

# THE GLADSTONE DELTA.

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## WOMAN AND FASHION

### Simple Dress For a Girl.

Such simple dresses as this one are the favorites for the younger girls and possess a great many advantages. They give the long lines that are so becoming to childish figures, being made with waist and skirt that are joined one to the other. There is no danger of parting at the waist line, and the labor of making is exceedingly slight. This one is box plaited and consequently is generously full in the skirt. As illustrated, the material is dark red henrietta cloth stitched with silk and trimmed with a banding of



BOX PLAITED DRESS.

braided and pretty buttons, while it is worn with a silk tie. All the materials that are used for girls' dresses are appropriate, however, and there are a great many very attractive as well as very fashionable plaids and checks in addition to such plain materials as cashmere, serge and the like.

**"Lampshade" Hats Have the Call.**  
Though it seemed at the beginning of the season that the name of the fashionable hat would be spelled t-o-q-u-e, the large hat is "in," and the "lampshade," as the French have named it, is ruling the millinery world. It is a development of the bell shape. The crown is a towering affair, and the brim droops all around the head.

### Dressing Sacks.

While dressing gowns and sacks usually conform to certain general lines, there is a distinct trend in the advance models for the coming season toward the empire lines. Almost all of them, too, are of washable materials. China silk makes lovely negligees, and if a good quality is bought they launder as well as if not better than muslins, being less fragile.

### Black In Favor.

Black gowns of a semiceremonious character are beloved of the Parisienne just now. Quite fascinating are the black mousseline de soie robes striped with black velvet ribbon. The skirts are very full, and when the wearer moves they have the effect of a finely plaited jupe.

### An Attractive Combination.

The chafing dish has become such an institution that pretty little aprons that can be slipped on which protect the front of the skirt while they add a certain touch of coquetry to the costume are recognized features of fashionable dress. Here is an exceedingly attractive one that is worn with one of the prettiest theater waists of the season. As illustrated, the apron is made of dotted swiss and is trimmed with valenciennes lace, while the waist is of white taffeta and also is trimmed with German valenciennes, but the apron makes the feature of the cos-



WAIST AND APRON.

ture and can be made from any pretty lawn that may be liked. It is exceedingly simple to make, at the same

time it is very charming in effect, and consists of three pointed sections, which are joined by means of the lace insertion and is finished at the top with wide beading that forms the belt. The waist gives a most becoming bolero effect and is closed invisibly at the back, while its three-quarter sleeves are finished with the straight bands and narrow frills of lace that are so fashionable just now.

## THE DUTY ON HIDES.

### Leather Manufacturers Should Not Seek Its Removal.

There is a duty of 15 per cent on hides. Like all other duties, it is a compromise. Newark sells many protected products to the farmer, and in exchange the farmer gets a protective duty on the hides of his cattle. There are slaughtered in this country yearly about 12,500,000 head of cattle, worth \$75,000,000. Fifteen per cent taken from the value of these hides would make a loss of \$11,250,000 to the farmer annually. The value of the hides of the 61,241,900 cattle of the country is \$367,000,000, and the shrinkage in value by removal of the duty would be \$45,000,000.

The tanneries are protected by a tariff on all tanned or finished leather imported into this country. The shoe manufacturers are protected by a tariff on foreign made shoes. The manufacturers of harness and saddles receive the benefit of a protective tariff. So do the manufacturers of leather trunks and valises. These industries have grown wonderfully, the total production of leather manufactures having increased from \$109,734,643 in 1850 to \$615,720,335 in 1890, or about sixfold. Our population during the same period increased about three and one-quarter fold. The average number of wage earners employed daily in 1900 in these industries was 251,920, to whom was paid during that year \$105,571,000 in wages.

In exports of leather manufactures the increase is extraordinary. In boots and shoes the exports rose from \$651,343 in 1891 to \$8,057,637 in 1905. Of leather and its manufactures the exports increased from \$13,278,847 in 1891 to \$37,936,745 in 1905. The manufacturer would not consent to the removal of the duties on leather and its manufactures in consideration for free hides, and the large and increasing export trade shows that he can well enough be satisfied with a system mutually protective and mutually advantageous. —Newark Advertiser.

## A PRACTICAL SOLUTION.

### How to Settle the Tariff Question With Germany.

The Boston Herald, a free trade newspaper, does not take a rosy view of the results likely to be accomplished by the American commission now engaged in trying to rig up some sort of a tariff understanding with Germany:

"The errand may end brilliantly, but at the start it looks like an ex-secratory of the Woolen Manufacturers' association, burdened with the Cuban sop to the sugar trust, trying to persuade the Kaiser's counselors that he is an ardent enthusiast for reciprocity and the square deal."

That foolish Cuban dicker, which is costing the country about \$53,000,000 a year in adverse trade balances and lost revenue, has had more to do with the present irritation in Germany than all other things combined. When we elected to discriminate in favor of a country which then bought \$27,000,000 a year of us and against a country which buys over \$200,000,000 a year of us we did a shortsighted thing, to say nothing of broken faith with domestic sugar growers and some \$15,000,000 a year of missing revenue which goes mainly to the sugar trust.

Germany has rightly resented the preference shown to Cuban sugar. The one thing which our government could do that would relieve the tariff tension with Germany is to forthwith give notice of the termination of the Cuban "reciprocity" blunder. That done, there would be no longer any question of "favored nation" treatment and no more talk of German tariff reprisals.

### The Actual Condition.

All the newspapers favoring a disturbance of the tariff, Democratic free trade and Republican "reform" journals alike, regard the defeat of Mr. McCleary in Minnesota, Mr. Lacey in Iowa and Mr. Landis in Indiana as overwhelming proof of the popular demand for tariff revision. They are telling their readers day by day that the country has spoken for tariff disturbance at the earliest possible moment. They are urging that congress take up the question without delay. Tariff revision sentiment in the Republican newspapers was comparatively quiet during the campaign, but now that the election is over the "reform" and "progressive" editors are at it again and harder than ever. This is the actual condition. Nothing is to be gained by disputing or ignoring it.

## HINTS FOR FARMERS

### Trimming a Colt's Hoofs.

Several years ago an old farrier gave me the following advice in trimming a colt's hoof, which I think is excellent, writes a correspondent of the Chicago Inter Ocean. Cut down the hoof at the heels till the frog barely rests upon the ground, or, rather, slightly touches the ground. Never under any consideration trim down the frog or pare it. Some trim the frog or pare it so they can trim down the sides of the hoof the more. This should never be done. The front of the hoof should be trimmed to give it the proper pitch or position. The front should not be too long to give the ankle too much of a twist or too short to hold the ankle too erect.

The best floor for horses is the clay floor. This keeps the proper moisture, and the hoof does not dry out as it does upon the board floor. Next to it, perhaps, is a floor of cinders well tamped down.

### Dairy Farming.

All who are well informed about dairying agree with an Indiana man who says:

Dairy farming adds to instead of subtracting from the fertility of the farm, and the dairyman leaves to posterity the land over which he has held stewardship in better condition than he found it. Dairying adds to the profits of the farm without making much difference to the other branches of farming carried on. Mixed farming is recognized as the best, and where dairying is included with the other branches will be found the most progressive of all farming.

It fits in and rounds out perfect farming; it fills a place that cannot be filled by any other industry with the same degree of financial success. Dairying is the highest form of agriculture. —Farm Progress.

### The Farm Workshop.

Every workshop ought to have a joiner's saw and metal miter box.

On a farm of any size a handy man with some good tools will save their cost twenty times over every year.

A tinner's hand furnace and soldering iron are indispensable around the home. They will stop many a leak and save money.

Keep a large piece of pure tallow in the workshop and rub bright tools with it frequently in damp weather to prevent rusting.

A decently equipped workshop on the farm often saves a long trip to town and loss of time of men and teams.

Every workshop ought to have a stove in it. Winter days will give the boys plenty of time to make handy little things for use in the house.

### For Lice on Hogs.

Sour milk, four gallons; kerosene, two gallons. Mix and dilute with warm water to twenty gallons. Another remedy is pyrethrum emulsion and is made as follows: Hard soap, one-half pound; pyrethrum, three and one-half pounds; kerosene, two gallons; water, one gallon. Boil the water and the soap till the latter is dissolved. Place the pyrethrum in the kerosene and allow the mixture to stand twenty-four hours. Then pour off the liquid and mix this with the soap solution and dilute to twenty gallons with warm water.

### Mange on Hogs.

Perhaps the best ointment for mange is sulphur, one part, and lard, three parts. Another is creosote, one part, and lard, twenty-five parts. Still another is turpentine, eight parts, and flowers of sulphur, one part. No matter which one is used, they should be thoroughly mixed and applied as any ointment is applied. A very good dip is made of crude oil and water. Take a barrel of Texas oil and pour it in a tank containing sixty gallons of water and dip the pigs in this once.

### Some Good Dairy Rules.

Do not allow dogs, cats or loafers to be around at milking time.

Keep the stable and dairy room in good condition, fresh air and clean.

All persons who milk the cows should have their finger nails cut closely.

Milk with dry hands. Never allow the hands to come in contact with the milk.

Strain the milk through a metal gauze and a flannel cloth or layer of cotton as soon as it is drawn.

### Fruit Tree Pointers.

In buying fruit trees for planting first find out if they are well bred and have been treated so as to destroy any parasites which might infest them. See that they have not been grown on a soil too rich or crowded together in a nursery row. They should be stocky, straight and of a variety suited to the climate in which you live. If these pointers are closely followed by the purchaser of fruit trees, there is little chance for failure.

### About Sheep.

A flock of sheep is the best helper in keeping up the conditions of the land without any extra expense.

Do not breed the young ewe until fourteen or sixteen months of age. Earlier breeding is not conducive to vigor of constitution.

### Care of the Churn.

Salt, thoroughly rubbed all round on

the inside of the churn, after it has been rinsed with hot water, is a first rate thing to make it clean and sweet. Rinse the salt out with water.

### Care of the Horse.

The man who goes to his stable, waters his horses and gives them a light feed the last thing every night before he retires always has round, sleek, good looking animals.

## TESSIE THE WAITRESS.

### The Reason That Faithful No. 12 Took a Day Off.

Like the fated duchess in Browning's poem, Tessie smiled upon all men. No matter how intricate the order or how many times you sent things back, she never grumbled. There was always a struggle to get a seat at her table. "The boys" who regularly gathered in the downtown restaurant at half past 12 would wait fifteen minutes for the privilege of being served by Tessie. They joked her a good deal and always were rewarded by a flashing smile and a twinkle of the eye, a bit of repartee or perhaps a little extra attention to their order. But never did one of them presume upon her friendliness and bon camaraderie to overstep the very certain line which she had drawn between herself and those whom she served. She was young, piquant and pretty, but she "mothered" them all, and, no matter how tenderly she might ask if the eggs were just right or the coffee hot, they knew that it was useless to misinterpret that "mothering."

Tessie stayed in the downtown lunch room just three years. From the day she came the manager's discerning eye discovered a prize in her, and from the ladies' table she was promoted to one where masculinity and tips were more frequent. If a waitress were absent, Tessie was always given the "extra" table to serve, and she never complained.

Tessie was never tardy, never too ill to work, never distract or careless. Tirelessly she went up and down with her arms full of dishes and food. "The boys" used to speculate sometimes upon Tessie's matrimonial possibilities and hazard guesses as to what they would do when some fellow carried her off to wait on himself exclusively. But in time she became such a fixture that they ceased wondering why such a pretty girl was forced to work in a quick lunch room and gave up the thought that she would ever marry at all.

That is why they were very much surprised one day when they arrived to find no Tessie. Another waitress tried to take her place, but nobody got what he wanted, and nothing went right. They had been so used to depending upon Tessie's suggestions and her memory that the new waitress had a hard time of it. Finally in a fit of the grinch one of the boys called the manager over.

"Say," he demanded, "where's Tessie?"

The manager lifted his eyebrows politely.

"Tessie?" he began. "Oh, you mean No. 12. She will be back tomorrow."

The next morning Tessie appeared as usual. The crowd of young clerks greeted her with a whoop.

"Where have you been?" they demanded.

Tessie looked at them for a moment. Her fingers gripped the edge of the table, and two big tears rose to her eyes.

"I—I stayed home yesterday," she said chokingly, "to—to go to my husband's funeral."

The clerks looked at one another blankly.

"Your husband?" exclaimed somebody.

"Yes," said Tessie simply. "He's dead. He had been ill three years—consumption." And then she hurried away to the kitchen to give her orders and wipe her tear stained face.—New York Press.

### Peacocks For Food.

The peacock cannot well be recommended as a market bird—it is too tender in early youth, too slow in reaching maturity. But as a choice rarity, the crown and capsheaf of a country gentleman's feast, it is unapproached and unapproachable. This was well understood throughout the age of chivalry; hence the knightly oath, "By the peacock, the heronshaw and the ladies!" Whoever swore thus was trebly bound to keep his vow. Turkeys had not yet come out of the western world to conquer a place among the "noble" birds which alone were held worthy of being served to royalty. The swan and the peacock were the chiefest of them and bore rule even beyond the days of Queen Elizabeth. At the Christmasings the peacock came in in state, the same as the boar's head and the brawn.—Country Life in America.

### An Effective Riddle.

On one occasion when he was busy President Lincoln received a delegation of men who were endeavoring to hurry the passing of some petty bill. When they entered, Lincoln looked up gravely and said:

"If you call the tail of a sheep a leg, how many legs will the sheep have?"

"Five," said the spokesman.

"No," replied Lincoln, "it would only have four. Calling the tail a leg would not make it one."

The delegation departed in discomfiture.

## FOR THE CHILDREN

### The Dancing Mystery.

Here is a simple way of combining a half hour's amusement and a good deal of mystery.

Fasten two pins or tacks in the casing above a doorway. Unfold a medium sized handkerchief and, holding it by the center, tie a very fine black thread around it about an inch below the center. This forms a head and skirts.

Do not break this thread from the spool, but draw it up over one of the pins or tacks, so that the figure will just touch the floor. Be sure that the pins are very firm, or there will be a failure.

Fix another handkerchief in the same way; then, holding a spool in each hand, take your stand in a corner as far removed from the door as possible. Extinguish the lights in this room and be careful that no rays fall on you from another room.

Let the musician take his place at the piano and start some lively tune; then call in the company. The dancers should commence to move at the first few notes, keeping time to the music. Do not draw them too high from the floor, or they do not seem to be dancing. If the tune and time are changed once or twice, the dancers of course changing at the same time, it will increase the mystery.

### A Dog's Sagacity.

The sagacity of a dog has brought to justice a man now awaiting execution for murder in Valencia jail, according to the London Mail. The owner of the dog was killed in a sudden quarrel, and his body was secretly buried by the murderer and his confederates. The dog witnessed the crime and the burial and succeeded in escaping from the criminals.

The animal returned to his master's house and, by barking and running to the door, induced the dead man's eldest son to follow. The dog made its way straight to the grave and began scratching up the earth. The police were called, and the body was unearthed.

The dog was still unsatisfied and led the way, following a scent apparently, to a cafe in the town, where it sprang at the throat of a man seated at a table. The man was arrested and confessed to the murder of the dog's owner.

### The Herring King.

Fishermen will tell you that each great shoal of migrating herrings is led by a monster herring, their king, and him the others follow. Although there is no real truth in this, yet the superstition has a curious origin.

Some seventy years ago one of these so called "kings of the herrings" was caught off the Scottish coast. It was a narrow, silvery fish, no less than eighteen feet long, with a curious crest on the head, and it was netted along with a shoal of herrings.

As a matter of fact, it was not a herring at all, but a very rare deep sea specimen of "bandfish," which was no doubt feeding on the shoal it accompanied. Since then a dozen or so captures of similar fish have been reported.

### To Make a College Hat.

Get a piece of cardboard; draw a square eight inches wide and ten inches long, then cover the square with a piece of black silk. Then get another piece of cardboard one inch wide; fit it to your head and make it as long as you need it; then cover this piece of cardboard with silk; then pin or sew it to the square so that it will make a crown. Now to make a tassel take a piece of silk eight inches long, cut a few slips up the silk, then pin or sew this on the top of the hat. Put the hat on so there will be a point in front and one point in back and one on each side; then your hat is finished.

### No Black Flowers.

Did it ever strike you there is no such thing as a black flower in nature and hardly any green ones? The reason is not far to seek. Plants produce flowers which must be fertilized by insects before seed can be produced; therefore both scent and color are used as baits for bees, etc.

Black being unattractive to insects and green being too much like ordinary leaves, both have simply disappeared by the process of what is called natural selection.

### Riddles.

What is it that never asks questions, yet requires many answers? A door-bell.

What is it that which grows in winter, but never in summer, and lives with its roots upward? An icicle.

### What They Mean.

When tariff reformers plead for revision they mean, as a rule, such a revision as amounts to a ripping up of the present tariff law. Their purpose is to imitate as far as possible the free trade policy that has been in force in England until it has worked out apparently the dreadful state of poverty which is so perplexing and lamentable a feature in the leading country of the United Kingdom, to say nothing of a worse condition in Ireland. — Buffalo News.

# COLD WAVE WORLD WIDE.

## SOUTHERN EUROPE SUFFERS WITH UNITED STATES WITH LOW TEMPERATURES.

# STOCK LOSSES HEAVY.

## Wisconsin Has Minimum of 80 Below Zero, According to the Government Thermometer at Hayward.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—Cold weather prevails throughout the northern states of the country and cable advices from Europe today show an unusual climatic condition, with remarkably low temperatures. The cold wave is world wide.

Dispatches from Montana say stock losses on the ranges there will reach about 80 per cent. of the herds, so fierce is the storm sweeping the northwest grazing district. Cattle are being driven to the stock pens, and in view of the great scarcity of rolling stock flock masters are offering their sheep for sale at from 30 to 50 cents per head. Great Northern and Northern Pacific traffic is demoralized.

The first real snow of the season is falling over Nebraska winter wheat fields and indications are for a foot or more of snow. Temperatures fell to 4 degrees below zero last night, out it is slightly warmer today.

## France and Spain Hit.

The remarkable cold in southern Europe is shown in cables which state that the coldest weather experienced in a generation is prevailing in Spain. Railway communication is everywhere interrupted.

Relief parties have been sent to the village of Barezges, near Lourdes, France, where the Casino and twenty houses were destroyed February 2 by an avalanche of snow. Details just received show that several persons were buried by the avalanche.

## Burned Out; Freezes Limbs.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—As a result of being forced to walk a mile in his night clothes, with the thermometer 10 degrees below zero, John Dett of Norwalk is in a hospital here, where he may have to submit to the amputation of both hands and feet. Dett, who is a Civil War veteran, lived alone. His house caught fire and he was forced to flee to the home of a neighbor a mile away.

## Fifty Below in State.

SUPERIOR, Wis., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—The thermometer for the first time this winter saw forty below zero this morning. Trains from all directions are delayed.

PHILLIPS, Wis., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—This was the coldest morning this winter, thermometers registering 48 below zero. It has been cold for two weeks and about three feet of snow is on the ground.

HAYWARD, Wis., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—Government thermometer here registers fifty degrees below zero this morning.

## Weather Causes Suffering.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 4.—Mrs. Emma Livingston and two children were found frozen to death in an upstairs tenement here, with a third child in an adjoining room badly frozen but alive.

POKT JARVIS, N. Y., Feb. 4.—Benjamin Drake, aged 81 years, and his housekeeper, Mrs. Mills, aged 60 years, committed suicide by hanging because they were starving.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 4.—A cold wave struck New Orleans this morning, being preceded by a heavy rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning.

Two Girls Lost in Storm. SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Feb. 4.—Two girls were lost in Saturday night's storm while crossing the river, according to a report received by the police. The temperature was 22 below this morning.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 4.—A blizzard is sweeping the coast, accompanied by a heavy sleet. At Ocean City, Md., a coasting schooner has been driven ashore.

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 4.—Continual rains have softened the levees, and great apprehension is felt.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—M. J. Kelley, baseball magnate had both ears and a finger frozen. During a ski race at Lake Harriet yesterday three runners had their noses and cheeks badly frozen.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—Sunday was the coldest day of the season, the temperature being 33 degrees below zero. This morning the mercury was 12 below zero.

MENOMINEE, Mich., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—William Abel, a lumberman, aged 48, froze to death last night on his way from the Albert Reardon lumber camp to his home at Coleman, Wis. It is reported Abel became ill while on the journey. He leaves a family of twelve children, the youngest 1 year old and the oldest 18. The family is in destitute circumstances, and Abel carried no insurance.

# SCHOOLS TO GET MONEY.

## Sage Millions Will Go to Education, It Is Said—Emma Willard Seminary Gets \$1,000,000.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—That a large share of the Russell Sage fortune will go to the upbuilding of educational institutions indicated by the announcement that Mrs. Sage had donated \$1,000,000 to the Emma Willard seminary at Troy. This, following only a day after the announcement of a gift of a similar amount to the Rensselaer Polytechnic institute of the same town, is taken to indicate that Mrs. Sage has at last found the proper field for the distribution of the \$80,000,000 left to her. Mrs. Sage, in her girlhood finished her education at the Emma Willard seminary.

A gift of \$250,000 to the national committee of the Young Men's Christian association, predicted Saturday, also was announced.

It is understood that the gift to the Young Men's Christian association will be used to erect a building for the executive officers. Mrs. William E. Dodge presented the land on which the building will be erected.

## ADD CENT ON NAPHTHA.

Standard Oil Announces an Advance; Also Gasoline.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 4.—Quotations on gasoline and naphtha were again advanced 1 cent a gallon by the Standard Oil company today. The new prices are as follows: Standard Red Crown gasoline, 14 1/2 cents; deodorized Red Crown gasoline, 14 1/2 cents; 86 degrees gasoline, unchanged at 23 1/2 cents.

# MILAN'S SON IS KNIFED.

## GEORGE CHRISTICH'S POCKET BOOK SAVES HIS LIFE.

## Unknown Man Plunges Dagger at Him but Makes Only Scratch—Mother's Life Also Threatened.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 6.—George Christich, the son of the late King Milan of Serbia, and Mme. Christich, had a narrow escape from assassination last night.

An unknown man suddenly attacked Christich and attempted to plunge a dagger into his chest. The weapon, however, struck a thick pocket book, and only inflicted a scratch.

Christich, who is 18 years old, lives here. His mother's life has been threatened on previous occasions. Christich was mentioned as the possible successor to the throne of Serbia at the time of the murder of King Alexander and Queen Draga.

# FINAL CANAL JOB TEST.

## Oliver Meets Last Day of Grace with Backers Organized—Ryan's Mysterious Call on Roosevelt.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—W. J. Oliver, lowest bidder for the Panama canal work, today was here prepared to present his completed proposition to Secretary Taft. This was the last day of grace allowed by the President. It was not expected any decision would be rendered today, but that Mr. Oliver's amended proposition will be taken in hand.

Since the visit to the white house at 10 o'clock at night last winter of H. H. Rogers and John D. Archbold of Standard Oil, there has been no more interesting caller on President Roosevelt than Thomas F. Ryan, who appeared at the executive office Tuesday shortly after luncheon. Mr. Ryan and the President talked for a half hour. When he took his leave Mr. Ryan said: "I just called to say my respects to the President."

Ryan and the President have been enemies for years since the latter as governor of New York stopped the Amsterdam railway grab. Since W. J. Oliver took with him as his new associates Messrs. Stevens, McDonald and others, it was reported that Mr. Ryan was the real financial backer of the Oliver enterprise, but Mr. Ryan took occasion to deny this.

John R. McDonald was Tuesday elected president of the Panama Construction company which backs Oliver. The other officers elected were:

First vice president and general manager, W. J. Oliver, chairman of the board, E. A. C. Smith; secretary and assistant treasurer, D. V. Reynolds; treasurer, R. A. Chester; executive committee, John B. McDonald, W. J. Oliver, John Polce, R. A. Chester and R. A. Chester; directors, John B. McDonald, John Polce, Charles H. Acker, Robert A. Smith, Robert A. Chester, George Polce, Patrick T. Walsh, William H. Sayre, Patrick J. Brennan, George F. Harrier and Robert Russell.

William Nelson Cromwell's role as "Poo-bah" of the Panama canal is seemingly drawing to an end. The House will undoubtedly pass the bill adopted by the Senate last week placing the Panama railroad directly under the isthmian canal commission. This will abolish the office of general counsel, which is held by Mr. Cromwell.

# ELECTION CROWD RIOTS.

## Prussian Police Pelted with Beer Bottles and Forced to Use Swords on Throng.

ELBERFELD, Danish Prussia, Feb. 6.—The local police, trying to maintain order among the election crowds last night, were pelted with stones, beer bottles and other missiles, until the crowds were completely out of hand.

A strong body of police collected and charged with swords. The rioters sought refuge in neighboring houses and others from the windows pieces of furniture and other articles.

There were numerous casualties of a slight nature on both sides and many arrests were made.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—Empress William today is in great good humor over the result of the re-balloting in the Reichstag elections yesterday, which emphasized the government victory of January 23.

The government now counts upon 187 to 210 members. The present position of the parties is as follows: Center, 105; conservatives, 80; agrarian and anti-socialist group, 25; national liberals, 35; radical groups, 40; Socialists, 45; Poles, 20; Alliance-Lorrainers, 7; Independents, 10; King party, 1; Danish party, 1.

The defeat of the Socialists in the Kingdom of Saxony, where they lose sixty-four seats, causes astonishment. Among the new members of the Reichstag is Lieut.-Gen. von Liebert, conservative.

In an address to a cheering crowd last evening, the Kaiser said: "I am firmly convinced that if all classes unite harmoniously, then we can not only ride but override all that opposes us. We have learned the art of conquering the enemy and we will continue to practice it."

The Emperor and Empress today personally congratulated Princess von Hohenlohe on her birthday. The Emperor afterwards had a long conversation with the chancellor.

# ITALIAN TEASED; SHOOT.

## Four Feel Wrath of Workman They Joke About and One Is Killed Outright.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Enraged because he had been made the butt for the humor of fellow workmen, Gabriel Ferrara, an Italian, turned on a score of companions and shot four men. One of the men, a trainman named Jones, was instantly killed and the other three were dangerously hurt. The man was arrested.

# HOLD PRINCESS' TRUNKS.

## Jeweler Wants \$15,600 and Attaches Property of King Leopold's Daughter at Paris.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—The trunks of Princess Louise, the divorced wife of Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and eldest daughter of King Leopold of Belgium, have been attached for \$15,600, the amount of a jeweler's bill.

# WALSH CLAIMS UNFAIRNESS.

## Banker Says Chicago Grand Jury Didn't Give Him Just Treatment.

# BRIGGS IN DRYDEN'S SEAT.

## Republicans of New Jersey Chase Successor as United States Senator.—Little Rhody Still Tied Up.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 5.—Frank O. Briggs was today made the unanimous choice of the Republicans to succeed United States Senator Dryden. He is insured election by the Legislature.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 5.—The deadlock over the United States senatorship continues. The last vote taken today was: Goddard, 58; Colt, 28; Wetmore, 25; Utter, 1.

United States Senator Dryden's statement concerning his withdrawal as a candidate firmly denies that his business affairs are incompatible with the senatorial office. Investigations found nothing against his company (Prudential). He closes: "Unless I could be elected without the expenditure of one dollar improperly, I prefer to be defeated."

# NATION TO FIGHT ILLS.

## Chicago and Other Epidemics Start Movement for New Cabinet Portfolio—Disease in Windy City Is Less.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 5.—As a result of the siege of disease in Chicago, and in other parts of the country, President G. W. Webster of the state board of health is urging that there should be established a national health bureau the head of which should be a member of the president's cabinet.

"I believe that one of the prime causes of this epidemic," asserted Dr. Webster, "is a common lack of the elementary principles of citizenship, shared in by the farmer who produces the milk, the shipper, and the man in whose home the scarlet fever develops. Each of them believes that he can take a chance and not be caught."

"There is no method of meeting such conditions except by a national board of health."

The epidemic here is abating. New cases Monday were: Scarlet fever, 53; diphtheria, 12; measles, 21; miscellaneous, 7; total, 93; deaths, 6; new cases same day last week, 254, and deaths, 8.

# HILL CHARTER ATTACKED.

## Senator Heyburn Wants Inquiry Into Northern Pacific Grant—Doings of the Day at Nation's Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5.—Senator Heyburn wants the Senate to investigate the Northern Pacific railway. His resolution asks if there is not reason to repeal the reorganization act for the Hill road, passed by Congress in 1864. It is intimated that the reorganization is a "blind."

The Senate finance committee expects to report at this session the bill providing for changes in denominations of gold and silver certificates.

Copyright legislation at this session is doomed. Senator Smoot will file a minority report Wednesday, which would give automatic musical instrument manufacturers the right to adapt musical compositions to the use of their instruments through a transfer of the music to records. The majority of the Senate committee reported in favor of reserving to the composers all rights of every description.

# DAVIDSON SPEAKS UP.

## Oshkosh Congressman Says New River and Harbor Bill Is the Best Ever—No Factionalism in It.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5.—[Special.]—After Representative Kiefer of Ohio addressed the House on the river and harbor bill today Mr. Davidson of Wisconsin, a member of the rivers and harbors committee, defended the measure as one of the very best river and harbor bills ever presented to Congress.

"Sectionalism has never entered into the mind of the author," said Mr. Davidson, "nor has politics. The committee has had an eye single to the best interests of the country and this bill needs no defense."

# WAR TALK IS IGNORED.

## Tokio Hears News from America and It Doesn't Create Slightest Excitement—Confidence in Roosevelt.

TOKIO, Feb. 5.—The press is still silent over the war cry in some American papers. Not the slightest excitement was apparent after this war talk arrived.

The anti-Japanese agitation by some American newspapers affords proof of the profound confidence of Japan in President Roosevelt and in the American people generally.

# FINDS NEW GOLD FIELDS.

## Sven Hedin, Swedish Explorer, Makes Important Discoveries in Tibet—Eighty-four Days in Solitude.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 5.—News from Sven Hedin, the Swedish traveler, who last year started from Chinese Turkestan on a journey of exploration to Tibet, has reached here. Hedin, who when he sent off his courier had already explored 840 miles of unknown country, said he hoped to reach the monastic city of Shigatse, 130 miles from Thasa, at the end of February. Hedin discovered many unknown mountain ranges, rivers and gold fields and traveled eighty-four days in the solitude of a frigid winter, not seeing a single Tibetan.

# ROADS PARE FREE LIST.

## Cut Off Officers and Agents of W. C. T. U., Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 5.—Railroads in the Transcontinental Passenger association have decided to cease granting free transportation or reduced rates to the officers and agents of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Young Men's Christian association, except the secretaries of the railroad branches; the Young Woman's Christian association and other kindred organizations, and to theological students. This decision was reached at the Chicago meeting just closed. At the same time it was decided to curtail the issuance of free transportation to officers of the Salvation Army. The railroads, however, will continue to issue free or reduced transportation to nuns, sisters of charity, brothers of religious orders and to ordained deaconesses. The cutting off of the transportation named is due to the fact that under the law, it is believed, such transportation can no longer be issued.

# WORK OF CONGRESS.

## IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate on January 31, Senator Hayden's address on the expansion of executive power, for eulogies for Senator Gorman of Maryland. Previous to this order many bills of minor importance were passed, including one increasing the salaries of mail carriers, making the first year's salary \$600, with an annual increase of \$100 until a maximum of \$1200 has been reached. Other bills passed increase the pension of all Indian war survivors from \$8 to \$10 per month and grant the right to the American extension of time for one year to construct a bridge across the Mississippi.

Two hours in the afternoon on February 2 the Senate in further consideration of the river and harbor appropriation bill, after which eulogies were delivered on the life of the late Senator Gorman of Maryland. Out of respect to the memory of the late Representative William H. Flack of New York, the Senate adjourned at 4:45.

The Senate on February 4 occupied the first two hours in perfecting the House bill permitting the government to take an appeal on points of law in criminal cases similar to that against the meat packers. Senator Heyburn and Newlands spoke on the Carter resolution aimed at the recent order of the secretary of the interior prohibiting the issuance of permits to prospect for lands and mining applications where the law is complied with and no protest is filed by the land owner. The bill was passed by a majority vote of 70 to 20.

The Indian appropriation bill was again the topic of discussion by the Senate on February 5. The day was spent in discussion of the proposition to repeal the restrictions on the alienation of surplus Indian lands. The bill was passed by a majority vote of 70 to 20.

The Indian appropriation bill was again the topic of discussion by the Senate on February 6. The day was spent in discussion of the proposition to repeal the restrictions on the alienation of surplus Indian lands. The bill was passed by a majority vote of 70 to 20.

The Indian appropriation bill was again the topic of discussion by the Senate on February 7. The day was spent in discussion of the proposition to repeal the restrictions on the alienation of surplus Indian lands. The bill was passed by a majority vote of 70 to 20.

The Indian appropriation bill was again the topic of discussion by the Senate on February 8. The day was spent in discussion of the proposition to repeal the restrictions on the alienation of surplus Indian lands. The bill was passed by a majority vote of 70 to 20.

The Indian appropriation bill was again the topic of discussion by the Senate on February 9. The day was spent in discussion of the proposition to repeal the restrictions on the alienation of surplus Indian lands. The bill was passed by a majority vote of 70 to 20.

The Indian appropriation bill was again the topic of discussion by the Senate on February 10. The day was spent in discussion of the proposition to repeal the restrictions on the alienation of surplus Indian lands. The bill was passed by a majority vote of 70 to 20.

The Indian appropriation bill was again the topic of discussion by the Senate on February 11. The day was spent in discussion of the proposition to repeal the restrictions on the alienation of surplus Indian lands. The bill was passed by a majority vote of 70 to 20.

The Indian appropriation bill was again the topic of discussion by the Senate on February 12. The day was spent in discussion of the proposition to repeal the restrictions on the alienation of surplus Indian lands. The bill was passed by a majority vote of 70 to 20.

The Indian appropriation bill was again the topic of discussion by the Senate on February 13. The day was spent in discussion of the proposition to repeal the restrictions on the alienation of surplus Indian lands. The bill was passed by a majority vote of 70 to 20.

The Indian appropriation bill was again the topic of discussion by the Senate on February 14. The day was spent in discussion of the proposition to repeal the restrictions on the alienation of surplus Indian lands. The bill was passed by a majority vote of 70 to 20.

The Indian appropriation bill was again the topic of discussion by the Senate on February 15. The day was spent in discussion of the proposition to repeal the restrictions on the alienation of surplus Indian lands. The bill was passed by a majority vote of 70 to 20.

The Indian appropriation bill was again the topic of discussion by the Senate on February 16. The day was spent in discussion of the proposition to repeal the restrictions on the alienation of surplus Indian lands. The bill was passed by a majority vote of 70 to 20.

The Indian appropriation bill was again the topic of discussion by the Senate on February 17. The day was spent in discussion of the proposition to repeal the restrictions on the alienation of surplus Indian lands. The bill was passed by a majority vote of 70 to 20.

The Indian appropriation bill was again the topic of discussion by the Senate on February 18. The day was spent in discussion of the proposition to repeal the restrictions on the alienation of surplus Indian lands. The bill was passed by a majority vote of 70 to 20.

The Indian appropriation bill was again the topic of discussion by the Senate on February 19. The day was spent in discussion of the proposition to repeal the restrictions on the alienation of surplus Indian lands. The bill was passed by a majority vote of 70 to 20.

The Indian appropriation bill was again the topic of discussion by the Senate on February 20. The day was spent in discussion of the proposition to repeal the restrictions on the alienation of surplus Indian lands. The bill was passed by a majority vote of 70 to 20.

The Indian appropriation bill was again the topic of discussion by the Senate on February 21. The day was spent in discussion of the proposition to repeal the restrictions on the alienation of surplus Indian lands. The bill was passed by a majority vote of 70 to 20.

The Indian appropriation bill was again the topic of discussion by the Senate on February 22. The day was spent in discussion of the proposition to repeal the restrictions on the alienation of surplus Indian lands. The bill was passed by a majority vote of 70 to 20.

The Indian appropriation bill was again the topic of discussion by the Senate on February 23. The day was spent in discussion of the proposition to repeal the restrictions on the alienation of surplus Indian lands. The bill was passed by a majority vote of 70 to 20.

The Indian appropriation bill was again the topic of discussion by the Senate on February 24. The day was spent in discussion of the proposition to repeal the restrictions on the alienation of surplus Indian lands. The bill was passed by a majority vote of 70 to 20.

The Indian appropriation bill was again the topic of discussion by the Senate on February 25. The day was spent in discussion of the proposition to repeal the restrictions on the alienation of surplus Indian lands. The bill was passed by a majority vote of 70 to 20.

The Indian appropriation bill was again the topic of discussion by the Senate on February 26. The day was spent in discussion of the proposition to repeal the restrictions on the alienation of surplus Indian lands. The bill was passed by a majority vote of 70 to 20.

The Indian appropriation bill was again the topic of discussion by the Senate on February 27. The day was spent in discussion of the proposition to repeal the restrictions on the alienation of surplus Indian lands. The bill was passed by a majority vote of 70 to 20.

The Indian appropriation bill was again the topic of discussion by the Senate on February 28. The day was spent in discussion of the proposition to repeal the restrictions on the alienation of surplus Indian lands. The bill was passed by a majority vote of 70 to 20.

# A HELP TO OTHERS.

## That was a beautiful thought the minister gave us about being on the lookout for little unobtrusive ways we can help others, wasn't it?" said Miss Spears, fervently, to Mrs. Walley, as the two women walked slowly home from church together.

"Um-m, yes, it's a beautiful thought," said Mrs. Walley, in a guarded manner, "but the last time parson preached that sermon—twice five years ago, just before you came here—it made considerable trouble in my family."

"Yes," continued Mrs. Walley, with an unseeing gaze on the changing foliage of the village trees, "Hiram saw a letter directed to his Aunt Letitia lying on the sitting room table, and he thought he wouldn't wait for me to ask him to post it, same as I always had to do two or three times before he remembered."

"That sermon was right fresh in his mind, and he picked up that letter, sealed it, stamped it and posted it, all without saying a word to me till next day. Then he spoke of it real modest and yet pleased with himself."

"I'm going to try to live up nearer to that sermon than I've been doing, Mandy," he said to me, "and make things easier for you; lift some of the little burdens of life off'n your shoulders."

"Well, Hiram, I said, as soon as I could speak without taking his head right off, for you know I'm high-tempered, excepting for what grace I've got, 'I know you meant well—but that wasn't a letter to your Aunt Letitia you've sent off."

"That envelope had her old address on—of course you didn't notice that. She'll get it, but it'll make her mad as a hornet when she sees it and thinks I've been careless and forgotten the new place; and inside were three elegant crochet patterns I was calculating to take over to the minister's wife to-morrow. I put 'em in that old envelope for safe-keeping—they've been there more'n six months. I was intending to let the minister's wife copy them. I laid the envelope out soon as we got back from meeting, so I'd remember."

"Your Aunt Letitia despises fancy-work, so she'll throw them in the fire and then sit down and write me."

"So she did," added Mrs. Walley, grimly, "and it took a good deal of work to get her straightened out."

"On the whole, there wasn't any lasting harm done, but I was only thinking as I sat there this morning, I was sort of relieved to think Hiram's old 'kep' him home from church today, all things considered."

# MARK TWAIN'S "INSIDE PRICE."

## How the Poor Bookseller Felt Over "Discounts."

Mark Twain some time ago told this story at a dinner given to Tax Commissioner Charles Putzel at the Freund-Schaef Society Clubhouse in New York:

"I saw Mr. Putzel twenty-five years ago in Putnam's book store. I went in there and asked for George H. Putnam, and handed in my card. A young man took it up, but came back and said that Mr. Putnam was busy and could not see me. I had merely gone there on a social call and started to leave. As I was going out my eye was attracted to a big, fat, interesting-looking book. It was entitled 'The Invasion of England in the Fourteenth Century by the Friars.' I asked the price of it."

"Four dollars," was the answer.

"What discount do you allow publishers?"

"Forty per cent off."

"Well, I said, 'I am a publisher.' 'I've put down the figures '40 per cent on the card.' 'I said: 'What discount do you allow authors?'"

"He said: 'Forty per cent.' 'Well, I said, 'I am the author. You can put that down. What discount do you allow the clergy?'"

"He said: '20 per cent.' 'Well, I said, 'I am on the road.' So I took 20 per cent for that."

"I've put down the figures and never smiled once. Here I was working off all those scintillating brilliancies on him, and not even a spark of recognition. I was almost in despair. I thought I would try him once more, so I said:

"You know I am also a member of the Human Race. Would you allow me 10 per cent off for that?"

"He set that down—never smiled—so I said:

"There is my card with my address on it. I have no money with me. Send the bill to my home at Hartford."

"I picked up the book and was going away when he said: 'Wait a minute; there is 40 cents coming to you.'—Publisher's Weekly.

Why He Doesn't Buy. "He's a regular Jack-of-all-trades. Why, he built his own garage."

"Did he? I wasn't aware that he owned a car."

"He doesn't. The only car that he'd care to buy is just a foot too long for the garage he built."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

But, said Brightley, "if you were sure the fellow who bent you in the saloon was a policeman, why didn't you take his number?"

"Well," replied Luschman, "I—er—had had a number too many already."—Philadelphia Press.

There always seems more excuse for a man to beat a mule than to whip a horse.

Any woman who stoops to marry seldom gets time to straighten up again.

# AGE OF HORSE UNCERTAIN.

## French Encyclopedist Says It Can Live About Forty Years.

The statement has been made that horses average from twenty to thirty years of life and dogs from twelve to fourteen years. A French encyclopedist credits the horse with thirty to forty years, the dog with twenty to twenty-four. There is a sufficient range of uncertainty in these figures to cause doubt whether detailed study has been made of the subject.

# METAL POSTS IN SAHARA.

## Telegraph Line in the Desert Will Be Expensive.

For the projected telegraph line from Algeria to the Niger river the telegraph posts in the Sahara will be metallic and placed at distances of sixty yards, the wires being high enough to allow the passage of a man on camelback. At intervals along the 600 miles of the Algerian section six small garrisoned stations will be established. At a central redoubt, surrounded by outer fences, provisions will be stored for three months round a cistern.

# FIND TREASURES IN GRAVES.

## Wolf's Head of Gold and Other Articles Were Found by Workmen.

Jerusalem papers

# PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

## TEACH PUBLIC TO FIGHT DISEASE.

By President Elliot of Harvard.



PROF. ELLIOT.

Recent events have brought into strong light a new function of the medical profession which is sure to be amplified and made more effective in the near future. I mean the function of teaching the whole population how diseases are caused and communicated, and what are the corresponding means of prevention. The recent campaign against tuberculosis is a good illustration of this new function of the profession. To discharge it well requires, in medical men, the power of interesting exposition, with telling illustration and moving exhortation. Obviously, the function calls for disinterestedness and public spirit on the part of the profession; but to this call it is certain that the profession will respond. It also calls for some new adjustments and new functions in medical schools, which should hereafter be careful to provide means of popular exposition concerning water supplies, foods, drinks, drugs, the parasitic causes or consequences of disease in men, plants and animals, and the modes of communication of all communicable diseases.

Many of the great discoveries of the future will come through the co-operation of sympathetic groups of medical scientists representing different modes of attacking the same problem. There will be a like necessity for co-operation between the clinician, the pathological anatomist, the physiological chemist, and the bacteriologist. The world has observed and will not forget that some of the greatest contributors to the progress of medicine and surgery during the past thirty years have been not physicians but naturalists and chemists.

## THE SINS OF MEN.

By Mrs. Coulson Kernahan.



Perhaps there never was a time when woman, the true woman, was so little understood. Men have a growing contempt for women in these days, for their littleness, their petty deceptions, their unreliability, overlooking the fact that they themselves are, in the main, responsible for these defects in women of which they so loudly complain.

The great, the natural aim of woman is to be pleasing to man; what man demands she gives. The attributes he admires she cultivates. Women—most women—respond readily to the best. They admire and respect a man whose ideal is above pleasing them at the expense of truth. That is why I hold men to be, in a great measure, responsible for the shallowness and unreliability of women.

Marriage means more than a housewife's thrift and the rearing of children. It is, or ought to be, a marriage of souls. If the ideals of the husband be high, so surely will his wife climb. There are no lovers like married lovers and no heaven upon earth like theirs.

If I were a man I think that, however ill equipped I might find myself in intelligence and education, I should

not rest till I had found what was my own individual bit of work for my country. I ask myself sometimes, in love of country dying out? Certainly it looks like it. One hears young men sneering openly at the land that gave them birth; finding actual amusement out of this or that muddle that this or that government has made. I would ask those scoffers what they personally have done for our brave country. If I were a man, and a man in a position to make laws, every man should be a soldier, and be trained in case of need to fight. Every boys' school should have a rifle range. If this were done we should have fewer men playing the fool in ladies' drawing rooms.

## INNOCENT MEN FORCED TO ADMIT GUILT.

By John F. Geeting.



The application of the term "sweat box" is not limited to any peculiar prison, apartment, or cell, but that term, together with that of "sweating," when applied to police practices, indicates methods used illegally to obtain confessions from prisoners.

The judicial experience of ages has demonstrated that each person accused of crime should be presumed innocent until proven guilty beyond all reasonable doubt; and that under pressure either of threats of punishment or suggestions of favor, the human mind often is prone to falsely admit guilt, as a supposed means of obtaining leniency. Yet the ordinary sheriff, constable, police officer, or detective ever is ready to ignore the wisdom of master minds, or to regard each case as an exception to the general rule; and to accept slight suspicions as convincing proof. The less color to the suspicion the greater the official activity to develop it into irrefutable proof of guilt. This blind and unwarranted zeal prompts judicial suspicion on all confessions not affirmatively shown to be free and voluntary.

The methods used to obtain confessions vary with the circumstances of each case, the means at hand, the ingenuity of the officers, and the mental and moral character of the prisoners. Although physical violence has often been used as a persuading influence, that feature will not be considered at this time.

## THE NOVEL AND THE PLAY.

By Hall Caine, Author.



A novelist ought, first and foremost, to be a man who can tell a story. But this is perhaps the easiest qualification. If there is not some ethical value to his works I fear his force and power are not likely to become very great. I am not now speaking of plays. In a play a writer's work is so much what others make it. Its charms lie so much in the representation of it that it is not wholly his own. He ought not to be given credit for all the excellencies which may accompany its presentation, and he ought not to suffer all of the humiliations of its failure, for he is apt not to be fully responsible for either. But in a book a man is responsible for what he puts into it and for that which he leaves out.

## SENATOR DRYDEN IS OUT

RETIRES FROM RACE FOR RE-ELECTION BECAUSE OF ILL HEALTH.

Announcement Means Victory for La Follette and Colby in Effort to Defeat Him—Breaks a Deadlock.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—Everett Colby, formerly of Milwaukee, and now an anti-machine leader in this state, has won his fight as leader in the revolt against the re-election of United States Senator J. P. Dryden.

There was a deadlock in the vote, and Dryden's election was still far off when his secretary last night issued this statement:

Mr. Dryden has authorized the withdrawal of his name as a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate. His physicians, in imperative terms, have warned him of the danger to his health attending the public meeting arranged at his request, to be held at Trenton on Monday.

Senator La Follette stumped the state last fall against Dryden, aiding Mr. Colby, who won his state senatorship in spite of the machine, which Dryden controlled. Colby knocked out Maj. Carl Lentz, the boss of Essex county, and led the campaign for the destruction of Dryden. He declared that he would not vote for Dryden or any other man who would buy his election as he declared Dryden had done.

Senator La Follette's speech was made to Colby if he would make one speech under the auspices of the machine in the recent campaign. Colby didn't make the speech.

Dryden's opponents in the Legislature declare that his ambition to remain in the Senate was based solely on a desire to stave off the threatened legislative investigation of the Prudential Insurance company, which he conceived and created and controls, and which has furnished him with a fortune of at least \$20,000,000.

## USE KNIFE ON AUTHOR.

Thomas Bailey Aldrich's Throat Trouble Forces Him to Operate—Mrs. Longworth and Gov. Folk Are Ill.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 4.—Thomas Bailey Aldrich, the author, underwent a surgical operation Saturday at the Homeopathic hospital in this city, and reported to be doing very well, with the chances of speedy recovery excellent. Mr. Aldrich has for some time been suffering from the grip, and necessary for an operation in his throat developed from this. Mr. Aldrich, though somewhat advanced in years, has been in fine health most of his life.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth is ill with what is stated to be a slight attack of grip. The President and Mrs. Roosevelt were away from the city on Sunday and home Sunday and were very much concerned about their daughter's health when they were informed that her temperature had gone up to 102. Mrs. Longworth contracted a severe cold while attending the white house reception last Thursday night.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 4.—Gov. Folk is threatened with pneumonia. OLEAN, N. Y., Feb. 4.—J. O. H. Higgins is slightly improved in his condition.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 4.—George J. Grammer, vice president of the New York Central (west), who was operated upon for jaundice early in January, suffered a relapse Sunday and the family was called. At midnight he was pronounced out of danger.

KARLSRUHE, Feb. 4.—Crown Prince Victoria of Sweden is ill here with influenza.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 4.—Vice President and General Manager Mohler of the Union Pacific, has been ill with pneumonia at the Auditorium Annex, Chicago, for a week. He is now thought to be out of danger.

## 'JIM CROW' WITNESS BOX

Negro Soldiers at Brownsville Hearing Not Invited Into Same Room with Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—The investigation by the Senate committee on military affairs of the Brownsville, Texas, affray was begun today. A score of negro soldiers of the Twenty-fifth infantry, discharged from the army without honor because of their alleged participation were in attendance, but they were not invited into the committee room.

They were assigned to a room at the end of a corridor near the room. There was only one white man in the group of witnesses. During the assembling of the committee, which was rather slow, the negroes referred continually to the proceedings as the "trial," and were as often compelled to correct the term and call it a hearing.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Feb. 4.—The court martial for trial of Major C. W. Penrose, Twenty-fifth infantry, charged with neglect of duty in connection with the Brownsville incident, opened at Fort Sam Houston today. Col. Glenn, Twenty-third infantry, represents Major Penrose, and Capt. Charles Kay appears as judge advocate. Major Penrose was arraigned and pleaded not guilty. Forty citizens of Brownsville are here as witnesses.

## TO TEST LIABILITY ACT

Supreme Court Allows Attorney General to Intervene in Case Against Illinois Central Railroad.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—The federal supreme court of the United States today granted a motion made by Attorney General Bonaparte permitting the government to intervene in the case of Demelle Howard against the Illinois Central railway, and advanced the hearing to April 8.

The case involved the constitutionality of the railway employers' liability act, passed by the last Congress. It was tried by the United States circuit court in Tennessee, which held the first section of the act, abolishing the fellow servant rule, to be constitutional.

The case is considered to be of great importance, not only because of the number of similar cases that have arisen and will arise, but because of the principle involved.

## CAUTION INVITES DEATH.

Two Men Close Town Hall Door So Tight That They Are Asphyxiated in Free Lodgings.

WAPAKONETA, O., Feb. 4.—Walter Cook, aged 30 of West Cairo, and C. H. Cappel, 35, of Marietta were found in the town hall at Cridersville this morning dead of asphyxiation. They got permission to sleep in the town hall Sunday night, and closed the rooms tight, causing natural gas to collect.

## CANAL JOB IS FINANCED

PANAMA CONSTRUCTION COMPANY BACKS W. J. OLIVER.

Capital Is \$5,000,000, of Which \$1,500,000 Will Be Used as a Starter for the Big Project.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 4.—The Panama Construction company, formed to finance the Panama contract bid for William J. Oliver of Knoxville, Tenn., incorporated today. The capital authorized is \$5,000,000, but the company will begin business with \$1,500,000. The principal office will be in New York city.

The directors named are John B. McDonald, John Peirce, Robert A. C. Smith, William H. Sayre and George F. Harriman, all of New York city; William J. Oliver of Knoxville, Tenn.; Charles H. Aekert, Robert A. Chester and Patrick J. Brennan of Washington; George Peirce of Frankfort, Me.; Patrick T. Walsh of Davenport, Ia.; and Robert Russell of Lynchburg, Va.

Each of the directors subscribed for \$5000 of the capital stock. The certificate says that the company will "do and perform every act and thing necessary to be done by the contractor employed by the government to construct the canal, which a corporation organized in New York state may lawfully do."

Superintendent of Public Work F. C. Stevens, who is associated with Mr. Oliver as financial backer, is not named in the certificate.

## NEGROES ASK PRESIDENT.

National Fair for Their Race Is Planned in Alabama—Ohio Fight Over Colored Man Bitter.

MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 4.—A negro national fair will be held in this city in November, 1907. A feature will be the exhibit of inventions and craftsmanship of negroes. A large amount of space will be used by Chicago negroes. An invitation will be extended to the President of the United States to visit and open the fair.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 4.—Because of the fight at Cincinnati over the proposed appointment of Ralph W. Tyler, negro, as collector of customs at that place, President Roosevelt has been asked to change his plans and name a negro as collector in Cleveland to succeed Charles W. Leach. There has been a boom started for H. F. Eubanks, representative and proprietor of a barber shop.

President Roosevelt has been told by an Ohio Republican representative that if he nominates a negro in Cincinnati he could not hope to see a successful fight against the Foraker-Dick organization in that state. The position pays \$5000 a year, which is \$2200 more than the famous Dr. Crum of Charleston, S. C., gets. A negro collector in New York receives \$4000 and Register Louis of the United States treasury \$4500.

Senators Foraker and Dick will have themselves alone to blame for Tyler's case. They wrote the letters that Tyler took to President Roosevelt that made the latter think the negro just the man for the place.

## CHURCH BOXING FATAL.

Bout in Parish House Gymnasium May Develop Manslaughter Case—Physical Instructors Are Arrested.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—"Jack" Mason, a young athlete who has been unconscious more than a week in an uptown hospital, received the blow which caused his injury and will result in his death in a boxing bout at the parish house of St. Bartholomew's church, one of the richest and most famous Episcopal churches in New York.

Mason was matched to spar with a youth of his own weight, 24 pounds. The name of his opponent was not given. The two were to go three rounds. They seemed to be evenly matched. In the third round, during a rally, which Mason slipped and went to the floor, his opponent excitedly followed up his advantage and as Mason arose let fly a right hander. It struck Mason on the side of the skull and toppled him backward, his head striking the hardwood floor.

Thomas Shortell and Alfred G. Harvey, boxing instructor and physical director, respectively, were held in \$1500 bail each to await developments.

## M'CUMBER BILL PASSED.

Mexican and Civil War Veterans to Gain by Measure, Which Now Goes to President for Approval.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—Chairman Sulloway of New Hampshire from the committee on invalid pensions, today secured the passage of the service pension bill, which passed the Senate January 13, increasing the pensions of Civil and Mexican war veterans.

Efforts to amend the bill failed. Men who protected the frontiers from Indians during the Civil war were not included in the bill, but Mr. Louisa of New Jersey said they will get justice soon. The service bill was then passed, ayes 196, nays 20.

It provides that persons of 62 years or over shall receive \$12 per month, 70 year \$16; 75 years, \$20—the pension to commence from the date of filing the application. It is familiarly known as the McCumbar service pension bill and now goes to the President.

## REPORT A TERRIBLE WRECK

Burlington Passenger Train Said to Have Gone Through Bridge in South Dakota—Fire Among Debris.

SHERIDAN, Wyo., Feb. 4.—Westbound Burlington passenger, No. 41, from Omaha to Billings, went through a bridge over the Cheyenne river at Edgemont, S. D., today. Fire broke out in the wreckage. Many are reported killed.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 4.—Burlington officials here say that no information has been received warranting the assumption that any passengers had been injured at Edgemont. A press dispatch from Alliance, Neb., reports rumors of a disaster on the Burlington.

## Keep Enough Gasoline to Start.

We have recently seen a variety of notes concerning people who saved the habit of getting towed home by using alcohol or kerosene as power mediums in autos. To people who fall into this fix we would whisper, "Be sure to have a sufficient quantity of gasoline to start the engine going. If you try to start it with the other liquids you will spell your efforts by the familiar word 'failure.'"—Automobile Magazine.

## BULLETS' SONG

NEGRO'S DEFENSE.

WITNESS IN BROWNSVILLE CASE SAYS NO ARMY SPRINGFIELDS WERE FIRED DURING RIOT.

Senator Foraker Brings Out Some Interesting Testimony and Then Senator Warren Knocks It Out.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5.—The Brownsville case is on. Senator Foraker is the champion of the negro and asks the direct questions. Senator Warren is delivering a hot fire of cross questions.

Up to adjournment this afternoon Sergt. Israel Harris of Co. D of the discharged colored troops was the one and only witness.

Knows Songs of Bullets.

Harris, in brief, said he thought that the firing on the night of the Texas affray came principally from Winchester and six-shooters. He said he was familiar with the sounds of various weapons, and that he heard no firing from Springfield, with which the Twenty-fifth was equipped.

An important point in his testimony was his statement of hearing that the gun rack of Co. C had been broken and of seeing it afterwards in the post carpenter shop.

Saloon Restrictions Resented.

Witness said that on account of the feeling against the soldiers he had determined not to enlist and was continually expecting trouble, because of prejudice against the race.

Harris said that the men generally complained because they were compelled to enter saloons by the rear doors. He could not give any instance of ill treatment of others, but he wanted, he said, "the American right of going where he pleased."

President's Exhibits Not There.

Senator Foraker then examined the witness regarding the bullets, caps and shells sent to the Senate by the President with his message, but the exhibits have been returned to the war department and further questioning was temporarily discontinued.

Mr. Warner's questions related largely to the time when the soldiers were called for the roll call and inspection. Harris could not state definitely the time, but said that it was very early in the morning. It might have been 6:30, but it was nearly dark.

Sun Got Up Quite Early.

Senator Lodge then stated that the records of the naval observatory showed that the sun rose at Brownsville on August 14 at 5:27 a. m.

Harris related that the morning after the shooting the guns in the barracks were all clean.

Senator Foraker read from the report of Maj. Blockson in which the major said he did not take much stock in the story of the clean guns as a defense, because the guns could have been cleaned by the men while returning from "shooting up" the town.

Makes Committee Quake.

Harris was handed a Springfield, which he took like an expert, threw back the shell ejection, sighted along the barrel, and made the members of the committee look nervous.

Harris said a gun could not be cleaned in less than ten minutes. He testified that a gun cannot be cleaned to pass inspection without a regulation rod and that only four such rods are provided for each company. He said that one shot would ruin the gun in condition to require almost as much cleaning as six or more shots. Harris declared it would be impossible to clean the guns in the dark.

Each man at Brownsville, testified Harris, had twenty rounds of ammunition before the disturbance. Inspection was made immediately after the shooting. He did not know that any ammunition was missing.

## SNOWBALL HITS KAISER.

He Shakes His Finger at Boys and They Run Away—Unusual Incident Is Ordinary.

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—Emperor William was accidentally struck in the face by a snow ball while driving through the Brandenburger Tor gate on Sunday.

The missile was aimed at a private person who was passing in an automobile. The Emperor shook his finger at the boys and they scampered away.

The Emperor took part in the fancy dress ball given last night by the Crown Prince Frederick William and the Crown Princess.

## STEAMER BOILER BURSTS

Several Are Reported Killed Near Chattanooga, Tenn., in Explosion of the Parker.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 5.—The boiler on the steamer Parker, belonging to the Dairle Steam company, blew up at Williams Island this afternoon. It is reported that several persons were killed.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 5.—The steamer National City, with railway ties, ran ashore at Hermosa beach early today during a fog. The half dozen passengers were removed safely.

## MANY HIT BY COAL FAILURE.

Randolph Macon's Defaulting of Interest Said to Involve Life Company.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Announcement on Monday that the Randolph Macon Coal company defaulted in the payment of interest on \$2,500,000 bonds, is said to have hit the Metropolitan Life and other investors in these securities.

There is a rumor that Gov. Hughes asked Superintendent Kelsey of the New York state insurance department to resign, and was met with a refusal. Superintendent Kelsey has refused to let Kinkead and Marcks, inspectors of the New York Life elections, resign.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 5.—Testimony in the investigation of the State Life showed that the officers received salaries as officers, salaries as directors and allowances as "office employees," though they had done nothing to warrant payment. The editor of an insurance publication has drawn \$100 monthly.

## Chinese Famine Near Crisis.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5.—Consul General Rodgers at Shanghai cables that unless seed wheat, which is so earnestly desired, reaches Shanghai March 15 it will be too late. The purchase of the wheat in Australia, to save time, is contemplated. The American National Red Cross is redoubling its efforts. Dr. Klopsch of the Christian-Herald has sent a further contribution of \$25,000.

## FOREVER AND A DAY.

Little know or care  
If the blackbird on the bough  
Is filling all the air  
With his soft crowsong now;  
For she is gone away,  
And when she went she took  
The springtime in her lock,  
The peachblow on her cheek,  
The laughter from the brook,  
The blue from out the May—  
And what she calls a week  
Is forever and a day!

It's little that I mind  
How the blossoms, pink or white,  
At every touch of wind  
Fall a-trembling with delight;  
For in the leafy lane,  
Beneath the garden boughs,  
And through the silent hours  
One thing alone I seek.  
Until she come again,  
The May is not the May,  
And what she calls a week  
Is forever and a day!

—T. B. Aldrich, in Atlantic.

## GERSON'S VICTORY

As the two slowly climbed the hill Gerson drew nearer to Miss Graham's side. Their shoulders touched, the man's breath warmed the girl's cheek and again he asked her the question.

"No," was the reply—the one he expected.

Gerson stopped, turned about and looked down upon the ocean and seated himself on the grass. The girl remained standing, her white sunshade poised above her head, dividing her glances between the emerald isle in the azure sea and the forlorn-looking boy at her feet.

"Paul," she said finally, "I'm taxing your patience heartlessly, am I not?"

"No, Edith, you've been a most gracious, benevolent angel to me," Gerson replied, gushingly. "Is mine not a great liberty to be ever near you? You have shared your joys with me—you have allowed me to serve you—the best I can. What more could a fellow want?"

They were both silent again. Then the man, his lips trembling, turned to the girl.

"Edith," he began, "let's put everything else aside for the time and have a complete understanding. Let's know ourselves and each other. You care a little for me, don't you?"

"I can't say that there are any secrets," the girl answered. "I believe your danger is past."

"I know the habit you mean," Gerson answered. His eyes shone with a great light—they were filled with fires of love, with fearlessness, with manhood.

"I have suspected that it was this that has kept us from each other."

Gerson went on. "But, Edith dear, the old serpent is quite dead. I have taken him by the throat and strangled him. It has been a mighty fight for me, but I am on top and the serpent is dead. Edith, will you have me now?"

The girl's eyes were bright and shining and her lips were quivering, but she shook her head—but ever so gently.

"I know," Gerson breathed softly. "I know what you mean. I'll be patient, but something seems to tell me that it will all be revealed to you and you will know the truth."

Miss Graham's eyes suddenly became filled with abject terror. Her little body trembled and her cheeks turned ashen.

"Paul! Paul!" she gasped faintly. "I feel—I feel that something terrible is about to happen. It's—it's you!"

Swaying back and forth, his eyes glittering and an odd, silly smile on his lips, the man gazed steadfastly at something in the grass, just at his feet. The girl, too, watched in fascinating horror the thing in the grass.

Suddenly the man, with a tremendous effort, shook his shoulders and in a paroxysm of rage flung himself upon the glittering, writhing serpent. Like a flash he had the thing wriggling and squirming around his right arm and his hand locked like steel beneath the reptile's fangs. With one mighty fling

AND SHE ANSWERED—"YES."

the wriggling ceased and Gerson let fall the inanimate body and pressed his heel upon its head.

A moment later the girl, sobbing passionately, lay limp in the man's arms, her head on his breast.

"Is it proven, dear?" he asked.

And she answered—"Yes!"—Indianapolis Sun.

As long as Father retains any rights at all, he is pretty sure to remove his shoes out by the sitting room fire.

I can get along with any woman I am not married to," a divorced man said to-day.

## CORN BREAD OF OLD TIMES.

True Article Can Be Made Only of Meal Ground in Old Way.

The best corn meal in the world is made in Tennessee—though the output is limited and not much of it reaches the market where urbanites dwell. The steam millstone has driven the water mill almost into desuetude only to be in turn crowded out by the modern roller mill. The ancient water mill still lingers in remote sections and mountain fastnesses where clear waters flow through pebbly channels in sylvan shades.

More than one of the ideal mills may be found on Fighting creek, in Sevier county, under the shadows of the Big Smoky and near unto Sugarland region, where the untaxed juice of the corn flows from modest and retiring stills. There are many such mills in the Unaka region and in various sections of middle Tennessee, where the withering blight of modern civilization, with its canned goods and packing-house meats, has not yet penetrated and where one may

listen to the watermill  
Through the living day,  
While the clicking of its wheel  
Wears the weary hours away.

But they don't bring the meal to town. The town-raised person's taste is too vitiated to appreciate it. When he eats cornbread at all with his oleomargarine or canned soup he wants the roller mill product, which suggested the idea of sawdust breakfast food to a Battle Creek Yankee. The right sort of cornbread is made from meal ground on a slow running water mill from corn that has been well dried, the little end of the ear shelled off for the chickens or pigs, the rotten grains carefully eliminated and the corn run through a fan mill.

Before being made into bread the meal is sifted through a wire sieve or sifter, the meshes of which are not too fine. Then if good bread is not produced it is the fault of the cook. The use of sugar in making any form of cornbread should be made a felony. There is as much difference between bread from properly ground meal and the common meal of commerce as there is between a Smithfield ham and a packing-house ham.—Nashville American.

Rules for Turkish Girls.

Up to the age of 12 Turkish girls are as free and untrammelled as European children, but with her twelfth birthday the girl becomes a woman. She adopts the "tcharchaff" and joins that silent sisterhood who are condemned to see the world darkly through a veil without having lost any of their natural desires to participate in its gayeties.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—The federal supreme court of the United States today granted a motion made by Attorney General Bonaparte permitting the government to intervene in the case of Demelle Howard against the Illinois Central railway, and advanced the hearing to April 8.

The case involved the constitutionality of the railway employers' liability act, passed by the last Congress. It was tried by the United States circuit court in Tennessee, which held the first section of the act, abolishing the fellow servant rule, to be constitutional.

The case is considered to be of great importance, not only because of the number of similar cases that have arisen and will arise, but because of the principle involved.

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# Doings of the Week in and About Gladstone

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

"A Gladstone girl walked on the ice from that city Saturday to do some shopping. She returned home after getting dinner at Campbell's cafe.—Escanaba Journal." Whether the bravery was in taking the imminent risk of getting shoddy goods palmed off upon her by out-of-town merchants, or in eating a meal served by an Escanaba restaurant, the Journal does not say, but from the framing of the article it would seem to mean one or the other. Perhaps it was only rashness.

G. R. Empson, attorney for August Boman in his personal injury suit against the Mashek Chemical & Iron Co., received notice this week that the supreme court has decided in favor of his client. This is the eleventh case which Mr. Empson has pleaded in the supreme court. In ten he has been successful, and the decision in the odd one caused a change in the state law.

There are ten public statues in Michigan, says a Detroit paper, six of which are in Muskegon, the gift of Chas. H. Hackley. Detroit has Hazen S. Pingree and another is being erected to Alexander Macomb. Lansing has Anstin Blair and there is a statue of Pere Marquette in the city named for him. Cannot Gladstone distinguish herself by having some of her great pioneers.

H. B. Laing, whose experience entitles him to an opinion, says that it would pay the city to own the opera house and run it as an entertainment for the municipality, even though the city leased it to a private management. He says he would be willing to give \$1000 a year for the auditorium, leaving the rest of the house to the city.

During the coming summer a shingle and tie mill will be erected and operated in the Buckeye. Every year the company has sold a large amount of cedar in the rough, for lack of facilities to work it up. This work will now be done here. As yet no plan has been drawn for the mill, but it will be put up.

Clarence E. Brown has been promoted to the post of travelling salesman for the Marble Safety Axe Co., and will leave on Sunday for an extended trip. He will go by way of Chicago through Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and New England, returning through Canada.

Miss Emma Powell returned Monday to her home in the lower peninsula. She will be much missed by a large number of business and social acquaintances, formed during a short sojourn in Gladstone, who hope that she may always retain pleasant memories of this city.

The fox hunters took their dogs out Sunday and holed a fox; but it proved too difficult to dig him out, and the weather conditions were unfavorable. They are satisfied with the performance of the hounds, however.

Morris Goldman, who has been running a store at Florence, Wis., is here visiting his family a short time. Florence, an iron range town, is prosperous, a new mine about to open, and business is good.

C. E. Nebel is of opinion that the Bay Shore road should be further strengthened with stone, and that the best time to do so is before the ice breaks up, while rock may be hauled from the quarry.

Nineteen six was a dry, warm year, according to the weather bureau. And naughty seven has started out to be damp and cold. The velocity of the wind averaged ten miles an hour.

The board of education met on Wednesday night, and after transacting routine business, adjourned two weeks to consider the question of insurance and seating.

Perhaps the rolling mill that Menominee is chasing, like a fat man after a straw hat, is the same one that slipped through Gladstone's fingers a few years back.

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

A still alarm called the department Thursday evening to attend to a chimney at the home of L. F. Rawson.

It is proposed to build a new M. E. church in the spring. No plans have as yet been drawn up, however.

Miss Nellie Valind, of Escanaba, is visiting her sister, Mrs. P. L. Burt, for a couple of weeks.

H. J. Krueger has made several trips to Rapid River this week to install heating drums.

J. D. McDonald came down from Trenary Wednesday, returning next day.

Wm. Morten came in from Manistique to spend a couple of days with his family.

Miss Elsie Cole, of Rapid River, is visiting Miss Bessie Kannev.

In 1864 Thomas Ashton was clerk of the county of Delta and his office was situated about forty rods northeast of the present site of the Escanaba Lumber Company's mill at old Masonville. In that year William B. Ogden and his associates began to build a railroad from Neganaw to Sand Point. Sand Point, therefore, being conveniently situated just where Little Bay de Noc joins Green Bay, soon grew into a lively village which its founders named Escanawaba. The name still persists though the river so designated enters Bay de Noc some miles further north. Seeing the budding glories of Escanaba, County Clerk Ashton one day put his records and things into an old-fashioned hair trunk and cleared from Masonville for Sand Point on a swift-sailing Mackinaw boat. Thus Escanaba became, ipso facto, the county seat of Delta county; and Masonville, long the great entrepot of the peninsula, sank into decay and desolation. Escanaba, started on the road to fame by the impulsive act of an English exile, who took the law in his own trunk, has never lost the impetus given it in the booming days of "War time"; and now it has a brick court house, a Carnegie library, a daily newspaper and a hundred temples of Bacchus. Escanaba should raise at the head of Ludington street a monument to Thomas Ashton who forty-three years ago gave it the first impulse toward municipal greatness.

The city council had only four aldermen present Monday, so it was resolved to issue orders for the bills reported by the committee on claims, and approve them at the next regular meeting. The citizens' committee, Messrs. McWilliams, Johnson, Eaton, Laing and Stewart, held a conference with the aldermen, on the paving question. Outside information has been sought.

The department was called Monday noon to put out a fire started by thawing water pipes under the house owned by Emil Helander and occupied by W. H. Kinghorn. The damage was slight although there was considerable smoke. Marshall Murker fell through a trap and hurt himself.

Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Burrows entertained friends from Escanaba last Sunday; they were the Hon. M. Perron and Mrs. Perron, Mr. and Mrs. I. Cyr and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Beauchamp, all of whom drove over from the county town and spent the afternoon and evening.

Miss Anna Barrett was surprised Wednesday evening by a party of friends who came to assist her to enjoy a birthday celebration. Dancing and games made the evening pass swiftly, and the assembly broke up at a wee, sma' hour.

The turntable in the Soo yard works with such difficulty that of late an engine has been hitched to it with a cable to turn it. The table is out of balance, and the new one will be installed as soon as the frost leaves.

The flag now flies over the school building during each session. This is according to the state law, but has not been done until lately. This will prove an excellent thing for dealers in flags.

Hormidas Martell, aged 55, died Thursday night, Jan. 31, and was buried from the Catholic church Monday. He was a widower, though twice married, and leaves five living children.

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.

J. M. Beattie was called last Friday to Toronto by the death of his brother-in-law. C. C. Ireland has been in charge of the office.

I. N. Bushong, Miss Bushong and Miss Margaret left Tuesday for Portland, Oregon, where they will spend the next four months.

Fifteen members of the N. P. L. from Escanaba, drove to Gladstone Monday to hear President Scott's address at the payoff.

Train 8 was eleven and a half hours late Thursday. It is rather rare for the east bound flyer to be so late.

Mrs. N. B. Brown and Mrs. J. A. Stewart drove to Escanaba Sunday and visited Mrs. D. McCarthy.

Mrs. D. McCarthy is reported as able to sit up, and may be home in a couple of weeks.

John Latimer, Jr., is visiting his parents and relatives here for a couple of months.

Hon. T. W. McDonough has finished for a time his getting out logs from the farm.

Walter Berglund is lame this week from an attack of rheumatism.

Archie Jacobs, of Trenary, visited Lewin & Jacobs this week.

Born, Sunday, February 3, to Mr. and Mrs. Carl J. Olson, a son.

The Delta is not well informed on the subject of proposed alterations in the postal law relating to "second class" matter. But it is obvious that nine tenths of the publications carried practically free in the mails are not entitled to this favor. There come daily to this office publications whose intent is to separate the money of the ignorant and inexperienced from its present possessors. There is no publication so vile that it has not a plausible plea to make for public favor; and there are hundreds, if not thousands, of them which have no moral right to live—still less to have the aid of the postal regulations. If Mr. Madden can choke off some of these grafts he should have the thanks of every honest publisher. The country editor who joins the outcry raised by the swindling advertising sheets, is simply assisting to cut his own throat. The subject is so vast, and it arouses so much feeling in the breasts of those who contemplate the million tons of rubbish scattered broadcast by the dishonest at public expense—the lies, the frauds and the immorality that Uncle Sam aids in disseminating—that it can only be discussed rationally by those who make a specialty of postal discrimination. But one thing is evident; the postoffice is carrying free a world of vicious publications that should not be carried at all.

Nero Perry, an old Chickasaw freedman who lives on Caddo creek, in the Chickasaw nation, supports himself by hunting game with a bow and arrow. Though seventy-five years old, he can send an arrow into a squirrel in the tallest tree. Perry went to the Chickasaw nation in 1828 from Mississippi with Jim McElish, his old master. They settled on the banks of the Caddo creek, where they built the first house ever erected in the Chickasaw nation. Here they lived until 1861, when McElish died, then the old place reverted to Perry, and there he still lives.

It has been recommended in the public prints that a man using a telephone should press the transmitter against his chest while talking. Some frequently audible citizens of Gladstone would do better to hold the phone against the top of their heads while discoursing about their neighbors. The scientific explanation of this phenomenon is, that when the head is hollow, the dome of the skull acts as a sounding board and carries the voice.

George Schwab has resigned his post as city plumber, giving as his reason that it was stated in the board meeting that it was a hobo's job; and he desired to repudiate the idea that he is a hobo, or that he would accept a position so considered.

P. R. Legg and John Latimer, with Gladstone's delegates, J. C. Young, N. J. Gormsen, C. D. Mason, Peter Laing, R. E. Beattie and Soren Johnson, with Hixon Martin, of Brampton, left this noon for Escanaba to try the fortunes of politics.

Announcement has been received here that Rev. Harry Ek and Miss Anna Nelson are to be married on March 5, in the mission church at Ballard, Wash. Miss Nelson is a niece of C. F. Lundblad.

The fire department was called to Andrew Stevenson's Tuesday afternoon by a small blaze upstairs, caused by children's lighting matches. The loss was slight and no hose was wet.

An indoor base ball team, of Iron Mountain, challenges another to a contest, "The Winners to pay for a spread." There must be ball players of peculiar ability in Iron Mountain.

Mayor Shelley has been busy circulating a petition to incorporate the initiative and referendum in the state constitution. He reports that everyone he approached has signed.

The Holmberg moving pictures, given tonight and tomorrow at the Lutheran church, so crowded the hall at Escanaba that some were turned away.

Dr. Will Gleason arrived Saturday from Virginia, Minnesota. After a few days visit with his relatives he will leave for Salt Lake City.

Miss Frances Lightfoot arrived in the city this morning from Bellingham, Wash., to be present at the funeral of her brother.

P. L. Burt exhibits a broomstick upon which George Schwab has wiped a joint. The lead ring is around the center of the stick.

Miss Grace Gordon leaves to-night for Kaukauna, Wis., to spend two or three weeks before proceeding to Chicago.

Rev. C. A. Lund, of Escanaba, was in Gladstone Wednesday to christen the infant son of Andrew Erickson.

The water board met Thursday evening and transacted the usual amount of business.

John Erickson returned to this city Tuesday morning to visit for a time.

M. Gleason came in Sunday from Iron River to spend a week or so.

Hugh Tierney left Monday morning for his home at Okanabee, Wis.

John Halvorson is decorating Andrew Stevenson's place this week.

Born, Monday, to Mr. and Mrs. Bruce K. Leslie, a daughter.

Arthur Miller has been ill with the grippe this week.

W. A. Miller returned Sunday from Iron Mountain.

A. E. Neff spent the week at the oil well.

**Grandfather's Clock Talks.**  
Your name is Margery, you say?  
Yes, that's a pretty name.  
But why, Miss Girlie, do you sigh  
Just like a toothless dame?  
You say you have so much to do  
It keeps you busy quite—  
You've children three to dress and wash  
And put to bed at night;  
Your Paris doll's a trial great  
Because she tears her clothes,  
And Baby Boss will spill her milk  
And Shaftoe's cracked his nose?  
What would you do, Miss Margery,  
If children came in twelves?  
You'd feel, I'm sure, that you must give  
Eleven to the elves.  
Twelve children bless my house and home,  
And sixty children grand  
And sixty great-grandchildren, too,  
Make us a merry band.  
Your children do not say a word  
Unless you punch a spring;  
My household is a noisy place,  
Like mapples chattering.  
My children twelve shout loudly out  
Seventy-eight times a day;  
My grandchildren are silent quite;  
My greats just have a way  
Of talking every second—think!  
Forty-three thousand two hundred  
times they say,  
"Tick, tock! Tick, tock!"  
Yet I am always gay.  
—Washington Star.

**BOARD OF EDUCATION.**  
Special meeting of the board. Present, Trustees Miller, Kee, Clark and Empson.  
Moved and carried, that Miss Hazel Mason and Miss Mabel Harris be appointed supervisor and assistant of the kindergarten with salaries of forty-five and twenty-five dollars, respectively.  
Moved and carried board adjourn.  
G. R. EMPSON, Sec'y.

January 2, 1907.  
Regular meeting of the board. Present, Trustees Miller, Clark and Empson.  
Moved and carried that board adjourn to January 9, 1907.

January 9, 1907.  
Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present, Trustees Miller, Kee, Clark and Empson.  
Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The report of the superintendent for the month of December was read and ordered placed on file.

Report of Treasurer Powell showing balance on hand of \$7882.71 read and ordered placed on file.

Moved and carried following bills be allowed and orders drawn:  
Carpenter, Cook Co., paper ..... \$84 69  
A. H. Powell, express ..... 1 50  
C. W. Davis ..... 5 50  
Esterbrook Steel Pen Co. .... 4 16  
City of Gladstone, electric wiring 46 51  
City of Gladstone, water rent ..... 5 00  
P. L. Burt & Co., cesspool ..... 25 00  
Walker & Co. .... 1 50  
Ginn & Co. .... 5 19  
Allyn & Bacon ..... 10 88  
D. C. Heath & Co. .... 2 23  
Michigan State Telephone Co. .... 1 50  
Marble Safety Axe Co. .... 7 00  
Swenson Bros., library ..... 17 43  
J. A. Forsberg ..... 9 00  
Percy Patterson, tuning piano ..... 7 00

Moved and carried building committee be authorized to make changes in and fit up room in old building for laboratory.

Moved and carried \$100 be appropriated for laboratory apparatus.

Moved and carried bid of A. H. Andrews & Co., for furnishing furniture, be accepted.

Moved and carried board adjourn.  
G. R. EMPSON, Sec'y.

**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

**Few Left-handed People.**  
About 94 per cent of otherwise normal people use the right hand in preference to the left; 6 per cent are left-handed, and it is a curious fact that one-third of the 6 per cent are ambidextrous.—Portland (Ore.) Journal.

**EVERY LITTLE BIT HELPS**  
If you can save a little bit on this and a little bit on that and still

**GET THE BEST OF EVERYTHING**  
It will mean a little bit more in the savings bank.

Here's little helps:

Fern Corn, fancy	10c
Per can	
Fawn Brand Corn	25c
3 Cans for	
Springdale Peas	25c
4 Cans for	
Fancy Lima Beans	25c
3 Cans for	
Mince Meat, "Lending Star"	25c
3 packages for	
Full Size Can Salmon	10c
Per can	
Glam Chowder	25c
2 Cans for	
Ferndell Oyster Cocktail Sauce	15c
Per bottle	

Remember that we have the best and cleanest Coffee in town, all in cans and packages. Ferndell brand, from 20c to 40c a pound.

**GLADSTONE GROCERY CO.**  
P. J. LINDBLAD, PROP.

**TRAVELERS RAILWAY GUIDE**  
25 CENTS  
158 ADAMS ST. CHICAGO

**YOUNG MAN!**  
Do you know that saving is not stinginess, but a duty? Do you know that if you don't save before you are married, you won't save after marriage? Do you know that the interest on the money you would save in your youth would make comfortable the days of your old age? Do you know that you owe it to your own self-respect and to those who may be dependent on you in the years to come, to save? Do you know that we pay 3 per cent. interest on your savings? and that we accept deposits as low as \$1.00.

**Exchange Bank, Gladstone.**  
W. L. MARBLE, President. W. A. FOSB, 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**

**LUMBER** SHINGLES 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 Empson 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.  
**ANN ARBOR RAILROAD 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 4:30 p. m.  
Leaving Manistique at 9:00 p. m. and arriving at Frankfort the following morning at 6:30 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.

## The Departure.

And on her lover's arm she leans,  
And round her waiting feet she folds;  
And far across the hills they went  
In that new world which is the old.  
Across the hills and far away  
Beyond their utmost purple rim,  
And deep into the dying day,  
The happy princess followed him.

"I'd sleep another hundred years,  
O love, for such another tender kiss,"  
"O wake forever, love, the hours  
O love, 'twas such a kiss and this,"  
And over them many a shilling rain,  
And many a merry wind was borne,  
And strewn through many a golden bar,  
That twilight melted into morn.

"O eyes long laid in happy sleep"  
"O happy sleep that lightly fled,"  
"O happy kiss that woke the sleep!"  
"O love, thy kiss would wake the dead!"  
And over them many a shilling rain,  
Of vapor loosed the crescent band,  
And rapt thro' many a rosy change,  
The twilight died into dark.

"A hundred summers can it be?  
And whither goes thou, tell me where?"  
"O seek my father's castle in the field;  
For there are greater wonders there."  
And over the hills, and far away  
Beyond their utmost purple rim,  
Beyond the night, across the day,  
Thro' all the world she followed him.  
—Alfred Tennyson.

## A Double Life.

"I am leading a double life," a lady said to her friend, and she said it so cheerfully that her friend saw at once that it was not a confession. The expression, "A double life," is usually understood to mean a life of apparent propriety covering another life of hidden evil. But there is another way of doing it, namely the way the lady intended. Her husband, what did she mean? She meant that she lived one life of plain fact and another of gilded fancy. Her circumstances were those of the large middle class, and her time was occupied with the ordinary routine of household cares. But her tastes and longings were far removed from her surroundings and occupations, and she had a habit of imagining herself in conditions of wealth and leisure, so that as often as her domestic duties relaxed their grip she gave herself up to the pleasing fancy with which she saturated her mind, and dwelt in her little private gymnasium until the clock or the doorbell called her back to the workaday realities.

It may be that such double living is more common than we think. Indeed, we all indulge it to some extent, as when we are absorbed in a descriptive narrative or a touching picture, the story or the scene before us keeps us so close to her roundings for a time. Old folks' memories and young folks' hopes transport them to other times and places and conditions. But to do it to the extent practiced by the lady referred to is not a refreshing diversion but a weakening indulgence. The mind is like the body in this, that the inordinate development of any one faculty tends to the detriment of the rest. Dream life is very enticing, but we cannot afford to lose our practical grip.—The Pilgrim.

## A "Chummy" Mother.

"She and her mother are ever so chummy," was a girl's comment on the close friendship existing between a girl friend and her mother.

"Chummy" mothers! They are rarer than they should be, but oh, the good they do!

Here is the way one "chummy" mother puts it:

"My own life barque was almost stranded by a good mother, who has long since passed into the unknown land, but all the lessons I have learned have been gleaned from a close contact with the world. My mother was a girl's woman, but she fell in love with me, and did not seek my confidence.

"I married young, and when my little girl was given to me I made up my mind to study her, to keep so close to her that she could not make serious mistakes. Another girl came—both are women now—but they are still my babies. I made doll clothes for them, and then to them, and told them stories. I listened to their little confessions as they cried their troubles out on my lap, and later, as they sobbed on my shoulder, and today, after twelve years of widowhood, I can assure you there is not a happier or more contented trio in this world.

"I have kept myself young for my girls. I enjoy everything they enjoy, and I do not have their trust and love, but that of dozens of other girls, who will not 'dare tell their mother.' I have also helped by my life of love, to establish confidence between girls and mothers, if there was more companionship between mothers and their daughters, I am convinced there would be less sorrow for both."—Selected.

## The Surface.

Mortality of courtesies and kindness are perhaps nine-tenths of the law for happily regulating our social fellowship, but deeper things are needed in friendship.

"I don't know what is the matter with people nowadays. You scarcely find anybody able to stand up for a friend."

It was a distinctly young lady who thus spoke, and it was perhaps because her tender heart was so close to hers that she uttered her pessimism. But that is what she had touched a true test of true friends. The real friend is faithful, even in his wounds.

But let him stand face to face, not with stiletto stabs at the back. All friendship in all its phases is desecrated by the gossiping tongue. It is bad enough and sad enough to speak ill of an enemy, but of a friend never. Yet it happens—happens, alas, how often! Sometimes we so get in the habit of much talking about people and their peculiarities that we scarce can say a good thing about any, or without being it with an ill; scarce can give compliments without complaints.

Conversation is loveliest when it is free from personalities; but if this be beyond and above us, we can school ourselves to the more modest virtues of passing only good and happy gossip; of being silent when we cannot speak well.

A remarkable aid to this, if it prove a rigid drill, is to include the absent member whose fortunes and character are under discussion to be within hearing distance. Sometimes they are, by proxy, when we little think it. And if we assure ourselves of this, we may establish our own "unruly member" by our power of control.

## The Value of Rest.

The inability to rest, either at night or by means of short respites during the day, is the beginning, with many women, of a nervous breakdown, and should be heeded as nature's warning that all is not well, and that the routine of life, whether of work or pleasure, must be closely scanned and so changed as to lessen the strain. Hurry and excitement, with constant overstrain, which is working on the nerves, are subtle nerve-wasters, for they consume double the energy required for the mere performance of the given act if it were done reposefully. Moods are to blame for much of this mischief injected into lives; but we should master our moods, not be mastered by them.

The amount of regular sleep required varies with the constitution, age and

habits of life; the brain worker, whose drafts on vitality are the largest, needs the most. At least seven to nine hours sleep are needed by all who lead active lives and would keep themselves physically and mentally at the summit of their powers. Physicians agree that women commonly require at least an hour's more sleep than men; but also that she bears deprivation of rest better. This is due, however, to the fact that in crises which demand wakefulness her sympathies and emotions are commonly involved, and the intensity of her interests keep her alert. Not till the excitement—which in her is an exaltation of spirit holding her to her duty, is passed will she feel the loss of rest, but then she should shield herself to an increased amount of sleep, as should the brain worker after every unusual and prolonged effort.—Ella Adelia Fletcher in The Delinquent.

## What Women Really Want.

Resenting the claim that women have been tyrannized over in the past and need to be emancipated, Bishop Stang declared at a meeting of the Catholic Union in Boston, recently, that the question now being put by various parties is Socialism as to what shall be the position of woman in the future, a false assumption that up to now she has been deprived of the chance of developing and utilizing her faculties of soul and body. Insisting that good women wish only to love and obey, the bishop considers spasmodic declarations of woman's independence as a moral epidemic bordering on insanity. He fears that only the female of the modern culture, as she is called, with her head crammed full of undigested knowledge and her heart blinded by man who cannot understand woman's lofty aspirations, who cannot realize the right sort of man to appreciate her. Confidence marks the prelate's belief that the true Christian women of the land—the anxious mothers, the affectionate daughters and the sweet sisters—those grand angels of our homes and cheerful companions of our life—prefer to remain as God made them—women. Knowing God's order in society, they cheerfully give their whole hearts to the service of man. The great churchman finds the cause of woman's dissatisfaction in the unworthy conduct of so many men—in the rapidly increasing number of male loafers and voluntary bachelors. The good bishop is not far wrong when he says that what the world needs most is strong Christians, who are willing to use their brains and muscles to provide for women, and when this is done, the woman's question and the great social question are solved, for the women will leave public life and return to their happy home.—Brookton (Mass.) Times.

## Incompatibility.

I suppose that with all the reasons that contribute to married unhappiness—intemperance, meanness, cruelty, extravagance, infidelity, difference in religion, difference in nationality, difference in age—incompatibility leads the list, writes Mary Stewart Cutting in "Harper's Bazar." It seems to me to be one of those things like Humpty Dumpty's in "Alice" that can be made to mean anything one pleases.

Incompatibility may cover a persistent and irritating divergence of habit or preference in regard to almost anything between two people. It has to be between two—one alone cannot be incompatible, any more than one alone can be happy. What one does that irritates the other must outwardly or inwardly resent. An incompatible wife, \* \* \* There are many couples who never separate publicly who grow more and more separate every year. Yet it is so possible not to mind little habits, little peculiarities, it is one can only think it possible. Here is where perspective comes in. If one can only see the things that irritate, the trouble is that little things have their root in something that is big, when one traces them back.

Perhaps all incompatibility has its root in the thought, "If he loved me very much he would wish to please me." That is what makes the differ. But people who insist on differing have an inherent tendency to continually justify by the verdict of others, although that verdict can only separate them the more. Married people may differ on almost every known subject, and yet not be in the least incompatible, and they may agree to differ. But incompatibility must be justified aloud, must talk of itself, although the hearers write under such remarks as "That's so like you, Frank to contradict me. Of course, dear, any one would know it was your wife you were talking to."

"Oh, my dear woman, I hope you don't think I expect politeness from my husband any more. That would be too much." \* \* \*

Sometimes women learn who no one ever thought would learn. Sometimes what seemed only vain and shallow, only strong feeling has been selfish. Sometimes a man's whole nature changes; he becomes thoughtful, gentle, more combative, a little wiser. Even the most trivial, the most shrewish, the most brutally selfish person has moments when it seems as if he might change, if the other one, the partner of his incompatibility, would only see at the same moment—could help by saying the kind thing or not saying the cruel one—could forget his or her own side just at that moment. \* \* \*

And all comes around to one of two things. With all married couples who differ in habit, in taste, in opinion, in mode of life, if there is to be any happiness somebody has to learn to give up, or give up minding that there is a difference. Either way is as good as the other. It is surprising how many things are not of any importance if one can only think they are not.

## "Soft Persuasion" Works with Children.

There are other ways of teaching children cleanliness and order than by letter shows.

Although an unmarried woman, I have been for long periods in the homes of children were of all sorts and conditions, says M. W. in Mothers Magazine, and I have also had, at my home and in my charge, little folks of all ages for several months.

It was my pleasure, as well as privilege to spend the month of November at the home of my cousin in one of the large cities. There are four children—two boys and two girls—aged 2, 5, 8 and 10 years. The mother is decidedly a soft and unaffectionate, and considers that her duty is finished when her children are warmly dressed and well fed. After three days of my visit had passed and the dirty faces and untidy shoes were on my nerves. The fourth morning I said to the baby, "Come, Jennie, I'll wash you this morning." Jennie rebelled. The children call me auntie, so I said, "You hold auntie's nice soap while she washes, and then you can play." The soap—which was scented—worked like a charm. I had only finished washing when she said, "Auntie, wash Jennie with ner nice soap." Then

I took a little cloth and wet it and put some tooth powder on it and cleaned her little teeth.

The other children became interested, and asked for the use of my soap and tooth powder. "Mother always uses my soap," but this smells nice," they remarked. Before I left, the children were not the untidy children in appearance that they were when I came. The price of the scented soap is very small, but the result is worth while. A little sweetness in life makes a wonderful difference.

The boys seemed possessed to have their shoes laced untied—it was too much trouble to the mother. For her birthday, which occurred while I was there, I promised each a new pair of shoes. My cousin and I, with the two boys, arrived at the shoe store, and I asked the clerk to clean the boys' butternut shoes to fit each of the boys. The boys immediately rose in terror. Girls' button shoes! No, they would go barefooted first! So I said, "Well, you won't lace your shoes, so you will have to wear buttoned ones." They promised to lace the shoes if I would only get them boys' shoes, and I must say they have kept their word.

The more suggestion: I had subscribed to the Boys' World after Girls' Companion, and on Sunday afternoon, after they returned from Sunday school, I read aloud these papers to them. They could not read on week-days, but the children looked forward to some new stories each Sunday, and with baby on my knee and the three children around me, we all had a pleasant afternoon.—Boston Traveler.

## In the Boudoir.

"I have just had a long and instructive talk with a hair specialist," said a woman. "He is accumulating a fortune by giving health to sick hair, doing, he says, what men and women ought to do for themselves—cutting the hair in an intelligent fashion.

"As a first step, he objects to long hair, that is, longer than is necessary to be covered properly. Every extra inch of length means a loss of heat, strength and strength, is his argument. The second objection is to the prevailing method of brushing the proverbial hundred strokes, being under a special ban. This special divot is a most objectionable, pliable bristles as a dust remover and polisher, nothing more, and places a horn comb of coarse, smooth teeth, save rubber and celluloid, both of which are bad for hair uncharged with electricity.

"The monthly water shampoo is all the advice of that kind. Where it is necessary to remove dirt accumulation oftener than once a week, a preparation should be applied to the scalp by a brush, after the hair has been ventilated and shaken free of dust. It is made of extract of witch hazel, one pint; cano de Indes, eight ounces, and chloroform, three drachms. It is the scalp that needs cleansing, you know, and the part of the hair near it. The rest can be shaken clean. I asked his opinion on the use of the lemon juice treatment, and he suggested a lemon juice treatment of his place. He positively states that lemon juice can be used on all scalps without injury to color or texture—it does not even affect dyed hair, and must not be used to excess, not oftener than once in six or eight weeks.

"The lemon juice treatment is warranted to produce the light, golden tints which are desired, and when this is done, the hair will grow thicker and stronger. The treatment is simple, and the part of the hair near it. The rest can be shaken clean. I asked his opinion on the use of the lemon juice treatment, and he suggested a lemon juice treatment of his place. He positively states that lemon juice can be used on all scalps without injury to color or texture—it does not even affect dyed hair, and must not be used to excess, not oftener than once in six or eight weeks.

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"As a beautifier the undiluted juice of the lemon is, however, the best. After a shampoo and before the hair dries, allowed to remain ten minutes, and then rinsed away with warm water. The drying is done in the usual way, with snuggly, and the hair is then smoothed and the application of warm towels. Cold water rinsing is forbidden, as cold applications send the blood away from the hair roots and the object of all beauty treatments is to bring the blood to the hair roots and the object of all beauty treatments is to bring the blood to the hair roots.

The night toilet for the hair consists of a thorough ventilation of the scalp, by lifting the strands of hair with the fingers and manipulating the skin with gentle movements. All tangles should be removed, and the hair should be loosely braided and allowed to dry. Where the hair is short and thin it is wise to leave it unconfined during sleep. The practice of sleeping with the hair braided, and the hair is condemned, because of the unavoidable strain on the roots."

## Cautioning Brainy Women

Not to become Bored.

Women are more prone to become bored than men. It is a matter of degree, but the ability of woman to be both feminine and intellectual. And woman's own delightful variety has come to the rescue and enable her to enjoy her femininity while she used her intellect.

The one important thing for her to do now is to keep her good common sense apparent, and in all phases of her public career, and—if she lacks this quality—to cultivate it.

Not long ago I dropped into a woman's club for a few moments at an hour when the members were all engaged in social intercourse—after all the exercises of the meeting were over.

I was a little late and expected to hear that amiable buzz of indistinguishable words, but I found the ladies were finally completed those who did linger for the social part of the occasion were evidently nervous and out of harmony.

One tactless and inconsiderate woman had ruined a whole afternoon for a hundred people by her lack of good sense. Being given the opportunity to air her theories, she had made a list of the fitness of things and became a bore.

On another occasion I called to see a woman artist and asked her to show me some of her recent work. I had previously remarked that my call was of necessity me a brief one, but for one awful hour did that artist compel me to sit and view pictures in various lights, and then she turned to me and asked me over her own picture before I could gain the exit, which she was determined I should not do until I had seen "just one more—her best."

Precisely as woman has learned that it is not necessary or wise to be a down-at-the-heel "blue stocking" or a masculine crank because she has brains, she ought to learn that she need not be a bore because she has intellectual freedom.

She has learned that talent, beauty and fashion may all dwell together in one person. It was almost forced to walk to ignore the eternal obligation of being charming.

No woman can be charming who permits herself to be a bore.

To every woman pursuing a public career I would offer this friendly advice:

If you are called upon to make a speech or to read a paper, epitomize your ideas and leave your audience wishing you had said more.

If you are asked to show your paintings or your works of art in any line, show only a few, and make it easy for your callers to leave you gracefully.

Never let your love of your own creations render you forgetful of other people's time, pleasure or convenience.

If you are requested to recite some of your own compositions, or to sing your own songs, or to play your own music—give only homeopathic portions.

Better leave them hungry for more than to bore them to one single instant.

This is a busy age. There is so much to see, hear and do that few of us have time to read long books or to listen to long sermons or addresses, however brilliant or able they may be.—Ella Wheeler Wilcox in Exchange.

The Mystery.

When I was six my father said:  
"Well, you are twice as old as Ned.  
Now that's awful, and then I see,  
How old your brother Ned must be."  
That was an easy sum to do;  
Six is exactly three times two;  
So if my father's right, he was three,  
Why, little Ned must then be three."

The other day my father said:  
"Well, do you know how old is Ned?"  
"Yes, sir, he's four, because, you see,  
I'm just twice as old as he."  
Then father laughed, "Well, that's not so! He's five if you are eight, you know."  
"But, father, I'm only three."  
"And three and two are five, you see!"

But how these things can both be true I don't quite understand, do you?  
Some time I shall, because I know  
That when a father says his son is three,  
—Johnston Morton in St. Nicholas.

## Most Dangerous of All Animals.

"Of all wild animals," writes A. W. Rolker in Appleton's Magazine, "including the hippoceros with his frightful charge and his dreadful horn, including the rogue elephant with his unbounded strength, his marvelous cunning, and his villainous tricks, including that gray shilly-rogue the American 'grizzly,' with his rib-crushing hug, his ponderous paw, and his hot, rooking maw, no beast is as dangerous to man as any one of the big cats. For besides the month provided with teeth that can crunch through the leg bone of a man as if it were a pipestem, each foot is provided with five pointed claws, pointed like needles and from three to four and a half inches long, and including these he draws the claws in, keeping hold of muscles and tendons and ligaments, and tearing them out of the flesh until they snap like rubber bands, so that unless the victim is exceedingly strong he is months and months and sometimes years and years before he can regain use of an injured member.

But not only do these felines tear, but they also bite, and although the claws are needle-pointed, the fangs are dull as the tip of a little finger, a cut with one of these hooks is like the cut of a dagger. Last year, in Boston's annual show, a Bengal tigress made a sweep at a European village bear, cut through the six-inch thick fur of the bear, and cut three parallel strips two feet long and six inches wide, and then she slashed to the very backbone of the bear. As a matter of fact, the dexterity of one of these big cat's claws is astounding. Here is a curious incident which happened to Boston himself when he was out personally to break in a 'rogue' tiger that had 'gone bad.' Provided with sole-leather guards worn next the skin and with a heavy pad of lead from the groin to the knee, he entered the arena with the bad one and was attacked and wounded. His trousers were slashed in one spot just big enough to show the skin underneath, and he showed two similar and the sole-leather guard three similar cuts, while the flesh was torn an inch deep in four places three inches long. Still another instance of marvelous quickness of claw happened in the same show when the trainer in charge of a leopard group was saved in the nick of time from a rogue lion that had tried to pull him down by climbing up on him. The animal's paw showed, between wrist and elbow alone, twenty-six wounds varying from a quarter of an inch deep and an inch long to one inch deep and four inches long.

"Of all the big cats, including that magnificent jungle-manned monarch of night, the lion, and including those beautiful and dangerous and blood-thirsty jaguar and the leopard, and their cousin, that noiseless, lightning-swift traitor, the panther, trainers prefer to handle the tiger. This is contrary to the usual opinion, but the tiger is the most bloodthirsty of all wild beasts. The tiger is, however, the quickest to learn and the easiest to handle. Whereas the tiger always remains a nervous, high-strung animal, the lion becomes phlegmatic and lazy and requires urging, which is apt to cause trouble. Whereas, the tiger is a demon incarnate and merciless, once aroused, he is at least an honest fighter who gives ample warning when about to attack and only as a rare exception attacks a man from behind, unlike the jaguar, the leopard, and panther, which are treacherous and which invariably attack when a man's back is turned. Again, of all this dangerous family the nature of the tiger comes nearest that of an ordinary house cat, and always comparatively, the lion is that is most appreciative once the master has succeeded in establishing his rule. Then, like the domestic cat, he likes to brush up against the person of his master, loves to have his back rubbed and groomed and the top of his head scratched to soothe the everlasting itch between the ears, while he emits purrs of satisfaction, forgetting that the least unforeseen accident may arouse murderous instincts that would in a twinkling convert the friendly meeting into a shambles."

Turkish Table Maxims.

A Constantinople paper prints extracts from an ancient Turkish volume, recently discovered, which deals with the table manners of hyacinth centuries. Many of the directions still serve for modern western nations. Here are some of the precepts:

To sit down to dinner alone is to be avoided, the Prophet always dined in company.

Food should be conveyed to the mouth with the hand, not with the fork.

Before and after a meal swallow a little salt.

Do not try bread with the knife, but break it with the hand.

Thou shalt not place a dish on a piece of wood, wash thy hands and mouth, clean thy teeth and render thanks unto Allah.

When a piece of bread falls to the ground pick it up carefully.

Let table talk comport itself decently and do not lean lazily on the cloth, for so saith the prophet.

When the meal is over collect the crumbs, wash thy hands and mouth, clean thy teeth and render thanks unto Allah.

Machine to Clear Fog.

An Austrian engineer named Pola has invented an apparatus which by means of sudden suction and pressure dispels the fog in front of ships.

## THE PEACE OF SWETTENHAM.

(With all sorts of apologies to George Canby.)

If'er John Bull and Uncle Sam  
Fear minor troubles threaten 'em,  
Let each eschew the cablegram,  
Remembering the utter dam-  
nable-ness of Swettenham,  
Foolishness of Swettenham.

Should German wurst and Yankee ham  
Get out their knives for whittin' 'em,  
Let each be silent as a clam  
And ponder on the awful dam-  
nable-ness of Swettenham,  
Foolishness of Swettenham.

Should we the ancient Göttergatte  
Our Stars and Stripes and frettin' 'em,  
We'll bid France recollect the gram-  
mar, rhetoric and eke the dam-  
nable-ness of Swettenham,  
Foolishness of Swettenham.

If Russian Bear or Persian Lamb  
Should apprehend blood wettin' 'em—  
Or e'en the elephant of Slams—  
Think of the dam-  
nable-ness of Swettenham,  
Foolishness of Swettenham.

If cruiser, battleship and ram,  
Despite the cost of gettin' 'em,  
Should say "I wonder why I am—"  
Remembering the Hague, near Amsterdam?  
All that was long before the dam-  
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—New York Sun.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

KING OSCAR II. of Sweden, who has been critically ill for some time past, was born in Stockholm, January 21, 1829, and succeeded his brother, Charles XV, in 1872.

King Oscar is a Bernadotte, son of Oscar I. and of Josephine of Leuchtenberg, who was the daughter of Beauharnais, the stepson of Napoleon. His wife, whom he married in 1857, was the sister of the Grand Duke of Luxembourg.

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MISS BEATRICE HARRADEN, author of "Ships That Pass in the Night," was born at Hampstead, England, January 24, 1864. Miss Harraden is a B. A. of London university, where she took her degree in mathematics as well as classics. She was scarcely known in the literary set of London when her book, "Ships That Pass in the Night," appeared.

The Lord Byron, she awoke one morning to find herself famous. Her fame soon spread to the United States, where her book had an enormous sale. About the time that she was famous Miss Harraden came to the United States, and for some time resided in California with beneficial results.

Miss Harraden is an enthusiastic advocate of woman's suffrage and a devoted believer in the higher education of women. Since the publication of her first famous work she has written five or six other books, all of which have met with much success.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE, late American ambassador to Great Britain, was 75 years old Jan. 24 and during the greater part of the day he was kept busy congratulating the friends who congratulated him on his birthday.

New York is justly proud of Mr. Choate and claims him among her distinguished sons, though, as a matter of fact, the "foremost lawyer of the day" is a son of Massachusetts. It was in Salem, the "city of witches," that Mr. Choate first saw the light of day on January 24, 1832. He came of a most distinguished New England family. His cousin was Rufus Choate, the famous statesman and lawyer, and the professional friend of Daniel Webster.

Joseph H. Choate graduated from Harvard and was admitted to the bar of Massachusetts. But the following year he removed to New York city to engage in the law.

Mr. Choate's political career practically began in 1866, when he took the stump for Fremont. Since then he has been known as an ardent Republican, though he has never sought nor held any high public office with the exception of the post at the court of St. James.

CHARLES CURTIS, the new United States senator from Kansas, was born near Topeka, January 25, 1860. The blood of the American Indian flows through his veins, and he will be the first member of that race who ever graced the halls of the United States Senate. He is one of the few remaining members of the Kaw tribe of Indians, which is fast fading away. Mr. Curtis is strictly a self-made man. In his youth he was in turn a newsboy on the streets of Topeka, a horse jockey and a cab

driver. He gained a smattering of law by hard study while driving a hack, and was admitted to the bar in 1881. He was soon afterward elected county attorney. His elevation to the Senate follows fourteen years of consecutive service in the lower house of Congress. He will begin a full six-year term of office March 4, which marks the expiration of the brief service of Senator Benson, who was appointed by the governor of Kansas to fill out Senator Burton's unexpired term.

RT. REV. DANIEL S. TUTTLE, dean of the Protestant Episcopal bishopric of the United States, celebrated his seventieth birthday Jan. 26, in New York, the recipient of a flood of congratulations from all parts of the country. Considering his years, the venerable bishop is enjoying good health and has almost completely recovered from the serious illness of a year ago.

Bishop Tuttle is a native of New York state and a graduate of the General Theological seminary. It is just forty years since he was consecrated missionary bishop of Montana, Utah and Idaho. In 1886 he was transferred to the Missouri diocese.

CORNELIUS N. BLISS, who was secretary of the interior under President McKinley and for many years treasurer of the national Republican committee, was born in Fall River, Mass., January 26, 1833.

His father died when he was an infant and his mother remarried and moved to New Orleans. His boyhood was spent in that city. After graduating from the high school in New Orleans, he then went to Boston and obtained a clerkship. In 1866 he became a member of a firm of commission merchants and moved to New York to take charge of the office in that city. Since that time Mr. Bliss has been prominently identified with the business life of the metropolis.

In 1885 he was selected as the Republican candidate for governor of New York, but declined the nomination. Though he has taken an active interest in politics for many years, he has never held any public office with the exception of the portfolio in President McKinley's cabinet.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, president of the American Federation of Labor and one of the pioneers of the labor movement in America, was born near London, January 27, 1850. At the age of about 10 years he was put to work in a cigar factory. In 1863, when 13 years of age, he came to America with his parents.

He had been in America a little more than a year when the Cigarmakers' International union was formed, and no age limit appearing, he became a member. A call was issued in

## NERVOUS HEADACHES

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Will Cure Most Cases and Should Interest Every Sufferer.

Nobody who has not endured the suffering caused by nervous headache can realize the awful agony of its victims. Worst of all, the ordinary treatment cannot be relied upon to cure nor even to give relief. Some doctors will say that if a person is subject to these headaches there is nothing that can be done to prevent their recurrence.

Nervous headaches, as well as neuralgia, are caused by lack of nutrition—the nerves are starved. The only way to feed the nerves is through the blood and it is in this way that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have accomplished so many remarkable cures.

Mrs. Addie Merrill, of 39 Union Street, Auburn, Me., says: "For years I suffered from nervous headaches, which would come on me every five or six weeks and continue for several days. The pain was so severe that I would be obliged to go to bed for three or four days each time. It was particularly intense over my right eye. I tried medicines but got no relief. I had no appetite and when the headache passed away I felt as if I had been sick for a month. My blood was thin and I was pale, weak and reduced in weight."

"I read about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in a paper and decided to try them. I first noticed that they began to give me an appetite and I commenced to gain in weight and color. My headaches stopped and have not returned and I have never felt so well as I do now."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

## MEMORIES PLAY TRICKS.

How the Oriental Priests Drill Their Students.

Most persons have retentive memories for faces and far less for the names that designate the faces. Probably this is due to the artificiality of names; their total lack of relation to the face; their mere arbitrary character; the fact that Smiths look alike, and there are millions of Smiths. We readily remember and identify Smith's features, but his name has slipped off the memory. Anyhow, whatever the psychologic cause, the fact remains, often to the annoyance, sometimes to the mortification, of the forgetful one and the chagrin of the forgotten one. It is very embarrassing to have forgotten a name at a moment when an introduction is essential to good manners, and there is a sense of humiliation in being obliged to ask the name and apologize for forgetting it.

While some persons are endowed with a memory that retains faces and names and the relation of one to the other, any memory can be trained by a simple process into retentiveness and identification. It involves nothing more than an application of the method by which Oriental priests drill their pupils in memorizing those parts of their rituals which are not committed to writing.

The first step in the method is repeated four times by the class; then the second in connection with the first four times, the third with the first and second four times, and so on through the sentences. One with that defect of memory, trust suddenly into political work, mortified by his inability to recall names, sensible of the detriment in his work caused by it, he thought of himself as a Buddhist, mentally repeated several times during the talk the visitor's name, associating it with his face and residence. His experience with the method, a process fastened in memory that after an interval of years he found no difficulty in saluting his chance caller by name, a recognition that carried with it, as the secretary says, a mild but effective flattery. We pass this along to other young men who are troubled with memories to which names do not stick readily.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

## URUGUAY REDUCES DEBT.

United States Sends Much Merchandise to Cattle Country.

Uruguay reduced her national debt by \$1,570,450 during 1905. The total debt on January 1, 1906, was \$21,455,747, of which about 80 per cent was external. Uruguay is a prosperous country, and in her prosperity is a good customer of the United States. Exports of merchandise from this country to Uruguay for the nine months ending March 31, 1905, amounted to \$2,172,276, against \$1,200,542 in the same period of the previous year.

## MAY BE COFFEE

That Causes All the Trouble.

When the house is affire, it's like a body when disease begins to show, it's no time to talk but time to act—delay is dangerous—remove the cause of the trouble at once.

"For a number of years," says a Kansas lady, "I felt sure that coffee was hurting me, and yet, I was so fond of it, I could not give it up. I paltered with my appetite and of course yielded to the temptation to drink more. At last I got so bad that I made up my mind I must either quit the use of coffee or die."

"Everything I ate distressed me, and I suffered severely almost all the time with palpitation of the heart. I frequently woke up in the night with the feeling that I was almost gone, my heart seemed so smothered and weak in its action that I feared it would stop beating. My breath grew short and the least exertion set me to panting. I slept but little and suffered from rheumatism."

"Two years ago I stopped using the old kind of coffee and began to use Postum Food Coffee, and from the very first I began to improve. It worked a miracle! Now I can eat anything and digest it without trouble. I sleep like a baby, and my heart beats full, strong and easily. My breathing has become steady and normal, and my rheumatism has left me. I feel like another person, and it is all due to quitting coffee and using Postum Food Coffee, for I haven't used any medicine and none would have done any good as long as I kept drinking with coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a Reason." Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. All grocers.

## EIGHT PERISH IN SNOW AVALANCHE.

TOWN OF MONARCH, COLO., NEARLY DEMOLISHED BY SLIDE FROM MOUNTAIN.

## BODIES TAKEN FROM DRIFT.

Entire Northwest Suffers in Grip of Storm and Traffic Is Paralyzed—Many Meet Death.

SALIDA, Colo., Feb. 5.—Eight persons were killed and fourteen injured, two of whom are expected to die, in the snow slide that came down upon Monarch from Monarch mountain last night. The slide wrecked three buildings and partly demolished a fourth.

Today the dead bodies of the following were recovered from beneath the great mass of snow and broken timbers:

MASON, FRED, owner of boarding house. MASON, MRS. FRED. MASON, EBBY. DOYLE, JOSEPH, miner, Denver. EMERSON, JOHN, miner, Denver. MILLER, JOHN, miner, Monarch. SKINNER, STEPHEN, saloonkeeper, Monarch.

One miner, name unknown, is missing. The injured:

James Smith, miner, back broken, will die; William Schrader, 15 years old, probably died; Florence Mason, aged 17 years, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Mason, will recover.

## One Imprisoned Alive.

The slide came down with such force as to continue its course across the main street of Monarch, carving in the front of Farrell's hotel. None of the guests or employees was hurt, however.

James Lecky has been reached, but is pinned under a big piece of timber and cannot be extricated. His son is under the snow, but has not been located.

The scenes at the place of destruction and death are heartrending. Strong men are weeping while they work at rescuing their townsmen, who are hysterical with grief and uncertainty and little children are crying for their parents whom they realize are shut from their sight by the avalanche of snow.

Monarch is an active mining camp, the center of a rugged section of Chaffee county, to which access at this time of the year is difficult except by the single track railroad which serves for ore transportation, but which is now covered with 50 feet of snow in the cuts and gulches.

## Northwest Is Snowbound.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 5.—Street thermometers today registered all the way from 22 to 32 degrees below zero, according to the exposure to the cold of the instrument. A heavy fog partly obscured the sun in the early hours.

The principal business portion of Coal Harbor, a small town on the Soo road north of Bismarck, N. D., was destroyed by fire last night. The flames swept one block of an entire block. The loss is estimated at \$80,000.

A telephone report from Goodrich, a town on the Carrington branch of the Northern Pacific, is to the effect that an unknown woman and her children were frozen to death there last night.

More than a foot of snow now covers the greater part of Nebraska.

Norman McDougall, a well-known real estate dealer and his little daughter were burned to death last night in a fire which destroyed their home at Winnipeg, Manitoba.

The father perished in attempting to rescue his daughter. The mother, a homesteader named Meyers and a sheep herder whose name is not known froze to death in the blizzard in the Cheyenne country, near Rapid City, S. D. A homesteader named Meyers and a sheep herder whose name is not known froze to death in the blizzard in the Cheyenne country, near Rapid City, S. D.

A coal famine is imminent in the Twin Cities, while at Duluth, less than 150 miles from St. Paul, there are thousands of tons of coal. There is an immediate famine in hard coal.

## East Suffers from Drifts.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—For more than twenty-four hours New York has been fast in the grip of a fierce north-east snow storm. Ten inches of snow fell in the twenty-four hours ending 8 a. m., today, equaling the snow fall within any similar period for several years. New England states all are experiencing severe snow storms.

## Find Tragedy Under Snow.

Laborers clearing the snow from a New York sidewalk uncovered the body of a young man who apparently had committed suicide during the storm. In the dead man's pockets was found a note in a woman's handwriting, addressed to Walter Phillips.

The traffic of greater Boston was seriously hampered by the storm, which brought with it the heaviest snow fall of the winter here.

A reported was on the Providence division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railway, in which about a dozen men and women were shaken up and hurt, but none, according to first reports, was seriously injured.

A blinding snow storm driven by a northeast gale of from 50 to 60 miles an hour made this morning one of the wildest of the winter on the coast, says a Chatham, Mass., dispatch. Coastguards were doubled but the storm was so thick that it was impossible to see beyond the inner line of buoys. Similar conditions prevailed at Highland Light, Mass.

The wild storm had a disastrous effect on traffic both on the steam lines and trolley roads all over the state of Connecticut. In the western part of the state the storm developed into a blizzard, and in Winsted and vicinity snow had reached a depth of 13 inches at 8 o'clock.

The heaviest snow since 1899 is reported at Philadelphia.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 5.—Advices from middle Tennessee report a deep snow followed by bitter cold weather. In Nashville, the ground is covered with ice, sleet, and snow.

Ten deaths were reported from Kansas, nine of which were caused by the grip. A gale is raging and snow drifting. The suffering among the poor there is great.

## Three Die in Stable Fire.

PELHAM, N. Y., Feb. 5.—Mrs. Richard Vaughan, wife of a stable keeper, an infant and H. M. Mitchell, lost their lives in a fire today. The Vaughan family occupied rooms over the stable.

## Dr. Hau May Be Insane.

KARLSRUHE, Germany, Feb. 5.—Prof. Hau, of George Washington university, charged with the murder of his mother-in-law, is so depressed that counsel considers it necessary to have his sanity tested before trial.

## MADDENED BY COLD DOGS BITE PEOPLE

SEVEN IN DANGER OF RABIES IN ST. PAUL—ALL CANINES WILL BE MUZZLED.

## TOWN BURIED BY AVALANCHE.

Two Known Dead in Kirwin, Wyo., Where Half of Main Thoroughfare Is Laid Waste Under Snow.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 6.—Seven persons were bitten by rabid dogs in St. Paul yesterday and last night the common council passed an ordinance authorizing Health Commissioner O'Hage and Chief of Police O'Connor to order all dogs muzzled. If any dogs are found on the street without a muzzle after three days they will be shot by the police.

Those bitten by dogs were:

Dr. E. L. Penny, 143 West Fifth street; James Robertson, 783 York street; William Hanson, 1275 Burr street; Leonard Lundquist, 1075 Bradley street; Ivan Noland, 1025 Bradley street; B. Hawks, 906 East Sixth street; and Patrolman Johnson of the Margaret street station.

## Two Hundred Dead.

The attacks of the dogs were at different times and in different localities, so that it is not known how many rabid dogs there are in the city, but the rabies are believed to be epidemic on account of the severe cold.

Two hundred persons according to conservative estimates, have lost their lives from snow and cold in the northwest as a result of the extreme winter. The death list may still be greatly swelled.

## Family Freezes to Death.

A dispatch from Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan says reports were received yesterday afternoon from Walden, a station in the main line of the Canadian Pacific, telling of the freezing to death of a man, wife and four children while driving in a sleigh.

A bulletin of the weather bureau today shows La Crosse, Wis., to be one of the two coldest places in the United States. The official figures were 20 below zero, compared with 22 below at Houghton, Mich., the coldest point in the country, 18 below at St. Paul and 12 below at Duluth.

The San Francisco board of education, en route to Washington to confer with President Roosevelt was yesterday afternoon in the mountains of Wyoming on board the Union Pacific's overland limited train.

## Hydrophobia Kills Boy.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Raymond Meyer, a school boy of Brooklyn, who was bitten January 17 by a dog, died of hydrophobia today at the Long Island College hospital.

Three children who were bitten by the same dog are under observation. It is alleged that the cold weather engendered the rabies.

## New Avalanche wrecks Town.

KIRWIN, Wyo., Feb. 6.—An avalanche swept down upon this camp last night, killing at least two persons and perhaps three and injuring a number of others. Charles Brunell and wife are dead. Jack Reynolds, an aged prospector, whose cabin was swept away, is missing and is supposed to have perished also. The snow slide overwhelmed houses on one side of the main street of the camp, catching the occupants in their beds. The bodies of the dead are under fifty feet of snow.

## Snow to End Epidemic.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 6.—Midweek prayer meetings will be held tonight in the homes of church members in Oak Park, Ill., the coldest weather in twenty years.

Dr. Herman Spalding of the health department declared that the heavy snowfall would put an end to the epidemic of scarlet fever that has raged in Chicago for three weeks.

## Heroine Meets Death.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Miss Sarah Van Deyvelt, ticket agent at the Albany avenue station of the Fulton street elevated road, perished in the snow while attempting to rescue an aged man who was frozen to death waiting in vain for a train.

## Fatal Fire at Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 6.—Jacob Gold was killed and thirteen others injured in a fire in the Roxbury crossing district today. The monetary loss is estimated at \$100,000. Long overdue, which had been in row of the Mystic, is being towed into the harbor. The Nanna has a broken shaft and the Mystic, which struck on a shoal but quickly floated, has a hole in her bottom. The Nanna was bound from Halifax for New York with lumber. The Mystic is a coal steamer, owned in New York and is bound from Boston for Louisiana, C. B.

## Outsiders Forced to Quit Work.

WASHINGTON, Wis., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The coldest weather in twenty years prevails over this section. The mercury dropped as low as 40 below. All men who have outside employment have ceased work and several institutions have been closed until it warms up.

A fuel famine has been narrowly averted at Cumberland by the arrival of a car of coal from Superior, yesterday. Wood has never been so scarce, and is demanding the highest price.

## BISHOPS FIGHT BIG SHOW.

Protestant Episcopal Prelates Want Jamestown Expo to Drop War Display While Project Grows Fast.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 6.—Because the triumphal of the Protestant Episcopal church is to be held this year at Jamestown, Va., Episcopal bishops have protested against the exposition management making "the greatest military spectacle the world has ever seen." The protest is signed by the bishops of New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Colorado, Michigan, Alabama, South Carolina, North Carolina, western Michigan, Asheville and Nebraska.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—Charles H. Kohlstaet, special commissioner of the Jamestown Exposition, is here to call relative to German representation at the exposition. Germany will send two war ships in addition to two already in American waters.

The Swedish minister of marine says that the Prince William would go to Hampton Roads with sixty naval cadets in the new war ship *Fylgia*. He explained that Sweden had strong personal and political interests in bringing together at Jamestown as many Swedish-Americans as possible.

## KILLS FOR CIGARETTES. Drunken Sailor Fatally Wounds Navy Officer to Protect His Tobacco When Arrested.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 6.—Chief Master of Arms Douglas of the United States cruiser Tennessee, now at the League Island navy yard, was shot and probably fatally wounded today by James Burke, an intoxicated sailor, who was being placed under arrest. Burke and another seaman resorted to the ship in a drunken condition after a twenty-four hour leave of absence and were ordered under arrest. While his companion was being searched, Burke drew a revolver and with the command "I want to have you take my cigarettes away from me," fired three shots.

## TRUST PROSECUTIONS.

Bonaparte to Get After the Turpentine, Tobacco and Powder Combines at Once.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—More trusts are to be placed upon the grill by Attorney General Bonaparte.

Besides continuing the work to prevent the escape of the Standard Oil company, Mr. Bonaparte has ordered the prosecution of the turpentine trust, and has decided energetically to push proceedings against the tobacco trust.

The black powder and smokeless powder trust also probably will be subjected to judicial action. This may involve Senator Dupont.

## GIRL REDS IDENTIFIED.

Pair Which Tried to Blow Up Premier Stolypin Found to Be From Prominent Families.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 6.—Miles Klimova and Terentievna, who helped try to blow up Premier Stolypin August 25, have been identified. The former is a daughter of the councillor of the empire, the brother of the mayor of Moscow, to a good family. They will soon be tried by court martial.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 6.—The czar has confirmed the sentences passed by the court martial on Vice Admiral N. G. Shchegolev, the naval officer, and Nebogatoff will be interned in a fortress for ten years and the others for various periods.

## LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

### MILWAUKEE, FEBRUARY 6.

#### EGG AND DAIRY MARKETS.

MILWAUKEE EGGS—Market steady. The produce market, closed for strictly fresh laid, cases returned, 50c; high stock, 45c; strictly fresh, 25c; held stock, as to quality, 22c; April produce, 23c; seconds, 18c; eggs, 14c.

Butter—Market firm. Elgin price on extra creamery 18c; local price, extra creamery, 22c; 24c; process, 24c; dairy, fancy, 24c; lines, 20c; roll, 18c; packing, 17c.

Cheese—Firm; American full cream, twins, 14c; Limburger, 12c; fancy brick, 12c; Swiss, 27c; block, 14c; round, Swiss, 16c; Sapsago, 20c; daisies, 15c; Longhorns, 19c; Young American, 15c.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 6.—Butter—Steady; creameries, 24c; dairies, 20c; Eggs—Strong; market, cases included, 24c; CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 6.—Cheese—Strong; daisies, 14c; twins, 13c; young American, 15c.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Butter—Firm; receipts, 5001; official price, held, common to extra, 20c; Cheese—Firm; unchanged; receipts, 400; Eggs—Firm; unchanged; receipts, 6570.

#### MILWAUKEE STOCKYARDS REPORT.

HOGS—Market 5c higher; light, mixed, 6.50; choice, 6.75; heavy, 6.25; 7.10; heavy packers, 6.50; rough heavy, 6.25.

CATTLE—Market is strong; calves lower; butchers' steers, medium to good, 10.00 to 10.50; fair to medium, 8.50 to 9.50; light, 7.50; heavy, 7.00; good, 7.50; poor, 6.50; fat to good, 3.25; 4.00; canners, 1.50; 2.25; cutters, 2.00; 2.75; bulls, 1.50; 2.25; calves, 3.50; 4.25; stockers, 3.00; 3.50; Veal calves, light, 4.00; 4.50; choice, 6.25; 7.00; Milk and springers, 3.00; 4.00; common, unsalable.

SHIIP—Market steady, 3.50; 5.50; lambs, 4.00; common, 5.50; 6.50; choice, 7.00; 7.50.

#### MILWAUKEE HAY MARKET.

Choice timothy hay, 15.75; 16.00; No. 1 timothy hay, 14.50; 15.00; No. 2 timothy hay, 13.50; 14.00; clover and mixed, 12.00; 13.50; choice Kansas and Nebraska prairie, 15.00; 15.50; No. 1 prairie, 14.00; 14.50; No. 2 prairie, 13.00; 13.50; Wisconsin, 15.00; 15.50; 5.00; packing hay, 5.00; 5.50; rye straw, 2.25; 2.50; wheat straw, 6.00; 6.50; oat straw, 7.25; 7.50.

#### MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 6.—Close—Wheat—Firm; No. 1 northern, on track, 84c; No. 2 northern, 82c; Corn—Firm; No. 3 on track, 42c; Oats—Higher; standard, 40c; No. 3 white, on track, 32c; 33c; Rye—Firm; No. 1 on track, 48c; 49c; Provisions—Pork, May, 10.50; lard, May, 10.00; Beef, 10.00; 10.25; 10.50; 10.75; 11.00; 11.25; 11.50; 11.75; 12.00; 12.25; 12.50; 12.75; 13.00; 13.25; 13.50; 13.75; 14.00; 14.25; 14.50; 14.75; 15.00; 15.25; 15.50; 15.75; 16.00; 16.25; 16.50; 16.75; 17.00; 17.25; 17.50; 17.75; 18.00; 18.25; 18.50; 18.75; 19.00; 19.25; 19.50; 19.75; 20.00; 20.25; 20.50; 20.75; 21.00; 21.25; 21.50; 21.75; 22.00; 22.25; 22.50; 22.75; 23.00; 23.25; 23.50; 23.75; 24.00; 24.25; 24.50; 24.75; 25.00; 25.25; 25.50; 25.75; 26.00; 26.25; 26.50; 26.75; 27.00; 27.25; 27.50; 27.75; 28.00; 28.25; 28.50; 28.75; 29.00; 29.25; 29.50; 29.75; 30.00; 30.25; 30.50; 30.75; 31.00; 31.25; 31.50; 31.75; 32.00; 32.25; 32.50; 32.75; 33.00; 33.25; 33.50; 33.75; 34.00; 34.25; 34.50; 34.75; 35.00; 35.25; 35.50; 35.75; 36.00; 36.25; 36.50; 36.75; 37.00; 37.25; 37.50; 37.75; 38.00; 38.25; 38.50; 38.75; 39.00; 39.25; 39.50; 39.75; 40.00; 40.25; 40.50; 40.75; 41.00; 41.25; 41.50; 41.75; 42.00; 42.25; 42.50; 42.75; 43.00; 43.25; 43.50; 43.75; 44.00; 44.25; 44.50; 44.75; 45.00; 45.25; 45.50; 45.75; 46.00; 46.25; 46.50; 46.75; 47.00; 47.25; 47.50; 47.75; 48.00; 48.25; 48.50; 48.75; 49.00; 49.25; 49.50; 49.75; 50.00; 50.25; 50.50; 50.75; 51.00; 51.25; 51.50; 51.75; 52.00; 52.25; 52.50; 52.75; 53.00; 53.25; 53.50; 53.75; 54.00; 54.25; 54.50; 54.75; 55.00; 55.25; 55.50; 55.75; 56.00; 56.25; 56.50; 56.75; 57.00; 57.25; 57.50; 57.75; 58.00; 58.25; 58.50; 58.75; 59.00; 59.25; 59.50; 59.75; 60.00; 60.25; 60.50; 60.75; 61.00; 61.25; 61.50; 61.75; 62.00; 62.25; 62.50; 62.75; 63.00; 63.25; 63.50; 63.75; 64.00; 64.25; 64.50; 64.75; 65.00; 65.25; 65.50; 65.75; 66.00; 66.25; 66.50; 66.75; 67.00; 67.25; 67.50; 67.75; 68.00; 68.25; 68.50; 68.75; 69.00; 69.25; 69.50; 69.75; 70.00; 70.25; 70.50; 70.75; 71.00; 71.25; 71.50; 71.75; 72.00; 72.25; 72.50; 72.75; 73.00; 73.25; 73.50; 73.75; 74.00; 74.25; 74.50; 74.75; 75.00; 75.25; 75.50; 75.75; 76.00; 76.25; 76.50; 76.75; 77.00; 77.25; 77.50; 77.75; 78.00; 78.25; 78.50; 78.75; 79.00; 79.25; 79.50; 79.75; 80.00; 80.25; 80.50; 80.75; 81.00; 81.25; 81.50; 81.75; 82.00; 82.25; 82.50; 82.75; 83.00; 83.25; 83.50; 83.75; 84.00; 84.25; 84.50; 84.75; 85.00; 85.25; 85.50; 85.75; 86.00; 86.25; 86.50; 86.75; 87.00; 87.25; 87.50; 87.75; 88.00; 88.25; 88.50; 88.75; 89.00; 89.25; 89.50; 89.75; 90.00; 90.25; 90.50; 90.75; 91.00; 91.25; 91.50; 91.75; 92.00; 92.25; 92.50; 92.75; 93.00; 93.25; 93.50; 93.75; 94.00; 94.25; 94.50; 94.75; 95.00; 95.25; 95.50; 95.75; 96.00; 96.25; 96.50; 96.75; 97.00; 97.25; 97.50; 97.75; 98.00; 98.25; 98.50; 98.75; 99.00; 99.25; 99.50; 99.75; 100.00; 100.25; 100.50; 100.75; 101.00; 101.25; 101.50; 101.75; 102.00; 102.25; 102.50; 102.75; 103.00; 103.25; 103.50; 103.75; 104.00; 104.25; 104.50; 104.75; 105.00; 105.25; 105.50; 105.75; 106.00; 106.25; 106.50; 106.75; 107.00; 107.25; 107.50; 107.75; 108.00; 108.25; 108.50; 108.75; 109.00; 109.25; 109.50; 109.75; 110.00; 110.25; 110.50; 110.75; 111.00; 111.25; 111.50; 111.75; 112.00; 11

### GETS AUTOGRAPHS BY KICKING.

Complains to Managers of Concerns in Order to Get Signatures.

"One of the most interesting collections of autographs is owned by a man who cultivated the art of kicking in order to secure them," said an autograph expert. "Every signature in the collection was appended to a letter written by some prominent person in reply to a complaint made by the indefatigable kicker. He complained about everything under the sun, to railroad presidents about delays on the road, to public officials about abuses in their system of managing public interests, to literary men and artists about shortcomings in their work, to actors and singers about some defect in a favorable role, and always his complaints were couched in such virile language as to win consideration and a reply, not from some secretary but from the celebrity whose autograph he coveted."

### COBBLERS HAVE GREAT BRAINS.

Attitude While at Work Tends to Develop Intellect.

Germany's most famous captain of Koepnick comes of a calling which has given the world some very great men. One authority asserts that the majority of cobblers have exceptional brains—that their attitude when stooping over their work tends to a mental development in the part where the intellectual faculties are seated. Some one has written a book on illustrious shoemakers. In it are Sir Clondeston Shovel, Gifford the Terrible, Bloomfield, author of the well known "Farmer's Boy," Carey the Orientalist, Admiral Myngs, George Fox, founder of the Society of Friends; John Kitto, the Biblical scholar; Sturgeson, the electrician. The list of illustrious shoemakers runs into scores.

### Quill Toothpicks from France.

Quill toothpicks come from France. The largest factory in the world is near Paris, where there is an annual product of 20,000,000 quills. The factory was started to make quill pens, but when these went out of general use it was converted into a toothpick mill.

### French is the language that carries best over the telephone.

**DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS**  
CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES  
RHEUMATISM, BRIGT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, BACKACHE, GRAVEL, GOUT, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE URINARY SYSTEM. Sold only in packages of 100 pills.

**New Wheat Lands**  
IN THE  
**Canadian West**  
5000 additional miles of railway this year have opened up a largely increased territory to the progressive farmers of Western Canada, and the Government of Dominion continues to give 160 Acres Free to Every Settler.

### The Country Has No Superior

Coal, wood and water in abundance; churches and schools convenient; markets easy of access; taxes low; climate the best in the northern temperate zone. Law and order prevails everywhere. For advice and information address the Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or the authorized Canadian Government Agent, W. D. Scott, Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or T. O. Currie, Room 12, B. Callahan Block, Milwaukee, Wis., Authorized Government Agent.

### FROST BITES

**CUTICURA SOAP**  
ORIGINAL. LITTLE. 25 CENTS.  
For winter irritations of the skin, eczemas, rashes, frost bites, chappings, chafings, itchings, redness and roughness, especially of face and hands, for lameness and soreness incidental to winter sports, for sanative, antiseptic cleansing, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery, Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, is priceless. Guaranteed absolutely pure, and may be used from the hour of birth.

### Winter in Kabul.

The cold is intense, the snow lies deep in the streets, and the winds are freezing. Winter, beginning early in October and continuing until March, renders life in Kabul difficult and uncomfortable. Charcoal is the chief fuel, and as the houses, owing to numerous doors and windows, are very draughty, the supply of wood very limited, and coal unobtainable, it is necessary to wear, even in the house, treble thicknesses of clothing, and the longest, warmest and thickest of fur coats outside the doors.

### Acquired Traits in Plants.

Mr. Burbank has so far not formulated any new or additional law of species change, nor do his observations and results justify any such formulation, and we may rest in the belief that he has no new fundamental laws to reveal. He has indeed the right to formulate, if he cares to, some valuable and significant special conclusions touching certain already recognized evolution factors, in particular, the influence on variability of the two long known variation producing factors of hybridization and modification of environment. His method of selection on the marked increase in variability to be got after a crossing in the second and third generations over that observed in the first will come as a surprise to most men first getting acquainted with his work. He has got more stars for his new things from these generations than in any other way. He is wholly clear as to the inheritance of acquired characters; "acquired characters are inherited or I know nothing of plant life," he says; and also convinced that the only unit in organic nature is the individual, not the species.—Prof. Vernon L. Kellogg, in The Popular Science Monthly.

### THE MODERN MAN'S CHOICE.

A tailor-made young girl,  
A taffeta-lined young girl,  
A perfectly booted  
And perfectly gloved young girl.  
Says he: Her brains be banged,  
Her disposition danged!  
She needn't be witty,  
She has to be pretty,  
Her hair must not be banged.

A Marcel-wave young girl,  
A Turkish-bath young girl,  
A slaw-prophet young girl,  
Because it's her duty,  
Massaged-to-the-teeth young girl.

Says he: What can't be cured  
Has got to be endured,  
But think of the Hades  
Of looking at ladies  
Not properly manured.

A bridge-whist sort of girl,  
A play-the-races girl,  
A little-bit-naughty  
And thoroughly sporty  
And up-to-the-times young girl.

Says he: I've no remorse,  
I quite approve my course,  
For though she be hasty,  
She's tapers-waisty,  
And mine till the next divorce.  
—Helen Hicks Bates in Town Topics.

### THREE DIAMOND KINGS.

Comparison of Alfred Beit, Cecil Rhodes and Barney Barnato.

The death of Alfred Beit in London recently recalls his association with Cecil Rhodes and Barney Barnato in exploring the Kimberly diamond mines. Barnato, in ill health and suffering from despondency, committed suicide by jumping overboard from a Cape liner in 1897, at the age of 45. Cecil Rhodes was less than 50 when he died, and Alfred Beit was 53. It is probable that all of these great promoters succumbed to the strain of managing their business affairs, which in the case of Rhodes and Beit were colossal, and in that of Barnato intricately speculative and hazardous.

Barnato was merely a daring and reckless gambler without education or refinement, but it was no small thing for a man who began life in South Africa as a clown in a circus to become in a few years a power on the London and Cape Town exchanges and sit in the Legislature of Cape Colony as the member from Kimberley. One of Barnato's transactions was the sale of a diamond mine, of which he was chief owner, for \$27,500,000. It was not until he had matched his wits against the wiles of the specialists on the London Stock exchange that he suffered eclipse.

But for a time he carried all before him, and the rush to subscribe for shares offered by the ex-clown, whose original sum name was Isaacs, exceeded in enthusiasm anything of the kind known before in England. At one time he was rated at \$85,000,000, and he had the doubtful distinction of being mentioned as one of the underwriters of the Jamestown raid. It was charged against him in the old days that he got his first start in "finance" as an illicit diamond buyer.

Their association with Barnato was only an incident in the lives of Rhodes and Beit. They were made of finer clay, and each in his way was an idealist. Beit as a genius of business, Rhodes as an empire builder.

They had to work with Barnato, as a gambler born under a lucky star, and he could be eliminated as a factor in South African affairs; but Rhodes and Beit continued to be partners in things financial and political after Barnato's star had paled in the speculative sky and he had found his level. Alfred Beit was probably the greatest business man in the world at the time of his death, his interests including copper mines in the United States, gold mines in South America, Siberia and Korea, and shares in steam and electric railways in all parts of the world, besides his enormous investments in South African mines, lands and industrial and traction companies.

Both Beit and Rhodes went to South Africa originally in search of health as very young men, Rhodes without any resources at all and Beit as the son of a prosperous Hamburg merchant. Born in the same year, 1853, they became interested in the Kimberly diamond mines at about the same time, made great fortunes at an early age, and succeeded in founding what is justly called the diamond trust, since it controls the price of diamonds the world over. The stream of imperial expansion was Rhodes', but he was always able to enlist his friends in the promotion of his railroad and charter company enterprises. If Beit was involved in the high-handed Jameson outrage, he had Rhodes to thank for it. The firm name and business might have read: "Rhodes & Beit, Exploiters of Africa from Cape Town to Cairo."

The two men had many tastes in common as lovers of the arts and as collectors. Rhodes was an Oxford man and read the classics in editions specially brought out for him. They were both generous givers for educational and charitable purposes. Beit was a man who shunned notoriety, and his methods were subtle and somnolent. Rhodes was proud of his fame, and did things on a lavish scale and in a royal way, as one who should have been born in the purple and could not but make a noise in the world. Had Rhodes lived to old age there is no knowing what part he might have still played as a British statesman, had Beit lived he would have become a billionaire. Barnato would never have been anything but a happy-go-lucky gambler.—New York Sun.

As to Mr. Riley's Wife.

A friend of James Whitcomb Riley tells a story of an encounter the bachelor poet once had with a woman reporter, says an exchange. The energetic young woman after a strenuous effort, had finally caught Mr. Riley on the telephone. This is the conversation that followed:

"Is this Mr. Riley?"  
"Yes. That is Miss—"  
"Miss Jones. I've been trying all day to get an interview with you, Mr. Riley."  
"Ah, would it were now a view instead of an interview," said the poet, gallantly.  
"Oh, thanks. How long will you remain in Louisville, Mr. Riley?"  
"Only a short time."  
"Is your wife with you?"  
"No, ma'am, she is not."  
"Where is she, may I ask?"  
"You may ask, my dear Miss Jones, but I find it very difficult to answer. I am in absolute ignorance as to her whereabouts. For aught I know to the contrary, she may be right here now at the other end of this telephone."  
There was much laughter, and afterward an effort to resume the interview. But in vain. Mr. Riley had escaped.

Sends Back Answer.

Miss Anna Held speaks excellent English, but with the merest trace of a French accent.

A dramatic editor complimented her on this head the other day and she replied:

"Yes, yes, I would rather not speak at all than not speak correctly. They are so ludicrous, don't you think, the incorrect speakers?"

"I remember once in Nice an Englishman and a Frenchman were about to separate on the Promenade des Anglais. The Englishman as he started toward the Cercle Mediterranee called back:

"Au reservoir!"  
"And the Frenchman waved his hand and answered:

"Tanks!"—Exchange.

Cost \$7200 to Discover America.

"Columbus," said a Chicago antiquary, "got a salary of \$320 a year—less than \$1 a day. His captains got \$180 a year each. His crew got \$2.25 a month. To equip the fleet of three ships that discovered America cost \$2800. The total cost of discovering America was \$7200."

### MONKS ADOPT MOTOR CARS.

Perhaps Famous Dogs of St. Bernard will Be Replaced, Too.

Motor cars have been adopted by the monks of St. Bernard, which innovation has caused some people to wonder if the dogs of that famous hospice will be replaced in the life-saving business by automobiles. St. Bernard dogs, whose ancestors are believed to be a Danish bulldog and the shepherd's dog of the Alps, were threatened with extinction in 1812, when, contrary to the rules, the mother dogs were sent to the dreaded pass.

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### Spring Excursions to Milwaukee.

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Purchase a ticket to Milwaukee only, at full fare and at the same time ask for a certificate (not a receipt) for fare paid. This certificate will entitle you to one-fifth fare to return home if validated at the Secretary's office, 45 University Building, at any time within the dates fixed.

### WALLOP TO BE CITIZEN.

America to Gain Notable Man Now English Subject.

The King of England is about to lose a distinguished subject and the United States to gain a notable citizen. John Pelton Wallop, a native-born presumptive of the sixth Earl of Portsmouth, recently Hon. Mr. Wallop went before the judge of the district court at Sheridan, Wyo., and declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States. At the same time he renounced the right of succession to the title and estate of his brother in favor of his American son, John Walker Wallop. Mr. Wallop was born in 1859, and was educated at the University of Cambridge. He became private secretary to the governor of Tasmania, but fourteen years ago he came to Sheridan county, Wyo., worked for a while as a cowboy, and later acquired a large ranch on Little Goose creek, twenty miles east of Sheridan. He went to England last summer, called there by the death of his mother, the Countess of Portsmouth. Ten years ago Hon. Mr. Wallop married in Chicago a daughter of Judge Walker, and granddaughter of Admiral Walker of Kentucky. He brought his bride to his Wyoming ranch, which since has become famous as the scene of entertainments. Some time ago he erected a big sawmill at Cody, and this summer he put in a bid to furnish lumber for the Shoshone Project dam. To his surprise he was awarded the contract, but to hold it he has to become an American citizen. Hence the filing of the papers.

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### Two-Step in England.

Dancers who loved the old English galop are rejoicing, for it is appearing on the ball programme once more. It is disguised, however, as the Imperial Society of Dance Teachers, to a representative of the London Daily Mail. The form we see it in now is the two-step.

To jolly American music and with an American consistent concept it had leaped into popularity. Bounded is just the word, for Hildesley regrets that the re-appearance of the galop in its new form has been accompanied, even in the best ballrooms, by an idea that the waltz to dance it is for each couple to make victory rushes up and down the room.

As a matter of fact the two-step and galop (the difference between them besides the alterations in the number of positions is very slight) can be a most graceful movement, and the fact that its newest and jolliest music comes from America has done for the galop what the King's consent to it, despite much opposition, to a prominent place in every programme.

"But the state of dancing in general," continued Mr. Hildesley, "is a wonderful one. The people who go to dances—even the most select of West End private dances—I have no hesitation in saying that 95 per cent. do not know the simple quadrille movements that is, they cannot pass gracefully from one side of a set to another; 75 per cent. cannot reverse, and 50 per cent. cannot waltz—that is, they can go round with the music, but they absolutely cannot waltz. In the high circles dancing is accompanied by a terrible amount of romping. In fact I would rather conduct a real East End dance than some in the West End."

One defect in modern dancing is particularly noticeable; that is, the way in which the men hold their partners. Two ungainly postures are favored at present. One is the extremely vulgar method of a man holding his partner by the elbow or the shoulder, so that their shoulders are touching, their feet mixed, and the lady's conversation addressed to her partner's waistcoat. The other comes from the idea that the partners must make themselves as much like a peep as possible, with their feet in and their shoulders out, as they perhaps used to swing round in school days. The proper upright position, of course, is totally different from either of these.

"A tendency has arisen," continued Mr. Hildesley, "to break the continuity of the waltz. The waltz was an example of this."

And the dance of this season, Mr. Hildesley prophesies, is to be a similar dance made much more lively, set to a swinging Spanish tune and accompanied by the castanet.

### Snake Has Double-Hinged Jaw.

The jaw of the snake is supplied with what might be termed a double hinge, which permits the reptile when occasion demands, to greatly increase its capacity, and permits of its swallowing astonishingly large bodies.

### How to Trap Wild Animals.

40-page trap book illustrated, picture 49 wild animals in natural colors, also barometer & calendar, also gun & trap catalog, also prices on raw furs. All sent post paid for 10c stamps or silver. FREE to those who ship to, or buy of us. Address Fur Dept., N. W. Hyde & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

### Overshoes Made to Order.

"One peculiar feature of the shoe trade this season is the demand for overshoes made to order," said the manager of a shoe store. "Many women are wearing shoes with rather narrow, pointed toes and the broad rubbers now on the market are certainly not a very good fit. What our customers want is an overshoe that will look like a gunboat, hence the frequent orders for overshoes with graceful lines."

### PILE CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded, 50c.

### Shoes in Japan.

Japan has but one factory making leather shoes. Most of the shoes worn there are made of straw or wood.

### MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

For children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

### ELLY'S CREAM BALM

It cleanses, soothes, heals, and protects the diseased membrane. It cures Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size 50 cts. at Druggists or by mail. Trial size 10 cts. by mail.

### INDIAN RELICS WANTED.

Wanted: Indian relics, of copper and stone. Write and tell me what you have. H. P. HAMILTON, Two Rivers, Wis.

### MONKS ADOPT MOTOR CARS.

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### WALLOP TO BE CITIZEN.

America to Gain Notable Man Now English Subject.

The King of England is about to lose a distinguished subject and the United States to gain a notable citizen. John Pelton Wallop, a native-born presumptive of the sixth Earl of Portsmouth, recently Hon. Mr. Wallop went before the judge of the district court at Sheridan, Wyo., and declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States. At the same time he renounced the right of succession to the title and estate of his brother in favor of his American son, John Walker Wallop. Mr. Wallop was born in 1859, and was educated at the University of Cambridge. He became private secretary to the governor of Tasmania, but fourteen years ago he came to Sheridan county, Wyo., worked for a while as a cowboy, and later acquired a large ranch on Little Goose creek, twenty miles east of Sheridan. He went to England last summer, called there by the death of his mother, the Countess of Portsmouth. Ten years ago Hon. Mr. Wallop married in Chicago a daughter of Judge Walker, and granddaughter of Admiral Walker of Kentucky. He brought his bride to his Wyoming ranch, which since has become famous as the scene of entertainments. Some time ago he erected a big sawmill at Cody, and this summer he put in a bid to furnish lumber for the Shoshone Project dam. To his surprise he was awarded the contract, but to hold it he has to become an American citizen. Hence the filing of the papers.

### Two-Step in England.

Dancers who loved the old English galop are rejoicing, for it is appearing on the ball programme once more. It is disguised, however, as the Imperial Society of Dance Teachers, to a representative of the London Daily Mail. The form we see it in now is the two-step.

To jolly American music and with an American consistent concept it had leaped into popularity. Bounded is just the word, for Hildesley regrets that the re-appearance of the galop in its new form has been accompanied, even in the best ballrooms, by an idea that the waltz to dance it is for each couple to make victory rushes up and down the room.

As a matter of fact the two-step and galop (the difference between them besides the alterations in the number of positions is very slight) can be a most graceful movement, and the fact that its newest and jolliest music comes from America has done for the galop what the King's consent to it, despite much opposition, to a prominent place in every programme.

"But the state of dancing in general," continued Mr. Hildesley, "is a wonderful one. The people who go to dances—even the most select of West End private dances—I have no hesitation in saying that 95 per cent. do not know the simple quadrille movements that is, they cannot pass gracefully from one side of a set to another; 75 per cent. cannot reverse, and 50 per cent. cannot waltz—that is, they can go round with the music, but they absolutely cannot waltz. In the high circles dancing is accompanied by a terrible amount of romping. In fact I would rather conduct a real East End dance than some in the West End."

One defect in modern dancing is particularly noticeable; that is, the way in which the men hold their partners. Two ungainly postures are favored at present. One is the extremely vulgar method of a man holding his partner by the elbow or the shoulder, so that their shoulders are touching, their feet mixed, and the lady's conversation addressed to her partner's waistcoat. The other comes from the idea that the partners must make themselves as much like a peep as possible, with their feet in and their shoulders out, as they perhaps used to swing round in school days. The proper upright position, of course, is totally different from either of these.

"A tendency has arisen," continued Mr. Hildesley, "to break the continuity of the waltz. The waltz was an example of this."

And the dance of this season, Mr. Hildesley prophesies, is to be a similar dance made much more lively, set to a swinging Spanish tune and accompanied by the castanet.

### Snake Has Double-Hinged Jaw.

The jaw of the snake is supplied with what might be termed a double hinge, which permits the reptile when occasion demands, to greatly increase its capacity, and permits of its swallowing astonishingly large bodies.

### How to Trap Wild Animals.

40-page trap book illustrated, picture 49 wild animals in natural colors, also barometer & calendar, also gun & trap catalog, also prices on raw furs. All sent post paid for 10c stamps or silver. FREE to those who ship to, or buy of us. Address Fur Dept., N. W. Hyde & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

### Overshoes Made to Order.

"One peculiar feature of the shoe trade this season is the demand for overshoes made to order," said the manager of a shoe store. "Many women are wearing shoes with rather narrow, pointed toes and the broad rubbers now on the market are certainly not a very good fit. What our customers want is an overshoe that will look like a gunboat, hence the frequent orders for overshoes with graceful lines."

### PILE CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded, 50c.

### Shoes in Japan.

Japan has but one factory making leather shoes. Most of the shoes worn there are made of straw or wood.

### MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

For children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

### ELLY'S CREAM BALM

It cleanses, soothes, heals, and protects the diseased membrane. It cures Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size 50 cts. at Druggists or by mail. Trial size 10 cts. by mail.

### INDIAN RELICS WANTED.

Wanted: Indian relics, of copper and stone. Write and tell me what you have. H. P. HAMILTON, Two Rivers, Wis.

### MOTHERHOOD

The first requisite of a good mother is good health, and the experience of maternity should not be approached without careful physical preparation, as a woman who is in good physical condition transmits to her children the blessings of a good constitution.

Preparation for healthy maternity is accomplished by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is made from native roots and herbs, more successfully than by any other medicine because it gives tone and strength to the entire feminine organism, curing displacements, ulceration and inflammation, and the result is less suffering and more children healthy at birth. For more than thirty years

### Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

has been the standby of American mothers in preparing for childbirth. Not what Mrs. James Chester, of 427 W. 35th St., New York says in this letter:—Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—"I wish every expectant mother knew about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. A neighbor who had learned of its great value at this trying period of a woman's life urged me to try it and I did so, and I cannot say enough in regard to the good it did me. I recovered quickly and am in the best of health now."

### 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.

### For Emergencies at Home

### Sloan's Liniment

Is a whole medicine chest

Price 25c 50c & \$1.00

Send For Free Booklet on Horses, Cattle, Hogs & Poultry.

Address Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Boston, Mass.

### They act like Exercise.

### Cascarets

-for the Bowels

Ten Cents All Druggists

### SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CASCARETS. GENUINE MUST BEAR FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

### Paint Your Floors

Nothing will lend more elegance and refinement to your home than nicely painted floors. For your parlor, dining room and bedrooms a painted border surrounding a rug gives you floor perfection, sanitary conditions and all around satisfaction. The painted border sets off the rug and gives the room that finished appearance. The rug can be easily taken up for airing and cleaning.

### Buffalo Floor Paint

is specially made for painting floors; is made of the kind of materials that stand scrubbing with soap and water; is made to walk on, and holds its finish long after other so-called floor paints have been worn off. Buffalo Floor Paints are made in different shades, and are easily and quickly applied.

Ladies: To every lady who has a floor to finish and who sends us the name of her dealer, we will send our booklet of valuable information on floor finishing, which will surely interest you, and our beautiful silvered Souvenir Buffalo-Head Hat Pin Free.

Buffalo Oil Paint & Varnish Co. Buffalo, New York Chicago, Illinois

### That's what the name means. That's what a trial will prove. By all means wear "Honorbill" shoes. Demand them of your dealer—INSIST. Sold everywhere. If you cannot get them write to us.

We also make the "Western Lady," and the "Martha Washington" comfort shoes and a full line of men's, women's and children's shoes. Our trademark is stamped on every sole.

F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

### Make Whiskey Cheap Yourself

Expert receipts free. No drugs needed. Send stamps for particulars. A. C. Liepe, 800 Green Bay Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

### 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. 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.



# 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. CARDS OF THANKS WILL BE CHARGED FOR AT TEN CENTS PER LINE.

The Old Settlers' ball was a night and a morning of jollity. So great was the attendance, that the committees were astonished, but they rose to the occasion. The old settlers were there as before, but surrounded by younger people. Guests kept coming in until late at night, Gladstone being well represented. The evening was foggy and warm and no great cold was experienced. The introductory speeches were omitted. The music had been abundantly provided for, as there was the regular orchestra, and Prof. Early was induced to play for the old timers. As a result, all kinds of music was played. Charles Uebrecht volunteered his services with great success. The three callers were kept busy, and everybody danced. In the earlier part of the evening, John Neveen and John Gravelle drew big applause by their dance. Fred Gravelle gave an exhibition and Charles Grolean brought down the house by a shuffle in mackinaws. The supper committee was hard put to it by the numbers but the grocery stores were opened and supplies obtained. About five o'clock Saturday the dance broke up. The next will probably be held in the fall, after harvest, and a boat excursion might be run. The feature is growing in success, and financially it is self-supporting.

The residence of Ted Young was destroyed by fire Sunday evening. Mrs. Young discovered the flames only as the roof was about to fall in. She saved her children, the bed catching fire as she pulled the last one out. Only a cook stove and sewing machine were saved. The fire department turned out, although to save the building was impossible, and laid their hose, which was two hundred feet short. So cold was the night that water froze in the hose, and a solid core of ice was taken out of the nozzle. Mrs. Young is now living over John Dumour's. A subscription was taken up for her benefit, raising over \$100 the first day, as well as a large quantity of goods. The ladies sewed for her Wednesday at the Maccabee Hall.

Rapid River's generosity is hearty, and any subscription list will be heartily subscribed by many. But there are some merchants who draw a good patronage from this town that have not contributed very much to any subscription papers here lately. Two of them may be named out in meeting: Sears, Roebuck & Co. and Montgomery Ward & Co.

Grover Himmel, of Traverse City, aged nineteen, was killed last Saturday at Moore's camp by a horse's kick, which fractured his skull. His body was brought here to be viewed by the coroner, and entered at the local cemetery.

Mrs. Fred Gravelle entertained a small party of friends Monday at cards. Mrs. P. Callahan and Elmer Olson won the first prizes, and as might be expected, Mike Schraw received the consolation—prize.

J. E. Tropic is quite an artist, but he occasionally overlooks things. In carefully tagging the characters in his view of the Iycoum, he overlooked the canine spectator, who was promptly christened for him.

William Lang slipped into the hot pond at Masonville Tuesday night scalding himself to the waist. He was taken to the Laing hospital, and was doing well at last accounts.

Fr. Laforest, who is relieving Fr. Menard at Escanaba, with his sister Clara, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Beauchamp, and Miss Vin Bellair, visited Fr. Dufort Wednesday.

The last of the R. N. A. card parties will be held on the sixteenth. The lady and gentleman winning most games during the season will be awarded prizes.

Mesd. H. Gartland, L. Barboo, A. Connors, H. Pfeifer, A. Barbeau and C. Hamilton attended the production of "We are King" at Gladstone Monday.

Mike Schraw was considerably overcome by his exertions in making the ball a success. He was compelled to spend several days resting up.

Commander Sinnitt is desirous of having a full attendance of Maccabees at next Wednesday's meeting as important business will come up.

A double jointed pattern of tongs has come into use here lately for picking up ties and posts, replacing the picaroon.

James Parrett moved this week into the Brunell building which has been fitted up with brand new fixtures.

Mrs. Jerry Madden visited her husband here during the past week. Miss Madden returns home Saturday.

Huber Stach had his foot crushed

Tuesday at Amil's camp by the fall of a pole. He is in the hospital.

Henry Jahnke can testify to the cold Saturday. He froze his fingers through having them unprotected a few minutes and had great discomfort in thawing them out.

Miss Mary Shane and Stanley Shane, of Escanaba, are visiting their relatives at Whitefish this week.

August Schramm and George Friday transacted business in Gladstone Wednesday and Thursday.

Henry Lamontagne and Miss Donette of Osier, were married here last week by Fr. Dufort.

Miss Ida Potvin, of Manistique, was operated on for appendicitis Thursday at the hospital.

John Darrow installed a new safe this week, to store his books and papers more securely.

Archie Bondah spent from Friday to Sunday here, returning with seven men for his camp.

Miss Sara Buchman returned to Chicago Saturday to spend the balance of the winter.

Miss Haley has been ill this week and Miss Mary Hruska took charge of her pupils.

Charles Kirch and his son Arnold left for Manistique Monday to visit a few weeks.

Glen Cole and Harold Fuller, of Escanaba, spent from Friday till Sunday here.

Richard Busch was in town three days this week on business for Krueger.

Miss Elva Baker passed through here last Saturday on her way to Milwaukee.

Mrs. E. J. Brock, of Stephenson, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Carmody.

Born, Tuesday, Feb. 5, to Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Tropic, a son.

E. L. Soules is short of cedarmakers at the present time.

Miss Opal Sutherland visited friends here for a few days.

Who wants to be an "alternate" supreme representative? We confess we don't, but the supreme lodge evidently thought some one did, for it provided that when grand lodges so desired they might elect as many alternate representatives as there are regular ones, the former to act instead of the latter in case of emergency.—Sprig of Myrtle.

In New Mexico the Knights of Pythias have a membership of 1,300.

The West Virginia jurisdiction has twenty-three active companies of the uniform rank, with 800 members.

The old provision permitting biennial convention of grand lodges has been repealed, and all must now meet annually.

In New York there are thirty-five companies of the uniform rank, with over 1,000 members.

It is a bounden duty of each brother who accepts the duties of collector of wampum in his tribe to put forth his best efforts to induce each member who is in arrears and liable to suspension to pay up. He should personally visit every such brother or see to it that he is visited and urged not to permit himself to be suspended for nonpayment.

The Degree of Pocahontas is making rapid progress in California. In beaver and hunting moons eight new councils were instituted.

There are 4,700 members of the order in Camden, N. J.

In Indianapolis, Ind., four Red Men's wigwags are under process of construction.

The twenty-seven past sachems of Wachusett tribe of Leominster, Mass., presented their group picture to the tribe last moon.

Physical Qualifications in Washington-Craft Tidings.

On questions of physical qualifications the grand master of Washington made the following rulings: "A candidate who has lost an eye is not ineligible, provided the other eye retains its full power. A candidate who has lost the little finger of his right hand is ineligible. A candidate who has lost his right thumb is ineligible. The fact that one leg may be a trifle shorter than the other does not disqualify the candidate if he can conform literally to all the requirements of the several degrees."

At the recent communication of the grand lodge of Kentucky a resolution was adopted forbidding the making a Mason of any one engaged in the manufacture or sale of liquor. This ruling will be in force for one year, at the expiration of which time it will be voted upon as a constitutional amendment.

The grand secretary of Nebraska has a card register of the membership containing nearly 80,000 cards.

There is an organization known as the Grand Master's Family in South Dakota. This organization is composed

of past grand masters who plan to hold their annual meeting and banquet at the time of the meeting of the grand lodge.

John Corson Smith of Chicago, who has devoted much valuable research to the subject, asserts that out of twenty-six presidents of the United States but eight are known to have been Freemasons.

The grand master of Nebraska decided that an applicant for the entered apprentice degree should be twenty-one years old at the time of signing the petition. It is not enough, he says, that he would be twenty-one years old before his petition could be acted on.

Masonry is of a poor quality if it fails to soften the asperities engendered by the everyday conflict of life.

As to Masonic regalia in Scotland, the Scottish constitution allows a lodge to select any color it desires, and the color selected is used for trimmings on the apron, which of course must be lambskin. A number of Scotch lodges have chosen tartans. The flap of the Scottish lodge is semicircular, while in England the flap is triangular.—Masonic Sun.

## WINGLESS BIRDS.

Some Animal Oddities That Are Found in New Zealand.

An official of the Smithsonian institution was recently speaking of some of the wingless birds of New Zealand. "Those wingless birds have always been of especial interest to me," he said. "Nowhere else than in their native land could they have survived, for that is the only land in which no destructive animals are to be found. Being unable to fly, they could not have escaped from swift hunting animals, if any there had been. And in this connection it is interesting to note that in all probability the kakapo, or great ground parrot, once had the use of its wings, but, being a grass seed feeder and finding no enemies on the ground, it in a process of evolution lost its ability to fly, though able to run very swiftly. These birds are so gentle and so unconscious of having any enemies that if a person sit down near one it will presently tuck its head under its wing and go to sleep. They only breed once in two years, and the mother bird carefully hides the nest from her mate, though why is not known.

"The weka, or wood hen, is another specially interesting species of the wingless birds. These birds mate for life and take turn about in hatching and watching the brood. One of the pair is never absent from the nest, the one on duty being supplied with food by the other. There is something almost human in the sight of a male weka leading his family out for a stroll on the beach when the tide is low.

"Another is the roa, which is distinguished by a remarkable beak, long, slender and slightly curved. The roa, like the kakapo, is a night bird, and its chief food is earthworms. Its sight is very poor, and it may often be seen standing in the moonlight with the tip of its beak resting upon the ground, apparently listening or feeling for the vibrations of a worm's movements. The male of the roa does all the hatching, and the young birds come from the shell with all their feathers, miniature of their parents and with apparently all their intelligence, as they at once start out to search for food and seem to require no instruction as to the best places to find it."—New York Herald.

## Almost an Insult.

Bess—Yes, the engagement's off. He told her she ought to give up novels and read something more substantial—something that would improve her. Ben—Well? Bess—Gracious! Don't you see? The idea of a man intimating to his fiancée that she could be improved in any way!—Exchange.

## But He Realizes It Now.

Mrs. Benham—Many a true word is spoken in jest. Mr. Benham—That's so. I little dreamed when I said, "With all my worldly goods I thee endow," that you would take every cent I had.—Twinkles.

## Bohemian Rates.

Van Dauber—How much do you pay a week for your board and room? Scribbler—Well, some expressmen charge me \$1 and some 75 cents.—Puck.

## CHEAP LOTS.

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

Lot	Block	Lot	Block	Lot	Block
15	4	53	4	69	4
11	60	6	8	70	7
5	69	12	71	6	69
3	70	9	76	23	75
23	75	13	76	5	77
2	81	9	78	2	81
11	78	3	77	9	78
3	84	13	78	9	84
10	84	3	78	11	88
11	88	5	81	24	91
24	91	4	87	25	91
25	91	12	87	26	91
26	91	6	92	16	92
16	92	7	92	21	92
21	92	1	95	22	92
22	92	3	95	23	92
23	92	3	95	4	95
4	95	14	95	5	95
5	95	10	97	1	98
1	98	9	98	2	98
2	98	10	99	3	98
3	98	1	100	4	99
4	99	2	100	7	58
7	58	4	101	12	74
12	74	10	101	27	81
27	81	11	101	1	81
1	81	3	107	13	63
13	63	4	108	14	63
14	63				

## 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.

FOR SALE—A gasoline engine. May be seen in running order at the shop of P. L. Burt & Co.

## SKILL

Counts in the preparation of Meats and Food Products.

Your grocer only sells to you from the package and the bin. The butcher must be personally responsible for all he prepares. When you

## BUY OF WEINIG

The meat has been handled with skill, it is wholesome, cleanly and high grade.

Weinig's Sausage cannot be beaten.

Martin Weinig.

## PURE FOODS

Creamery Butter	35c
Fresh, per pound	
Dairy Butter	30c
Per pound	
Renovated Butter	28c
Per pound	
Cheese, full creamery	18c
Per pound	
Imported Sardines in Oil	15c
Per can	
Imported French Sardines	25c
Per can	
Finest quality Sardines	12c
In mustard	
Finest Eating Apples	35c
Per peck	
Navel Oranges	35c
Per dozen	
Lemons	30c
Per dozen	
Layer Raisins	20c
Per pound	
Pure Honey	17c
In comb	
White House Coffee, the best	40c
on earth, per can	
Breakfast Blend,	20c
Very good Coffee, per pound	
Salada Tea	30c
In 1/2-lb. package	
White House Tea	30c
In 1/2-lb. package	

We receive Celery and Lettuce every Wednesday and Saturday.

## Anderson & Hanson

Phone 48 OPPOSITE HAMMEL'S BANK.



SEDERBERG & ANDERSON

725

Sells the best goods.

Order what you like—it's here.

Rare, aged liquors—all kinds.

Everything served properly

Now is the season of Tom and Jerry.

Just call for what you wish.

Our pride is to fill the bill.

Have you a fancy for something choice.

Never think it's Not to be had.

Seasonable remedies Mixed to order.

Our customers are Always satisfied.

Now is the time to call at 725 Delta Avenue.

# St. Valentine's Day

NEXT THURSDAY

Is St. Valentine's. If you are going to be an observant of the time-honored custom, we can find you

## VALENTINES FROM 1c TO \$1.50 EACH

The old coarse comics have given way to novelties and handsome little bits of humor, that will please the recipient. Let us show you our assortment.

### ERICKSON & VON TELL, DRUGGISTS.

## STEAM FITTING

THAT'S OUR LINE

Anything for HEATING AND PLUMBING

With reliable material and honest workmanship.

### P. L. BURT & CO.

OUR NEW STEAM PIPE THAWER REPLACES THE OLD SMOKY LAMP. IT IS SAFE AND CONVENIENT.

First publication Feb. 9, 1907.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, The Circuit Court for the County of Delta, In Chancery.

THE TRIANGLE LAND COMPANY, a Corporation, Complainant,

vs. WILLIAM J. LUKENS, Defendant.

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Delta, in Chancery, at the City of Escanaba, in said county, on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1907.

In this cause it appearing from affidavit on file that the defendant, William J. Lukens, is not a resident of this state, but resides at Chicago, in the State of Illinois.

On motion of E. S. Atherton, complainant's solicitor, it is ordered that the said defendant, William J. Lukens, cause his appearance to be entered herein, within four months from the date of this order and in case of his appearance that he cause his answer to the complainant's bill of complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on said complainant's solicitor within twenty days after service on him of a copy of said bill and notice of this order; and that in default thereof, said bill be taken as confessed by the said non-resident defendant.

And it is further ordered, that within twenty days the said complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the Gladstone Delta, a newspaper printed, published and circulating in said county, and that such publication be continued therein at least once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that it cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said non-resident defendant at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for his appearance.

G. R. EMPSON, Circuit Court Commissioner, in and for Delta County, Michigan.

E. S. ATHERTON, Solicitor for Complainant. Business address, Durand, Mich. (A true copy). A. P. SMITH, Register in Chancery.

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. 11054, made June 17, 1903, for the e 1/2 of ne 1/4 Section 26, township 41 north, range 22 west, by Alphonsus 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.

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 P. Hoy of Rapid River, Mich., has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim, viz: Homestead entry No. 11008, made May 14, 1903, for the n 1/2 of nw 1/4 and sw 1/4 of nw 1/4, section 36, township 41 north, range 2 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 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 34, 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.

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LET THE DELTA PRINT THAT JOB FOR YOU.