION BEGINS.

Baraboo Man Presents Proposition on Potato Prices to Chicago Labor Men, Promising Big Fight.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—Elimination of the middleman in the distribution of farm products to the city consumer was the proposition put before the Chicago Federation of Labor yesterday by a delegation from the American Society of Equity, better known as the farmers' union. It is predicted that a central market would be established in this city within the next thirty days.

C. Crawley of Baraboo, Wis., who headed the farmers' delegation, characterized the board of trade as a "temple of ill fame" and said that his sister in law, an agitator in the commission market on South Water street, "it is up to you," he said, "We are to raise the prices, of that there is no doubt. We are willing to sell to you direct and eliminate the middleman's profit."

"We are now getting 20 cents a bushel for our potatoes. A few weeks ago we got but 16 cents. You are paying 50 cents for the same potatoes and the gamblers and speculators are robbing the farmer who produces and the laborer who consumes. We have reached the point where we must fight, and we are going to do it. By working together we can both be benefited."

Crawley told the delegates that the government reports were responsible for much of the farmers' troubles whether they were intended to benefit the speculator or not.

HAS ANOTHER MESSAGE.

President to Hit Car Famine—Interstate Commerce Commission Begins Two Inquiries in the West.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—President Roosevelt will send a message on the car shortage to Congress Tuesday, urging new laws which will give the interstate commerce commission power to regulate car distribution.

The commission began inquiries at Denver today. The Milwaukee and North-Western roads are among those on the rack. The cases involve rates and rebates.

Commissioner Lane began the Harrison inquiry at Seattle today. J. C. Stubbs, who came in a special train of five cars, is there.

P. H. Fitzgerald, indicted in the Georgia land fraud cases, pleaded guilty at Indianapolis today and was fined \$1500 and costs.

FLAYS ROAD FOR WRECK.

Coroner Holds Engineer for Manslaughter and Says He'd Like to Get Pennsylvania Officials.

CANTON, O., Jan. 21.—Coroner March today completed his findings in the investigation of the collision of December 16, between a Pennsylvania limited train and a Wabash freight train which resulted in the death of the engineer, John Ray of the Wabash. The coroner holds that Engineer Snyder of the Pennsylvania flyer is guilty of manslaughter caused by his negligence.

Coroner March says the one regrets that there is no way in which to reach the high Pennsylvania officials for the death of Ray. He declares the evidence shows that Pennsylvania officials have been continually violating Ohio statutes by running their flyer over the Wabash crossing without the stops required by law.

IS SILENT UNTO DEATH

Badger Cadet Stricken. Overstudy for Examination Temporarily Deranges the Mind of Leo C. Mueller of La Crosse.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—Owing to have study in preparation for the semi-annual examinations to be held at the naval academy early in February, Midshipman Leo C. Mueller of La Crosse, Wis., underwent treatment at the academy hospital. Young Mueller is a member of the second class and is from La Crosse, Wis.

UNCLE SAM'S EARS CLOSED TO INSULT

PEPPERY GOVERNOR OF JAMAICA TELLS AMERICAN ADMIRAL TO "GIT"—SENDS THANKS.

People on the Warpath. In Tears Beg Uncle Sam's Sailors to Stay, but They Decline—State Department Is Reticent.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—(7:05 p. m.)—The dispatch of Gov. Swettenham, asking the British government to convey to the government of the United States the thanks of Jamaica for the assistance rendered by Admiral Davis, has been forwarded to the state department at Washington with the addition of the thanks of the government of Great Britain for the aid rendered by the American admiral.

To Disregard Entire Affair.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—From official sources it is learned that no attention will be paid by this government to the action of Gov. Swettenham of Jamaica in asking Admiral Davis to withdraw his forces from Kingston.

It is held here that the act of the governor is that of a single individual for which the British government is in no manner to be held responsible.

In his cablegram Admiral Evans informed the navy department that Admiral Davis' report would be forwarded by mail.

The only communications which have thus far passed between the American embassy and the British government relative to the Kingston incident were formal inquiries as to whether any official information had been received.

EARLY REPLY NOT SATISFACTORY.

London cables that shortly after 5 o'clock this afternoon, the colonial office received a dispatch from Gov. Swettenham asking the British government to convey to the government of the United States the thanks of Jamaica for the American assistance rendered by Admiral Davis.

The telegram contained no mention of the incident involving the departure of the American warships.

It is learned that the incident between Gov. Swettenham and Admiral Davis is not the only one which has arisen at Kingston. The activities of Sir Alfred Jones in relieving the situation at the Jamaican capital have given the governor the idea that Sir Alfred sought to take the whole matter in hand.

All Pick On the Governor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—The "declaration" of Sir James Alexander Swettenham, the governor of Jamaica, to accept American aid at Kingston, and the departure in consequence, of the American warships, under command of Rear Admiral Davis, has sent the United States and England into a flutter.

England assumes an apologetic air. America is reticent and the people of Jamaica are angry because of the governor's action.

MAKE IT HOT FOR GOVERNOR.

It was stated today that Gov. Swettenham held up Saturday night's dispatches from Kingston regarding his letter to Rear Admiral Davis requesting him to re-embark the American marines who had landed to assist in the port work ashore.

Just previous to the departure of the American warships the mayor and city council of Kingston sent a petition to the admiral requesting him to remain, and the relief committee, headed by Archbishop Hubball, threatened to resign. When the American surgeons left the hospital the patients wept and begged the American warships to stay, and the Red Cross nurses declared that the governor's action in causing the Americans to withdraw was nothing short of criminal.

ENGLAND JUST AS ANGRY.

English newspaper comment on the incident is unanimous in regretting the occurrence and in expressing the hope that the good relations existing between the United States and Great Britain will not be endangered thereby.

The friction between the governor and the admiral began with the arrival of the American warships, when the governor objected to the firing of a salute in his honor on the ground that the firing might mistake the firing for a new earthquake. He also declared there was no necessity for American aid. Gen. Davis sent a very pleasant apology and offered him his version of the situation. Admiral Davis to withdraw his warships.

London Demands Explanation.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—After conferences today between officials of the foreign office and of the colonial office the latter called to Gov. Swettenham of Jamaica, asking him for his version of the situation which led to the withdrawal of Rear Admiral Davis' warships from Kingston on Saturday.

Maybe He Was Excited.

"It is unexplainable," said an official of the foreign office. "If it were not for Gov. Swettenham's letter, which is so full of inconsistencies, it would be impossible to believe that he has taken such action."

"I am sure no one can regret it more than we do, and in this I am sure can speak for Sir Edward Grey as well as for the other officials of the foreign office. Swettenham has always been considered to be an excellent governor, but it is hard to say how he can justify his letter to Admiral Davis."

"The most charitable view to take is that he is overruled by the great nervous strain resulting from the disaster."

THEY WERE DISAPPOINTED.

One of his grandmother's maids-of-honor tells the following story of Prince Eddie, when he was a few years younger. Just after King Edward's coronation, when he underwent an operation for appendicitis and was lying convalescent, he sent for his grandchildren. The little ones trooped into the room, cautioned by their nurse that they must keep very quiet, and stood about their grandfather's bed. He talked to them for a few minutes, and they replied in awed whispers. Then, when the nurse told them to go, Prince Eddie said:

ONE OF HIS GRANDMOTHER'S MAIDS-OF-HONOR TELLS THE FOLLOWING STORY OF PRINCE EDDIE, WHEN HE WAS A FEW YEARS YOUNGER.

"I think, grandpapa, can't we see the baby?"

A cute and curious story is told of the little Princess Mary of Wales. It is said that one of her aunts, wishing to test her knowledge when she was beginning to talk fluently, pointed to her feet and asked what she called them. "Ven I has shoes on vey is feet," was the answer. "Ven vey is bare vey is feet," Edgbert Oliver in American Home Monthly.

1500 PEOPLE DIE IN TIDAL WAVE.

Dutch East Indies Hit Harder Than All Previous Reports Have Indicated.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 22.—The tidal wave which devastated some of the Dutch East Indian islands south of Atehin, as announced January 11, practically engulfed the island of Simulu.

According to the latest information received here, Simulu has almost disappeared. It is said that probably 1500 persons lost their lives. Violent earth shocks continue to be felt daily.

The civil governor of Atehin has gone to the scene of the catastrophe.

New Shock at Kingston.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 22.—A heavy earthquake shock was felt here at 3 o'clock Monday morning and a still heavier one at 2:45 in the afternoon.

Food is coming in from the country and there is no fear of starvation.

PIPE VALUED AT \$40,000.

The Landing of Columbus Carved on One Solid Piece of Meerschaum.

What is described as the largest pipe in the world is valued at \$40,000, and is counted at one of the most remarkable pieces of carving in existence. The pipe is made of one solid piece of meerschaum and represents the landing of Columbus. There are twenty-four figures in the scene, each one 4 inches high. The carving is the work of a masterpiece is dead, and as the demand for this sort of work has nearly died out, it is practically impossible to find a man to duplicate it.

FIVE WEEKS IN BED WITH INTENSELY PAINFUL KIDNEY TROUBLE.

Mrs. Mary Wagner, of 1367 Kosuth Ave., Bridgeport, Conn., says:

"I was so weakened and generally with kidney disease that for a long time I could not do my work and was five weeks in bed. There was continual bearing down pain, terrible backaches, headaches and at times dizzy spells when everything was a blur before me. The passages of the kidney secretions were irregular and painful, and there was considerable sediment and odor. I don't know what I would have done but for Doan's Kidney Pills. I could see an improvement from a first box, and five boxes brought a final cure."

Sold by all dealers, 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

LARGE INCREASE IN DEPOSITS.

British People Doubled in Number to About 10,000,000.

In the last fifteen years British depositors have doubled in number, from less than 5,000,000 to 10,000,000, and the ratio of depositors to population has increased from 1 in 7 to 4 in 5. Deposits have increased from \$269,140,861 to \$740,248,181.50, and the number of post-office banks from 10,000 to 15,000. The average of each account is now \$74.30. The scope of the bank has been enlarged, so that now \$243.33 can be deposited in any one year, and the total deposit of any one individual may aggregate \$973.30.

IT COST HIM \$280.

Sum Paid by Ameer for a Piece of Coal Which He Got in His Eye.

Two English women—a physician and her sister—were attending the women of the palace of the Ameer or Afghani. One day when Miss Brown was sitting with the Queen the Ameer came in. He chanced to have got a bit of coal in his eye and was suffering considerably. Miss Brown brought a final cure. Sold by all dealers, 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

BOOK RESTORING IS AN ART.

One Person in Particular Is Said to Have Doctored 1000 in Two Years.

Book restorers, as a rule, are most ingenious artists, and they can produce an imitation of a page of a rare book which will deceive hundreds of collectors. One particular restorer is known to have "doctored" over a thousand old books during the last two years, producing pages in facsimile and supplying colophons or decorated capitals. There is not a thing wanting to make a book complete that this man cannot skillfully "fake," and the market is now being fairly flooded with his productions.

AWFUL EFFECT OF ECZEMA.

Covered with Yellow Sores—Grew Worse—Face Discouraged—in a Week Cuticura Drove Sores Away.

"Our little girl, one year and a half old, was taken with eczema or that was what the doctor called it. We called in the family doctor, and he gave some tablets and said she would be all right in a few days. The eczema grew worse and we called in doctor No. 2. He said she was teething, as soon as the teeth were through she would be all right. But she still grew worse. Doctor No. 3 said it was eczema. By this time she was nothing but a yellow, greenish sore. Well, he said he could help her, so we let him try it about a week. One morning we discovered a little yellow pimple on one of her eyes. Of course we phoned for doctor No. 3. He came over and looked her over, and said that he could not do anything more for her, that we had better take her to some eye specialist, since it was an ulcer. So we went to Oswego to doctor No. 4, and he said the eyesight was gone, but that he could help it. We thought we would try doctor No. 5. Well, that proved the same, only he charged \$10 more than doctor No. 4. We were nearly discouraged. I saw one of the Cuticura advertisements in the paper and thought we would try the Cuticura Treatment, so I went and purchased a set of Cuticura Remedies, which cost me \$1, and in three days our daughter, who had been sick about eight months, showed great improvement, and in one week all sores had disappeared. Of course it could not restore the eyesight, but if we had used Cuticura in time I am confident that it would have saved the eye. We think there is no remedy so good for any skin trouble or impurity of the blood as Cuticura. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Abbott, R. F. D. No. 9, Fulton, Oswego Co., N. Y., Aug. 17, '06."

PREPARED FOR HER FUNERAL.

An old woman, who has just died at Wisbeck, Germany, at the age of 84, wrote her own obituary notice on the day before her death and also made a list of all the friends to whom she wished memorial cards to be sent.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.

PALE OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure case of itching, blind, bleeding or protruding piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded, 50c.

ENGLISH INVEST MONEY OUTSIDE.

Residents of England have \$550,000,000 invested in mortgages in foreign countries. These investments annually bring about \$27,500,000 in gold.



The popular idea that all government employes lead a life of ease is justifiable to some extent, but now and then one rises up and lives the strenuous way, and one of these is John A. Cameron, deputy collector of internal revenue at Nome, Alaska.

windblown snow sifted back and forth as dry as sand.
Hootch making was rife throughout the country. Illicit stills, scarce hid from view, made moonshine for those who had the price. It was a fiery stuff, throat burning, with a strength of alcohol that bit into the blood. The Indians of Alaska quickly found it out and under its influence sold the furs that they had trapped with utter disregard of real value. Distilled from anything that would ferment, it finally became a menace to the whites, and many a brawl and murder was traceable to it.

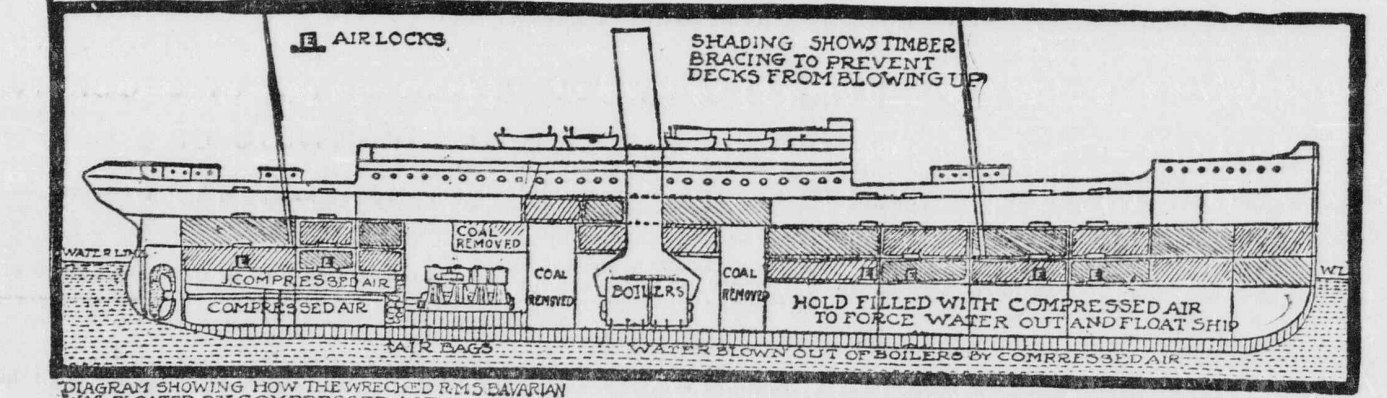
the nearest settlement, wrapped himself up as best he could, told the dogs wearily to start up and went to sleep. When he woke up the fires of a thousand white-hot needles prickled in his veins, and he found that his team, true to the trust that he had placed in it, had followed the guidance of the wolfish leader and brought him to where rough-handed rescue waited him.

Mr. Cameron is a deputy of the district of Washington and serves under B. D. Crocker of Tacoma, the collector of the district. He is a "sour dough"—that is, he has seen the ice jam up and freeze Alaska off from any intercourse by water with the outside world, seen it rot beneath the climb of the sun and wash out from the harbors long locked by Jack Frost. And more; he is an old-time "dog musher," familiar with the winter ways and trails of all Alaska. His duty demands that he travel far and wide. There are taxes that must be collected, and until he was detailed to his present place there was much of "hootch making," as illicit distilling of ardent spirits is designated in that land of snow.

To put an end to this condition of affairs was the intention of Collector Crocker when he appointed Cameron, and to-day, throughout the length and breadth of all Alaska, while one hears whispings of stills close hid and dripping hootch, there is no open breaking of the law. When he had outfitted, Cameron set out at once upon his travels, and mysteriously, as word flies in the wild, news went the length and breadth of Alaska that the government must have its own. Men made returns and paid taxes that had slumbered lightly upon their conscience for years, and hootch makers hid their stills underneath the snows. The government, personified by Cameron, went far afield. Men who had forgot that law can penetrate behind the blind of ice grew to remember it and obey.

Cameron sees to it that all the laws and all the regulations promulgated by the Treasury Department that he serves are observed to the letter, and in the farthest mining camps the United States dog team is well known. The winter dog team does not hinder him. Snow, blown before cold winds, that piles in drifts and changes all the face of nature in a night, delays perhaps, but through the hardships that are part and parcel of winter travel in Alaska he rushes on, sleeps out in wastes of snow where there is not the slightest trace of life.
His journeyings are ceaseless. The end of one trip sees but the beginning of the next, and while the winter binds the land with ice and zero temperature is pleasant warmth, he travels east and west and north and south, beating the path before his dogs where snows are light and travel hindering, thinking perhaps of his cozy house at Nome, but bound by his oath of office and duty driven across unending seas of snow.

FLOATING A STRANDED OCEAN LINER BY PUMPING HER FULL OF AIR.



To turn a 12,000-ton steamship into a huge steel bubble by pumping her full of compressed air, and float her off rocks on which she had been impaled for more than a year, is a feat which has been accomplished in the wrecked Allan liner Bavarian, at the suggestion of Captain Leslie, the well-known wrecking expert of Kingston, Ont.

With a full passenger list and valuable cargo, the Bavarian ran on Wye Rock, thirty-eight miles below Quebec, on the night of Nov. 3, 1905. Many of the Bavarian's compartments filled with water, and the ship settled down to the work. Such a thing had never been done before, but Captain Leslie succeeded in interesting Canadian and United States capitalists and engineers in the enterprise.

All the ship's compartments were made as nearly air tight as possible. Hatch after hatch was closed by plat-

writers set to work to save their money. All the old methods for raising vessels were employed, and failed. At last the underwriters gave it up.

The big liner lay on the rocks throughout the whole of the winter, and when spring came, and it was seen that the vessel had not suffered from the winter storms, hopes began to revive that perhaps she might yet be saved. Captain Leslie visited the wreck and after a careful examination gave it as his opinion that the big vessel could be successfully floated. He proposed to employ compressed air to do the work. Such a thing had never been done before, but Captain Leslie succeeded in interesting Canadian and United States capitalists and engineers in the enterprise.

All the ship's compartments were made as nearly air tight as possible. Hatch after hatch was closed by plat-

ing, which was simply laid under the hatch combing, so that when the air pressure was applied the covers would be held in place. Air locks were placed on the compartments which had filled with water, and the "sand hogs" as the tunnel workers are called, felt as much at home as if they were in their New York tunnels. As the air was forced in, the water rapidly receded and the workmen were able to stop the leaks with temporary plating.

As the tide rose the air compressors were set to work and the full power of the plant used in forcing air into the hold of the ship. Suddenly there was a movement of the great hulk and as she lifted herself from her rocky bed a cheer went up from those on board. Five minutes later the Bavarian was in possession of her own again and floated clear of Wye Rock in sixty feet of water.

A LABRADOR MAIL-CARRIER.

The mail carrier of the Labrador coast is a man of endurance who does not fear the worst of weather. There is no road at all. There are no bridges and no ferries. In some parts of the country the houses are as much as twenty miles apart. There are mountains to climb and rivers to cross, bogs to pass, impenetrable barren uplands and large lakes. In "Off the Rocks" Dr. Grenfell tells of one mail-carrier whose route is about 100 miles long, and who receives as compensation \$10 a trip.

We were pitying ourselves one night as we turned into our comfortable sleeping-bags on the floor of our host's tent—pitying ourselves because it had been a heavy day on our dogs, and it was nearly 10 o'clock before we reached shelter. When I awoke in the morn-

ing, as the gray dawn was stealing in through the little window, I thought I heard a movement by the stove. There seemed something almost uncanny about it until I made out what it was, and could distinguish a tiny, erect figure, sitting bolt upright where none had been overnight.

It proved to be Peter Wright. He had arrived about 2 in the morning, noiselessly stationed himself by the stove, and gone straight off to sleep, sitting on the settle, without a word to any one, as satisfied as if he were in a feather bed.

Now this place was where three carriers meet. The one from the westward was late, and Pete did not get his mails handed over until 9 in the evening. He had thirty miles to his next station, and the temperature was 20 below zero. At 10 he rose to go.

"What, Pete, never going to leave at this time of night, are you?"
"Why, sure," he replied. "With a moon like this 'tis better in the woods than when sneeters are about. So long, doctor!" and with that he went out absolutely alone.

Pete is always ready to oblige, and never happier than when the space on his back, ordinarily monopolized by his official bundle, permits him to carry a ten-pound tub of butterine or a couple of jars of molasses, just to oblige. It isn't for the money alone that Pete works.

It is lucky he does not have to pay hotel bills as he journeys from place to place. There would be little left of the salary beyond enough for "skin boots" if he were charged for meals. But there are no hotel bills on the coast, and we are incapable of an idea so original as to ask Pete to pay for anything.

Willing to Chip In.
He—I told your father I couldn't live without you.
She—And what did he say?
He—Oh, he offered to pay my funeral expenses.—Half Holiday.

FLEEING FROM CHICAGO

TRAINS CROWDED WITH PEOPLE TERRORIZED BY EPIDEMIC.
Tuesday's List of New Cases Breaks Record—Schools May Close—Health Department Confident.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 23.—Flight is being resorted to as the last hope to escape the disease epidemic and hundreds of women and children are leaving the city for smaller places.

Yesterday established a new record. One hundred and forty-five cases of scarlet fever, an increase of almost 50 per cent. over the highest report of any previous year, were reported. There were five new deaths.

The following shows Tuesday's developments:
New contagious cases..... 214
New scarlet fever cases..... 145
New diphtheria cases..... 3,569
Total diphtheria cases..... 4,646
Total scarlet fever..... 2,201
Died of scarlet fever..... 1
Died of diphtheria..... 1

The announcement that another record had been established was sufficient to unnerve hundreds of mothers and send them from the city. Every train bound for the south was filled until it could hold no more. Pullman cars were added to almost every train that left Chicago, bound in a southerly direction, yet not all who wanted to go could find accommodation.

With the rapid strides of the epidemic came the report that schools of Chicago would be closed. It was charged, too, that hundreds of parents have withdrawn their children and the many children have been depleted.

"I am opposing to closing the schools," said Dr. Spaulding. "If we do the pupils will congregate in the streets and on the ponds where they skate and the situation will become more serious."

Although Dr. Spaulding admitted that the situation was a serious one, he was certain the large number of cases had been reported because of the fear of detection. "I think we are getting to the top notch," said he.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 23.—The epidemic of scarlet fever and smallpox in Illinois is not on the wane.

Scarlet fever is believed to be spreading in the northern part of the state. Peoria and Canton have been added to the list of towns in which smallpox exists.

GET DISGRACED NEGROES

TWO FORMER BROWNSVILLE SOLDIERS SELL LIQUOR TO INDIANS.
Latest Developments in Famous Case Include the Passage of the Foraker Investigation Resolution.

VALENTINE, Neb., Jan. 23.—Two of the negro troopers of the Twenty-fifth infantry, who were discharged by President Roosevelt in the Brownsville, Tex., affair, are under arrest here for introducing whisky into the Rosebud Indian reservation and for selling it to the Indians.

The negroes give their names as Long and Williams. Both were stationed here before the Twenty-fifth was sent south.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—President Roosevelt has passed another of those "crisis in his career." The Brownsville affair reached the voting stage at 6 o'clock last night. All proposed amendments and substitutes were tabled, and the latest modification of the original Foraker resolution, which provides for an investigation of the facts connected with the Brownsville outrage, "without questioning the President's power to discharge soldiers from the army," was adopted without division.

Senator Malloy of Florida proposed an amendment which asserted the President's legal right to discharge the soldiers. Senator Foraker's motion that this be laid on the table was carried, 3 to 2. Senators La Follette, McCumber and Warren voting in the negative with the Democrats and Senators Tillman and Teller voting with the Republicans.

The next thing will be to summon witnesses. It isn't probable that the present Congress will see the end of the inquiry. Persons close to Senator Foraker think he has some card up his sleeve that eventually will cause more of a sensation than anything that has gone on since the discharge of the negro troopers.

Senator Tillman was re-elected to the Senate Tuesday at Columbia, S. C.

Mr. Sims of Tennessee introduced in the House a resolution stating that the President in discharging the colored troopers "was within the scope of his authority and power, and it is approved and commended as a proper exercise of same." This resolution is in response to a unanimous action by the Tennessee Legislature.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 23.—Stern punishment will be visited upon the recruits who wrecked saloons and resorts in the negro district Monday night. Six soldiers, said to be ringleaders, were placed in the guardhouse Tuesday. About thirty recruits took part in the riot, and all who are arrested will be court-martialed.

James Sterns, one of the ringleaders of the riot, says that a German named William Van Stueckard told some of the recruits a negro had shot a recruit. This added to the resentment of the soldiers, already excited over the stabbing of a recruit by a negro Saturday. Van Stueckard's story was found to be untrue.

Senator Foraker refuses to discuss this case in his own state.

GRAFT CHARGED DRYDEN.

His Opponents Declare in Public Affidavit That \$10,000 Was Offered for a Vote.

TENTON, N. J., Jan. 23.—Bribery is charged against United States Senator John F. Dryden in an affidavit just made public signed by former Assemblyman George W. Holman. Holman swears that when Senator Dryden was first elected he offered Holman \$10,000 for his vote. The affidavit says the offer was made through Joseph Palmer, a railroad lobbyist. Senator Dryden has issued a statement denying the charge.

The New Jersey Legislature today took the first joint vote on the senatorship. Senator Dryden received only 35 votes out of 81 cast in an election. The vote was: Dryden, 36; former Gov. John W. Griggs (Rep.), 2; Cole A. Stevens (Dem.), 16; Dr. Woodrow Wilson (Dem.), 10; James E. Martine (Dem.), 6; former Judge Gottfried Krueger (Dem.), 5.

On a second ballot the vote was exactly the same, except that Judge Krueger's votes went to Wilson, increasing his total to 10.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 23.—F. M. Simmons (Dem.), was today re-elected to the United States Senate.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 23.—Shelby M. Cullom was today declared re-elected to the United States Senate to succeed himself.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

MILWAUKEE, JANUARY 23.
EGG AND DAIRY MARKETS.
MILWAUKEE—Eggs—Market is steady. The produce board's official market for strictly fresh laid, cases returned, 24c; high trade, graded, strictly fresh, 25c; miscellaneous receipts, as to quality, 23c; April storage, 19c@19 1/2c; second, 13c@13 1/2c; bulk, 11c@12c.

Butter—Market firm; Elgin price on extra creamery is 29 1/2c. Local price, extra creamery, 29c; prints, 30c; firsts, 29 1/2c; seconds, 29c; 20c; fancy, 24c; lines, 20 1/2c; roll, 18 1/2c; packing stock, 17c@18c.

Cheese—Firm; American full cream, twins, 13 1/2c; Limerburg, 12 1/2c; fancy brick, 14 1/2c; low grades, 9c@10c; imported, 14c; 20c; Swiss, 15 1/2c; Sapsago, 20c; daisies, 14c; Longhorns, 15 1/2c; Young Americans, 14 1/2c.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 23.—Butter—Steady, creamery, 20c@20 1/2c; dairies, 19c@20c. Eggs—Steady; at market, cases included, 23c@24c.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 23.—Cheese—Daisies, 13c; twins, 13 1/2c@14c; Young Americans, 14c.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Butter—Firm; receipts, 5,261; street price extra creamery, 31c@32c; official price creamery, common to extra, 26c@27c; best, common to extra, 29c@30c; state dairy, common to firsts, 20c@22c; renovated, common to extra, 16c@17c; western factory, common to firsts, 17c@18c; western imitation creamery, extras, 24c; firsts, 22 1/2c. Cheese—Steady, unchanged; receipts, 167c. Eggs—Irrregular receipts, 28 1/2c; state, 29c; fancy, 24c; do choice, 29c@30c; do mixed extra, 29c@30c; western, firsts, 23c; official price firsts, 24c@25c; second, 25c@26c.

MILWAUKEE STOCKYARDS REPORT.

HOGS—Market is steady; light, mixed, 6.50@6.60; fair to choice, 6.20@6.30; 6.67c; heavy packers, 6.40@6.55; rough heavy, 6.15@6.35.

CATTLE—Market is steady; calves, steady; butchers' steers, medium to good, 4.60 to 4.90 lbs., 5.00@5.15; fair to medium, 5.20 to 10.50 lbs., 4.20@4.55; heifers, common, 2.75@3.25; good, 3.75@4.25; calves to good, 3.25@4.00; canners, 1.75@2.25; fat, 2.40@2.75; bulls, bolognas, 2.75@3.25; butchers, 3.00@3.50; veal calves, light, 4.25@5.50; choice, 6.50@7.50. Milk cows and springers—Market quiet.

SHEEP—Market steady; 3.50@3.50; lambs, steady; common, 3.00@3.50; choice, 3.00@3.75.

MILWAUKEE HAY MARKET.

Choice timothy hay, 15.50@16.00; No. 1 timothy hay, 13.50@14.00; clover and mixed, 12.50@13.50; choice Kansas and No. 1 timothy, 15.00@15.50; No. 1 prairie, 14.00@14.50; No. 2 prairie, 12.00@13.00; Wisconsin prairie, 3.50@4.00; packing hay, 6.00@7.00; ree straw, 8.25@8.50; wheat straw, 6.00@6.50; oat straw, 7.25@7.50.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 23.—Close—Wheat—Firm; No. 1 northern, on track, 82c; No. 2 northern, on track, 80c. Corn—Easier; No. 2 on track, 41 1/2c. Oats—Steady; standard, 38c; No. 3 white, on track, 39c@38c. Barley—Firm; standard, 56c; sample on track, 44c@50c. Rye—Easier; No. 1, 42c@43c. Provisions—Firm. January, 15.40; lard, January, 9.20; ribs, May, 9.00.

Floor quotations in carloads are: Hard spring wheat patents, in wood, 1.09@1.10; straight, in wood, 3.95@4.05; export patents, in sacks, 3.95@4.05; first clear, in sacks, 3.85@3.95; ryegrass, 2.25@2.50; country, 2.25@2.35 in sacks. Kansas in wood, 3.55@3.75.

Millets are quoted in carlots at 19.25 for bran, 18.50 for standard middlings and 20.25 for Milwaukee flour middlings in 100 lb. sacks, 20.75; 20c extra.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 23.—Close—Wheat—Firm; 79c@79 1/4c; July, 78 1/2c. Corn—May, 49c@49 1/2c; July, 49c. Oats—May, 38c; July, 35c. Rye—May, 43c. Barley—May, 42c@43c; Lard—May, 9.10; July, 9.17c. Rye—Cash, 68c@69c. Barley—Cash, 46c@47c. Flour—May, 1.23; close at the time of writing.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 23.—Close—Wheat—May, 70c@70 1/4c; July, 72c. Corn—May, 44c@44 1/2c; July, 44c. Oats—May, 38c@38 1/2c; July, 38c. Rye—May, 42c@43c; July, 42c. Flour—May, 1.23; close at the time of writing.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 23.—Close—Wheat—Firm; higher; track No. 1 red, 80c; No. 2 red, 78c@79c; No. 3, 77c@78c. Corn—Higher; track No. 2 cash, 42c; No. 2 white, 40c; May, 40c@41c; Oats—Firm; track No. 2 cash, 37c; No. 2 white, 36c; May, 37c@38c; July, 38c.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 23.—Close—Standard receipts, 27,000; market 10c lower; heaves, 4.00@6.00; cows and heifers, 1.60@2.20; stockers and feeders, 2.50@3.70; Texas, 2.75@3.50; calves, 4.00@4.50. Hogs—Estimated receipts, 40,000; market steady to shade lower; mixed and butchers, 6.35@6.70; good heavy, 6.60@6.70; rough heavy, 6.30@6.45; light, 6.00@6.67c; pigs, 5.50@6.50; bulk of sales, 6.00@6.67c. Sheep—Estimated receipts, 22,000; market steady; sheeps, 3.60@3.75; lambs, 4.75@7.80.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000, including 1,000 Texans; market steady; best steers, 3.00@3.50; stockers and feeders, 2.40@4.50; cows and heifers, 2.50@3.25; Texas steers, 2.75@3.50; cows and heifers, 2.00@3.00; calves, 4.00@4.50. Hogs—Receipts, 10,000; market steady; pigs and lights, 6.15@6.55; packers, 6.00@6.60; butchers and best heavy, 6.35@6.70; sheep—Receipts, 3,000; market steady; natives, 3.00@3.00; lambs, 4.00@7.70.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,000; market lower; natives, steers, 4.00@4.35; cows and heifers, 2.60@4.25; stockers and feeders, 2.80@3.20; calves, 3.00@3.50. Hogs—Receipts, 13,000; market 5c@10c lower; bulk of sales, 6.40@6.45. Sheep—Receipts, 10,000; market steady; lambs, 6.50@7.50; sheep, 4.50@6.30.

SHORTS LEAVES PANAMA WORK.

Suddenly Resigns to President Roosevelt, Who Accepts with Reluctance.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—Chairman T. P. Shonts of the Isthmian canal commission today resigned to the President, effective at his pleasure, but not later March 4.

Dr. Shonts will assume full charge of the Ryan-Beimont traction interests in New York.

ELOPERS ON THE ROCKS.

Mme. Ouchakoff Seeks Employment as Domestic in Australia and Lover Talks of Suicide.
NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Madame Ouchakoff is seeking employment as a domestic. The lieutenant complains of lack of comforts and talks of committing suicide.

These few words of a dispatch cabled from Melbourne, Australia, told of the flickering end of a dying romance. Few men are better known in Russia than Gen. Alexander Ouchakoff. He is an intimate of the Czar—in fact, His Imperial Majesty has appealed to Ouchakoff in an effort to save the honor of the woman and the life of the man who stole her away from her family.

Madame Ouchakoff was prominent in the royal social life of St. Petersburg. And then came Lieut. Gabriel Essipoff. He served his Czar as a subaltern in a company just as well as Gen. Ouchakoff served as commander of a division. Both fought in Manchuria. Essipoff and the wife of Ouchakoff fled to America.

It was a chase over sea and land. The man and the woman knew that to be caught was certain death for one and an insane asylum for the other.

Their closest call was in New York. They were on one ship, the furious husband on another. The two ships passed in midocean. The lovers escaped with just two hours to spare.

And when the dispatch left Australia they had come to the end of their rope; they were starving, desperate!

DEATH TO FREE SEED.

House Committee on Agriculture Decides to Recommend the Discontinuance of the Old Method.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—The House committee on agriculture decided today to recommend the discontinuance of free seed distribution by Congress. The customary \$250,000 will be used to buy rare seeds to be distributed by the department of agriculture, if the bill passes.

HUGE WRECK PROBE TO BEGIN.

Indiana Railroad Commission to Investigate Over 100 Deaths.
LA PORTE, Ind., Jan. 23.—The grand jury will this evening complete the investigation into the Baltimore & Ohio wreck at Woodville, Ind., November 12, when sixty-one persons were killed, mostly immigrants.

The Indiana railroad commission today issued summonses for railroad men, for a thorough investigation into the wrecks at Woodville. Fowler and Sanford in which more than 100 persons lost their lives.

NO HOPE FOR HIGGINS.

Is Cloned and He Weakens Gradually but Surely.
OLEAN, N. Y., Jan. 23.—Dr. Hibbard after his first visit to former Gov. Higgins today gave out the following statement:
Improvement noted in bulletin last night was but temporary; Higgins' condition was not but a small amount of nourishment during the night; his gained nothing in the past twenty-four hours; pulse held up by strong heart stimulants; weakening gradually but surely.

OHIO RIVER STAGE IS 62.95.

Continues to Fall Slowly—Garbage Plant at Cincinnati Burned.
CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 23.—The Ohio river continued to fall slowly during the night, and at 9 o'clock this morning a stage of 62.95 feet was reached.

The main building, vats and tanks of the Cincinnati Reduction company, at Woodville, Fowler and Sanford in which more than 100 persons lost their lives.

Doings of the Week in and About Gladstone

News Items That Are of General Interest to Our Local Readers.

One of the finest structures of its kind in the Northwest will be Escanaba's new \$100,000 high school, now in course of erection. The building and its grounds occupy an entire city block. The main building will be 142 feet long on Mary street, three stories high and 92 feet wide. This part of the structure will be used for class room, laboratory, commercial department, domestic science department and superintendent's office. At the rear of the main building is a wing, 90 feet long by 72 feet wide. This will be occupied by the auditorium and the gymnasium, each one and a half stories high. The auditorium will be fitted up with a stage forty feet deep, and with the gallery will have a seating capacity of about 1000 persons. The first story of the new school is built of Bedford stone and the remainder of pressed brick. The most modern heating and ventilating equipment will be installed.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rosenblum were very pleasantly surprised Wednesday evening by a party of sixteen of their friends who had gathered to congratulate them on the tenth anniversary of their wedding. Fashion has long held that tin gifts are appropriate for such an occasion, and the guests bore with them presents useful as well as ornamental, of glittering ware. The guests provided their own refreshments, and merriment continued long, until the relentless clock announced an astonishing hour of the morning, and they went their way.

The city council met Thursday in adjourned session. Several communications regarding taxes were submitted. The proposal of W. F. Hammel to sell the opera house for \$7,000, to be used for city purposes, was referred to committee. The council took up the subject of exemption of widows' property by the board of review. Mayor Shelley refused to permit the latter body to be criticized, as the time for so doing is past. The proposition to refund their city tax to two widows, was carried by a vote of three to five. Official proceedings next week.

James Burns, Escanaba's fighting saloonkeeper, was tried at this term of court for keeping his saloon open on Sunday. The judge charged the jury to bring in a verdict of "guilty" if they believed the prosecution's witness, Rev. Rutledge, and to bring in a verdict of "guilty" if they believed the defendant's story. The jury disagreed, standing 11 for acquittal and 1 for conviction. Two Lathrop saloonkeepers pleaded guilty and were fined \$25 and costs each.

Because of the small vote polled in the various counties for Governor Fred M. Warner at the general election last November, nearly every county in the upper peninsula will lose delegates at the next state assemblage of the Republican party. In this respect Luce county enjoys the unique distinction of being the only county to increase her vote, and will be entitled to another seat in the state convention. The basis of representation is one delegate for each 300 votes or moiety thereof.

The new school addition has been plastered and floored. A few connections and finishing touches will complete it, and the contractors will turn it over February 1. As soon as the seats arrive, they will be installed and the building used.

John J. Sourwine has returned to Escanaba, having sold out his interest in the pink breath gum. He has purchased the drug store which he sold out a year ago.

C. E. Clark, formerly a resident of Gladstone, died Sunday at Oshkosh. He was once conductor on the road here, and is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Andrew Erickson has taken the agency of the American express. Eric Johnson, having resigned his position at Marble's, will be found behind the desk.

Elvira Lindblad hurt herself Thursday by a fall down slippery steps. She cut her forehead deep, but might readily have sustained more serious injuries.

Capt. Fisher and Charles Walz returned Saturday from the bay with 182 fine fish. Fisher's shanty is keeping up to its name and former reputation.

Several of the teachers in the schools, as well as a large number of pupils, have been ill this week, but no serious delay has been occasioned.

FOR SALE.—A Multi-Phonograph, Ferris wheel type, in excellent condition. Apply to ANDREW ERICKSON, Rapid River.

Miss Clara White arrived from Minneapolis the first of the week. She will take Mrs. White's music class till Mrs. White returns.

W. L. Marble made a trip to Escanaba Tuesday, returning next day.

H. J. Krueger is sick today with the prevailing complaint.

The pure food laws had an effect unlooked for by many people who sent out of town for their groceries. The big mail order firms, many of which were locally represented by "clubs," had been quoting very low rates on goods. They have quit it, some of them have ceased to handle groceries. The law now says that impure, unwholesome food, adulterated and light weight, shall not be sold from one state into another, and some firms have stopped. The strict Michigan laws will now protect the consumer. If only a pure dry goods, hardware, furniture, clothing, etc., law could be passed, saying that no goods should be sold unless they were as represented, you would cease to see big catalogs with lying descriptions, flooding the country. Nothing is cheaper now than pictures; a man who is selling by mail can make a striking picture of shoddy goods and fragile ware. It costs from 50c to \$50 to have a picture of a building worth from \$50,000 to \$50,000,000 on his stationery. That's one advantage the mail order man has. He can have a pine desk in a garret and a big picture on his letterhead. The local man must have a store you can look through.

Ald. Eason has called a meeting of the taxpayers owning property on Delta avenue for Tuesday night. The paving of the street will be discussed, and it will be attempted to find some way of doing the work with little burden. The city attorney's suggestion will doubtless be adopted, of petitioning the legislature to allow the assessment for paving to be spread over a term of years. It is desired to have a turnout at the meeting, as a failure of the property owners to respond and show interest may result in a loss to them.

Merritt E. Sibole was on Wednesday acquitted of the charge brought against him, the jury only retiring for a few minutes before bringing in the verdict. Hundreds of friends he has acquired in the county rejoice in his discharge, free from all blame. Several prominent citizens attended the trial from here, to bear witness to his good character. It is claimed he was the victim of a blackmailing scheme.

R. J. Hammel is an artist: not alone with autos that exceed the speed limit and jokes that exceed the age limit, but with the corn-popper. Mr. Hammel, alive in this matter as all others, has sought a press agent, and the following unsolicited testimonial is the reply. Strike him for a hand-out some quiet afternoon when the mercury has curled up in the ball to sleep it off.

Escanaba has a band of burglars. Nobody has been safe from them. They plunder alike the lordly saloon, the helpless box car, and the humble fish shanty. Special police are on guard, and Gladstone citizens who are in the habit of going over frequently would do well to act in an unsuspecting manner.

It is announced that the amendment to the fish laws permitting herring to be taken in Michigan waters after Nov. 1 has passed the legislature. The Michigan law prohibited taking herring and the Wisconsin law permitted it. Hence a complaint was made.

The work of setting in order the oil well machinery will start soon, as drilling will be resumed at the earliest possible moment. It has been announced that oil was struck this winter on the Manitowish islands, in Lake Michigan.

The government record at Escanaba showed a temperature of 10.3 degrees below zero Tuesday night. This is a long ways from 20 below. The temperature was 16 below at Houghton, —14 at Green Bay and —6 at Marquette.

The senior class of the northern normal school last week elected as its treasurer, Miss Carrie Gormsen, of Gladstone. Miss Jessie McDonald was appointed on the invitation committee of the class.

Another earthquake is reported, from Escanaba, but it is believed to have been the work of John Frost, Esq., a celebrated road builder, who has had more success than anyone else in paving Delta avenue.

Dr. W. A. Cotton, of Escanaba, has been appointed a member of the state board of education, in place of L. L. Wright, elected to the position of state superintendent of public instruction.

The news was received here last week of the death of Mrs. Raymond Green, of Bellingham, Wash., well known here as Miss Jean Dewar. Her funeral was held January 8.

It is announced that the Soo Line will this year erect a \$10,000 brick depot at Manistique.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Burt of Rapid River called on Capt. Burt last Friday.

George Perry of Garth, was in the city Sunday.

Ernest Hognlund went west last Saturday evening.

"Rep. Towner's bill, requiring railroads to furnish transportation, was amended in the railroad committee today to include members of the supreme court along with the members of the legislature and other elective state officials as the persons to whom this transportation is to be issued, and was then referred to the attorney general for an opinion as to its constitutionality. It is generally agreed that the bill is not constitutional, but it is quite possible it may go through, as the railroads themselves are said to favor it."—Press dispatch. Blessed is the constitution, for it mattereth not between friends. Blessed is the railway, for it turneth the other hand even when smitten. Blessed is the pass, for the legislator may still ride without expending coopecks better applied to the purchase of cooling beverages, and bob-tail flushes. Blessed is the legislator, for he hath an upright conscience that is above price.

Fred Reedy was fatally injured at Rapid River Thursday evening at eight o'clock, and died later in the evening at the Laing hospital. He was braking on the west bound train, Lesway conductor, and while endeavoring to open the cocks on the air hose while the cars were moving, slipped. The wheels cut off his right foot and tore open the whole length of the leg. Surgical assistance was in vain and he died soon. "Mike," as he was commonly called, had a great number of friends, who are deeply moved by the untimely end of a promising young life. His manner was always cheerful and he was very popular. The blow is a crushing one to his widowed mother. He was the eldest son, and had just begun to be steadily employed by the company. His body was brought here to be interred beside his father.

No longer will citizens stand shivering before the postoffice at 9:13 and curse the government because the post-office doesn't open at 9:00. They will stand around the door at 11:25 and curse the government because the office didn't open at 11. The hours of general delivery are now from 11:30 to 12:30. The door will be unlocked, and those who have lock boxes can get their mail up to 7:30 p. m.

The axe factory has a machine for fastening together paper boxes at the corners. The freight on the paper boxes used is large, and the cost is materially reduced by buying them flat and putting them together as needed. The corners have a strong metal guard.

Sidney Goldstein left Thursday morning for Chicago. He expects to go on the road either for a Chicago or a Cleveland firm. He will be considerably missed in Gladstone society.

16 inch Hemlock wood, full cord \$2.75, 16 inch Maple and Birch mill wood \$1.75 per single cord, \$5.00 per full cord delivered to any part of the City. Call up C. W. Davis, phone 7. 40

P. L. Burt & Co. have received a new thawing machine for melting ice in frozen pipes with boiling water, without tearing up flooring or smoking up any piping.

A party of ice-boaters had some excitement at Maywood dock Sunday. One of them sustained a sprained wrist in the spill, but otherwise they were all right.

Those pupils who stand over 90 each month in their scholarship at school are now excused from the final examinations of the semester, at present going on.

James McWilliams returned Sunday morning from a visit at St. Charles. He took in the motor boat and electrical show at Chicago on his way.

Wesley Miller, accused of killing his bartender, Timothy McNamara, at Lathrop, was acquitted Thursday by a jury in the circuit court.

The axe factory has been equipped with an extension phone system, connecting the different parts of the works with the outside world.

Born, Friday, January 18, to Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Erickson, a son. And there is a ripple of congratulation occasionally at Whybrew's.

This week gave the city snow plow its first chance of the winter, and it was taken. The relief is welcome from glaring, slippery ice.

Powell's Cough Syrup and Magic Cold Cure. They are necessary this weather. Erickson & Von Tell, druggists.

Marie Schondeville, aged two months, died Saturday of pneumonia, and was buried Sunday.

Mrs. B. Lynch, of Republic, is keeping house for her brother-in-law, D. McCarthy.

Mrs. D. McCarthy is reported to be improving in condition fast, although still weak.

R. P. Mason left Saturday for Detroit to attend the annual convention of the tugmen.

Otto, the month-old son of Matt Johnson, died Sunday and was buried next day.

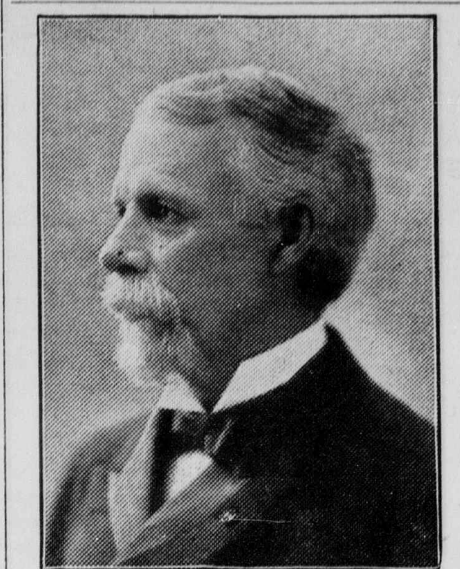
Born, Thursday, to Mr. and Mrs. William Foster, a daughter.

TO THE PEOPLE

Of Gladstone, Rapid River, Masonville and Garth: All those having pictures at the Fair Savings Bank will please call for same before Feb. 1, as after that date all pictures will be returned to Chicago.

RUSSELL A. ALGER DEAD.

Russell A. Alger, senior senator from Michigan, died Thursday morning at 8:45, at his home in Washington, D. C., from heart disease. His long and useful life had passed three score and ten.



RUSSELL A. ALGER.

and he was looking forward to retirement at the expiration of his term as senator. He was distinguished for gallantry in the civil war, was once commander of the Grand Army. In politics, he attained the positions of governor of Michigan, secretary of war, and senator, and was once a presidential possibility. His interests in the upper peninsula were extensive, including a railroad and mills. His benevolence was well known, as well as his sagacity.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The business of the Marble Axe Factory is keeping up well, as it is double that of January, 1906. Several foreign orders of good size have come in, and with one from Montevideo, Paraguay, comes a letter from which these are extracts:

"We have pleasure in forwarding you herewith another small order for your specialties which we are pleased to say are finding acceptance with certain of our sporting fraternity, although the general run of the 'knife carriers' in this country, (where practically every man outside the capital goes armed with a knife) prefer the long 'facon' from 12 inches to two feet and more in length, as they are handier to fight with, in their estimation."

"The writer has recently returned from a long trip in the Paraguayan republic and central state of Brazil, on which he took one of your 8 inch knives, a No. 2 axe, belt compass, field cleaner and match box, and cannot speak too highly of the satisfaction same gave me, for although put to the most trying ordeals, there was not a single one which did not pass with flying colors. The axe as a wood cutter proved A1, and in Brazil the wood is like iron, none of your soft pine or other such soft woods, but hard, solid woods as difficult to cut as lignum vitae, and still neither the one nor the other showed any signs of a flaw, and finally on the return they were purchased by a gold prospector who had been in want of such an outfit for many years"

BALL.

The ladies of Gladstone Hive No. 501, L. O. T. M. M., will give a dance in the Gladstone Theater Monday evening, February 11, and have placed the price of tickets, including refreshments, at only one dollar. The music will be of the best and no one should miss the pleasant evening that the ladies assure you. 45

MERCHANTS, ATTENTION.

Wanted, by the Marble Safety Axe company, several hundred shipping cases. We can use Dry Goods, Boot and Shoe, or Hardware Boxes, steadily. If you have a surplus, call us up and tell us what you have. It will pay better than burning them. 46

WE ARE PROUD

Of our Grocery Department because it is one of the most complete lines in the city. You can here find everything that is good and desirable and we know positively that our prices are as low as our competitors considering the quality. Special attention to our FERRDELL GOODS.

Sweet Potatoes	15c
Spinach	20c
Pumpkin	12½c
Peaches	30c
Roly Poly Cherries	35c
Strawberries	25c
Raspberries	25c
Blackberries	25c

(TWO STORES)
GLADSTONE GROCERY CO.
P. J. LINDBLAD, PROP.

TRAVELERS RAILWAY GUIDE
25 CENTS
158 ADAMS ST. CHICAGO

THE VALUE OF MONEY

"If you would know the value of money try to borrow some." A volume of good advice on the subject of saving would fail to convince as would this simple test. 'Tis better though to banish the necessity of borrowing by saving. 3 per cent. interest on savings accounts.

Exchange Bank, Gladstone.

W. L. MARBLE, President.

W. A. FOSS, Cashier.

Why Send Away

You can obtain from your local merchant as good a deal as the out-of-town houses will give you. Anything extraordinary, that a regular stock does not carry, he can obtain for you as cheaply as you can buy it elsewhere.

Do you wish good

HARDWARE

You can get the highest quality of goods, those that will last, from

THE **NICHOLAS HARDWARE CO.**

P. & H. B. LAING

THE PIONEER GROCERS

First and all the time.

THE OLD RELIABLE

HOYT always carries a full line of Fresh Canned Goods The highest grades and purest made, the RICHELIEU.

Buy your Groceries, your Crockery and Chinaware of **FRANK HOYT**

SHINGLES **LUMBER** AND LATH

MOULDINGS, WINDOWS AND DOORS, WHITE PINE AND YELLOW PINE FINISHING. BUILDING PAPER, LIME, HAIR AND CEMENT. Let me figure on your house bills. Goods and prices are right.

Hard and Soft Coal
16-inch Hemlock and Maple Mill Wood.
PHONES 7 AND 110. C. W. DAVIS.

REAL ESTATE Business and Residence Lots for sale on easy terms. C. A. CLARK, Agt.

Wood! Wood! Wood!

We are in a position to sell Wood cheaper than anyone in the city.

* * CALL UP 45 * *

And get our prices before buying.

NORTHWESTERN COOPERAGE & LUMBER COMPANY
GLADSTONE, MICHIGAN.

TAX NOTICE.

The tax roll of the city of Gladstone is now in my hands for collection. Taxes not paid until after the tenth of January, will incur a penalty of four per cent. A. H. POWELL, City Treasurer.

I will be at the office of City Attorney Emson every day to receive taxes from 10 to 12 o'clock a. m. and from 2 to 4 o'clock p. m. A. H. POWELL.

BOYS WANTED.

A few boys between the ages of 16 and 20 can find steady employment in the factory of the Marble Safety Axe Co. 47



AND STEAMSHIP LINES
Commencing Tuesday, April 18, the Ann Arbor Car Ferries will operate between Manistique and Frankfort on the following schedule:
Leaving Frankfort Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9:30 a. m., and arriving at Manistique 8:30 p. m.
Leaving Manistique at 9:00 p. m. and arriving at Frankfort the following morning at 8:30 a. m., making close connections with the Ann Arbor trains for all points south and east.
For further information apply to **JOHN HANCOCK**
Agent, Manistique, Mich.

GOSSIP FOR THE LADIES.

Broken Threads.

I gently touched the weaver as he stood at his busy loom.

"O man, where is hidden the picture? This distaff speak me first—frisk, I said, as the treadling stopping brought silence to the loom."

"I've looked in vain for the beauty thou saidst was woven there."

"Tis but ends and shreds of colors that cover your web of gray. Like a tangled mass of seaweed, by the wrath of ocean flung On the sands and shelving rocks out of reach of the washing spray. See, naught are these but broken threads by your shuttles deftly strung."

Softly spoke the weaver as his eyes looked into mine:

"Fair buds are strewn on the somber warp as forth my shuttle flies, And these blended strands are fashioned in a quaint and rich design."

"Tis not on this side, but on the other side, the finished picture lies."

—Fannie Shugart, in *The New Age.*

Shun Women Who Ask Questions.

Of course we all know her! The moment the subject of asking questions is broached we recall with a shudder some woman of our acquaintance with a genius for cross-examination that would make a prosecuting attorney turn his face to the wall while he blushed and wept.

Equally, of course, it is the tactless woman who asks questions with a sort of rapid firing attachment that tangles up all the varied emotions of your heart, soul and body. If you are well bred and polite, you don't like to tell her in so many words that it is "none of her business," and when you hesitate to answer she is apt to feel horribly injured and add insult to injury by remarking in an offended tone and with an indescribable manner, "Oh, you are people who do not want to," with the result that you must be rude and risk her enmity for life, or else parry the question as best you can.

If people want you to know anything they will tell you without impertinent questioning on your part. If they fancy that any little tid-bit of gossip will interest you they will tell you with the greatest ease. If you are a person who persists in probing every nerve and jumping upon all your tender corns at once,

I have seen sensitive women who were heavily bearing an agony of humiliation through some domestic or financial upheaval be driven to the verge of hysteria by the probing and questioning, cruel and virulent, of women professing unqualified interest in the other's concerns, and taking the ground that their friendship focused an attack at once cowardly and absolutely unjustifiable by any palliating considerations.

"Friendship is not an open sesame for impertinence," nor does it carry with it a patent grant privileging one to its abuse by a disregard of its noblest prerogatives. A friendship that is worthy the name will shield its object; not only through a personal regard, but will also seek to hide from the world at large all information calculated to reflect directly or indirectly upon its object.

If a woman who really loves her husband finds herself the victim of domestic grief of any nature she does not discuss the matter discussed or brooded about by anyone, and for a woman to take advantage of one's humiliation to come rushing in with a "Oh, you poor dear, I am so sorry. Do tell me all about it," and a Gatling gun fusillade of questions is nothing less than an unprovoked assault, and the woman so cruelly delicate deserves to be killed and there.

It is not sympathy in such cases, but an overwhelming curiosity lacking every sense of the delicacy that should hold the sorrows of another sacred. It is often a relief for one in trouble to be understood the whole sad story to a woman upon whose judgment and discretion reliance can be placed, but even then the listener should be careful to soothe and comfort rather than reopen at large all the torturing wound to question probing.

There is yet another class, who, professing the most abounding friendship, seek to know the whole sad story, but only through a personal regard, but will also seek to hide from the world at large all information calculated to reflect directly or indirectly upon its object.

If a woman who really loves her husband finds herself the victim of domestic grief of any nature she does not discuss the matter discussed or brooded about by anyone, and for a woman to take advantage of one's humiliation to come rushing in with a "Oh, you poor dear, I am so sorry. Do tell me all about it," and a Gatling gun fusillade of questions is nothing less than an unprovoked assault, and the woman so cruelly delicate deserves to be killed and there.

It is not sympathy in such cases, but an overwhelming curiosity lacking every sense of the delicacy that should hold the sorrows of another sacred. It is often a relief for one in trouble to be understood the whole sad story to a woman upon whose judgment and discretion reliance can be placed, but even then the listener should be careful to soothe and comfort rather than reopen at large all the torturing wound to question probing.

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Corsets and Economy.

"It's only a question of knowing how," said the woman who made the assertion that she always cleaned her corsets herself and did it beautifully, too. "If you mean increased economy, but it means increased good looks as well," she went on. "So many women think that they cannot afford expensive corsets because they must be cleaned so often and they are so troublesome, which they discard when they are soiled, and the consequence is that their gowns never fit as well as they would over corsets of a better make."

"By the way, the thing to do in washing them is to remove all of the bones and steels. If this is not done the steels will probably rust and the bones will get out of shape."

"By the binding at the top of the corset is carefully removed these are not difficult to remove, although it is rather a tedious job."

"After I have taken them all out I spread the corset on a wooden board and with a stiff brush I give it a thorough scrubbing, using a good naphtha or borax soap. Then I rinse it well in cold water, to which I add a little bluing if the corset is white one."

"It should be dried in the open air and in the sunshine if possible. When quite dry I put back the steels and bones and carefully replace the binding at the top, and then I iron it."

"The greatest care is necessary in ironing, for a very hot iron must be used in order that the bones and steels may be pressed into the proper shape as well as that the material itself. The making of a corset is ironing I never begin at the bottom, but always press from the top downward. Any bones that seem to be out of shape I throw away, putting new ones in their places at a cost of only a few cents."

"A corset should be ironed three or four times in order to get it into good shape. Occasionally my corsets are stained with perspiration. In that case I make a solution of strong ammonia, hot water and laundry soap, and scrub the stains thoroughly before washing the entire corset."

"By understanding how to wash my corsets I am able to wear an expensive make that will outwear three or four pairs that my so-called economical friends invest in. I am not only more comfortable, but I have the satisfaction of knowing that my clothes fit better than theirs and that none of my good points are lost by reason of an ill-fitting corset."

When the Family Interferes.

Many a good matrimonial ship, with its usual cargo of happiness and hope, has been wrecked on the rocks of family interference. It is in the first years of marriage that foreign interference is most trying, for it is most conspicuous and dominant. These early years are times of gradual adjustment to new conditions, the formative period of harmonizing with a new environment of growth in mutual understanding, perhaps of meeting disappointment and of rising superior to it, or of sadly revising golden dreams and unrealized ideals of taking trial balances on the ledger of happiness, of awakening to the wisdom of mutual concessions, of learning new lessons in the school of experience that can never be learned vicariously. These are the problems of two that must be solved by them; they need only kindness, sympathy, generous co-operation.

There is no need for the family to remind the wife that the husband is not a fortune, that they fear greatly and them let their fear expand into a long catalogue of detail that fades away into the dim perspective of the unspoken. After the goods are bought and sent home and cannot be returned, what is the use of discouraging the purchaser? Why not point out some good points upon, still helpful and inspiring?

Sometimes the interference of families becomes even more active and aggressive

than this, and because of a fancied grievance or a genuine opposition it actually comes between husband and wife and by harsh criticism or condemnation seeks to plant the seeds of discord between them. Here instant loyalty of the one to the other should assert itself and refuse to listen to the voice; in an instant spirit of protection there should be a calm dignified protest of what if essential should never be spoken, and if of serious import should be expressed only in the presence of the one thus charged with what he or she should have the opportunity of denying or disproving before the weeds of suspicion have taken root themselves in the heart of the other.

William George Jordan in the *Deliberator.*

Acknowledging Wedding Gifts.

When a girl is to be married there is added to the inevitable hurry and excitement of the last few days a burden of acknowledging the presents that have been sent to her. The presents come in droves, and in each is to have a separate acknowledgment elaborate lists must be kept that the gratitude for the better knife may not go to the sender of the asparagus fork. Her pleasure in the gift is genuine, for no human girl can be indifferent to the ownership of silver, gold and cut glass; but their multiplicity makes it a great strain.

One of the independent spirits has invented a new way of acknowledging her wedding presents. A conventional phrase was chosen and written across a number of visiting cards, which fitted into little envelopes.

Whenever a present arrived one of these envelopes was dispatched to the giver, and so the bride went to the altar a degree farther removed from nervous prostration.

There is no denying her method was not satisfactory from the viewpoint of those who have brought the offerings. When one has denied oneself in a hundred little ways for the pleasure of giving the new couple something that shall be of lifelong value to their household it is a little disconcerting to receive a card that reads, "My thanks for your present," while "With much gratitude for your lovely remembrance" loses some of its force when one finds it applied equally to a silver toilet set and a pair of plated sugar tongs. This wholesale acknowledgment is likely to leave an injured sense that one needn't have bothered oneself, and yet it is a real boon to the bride. After all, it helps to get rid of the cards, which one sends wedding presents for the pleasure of giving or of being thanked.

The Girls Men Marry.

Men seldom ask girls with whom they laugh and bawdy jokes to share their homes. They enjoy being amused for an hour by the girl who is witty and clever, who is sparkling and gay, and they will heap admiration to the full measure upon the girl who is beautiful. Men are, as a rule, far cuter than folks imagine when it comes to the point of marriage. True, so many sacrifice everything for the sake of a pretty face, but the measure of their wisdom in their generation. They see the mistakes of others and take warning. Beauty fades, wit and cleverness fall if they are backed up with so more solid virtues, and the happiness and comfort of a home cannot depend upon the power of being amusing. When a man marries he wants a helpmeet, not a beauty upon whom he must be forever dancing attendance, not a brilliantly clever woman at whose feet he must be forever sitting in admiration, but a woman full of love and sympathy, a partner who can bring into the partnership what he himself lacks, one who will help him and for whom he will never tire of working and serving devoutly.—*American Queen.*

Reflections of a Bachelor.

A girl can love lots of people; she is never in love with more than one.

Lots of women marry for money and don't get even a housekeeper's pay for doing more.

Divorces may cost a lot, but those who get them seem to think they are worth it all.

A woman is terribly afraid of getting the skin dusty when she has on pretty stockings.

When a man doesn't get mad with the way a girl plays whist it's a sign she is mighty pretty.

When they aren't hungry people will eat a free meal so as to be able to tell how good it was't.

Before a girl refuses to marry a man she gets a guarantee from him that he will not ask her again.

When a girl says she had a happy dream of getting married to a foreign nobleman or a pearl necklace.

A woman tries to make other people believe she trusts her husband in the hope she can make herself believe it.

Next to dodging the Custom House a woman seems to like best not having the street car conductor collect her fare.

Farmers blame the Lord for their poor crops, and when they are good, the railroads for charging to haul them.

It's astonishing what a lot of money a man could have made if he had trusted to luck instead of relying on judgment.

Marriages would be a great success if a man's wife would let him wear his rubbers.

A man can get more excited about the national dignity being hurt in China than he can get excited about his own creditors.

One hopeful thing about changing cooks is the way you keep on guessing who can't get anything worse in spite of the fact that they are always fooled.—*New York Press.*

Tea Drinking in India.

The custom of drinking tea was practically unknown among natives up to twelve years ago. Government servants were the first to import it, and it is at present in somewhat of this class. Gradually its use extended to village landlords, and even to the more well-to-do cultivators and village officers, especially within the last three years, the extensive system of irrigation employed, having materially assisted its introduction. Some cultivating castes have a special liking for it and drink it even four or five times a day.—*The Indian World.*

A British Institution Falling.

As regards the long and deadly warfare between the turkey and its flat breasted rival, the goose, for the prime London Christmas dinner table, an expert confesses that the goose's defeat in popularity is probably irremediable now. "The flesh is proving," said he, "too rich for the delicate tastes of most well-to-do people, and there is not enough of it for the poor. None the less, for the real trencherman who has a healthy gusto and well filled purse, your turkey, which has to be helped out with sausages and bacon to give it a flavor, is nowhere in it with your goose."—*London Daily Chronicle.*

Old Style of Churns.

Butter in Armenia is made in churns snooded by ropes from the rafters and shaken from side to side by the women.

THE CALL OF THE GRUB.

To one—'Twas the Call of the Wild,
To another the Call of the Blood;
To this one the Call of the Child,
But sometimes it seems that these calls
Are merely a lot of flub-dub—
For the call that man hears when it calls
Is the beautiful Call of the Grub!

Avant with the Call of the Book,
The Call of the Soul and the Call of the Goal,
The call of the cold, flabby heart;
For none of them are the call of the soul,
Of the world with such flub-dub-dub
As the message full sweet, bringing all to their feet,
When the dinner bell calls us to grub!

The Call of the Wild—cut it out!
The Call of the Tame—let it die!
What the world really needs is a call that
Can call to pudding and pie.
Yes, better your calls that are called
By the authors of modern flub-dub;
Who the world listens for, with its militant roar,
Is the beautiful Call of the Grub!
—*Baltimore Sun.*

MEN OF PROMINENCE.

DR. JAMES B. ANGELL, distinguished both as an educator and diplomat, was born in Scituate, R. I., January 7, 1829. He entered Brown university in 1845. In 1849 he graduated, and but for that trouble he would have studied for the ministry. He spent several years in the south and in Europe, and upon his return he became a professor of modern languages at his alma mater. He continued to teach for seven years and then became editor of the *Providence Journal*, which work he followed for six years. He became president of the University of Vermont in 1866, and in 1871 moved to Ann Arbor to become president of the University of Michigan. In the early '80s he served for a time as United States minister to China and acted as commissioner in negotiating several important treaties. He has been a member of several important international commissions and also served for a year as United States minister to Turkey. But when the important work of diplomacy was concluded Dr. Angell has always been glad to return to his duties at the University of Michigan. He has served as a head of that famous institution for thirty-five years, and if to this is added his five years' service as president of the University of Vermont, it makes him the longest president of a great university in America in point of continuous service. His record is eclipsed only by that of President Eliot of Harvard.

WILLIAM A. CLARK, the multi-millionaire mine owner who is serving what will probably be his last term in the United States Senate, was born on his father's farm near Connellsville, Pa., January 8, 1839. He received a common school education and studied civil engineering in a local academy. In 1860 he started for the west, hoping to find his fortune in the gold mines of California.

After trying various places and many professions, mining and mercantile, he finally accumulated a capital of \$500,000. With this he bought a store of provisions in Madison county, Montana, and the mining boom was at its height. He disposed of his stock of provisions at a handsome profit and went in for mining in the vicinity of Butte. Though at first he was not very successful, he later struck it rich and began the accumulation of the many millions he now possesses.

In 1888 Mr. Clark entered politics as a candidate for delegate in Congress and was elected. In 1890 he was nominated by the Democrats for United States senator, and claimed the election. But was denied a seat in the Senate. In 1898 he was again a candidate and was elected. But a contest ensued at Washington and before the investigation was concluded Mr. Clark resigned. In 1901 he was elected for the term which will expire two months hence.

QUEEN HELENA of Italy entered upon her thirty-fifth year Jan. 8, but owing to an interesting event expected to take place shortly the birthday anniversary was allowed to pass almost unheeded at the Quirinal. The king and queen, with the family, looked forward to with joy in the royal household, as the cherished wish of the young King and Queen to see their children well bestowed on her offspring. Essentially a womanly woman, the Queen is perhaps the most attractive royal personage of the day and certainly she is the most beloved and admired woman in the kingdom of Italy.

Queen Helena has always been more than content to devote herself to the care of her children, holding herself aloof from affairs of state, and rearing them with the care and attention that a woman of noble rank would bestow on her offspring. Essentially a womanly woman, the Queen is perhaps the most attractive royal personage of the day and certainly she is the most beloved and admired woman in the kingdom of Italy.

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GEN. SAMUEL BALDWIN MARKS YOUNG, the first man who ever obtained a brevet rank in the regular army of the United States, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., January 9, 1840.

He entered the army as a private of company G, Twelfth Pennsylvania volunteer infantry, April 25, 1861, and five months later was made a captain of the Fourth Pennsylvania volunteers. One year later he was promoted to the grade of major. In October, 1864, he had reached the grade of lieutenant colonel, and two months later was placed in command of his regiment. April 9, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier general in the regular army. He was promoted to the position of major of the regular army, and was honorably mustered out of the service July 1, 1865. The following year he was appointed in the regular establishment, with the rank of second lieutenant of the Twelfth regular infantry. Later in the same year he was transferred to the cavalry arm of the service with the grade of captain. Thence he climbed grade by grade until the outbreak of the Spanish war when he was given the rank of brigadier general of volunteers and assigned to duty as Las Guasimas, Cuba.

He entered the war as Gen. Young was made a brigadier general in the regular army and sent to the Philippines. Then followed a daring and successful campaign in Luzon, conducted under the special direction of Gen. Young. Upon his return from the Philippines he was promoted to major general and given command of the army war college. In 1903 Gen. Young succeeded Gen. Nelson A. Miles in command of the army. The following January he was placed on the retired list with the rank of lieutenant general.

REV. DR. THEODORE L. CUYLER, noted throughout the world of Presbyterianism as a pulpit orator, temperance advocate and philanthropist, celebrated his eighty-fifth birthday Jan. 10, at his home in South Oxford street, Brooklyn. Friends from New York to California remembered the birthday anniversary and the letters and messages of congratulation received during the day by the famous divine would fill a bushel basket.

Dr. Cuyler is a native of New York state and a graduate of Princeton Theological seminary. He was ordained to the ministry sixty years ago and during the greater part of his active career was pastor of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian church of Brooklyn.

RAMON CORRAL, who appears destined to become President of Mexico in succession to President Diaz, was born in the state of Sonora, January 10, 1854. He was born in a village, was the son of an editor, an insignificant newspaper, was educated in the public schools, and at the age of 20, was himself actively engaged in the profession of journalism.

In 1875 he engaged in a successful revolution, the same which made Diaz the head of the Mexican government, was elected to the Legislature and made assistant of state for Sonora, and most of a good record; his ability as a politician and administrator was demonstrated; he was promoted to the position of governor and continued to conduct the affairs of Sonora so wisely that in 1894, when his term expired, Diaz brought him to the capital and made him governor of the federal district.

Having given him a thorough trial, he took him into the cabinet as minister of the interior in January, 1903, and a little over a year ago he was elected vice-president and placed in the direct line of succession.

LORD CURZON of Kedleston, who has just returned to England after a short visit on this side of the Atlantic, was born January 11, 1859, the son of the fourth baron Scarsdale. His early education was received at Eton. Later he attended Oxford and left that famous university of learning to become private secretary to the Marquis of Salisbury, then premier.

As a young man Lord Curzon traveled extensively in central Asia, Persia, Afghanistan, Siam, India, China, and elsewhere, and thereby gained a knowledge of those countries that was to prove useful to him in his future career. His real entrance into public life was made under secretary of state for India.

Later he was for three years under secretary of state for foreign affairs, which position he resigned in 1898 to become viceroy and governor general of India, one of the highest and most important positions in the gift of the British crown. Lord Curzon served in India for six years and resigned in 1905 because of continued poor health.

Since his return to Washington to Miss Mary Leiter, daughter of Levi Z. Leiter, who made his millions as a merchant in Chicago. Lady Curzon died last July leaving two infant daughters.

JACK LONDON, the young American author whose works have attracted much attention during the past few years, was born in San Francisco, January 12, 1876.

His education was received in the public schools of his native city and at the University of California. He is a man of many talents whose adventurous life made him at various stages of his career a sailor, gold miner, tramp, author, Socialist, lecturer, and country journalist. After serving at divers times in various capacities, he developed an interest in sociology and economy.

Swayed partly by this and partly by the fascination of the interior, he was trapped over the United States and Canada, many thousands of miles, and having more than one jail experience, because he possessed no fixed place of abode and no visible means of support. Later on he repeated his vagabond career in the east end of London.

He went over Chilcot Pass with the first of the Klondike rush in 1897. In 1904 he visited Japan, Korea and Manchuria as a war correspondent. His best known publications are "The Call of the Wild," "The Son of the Wolf," "A Cruise of the Snows," "The People of the Abyss," "The Sea-Wolf," "The Game of the Dazzler," and "The God of His Fathers."

LOLD CREWE, who has been very much in the public eye of late by reason of his skillful work in piloting the education bill through the opposition of Lords, entered upon his fifty-fifth year on January 12, and was the recipient of many congratulations.

Lord Crewe is one of the most popular men in society. He is a man of the world in the fullest and best sense. He is president of the Literary fund, a prominent member of the Jockey club, and the possessor of about 25,000 acres of land, and the possessor of four country places and a charming town house. He is a writer of no mean merit in prose and poetry, and in public controversy has been the author of many a trenchant letter to the press on various political subjects.

Lord Crewe was married seven years ago to Lady Peggy Primrose, daughter of Lord Rosebery. When at home at Crewe hall his lordship is fond of sport, and is a bold rider to hounds. But in private life he is most notable for his literary tastes, which he undoubtedly inherits from his father, Lord Houghton, whose literary genius he fully recognized by Mr. Gladstone and his contemporaries.

SIR WILLIAM PURDIE THE LOAR, the present lord mayor of London, was born January 13, 1834, and graduated from King's college he joined his father in business. Today he is sole proprietor of the famous linoleum, carpet and mat business, whose warehouses are a conspicuous feature of the Victoria hill, not far from St. Paul's cathedral.

Sir William entered municipal life in 1882 as a member of the common council, became alderman in 1882, and sheriff of London in 1900. He was knighted in the same year.

For many years he has been known and spoken of as the "Children's Alderman." He is noted for his devotion to the care of the children of London, and especially the little cripples of the Ragged School Union. Every year he organizes a great distribution of Christmas hampers for the little cripples, and takes personal interest and part in the undertaking.

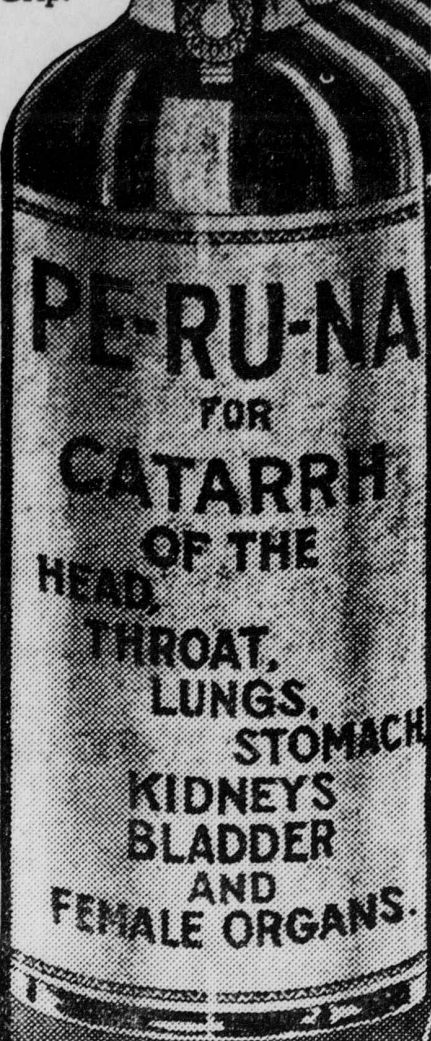
In addition to his philanthropic work Sir William is deeply interested in old London, and especially in the Fleet street district, which is full of historical interest, and he has written an interesting book telling all the stories he knows in relation to that part of the city of London.

Scap and Alum as a Waterproof Compound.

The cement reservoir of the new water system at Uxbridge, Mass., which leaked water at the rate of 25,000 gallons a day when tested, has been treated with an inside coat of a composition of soap and alum. The composition is scap, water, boiling water, alum and water scap, which is kept in the mixture in a kettle until the mixture is the thickness of paste, when it is applied while hot with brushes. It is believed that this will fill the pores in the cement and prevent further leakage through the joints. This process has long been known to engineers, and in spite of the theory of some that it will not last has given entire satisfaction on more than one occasion.—*Cement Age.*

HOUSEHOLD FRIEND.

Pe-ru-na
for
Catarrh,
Coughs,
Colds,
Grip.



PERU-NA
FOR
CATARRH
OF THE
HEAD
THROAT,
LUNGS,
STOMACH
KIDNEYS
BLADDER
AND
FEMALE ORGANS.

Peruna is a household friend in more than a million homes. This number is increasing every day. Peruna has become a household word all over the English speaking world. It is an old tried remedy for all catarrhal diseases of the head, throat, lungs, stomach, kidneys, bladder and female organs.

Ask Your Druggist for Free Peruna Almanac for 1907.

GIVES EVERYTHING FOR CHILDREN.

Frenchman Sacrifices Wealth to Obtain Good Position.

The Frenchman of the middle class sacrifices everything in order to obtain for his children some official position or other, a mean one, perhaps, but a sure one, leading one, leading after thirty years of penury to a pension verging on destitution. This is one aspect of the decay of the French race. It is easy to understand that two races are not evenly armed for the struggle for life if one be made up of aspirants to official positions and the other of individuals possessing initiative, daring and energy. For this reason do Latin races decline, while Anglo-Saxon races grow and multiply.

ENGLISH SCIENTIFIC EXPLORATION.

Many Valuable Forests Extending to the Abyssinian Frontier.

There is talk in England of the proposed development of the natural resources of the Sudan through scientific exploration. Immense forests line the banks of the Blue Nile along its upper reaches, extending to the Abyssinian frontier. The ebony tree is met with along that river and also near the Sobat. Along the White Nile the India rubber creeper, a valuable source of rubber abundance, there are large forests in the Bah-el-Ghazal province and gold has been mined in some of the mountains. Search will be made for fuel.

Elephants Glad to Get Home.

The thirty big and little elephants with the Barnum & Bailey circus were apparently so delighted to get back to the Bridgeport winter quarters yesterday that they broke away from the keepers and made a dash for their house. The stampede was led by Columbia, who butted her way through a heavy plank door and opened the way for the rest of the herd. When the shouting keepers reached the elephant house the animals were standing in their old places, waiting to be chained, and exhibiting every evidence of pleasure at having reached home.—New York Tribune.

WHITE BREAD

Makes Trouble for People with Weak Intestinal Digestion.

A lady in a Wis. town employed a physician who instructed her not to eat white bread for two years. She tells the details of her sickness and she certainly was a sick woman.

"In the year 1887 I gave out from over work, and until 1901 I remained an invalid in bed a great part of the time. Had different doctors, but nothing seemed to help. I suffered from cerebro-spinal congestion, female trouble and serious stomach and bowel trouble. My husband called a new doctor and after having gone without any food for 10 days the doctor ordered Grape-Nuts for me. I could eat the new food from the very first mouthful. The doctor kept me on Grape-Nuts and the only medicine was a little glycerine to heal the alimentary canal. "When I was up again doctor told me to eat Grape-Nuts twice a day and to eat white bread for two years. I got well in good time and have gained in strength so I can do my own work again.

"My brain has been helped so much, and I know that the Grape-Nuts food did this, too. I found I had been made ill because I was not fed right, that is I did not properly digest white bread and some other food I tried to live on. "I have never been without Grape-Nuts food since and eat it every day. You may publish this letter if you like so it will help some one else." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Get the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

IN LOVE WITH HIS OWN APPETITE.

Some men stay single all their years because no perfect she appears; Not in love like these am I, Any to whom these lines apply Will do for me.

She may not chant a simple lay Except in amateurish way, Yet if she knows when not to sing— Alack a more withal in mating— She'll do for me.

She may not speak with fluent ease Latin or French or what you please— If her own tongue she's learnt to hold Let her be dumpy, wrinkled, old, She'll do for me.

I care not if her general hue Be quite another one than blue; She mayn't have read one learned book, Yet, Oh, ye gods, an she can cook! She'll do for me.

—Boston Transcript.

Entertainments for Little Folks.

In planning parties for the very little people simple searches, clipping contests and easy guessing games hold the most interest. Games which must be mastered by the children before the fun can begin.

By discovering a new idea to serve as connecting link between them, a program composed of such well known and popular favorites will take on an air of originality entirely satisfying to the wee guests.

Such a programme was that of an envelope party which recently scored a huge success with the juveniles entertained thereat.

Invitations, written on little cards, before being placed in the mailing envelopes were inclosed in smaller ones of light blue or other pale tint.

A Fortune Hunt.—Fortunes in envelopes led off the sports of the evening. A special fortune for each child had been written by a knowing old witch and inclosed in an envelope.

On the envelope appeared the name of the child whose fortune it was, the envelope being tied with ribbon. The smaller envelopes were then inclosed in a mammoth envelope made of tissue paper.

When all had arrived on the scene the fortune which appeared carrying the tissue paper envelope which she attached with colored ribbon to the chandelier.

The witch gave each child a wee piece of bebe ribbon, instructing him that the color contained in it was to be his during the evening.

She then struck the tissue paper case with a walking stick. Down showered a rain of envelopes.

The children scrambled for the envelopes, eagerly matching the ribbons and comparing them with their own.

The witch assisted in reading the fortunes of those who were unable to read for themselves.

Envelope Search.—This was followed by a fascinating envelope search, the envelopes containing wee gifts.

Inexpensive articles which cost but 5 cents apiece, but which, obtained in this way, never fail of an enthusiastic audience, should be selected for this feature.

The search is conducted in every way like the nut gathering game except for the fact that the children stop searching when first trophies are discovered. No prize is, of course, needed.

Envelope Clip.—A novel guessing contest was preceded by a clipping game. A ribbon was stretched across the room from door knob to door knob and to it a number of envelopes were tied with ribbon.

A prize in the form of a sachet shaped like an envelope was drawn for by all the children who succeeded in clipping it. It was then discovered that these envelopes, like the preceding ones, each contained something.

A gift number distinguished each one. The witch then invited each child to guess by the scent attached to each envelope just what it contained.

The latter were passed from hand to hand, the witch writing down each player's guess as to the nature of the contents.

The list of enclosures might include a morsel of common yellow soap, a piece of candy flavored with wintergreen, some cloves, a leaf of rose geranium, some balm pine needles, etcetera.

The child guessing most correctly won a bottle of delicate cologne.

Cutting Envelopes.—Again, all the children being seated in a circle as for the preceding game the hostess distributed squares of paper and several pairs of scissors.

Each child then fashioned from the paper in hand a small envelope, using the envelope to paste down the flap. The envelopes so formed were compared and a prize awarded for the best. A cut-out paper set in an envelope rewarded the clever boy or girl.

A Rainbow Party.—Another attractive plan in which the popular searches, clips and blindfold games can be utilized in a new guise is a Rainbow party.

ter from Swiss territory. The secretary of the campaign committee said a short time ago that 80,200 signatures had already been obtained for the petition asking for a stringent federal law to the above effect, and now there are probably more than 100,000 signers.

BRIEF NOTES OF NOTABLES.

Admiral Sigsbee Retires.

The first of the thirteen commissioned officers of the navy to be retired this year, for age is Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, who commanded the armored cruiser Maine when she was sunk in Havana harbor on the night of February 15, 1898. Admiral Sigsbee was removed from the active list on January 16, on which day he reached the age of 62 years, the limit for active service in the navy.

Admiral Sigsbee has seen forty-five years of active service since he graduated from the Annapolis naval academy. He left the academy in time to participate in some of the memorable naval conflicts that marked the closing years of the Civil war, including the battle of Mobile bay and the attacks on Fort Fisher.

After the war he served on various duties and stations. He was with the coast survey for several years, during which time he explored the coast of Mexico and introduced numerous inventions and new methods in deep sea exploration. In recognition of his work along this line he received from Emperor William I the decoration of the Iron Cross.

In 1897 he had advanced to the rank of captain. In the spring of the following year the Maine disaster made him for the time being the most talked about officer in the navy. After his Spanish war Admiral Sigsbee commanded the battleship Texas. In 1900 he was made chief officer of the naval intelligence bureau.

Admiral Sigsbee is a native of New York state, having been born at Albany, January 16, 1845.

Col. Livermore Retires.

The corps of engineers of the United States army lost one of its best known and most efficient officers, Jan. 12, when Col. William R. Livermore was placed on the retired list by operation of the age limit. Col. Livermore is a native of Massachusetts and graduated from West Point in 1867.

Col. Livermore joined with a party of English engineers in laying the cable from the United States to Cuba. During his long career in the army he has had important command positions at Key West, Tortugas, Baltimore, Newport, New Bedford and other points. Col. Livermore is responsible for many improvements in the fog signal system and is the author of a system of military tactics and of a method of practicing the art of war on a map. For several years he acted as military attaché at various American legations in Europe.

KITCHEN HINTS.

Aluminum ware is slowly gaining in popularity. Many housewives are buying it a piece at a time in spite of its cost, with the intention of gradually replacing the entire outfit with this attractive metal.

Glass and porcelain rolling pins are getting more and more common than they used to be. A good rolling pin of heavy glass costs only half a dollar.

Every particle of dough and grease can be removed from the surface in an instant and the pin rinsed under warm water and dried with a tea towel.

For fine pastry doughs the rolling pin of glass may be filled with cold water or cracked ice; crusts are said to be more crisp and dry when handled so.

A patented handle for kettles to replace old ones that have broken off through wear is readily attached by a woman. Two metal rings fitting into the kettle are slipped on after the handle is adjusted, holding it firmly together.

Knobs for the lids of kettles are put on in a twinkling by simply inserting the metal piece in the hole, laying a washer over the knob and striking it with a small hammer. These knobs may be purchased at any hardware store for the small amount of a cent.

It is a shortsighted policy to use old pans for fish or cleaning cloths. The lint and thread shed clog up waste pipes in short order.

They cling and twist about the joints in their passage through the pipes, and then they're the cause of the trouble. The lint and thread shed clog up waste pipes in short order.

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THE GEARLESS CLOCK.

One-Wheel Timepiece Invented by a Man in Los Angeles.

C. H. Bridgen, a Los Angeles watchmaker, has invented the first timepiece ever made to run and to keep time with a single wheel, and the wheel is not a gear wheel but only a perforated disk, so that the clock might be called a gearless clock.

A quarter inch steel ball rolling on two inclined plates takes the place of pendulum and gearing. This steel ball rolls over the two inclined plates in just a minute and rolls off the lower plate into the lower hole of the disk, at the same time releasing the disk, which is always under tension imparted to it by two ball weights suspended in towers.

The disk carries thirty balls on one side, and when released by the rolling of the ball from the lower plates against a locking device, the disk turns the space of one hole, or one minute, and brings the uppermost ball into position to roll on the top of the plate, its zigzag course down the two inclined plates as did the preceding ball. Each ball rolls over the plates once every thirty minutes.—Pacific Outlook.

135,000 CANARIES PER YEAR.

Germany Carries Largest Trade in Export of Birds.

Germany carries on a large trade in the export of canaries. Every year she sends no fewer than 130,000 of these birds to America, 3000 to England and about 2000 to Russia. The great nursery for the breeding of canaries is the Hartz mountains. Many of the peasants are engaged in the work of rearing the birds and receive wages of from \$50 to \$125 a year for their trouble—an important addition to their earnings. Many canaries come also from the Black Forest, but they fetch such high prices as the Hartz birds, not being considered such good songsters.

A Big Bargain for 12 Cents Postpaid.

The year of 1906 was one of prodigious plenty of seeds for farmers. Never before did vegetable and farm seeds return such enormous yields.

Now we wish to gain 200,000 new customers this year and hence offer for 12c postpaid:

- | | |
|---|-----|
| 1 pkg. Garden City Beet..... | 10c |
| 1 " Earliest Ripe Cabbage..... | 10c |
| 1 " Earliest Emerald Cucumber..... | 15c |
| 1 " La Crosse Market Lettuce..... | 15c |
| 1 " 13 Day Radish..... | 10c |
| 1 " Blue Blood Tomato..... | 15c |
| 1 " Juicy Turnip..... | 10c |
| 1000 kernels gloriously beautiful flower seeds..... | 15c |

Total.....\$1 00

All for 12c postpaid in order to introduce our warranted seeds, and if you prefer Earliest Cauliflower, together with our mammoth plant, nursery stock, vegetable and farm seed and tool catalog.

This catalog is mailed free to all intending purchasers. Write to-day.

John A. Salzer Seed Co., Box C, La Crosse, Wis.

Chief of the Delawares.

A very interesting man, who is as well known in Washington as in his home in the southwest, is Richard C. Adams, hereditary chief of the Delaware Indians.

"There are 1100 of the Delawares left," said Mr. Adams, "and we have a beautiful and fertile tract of country included in the limits of the present Cherokee nation, but soon to become a part of the new state of Oklahoma. They acknowledge me as their chief by virtue of my inheriting the office from my father, although he did not exercise the rights of leadership. After me the title descends to my oldest son, and as long as any of the tribe remains the chieftainship will go down in direct line of descent.—Washington Herald.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one cure for deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this is inflamed, you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken from the tube and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is often but a mild, inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists or by mail.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Ducks Far Out at Sea.

On the afternoon of November 9 Capt. Lawless was surprised to see twelve black and white ducks flying overhead. They came from the eastward. After circling around the Mariposa a number of times, as if they were wondering what kind of an island the liner was, the ducks wheeled into line and resumed their flight, heading due west.

The ducks were 1800 miles from San Francisco and 1200 miles from Hawaii, the nearest land.—San Francisco Call.

Thoroughly Reliable.

If ever there was a reliable and safe remedy it is that old and famous porous plaster—Alcolec's. It has been in use for sixty years, and is as popular to-day as ever, and we doubt if there is a civilized community on the face of the globe where this wonderful pain reliever cannot be found. In the selection of the ingredients and in their manufacture the greatest care is taken to keep each plaster up to the highest standard of excellence, and so pure and simple are the ingredients that even a child can use them.

Alcolec's are the original and genuine porous plasters and are sold by druggists in every part of the civilized world.

A Living Danger Signal.

C. W. Anderson and H. P. C. Melville, two officers of the British department of lands and mines, reported covering a species of centipede, two or three inches long, which has a red light in its head and a series of 11 or 12 white phosphorescent spots along its body, one to each segment.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

Exports of United States.

Exports from the United States in the nine months ending September 30, increased as compared with the like period of last year by \$135,774,902.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

Flour Expensive in 1856.

Fifty years ago, December 11, 1856, flour was \$10 a barrel; pork \$80 a barrel, and butter, 50 cents a pound in Minnesota.



MISS JULIE FLORENCE WALSH

WOMEN SUFFER

Many women suffer in silence and drift along from bad to worse, knowing well that they ought to have immediate assistance.

How many women do you know who are perfectly well and strong? There may be easily traced to some feminine derangement which manifests itself in depression of spirits, reluctance to go anywhere or do anything, backache, dragging sensations, flatulency, nervousness, and sleeplessness.

These symptoms are but warnings that there is danger ahead, and unless heeded, a life of suffering or a serious operation is the inevitable result. The best remedy for all these symptoms is

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

made from native roots and herbs. No other medicine in the country has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of cures of female ills.

Miss J. F. Walsh, of 328 W. 36th St., New York City, writes:—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been of inestimable value in restoring my health. I suffered from female illness which caused dreadful headaches, dizziness, and dull pains in my back, but your medicine soon brought about a change in my general condition, built me up and made me perfectly well."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cures Female Complaints, such as Backache, Falling and Displacements, Inflammation and Ulceration, and organic diseases. It is invaluable in preparing for child-birth and during the Change of Life. It cures Nervous Prostration, Headache, General Debility, and invigorates the whole system.

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation to Women

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to write Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free.

FREE HOMESTEADS

60 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

WESTERN CANADA

SPECIAL TRAINS LEAVE CHICAGO

MARCH 19, 1907

For Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta Homesteads. Canadian Government representatives will accompany this train through to destination. For certificate entitling cheap rates, literature and all particulars apply to

W. D. SCOTT, Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada

T. O. Currie, Room 12, B. Callahan Block, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

AUTHORIZED GOVERNMENT AGENTS

Please say where you saw this advertisement.

Sloan's Liniment

For Cough, Cold, Croup, Sore Throat, Stiff Neck, Rheumatism and Neuralgia

At all Dealers
Price 25c 50c & \$1.00

Sent Free "Sloan's Book on Horses, Cattle, Hogs & Poultry"

Address Dr. Earl S. Sloan
615 Albany St. Boston, Mass.

PAINT

There's more in paint than the mixing of colors, lead and oil. Best results can be had only from best ingredients, accurate balance of their proportions, and the best method of mixing or assimilation. But most important of all is the grinding process. Upon the fineness depend in large degree the smoothness and covering capacity of a paint.

Buffalo A. L. C. Paints

(AGED LINED OIL)

are ground through powerful mills of special construction; they contain the purest and most lasting pigments ground in Aged Lined Oil in correct proportion; they are honestly made; cost no more than inferior paints, and possess all the essential qualities of a Perfect Paint

Ask your dealer for Buffalo A. L. C. Ready-Mixed Paints. If he cannot supply you send direct to Manufacturers for prices and folders containing valuable information and chart of 50 up-to-date shades.

Buffalo Oil Paint & Varnish Co. BUFFALO, N. Y. CHICAGO, ILL.

Foreigners Barred by German Students.

German students have started a movement to exclude foreigners from the empire's universities.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Unionville, Missouri

Rapid River Locals.

The Gladstone Delta

CHAS. E. MASON, Publisher.

\$1.50 per Year in Advance.

The Delta's price for publishing notices of entertainments given by religious or other societies, to which an admission is charged, or from which a profit is expected, is FIVE CENTS PER LINE. Resolutions of any society or organization will be published at the same rate. CASH OF THANKS WILL BE CHARGED FOR AT TEN CENTS PER LINE.

H. W. Cole this week received a flattering offer from Fred J. Tuft, of Menominee, to manage his horse, Glen S., during the coming season. Mr. Tuft feels that the horse is a sure winner, especially as others inferior to him when they met, are now distinguishing themselves in the cities. Mr. Cole, however, is undecided as to accepting the offer.

The Rapid River lyceum has been invaded by youthful barbarians, consequently a sergeant-at-arms has been appointed to clear the floor. All citizens must now prove that they have reached an age of discretion, and file their baptismal certificates with the registrar, before they may sit at the feet of Gamaliel.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Burt attended the installation of the Gladstone Maccabees last Friday night. Mr. Burt was discovered in an agitated condition as a result of seeing double. Kind friends informed him that he really saw two poolrooms and he recovered his composure.

Mike Schraw, who is justly acknowledged to be an accurate narrator of events, states that it was \$5 below during the recent coolness. Mr. Schraw has distanced all competition and all the 20- and 25-below men have taken a back seat.

Fred Gravelle challenges any 145-lb. man in the peninsula to wrestle him catch-as-catch-can. He prefers Fred Hirsch, Jr., of Manistique who sent him a challenge last summer.

Andrew Barbeau lost a dog this week from acute axitis. The dog was chewing the coat, and Mr. Barbeau hit at him with the axe and struck him with the keen edge unintentionally.

T. P. Cullinan left Tuesday for lower Michigan to attend a demonstration of the steam skidding outfits now in use, with a view to determining their practicality for this country.

James Osier passed through here Wednesday with a yoke of oxen he bought in Menominee.

Miss Stella Cardin, who has been teaching at Birch, will soon transfer to the Young's school.

E. Ritchie is a skillful constructor of dolls, and shows great expertness in making them waltz.

William Young returned Monday to Culbertson, Mont., after a three weeks' visit with relatives.

Father Dufort conducted services at Cliffs Saturday, and at Osier early Sunday morning.

A number of the Lady Maccabees go to Gladstone Friday to see the installation there.

The Royal Neighbors have invited the Woodmen to their installation Saturday.

Q. R. Hessel bought Fennelson's team and outfit for \$500 this week.

George W. Keehn, of Chicago called on Madden & Schaible this week.

The Maccabees' installation has been postponed until next Wednesday.

J. A. Shipley has been sitting with the jury this week at Escanaba.

Ed Hill made a business trip to Gladstone Wednesday.

Alex Labumbard has bought the Du-mour building.

Miss Mand Hooks is ill with the grippe.

Golf Sticks.
It is of the utmost importance that the golfer should be on terms of the most complete confidence and intimacy with all the clubs in his bag, and particularly the wooden clubs, from which he gets his length. Such confidence cannot be established during the first few seasons of a golfer's experience. It needs a long time and much thought to grasp what are the essential features of a wooden club that make it exactly suited to the peculiarities of a particular player.—Fry's Magazine.

The Obliging Bankrupt.
Good comradeship may count for much. No man ever typified this better than the Wall street broker who said to his friend the reporter: "I did not fall until after the evening papers went to press, so that you could have it all to yourself in the morning. Come around in an hour or so and I'll give you the figures."

The White Canoe.
In the far north there is a superstition in which the trappers and traders firmly believe even now, that a white canoe, piloted through the heavens by the spirit of an old pioneer, comes for the dying.—Metropolitan Magazine.

When there is a man in the house just sick enough to stay indoors it behooves everybody to walk straight, or there is certain to be trouble.—Somerville Journal.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

Choosing Poultry.

Turkeys are young when the legs are smooth and black and the spurs short, the skin finely grained and when the toe joints break easily on being turned backward.

They are fresh when the feet are pliable and in good condition, when they are plump and wide across the chest and heavy in proportion to their size.

Chickens are to be selected as turkeys. An old bird is known by the legs and comb being rough.

For Cleaning Furniture.

Dampen two cloths with kerosene and shut them up tight in a large tin gal. Leave them thus for twenty-four hours or more, when they will be ready for use. Use one for dusting furniture, dooms and casings, the other one for linoleum, hardwood or painted floors. They thoroughly take up the dust and prevent its being again shaken into the room. They do not leave streaks as a freshly dampened cloth is apt to, nor do they injure woodwork of any sort.

A Furniture Hint.

Furniture needs cleaning as much as other woodwork. It may be washed with warm soapsuds, quickly wiped dry and then rubbed with an oily cloth. A good polish is made by mixing three parts of linseed oil and one part of spirits of turpentine. Apply with a woolen cloth and when dry rub well with a dry woolen cloth. This is a specially good polish for scratched or marred furniture and will restore the color and luster to varnish.

Preservative For Eggs.

A simple solution of salt and lime is a good preservative for eggs. Put into a stone jar a lump of lime weighing about two pounds. Pour on this one quart of water and stir until lime is broken up; add one gallon of water and one pint of salt. Place the eggs in this jar and keep them well covered with the solution.

Table and Desk Combined.

Although at all times convenient, individual writing desks are not used to any great extent at the present time. The ordinary table usually serves the purpose, paper and pencils being placed in a nearby drawer. How much

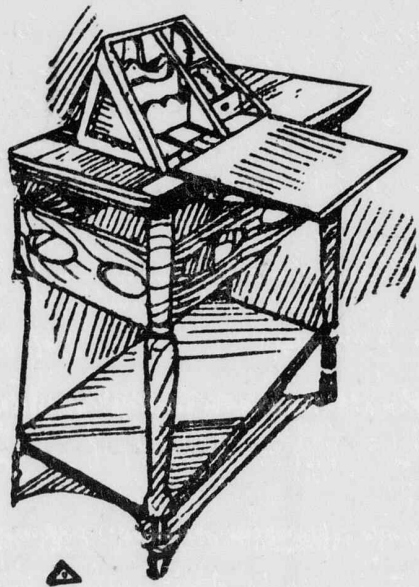


TABLE AND WRITING DESK.

more useful the table shown here would be! This table has an open top, fitting into which is the triangular drawer. The latter is divided into small compartments for holding pens, pencils, paper and other writing accessories. When not used as a writing desk the drawer is lowered and the top of the table pushed back in guides, completely hiding the drawer from view. The table can then be used as the ordinary small table for reading, etc.

Celery au Gratin.

Cut up a large head of celery and cook it in water until it is tender, then drain it and put it in a buttered baking dish in layers, with white sauce, grated cheese and fine breadcrumbs placed on the top. Bake it until it is brown.

For Perspiring Hands.

Always use cold water to wash the hands and dry well. Dust with a mixture of talcum and boric acid, half and half, and keep a bag of plain powdered starch to use on them.

The Pancake Griddle.

To grease a griddle cut a small white turnip in half and rub the griddle with it. It causes no smoke, smell, taste or adhesion and will be found better than butter or grease.



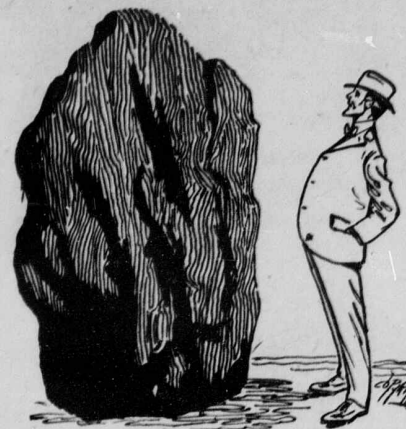
SEDERBERG & ANDERSON

TO LIVE WELL AND CHEAPLY

Navel Oranges	35c
Per dozen	
Lemons	30c
Per dozen	
Apples	30c
Per peck	
Carrots	20c
A peck	
Rutabagas	15c
A peck	
Beets	20c
A peck	
Cabbage	8c
Solid head	
Potatoes, very good eating	60c
Per bushel	
Gold Medal Flour	2.50
Per 100-lb sack	
White House Coffee, the best on earth, per can	40c
Special Blend, this is a fine Coffee, at per pound	20c
3 Cans	25c
Fancy Corn	25c
3 Cans	25c
Fancy Peas	25c
Tomatoes	13c
Per can	20c
Peaches	20c
Per can	40c
Asparagus	40c
Per can	

Anderson & Hanson

Phone 48 OPPOSITE HAMMEL'S BANK.



COAL THAT STANDS HIGH

In the opinion of my regular customers is the kind of Coal I will deliver to you. There is no poor Coal in my yards.

No Dirty Coal, Either.

It is all double screened and free from stones and dirt.

REAL HOT COAL

Is the only kind you want. I sell it.

Clayton Voorhis,

Phone 36. 957 Delta Avenue.

MARTIN WEINIG

Can furnish you with a strictly

Home Rendered

Lard

Superior to Packing House grade of equal price. Ask him.

SEE THE

Chopped Bone

For poultry, sold by

Martin Weinig.

First publication Jan. 12, 1907.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Marquette, Mich., January 8, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that John Westlund, of Rock, Mich., has filed notice of his intention to make final five year proof in support of his claim, viz: Homestead entry No. 10019, made Dec. 3, 1900, for the ne 1/4 of nw 1/4 section 24, township 43 north, range 23 west, and that said proof will be made before county clerk at Escanaba, Mich., on Feb. 19, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

John Leonard, Lars Englund, Nels Englund, Robert L. Bridges, of Rock, Mich.
JAMES J. DONOVAN, Register.

First publication Jan. 12, 1907.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, MARQUETTE, MICH., January 3, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Walter McFarland, of Turin, county of Marquette, state of Michigan, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 1601, for the purchase of the sw 1/4 of sw 1/4 of section No. 6 in township No. 43 n., range No. 24 west, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before Register and Receiver at Marquette, Mich., on Wednesday the 29th day of March, 1907.

He names as witnesses: Herb Crawford, Havelock H. Currie, Matthew McFarland, John T. Brown, of Turin, Mich.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 29th day of March, 1907.

JAMES J. DONOVAN, Register.

First publication Jan. 19, 1907.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

Twenty-Fifth Judicial Circuit, In Chancery. Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the county of Delta, at Escanaba, on the 16th day of January, A. D. 1907.

WILLIAM R. MURPHY, Complainant, vs. JOHN D. DOLAN, WILLIAM DOLAN and MARY ANDERSON, Defendants.

In this cause, it appearing that defendant John D. Dolan is not a resident of this state but is a resident of the state of Illinois, and it appearing that the defendants William Dolan and Mary Anderson are not residents of this state but are residents of the state of Iowa. Therefore, on motion of John Power, solicitor for complainant, it is ordered that defendants enter their appearance in said cause on or before four months from the date of this order, and that within twenty days the complainant cause this order to be published in the Gladstone Delta, said publication to be continued once in each week for six weeks in succession.

G. R. EMPSON, Circuit Court Commissioner.

JOHN POWER, Solicitor for Complainant.

First publication Jan. 19, 1907.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, LAND OFFICE AT MARQUETTE, MICH., January 11, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that Fernando F. Hoy of Rapid River, Mich., has filed notice of his intention to make final five year proof in support of his claim, viz: Homestead entry No. 11008, made May 14, 1903, for the ne 1/4 of nw 1/4 and sw 1/4 of nw 1/4, section 36, township 41 north, range 21 west, and that said proof will be made before County Clerk at Escanaba, Michigan, on February 26, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

William Langley, Ephraim Langley, Henry Pedri, George Tennant, all of Rapid River, Mich.
JAMES J. DONOVAN, Register.

First publication December 1, 1906.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, MARQUETTE, MICH., Nov. 26, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the public land states by act of August 4, 1892, George E. Ryerse, of Caffey, county of Mackinac, state of Michigan, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 1578, for the purchase of the ne 1/4 of nw 1/4 of section No. 21, in township No. 43 north, range No. 7 west, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before County Clerk at St. Ignace, Michigan, on Monday the 4th day of February, 1907.

He names as witnesses: John R. McLeod, Joseph J. Derusha of Epoufette, Mich. Allan Parcels, Joseph Ryerse of Caffey Mich.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 4th day of February, 1907.

THOMAS SCADDEN, Register.

First publication Jan. 5, 1907.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

Twenty-Fifth Judicial Circuit, In Chancery. Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Delta, in Chancery, at Escanaba, on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1906.

WILLIAM A. LEMIRE, Complainant, vs. MARGARET PEACOCK, MARGARET L. PERRY, RUSSELL D. PEACOCK, GEORGE C. PEACOCK, ALICE MAY PEACOCK and CLARENCE PEACOCK, Defendants.

In this cause, it appearing that said defendants are not residents of this state but are residents of the state of Illinois, therefore on motion of John Power, solicitor for complainant, it is ordered that defendants enter their appearance in this cause on or before four months from the date of this order, and that within twenty days the complainant cause this order to be published in the Gladstone Delta, said publication to be continued once in each week for six weeks in succession.

G. R. EMPSON, Circuit Court Commissioner.

JOHN POWER, Solicitor for Complainant.

Business address: Escanaba, Mich.

First publication Jan. 26, 1907.

CONTEST NOTICE.

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, Marquette, Mich., January 9, 1907.

A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by William Sherbinow, contestant, against homestead entry No. 11064, made June 17, 1903, for the e 1/2 of ne 1/4 Section 23, township 41 north, range 22 west, by Alphonse Smith, contestee, in which it is alleged that entryman has wholly abandoned said land and changed his residence therefrom for more than six months since making said entry and next prior to the date herein; that said tract is not settled upon, improved or cultivated by said entryman as required by law; and said entryman has not resided upon, improved or cultivated said land for a period of five years, as required by law, and that entryman's absence from said land was not due to his enlistment in the military or naval service of the United States.

Said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond and offer evidence touching said allegations at 10 o'clock a. m. on February 27, 1907, before the clerk of the circuit court of Delta county, at Escanaba, Michigan, and that final hearing will be held at 10 o'clock a. m. on March 6, 1907, before the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office in Marquette, Michigan.

The said contestant having, in a proper affidavit, filed December 12, 1906, set forth facts which show that after due diligence personal service of this notice can not be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication.

JAMES J. DONOVAN, Register.

JOHN JONES, Receiver.

CHEAP LOTS.

Lots owned by C. W. Davis for sale on easy terms. C. A. CLARK, Agt.

Lot 15	Block 44	Lot 9	Block 60
" 4	" 53	" 4	" 69
" 11	" 60	" 8	" 70
" 5	" 69	" 12	" 71
" 6	" 69	" 8	" 76
" 3	" 70	" 9	" 76
" 23	" 75	" 13	" 76
" 5	" 77	" 14	" 76
" 11	" 78	" 3	" 77
" 2	" 81	" 9	" 78
" 8	" 84	" 13	" 78
" 9	" 84	" 14	" 78
" 10	" 84	" 3	" 79
" 11	" 88	" 5	" 81
" 24	" 91	" 4	" 87
" 25	" 91	" 13	" 87
" 26	" 91	" 6	" 92
" 16	" 92	" 7	" 92
" 23	" 92	" 1	" 95
" 23	" 93	" 2	" 95
" 4	" 95	" 14	" 95
" 5	" 95	" 10	" 97
" 1	" 98	" 9	" 98
" 2	" 98	" 10	" 98
" 3	" 98	" 1	" 100
" 4	" 99	" 2	" 100
" 4	" 103	" 3	" 100
" 7	" 58	" 4	" 101
" 12	" 74	" 10	" 101
" 27	" 81	" 11	" 101
" 1	" 81	" 3	" 107
" 13	" 83	" 4	" 108
" 14	" 83	" 4	" 108



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AGAINST WINTER'S CHILLY BLAST

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