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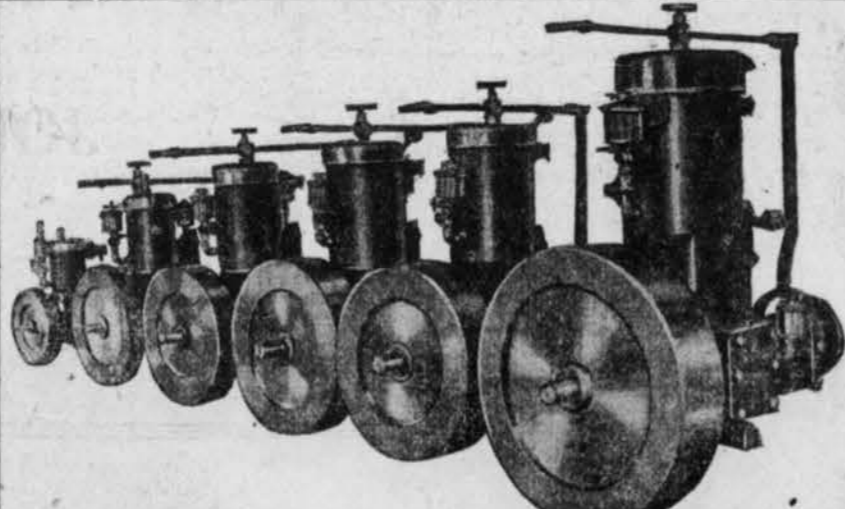
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HOSTILITIES OPEN IN ORIENT; JAPANESE TWICE VICTORIOUS

Night Surprise at Port Arthur Results in Loss of Three Russian Men-of-War.

ATTACKING FLEET ESCAPES UNHARMED

Proceeds to Chemulpo, Where Two More Ships Are Caught and Destroyed.

FIGHTING ON LAND IS IMMINENT

Many Thousands of the Mikado's Troops Are Landed in Southern and Western Korea, One Force Marching to the Capital, and at the North the Advance of the Muscovite Legions Begins.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE.

Eye Witness of the Engagement at Port Arthur Describes It.

Port Arthur, Feb. 9.—Japanese torpedo boats attacked the Russian fleet here during the night. Three Russian ships were badly damaged. The Japanese, who thus scored the first success of the war, escaped unharmed. Martial law has been proclaimed here. The cable from Vladivostok is reported cut.

Entrance to Harbor Blocked. The Chefoo, Feb. 9.—The Japanese fleet attacked Port Arthur at midnight Monday. Two Russian battleships and one cruiser were badly disabled by torpedoes. The battle continued this morning at a range of three miles. It proceeded for some time, without result, when the Japanese fleet departed, sailing in the direction of Dalny.

The Russian battleships disabled are the Poltava and Czarvitch. The disabled cruiser, the Bayarin, and the grounded battleships block the entrance to the harbor, preventing the gunboats going out and the battleships and cruisers going in and getting coal. Besides this, Japan has the Russian cruiser Variag and the gunboat Konitsee caught at Chemulpo.

The Russian fleet caught outside of the harbor at Port Arthur consists of the battleships, Petropavlov, Pogodny, Porosiet, sub-flagship, Pobieda, Poltava, Czarvitch, Retvisan and Sevastopol and the cruisers Novik, Bayarin, Bayan, Diana, Pallada, Askold and Bogatyr. The disabled battleships are inside the forts of Huan-Ching Shan and Chi Kwan Shan. The cruiser is outside, but within range of the forts.

Engagement at Chemulpo. Tokio, Wednesday, Feb. 10.—It is reported here that the Japanese fleet engaged and defeated two Russian warships, names not yet learned, at Chemulpo yesterday. It is said the engagement began at 11 a. m. and continued until 3 p. m. The smaller Russian vessel is reported to have been sunk and the larger one fired and hopelessly disabled. Part of the crew is reported to have escaped to the shore and to have been captured by the Japanese ships are reported slightly damaged.

It was reported yesterday that the Russian cruiser Variag and the armored gunboat Konitsee were lying at Chemulpo, and it is possible that they were the vessels reported to have been destroyed.

Land Forces in Motion. London, Wednesday, Feb. 10.—In a despatch from Pien Tsin, the correspondent of the Mail says it is reported there that the Russian cruisers Variag and Konitsee hauled down their flags without firing a shot, and that 8,000 Japanese immediately landed at Chemulpo and the march to Seoul was commenced. Japanese troops also were landed at all the chief points of southern and western Korea. One division of Japanese guards holds Fusan and Chemulpo, and altogether 36,000 Japanese guards have been mobilized.

The correspondent of the Mail telegraphs from Port Arthur that the Russian advance has commenced. General Krastalinsky will leave Liao Yang tomorrow for the Yalu river, at the head of the Third brigade of artillery and three regiments of infantry. The Third, Fourth and Fifth infantry brigades are entrenched along the railroad forty miles from Hai Cheng, and three batteries of the Fifth brigade are at Kin-Chou.

Rome, Feb. 9.—Official advices from Tokio tonight say that four battalions of Japanese infantry have landed in Korea near Seoul. The Japanese are reported to be in possession of the southern portion of the Korean peninsula.

French Occupying Russian Forts. London, Wednesday, Feb. 10.—A despatch to Reuters' Telegram company from Pien Tsin says: "A French train with a battalion of troops from Tonquin is hourly expected at Shan-Hai-Kwan (gulf of Liao-Tung), to garrison forts being vacated by the Russians. It is reported that the trierol of France was hoisted there this morning and that the British officer in charge at Shan-Hai-Kwan protested against the French occupation."

Mail Steamer Reported Taken. London, Feb. 9.—A despatch from Shanghai says that it is creditably reported that the Russian mail steamer Mongolia has been captured by Japanese off the Shang-Yung peninsula.

of the roads at Port Arthur, the Russian cruiser Novik got between the Columbia and the Japanese fleet. Shells which passed over the Novik struck around the Columbia. Her flag was cut into shreds and one shell fell on her deck. The faces of those on the deck were blackened with powder smoke.

RUSSIANS TAKEN UNHARMED. Attack at Port Arthur Not Expected for Several Days.

Paris, Wednesday, Feb. 10.—The correspondent at Chefoo of the Paris edition of the New York Herald describes the tranquil appearance of Port Arthur Monday night, when a Russian official said he expected the Japanese fleet in three or four days. The Russian sailors impressively chanted their evening hymn and at 8 o'clock the lighthouse was lighted. Only one Russian warship was using a searchlight, and this in a leisurely fashion. Three torpedo boats were patrolling the outskirts of the fleet. All others were inside the basin. Deep silence settled down, but this was broken at 11:30 o'clock by three muffled explosions, which made the steamer Columbia vibrate violently. Instantly firing began, and searchlights were in use, but without much method. At midnight the firing almost ceased, and stopped entirely at three in the morning. The correspondent describes the arrival and beaching of the Russian vessels, which were at first supposed to have been in collision. But at 2:40 three Russian naval officers boarded the Columbia in a great state of excitement, saying the victory had ordered the Columbia not to attempt to leave. This was apparently done with the idea of preventing the ship from acquainting the Japanese with the extent of the Russian damage.

Daylight revealed two Japanese cruisers watching on the horizon. After daybreak a strange apathy seemed to possess the Russians. With white faces the gaping crews crowded forward on the decks of the damaged vessels and none of the Russian ships showed a disposition to chase the enemy or fire a single shot until the Japanese had departed at 8:20, when the Russians started in pursuit, going inshore towards Port Dalny. They returned, however, in half an hour without having fired.

Japanese Engage Ships and Forts. It was almost 11 o'clock when a Japanese squadron of sixteen ships appeared in fine order. At 11:15 there came a flash from a Japanese vessel, and a twelve-inch shell landed near the torpedo boats grouped near the entrance to the harbor. The Columbia was close to the Russian fleet and in the line of fire, and Japanese shells fell thickly around her, several bursting nearby and striking her decks with splinters and water. The captain of the Columbia got under way, in spite of the protests of the Russian guards on board, and got his vessel out of danger, making full speed for Chefoo.

The bombardment lasted half an hour. The Japanese aimed their fire well, two shells bursting at the summit of one fort and a number on the cliff and beach. All were heavy shells. Three Russian battleships were hit, but the extent of the damage could not be ascertained. Apparently no ship on either side was disabled. The Russians seemed to fight with little formation, but this was probably due to the cramped space, the ships being never more than one and one-half miles from shore. The Japanese fired the first shot, which fired over them. After the bombardment the Japanese retired slowly to the southward.

RUSSIAN CASUALTIES SIXTY. Viceroy Alexieff, Through the Chief of Staff, Reports on Battle.

St. Petersburg, Wednesday, Feb. 10.—The following official bulletin is issued in the form of a telegram from Viceroy Alexieff's chief of staff, dated Feb. 9:

"By order of the viceroy, I beg to report that this day at about 11 o'clock in the morning, a Japanese squadron of fifteen battleships and cruisers approached Port Arthur and opened fire. The enemy was received with cannonade from the shore batteries and the guns of our squadron, which also participated in the engagement. At about midday the Japanese squadron ceased its fire and left, proceeding south.

"Our losses in the fleet were two officers wounded and nine men killed and forty-one wounded. In the shore batteries, one man was killed and three were wounded. The battleship Poltava and the cruiser Novik each had a hole knocked in her side below the water line. The forts were slightly damaged. (Signed) Major General Flueg."

JAPAN'S VICTORY STARTLES. Russians Hear of Loss at Port Arthur With Deep Regret.

Paris, Wednesday, Feb. 10.—The Associated Press is informed by high Russian authority that now that Japan has begun the war, the Russian government, following a manner which is expected to be issued in St. Petersburg at once, expects that the various states will issue proclamations of neutrality.

In Russian diplomatic circles the success of the Japanese at Port Arthur naturally aroused the greatest regret. It was frankly admitted that Russia expected to be defeated on the sea, but it was added, she would certainly conquer on land.

French Press Sees Japan. The French newspapers without exception severely arraign Japan, accusing her of international treason in making a night attack before a declaration of war. Authorities on international law express the belief that Japan committed a breach of international law.

German Leaning Toward Russia. Berlin, Wednesday, Feb. 10.—The semi-official North German Gazette warns its readers not to attach too much importance to Japan's first successes.

The Tagliche Rundschau, a paper much (Continued on Page Four.)

FLAMES FINALLY CHECKED.

Costly Fire in the Lumber District of Chicago Early Today.

Chicago, Wednesday, Feb. 10.—At 1 o'clock this morning, a serious fire broke out in the lumber district, starting in a building owned by the Wilce Lumber company and occupied by the Chicago Table company, at Twenty-first and Allport streets.

A special call was sent out for additional engines, but before they arrived the flames, driven by a high wind from the east, spread through the block to Throop street and leaped across the latter thoroughfare and attacked Wintermeyer's box factory. The department was unable to check it here, and additional calls were sent for more engines. At 1:30 o'clock the fire was blazing furiously and was beyond control.

From the place of the Wintermeyer company the flames spread to the Chicago Picture Baking company, on the west. The lumber yard of H. C. Schultz, on Throop street, was attacked by the flames, but here after a hard struggle the firemen succeeded in checking its spread. The loss will aggregate \$350,000. Two firemen were injured by a falling wall, and one, N. C. Farrgraf, will die.

Shortly after 2 o'clock another section of wall at the Wintermeyer factory fell, injuring five more firemen, none fatally.

AMERICA MAKES IMPORTANT MOVE

ASKS THE GREAT POWERS TO JOIN IN NOTICE TO JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

AIMS TO PROTECT CHINA

STEP TAKEN CAUSES SENSATION IN DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES.

Is Desired That Combatants Recognize Neutrality and Integrity of Peking and Restrict the War to Narrowest Possible Limits.

Paris, Feb. 9.—China, it is understood, has given official assurances that she will immediately issue a declaration of neutrality. This is considered highly important in view of the possibility that the Chinese, impressed by the Japanese success at Port Arthur, would join the Japanese.

London, Feb. 9.—The Japanese minister, Baron Hayashi, said this afternoon that "Russia is making desperate efforts, through various embassies, to have the powers intervene. Russia is now willing to concede everything, but the offer comes too late."

Washington, Feb. 10.—Early announcement may be expected from the state department, probably today, of the hearty endorsement by the European powers of Secretary Hay's note concerning China's integrity. A sufficient number have been heard from to insure the success of Mr. Hay's diplomatic move.

Startled the Diplomats.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Secretary Hay has addressed an identical note to a number of European powers to ascertain if they are willing to join in notice to Russia and Japan that during hostilities and thereafter the neutrality and integrity of China must be recognized. The details of the note are not obtainable in advance of the receipt of the replies. It is known, however, that exchanges already have taken place which justifies the department in expecting a favorable response to its note. The matter has created a great sensation in diplomatic circles here.

Later—it is understood that the proposition in Secretary Hay's circular note to the powers relative to the question of restricting the warlike operations to the narrowest possible limits, took the form of a note to Russia and one to Japan, suggesting some such limitation. In addition, neutral powers were called upon by the United States to address themselves in the same fashion to Russia and Japan, and it is intimated that these suggestions have been well received.

In Line With France's Policy.

Paris, Feb. 9.—United States Ambassador Porter called at the foreign office today and conferred with M. Delcasse, the foreign minister. The principles of Secretary Hay's note to the powers are identical with those which have been features of France's Chinese policy; but in view of the outbreak of hostilities it is believed that M. Delcasse will want to inform himself of the views of other powers, and especially of Russia, on this matter before definitely committing the French government.

The French government has instructed its minister at Tokio to assure the protection of Russian subjects and their interests in Japan. France will maintain neutrality under any circumstances.

British Assent Predicted.

London, Wednesday, Feb. 10.—Secretary Hay's note to the powers on the integrity of China created great interest at the Japanese legation, where it was characterized as a "serious blow to Russia." Beyond this statement, however, the legation officials refused to be quoted.

This morning's papers comment favorably upon the note, and the opinion is expressed that Great Britain will readily assent to Secretary Hay's proposals.

JEW TO AID JAPAN.

Chance Now Seen for Redress for the Russian Oppression.

Minneapolis, Feb. 9.—Members of the Hebrew order of Friends of Zion have called a mass meeting for next Sunday night to pledge moral support and financial aid to Japan in the struggle against Russia. It is announced that this meeting and so many to be called in other parts of the country will afford Hebrews practical means of redress for the Kishineff massacre and hundreds of years of oppression by Russia.

DAILY MINING JOURNAL,

A MORNING PAPER PUBLISHED BY THE MINING JOURNAL CO. (LIMITED.)
 Issued daily except on Sundays. Contains Associated Press dispatches and is especially devoted to the Upper Peninsula interests.

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MARQUETTE, MICH., FEB. 10.

Entered as mail matter of the second class in the postoffice at Marquette, Mich.

Whatever turns up, either at home or abroad, seems calculated to play hob with the stock markets. Truly, this is a heyday for the bears, and they are enjoying their advantage to the full.

Seamen and marine engineers and firemen should indulge in the luxury of strikes this spring. From all indications they will have time to fight them out before there can be any serious interference with navigation.

The insurance companies, it is said, will pull through the Baltimore disaster without going to pieces, but it is hardly necessary to comment that they do not want to have the conflagration duplicated for a year or two.

If the Soo Evening News waits a full week before taking cognizance of remarks by its upper peninsula contemporaries it cannot expect that its broadsides will attract much attention, being, as they are, ancient history. The News should ginger up a little.

Lord Wolseley still holds to the opinion that the American army "as far as it goes in numbers is the finest in the world." This is very gratifying to American ears and very kind of Lord Wolseley. It may be commented on the side that a great many Americans think that the numbers go quite far enough.

They say that Mr. Oren is politically identified with the Chippewa county bunch that holds wicked "Billy" Webster in high esteem. If this is true it is possible that a memory of Mr. Webster's recent postoffice coup has anything to do with the News' inability to comprehend the fact that Mr. Oren is really a candidate for supreme judge?

An Iowa legislator has introduced a bill providing for a school of matrimony at which young men and women contemplating marriage may learn how best to travel tandem. It isn't recorded whether or not the legislator expects his measure to receive serious attention. Maybe it was inspired by recent happenings at the University of Wisconsin.

Panama promises to be provident and swears by all that's holy that it will spend but \$2,000,000 of the \$10,000,000 coming to it. Panama doubtless means what it says, but it should be recollected that its great temptation will not come until it is actually in possession of the \$10,000,000. If it keeps its promise there indeed will it be unique among South American republics.

The railroads may wish they hadn't been so cocky about resorting to the law before they finish with their present litigation. The state, it is given out, will attempt to prove that instead of being over-assessed in the roll now being fought the companies were, as a rule, under-assessed and, in fact, let off too easily. If the state should be successful in maintaining this contention it would be out of the fat and into the fire with the railroads. Our own South Shore need have no concern over this phase of the contention, as the tax commission of its own volition this year lowered its assessment. And it is a good thing too, as snow fighting is coming very high during the present winter.

The Mining World, commenting on the deplorable mining accidents that have shocked the country during the past few months, says:

There has been considerable progress made in this country the past several years towards perfecting systems looking to the safety of miners, but there is yet plenty of room for improvement and doubtless with the growth of our mining industry there will come most strenuous efforts to prevent excessive mortality among miners. There will doubtless always be mine accidents, for we are all human and likely at times to err. Many of our worst mine disasters have been traced to carelessness on the part of miners, and, such being the deplorable fact, every miner should be constantly on the watch and do his share looking towards the safety of his fellow miners and self.

It is said that the project of equipping its Mesaba mines with electricity has practically and definitely been decided upon by the Steel corporation. It is proposed to utilize water powers on the St. Louis river to generate the necessary amount of current. The plan is one of the largest of the kind ever contemplated in the northwest, and the proposed plant will be of great size and capacity, necessitating a heavy initial expenditure. However, once in, the plant will be a great economy and will permit of steadily lowering costs, the one predominant aim of the corporation's policy

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 1-9-11

in the Lake Superior region. It is reported to be the intention to begin work in the spring, and it is expected to have the generating machinery in operation within eighteen months.

The forestry commission which is to prepare a Michigan exhibit for the St. Louis exposition is an afterthought, judging from the late day at which the appointments have been made. However, Governor Bliss has designated a number of energetic upper peninsula men to look after the work and if they have the proper amount of encouragement from the lumber companies they may yet prepare an adequate display. If they do it should everlastingly be recorded to their credit; if they in some degree fail their failure should be received with due allowance, for they have been given but half a chance. However, assurances are given that they do not intend to fail and that in spite of odds they will get together an exhibit that will do themselves and the state credit.

W. R. Hooligan Hearst is not allowing either war or fire to divert him from the pursuit of his presidential ambition. He is rounding up state delegations wherever he can get a foothold and is oiling the ways with small segments of that \$2,000,000. Conservative Democrats cannot afford to underestimate Hearst. He has a certain strength, and unless he is vigorously combated he may create, yes create is the word, a following that will make him a dangerous factor in the Democratic race. What a wailing and gnashing of teeth his nomination would be greeted with by the conservatives! Then, indeed, the last of them would have to follow the footsteps of the pioneers of '96 and transfer their allegiance and votes to the G. O. P.

If Michigan continues to increase its coal production in the same ratio of gain shown in 1903 over 1902 it will not be a great time before the state is mining a very respectable product of bituminous fuel. The tonnage in the latter year was 964,718; in 1903 it was, estimated, 1,581,246 tons, or an increase of 616,528, pretty well along toward 50 per cent. There are but seven states in the union that show a greater percentage of increase in 1903 than Michigan, and the situation appears rosy indeed when it is commented that the increase is not accidental, but comes in the natural order of things. In addition to the present mines, new deposits are being continually opened, the fuel varying in quality but the most of it having a commercial value. Michigan will never be a great coal state in the sense that Pennsylvania is great, but there are signs that in time it may be in a position to supply a considerable part of its own demand for bituminous coal.

John A. Walker, vice president of the Joseph Dixon Crucible company, recently epitomized present conditions in a manner that brings into striking notice the country's wealth:

"Aggregate wealth of the country, one hundred thousand million, or one hundred billion; see it in figures: \$100,000,000,000" he said. "The per capita wealth is \$1,245 for each man, woman and child on the soil. The country's exports will go over \$1,400,000,000. Total deposits in American savings banks, \$3,000,000,000, three thousand million. Bank clearings in 1903 were one hundred and fourteen thousand millions. The wealth of the country is more equally distributed between the people, and more equally distributed as to territory than ever before. There are plenty of places west of the Mississippi full of money, that would not know what Wall street was unless some one told them. Down with the pessimist. Down with the coward. Down with the disheartened, the lazy, the shiftless, thrifless, and wave this flag for the brave, the worker, the industrious, the saving man, the thrifty woman—pitch in, work hard, and destiny will be your side."

The Iron and Machinery World comments that the factors arrayed against the iron and steel interests in the fight for lower prices on standard products, particularly rails, are sufficiently formidable to lend interest to the contest. "A long continuance of the struggle would be deplorable to all interests concerned," the World says. "It is not confined to steel rails alone, but to cars and perhaps other forms of metal material. The railroads are in need of additional equipment, but some of them are on record as saying they will not purchase until the present prices are materially reduced. It creates an obstruction to trade which was probably not foreseen and which may possibly lead to complications. There are among the producers of iron and steel those who believe there should in the present emergency be a modification of present price schedules and perhaps that view will prevail. It seems certain that if all present needs were provided for there would be sufficient demand to give the metal markets a much greater activity than they now possess."

THEIR GAS PROBLEM.
 A number of American cities are much interested in the gas question. In New York there is complaint of excessive bills, high prices, uneven pressure and poor quality. Indianapolis is discussing high prices. Chicago insists that the local company is forcing large quantities of wind through the meters along with the gas, and that in consequence the light is poor and the bills high. The present complaint of high bills and inferior quality, whether well founded or not, and whatever may be the cause, is quite general, and any discussion of the cost of gas either to the consumer or the maker is sure to arouse interest.

In the past few years many changes have been introduced in the manufacture of gas, and in the last decade the average price per thousand feet has fallen from \$1.42 to \$1.03. The gas of today, however, is a different article from the gas of the past. The larger portion of that now manufactured is of

the kind known as carburetted water gas. The cost of this kind of gas, according to the statements of Arthur Graham Glasgow, gas engineer of London, who read a paper on the subject at the meeting of the American Gas Light association at Detroit last fall, is twenty-six cents. This is the cost in London, where the gas is composed of two parts of coal gas to one of carburetted water gas. The oil used in London for the carburetted water gas costs more than it does in America.

Lest it may be assumed that the figures of the London expert are not fair to the American companies, it may be stated that according to the report of Carroll D. Wright, United States commissioner of labor, the cost of putting gas into the holder for nine plants investigated by him, which were owned by separate corporations, but were under one general management, was less than twenty-five cents per thousand cubic feet. This does not seem to include interest on the investment for the plants themselves, because in Indianapolis an expert has estimated for the stockholders of a company there that a large plant can be erected and fuel gas, which is not, or could not be, of as high a quality as lighting gas, made at a cost of forty-six cents per thousand.

Mining News

ALUMINUM AND COPPER.

The increase of aluminum wire as a substitute for copper is again under discussion. There is really nothing alarming in the situation, for at the present rate of increase it will be some years before aluminum becomes much of a competitive factor. If all the aluminum manufactured was used as a substitute for copper, copper would only suffer 4 1/2 per cent. to the extent of about 5 per cent. Five per cent, however, decrease in consumption or increase in production was what Leonard Lewisohn said made the difference between a good and a bad copper market. About 400,000,000 pounds of copper or less is now annually consumed in the United States. The manufacture of aluminum does not exceed at the present time 10,000,000 pounds, but one pound of aluminum in electrical operations takes the place of two pounds of copper.

For telegraphic purposes aluminum wire is found lacking in tensile strength. It is also yet uneven in its manufacture, does not readily solder, and has to be joined by screws. But, used in the transmission of electric energy, where it is combined in cables, any unevenness in section of wire is overcome in the cable by the massing of the wires. Thus used it has great advantage over copper, from the fact that where short circuiting takes place with copper wire, the electrical arc consumes or melts the copper, while in an aluminum wire no such destruction by short circuiting takes place.

MICHIGAN.

The Michigan mine has just shipped fifty tons of mass copper to the Quincy Smelting works. This makes a very fair start on the February production and demonstrates that the Michigan is destined to hold up the reputation established by the old Minnesota as a mass producer. To get out this amount of mass copper and raise it to surface it is necessary to break considerable rock which is hoisted as waste and does not go to the mill but, figuring this as a necessary accompaniment of mass production and charging up all the rock hoisted against the aggregate mass and stamp copper produced, the Michigan still shows a mineral percentage which entitles it to rank with average Lake producers and demonstrates that it can be worked with a profit. Its mass copper and stamp copper together show one and three-quarters per cent, which will insure a handsome profit on its production.

MINING GOSSIP.

The Isle Royale is still producing from one shaft only, and apparently no decision has been reached to rebuild No. 1 shaft, burned out by the fire of December.

The Atlantic continues to obtain very satisfactory returns from the rock now going to mill, and with a continuance of present conditions should be able to give shareholders a dollar dividend about the close of the year.

Arthur Houle, formerly smelter superintendent of the Old Dominion mine, and recently filling a similar position at Encampment, Wyoming, has accepted a position with the Calumet & Arizona Mining company, at Bisbee.

With its third stamp in commission the Mohawk will be able to pass the Wolverine in production, but as its rock is not quite so rich can scarcely hope to equal the low cost of the Wolverine until all four heads are in commission.

A gratifying feature of the past nine months' operations is found in the results secured at Tamarack, which has been rapidly recovering its prestige, the rock shipments being the largest for any month since 1902, while common gossip has it that the copper values are also averaging better. But a short time remains until the complete power equipment at No. 5 will be in position to render service. This shaft has shown a decided reversal of appearance for the better since a year ago, and indications point to an increased output of from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 pounds compared with the figures for 1903.

Sustained smelter runs of over a year demonstrate that the Calumet & Arizona is the richest copper mine in the world. Its ores carry about 16 per cent in gold and silver. There are blocks of rich sulphide and black manganese ores in the mine that will average above fifty per cent copper, but the management prefers to keep them in reserve. At present the Calumet & Arizona is producing at the rate of over 36,000,000 pounds of copper per annum. Another furnace is easy to go into commission and two more are planned. All of its copper is secured from a single shaft, a record that is not equalled by any other mine in the world.

Wolverine stockholders are hoping for an increase over the last semi-annual dividend of \$3 per share next April. The mine is making about 10,000,000 pounds of refined copper yearly, at a cost of about seven cents per pound, and the profits have to be cut up among 60,000 shares only, hence the expectations of the shareholders are not unreasonable, but much will depend upon the situation and prospects of the general copper mar-

ket at the time for declaring the dividend, as the management is conservative, and does not believe in making any increases in the dividend rate that cannot be maintained permanently.

The sinking of an eight-compartment shaft by the Copper Queen company in virgin territory, below the Lowell and Gardner shafts, will be the most important development work on that Arizona property for some time. Sinking will start at once. The shaft will go down on the "Stars and Stripes" claim, which is situated close to the south limits of the Copper Queen property, in the Sacramento mountain. The company's object in sinking this additional shaft is for the purpose of obtaining drift to large bodies of ore, and the probabilities are that the development of the Stars and Stripes claim, through this shaft, will result in opening up another big mine.

Butte advises say: It is believed here that the Amalgamated powers will be strong enough to prevent any action by the attorney-general in the way of proceeding against the Amalgamated as a trust in the line of the MacGinniss suit. Litigation here is in a deplorable state, with no hopes for trial in any cases. Court orders affecting mines are practically ignored. Ore grabbing prevails. Judge Clancy refused yesterday to grant a change of venue to Boston & Montana and officially accused them of contempt for violation of the injunction against working the north vein of the Minnie Healey through the Leonard. After compelling them to go to trial the officials refused to answer every question on the ground that it might incriminate them, probably depending upon a habeas corpus if committed to jail. Additional contempt charges were made against Boston & Montana for violating the restraining order in the Pennsylvania workings.

There has been a gradual change in the policy pursued by the Lake Superior development companies operating in the Warren district of Arizona. Local people were the first to introduce the diamond drill in that camp. Though scoffed at at first, the little machine steadily has won its way until now it is being used by nearly every company, at least all of those controlled by Lake Superior people, which are over a score in number. During the last fortnight the main offices of the Marquette & Arizona, Wolverine & Arizona, Calumet & Bisbee and Calumet & Cochise companies have purchased diamond drills. These will either supplement or displace entirely the shaft work. Although the formation in the Warren district generally is soft, permitting rapid opening work, the diamond drill is more economical and saves a large amount of time. The latter is an important consideration with some of the companies, as they desire to thoroughly explore their properties before the final payments mature.

SWEDISH PEOPLE ALL READ.

Public Schools of Sweden Among the Best in the World.

Sweden seldom attracts the attention of the average American teacher, although in matters educational it has many lessons for educators throughout the world. The standard of popular education in Sweden has been steadily rising from the time of the reformation and the indications point to even greater efficiency. It should be noted that a large preponderance of the population of the kingdom has remained of a rural character, and public education has been adapted most closely to agricultural needs. The first beginnings of the national school system were made in 1686. In that year a law was enacted to insure for all children a sound religious education, so far as reading and knowledge of the Lutheran catechism were concerned. In 1842 the national compulsory law of education was introduced. Modifying acts have appeared since, but the present system comes from that date. As a result of its excellence practically everyone in the country can read and write.

The boundaries of a parish and a school district usually coincide. The deliberative authority is the parish council, and the executive is a school board which is made of the pastor as chairman and four men or women chosen by the council. The national government employs forty-seven inspectors, appointed for six years, to take a general oversight of the schools. These inspectors are under the direction of the general department of education. It would seem as though this elaborate system of supervision might account for the prevailing high standard of excellence. Each school district is compelled by law to have at least one school. If possible it must have two divisions—a junior and a senior. In the larger places there are schools somewhat like our high schools. The school age begins with the end of the child's seventh year and ends with its fourteenth although even then he may not be exempt unless he has reached a certain grade. The course of study includes, as obligatory, religious instruction, the ordinary elementary subjects, geometry, physical and natural science, gymnastics, manual training and gardening.

There are twelve training colleges in the country, seven for men and five for women. Each has a practice school attached to it. Considering the qualifications required the teachers' salaries seem small. The salaries of senior certificated masters and mistresses are only \$102 for the first five years, with increases of \$27 for each succeeding period of five years up to \$216. They receive in addition lodgings, fuel, forage for a cow or equivalent in money. The cost of maintenance is divided between the school district and the state. The districts provide and maintain the school buildings, furniture, apparatus, cleaning and warming, and, with government aid, pay the salaries. The state supports the pension funds and maintains the training colleges and the inspectors. The Swedes have introduced a number of interesting features into their system. Among these are holiday colonies for weakly children, workshop refuges for the very poor and high schools intended to educate younger persons of the humbler classes in civic duties and the like.

WHEN YOU HAVE A COLD.

The first action when you have a cold should be to relieve the lungs. This is best accomplished by the free use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. This Remedy liquefies the tough mucus and causes its expulsion from the air cells of the lungs, produces a free expectoration, and opens the secretions. A complete cure soon follows. This remedy will cure a severe cold in less time than any other treatment and it leaves the system in a natural and healthy condition. It counteracts any tendency toward pneumonia. For sale by Stafford Drug Co., J. M. Perkins, Negaunee. Henry Harwood, Ishpeming.

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\$2,000,000 IN SIGHT In the Gold Mines of the Pan-Tonopah M. & E. Co., Tonopah, Nevada. Write to us at once.

HOUGHTON COUNTY ELECTRIC LIGHT CO. General Office, Dee Building HOUGHTON, MICH. Arc and Incandescent Lighting and Electrical Power for Public, Private and Commercial use.

A. W. LEONARD, SUPERINTENDENT. 1-10-17

The International Hotel, HANCOCK, MICHIGAN. RATES \$1.50 TO \$2.00.

WOOL RUGS DELIVERED FREE! We are manufacturers of the very best rug adapted to use in Sitting, Dining and Bed Rooms.

Copper Country

BUILDING INSPECTORS REPORT.

What Is Needed to Make Structures at Houghton Safer. At last night's adjourned meeting of the Houghton common council, Superintendent of Public Works Martin M. Foley and Fire Chief Louis Voetsch, who were ordered by the council a few weeks ago to make a thorough inspection of public buildings with a view of recommending improvements that would enhance the safety of the public in case of fire, submitted their report.

Shelden block—Would recommend that balconies be built on the third and fourth floors on the north side of the building and that an iron ladder connect the second floor balcony should be extended to reach the Dee block as this would give the occupants of the building a chance to use the Hotel Dee fire escape. Find no stand pipe or fire hose in building and would also recommend some fire extinguishers.

Hotel Peiffer—Find building heated by stoves. Some of the pipe was in bad condition and it was ordered repaired at once. Building is arranged in good order, fire escapes, except the front on Shelden street and here would recommend a small balcony from the third floor and an iron ladder to the second floor balcony. Have requested Mrs. Peiffer to place some fire extinguishers on the second and third floors and also to clean the chimneys.

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PLAN TO DRAW PARTY LINES.

Republican Leaders at Hancock Call Meeting for Organization. The Hancock Republicans who deem it advisable to nominate a party ticket for the forthcoming municipal election have taken steps to that end.

GAMES WITH THE SOO.

Series of Four Hockey Contests Arranged for Next Week. The local hockey management completed arrangements yesterday morning for a series of four games with American Soo team.

RUSSO-JAP CONTEST TONIGHT.

The Russians and Japs opened hostilities yesterday, but the biggest engagement will occur tonight when the Russian and Jap hockey teams of Hancock meet in the Amphidrome.

COMPARATIVE PAVING COSTS.

F. W. Cappel, ex-city engineer of Minneapolis, who drew up the plans and specifications for the paving of Shelden street in Houghton, has sent Village Engineer William Savicki a clipping from a Minneapolis paper which shows the cost per square yard of all the paving done in Minneapolis last year.

LIKE THE AMPHIDROME.

A proposition to build a large and modern rink, something on the style of the Amphidrome at Houghton, is being agitated in Calumet and something may come of it.

TAKES POSITION IN ARIZONA.

Harry Hosking of Calumet, Mich., who has been engaged by the Douglas Improvement company to take charge, as manager, of its plants at Douglas, has arrived in Bisbee, says the Review.

SKI CLUB TALKED OF.

Hancock has a number of enthusiastic ski riders and there is some talk of organizing a ski club, somewhat similar to that at Ishpeming.

LECTURE AT CALUMET.

Lorado Taft, the well-known sculptor, will lecture at the Calumet theater to night under the auspices of the Calumet Woman's club.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. Scott's Emulsion is on each box.

IS BADLY BURNED.

A Swedish servant girl employed in the home of F. L. Barrett in West Houghton is suffering from severe burns about her head, face and arms as the result of an explosion of gasoline with which she attempted to kindle a fire in the kitchen stove Monday morning.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Tamarack Co-Operative Association to Pay \$40,000 More to Stockholders. The annual meeting of the Tamarack Co-Operative association will be held at the Tamarack M. E. church next Saturday for the election of directors and the transaction of other business.

TOO ROUGH, SO THERE.

The Hancock High school girls' basketball team, which were recently defeated in a closely contested game by young ladies of the LaSalle High school, states that the LaSalle team refuses to give a return game.

PIANO CONTESTS.

The Good Will Farm & Home Finding association of Houghton is again in the place in the piano voting contest in Hancock and Houghton.

IS OUT OF DANGER.

Captain Proby Richards, chief mining captain of the Osceola Consolidated Mines, who was seriously injured in No. 3 Kearsarge shaft last Thursday, is now considered out of danger.

COUNTY BOARD MET.

Other than allowing the usual grist of monthly bills, the county board of supervisors transacted no business at its regular meeting yesterday morning.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS.

To the Northwest, West and Southwest, and Colonial Low Rates West. Excursion tickets at greatly reduced rates are on sale to the territory indicated above.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, at Very Low Rates. On the first and third Tuesday of each month, December to April, 1904, inclusive, round trip tickets good for twenty-one days to points West and Southwest for about one fare.

I Have Secured Two of the Best Sample Rooms To Be Found in the Copper Country..... Large, Well-Lighted and Centrally Located, in the Strobel Block. These rooms reserved for the guests of the HOTEL DEE, HOUGHTON, MICH. F. M. Sackrider, Prop.

I. E. Swift Co., HOUGHTON, MICH. Shelf and Heavy Hardware and Mining Supplies. We carry the only complete stock in the Upper Peninsula. BOUGHT DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS. TRADE WITH US and save the small dealers' extra cost in buying from second hands.

THE HADDEN-RODDEE CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS. GRAIN, STOCKS, BONDS, PROVISIONS, COFFEE AND COTTON. Special Attention Given to Copper Stocks Buy and Sell Stocks for Cash or on Margin. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. Members Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce. Private Wires to Milwaukee, Chicago, New York, Boston. OFFICES: Marquette County Savings Bank Bldg. C. E. DOLF, Mgr. BELL TELEPHONE 577. COUNTY TELEPHONE 155. Ishpeming, Mich. Offices, Jenks Block, W. H. Hopkins, Mgr.

Slidway. Preparations will be started early, the intention being to make this year's show larger and better than that held last fall. Members of the St. Joseph Catholic church at Hancock are preparing for a fair and bazaar which will be held sometime in May. It will be the first affair of the kind to be held by the church in three years and big preparations are under way to make it a great success.

A NIGHT ALARM. Worse than an alarm of fire at night is the brassy cough of croup, which sounds like the children's death knell and it means death unless something is done quickly. Foley's Honey and Tar never fails to give instant relief and quickly cures the worst forms of croup. Mrs. P. L. Cordier, of Mannington, Ky., writes: "My three year old girl had a severe case of croup; the doctor said she could not live; I got a bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar; the first dose gave quick relief and saved her life." Refuse substitutes. Desjardins' Pharmacy. Foley's Honey and Tar is best for croup and whooping cough, contains no opiates, and cures quickly. Careful mothers keep it in the house. Desjardins' Pharmacy. A THOUSAND DOLLARS THROWN AWAY. Mr. W. W. Baker, of Plainville, Neb., writes: "My wife had lung trouble for over fifteen years. We tried a number of doctors and spent over a thousand dollars without any relief. She was very low and I lost all hope when a friend suggested trying Foley's Honey and Tar, which I did; and thanks to this great remedy, it saved her life. She is stronger and enjoys better health than she has ever known in ten years. We shall never be without Foley's Honey and Tar and would ask those afflicted to try it." Desjardins' Pharmacy.

TWO PLANS FOR THE EXTENSION

F. L. DEVER HAS SUBMITTED DETAILED REPORT ON PROPOSED HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

EITHER WOULD BE PRACTICAL

WOULD GREATLY INCREASE AREA OF PROTECTED WATER.

One Proposes a Direct Line Continuation of Present Breakwater; the Other an Extension at an Angle.

Since the publication in The Mining Journal a few days ago of the reports of Captain D. D. Gaillard and Captain Charles L. Potter, U. S. engineers, on the project of making of the port of Marquette a harbor of refuge by lengthening the present breakwater there has been much discussion and comment in regard to the proposed improvement. As might be expected it is all favorable, and people are a unit in expressing a hope that the recommendations of the engineers will be approved and the necessary appropriation voted when the next river and harbor bill is passed. People are unanimous in expressing the opinion that the harbor of refuge should be provided right in the lower port, and express regret that any other plan is even remotely considered by anyone, fearing that something may happen to upset the favorable status of the project, for which the reports of the engineers are to be thanked.

terests of the harbors in the future. The commercial interests, present and prospective, of the two harbors involved would not justify the extensive improvements outlined. By building a pierhead 100 feet in length at end of the present breakwater and dredging out shoal at north end of harbor the protected area would be something over 100 acres. It is believed that this would give ample room as a harbor of refuge for the present and prospective commercial interests of Marquette harbor and harbor of refuge, Marquette bay, Michigan, combined, with considerable room to spare to vessels desiring to seek shelter between Whitefish Point and Keweenaw Point. There have been no records kept, of which I am aware, of the number of vessels seeking shelter in Marquette harbor on way between Whitefish bay and Keweenaw bay. It is believed that but few of the modern lake vessels would seek shelter in this harbor, but there are unquestionably a number of the old and smaller ones that would seek shelter here if there were a large harbor of refuge of easy access.



Advantages of Angle Plan.

The particular advantage that would be derived by constructing the extension at an angle from the end of the present breakwater is the fact that vessels would thus be given a safer entrance to the harbor by allowing them to keep farther away from shore on the southwest side of the bay and by giving a greater sheltered width in which to swing around and head into the wind before anchoring. The vessels entering the harbor at the time of a northeast storm approach the end of the present breakwater on very nearly a west course and run very close to the end. Vessel masters have a great abhorrence for the southwest shore of the bay and for the shore in the vicinity of the mouth of Choccolay river, as a result of the great number of wrecks and casualties which have occurred in said localities in the past, and they keep away from the shore as far as possible.

The present breakwater protects an area of about eighty-eight acres, with an available depth of twenty feet or more, during moderate northeast storms. The removal of some 65,000 cubic yards of material by dredging would increase this area to about ninety-eight acres. The harbor area would be increased by about sixty-four acres by building 1,200 feet of breakwater on the angle, making the total area 162 acres outside harbor lines, which would be well protected during moderate northeast storms; or by building 1,500 feet additional to the line of the present breakwater the harbor area would be increased by about seventy-four acres, making the total area 172 acres outside harbor lines, which would be well protected during moderate northeast storms.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Tot., Av. Tot. Av. Lists names like Byrnes, Godwin, Anderson, etc.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The commerce of Marquette harbor for season of 1902 was 3,110,709 tons of 2,000 pounds, and that of harbor of refuge, Marquette bay, Michigan, was 1,762,866 tons.

EDITORIALS TO MEET HERE. Press Association Will Discuss Arrangements for St. Louis Trip. The executive committee of the Lake Superior Press Association will meet at the Hotel Clifton Tuesday evening of next week, in response to a call issued by Secretary F. L. Baldwin, to arrange for the midwinter meeting of the association. The coming meeting will be an important one, as preliminary plans for the proposed trip to the St. Louis exposition will be decided upon. Officers will also be elected. This meeting will be for business, but it is intended to arrange a program interesting to the fraternity.

KNOW BURNED DISTRICT WELL

S. E. and Peter Byrne Were Born in the City of Baltimore. The news of the terrible conflagration that devastated the city of Baltimore Sunday and Monday was received here with particular interest by S. E. and Peter Byrne, both of whom were born in Baltimore and spent many years of their lives there. They are familiar with the general lay of the devastated area as they are with a similar amount of territory in Marquette, and though there have been many changes since their last visit to Baltimore they speak very interestingly of the burned over ground and the scope of the fire.

HENDRICKS HERE TONIGHT.

"Erik of Sweden" to Be Presented at the Opera House. Ben Hendricks, the well-known Swedish dialect comedian and sweet singer, will be at the opera house this evening in "Erik of Sweden," which he is this season presenting under the management of Sidney R. Ellis. Erik is a young Swedish nobleman of fallen fortunes who seeks fame and money in America. He lands in New York, where the action of the play opens, and has a pretty hard time of it for an introduction into his new home. From New York the action is transferred to the Lake Superior country. Erik is given an opportunity to do and say a multiplicity of clever things in the play, and in the end, the scheming villain properly circumvented, everything turns out happily for him. Mr. Hendricks introduces six new songs.

BOWLING MATCH LAST NIGHT.

The Iroquois bowling team defeated the Standards in a league match last evening. These were the scores:

Table with 4 columns: Name, Tot., Av. Tot. Av. Lists names like Byrnes, Godwin, Anderson, etc.

PLANS APPROVED.

New Shop Will Be Built at the Prison When Weather Moderates. The plans for the new shop at the branch of state prison, to replace that destroyed by fire a number of weeks ago, which were described in The Mining Journal in considerable detail recently, have just been approved by the governor and the board of control of the Marquette institution. It has been authorized to proceed with actual work whenever it sees fit. No attempt will be made to start operations until the weather moderates, but within a few weeks work on the foundations will begin.

WAS A HEAVY LOSER.

But Liverpool and London and Globe Company Is Ready to Settle. The Peter White Insurance Agency yesterday received the following dispatch from William S. Warren, of Chicago, the resident agent of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance company: "Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance company's loss at Baltimore was one million dollars, which will be paid by draft on the home office, so as to maintain the surplus in the United States branch. We have subscribed ten thousand dollars for the relief of the sufferers."

COPPERS BRACED UP.

In Spite of the War Reports They Gained Some Yesterday. Paine, Webber & Co. wired concerning the Boston market: "War has begun in earnest and there has been a good stock market panic in St. Petersburg today, but in spite of this the market here has a good recovery and is closing at about the best prices of the day. It looks tonight as though all of the bad news was out and discounted. We rather think the market will continue to work up for a while, but it is hardly probable that the advance will go very far until after the Northern Securities decision is handed down. Some of the best of the coppers look cheap to us at these prices."

ERIK OF SWEDEN.

Written by SIDNEY R. ELLIS. NEW SONGS FINE SINGING HEARTY LAUGHTER. PRICES: Boxes and Divans, \$1.00; Balance Parquet, 75c; 1st 2 Rows Balcony, 75c; Balance Balcony, 50c; Gallery, 25c. Seat Sale at Bigelow's Store, Monday, Feb. 8, at 8:30 a. m.

weather moderates, but within a few weeks work on the foundations will begin. There will be a meeting of the board of control here tomorrow. It is to be held to consider matters in connection with the contract held by Shauer & Bro., who have been making overalls at the prison for some years past. The old contract has just lately expired and a new contract is about to be made. It has been approved by the governor and will likely be closed this week. Arrangements are now being made for resuming the manufacture of cigars at the prison, in temporary quarters, under the contract held by the Franklin Cigar company, as it will be a matter of several months before the new shop will be ready for occupancy.

The Peter White Insurance Agency yesterday received the following dispatch from William S. Warren, of Chicago, the resident agent of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance company: "Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance company's loss at Baltimore was one million dollars, which will be paid by draft on the home office, so as to maintain the surplus in the United States branch. We have subscribed ten thousand dollars for the relief of the sufferers."

The Liverpool and London and Globe company has extensive lines of insurance on the upper peninsula, written through the Peter White Agency here and its copper country agents. Its business is largely with the mines, the managements of which will be glad to hear that the company is prepared to promptly discharge its obligations and preserve the United States reserve intact. The Liverpool and London and Globe is one of the strongest of foreign companies. The Baltimore fire is naturally a topic of great interest with insurance men. Not since the Chicago conflagration has there been anything approaching it. It is understood here that the Baltimore insurance companies have been wiped out, but the other strong concerns will be safe and in a position to discharge their losses without more than passing embarrassment.

Laidley said of wheat:

"Reports of an actual conflict between Russian and Japanese war vessels induced some buying of wheat, and as the offerings were small it took but a moderate amount of buying to cause a sharp advance. May was dull and relatively heavy, the advance being principally in July. Outside of the war news we can see nothing to encourage buying, the legitimate news being rather against the price. We suggest sales on these hard places."

Rally a Feature.

The Hadden-Rodden New York letter was as follows: "There was a session today of selling pressure, meaning by that both liquidation and short selling, and on the other hand, there was a disposition on the part of shorts to cover. Seeing this situation some of the more aggressive traders went in and bid prices up all through the list. At the close tonight stocks were anywhere from one to three points above Monday's low prices. We have been looking for a rally. Whether this one has gone far enough or not is a question that cannot be determined tonight. We know, however, that some of the big inside shorts covered heavily on Monday and this forenoon, and are now awaiting developments. We refer not to traders, but to the big interests. The statement is particularly true of Pennsylvania, but it applies as well to the general market. It was the fact that much covering was in progress that made us urge you last night to take the long side of the market for a turn. The continued strength of United States Steel preferred, which today sold up through fifty-eight, was one of the most striking features of the trading. There is surely something going on in this stock that we know nothing about. The way it has been bought steadily and in large amounts, while the rest of the market has been declining, seems to us to be very significant."

ANOTHER CASE OF RHEUMATISM CURED BY CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM.

The efficacy of Chamberlain's Pain Balm for the relief of rheumatism is being demonstrated daily. Parker Triplett, of Grigsby, Va., says that Chamberlain's Pain Balm gave him permanent relief from rheumatism in the back when everything else failed, and he would not be without it. For sale by Stafford Drug Co., J. M. Perkins, Negaunee, Henry Harwood, Ishpeming.

FIRE WOOD.

Good dry hardwood, block or split Dry pine slabs; dry hemlock slabs—any length required. F. W. Read & Co., Marquette. (12-19-11)

Better Than Finding Money. 3 PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS ACCOUNTS. A DEPOSIT OF \$1 SECURES ONE OF OUR HOME SAVINGS BANKS. FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF MARQUETTE, MICHIGAN. CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$200,000. UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY. PETER WHITE, President. EDW. S. BICE, Cashier. L. G. KAUFMAN, Vice-Pres. C. L. BRAINERD, Ass't Cashier. CLAUDE W. CASE, Vice-Pres. S. B. CRARY, 2nd Ass't Cashier. DIRECTORS: PETER WHITE, N. M. KAUFMAN, S. R. KAUFMAN, L. G. KAUFMAN, CLAUDE W. CASE.

"Will Astonish You." If you have no Savings Account let us fit you out. Even though you begin in a small way, so that you add to the Account regularly the result will astonish you. The Marquette County Savings Bank, Marquette, Michigan. N. M. KAUFMAN, Pres., S. R. KAUFMAN, Vice-Pres., E. N. BREITUNG, 2d Vice-Pres., GEORGE BARNES, Cashier, W. B. M'COMBS, Ass't Cashier.

FEBRUARY SALE OF JEWELRY. During the month of February we offer any article of Jewelry from the best GOLD WATCH down to any article in our stock at just about cost price. RINGS, SILVERWARE, TABLEWARE, BRIC-A-BRAC AND CHINA. THIS IS A REGULAR CUT-PRICE SALE. Bigelow & Co., JEWELERS, Front Street, Marquette.

J. F. ANDERSON, CASH GROCER... DEALER IN STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES. GIVE US A CALL. ORDERS PROMPTLY DELIVERED... Corner 3d and Bluff Sts. Both Phones.

Summit House. Newly improved and steam heated. Front St. Cor. of Rock. Thoroughly comfortable and well furnished. Mrs. A. C. Anderson, Proprietor. A. KANGAS, SELLER OF GROCERIES, TEAS AND COFFEES. CHEAP! English Breakfast Tea, regular price 50c per pound, for... Coffees from 15c to 40c per pound. Buy your groceries of me and save money.

Marquette Opera House "COME OUT" WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10. SIDNEY R. ELLIS NORTHLAND SINGER PRESENTS HENDRICKS IN "ERIK OF SWEDEN" Written by SIDNEY R. ELLIS. NEW SONGS FINE SINGING HEARTY LAUGHTER. PRICES: Boxes and Divans, \$1.00; Balance Parquet, 75c; 1st 2 Rows Balcony, 75c; Balance Balcony, 50c; Gallery, 25c. Seat Sale at Bigelow's Store, Monday, Feb. 8, at 8:30 a. m.

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