

THE GLADSTONE DELTA.

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ANNOUNCEMENT

The Gem Theatre will be closed for three days commencing

MONDAY, MARCH 25 for the purpose of making extensive repairs.

During this time the regular **MOTION PICTURES** and musical program will be held in the Opera House.

Admission 5 & 10c

THE POPULARITY CONTEST now on At the Gem will close at the Opera House,

MONDAY NIGHT, MARCH 25 at nine o'clock p. m.

Each ticket purchased at Opera House Monday night, will entitle the holder to

FIFTY VOTES

At nine o'clock the ballot box will be closed and the three judges will proceed at once to count the votes and award the

PRIZES

Tickets may be purchased Monday at

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DIRECTORY.

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for Gentlemen who cherish Quality.

FOR SALE BY **EMIL VANDWEGHE**

A TACTFUL VOTER.

How He Decided Upon His Ballot In an Alsatian Election.

The simple people of Alsace, who retain in their hearts a strong love for France at the same time that they are desirous not to offend their German rulers too much, frequently have a hard time of it when they go to the ballot to vote for representatives in the German parliament.

In one election in a certain Alsatian district the two candidates were Kable, an Alsatian of French sympathies, who had protested against the annexation after the war of 1870, and a German. On election day a peasant went to the polling place, which was presided over by a German official. The peasant had in one hand a ticket on which was printed the name of Kable and in the other a ticket bearing the name of the German candidate.

"Mein herr," he said to the German election official, "will you tell me which of these tickets is the better one?"

The officer looked at him. "Why, this is much preferable," said he, indicating the German's ticket.

"Ah, I thank you," answered the peasant. "I will keep it next my heart." He folded it carefully and put it inside his coat. "As for this other, then," said he, with an air of putting it away from him as an unworthy thing, "I will leave it here." And he put the Kable ticket in the ballot box.—New York Press.

ASTONISH THE SHARKS.

Aitutaki Islanders Pull Them Up by the Tail With Ropes.

The island of Aitutaki, one of the Hervey group, in the Pacific, is surrounded by islets underneath which are submarine caverns, the homes of sharks. These sharks, which are about six feet long, are esteemed a delicacy, and the natives catch them with nooses.

Arrived over the entrance to the shark cave, the fisherman leaves his canoe and dives to the bottom, carrying with him a strong cord tied into a slip knot. He expects to find two or three sharks at home well satisfied and drowsy after feeding in the lagoon, with their tails toward the entrance. Selecting the largest, the diver adroitly adjusts a noose over the tail, taking care that it hangs loosely. If he has another noose he secures a second shark.

The shark catcher now, with one bound on the white, sandy bottom, rises to the surface in order to assist his friends in hauling up the fish. The astonished shark suddenly finds itself ascending tail first to the surface, when a smart blow from an ax between the eyes or on the tail ends its career.—Exchange.

A Growsome Pun.

A foreigner who was at work shoveling ore in the bottom of a vessel which lay in the port of a city in northern Ohio jumped upon the bucket to ride out of the hold. The increased burden broke the hook by which the bucket was attached to the lifting cable. Man and bucket fell back into the hold, and the man received injuries from which he died. An administrator was appointed, who sued the hoisting company for damages. The lawyer employed for the plaintiff was in conversation one day with a friend, who remarked:

"I should think that the company, after an accident like that, would lose no time in installing stronger hoisting apparatus. It ought to be sufficient warning."

"Sufficient!" exclaimed the lawyer. "Why, man, that was only a drop in the bucket."—Philadelphia North American.

History on Coins.

The knowledge of coins and medals through the inscriptions and devices thereon is to an extent a history of the world from the date in which metals were applied to such uses, says the New Era. Events engraved upon these remain hidden in tombs or buried in the bosom of the earth, deposited there in ages long past by careful and miserly hands, only awaiting the research of the patient investigator to tell the story of their origin. Numismatic treasures are scanned as evidence of facts to substantiate statements on papyrus or stone, and dates are often supplied to define the border line between asserted tradition and positive history. Gibbon remarks, "If there were no other record of Hadrian his career would be found written upon the coins of his reign."

Waste Paper in Paris.

Paris police give strict attention to the act against throwing waste papers and refuse upon the streets. An absent-minded old gentleman carelessly dropped a hundred franc note from his waistcoat pocket, whereupon a sharp-eyed policeman requested the old gentleman to give his name and address or submit to arrest. But when the offender reached into the gutter and picked up the waste paper and opened it before the policeman's eyes he was let off with an apology and a profound bow.

Rather Rough.

Mrs. Benham—Why do they give him such an awful name as "Bristles"? Benham—Because he is always "on the hog."—New York Press.

THE CALENDAR OF SEEDS.

When Julius Caesar great The calendar made new No doubt he felt elate To fix up days askew;

But, though his glory grew, He overlooked our needs, For we prefer in lieu The calendar of seeds.

If incorrect the date Astronomers may rue Yet otherwise the rate Makes difference.

But, pray, what do we do When gloom of winter sets Unless we had the seeds? The calendar of seeds?

It blooms in gorgeous state In tints of rainbow hue And cries, "If you but wait I promise to come true!"

It makes gray skies turn blue, Our hope upon it feeds, And joyfully we view The calendar of seeds.

Time, if the same to you, To mark each day that speeds We'd choose our whole life through The calendar of seeds.

—New York Sun.

At the Army Maneuvers.



"You understand these maneuvers are intended to imitate actual conditions. Accordingly you ought to have withdrawn your force, instead of compelling the prince to beat a retreat!"—Le Rive.

Fools and Their Bets.

The story recently printed that a fool, to win a bet, put a billiard ball in his mouth and it took a surgical operation and the removal of five teeth to get it out reminds Father Beck of a simpleton he once knew whose first name was John. One day John was with some girls who were having fun putting hens' eggs in their mouths, and John declared that he could put a goose egg in his mouth, and the girls dared him to do it.

John was brave and wouldn't take a dare, and by dint of perseverance he got the goose egg in, but when he tried to take it out it wouldn't come, and when he was threatened with lockjaw the girls got scared and hustled John off to a doctor. The doctor, after diagnosing the case, doubled up his fist and with an undercut belted John one on the chin. John was relieved, but the egg never amounted to much as a goose egg afterward. We are sorry to relate, says Father Beck, that the experience did not do much good in curing John of the silly habit. He kept on biting off more than he could chew for the remainder of his life.—Kansas City Journal.

The Point of View.

"I can't understand why a man of his culture and intelligence should have married such a silly creature," she said.

"What I can't understand," he replied, "is why such a pretty girl should have consented to become the wife of such a solemn prig as he."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Undue Mobility.

"We don't want any standpatters in our party," said one campaigner.

"No," replied the other, "and yet we don't want too many of those people who are always sidestepping so that you can't tell where they stand."—Washington Star.

Requires a Big Inducement.

Billings—I consider Pugilist Johnson the strongest personal advocate of peace now before the public.

Fillson—Eh! Stronger than Carnegie? Billings—Sure. Johnson won't fight for less than \$50,000.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

In Keeping.

Scads—Blinks is a lucky old dog. His wife fairly worships him.

Stacks—Yes, but she carries it too far sometimes. I was out there to dinner unexpectedly the other day, and she served up a burnt offering.—Judge.

No Wonder.

Gabe—Why is it that Shooks travels so slowly in his automobile? Why, the machine fairly crawls around.

Steve—He used to be a reckless speeder, but one day the car turned turtle.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Dire Threat.

Reggy Deswelle to his tailor—Wear! I think I have been very patient with you. I promised again and again to pay you, but if you keep on bothering me I simply won't promise any more.—Fitzgerald Blatter.

No great good comes without looking after it.—Danish.

"The Press Bunch"

Anybody who kicks Col. Roosevelt's hat around is likely to spill the campaign contributions.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Wonder if Osborn will have as many friends in the convention at Ishpeming Monday as he did at a convention in the same town about 'steen years ago?

All the Roosevelt papers are telling how Taft got walloped in North Dakota, and all the Taft press is rejoicing in Roosevelt's turn down. Everybody is happy.

Osborn has posed about for a long time but there are a lot of people he never fooled and the number is now fast growing who will decline to further aid in his personal bonfire. He isn't big enough for governor and as for the vice-presidency that's a joke.—Iron Ore.

If there were any way in which the calamitous sessions of our legislative bodies could be restricted to one half or one tenth of their present frequency, it would be a national blessing. One congress in five years and one legislature in ten would be a profuse abundance. A constitutional amendment abolishing the Michigan legislature would be a boon.

Nothing will tend to develop this section of the upper peninsula as rapidly as a trunk wagon road paralleling the Soo line from the Soo to Escanaba. Good roads will induce settlers, and if they locate in proximity to the railroad, and clear and cultivate the land, the traveler will be given a better impression of the section, than is given at the present time when but few clearings are in evidence.—Manistique Pioneer-Tribune.

Col. Roosevelt has announced that he will take the stump. It was high time. Things seem to be going to the dogs with his third term candidacy. But if he takes the stump, and openly gets out and hustles for votes, what becomes of his dignified pose as the indispensable man who bows reluctantly to destiny and is swept to office on the crest of a surge of restless popular demand?—Milwaukee Sentinel.

A few years ago only a small coterie of the choicest highbrows wrote "got-ten" for "got." But the mania spread like the picture shows and now not only the paper founded by Ben Franklin uses the rotten gotten, but even Diana, in her celebrated diary, tells us that her beau, or fiance, wished to take her to theater, "but he had gotten left!" "Where will this thing end?" The Delta would refer the question to the funny man of the Houghton Gazette; but, alas, he too has gotten the habit.

The Soo News, the leading mouth-piece of misrepresentation for Ted and Chase, last week published a scarehead, "For Roosevelt 10, for Taft 1!" as the result of a vote among the supervisors of Chippewa county. A supervisor sends a letter to the Times, saying "Here are the facts: I passed around a cigar box and every one in the room, including the entire board of supervisors and several spectators, voting, the result as read by the county clerk and declared by the chairman of the board of supervisors after counting the ballots, was as follows: Taft, 27; Roosevelt, 9; Clark, 4; Wilson, 2."

"If the prince at noonday should swear it is night," says the grand chamberlain in Lalla Rookh, "I will swear I behold the moon and stars." We congratulate Mr. Roosevelt on the mobility and adaptability of his organization. He himself is in supreme command, and needs no law but his own will. Four years ago there was as much law for holding presidential primaries as there is now. The law was in the word of Teddy. But the word was not spoken by him then. He had made his choice. And sitting on the seat of power elevated above the steam roller, it never occurred to him that the voice of the people is the voice of God. He intended making it the voice of Teddy. He may have thought that the voice of Teddy and the voice of God are one.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THEN IT HAPPENED.

However impressive their work may be, it is a fact that neither the Taft nor Roosevelt claim bureaus in Washington can stand comparison for a moment with the one that Frank Knox is running in Chicago.—Mining Journal.

NORTH O' MACKINAW.

The Crystal Falls common council is in a quandary over the type of fire apparatus to be placed in the new city hall when built. The puzzle is whether to invest in motor driven machines or to content with horses. If every day were a June day the problem would be solved quickly and the motor-driven truck purchased, but the winter snows are not the nicest thing to buck. The manufacturers claim that their machines work as readily in winter as in summer and their agents claim that a guarantee will be given, but, says the Diamond Drill, the guarantees given by automobile companies have so many holes in

them that the avenue of escape is always open, so the council members are not going to rest upon that. The council has appointed a committee to visit Duluth for the purpose of inspecting some trucks that are in use there and to learn from the officials just what their experience has been with the motor-driven device.

Kose Kasimir's raid on gravestones has found a partial parallel, so far as mania is concerned. A demented Finn has been raiding the rural mailboxes near Birch Creek and destroying them. As the penalty is about three years for each offence, it can be seen that "it's turned to be crazy." He has been returned to the Peshtigo asylum.

Abe Artibe of Wetmore was arrested last week for running a saloon at Wetmore, on the ground that the town board had no right to issue him a license. The prosecutor advised him that he had no right to remain open and he surrendered his keys to the sheriff and applied to Judge Oren for an injunction

against the county officials. The court ordered the sheriff to return the keys to Artibe but declined to issue the injunction asked for. The judge further declined to render any opinion as to the legal questions involved and stated if Artibe kept his saloon open he would do so at his own risk providing he was unlawfully maintaining the business. He will be tried at the April term of court.

Judge Sessions sitting in the United States district court in Grand Rapids has handed down an opinion against the city of Sault St. Marie in the ferry fare case. As a result the controversy will undoubtedly be taken to the United States supreme court. In rendering his decision in the hard-fought case, Judge Sessions issued an injunction restraining the city from any further attempts to regulate the rates of fares charged for passage across the St. Mary's river on boats operated by the International Transportation company, specified as a Canadian corporation.

The Gleason Mining Company

The Latest Organization to Enter the Rich Field at Iron River.

At the urgent request of many friends in Gladstone and Iron River, Mr. Gleason has consented to again enter into active mining operations at Iron River, Mich., and has been elected president and manager of a new company, to be known as the Gleason Mining company.

Heretofore, Mr. Gleason has only been associated with companies composed of very few members, all of whom should be very grateful to him. Some he has made rich, for others he has secured comfortable incomes for life, and for all he has made money. With his forty years experience as a mining man, of which the past seven years have been spent in the Iron River district, he believes, and with good reason, that he is as well qualified and capable of choosing lands in the Iron River district that contain ore bodies, as any man living.

Having this confidence in himself and believing there is still a fortune to be made in Iron River, he has agreed to manage a company that will give the public a chance to purchase some stock, not keeping it confined to a few individuals.

After disposing of the Gleason, the Goodman and the Jones & Laughlin mines, all of which he discovered, Mr. Gleason again began prospecting and for the past two years he has spent a large part of his time thoroughly investigating and inspecting other lands. He has been successful in obtaining options on 300 acres of the best located, most promising land in Iron county.

His former success in locating ore bodies was largely instrumental in his being able to secure these valuable op-

tions as the owners of the land are always anxious to put these lands in the hands of a man who understands his business and will give them a square deal. A limited number of shares of this stock will be put on the market in a few days and it is expected they will find a ready sale.

One distinctive feature of this company is that not one cent of commission will be paid to any one selling this stock. It will be sold in its own merits or remain in the treasury.

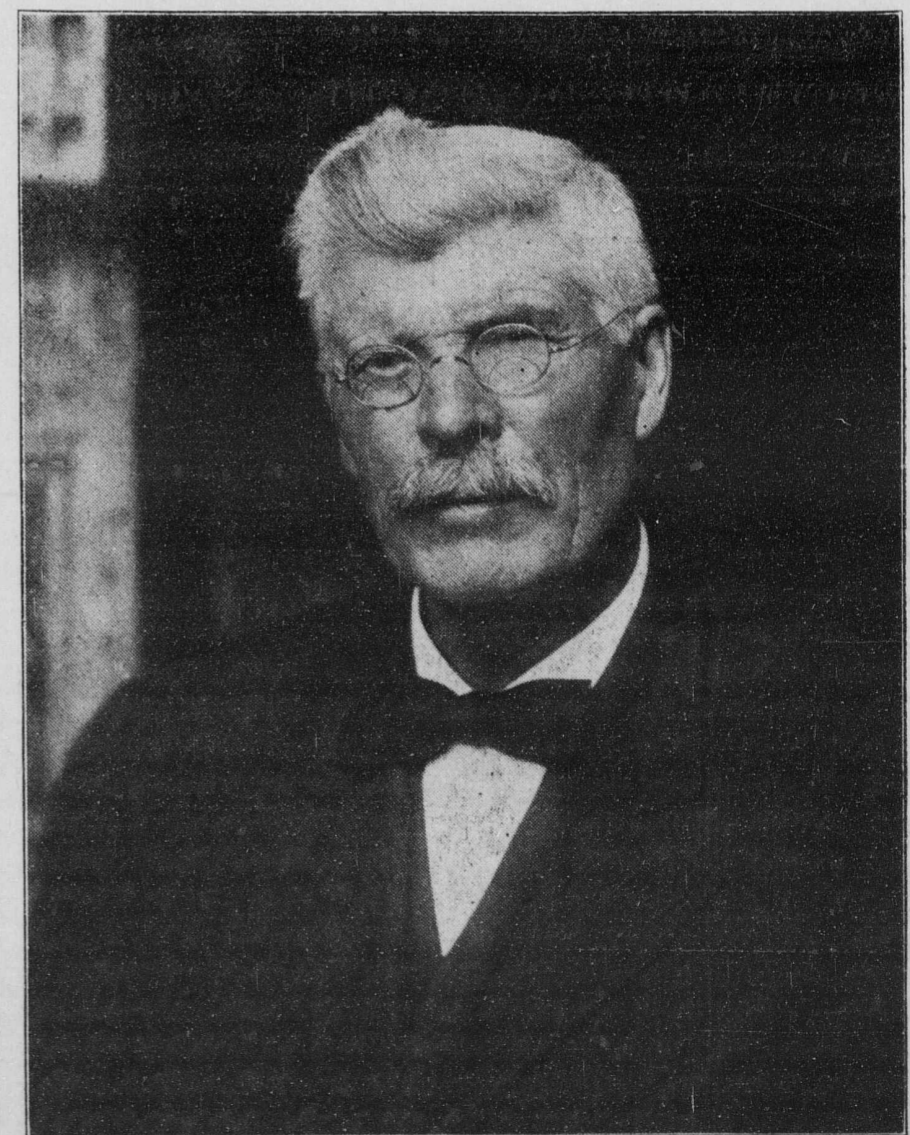
The men organizing and financing this company are able if necessary to carry on the business without any assistance from the public. Richard Schell, of Duluth, Minnesota, vice-president and director is a man of ample means and a thoroughly posted mining man. The other directors, are E. G. Hildiard, Duluth, Minn., wholesale dealer in mining supplies; M. J. Murphy, Ely, Minn., merchant; M. E. Gleason, Benton Harbor, Mich., retired.

Every director in this company has been connected with the mining business for twenty years and knows the values of mining property. The other members of the company are men who are well known in their own communities as men of the very best character both in regard to honesty and business ability. They are as follows:

Rev. Father Floyd, Duluth, Minn.; G. H. Good, Winton, Minn.; John J. Gleason, Eveleth, Minn.; Peter Laing, N. J. Lapine and Hugh B. Laing, Gladstone, Mich. N. J. Lapine is secretary and Hugh B. Laing treasurer of the company.

One diamond drill is now at work and more will be added in the near future.

MICHAEL GLEASON



Fashion and Care of the Home

Buttonholes Will Be Conspicuous



Note the treatment of the ornamental buttonholes on this modish new gown of purple and white mixture. They are bound with cloth, which greatly increases their size. The binding is white to match the imitation ivory ball buttons. The tunic opens over a simulated underskirt of white ratine. The jacket is of the twenty-six inch length type, closes high in front with short revers and is cut out and rounded below. Narrow tucks that end in embroidered arrowheads also trim the costume.

SCARFS AND TRAY COVERS.

Clever Housekeeper Freshened Up Those That Were Worn.

A clever housekeeper freshened up several bureau scarfs and tray covers that were sadly worn so they would last a little longer.

Some were finished with hemstitched edges, others with bands of Mexican drawn work that had been worn in the washing until they were too ragged to be used again. Those that were least worn in the centers and about the scalloped edges were freshened by putting a band of linen torchon insertion, purchased for 10 cents a yard, over the torn drawn work and stitching it securely on both edges with a fine machine stitch. The corners were mitered and stitch-

ed; then the ragged portion underneath was cut away with sharp scissors, the raw edge of linen turned back and again stitched in place. This made an almost new looking scarf, which doubled the wearing edge of the original.

With those that were scarcely worth spending any money on she cut away the drawn work entirely; then, turning in the edge of the center, she laid it flat over the hem and stitched it down on the very edge.

At each corner it was necessary to cut away a small portion of the hem in order to make the centerpiece fit perfectly, but this was easily done by mitering and stitching the corners flat.

The latter method made a perfectly plain scarf, but one that was strong and durable enough to last several extra months.

RELIGIOUS WORK

A New Kind of Revival.

The newspapers recently have begun to give attention to an evangelistic movement of unusual proportions and distinctive methods, says the Review of Reviews. It is said that 8,000 men are at the present time serving on committees throughout the United States in connection with this enterprise. During the coming six months about seventy American cities will be visited by a group of experienced evangelists, and many of the small cities and towns will be reached by the same propaganda through auxiliary committees and speakers. This systematized touring of the country is, however, not the vital feature of what is called "the men and religion forward movement," although it will doubtless surpass all earlier attempts of a similar nature.

The really distinctive element in this organized effort is the scientific study and classification of all data bearing on the religious condition of the nation. The application of the card index system to religious conditions on so vast a scale is something quite new in the world's history.

The same methods have been found to succeed in politics, in business and in many forms of industry, and it is only reasonable to expect that they will be attended with some degree of success in the field of religious evangelization. As an instance of the thoroughness with which this survey will be made, it is stated that blanks have been prepared covering over 1,000 points in each city's life.

Local committees in the various cities have this investigation in charge, and in some cases experts

have been engaged, who will give their entire time to the study. Taking this investigation as a basis, charts will be made for each city, upon which will be graphically displayed the most important facts discovered. An effort will be made to obtain exact knowledge concerning the membership and activities of all Protestant churches.

Local committees on "social betterment" will give the facts with reference to the area of the cities, the character of their early settlers and industries and their influence upon the present day life. Each city will be studied as a whole, showing its industries, its predominant nationalities, the density of its population, vital facts with reference to its municipal administration, various organizations affecting its social, political, industrial and religious life, its community problems, such as saloons, dance halls, crimes and arrests, housing and health and, finally, the purpose, efficiency and needs of its public and private agencies for social service.

Episcopal Bishops to Meet.

Another special meeting of the Episcopal house of bishops has been called. The date is April 11 and the place New York, where the special meeting of last October was held. There is in the call for this second meeting a phrase that is attracting attention. It is this: "Vacancies that may occur during the special session." The inference is that some bishop or bishops are to resign and that vacancies not now existing will need to be filled before adjournment.

REMOVING STAINS

"A stain," says a French writer on the subject, "is a disgrace to a garment."

Fruit stains are among the most common kind. Pour boiling water on the soiled place and stretch it over an inverted saucer until it dries, first rubbing the water well in with a cloth. Rub according to the grain of the fabric. This is good also for tea, coffee and wine stains.

Oil and grease stains are in a class by themselves. French chalk is the great standby, especially for silks. Cover the spot with the chalk and let it stay all night. In the morning iron it under brown paper. Ironing in the same way or scraping with a heated knife will remove candle and sealing wax stains.

For tar stains use oil of turpentine; for machine oil (on white materials) dip them immediately into cold water. The same treatment acts sometimes, but not always, for iodine stains, which otherwise can be removed by washing with alcohol and rinsing first with soapsuds and then with clean water. Eau de cologne will also remove candle grease.

For paint or varnish spots cover with butter or olive oil and then apply turpentine. Chloroform should be used instead of turpentine if the stain is an old one.

Here are two ways of removing grease stains, vouched for as excellent: Make a stiff paste of vinegar and fuller's earth, roll it into a ball and dry it. Whenever you wish to use it moisten the stain and rub with the ball. Let it dry and remove with warm water.

CARE OF BLACK CLOTHES.

They Require as Much Attention as Garments of Any Other Color.

It is a mistake to think that a black dress, coat or skirt does not need the same attention as any other, for, though the dust and soil do not appear to the eye, they are lodged there just the same and should be eradicated as regularly as though the dust showed. A good cleanser can be made by boiling weak coffee until the odor is all gone and then using it on the garment as though it was receiving its original sponging.

All spots should be taken out before this operation with a reliable cleanser, and as to the number of spots a dark cloth will acquire you will be surprised upon making a close inspection. They will all pop out to your gaze if you look over the article of apparel after it has been given a good brushing in preparing for the sponging operation, which is intended to supply a new health and vigor that will give the garment an appearance of brand newness to it.

After any article is thus cleaned it should be pulled into shape so that the pressing will be a task altogether easy of accomplishment. The shaping process can be attended to several times during the time that it takes to dry. All hems should be patted.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

My Unique Courtship Of the Telegraph Girl

By ULYSSES S. WILTSE

I stood at the telegraph window with my message. At a table inside a girl with chestnut hair and brown eyes sat working a key. Seeing me, she came to the window, punched each word of my message with a pencil and said in a businesslike tone:

"Twenty-nine cents."

"I figure it 28 cents."

"One cent for a stamp."

Now, I knew perfectly well that at that time, a year after the close of the Spanish war, all telegrams must bear a government stamp, but I wanted an excuse to hear the musical voice and look at the pretty face and brown eyes of the telegraph girl, so I continued:

"What's the stamp for?"

"Government."

"Don't you think that's an imposition on the part of the government?" She had been waiting with the end of her pencil between her teeth, but now she left the window and, going to the table, resumed her clickety click, click, click, as imperturbably as if she had not been interrupted.

"Here's the money," I said, handing out a five dollar bill, though I had the exact amount. I hoped she would not be able to change the bill and I would have an opportunity to talk about it, but she pulled out a drawer, counted \$4.71 and returned to her table without looking at me.

The next day I found it necessary to send another telegram—that is, I made it necessary—and, handing it in at the window, I again saw the words punched and heard the melodious voice say:

"Fifty-one cents, please."

"I make it 50 cents. What's the extra cent for?"

"Stamp."

"What stamp?"

"Government."

"Are we living under an autocracy or are we a free people?" She started for her table, but I threw down 51 cents, and she returned and took the message with her invariable imperturbability. I had a look of admiration ready for her in case her eyes met mine, but she gathered up the money, went to her table, and again came the clickety click.

I arranged with my sister to send her peculiar messages, to which she was to pay no attention. Then I went to the telegraph office and handed in the following. (It would be useless for any one to tell me that I should have been given a good thrashing for my impudence, because I knew it at the time):

Chestnut hair and brown eyes. Will explain when I see you.

I watched the little telegraph girl carefully as she counted the words, but there was not the slightest twitching of a single muscle. When she had finished she looked at a quarter I had laid down with the message and said:

"Twenty-six cents, please."

"The extra cent?"

"Stamp."

"Ah! Thank you. Here it is."

For the next twenty-four hours I expected that the girl's big brother, if

she had one, might at any time appear and give me the thrashing I merited, but I was prepared for that, being ready to compromise by marrying his sister instantly. However, he did not appear, and I wrote another message to my dummy:

I am sad and lonely. Can't you fit it so that I can call on you this evening?

"Forty-seven cents."

"Forty-six for the message and one for the government, I suppose?"

No answer. I put down a bill and received my change. Then, handing her a dozen large American Beauty roses, I asked if I could leave them with her for a few hours.

"Certainly, at your own risk," she said. "There's nothing to put them in."

"Never mind that. They'll spoil in time anyway. Everything must wither." And I took my departure as if in a great hurry.

Three days later I returned and called for my flowers. I saw them on the telegraph table in a very dainty vase, but of course faded. I took courage.

"My flowers, please. I am sorry to have troubled you with them so long."

She handed them out with the same undemonstrative face and the words:

"Ten cents, please."

"Ten cents? What for?"

"Storage."

I threw down 10 cents and handed in another dozen roses, which she took in her usual businesslike manner. Her composure was upsetting me. Seizing a pen, I wrote a telegram to my sister:

I am wildly in love with a girl with chestnut hair and brown eyes who treats me with supreme indifference.

I looked for at least a slight blush in the cheek or a halting as the pencil jabbed the words. There was not a sign of either.

"Fifty-one cents."

I pulled a half dollar and a cent from my pocket and threw them down impatiently. The girl took up the silver coin, looked at it critically, scratched it, threw it down to hear it ring, then said:

"Counterfeit."

"Counterfeit? That coin counterfeit? You're mistaken. It's genuine."

"Not the coin—the telegram."

Her face broke into as merry and happy a smile as I ever saw on the face of a woman. I thrust my hand under the bars where I had pushed so many telegrams and managed to get it on hers. She did not withdraw it, and, although the position was cramped, I felt a thrill running up my arm, through my elbow, my shoulder and into my heart.

Got the Best He Could.

"Whatever he lacked in qualities of the heart," said Lord Clarendon in discussing Cromwell with the king, "we must admit that he had a good head."

"Why should we not admit it?" said Charles, with a glittering eye. "He took my father's."—Lippincott's Magazine.

A CONTRAST IN PROVERBS.

That of the English and French Modes of Expression Is Striking.

The difference between forms of English and French thought is nowhere more aptly and forcefully shown than in certain similar proverbs in the two languages. John Croydon has assembled a number of these and shown a verbal entente cordiale that is worthy of note. Here are some of them, says the Indianapolis News: "To put the cart before the horse" finds its equivalent in "Mettre la charrue devant les boeufs" ("To put the plow before the oxen"). We affirm that "a new broom sweeps clean"; the French invert this idea in "Vieux boeuf fait sillon droit" ("The old ox makes a straight furrow"), which agrees in sentiment with our "Practice makes perfect." While we usually say "Rome was not built in a day," the Parisian states that "Paris n'a pas ete fait en un jour" ("Paris was not built in a day").

When asked to believe something about which there is reason for incredulity we are accustomed to say, "We must take it with a grain of salt," or, to use the Latin phrase, "Cum grano salis;" the Frenchman says, "Croyez ela et bruez de l'eau" ("Believe that and drink some water"). Salt is not sufficient for him; he requires some water to wash it down! We say, "A cat may look at a king;" the French say, "Un chien regarde bien eveque" ("A dog may look at a bishop"). While we say "A fault confessed is half redressed," the French look at the same proposition negatively and say, "Une faute niee est deux fois commise" ("A fault denied is twice committed"). Everybody is familiar with the English proverb, "Early to bed, early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise." The French have a somewhat different idea, "Lever a cinq, diner a neuf, souper a cinq, coucher a neuf, font vivre d'ans nonantenne" ("To rise at five, dine at nine, sup at five, go to bed at nine, makes a man live to ninety-nine"). To children we say, "Always think three times before speaking once." French youngsters receive somewhat different instructions, although, undoubtedly, the result is as effectual: "Il faut tourner sept fois dans sa bouche avant de parler" ("Turn your tongue seven times before speaking").

Left at Once.



Agent—Is the lady of the house in, sir?
Kansas Man—Yes, but she ain't feeling very well this morning.
Agent—Oh, I won't detain her but a moment.

A Space For Our Little Friends

Folk Dancing In Schools

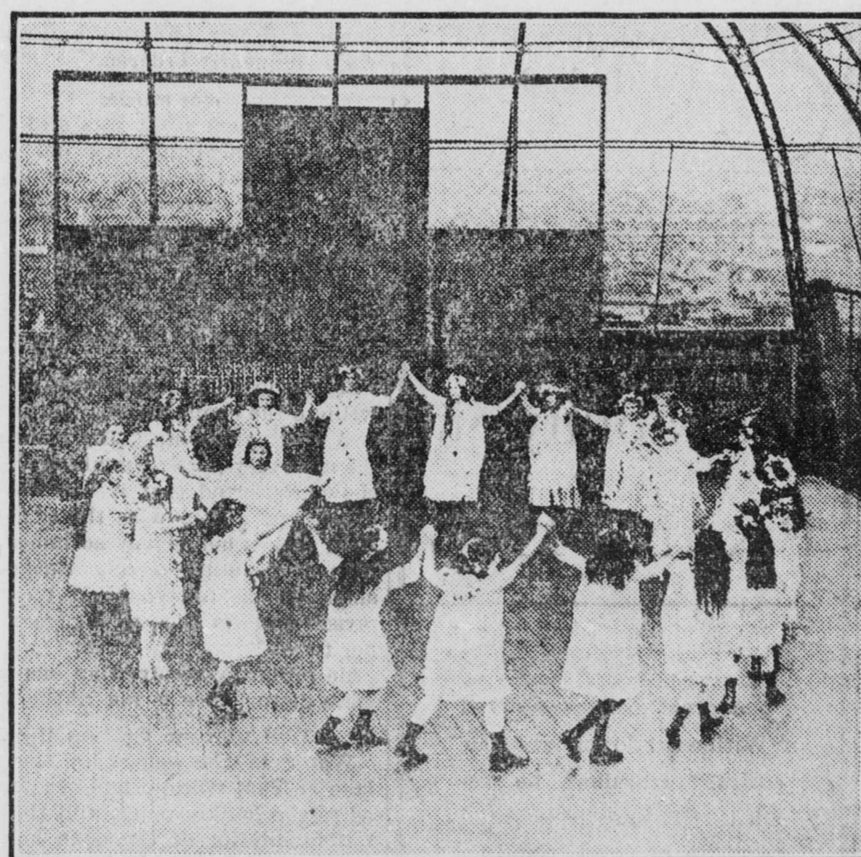


Photo by American Press Association.

In the nation wide movement for the adoption of folk dancing in public schools several large cities have become recruits. These dances are part of the regular course of study of English children.

The illustration shows a fairy dance imported from a European country and executed by New York school children.

JULIANA'S FIRST SALUTE.

Young Sentry Recognized Princess and Was Rewarded.

The little Princess Juliana of Holland is said to be a most delightful little girl. She is being simply and sensibly brought up and is well and strong, says Harper's Bazar. A pretty little story was told of her first appearance in public. It was this: When she was first taken out to ride in the palace gardens the passersby saw only a

nursemaid and a baby, and no special notice was taken of her.

Then a young sentry on duty suddenly realized that this same baby carriage contained her Royal Highness Princess Juliana Louise Emma Marie Wilhelmina, heiress to the throne of Holland.

He saluted solemnly, and as it happened the tiny princess' father was looking out and saw the first salute given to his small daughter. The young sentry was sent for and presented with a gift as a souvenir of the occasion.

A SHADOW PANTOMIME.

It is an Amusing Entertainment For Young Folks' Parties.

A most amusing entertainment for holiday parties is a shadow pantomime, and, though it is easily managed, few things are more surprising or wonderful to those not in the secret. The most convenient place to arrange the pantomime is in two rooms which communicate by folding doors. A sheet can then be hung up in the space between the doors and the audience seated on one side of the curtain, while the actors perform on the other, their shadows falling on the screen.

This screen being arranged, a strong light should be placed on the ground at some distance from it, says McCall's Magazine.

To throw the shadow of a person on the screen it is only necessary for the individual to stand in front of the light, and the size of the shadow will depend upon his distance from the light. The nearer the object is to the screen the smaller is the shadow, and vice versa. By taking advantage of this fact one boy may appear to walk between another's legs. This is managed by arranging the two individuals at different distances from the light, but in the same straight line. The spot where each person is to stand should be marked upon the floor.

The remarkable and amusing effect of jumping to and from the ceiling is produced by the actor simply jumping over the light. If he jumps toward the audience from behind the light his shadow appears to descend from the lamp his shadow appears to spring up to the ceiling.

The Pattern on Glue.

Every boy that likes to work with tools prefers to buy his own glue and boil it, as it is more lasting than the ready made glues. Boys that buy glue in sheets must have noticed that it has a peculiar marking on it.

This is not put there for ornament, but is the mark of the netting on which the cakes were laid to dry. Glue is made by long boiling of animal refuse, bones and hoofs especially, and when it is finally reduced to a jelly the air must be allowed to get to both sides of it.



And he didn't.

ANTIENS USED STENCILS.

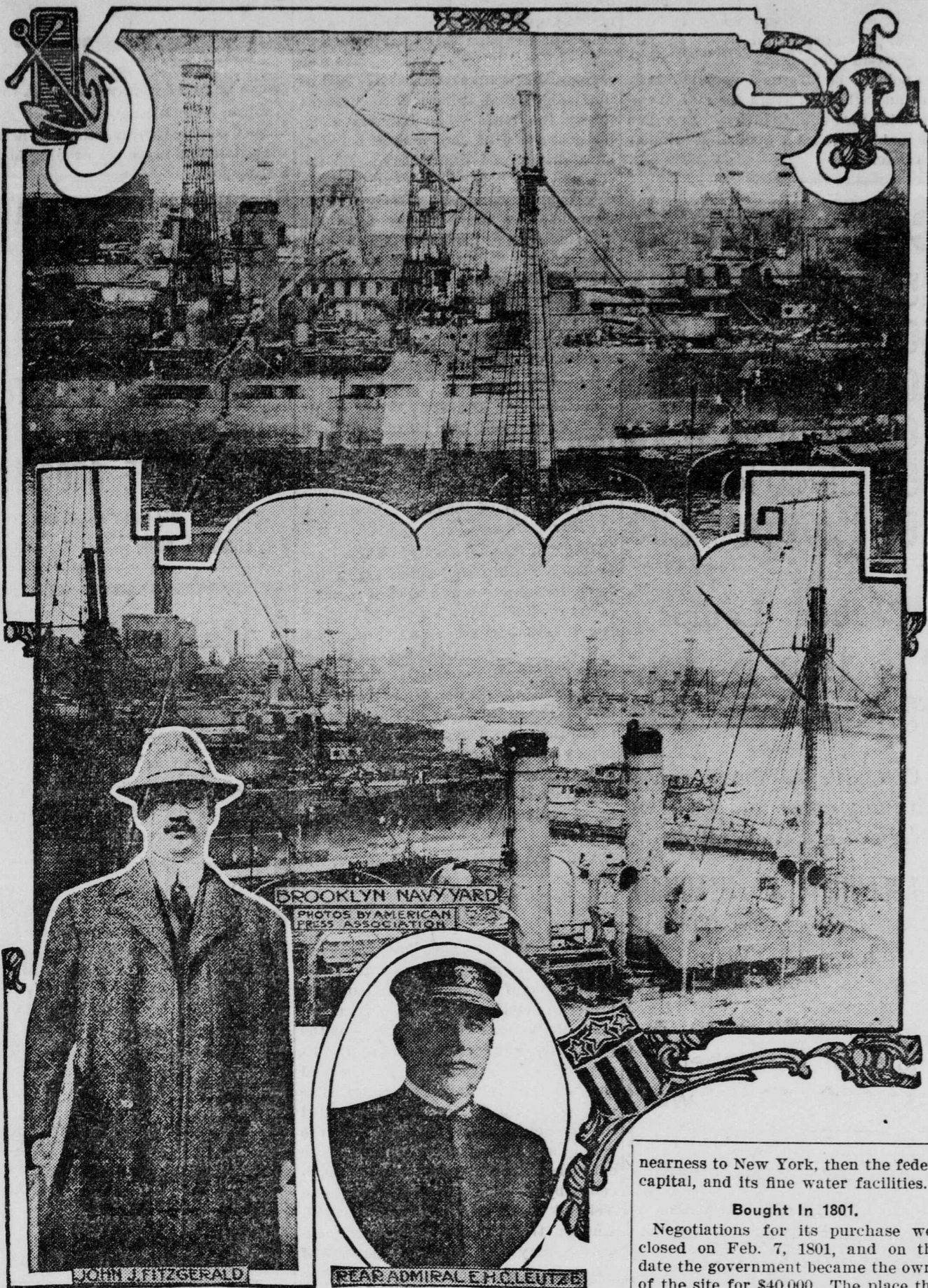
Movable Characters Were Used For Many Purposes.

Movable characters were known to the ancients. They were used in teaching children to read. The ancients had also stencil letters, which they used to secure a regular style of penmanship. They even made use of plates, thus open cut containing an entire page. It was placed on the papyrus to guide the pens of children. "An excellent means," saith Quintilian, "to learn them not to exceed the desired proportions."

The Emperor Justinian (A. D. 518) could neither read nor write, an unexplained thing in one of such high rank. When it was necessary for him to sign his name he had a sheet of gold, through which were cut the letters of his name.

"Then," said Procopius, "placing this tablet on the paper, one conducted the hand of the prince, holding the stylus dipped in purple on the type of the different letters, and took away the writing furnished with his signature." The same thing is reported of King Theodoric and of Charlemagne. —National Magazine.

Moving a Navy Yard



An Idea of the Work That Attaches to Such a Procedure Suggested by the Proposed Change From Brooklyn to Communipaw, N. J.

SO large and ponderous has the modern type of warship become that some authorities have declared that a new naval base is urgently needed to take the place of the one in Brooklyn, officially known as the New York navy yard. Plans have already been offered to the department at Washington for an elaborate yard in the shallows contiguous to Communipaw, N. J., which is only a short distance from New York city and borders on New York bay.

It was after a long and careful study of the situation by the captain of the New York navy yard, L. S. Van Duzer, that Communipaw was mentioned in this connection.

If work was to be commenced this year, according to the plans submitted, it is figured that everything could be completed in 1915. The plans contemplate an area of 400 acres and with piers sufficient to accommodate forty battleships, twenty torpedo boats and a hundred tugs, barges and submarines. The area of the present yard is 230 acres.

Mayor Gaynor of New York city and City Commissioner of Docks Calvin Tomkins recently went to Washington to confer with Secretary of Navy Meyer regarding the question of New York city taking over this property. They pointed out that the additional pier space would relieve considerable of the water front congestion on that side of Manhattan Island and that the four docks could be made a large source of income to be diverted to the advancement of the merchant marine.

Cost of a New Yard.

The entire estimated cost of the projected yard, including the filling in of the shallows, the building of the piers, drydocks, launching ways and the construction of twenty-five foundries, machine shops, storage houses, officers' quarters and marine barracks, is placed at \$26,352,000. It was explained that these estimates were based on outside calculations and are so liberal as to allow of a great saving in the ultimate cost.

In his official report to the department Captain Van Duzer said:

"The present site is not only unsuitable as regards capacity, economy and accessibility, but it is incapable of satisfactory improvement at any cost. It can never satisfactorily berth more than a dozen battleships at a time. Occasionally when the weather is foggy no large vessels can be brought to the yard for several days because the range, which must be seen in order to clear Diamond reef, is obscured by the fog.

"As this range is not lighted, large

vessels cannot come to the yard after dark. Even in clear weather not more than two deep draft battleships can safely come to or leave the yard in twenty-four hours. Improved conditions would not extend this to more than four. This situation is partly due to the short time of slack water in the East river, the strong tidal currents, the lack of depth of water abreast Governors Island and the difficulty of increasing this depth, as the shoals are rocky.

"The arrangement of docks, shops and storehouses is wasteful of both time and money. The cars of all rail shipments must be brought to the yard on car floats or lighters. And the internal transportation is unduly expensive owing to these conditions, which cannot be more than partly remedied."

The report lays emphasis on the following:

That the greatest navy yard of the country should be as close as practicable to the greatest center of supply and transportation; therefore it should be situated in New York harbor.

That it should be situated where it will be as near to all the great railroads on one side and to deep water on the other.

"The inevitable conclusion," the report adds, "points to one location only, the one indicated, near Communipaw."

Plans Meet Antagonism.

Representative John J. Fitzgerald of Brooklyn was at once strongly opposed to the proposed removal of the navy yard. He was quoted as saying: "I will fight against its removal day and night. The Brooklyn yard is the only one equipped for the building of Uncle Sam's largest battleships. Only recently a drydock has been constructed there that will permit the docking of our largest vessels. The Brooklyn yard has cost the government a whole lot of money, and it seems to me to be the height of folly to talk about its removal now. I will fight the proposition to the bitter end."

The Brooklyn navy yard has indeed cost the government millions of dollars. Its first utilization as a shipyard dates as far back as 1781, when John Jackson, an amateur shipbuilder, established a dock there and began the construction of small sailing vessels. The first frigate built at the yard was the ill fated John Adams, named after the second president, which rendered valuable services in the war of 1812. It was long after that time, however, that the government's attention was called to the desirability of the Wallabout basin as a good location for a first class navy yard, owing to its

nearness to New York, then the federal capital, and its fine water facilities.

Bought in 1801.

Negotiations for its purchase were closed on Feb. 7, 1801, and on that date the government became the owner of the site for \$40,000. The place then was leased until 1812-14, when Samuel L. Southard, secretary of the navy under President Monroe, made a report suggesting the propriety of a navy yard in Brooklyn. Few improvements were made until the year 1848, when more property to the amount of \$285,000 was bought. Additions were made from time to time until it now covers an area of 230 acres.

Most of the space occupied by the Brooklyn navy yard is reclaimed ground. This will account for the cost of laying foundations for buildings, which is considerably greater than that of the buildings themselves.

It was in front of this navy yard that the Revolutionary warships of the Americans and the British were moored. Within its walls were interred the patriots who fell victims on the prison ship Jersey.

The yard presents the exceedingly novel aspect of "a city within a city." In one way it is very similar to any other shipyard. There are thousands of civilians employed there, men who live outside, who go from their homes each morning and return to them at night, who go to the yard and to their work there as any clerk, mechanic or laborer would go to office, factory or shop.

A Big Workshop.

But even these men are touched with the "feeling" that permeates the very air. They are government men. Their pay, hours and the conditions under which they do their work are all determined by congress or by the secretary of the navy. The enormous amount of work of all kinds done at this navy yard makes it one of the greatest manufacturing establishments in the world. Not only are battleships, costing \$10,000,000 or more, constructed there, but the fittings of naval vessels, the clothing of the sailors and a long list of supplies. The maximum number of men employed in the yard is 7,000, and the normal roster is from 5,500 to 6,000.

Next to the construction of battleships the most important product of the navy yard probably is clothing. Here the uniforms worn by the jacksies of the entire navy are made. In former years a portion of the sewing, especially the trimming of the big sailor collars with three rows of white tape with the embroidery of the two five pointed stars, was largely done by the widows and daughters of veterans of the civil war. The demand for the uniforms increased, and it became necessary to give the work to others than the relatives of veterans and finally to make contracts for the making of the uniforms.

Steam engines for battleships are a most important item in the construction work of the navy yard. Great pride is taken in what has been achieved in this department.

Rear Admiral Eugene H. C. Leutze, the present commandant, is a native of Prussia. He entered the Naval academy at Annapolis in 1803 as an appointee of President Lincoln.

Their Last Experience In Diamond Smuggling

By RALPH N. GROVER

ONE evening two men were sitting in the lobby of a fashionable hotel. They were talking in a very low tone.

"Now that the job is finished and we're rich I'd like to hear about your early efforts in the same direction," said one to the other.

"They were not very successful. You see, every way of concealing diamonds for smuggling purposes on the person is pretty well known to the customs men. I invented some of them or thought I did, but others had either used them or soon got on to them. The first I tried was cultivating my hair to grow straight up on my head and concealing diamonds there. But on one trip several of us were suspected and searched. Seeing the searcher go through the hair and beard of one of the party—diamonds were found in his beard—I was obliged to part with my stock in a hurry through a crack in the floor. This was a dead loss of \$10,000.

"My next venture was having boot heels made hollow, and in each heel I successfully brought through \$10,000 of gems, which helped me out of my previous loss. I would have tried it again, but heard that the detectives had got on to the scheme.

"On my next trip I took my wife with me, and when we returned she had on a hat adorned with a dozen of the prettiest red cherries you ever saw, and in each cherry was a diamond. The scheme would have worked well if she had come through alone. Unfortunately I was recognized as having been suspected on previous occasions, and this involved her. We were both searched, and the women who examined her went straight for the cherries.

"I had good success in having the works of a lady's tiny watch put into a good sized chronometer. This left a fine space around the works for jewels, and I filled it up. But on this occasion I could have had the diamonds anywhere, for I was disguised and went through without being suspected.

"At last the customs officers got to examining everything man or woman could wear that could be made hollow, and I concluded to get up a dodge by which the jewels could be brought through without being subject to examination. I taxed my ingenuity to the utmost, but could devise no way without taking in a confederate. I knew you and had confidence in your being straight. As for nerve or sleight of hand or anything like that, the case didn't require it. The beauty of the scheme was that I could bring as many diamonds as I liked.

"You know the rest. I took passage from New York and before leaving the wharf at Southampton engaged a return berth and at once called you in New York the number of my berth, which you secured for next trip out. When I went aboard again with \$200,000 worth of diamonds, I knew just where I was to put them. I had a carpenter's bit, a narrow saw and a pot of paint. During the trip I took up a section of the stateroom floor and chucked in the diamonds. Of course as an old suspect when I went ashore I was searched. But as the diamonds were still on the ship I didn't mind a little thing like that, though I went off with the usual indignation at being taken for a smuggler.

"I confess I was a little nervous the day you sailed. I knew you had the room all right, but I feared some slip. You see, a big part of half a million was at stake. When your wife and daughters, after seeing you off, came in with the bags in their pockets and told how they had cried over you and waved to you and all that, I was happy as a king. I knew that I must conceal the haul somewhere till your return or longer, for that matter, and concluded there was no safer place than on my own person."

The dinner being finished, the two men lighted cigars, sipped their coffee and leaned back in their chairs with the comfortable feeling of having staked all on a chance and won.

"Shall we divide now?" asked the listener.

"Just as you like. I've got two bags in my pocket of equal value. I'll take out my handkerchief. In it will be one of the bags. I'll toss the handkerchief, with the bag, carelessly into my hat. When we leave you may take my hat instead of your own."

The feat was executed. Just as the men were about to rise two arms reached from the window and grasped their coat collars. At the same time a man dining at a neighboring table arose, advanced and clapped a pair of bracelets on each.

The change from the satisfied expression on the smugglers' faces to abject misery was something to be remembered.

Later on the detective informed them how he got on to them.

"I was cabled from Southampton by a confederate detective that you had gone on board with a large amount in diamonds. When you went ashore and I didn't find them I was non-plused. But I knew they were somewhere, and I've been shadowing you."

"Smuggling's played out. You've got the thing down too fine."

SHIFTING POLAR NEEDLE.

Phenomenon Is Called Secular Variation of the Earth's Magnetism.

How untrue is a familiar saying, "True as the magnetic needle to the pole," may be found by studying a current publication by the coast and geodetic survey, which shows the changes in the direction of the needle from 1750 to 1910.

On Sept. 13, 1492, consternation prevailed among the sailors on Columbus' ship when it was noticed that the compass needle, instead of pointing a little east of the north star, pointed somewhat to the west. Columbus not only discovered a new world, but also the fact that the needle does not point true to the pole.

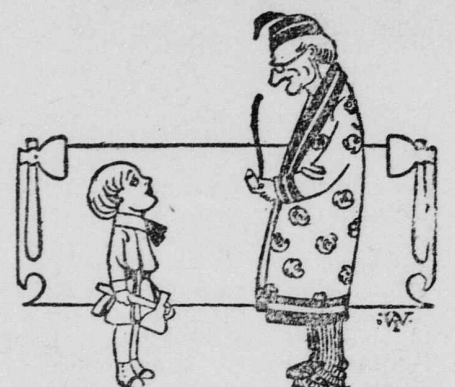
The discoverer of America passed through one place, a little west of Fayal Island, where the needle pointed to the true north, and a few years later Sebastian Cabot observed another such place somewhat farther to the north.

About 1635 it was found that at London between 1580 (the date of the first declination observed at that place) and 1635 the needle had changed to westward 7 degrees.

This change has never been explained. The phenomenon is called the secular variation of the earth's magnetism. Thus it is necessary for the coast and geodetic survey to observe continually and correct the magnetic charts.

At Boston the needle has made a change of 64 degrees in 127 years. Two streets, each a mile long, starting from the same point, laid out to follow the compass, one established in 1795 and the other now, would have their northern ends one-tenth of a mile apart. —New York World.

Following an Example.



Grandpa—I hope, my boy, you'll remember that story your father told you about Washington and imitate that great man's example.

My Boy—I did, grandpa. But I couldn't find a cherry tree, so I cut down a couple of rows of them young apple trees.

FENCES THAT BLOOM.

Corrals and Gardens in Mexico Surrounded by Growing Plants.

Throughout the older parts of Mexico, Texas and New Mexico many of the fences around the corrals and often the gardens are made of "ocotilla." This is a cactus-like plant growing in a stalk form and often reaching a height of twenty to twenty-five feet. It is completely covered with long silken stout thorns.

The stalk is tough, hard to cut, almost impossible to break, and growing to the height it does, it makes an effective protection. It is planted usually in three or four alternate rows and is held together by buckskin strings or with strong wire. It needs but little water.

I believe this ocotilla fence would be found very satisfactory to use on country estates, says a writer in Country Life in America, and even the owner of a modest plot of ground would find it a good thing. It prevents stock from breaking in, effectively keeps at a distance marauders and when in bloom is a beautiful sight, for at the tip of the stalk there comes early in summer a cluster of deep crimson, ball shaped blossoms. I remember once the astonished, almost horrified, expression of an eastern woman to whom I mentioned the beauty of the corral fence when in bloom.

CONTENT.

Sweet are the thoughts that savor of content;
The quiet mind is richer than a crown.
Sweet are the nights in careless slumber spent;
The poor estate scorns Fortune's angry frown.
Such sweet content, such minds, such sleep, such bliss,
Beggars enjoy when princes oft do miss.
The homely house that harbors quiet rest,
The cottage that affords no pride or care,
The man that greets with country music best,
The sweet consort of mirth and music's fare,
Obscured life sets down a type of bliss,
A mind content both crown and kingdom is.
—Robert Greene.

No Chance For Making Up.

The curtain lecture had finished, and Mrs. Garrill, feeling that perhaps she had overdone the matter, began to read little items from the newspaper.

"Ha!" she said. "That's funny, isn't it, George? Here's a man advertises for a silent partner with a thousand dollars."

"Yes," said Garrill. "It's terribly funny. If he'd married you he'd have been darned glad to get a silent partner even if she hadn't a cent."

Whereupon the thermometer got such a sudden jar that it fell from the mantelpiece to the floor.—Harper's Weekly.

The Sunday School Lesson

SENIOR BEREAN FOR MARCH 24.

Golden Text, I came not to call the righteous, but sinners (Mark ii, 17).

Verses 13, 14.—A call to the ministry. Capernaum was situated on the main caravan route from Damascus to Jerusalem and on to Egypt and the Mediterranean. It was also a center of the fishing industry and a port of entry of much importance. "By the seaside." He went where the people were to be found. "And he taught them." He had only one subject—the kingdom of God and the need for repentance—but he expounded it by parables and proverbs, by miracles of healing and sympathetic ways of intercourse with all classes and conditions of people. It was to be expected that "all the multitude resorted unto him"—some in amazement, others in admiration and not a few in affection. His influence was also spreading among the "un-churched." "The receipt of custom." Capernaum was an important toll station where customs duties were levied and taxes collected for the tetrarch of Galilee. The work of collecting the taxes was farmed out to men of wealth. They in turn sublet the districts to contractors, who generally employed the natives of the place as collectors of the rents and taxes. These menial officers were especially detested in Palestine, where the payment of taxes to a foreign and heathen government was resented for religious and patriotic reasons. These publicans, as they were called, were ostracized from Jewish society, and their "tainted money" was proudly rejected by priest and people. "Levi, the son of Alphaeus," belonged to this class. His other name is Matthew, which means the same as Theodore, the gift of God, or given to God. He assumed this name after he joined the society of Jesus. "Follow me." The same words were addressed to the four fishermen, and he, like them, followed him and joined the ranks of discipleship.

Verses 15-17.—A companion of all. Matthew burned his bridges behind him when he heeded the call of Jesus. He could not go back to his former business, as the fishermen might have done, in case of necessity. But he paid the full price of discipleship and at once entered upon his new duties as a fisher of men. "Jesus sat at meat in his house." This was a banquet given by Matthew in honor of Jesus, to which he also invited his former companions and associates. "Sinners." They were probably so branded because they did not practice the official piety of the Pharisees (Swete). "There were many, and they followed him." Many who were disloyal to institution-

al religion, as represented by the scribes and Pharisees, were deeply interested in the teaching of Jesus, with his large and humane views of life, and they were eager to learn from him the way of life. "They said unto his disciples." Jesus had read their thoughts in connection with the cure of the paralytic in a way that made these Pharisees and scribes hesitate to meet him openly in argument. Their question was a veiled criticism of his methods, and Jesus at once answered it. "No need of the physician." In quoting this popular proverb Jesus practically announced himself as a spiritual physician whose business was not with "they that are whole," at least in their own estimation, like the Pharisees, but with "they that are sick," like the sinners who were following him.

Verses 18-22.—A conference on duty. The feast in the home of Matthew was doubtless the occasion for a discussion on the subject of fasting. The law required that fasting should be practiced once a year, on the day of atonement (Lev. xvi, 29-34), but an excess of zeal induced the Pharisees to practice it twice every week. Compare Luke xviii, 12. "The disciples of John" were also scrupulous in the matter of fasting, in harmony with the stern and ascetic spirit of their teacher. "They disciples fast not." It was urged as an objection that Jesus did not inculcate this religious practice. "Children of the bride chamber." These were the companions of the bridegroom who assisted him in bringing the bride to his house. It was a time of joyous festivity and not of sorrowful fasting. "The days will come." As there is a limit to nuptial rejoicing, so also will it be when he "shall be taken away" from his disciples by death. A different course of life will then be followed by them when there will be room for fasting. "New cloth" that has not been fully soaked in water, will shrink. If it is sewed to "an old garment" a new and worse rent will be made. "Old bottles"—"wine skins." Their leather has become hardened. If "new wine" that has not yet fermented is poured into them it will burst the skins. The new spirit of his teaching and life must be expressed in forms that are appropriate to it, else there will be inconsistency and incongruity. Jesus always recognized the fitness of things. In using these expressive illustrations Jesus meant that the spirit of bondage to ceremonial laws and regulations can never be in harmony with the spirit of love, which works as an inspiration and does not make bargains.

Live Stock and Agriculture

FEEDING OF SHEEP

Must Be Done Wisely if Animals Are to Thrive.

MIXED RATION IS NEEDED.

Do Not Give Same Thing Continuously. No Elaborate System of Balanced Foods Is Needed, but Variety Must Enter Into Calculation.

Almost every one is familiar with proper ways of feeding the dairy cows, but little is said about feeding sheep. In fact, sheep are the least understood of all the domestic animals, says a Nebraska correspondent of Farm Progress.

Direct observation seems to be about all the average keeper of sheep has to go by. If the animal has a healthy appearance and eats what is given it we feel satisfied that the feed given is the sort that meets requirements.

To stimulate properly the appetite and promote the growth of wool in the colder months, also the welfare of

CONSERVE YOUR PLANT FOOD.

It is a well known fact that no system of crop rotation will restore to the soil the potash and phosphoric acid removed by crops, says the Kansas Farmer. Unless these elements that are removed be returned in some manner the soil will inevitably become too poor for a very ambitious man to cultivate. Common stable manure is conceded to be one of the best fertilizers for general purposes, and it is to be deplored that much of this valuable plant food be dumped away as so much trash or exposed to the leaching rains even when intended for use. If it can make poor soil rich it can certainly maintain the fertility of rich soil. It is not insisted that the use of it would be advisable in all cases, since the fertility of the soil and the crop to be raised should be the governing factor, but it is safe to assert that all stable manure can advantageously be used in any general farming community.

POISON IN THE FODDER.

It is Prussic Acid That Has Been Killing Stock in Kansas and Elsewhere.

The poison in the fodder has been found. It is prussic acid. The positive reaction for this deadly blue substance was found in kaffir cane analyzed in the department of chemistry at the Kansas Agricultural college by C. O. Swanson, assistant chemist. Enough of it was developed, too, to show that if it existed in similar quantities in the other cane where it grew it would kill every animal on the place that ate it. The amount of poison taken from one bucket of the fodder, ground, was amazingly large. The experiment was so convincing that it may safely be said that one of the biggest problems confronting cattlemen in the middle west has been solved.

Much remains to be settled. The cane used in the analysis was received at the college from William Shepherd, a banker and farmer living near Ness City, Kan. Mr. Shepherd said he had fed the fodder to twenty-one head of his choicest cattle, calves and yearlings, a bundle to each. The feed had been gathered and put into bundles late in August or very early in September. It was bright and clean, although it was doubtless immature. That point seems clear. Shortly afterward Mr. Shepherd found several of the cattle down, several were very sick, and a number died in great agony, their eyes rolling, their heads pulled back and jerking in a way quite typical of this kind of poisoning. There was scarcely any blood.

Professor J. T. Willard, head of the chemistry department, says he does not believe frost had anything to do with the case. It might have been done by the immaturity of the cane, he says. "The frost would or might hold the poison arrested," Professor Willard says, "but when the cane resumed growth, if it did, it would be distributed and so do no harm. The frost didn't put the poison there. The point now to be settled by costly experiment is to show whether immature fodder will kill."

Orchard Grass For Pastures.

It sometimes happens that one buys some worn clay fields plowed too long and eroded and depleted of humus until it becomes a difficult matter to obtain a stand of grass. On such a field some orchard grass may be used to advantage. If a little blue grass be used with it a more perfect sod will be formed.—Farm and Fireside.

Testing Corn a Good Policy.

Right now is a mighty good time to prepare for the next corn crop by seeing if the corn which has been saved for seed still retains its vitality. It is bad policy to plant poor seed, but utterly useless to plant that which will not grow.

Remember the Birds.

A cheap and substantial "birds' lunch counter" can be made by placing an end of a dry goods box on a post three or four feet from the ground. By nailing narrow strips on three sides the seeds will not be blown off and if slightly tilted the water can run off. Also in summer a granite pan filled with water converts it into a drinking and bathing fountain. For winter feed use chicken feed (screenings), an ear of corn and meat bones from the kitchen that contain gristle and fat or a piece of suet. These things are relished by "our little friends in feathers."

Food For the Young Calf.

If a little whisk of alfalfa, bright prairie hay or, for that matter, any other appetizing roughage is placed in the calf pen with the calf it will learn to eat it at a very early age. If a young calf is put in a calf stanchion beside an older one the youngster will soon learn to imitate the older and eat the roughage if it is near enough to it. The calf needs roughage as soon as it will eat it.

A Lesson In Feeding.

The New Hampshire station finds that clover hay for lambs produces meat at a cost of less than 8 cents a pound, while the ordinary timothy mixture grown there makes the cost above 12 cents. The gain on aged ewes costs three times as much when fed timothy as when on the clover ration. Turnips in the ration gave marked benefit.

Your Cow Needs Water.

The cow that is a large milker is almost always a large drinker. Remember that 87 per cent of milk is water. The cow must get this water somewhere, and she cannot very well inhale it from the air.

TAKING THINGS LITERALLY

There is an old story of a man who was walking along the streets of a certain city one night. When he was opposite a doctor's residence he saw by the glare of an electric light a bell handle at the side of the door, over which was the inscription, "Please Ring This Bell at Night."

He mounted the steps, gave the bell a hard pull and waited. A window overhead was opened, and a gruff voice, presumably that of the doctor, asked what was wanted.

"Nothing," was the reply.

"Then what did you ring the bell for and wake me out of a sound sleep?" demanded the doctor angrily.

"Well," said the man, "when you put up a notice which says, 'Please Ring This Bell at Night,' common politeness makes me stop and do it. But you don't seem to be used to it. Maybe the folks here are not as polite as I am."

A dear old gentleman who visited New York recently has also a habit of taking things literally.

The day after his arrival in the city he stepped into the office of a large coal dealer and asked if the proprietor was at home. Upon being shown into

the private office of that gentleman he took a seat and began:

"You see, sir, I live away up in Warren county, 200 or more miles from here. Now, to ship coal 200 miles from here would be mighty costly. It would have to go over three roads unless I sent it up by the boat, which would mean loading and unloading again. Besides, mostly up there where I live the folks burn wood, though I use some coal myself."

"But, dear me, what!" said the astonished coal dealer as soon as he could get a chance to say something. "Why, what is the meaning of all this? I haven't proposed to send coal to you up in Warren county."

"No, sir," replied the old gentleman, rising from his chair, "but when I'm asked a question I always answer it, if I can."

"I was not aware that I had put a question to you," responded the coal dealer, rather impatiently.

"Well, not directly, perhaps," answered the old gentleman, "but as I was passing by, on my way downtown by the elevated, I saw a sign you had put out, asking, 'Why Don't You Buy Your Coal From Us?'"

Pursued by Hungry Wolves

In a Wilderness of Russia

By WILLIAM G. BEACH

IN the autumn of 1876 I was traveling in Europe with my family, my wife and two little daughters, and the 30th of November found us at a small Russian village at which the railroad terminated. The distance to another railroad leading to St. Petersburg was about three leagues, and there was no way of getting over it except by means of a Russian tarantas. I hired the conveyance from the landlord of the inn at which we got a meal, paying the exorbitant price of 10 rubles. We were to have a driver who was to take the tarantas back to the starting point.

We had not been long on the road when I noticed that the driver was looking about him timidly, pricking up his ears and now and again turning backward. He and I both spoke a little German, and in this language I learned that it would soon be time for the wolves to be out in force, and he was dreading them.

"The landlord didn't mention wolves," I said.

"Certainly not. It would have interfered with his furnishing you the tarantas."

Horrified at even a remote chance of encountering the hungry beasts, I was meditating turning back when there came a distant howl. The driver no sooner heard it than he gave the horse a cut which, with the fright that had come upon the animal at a sound he knew only too well, made him spring forward at a mad gallop.

"Why did you risk our lives, knowing of this danger?" I asked.

"The wolves rarely come in this region before the middle of December. This year there has been more snow than usual to the north of us, and it has driven them down here for food."

There was another howl, this time much nearer. My eyes met those of my wife, and both hers and mine said plainly, "This means death." We then glanced at our children, unconscious of the terrible danger, snuggling together between us under the robes, and our distress was tenfold.

In passing through the more unsettled parts of Europe I carried in my hip pocket a medium sized revolver. This was the only weapon at hand. I took it out and examined the six cartridges (I had no more) to make sure they were in order. I knew that every wolf killed would delay the pack to devour the carcass, and if I could kill six wolves at intervals there was hope that we might get through to the railroad station in safety. I told the driver of my purpose, inquiring how far we had yet to go, and he replied that it was two leagues. He then began to

lash the horse unceasingly, shouting to him like a madman.

It was but a few minutes now before the wolves left the wood, and one could see them in the road coming with lightning leaps. I told my wife to get down into the bottom of the tarantas with the children and cover herself and them with the robes. I watched the beasts snarling and biting at one another, and when the leader came within shot I aimed carefully between his gleaming eyes and fired, and he fell. In an instant, as I expected, he was being torn to pieces by the rest of the pack. By this means I succeeded in gaining half a league before they came upon us again. My next shot was delivered just as the tarantas bounded in the air over a rut and was not effective. I fired again and dropped another wolf, which resulted as before in delaying the pack. When we were about a league from the station I fired my fourth ball, but as it was getting dark my aim was bad, and I missed. I fired again and missed. I had but one shot left. Waiting till the foremost beast was within a few paces of me, knowing that there was but one shot left, I fired and dropped the wolf.

Why this carcass so slightly delayed the pack I do not know. At any rate, we had gained but a quarter of a league when they were on us again.

"I have no more cartridges!" I cried to the driver. "Make him do all you can."

"Give me a knife, quick!" he cried.

I took out my pocketknife and, opening the sharpest blade, handed it to him, not knowing what he intended to do. He leaned over, and a moment later I saw the horse leave the tarantas and, relieved from the load, shoot on like a rocket. The man had cut the traces. Horror stricken at his act, knowing that the wolves would be on us at once, I crouched down under the robes. I could feel the tarantas sliding on till, striking some object, it suddenly stopped. Meanwhile I heard the pack go yelping past us. Then I heard a frightful shriek from the horse. Throwing off the cover, I looked ahead and saw the wolves clinging to the poor beast.

"Come," said the driver. "They will soon turn on us."

He pointed to a house so far away that I knew it would be impossible to reach it in time. I was turning hither and thither to find some other straw to cling to when I heard shots ahead, and there was a large Russian wagon, drawn by three horses, from which several men were firing at the wolves, which were galloping away toward the cover of a clump of trees.

That was the end of the adventure.

DIAMONDS FROM GAS.

New Process For Manufacturing Precious Stones Announced.

A process for the manufacture of diamonds has been discovered by Dr. Werner von Bolton of the Siemens-Holste gas works of Berlin, who obtains his ingredients for the production of the precious stones from ordinary lighting gas and mercury.

The brilliants which he has been able to manufacture appear to possess all the attributes of the genuine diamonds, but they are very diminutive in size—so small, in fact, as to have little or no commercial value, says the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

No secret is made of the new process by its inventor, and descriptions of the experiments are given in the German newspapers. They say that the doctor observed that lighting gas decomposed when exposed to the vapor of mercury and that if the gas was allowed to work on metallic amalgams of mercury the carbon contained in the gas was liberated in a noncrystallized form and in crystals of diamonds.

As the diamonds obtained were infinitesimal in size, diamond dust was placed in a tube, in which gas was dissolved, to act as so called "mother crystals." The newly formed crystals adhere to these, and the result is a larger but still very small stone.

The amalgam used is sodium. It is placed in a glass tube containing a small quantity of diamond dust, and lighting gas is passed through the tube for four weeks.

The inventor is now engaged upon the problem of increasing the size of the stones.

The last man to announce the discovery of a process for manufacturing diamonds was the French swindler Lemoine. He successfully imposed upon the late Sir Julius Wernher, who advanced him \$320,000 to assist him in his researches, his only security being a sealed envelope supposed to contain the "secret," which was lodged with the Union of London and Smith's bank.

After the discovery of the fraud Lemoine was sentenced by the French court to six years' imprisonment, \$600 fine and to pay \$2,000 damages to Sir Julius Wernher.

THE PESSIMIST.

Most politicians expect plums and get lemons.

If Ananias were living today he would have lots of competition.

A political dark horse is a nightmare to the others in the race.

Everything comes to him who waits—including all kinds of hard luck.

The young man who asks a girl for a kiss wastes a lot of valuable time.

It's awfully hard for an honest man to look an outlawed debt in the face.

Money isn't everything, but nearly everything worth represents money.

Lots of things would go without saying if women would give them half a chance.

Take care of your pennies—and the chances are your dollars will be blown in by your heirs.

Every time a young man calls on a girl during leap year she thinks he thinks she will propose.

A man may be grateful for what he receives, but it is difficult for him to be thankful for things that are withheld.

When we encounter a man who is long on words and short on works we wonder how much his life earns by taking in washing.—Chicago News.

A FAR EASTERN DAINTY.

There Are 130 Nutritious Kinds of Seaweed In China.

Freer commercial contact with China, says the London Standard, may quite possibly introduce into our table menus varieties of spicy concoctions from seaweed.

About 130 nutritive kinds of seaweed are in daily consumption in the far east, and the cultivation of seaweed crops is regularly maintained. More than \$120,000 worth of one preparation alone is consumed every year in China in the form of dried gummies which can be liquefied into delicate jellies.

In Europe seaweed has not yet been at all considerably used for food, though blanch manges, salads, green vegetables and a sort of tapioca fluid have been forms in which Scotch, Irish and Mediterranean peasants have partaken of the substances of seaweed.

In certain parts of Japan seaweed is subjected to careful cultivation, competing species being suppressed and rocks previously planted with the weed being sunk in suitable bays. The weed is gathered at low tide.

Plant Sugarcane For Quail.

Missouri farmers, observing with regret the increasing scarcity of quail, came to the conclusion that they were driven away for lack of shelter. To induce the birds to return, farmers in some counties plant sugarcane along the hollows on their farms. Sugarcane when thickly planted furnishes just what the quail seem to want. They are very fond of the seed, and as the season advances the cane stalks fall down and provide a thick mass, in which the quail can hide from their natural enemies, hawks and owls, and also affords a nesting place in the spring and summer.—Farm Journal.

First Aid to the Melancholy

Getting Things Mixed.

Mrs. Smith—He's always been growling, but of late he is getting snappish.

Mrs. Brown—Hadn't you better have him killed?

Mrs. Smith—Have who killed?

Mrs. Brown—Aren't you talking about your dog?

Mrs. Smith—No; my husband.

Chance For Doubt.

The Stranger—Are you quite sure that was a marriage license you gave me last month?

The Official—Of course! What's the matter?

The Stranger—I've lived a dog's life ever since.—Short Stories.

Recovering.



Editor—Hello! Is this the hospital? Doctor—Yes.

"Has Fred Bunker, a wealthy bachelor, been injured and taken there?"

"Yes."

"What will be the outcome of his injuries?"

"Not certain, but probably he'll marry the nurse."

Somebody's Money.

Mrs. Gramercy—If you work for a living you'll never have much money.

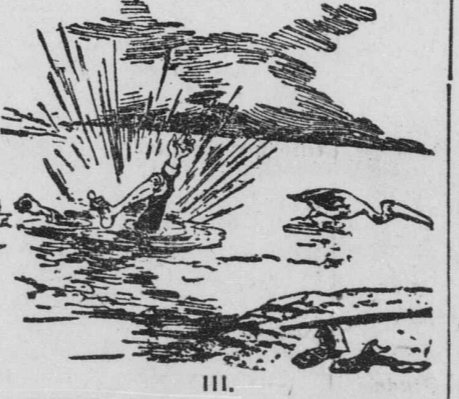
Mrs. Park—That's so. I think I'll take up bridge and live on other women's alms.—Puck.

When Man Obeys.

"So the engagement's off?"

"Yes. She advised him to practice economy, and he started by getting her an imitation diamond ring."

Deeper Than Expected.



Health and Wealth.

"Look at me!" exclaimed the leading lawyer warmly. "I never took a drop of medicine in my life, and I'm as strong as any two of your patients put together."

"Well, that's nothing," retorted the physician. "I never went to law in my life and I'm as rich as any two dozen of your clients put together."—Buffalo Commercial.

Encouraging.

"Don't you think the baby looks like me?" the proud father asked.

"Well," the candid neighbor replied after looking carefully again, "I believe there is a slight resemblance, but I wouldn't worry about it. He may never grow up, you know."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Forewarned.



He—I had an uncle who knew a week before his death just when he would die—the exact day and hour.

She—Who told him—the sheriff?

Solomon's Training.

"I wonder why Solomon was considered the wisest man?" asked Mr. Meekton's wife.

"Probably, my dear, because he had so many wives to give him good advice."—Washington Star.

Knowing What to Expect.

"Hubby, I'm going in for the simple life awhile."

"All right, my dear," said hubby.

"How many gowns will that require?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

No Weakling Retort.

"My dear, these are excellent cigars, but they are awfully strong."

"Yes. I got the strongest I could find. They won't break so easily in your pocket."—Judge.

NOTABLE TAFT ACHIEVEMENTS

His Administration Has Gained Many Worthy Ends.

ECONOMY AND EFFICIENCY.

Millions of Dollars Saved to Government by Commission Ably Supported by Executive—High Standards Set by Policies of the President—What These Policies Are.

1. Arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France.
 2. Veto of Arizona statehood bill because of recall of judges provision.
 3. Enforcement of Sherman anti-trust law without fear or favor.
 4. Veto of Democratic wool, cotton and free list bills as unfair, unscientific and destructive of the Republican principle of protection.
 5. Abrogation of discriminating passport treaty with Russia.
 6. Postal savings banks established.
 7. Railroads prevented from putting rate increases into effect without approval of interstate commerce commission.
 8. Panama canal pushed to early completion without hint of scandal.
 9. White slave traffic practically destroyed.
 10. Admission of Arizona and New Mexico to statehood.
 11. Bureau of mines established to safeguard the lives of miners.
 12. American capital and labor benefited by extension of foreign markets.
 13. Abolition of peonage.
 14. Income tax amendment to the constitution submitted to state legislatures for ratification.
 15. Boiler inspection law passed by congress.
 16. Bond issue to complete irrigation projects in the west.
 17. Maintenance and extension of open door policy in China.
 18. Peace maintained in Cuba, South and Central America by friendly warnings and intervention.
 19. Government business methods modernized and reformed by economy and efficiency commission, saving millions of dollars annually.
 20. Nonpolitical methods used in taking the thirteenth census.
 21. Bucket shops and get-rich-quick concerns destroyed.
 22. Parcels post recommended.
 23. New treaty with Japan, ending racial controversies on the Pacific coast.
 24. Further extension of safety appliance act.
 25. Postoffice department made self sustaining.
 26. Canadian reciprocity. Rejected by Canada through fear that the United States would derive the benefits.
 27. Publication of campaign funds and expenditures.
 28. Indorsement of commission's report and proposed bill concerning employers' liability.
 29. Reorganization of customs service, corruption eliminated, frauds exposed and punished and millions of dollars recovered.
 30. Court of commerce to review findings of interstate commerce commission.
 31. Nonpartisan tariff board to report on the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad.
 32. Corporation tax, yielding \$30,000,000 annually; government examination of corporation methods provided.
 33. A deficit of \$58,000,000 transformed into a \$30,000,000 surplus.
 34. Nonpartisan judicial appointments.
 35. Further control of railroads through extension of powers of the interstate commerce commission.
 36. Workingman's compensation act brought to successful issue in the supreme court.
 37. Stock and bonds commission; valuable and exhaustive report submitted as basis for legislation.
 38. Extension of civil service by executive order.
 39. Practical conservation acts.
 40. Courts of customs appeals; undervaluations stopped.
- Policies of President Taft.**
1. Peace with all the world through just dealing and preparedness for war.
 2. Neither race nor creed a bar to appointment to office.
 3. The upholding of a righteous judiciary.
 4. Economy and efficiency, including care of superannuated employees.
 5. Penny postage through postal economies.
 6. States' rights when not in conflict with federal authority.
 7. Extension of practical conservation acts.
 8. Parcels post.
 9. Federal incorporation act.
 10. Revision of currency laws and prevention of panics.
 11. Protection of American citizens at home and abroad.
 12. High standard set in federal appointments.
 13. Scientific study of industrial conditions.
 14. International investigation of causes of high cost of living.
 15. Scientific revision of the tariff on a protective basis through nonpartisan tariff board.



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WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT.

Born Cincinnati, O., Sept. 15, 1857.
 Son of Attorney General Alpheus Taft.
 Graduated Yale, second in class, 1878.
 Graduated Cincinnati Law school and admitted to bar, 1880.
 Law reporter Cincinnati Times and Commercial, 1880.
 Internal revenue collector, 1882.

Judge superior court, 1887-90, Solicitor general United States, 1890-2.
 United States circuit judge, 1892-1900.
 Dean of Cincinnati Law school, 1896-1900.
 Member Philippine commission and governor, 1900-4.
 Secretary of war, 1904-8.
 Became president of the United States March 4, 1909.

William Howard Taft, president of the United States and candidate for a renomination to succeed himself, is a true progressive. His entire administration has been one of onward progress, of constant improvement. Speaking to that theme at Chicago recently, Henry L. Stimson, secretary of war, and a great personal friend of ex-President Roosevelt, said in part: "I am for the renomination of President Taft. "I am now and always have been a Progressive. "Mr. Taft has faithfully carried out the progressive faith. "I entered public life under the inspiration of Theodore Roosevelt. "I am a firm believer in his great national policies. "I now remain his sincere friend. "But I believe those who are forcing him, against his original intention, into the arena against Mr. Taft, are jeopardizing instead of helping real progress. "Mr. Taft has faithfully carried out his pledges of four years ago. "Mr. Taft has been most falsely vilified and abused. "The recall of judges, would bring the courts down into the welter of politics."

ADVERTISED TOO LITTLE

Taft Administration Has Not Blown Its Own Trumpet.

Will an administration stand stronger before the country if every achievement is thoroughly and forcefully advertised when it becomes a fact and that advertising is kept up from inauguration to election, or do the American people prefer to do their own thinking, only to be reminded of the achievements of their public servants when a campaign is approaching? This is one of the questions friends of President Taft are seriously asking themselves. Those who have taken occasion recently to examine the records of this administration are themselves surprised to discover how much has been accomplished and how little has been said about it. Of course, in the campaign, the record will figure largely in the Republican textbook and proclaimed from the stump, but has not the Taft administration suffered because it has proceeded so quietly and blown its own trumpet so little?

Nation Owes Debt of Gratitude.

Money indebtedness is not the only obligation we incurred and assumed in the great Civil War. There was a still greater debt, an everlasting obligation that could never be paid in full. But in years that have followed, the Republican party has inaugurated and developed pension laws under which over three and a half billion dollars have been paid to disabled

veterans, or to the survivors of those who gave their lives for their country and their flag. This pension system, a product of the policy of the Republican party, has no precedent in history and no equal in justice and generosity among the nations of the earth.—Hon. James S. Sherman.

Made Cubans Sit Up.

When President Taft told Cuban revolutionists that he had an army of occupation ready to sail, they concluded to be good. The next time an American army lands in Cuba, permanent barracks will be constructed and the stars and stripes will permanently enhance the beauty of Cuban scenery.

Taft For Peace.

It was only by the exercise of rare discretion and tact that war was averted with Mexico nearly a year ago. Had President Taft yielded to the demands of some of the "jingo" of the country the United States might easily have been plunged into a conflict with its neighbor over fancied wrongs. Without permitting the rights of American citizens to suffer in any respect, Mr. Taft handled a ticklish diplomatic situation with such good judgment that trouble was averted and the friendly relations with Mexico were undisturbed.

Taft's Anti-trust Record.

In the real prosecution of the trusts the administration of President Taft has established a record that is far beyond that of any of his predecessors. Big combinations have been brought to the bar of federal justice, their promoters have been fined for disobeying the Sherman anti-trust law, and the controlling corporations have been disintegrated. The record of the Taft administration stands unequalled in its curbing of illegal combinations and monopolies.

What Theodore Roosevelt Said.

On the 4th of March next I shall have served three and a half years, and this three and a half years constitute my first term. The wise custom which limits the president to two terms regards the substance and not the form, and UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES WILL I BE A CANDIDATE FOR OR ACCEPT ANOTHER NOMINATION.—Theodore Roosevelt, Nov. 8, 1904.

I HAVE NOT CHANGED AND SHALL NOT CHANGE THAT DECISION THIS ANNOUNCED.—Theodore Roosevelt, Dec. 11, 1907.

I WILL ACCEPT THE NOMINATION FOR PRESIDENT IF IT IS TENDERED TO ME, and I will adhere to this decision until the convention has expressed its preference.—Theodore Roosevelt, Feb. 24, 1912.

UPPER PENINSULA

Albert Bjork, vice president of the Scandinavian Health and Fellowship society of America, has returned from Chicago, where officers of the organization met representatives of the Scandinavian Brotherhood to discuss the consolidation of the two societies. Prior to going to Chicago, Mr. Bjork met other members of the board of directors at Gladstone, to go over the plan, and they were unanimously of the opinion that it should be carried out. While the officers of the Scandinavian Health and Fellowship society voted unanimously at the Chicago meeting to consolidate with the Scandinavian Brotherhood, it was decided to take a referendum vote on the question in June. This will give every member of both societies a voice in deciding the question. In the meantime representatives of the organization will visit the several lodges and explain just what changes will be put into effect after the consolidation.—Mining Journal.

Manager Quinby of the development bureau is sending out notices to the members that their subscriptions have expired, and that it is time to pay a dollar apiece for 1912 toward the good work.

Work was resumed this week on the new concrete ore dock of the L. S. & I. at Presque Isle, which it is expected, will be finished in August, but put into use before then. The old docks in Marquette harbor will then be torn down. The dock is 1,200 feet long, with a mile of fill and trestle for an approach, is seventy-five feet from the water level to the base of the rail, and it is the highest dock in the world. It is sixty feet wide, contains four tracks, and will hold 120 forty-foot ore cars at one time. The capacity of the dock is 50,000 tons, each pocket holding 250 tons. The chutes are operated by electricity, thirty-four fifteen-horsepower motors being installed to handle the 200 chutes. The dock, which is the first of its kind in the world, the nearest like it being the Great Northern dock at Allouez' bay, will be used jointly by the Cleveland-Cliffs Iron company and Jones & Laughlin. About four hundred men were employed on the structure all last summer. Half a million feet of lumber were used for forms on the 35,000 cubic yards of concrete which is re-enforced with 6,500 tons of steel.

Ed Beckman, who conducts a saloon on First Street, Ishpeming, has no terrors of the "big stick." Tuesday night Antti Ekola, who runs a saloon on Pearl street, broke a baseball bat into three pieces over the back of his head, and next morning, before Judge West, Beckman was willing to drop suit on payment of \$4, the value of his hat, which was ruined by the blow.—Marquette Chronicle.

Ewert Bros. of Escanaba and Chicago, wholesale produce and seed merchants, have given further demonstration of their faith in the upper peninsula as a farming country, by the purchase of a 160-acre farm near Wilson. This is the second farm they have purchased in Delta county within the past year, the other one being at Stonington. Both of these farms will be used in growing seeds. Mr. Ewert stated a few days ago that last year he raised 350 bushels of russet potatoes per acre on the Stonington farm, and this despite that the season was very unfavorable. Some of those potatoes were exhibited at the Wisconsin state fair last fall and won first prize. Mr. Ewert says that he could have taken orders for forty carloads of this one variety of potatoes, if he could have filled the orders.

Through the liberality of S. D. Murphy, who owns a tract of land west of Spurr, many of the townspeople at Michigamme have been enabled to utilize the spare time left on their hands by the cessation of work at the mines in cutting wood. Fifty cents a cord stumpage was the only fee required, and in consequence nearly everyone is stocked up with fuel not only for the summer but for the winter as well.

What is claimed to be the largest load of cedar fence posts ever hauled by a single team in this state was handled one day recently at Ed Cookson's camp near Shingleton. The load was forty feet long. The center stakes on the sleigh were twelve feet high. There were 4,113 cedar fence posts in the load, or two and one half carloads.

The White Marble Lime company's shingle mill at Manistique has been a scene of much activity lately. The company, besides its own cedar products, will cut those of the Escanaba Lumber company. When the mill is running full blast, one hundred will be employed and will swell the company's payroll to about \$5,000 every month. This means a good deal to the different branches of business at Manistique.

"THE LOST WORLD"

"The Lost World," a thrilling story by Sir A. Conan Doyle, will commence in the Detroit News Tribune, Sunday, March 24. This is considered the great English writer's masterpiece. The reader is taken into unknown realms with a party of explorers, whose adventures are weird in the extreme. Don't miss the opening installment Sunday, March 24.

BY OUR ALMANAC

It is spring. By The Hub's almanac of swell suits, spring has come, even if the train is a bit late on account of snowdrifts.

Our spring stock is complete, and we urge you to make your selection before Easter, which is but two weeks off. You will then have the opportunity to choose from an unbroken stock, the largest and most representative, of all styles and values, in the city.

We have suits of all shapes and sizes, great and small for every masculine member of the household, at prices from \$5.00 to \$50.00.

We recommend the better grades, because you get more service out of them in proportion to the money invested. We do not seek to guide your choice, but to advise you from our experience of many years in suiting customers.

We do not believe there is a better ready-to-wear garment in America than those of the Hirsh-Wickwire brand. If there were we would handle it.

To express individuality of youth and the springtime of life, the Sophomore clothing has peculiar fitness.

We recommend these two brands to your careful investigation, and assure you that our prices are based upon quality, no matter how small or how large the amount. Our economical conduct of the business makes our expense account light,—and your bill.

We are open every evening for the accommodation of the busy workingman, our best customer.

THE HUB



We are in position to supply the wants of everybody. We have everything in the Drug and Drug Sundry lines, and we sell them at such reasonable prices that we are bound to win your custom and good will.

For the Desk and Office

we have everything you need.

Inks and Mucilages
 Pencils, Pens and Penholders
 Blankbooks and Dictionaries
 Typewriter and Carbon paper
 Blotters and Waste Baskets

ERICKSON & VON TELL DRUGGISTS

See our big line of St. Patrick's and Easter Cards.

WE ARE IN A POSITION TO

SELL WOOD CHEAPER

Than Anyone Else in Gladstone Can. Call up

PHONE 45

and get Our Prices before Buying WOOD.

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NEW DISCOVERIES

Few enterprises that give great returns are often established by small investors; but big capital takes the profits and advantage in the Reorganizations that surely follows. The financial condition of the age is toward a 3 per cent. return on safe investments, and your small savings are not going to change that condition no matter in what uncertain channel you may start them. That is the rate paid by the sound, financially-secured bank.

The Exchange Bank

W. L. MARBLE, PRES. GLADSTONE, MICH. W. A. FOSS, CASHIER

3 Per Cent Interest Paid on Savings Deposits

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LATH, SHINGLES, CEMENT, LIME
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