

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE COUNTY BOARD.

Official Minutes of the January Session of the Delta County Board of Supervisors.

At the adjourned annual session of the Board of Supervisors held at the Court House in the City of Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan on Tuesday, the third day of January, A. D. 1906.

The meeting was called to order by the chairman with all the Supervisors present except Supervisors Besson, Bridges, Hoyer, Kay Jones and Stromberg.

The clerk presented communications from the Clerks of the respective cities and townships to the effect that the following persons were appointed as supervisors to fill vacancies as follows:

City of Escanaba, Third ward, Otis E. Young.

City of Gladstone, Third ward, Thomas W. McDonough.

Township of Brampton, John Latimer, and the credentials of said Supervisors were filed and said persons took their seats as members of the board.

The Chairman appointed Supervisors Youngquist, McDonough, and Latimer to fill vacancies on the several committees caused by the resignations of their predecessors.

The minutes of the preceding sessions were read and approved.

On motion of Supervisor Bonifas, the board adjourned until two o'clock in the afternoon.

A. P. SMITH

Clerk.

W. A. COTTON

Chairman

Escanaba, Michigan, Jan. 3rd, 1905. The Board met pursuant to adjournment and was called to order by the Chairman with the following Supervisors present, viz:

Supervisors Besson, Bonifas, Bridges, Cotton, Darling, Davis, Devet, Elliot, Lancaster, Leighton, Linden, McDonough, Narracong, Peterson, Stromberg, Youngquist and Valentine. Absent Supervisor MacLean.

The Clerk presented communication from the State Board of Correction and Charities relating to certain improvements in the County Jail and in the matter of screens the same was referred to the Building Committee with power to act.

The Clerk also presented communications from the Secretary of the State Association of Supervisors relative to the attendance of a representative from this County and on motion of Supervisor Fuller the Clerk was instructed to draw an order to the amount of ten dollars in favor of Ex-supervisor John J. Sourwine who was appointed as representative to said association from Delta County as a contribution from this County towards the expenses of said association.

Mr. J. A. Dresser who was engaged by the Finance Committee to audit the books and accounts of the several county officers submitted the following report:

Escanaba, Mich., January 3, 1905.

Delta County, Michigan.

Gentlemen:-

According to the instructions of your Finance Committee, I have examined the books, records and vouchers of the County Treasurer, County Clerk and Superintendent of Poor and Hospital from January 1, 1903, to January 1, 1905, and herewith submit my report:

The receipts and disbursements of the County Treasurer and balances of cash on hand as shown by the annual reports of the County Treasurer are correct and agree with the books and records in the offices of the County Treasurer, County Clerk, Superintendent of the Poor and Hospital, and the monthly statements and quarterly reports of the Auditor General. I find vouchers on file for all disbursements of the County Treasurer and have checked and canceled the same.

The receipts and disbursements of the County Treasurer, from January 1, 1903, to January 1, 1905 were as follows: (For details see Treasurer's reports.)

Receipts January 1, 1903, to January 1, 1904	\$ 4,586.61
Balance, cash on hand January 1, 1903	232,052.78
Receipts from all sources	232,052.78
Total	\$236,639.39
Disbursements, same period	234,308.63
Balance cash on hand January 1, 1904	\$ 2,335.76
Receipts January 1, 1904, to October 1, 1904	\$ 2,335.76
Balance cash on hand January 1, 1904	\$ 2,335.76
Receipts from all sources	207,346.97
Total	\$209,682.73
Disbursements, same period	204,107.13
Balance, cash on hand October 1, 1904	\$ 5,575.60
Receipts October 1, 1904, to January 1, 1905	\$ 5,575.60
Balance on hand October 1, 1904	5,024.74
Delinquent taxes and redemptions	3,577.25
Auditor General	5,000.00
Loan First National Bank	170.00
County Clerk, jury and stenographer's fees	20,507.10
Primary School Interest Fund	244.61
Poor fund	1,000.00
Liquor taxes	26.50
State Institute fees	25.00
Military Fund	424.50
Hunters Licenses	3,051.34
Hospital Fund	457.46
First National Bank advanced on checks	457.46
Total	\$45,084.10

DISBURSEMENTS.

General Fund Orders	\$ 6,189.76
Poor	1,219.03
Hospital	3,885.60
County Road	3,612.59
Soldiers Relief Fund Orders	60.00
Jurors and Witnesses certificates	435.40
Auditor General	886.56
Cities and townships delinquent taxes	6,380.99
Liquor taxes	1,481.66
Primary School Interest Fund	20,507.10
Auditor General Hunters Licenses	212.25
Game Warden	138.41
Total	\$45,010.35

Balance cash on hand January 1, 1905 \$ 73.75

I find the accounts with Townships and Cities to have been correctly kept and they have received credit for all taxes collected at the County Treasurer's office to January 1, 1905, and for all taxes collected at the Auditor General's office to October 1, 1904. They have also received credit for all primary School Funds, Library Funds and Liquor Taxes. The proper charges have been made in connection with the rejected and charged back lists and refunds of the Auditor General.

The following balances as shown in the Township and City accounts on the County Treasurer's Ledger January 1, 1905 are correct:

Waldwin Township Credit Balance	\$ 60.04
Dark River	69.47
Bay de Noc	31.82
Escanaba	223.48
Dark River	71.15
Jordan	5.33
Apple Ridge	41.48
Oshtemo	207.43
Oshtemo	62.61
Escanaba City Credit Balance	\$ 2,245.14
Total	\$ 3,297.85

Fairbanks Township Debit Balance	7.30
Nahma	4.45
See Bay	1.25
Total due from Townships	13.00

The Direct Liabilities of the County other than Outstanding Orders appear as follows:

Jail Bonds due July 1, 1905	\$ 4,000.00
Jail Bonds due July 1, 1906	4,000.00
First National Bank Escanaba, Loan August 1904	40,000.00
First National Bank Escanaba, Loan Nov. 1904	5,000.00
Net amount due Cities and Townships	5,237.47
Total	\$97,297.87

I have checked up the monthly and quarterly statements of the Auditor General and the County Treasurer's quarterly settlements with the Auditor General and find the same to be correct.

I have examined the Circuit Court Calendar and Court Journal from January 1, 1903, to January 1, 1905, and find that the fines and costs in Criminal Cases turned over to the County Treasurer by the County Clerk, amounting to \$585.00, are correct.

The entry fees for the same period as shown by the County Clerk's Calendar amount to \$294.00, all of which have been turned over to the County Treasurer by the County Clerk.

The jury and stenographer fees for this same period amounting to \$234.00, have all been paid to the County Treasurer by the County Clerk.

I have examined the books of the Superintendent of Poor and Hospital and find the same to be correct with one exception in Hospital accounts which occurred in May 1904. Superintendent Olmsted adjusted this error as soon as his attention was called to it and the account of the Hospital funds are now correct.

I have suggested to Superintendent Olmsted that he include in his annual reports to the Board of Supervisors a statement of the outstanding Hospital and Poor Orders. The Superintendent agrees with me that this information

might be desirable and in future will embody the same in his reports.

In my report four years ago I called the attention of the Board to the fact that Delta County together with certain other counties in the State had not received fair treatment from the Auditor General as they had been obliged to pay to the State certain collection fees on State taxes, while other counties had received these fees back from the Auditor General together with interest on same, and that the amount justly due Delta County was over \$1,000.00.

Before leaving Escanaba I met Supervisor O. B. Fuller, Senator from this District, and explained the matter to him, with the result that Senator Fuller had the subject brought up at Lansing and at the last session of the Legislature a joint resolution was passed whereby Delta County received in September 1903, \$1,159.33, in payment of these fees and interest on same. I mention this, because I think it due Supervisor Fuller that the Board should know to whom they are indebted for the return of this money.

In conclusion I desire to say that the manner in which the books and records have been kept, shows that the county officers of Delta County have been careful and attentive to their respective duties.

Respectfully submitted,
J. A. DRESSER,
Accountant.

On motion of Supervisor Linden the report was received and ordered spread on the journal of the proceedings of the Board.

The bill of Mr. J. A. Dresser for services rendered as aforesaid amounting to \$192.00 was presented and on motion of Supervisor Fuller the same was allowed.

Yeas, Supervisors Besson, Bonifas, Bridges, Darling, Davis, Devet, Elliott, Fuller, Hoyer, Hutt, Soren Johnson, Victor Johnson, Jones, Kay, Lancaster, Latimer, Leighton, Linden, McDonough, Narracong, Peterson, Stromberg, Youngquist, Valentine and the Chairman, Nays none.

Moved by Supervisor Davis and duly carried that the Board take a recess for twenty minutes for the purpose of awaiting the claims and accounts to be presented to the Board to be referred to the proper committees which motion prevailed.

The Board reassembled after recess with all the Supervisors present except Supervisor MacLean.

The official bond of Richard Perrow, as Sheriff in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars with John Semer, M. Perron, Emil C. Wickert and Joseph Charlebois as sureties was presented read and on motion of Supervisor Linden the sureties were deemed sufficient and the bond approved and the Chairman and Clerk were instructed to indorse the approval of the Board thereon. Yeas Supervisors Besson, Bonifas, Bridges, Darling, Davis, Devet, Elliott, Fuller, Hoyer, Hutt, Soren Johnson, Victor Johnson, Jones, Kay, Lancaster, Leighton, Linden, Narracong, Peterson, Stromberg, Youngquist, Valentine, and the Chairman. Nays none.

The official bond of Alfred P. Smith as County Clerk in the penal sum of \$2,000.00 with the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland as surety was presented read, and on motion of Supervisor Linden the surety was deemed sufficient and the Chairman and Clerk were instructed to indorse the approval of the Board thereon. Yeas, Supervisors Besson, Bonifas, Bridges, Darling, Davis, Devet, Elliott, Fuller, Hoyer, Hutt, Soren Johnson, Victor Johnson, Kay, Lancaster, Latimer, Leighton, Linden, Peterson, Stromberg, Youngquist, Valentine and the Chairman. Nays none.

The official bond of Alfred P. Smith, as Register in Chancery in the penal sum of \$5,000 with the The United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland as surety was presented read and on motion of Supervisor Linden the surety was deemed sufficient and the Chairman and Clerk were instructed to indorse the approval of the Board thereon. Yeas, Supervisors Besson, Bonifas, Bridges, Darling, Davis, Devet, Elliott, Fuller, Hoyer, Hutt, Soren Johnson, Victor Johnson, Jones, Kay, Lancaster, Latimer, Leighton, Linden, Narracong, Peterson, Stromberg, Youngquist, Valentine and the Chairman. Nays none.

The official bond of Frederick M. Olmsted, as Superintendent of the Poor and ex-officio Superintendent of the Delta County Hospital in the penal sum of two thousand (\$2,000.00) dollars, with the same surety was presented, read and on motion of Supervisor Linden the surety was deemed sufficient and the Chairman and Clerk were instructed to indorse the approval of the Board thereon. Yeas, Supervisors Besson, Bonifas, Bridges, Darling, Davis, Devet, Elliott, Fuller, Hoyer, Hutt, Soren Johnson, Victor Johnson, Jones, Kay, Lancaster, Latimer, Leighton, Linden, Narracong, Peterson, Stromberg, Youngquist, Valentine and the Chairman. Nays none.

The official bond of G. Raymond Empson, as Circuit Court Commissioner in the penal sum of \$3,000.00 with the same surety was presented and on motion of Supervisor Linden the surety was deemed sufficient and the Chairman and Clerk were instructed to indorse the approval of the Board thereon. Yeas Supervisors Besson, Bonifas, Bridges, Darling, Davis, Devet, Elliott, Fuller, Hoyer, Hutt, Soren Johnson, Victor Johnson, Jones, Kay, Lancaster, Latimer, Leighton, Linden, Narracong, Peterson, Stromberg, Youngquist, Valentine and the Chairman. Nays none.

The official bond of Arthur H. Ryall as Circuit Court Commissioner, in the penal sum of \$3,000.00 with the same surety was presented read and on motion of Supervisor Linden the surety was deemed sufficient and the Chairman and Clerk were instructed to indorse the approval of the Board thereon. Yeas Supervisors Besson, Bonifas, Bridges, Darling, Davis, Devet, Elliott, Fuller, Hoyer, Hutt, Soren Johnson, Victor Johnson, Jones, Kay, Lancaster, Latimer, Leighton, Linden, Narracong, Peterson, Stromberg, Youngquist, Valentine and the Chairman. Nays none.

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HAVE COME TO TERMS.

Water Company and City Council Reach an Understanding.

HYDRANT BILL IS PAID.

Water Company Agrees to Put Concrete Bottom and Sides in Receiving Tank.

The long fight between the city council and the Escanaba Water company was brought to a close at the council meeting Tuesday evening when a majority of the aldermen voted to allow the hydrant bill of \$7,556.62, which had been held back until a satisfactory agreement could be reached between the Water company and the special investigating committee of the council. When the matter first came up Tuesday evening, Alderman Tolan, chairman of the special committee, said the committee was not ready to report and asked that the bill of the Water company be laid over until the next meeting. Mr. Hatton, who was in the room, asked permission to address the council and said that he had agreed to make several improvements asked for by the committee, and asked to have his agreement read before the council. It soon developed that the special committee was divided in regard to the matter and a motion was carried allowing the committee to retire and bring in a report.

When the committee returned two reports were brought in to the council, one a minority report by J. J. Tolan, chairman of the committee, was as follows:

To the Honorable Mayor and Council:

1. A portion of your special water committee beg leave to offer a report as follows: I cannot come to any agreement with the Escanaba Water Co. for the reason that said Water Co. refuses to discontinue the use of the cistern as a source of supply.

J. J. TOLAN.

The majority committee report was as follows:

To the Mayor and Common Council: Your special committee which has charge of the matter of the differences the city and Escanaba Water Company with reference to the character and effectiveness of the water supply for domestic consumption and for fire protection by leave to report as follows:

Following is the written agreement which Mr. Hatton made with the council:

1. The Water Company has furnished a new intake pipe 20 inches in diameter and has put same in place, 2,700 feet from the pumping station into the bay and is now providing a water supply through the same from a depth approximating 60 feet.

2. Your committee has had the water obtained from the new source of supply analyzed with the result that reported by analyst to be safe, wholesome water as appears from the report of Prof. V. C. Vaughn hereto attached and made part hereof.

3. Your committee was particularly solicitous in the matter of the use of the reservoir located on the lake shore, believing that its use was a menace to public health in view of the fact that the seepage into the same tended to the pollution of the water supply, also because the cost of cleaning the reservoir was and is under existing conditions so considerable as to furnish a strong inducement to the company to refrain as long as possible from an operation so essential to the public welfare.

4. The water company has through its superintendent entered into a written agreement to construct a concrete and cement bottom to the reservoir which we believe will exclude all seepage and again agrees to install a pony pump for the repeated and thorough cleansing of the reservoir thus obviating the second objection mentioned above as by the use the Water Co's, own machinery, the cost of cleaning will be reduced to a very low minimum. In addition to this the company agrees to refrain from pumping any water into the mains through the reservoir until the improvement mentioned above has been made.

5. The company also agrees to enter upon the work of making more effective the fire protection now furnished the city.

6. The committee therefore recommends that the hydrant rental now due the company be paid in view of the improvements made by it and the promise of future betterments.

7. Nothing contained in this report is to be treated as a purpose to make any waiver or modification of the obligations assumed by the Water Co., under and by terms the franchise to G. A. Lamb and H. R. Koller, passed and approved June 18, 1896.

To the Special Water Committee: After reading over your report upon the condition of the water supply furnished by the Escanaba Water Co. prior to its being presented to the common council of the city of Escanaba, I notice that there are certain conditions one of which is that the Water Co. be requested to build or cause to be built a concrete or cement bottom in the receiving tank connected with the water supply. Also to erect a pony pump in or near the receiving tank, the use of which shall be for pumping out the same occasionally as it may from time to time become necessary to thoroughly cleanse said receiving tank. Therefore in compliance with the request of the committee I, W. J. Hatton, superintendent of the Escanaba Water Co. hereby agree to place in position centrifugal or other pumps or devices, the duty of which shall be for the thorough cleansing of the receiving tank as often as occasion may determine. I also further promise to place or cause to be placed a concrete bottom in the receiving tank and to concrete the walls of the tank as far as practicable, the object of which shall be to obviate as much as possible any water entering the well through the same, and that the above work shall be completed on or before six months from the date of this article.

The settlement with the Water Company marks the close of a fight for pure water begun over a year ago. The water now furnished has been analyzed and found to be pure and wholesome. The council is entitled to considerable credit for the great service rendered the public in insisting that pure water be furnished.

WANT PUBLIC DOCK

Merchants Petition Council to Establish Free Dock.

A petition signed by a large number of business men along Ludington street was presented to the council Tuesday night asking that a public dock be established at some point on the bay shore and that some street be opened in order to give access to such a dock. It was claimed in the petition that the two docks of the city have consolidated. It was also claimed that wholesale enterprises could be induced to come to Escanaba were a free dock provided.

DO NOT BUY POOR FARM

County Board Turns Down Proposition By a Close Vote.

The proposition of purchasing a new poor farm occupied the attention of the county board on Thursday. The question was fully discussed but was lost by a vote of 13 to 11. The motion upon which the vote was taken was for the purchase of the farm of Mrs. A. C. Chollete, of Bark River township, at a cost of not to exceed \$5500.

BRANCH POST OFFICE

Better Mail Service for Residents of North Escanaba.

Word to the effect that a branch post office will be established at North Escanaba January 20, was received at the local post office this week. This service is something the residents of that part of the city have wanted for some time and Postmaster Ryan has been making persistent efforts for over a year to secure it. The station will be known as Station No. 1, and will be under the direct supervision of Postmaster Ryan. One delivery to the office and one collection will be made each day, the latter at 2:30 p. m. The branch will be equipped with money order and registry departments.

FIRE DESTROYS HOME

Farmer Returns to Find Home in Ashes.

On Wednesday while Fred Lindquist, a farmer living four miles south of Bark River was in Escanaba on business, his home caught fire and was destroyed. His wife and four children were powerless to stay the flames and were subjected to great privation on account of the storm. Their only shelter was a small shanty. The house and contents were not insured and were worth about \$600.

DEATH OF FRED HODGES

Well-Known Citizen Dies Suddenly at Grand Rapids.

Fred Hodges, a well-known resident of this city, died Wednesday at Grand Rapids, where he went a few weeks ago. According to the reports received here his death was due to an attack of erysipelas. It is not likely that the body will be brought here as Mr. Hodges has relatives in Grand Rapids. J. M. Hartman left yesterday as a delegate from the B. O. to attend the funeral.

THE IRON PORT.

THE IRON PORT CO., Publishers.
ESCANABA, MICHIGAN.

HAPPENINGS OF A WEEK IN BRIEF

SUMMARY OF MOST INTERESTING EVENTS OF PAST SEVEN DAYS.

WHAT CONGRESS IS DOING

Progress of the Russo-Japanese War in the Far East—News from All Parts of the Union and the Latest Foreign Intelligence.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

Russians are reported to have abandoned the new town of Port Arthur, which has been wrecked by Japanese shells; Togo and Kamimura were welcomed at Tokio.

A Russian on board the battleship Sevastopol says in a letter that Port Arthur must soon fall.

Two cruisers of the Russian Pacific squadron have been ordered to return to St. Petersburg.

The Japanese capture of Rihlung fort broke the chain of inner circle of Russian forts around Port Arthur. Nogi's casualties were 1,000. The fort was captured after 29 hours of fighting.

Trustworthy advices from Port Arthur confirm the report that Gen. Kondrachenko has been killed and that Gen. Stoessel has been injured by falling from his horse. Gen. Smirnov is also reported wounded.

Russia's apparent willingness to listen to talk of mediation is attributed in Berlin to the fresh inquiry by France as to the terms the czar would be willing to accept in case negotiations with Japan were undertaken with a view of ending the war.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The central and northwest states were visited by a blizzard, following a rainstorm. Traffic is demoralized and wires are down. A 72 mile gale which accompanied a cold wave in Chicago resulted in four deaths.

Blinding snow led John G. Hartigan, a prominent railway official, to his death in front of a train in Chicago, making one more victim chargeable to the storm.

Forty passengers on a Northwestern train suffered from cold and hunger when it was stalled in a deep drift in the north woods. The conductor walked miles through the blizzard to summon help.

The supreme court of Colorado has ordered a thorough investigation of election frauds in Denver, and every ballot box will be opened. The recount may change the complexion of the legislature and result in the reelection of Gov. Peabody.

The wife of Bishop Talbot says he has sensational letters which give new color to the Irvine case. Counsel for Dr. Irvine says the repudiation of signatures by Huntington men for the rehearing was obtained irregularly.

The Lawson-Standard Oil war has broken out afresh with rumors of negotiations for a settlement and promise of a new broadside by the broker.

Fifty strikers at Indiana Harbor, armed with revolvers, attacked one man who persisted in working steadily. Many shots were fired and three bystanders on a crowded depot platform were wounded.

Two firemen were killed and damage of \$75,000 was done in a fire that destroyed a repair shop of the Union Traction company in Chicago. The fire is the fifth in 15 months in this company's plants.

A review of the treasury department for the calendar year of 1904 shows a deficit of \$22,000,000.

Admiral Walker denies that the Panama canal employes are dissatisfied.

Gen. MacArthur, commanding the Pacific division, recommends the permanent continuance of army maneuvers.

Two Conneaut (O.) bankers who failed because of a run caused by the Cassie L. Chadwick case were arrested by United States marshals.

The Russian zemstvos, cowed by the czar's threat, lacked the nerve to follow Moscow's example and adjourned.

In the wreck of a Canadian Northern train carrying a snow-plow at Orizoma, Manitoba, B. Linklater was killed and a dozen persons were injured.

Moving bog in a county in Ireland practically destroyed a village, endangering the lives of tenants and causing widespread distress.

Interstate Commerce Commissioner Prouty says the railroads of the United States own the courts and that his commission should have more power.

The labor unions involved since last July in a strike against 12 1/2 per cent reduction in wages in the cotton mills at Fall River, Mass., by a vote of approximately three to one approved a continuance of the contest.

China has ordered out warships to prevent interned Russian war vessels from escaping from Shanghai and reentering service against the Japs.

A modern hotel containing 400 rooms, and costing more than \$1,000,000 is to be erected on the site of the Pike opera house building in Cincinnati.

The will of the late William Alvord, president of the Bank of California, at San Francisco, leaves to his two stepsons his estate, valued at \$1,500,000.

Rev. Father T. F. Lillis, of Kansas City, was consecrated bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Leavenworth, Kan.

Walter Wellman says senators are being flooded with demands from western business men for railroad rate legislation, and quotes Senator Cullom as expressing the belief that congress must yield to public opinion, possibly at this session.

Tammany hall has organized for 1905 by selecting practically every one of its officers.

Capt. Hamilton Ezra Smith, inventor of laundry machinery, in general use, and of the first round-bale cotton binding appliance, and who was a member of the citizens' committee of New York that overthrew the Tweed ring, is dead at Salina, Kan., aged 85 years.

During a violent storm in north Germany four persons were killed and a number injured by collapsing walls. The entire Roumanian cabinet has resigned, in consequence of the resignations of the ministers of finance and of domains.

Elias Hatfield, noted for his connection with one of the bitterest of the mountain feuds, was killed in a tunnel near Bluefield, W. Va.

D. L. Jones, referee in bankruptcy, is dead at Milwaukee of heart disease, aged 64. Mr. Jones served through the civil war in the Sixteenth Wisconsin. He was prominent in G. A. R. circles and was a mason of high degree.

The submarine tunnel connecting Boston and East Boston has been opened for public travel. The tunnel is double-tracked, 1.4 mile long, 2,700 feet of which is under the harbor waters. The cost of construction was \$3,000,000.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific passenger train, west bound, collided head-on with a heavy freight train, east bound, on a sharp curve three miles from Oklahoma City, Okla. The engines and the mail car were demolished. Frank Curry, of Shawnee, Okla., engineer of the passenger train, was killed.

President Roosevelt has appointed J. Hampton Moore, of Philadelphia, chief of the bureau of manufactures of the department of commerce and labor.

The interstate commerce commission postponed indefinitely the hearing of arguments in the case of W. R. Hearst, of New York, against the anthracite coal carrying railroads.

The station of the Crescent Oil & Gas company, near Hartford City, Ind., was blown up. One man was killed and five injured. The destruction was complete. Loss about \$10,000.

Justice Olmsted handed down an opinion in the New York court of special sessions, holding that the law against the selling or giving away of street railway transfers is constitutional.

From December 1 to December 24, the night before Christmas, no less than 334,084 international orders were forwarded to foreign lands from New York city, and these orders called for \$4,667,628.90.

Of the 705 steamer passengers brought over on the steamer Merion, which arrived at Philadelphia, more than 550 were Russians. Most of these were able bodied men, between the age of 20 and 30 years, and liable for duty in the army.

Rev. Richard Lovett, M. A., secretary of the Religious Tract society since 1899, and a well known writer on religious subjects, died suddenly in London of heart disease.

Three persons lost their lives in a fire which totally destroyed the farm residence of Charles McMillan, near Geneseo, N. Y.

The last shipment of a contract for a million pounds of barreled beef has been sent from the Cudahy Packing company in Sioux City, Ia., to the besieged Russians at Port Arthur.

The Chinese government has presented the Chinese world's fair pavilion, which was erected at a cost of \$135,000, to David R. Francis, president of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition company.

Colorado republicans are divided on the proposed plan to reseat Gov. James H. Peabody.

The czar has recalled Admiral Kaznakoff as a member of the North sea commission.

Fred Jones, who shot and killed Constable William C. Gray and Mrs. Abbie Goodrich, at Charlottesville, N. Y., Wednesday and then shot himself, died of his wound.

President Roosevelt is flooded with invitations to visit the south.

J. R. Barrow killed his mother-in-law, Mrs. W. H. Parish, made a desperate attempt to kill his 18-year-old wife and shot himself twice with a rifle at Thomsville, Ga. He may die. Family quarrel was the cause.

Twenty-two men were rescued from a wrecked oil steamer off Cape Hatteras after being at the mercy of the waves 36 hours.

Prisoners in the Folsom (Cal.) penitentiary attempted a wholesale delivery. Three were shot to death, four were wounded, and the break was quelled in 20 seconds.

Jesse Rupert and his sister Cecil are dead, and Rupert's wife and another sister, Ethel, are dying as the result of natural gas asphyxiation at the home in Chanute, Kan.

Five negroes were frozen to death in a swamp near Monroe, La., including a man and his wife and child.

Earl Roberts has shocked England by declaring that the British army is unfit to engage in war with any modern power. He points out deficiencies and tells what the army needs.

Engineer Charles Heebe was instantly killed, his assistant, Daniel Ferrier, probably fatally injured when the cylinder head of the great power engine in the Chelsea jute mills, in Brooklyn, N. Y., blew out.

The St. Croix Shoe company assigned at Callas, Me., for the benefit of creditors. The liabilities are said to altogether exceed \$150,000. The assets are not known.

In a rear-end collision at Stamford, Conn., between the Boston express and a local, both going west, Conductor Holland, of the express, was killed and six others were badly injured.

Bishop Talbot may escape trial on charges preferred by Dr. Irvine because several of the Huntington signers of the presentation repudiate their signatures. Irvine's friends hint of criminal libel proceedings.

Four blocks of business houses and residences were burned at Hartford, Ark., causing a loss of about \$125,000.

Gov. Odell and other republican leaders, after a conference in New York, announced that Senator Dewey is to be reelected without opposition. The governor says he yields in the interest of party harmony.

Gov. Carter, of Hawaii, asks for an amendment to the exclusion law so that Chinese labor may be employed.

A civil service board has been established for the Panama canal zone.

Robert W. Taylor, former congressman from Ohio, may succeed Judge Wing to the federal bench.

Near Hiawatha, Kan., Constantine Miller, an old soldier, lost his way in the storm, and was frozen to death.

A brakeman named Perry was killed near Decatur, Ill., by being blown off a freight car and run over.

A Chicago Great Western freight train, lost in the storm, was wrecked two miles south of Melbourne, Ia., causing injuries to six train and section men.

The Japanese government has agreed to negotiate an arbitration treaty with the United States.

Norman King, formerly a Minneapolis city detective under Mayor Ames, and who was convicted and sentenced to a term in state's prison on a charge of complicity in a diamond robbery, has been granted a full pardon.

It can safely be asserted that it is Mr. Choate's intention to tender his resignation as ambassador to the court of St. James soon after the inauguration of President Roosevelt.

A brick house occupied by John Shannon and Charles Droste was destroyed by fire at Richmond, Ind., and Raymond Droste, 11 years of age, was suffocated.

After binding the engineer and the watchman employed in the Garden City Brewing company's plant, Chicago, four cracksmen blew open the safe and escaped with \$2,500.

In a fire at Villa Ridge, Ill., John Mahoney, a farmer, was burned to death.

While Mrs. Pasquale Dell and little son were eating breakfast at Fairmont, W. Va., a lamp exploded and ignited the clothes of both. They were so horribly burned that they died within a few hours.

Dr. Johann Jacob Eisenhut, 104 years old, the oldest person in Colorado, died Wednesday at St. Anthony's hospital, in Denver.

The home of Nathan O'Neill, five miles west of Bloomfield, Ind., was burned to the ground and O'Neill and his daughter Nora were burned to death.

James Robinson was sent to jail for 30 days, at Mobile, Ala., for an assault. The offense for which he was committed was kissing a young lady against her will.

Four men were killed and one injured by an explosion of four boilers at the saw mill plant of Walworth & Neville, at Walville, Wash.

Mrs. Cora D. Gookins, widow of Col. James F. Gookins, of Chicago, sued the Western Union Telegraph company for \$100,000 for delay in delivery of a message announcing his fatal illness.

Gov.-elect Adams has petitioned the Colorado supreme court to appoint a commission to open the Denver ballot boxes.

The government final estimate of the cereal crops of 1904 shows a total of 4,081,460,000 bushels, the second largest in her history.

Farmers and merchants of the south, fearing bankruptcy as a result of the slump in cotton, have begun burning the staple in order to advance prices, and propose to destroy 2,000,000 bales.

Juray Piper was drowned at Sheboygan, Wis., while trying to recover his hat from the river, where the wind had blown it.

Attorney General Moody says the attack on the paper trust is only the beginning of a long series of similar attacks to be made on other trusts at direct order of the president.

Cecilia M. Moss, of Lancaster, Pa., leaped to her death from the window of a New York city boarding house. The coroner believes she did not commit suicide, but killed herself in an attempt to escape from the house.

A syndicate of Cleveland men is said to be ready and willing to furnish bail up to the sum of \$40,000 to procure the release of Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick, held in jail awaiting trial on the charge of forgery.

The body of Capt. Howard W. French, constructing quartermaster at the new army post at Chattanooga, Tenn., was found with a bullet hole through the heart. He is supposed to have committed suicide.

Fire at Council Bluffs, Ia., completely destroyed the four-story warehouse and the entire stock and fixtures of the Fuller & Johnson Shugart company, causing a loss of \$150,000.

Thomas E. Watson, of Thomson, Ga., the candidate of the people's party for president in the last election, will publish a monthly magazine called "Tom Watson's Magazine."

Judge Francis J. Wing, of Cleveland, O., has forwarded to the president his resignation of the office of United States district judge for the Northern district of Ohio.

RUSSIA HAS LOST GREAT FORTRESS

LIMIT OF RESISTANCE REACHED AT PORT ARTHUR.

CITADEL IS SURRENDERED

Nogi Accepts Stoessel's Offer to Capitulate—Terms Are Signed and Are Thought to Be Liberal to Defenders.

London, Jan. 3.—Port Arthur, whose hills have for months run red with the blood of the bravest of two warlike nations, has at last succumbed to the fierce tenacity of the Japanese attack. Gen. Stoessel, most stubborn in carrying out the will of his sovereign, has seen the advance of the besieging army gain in momentum and energy until to hold out longer would have been a crime against humanity. The conditions of the surrender are not yet known, but in all quarters it is anticipated that they are such as an honorable soldier may accept from a brave and victorious enemy.

Offers to Surrender.

At nine o'clock Sunday night Gen. Nogi, commanding the Japanese army of investment, received from the Russian general, Stoessel, a note saying that he found further resistance useless and asking for a meeting to arrange terms of capitulation. The note was simple and direct, and the Japanese general immediately named commissioners to confer with representatives of the Russian commander. They met at noon Monday to arrange the conditions of surrender. The negotiations were completed and the surrender compact signed at 4:30 p. m.

The terms of the capitulation have not yet been made public, but it is believed that the Russians will march out of Port Arthur with the usual honors of war; that Gen. Stoessel and all his officers will be immediately conveyed to Russia on parole; that the rank and file will be eventually sent home on the understanding not to again take any part in the war. It is thought that Gen. Nogi may waive the custom of piling the surrendered arms after the troops march out and allow all the soldiers to return to Russia armed, in recognition of their gallant defense.

May Facilitate Peace.

To what extent the fall of Port Arthur will make for a restoration of peace is an open question. There is an encouraging note in the expression by Baron Hayashi, Japanese minister at London, of the "hope that in some way it will facilitate final peace," though the pacific note is perhaps lost in the later words of the minister which call attention to the fact that the besieging army will now be free to go north, where it will be an offset to the reinforcements Gen. Kuropatkin has been receiving from Russia since the battle of Shakhe.

There is an expectation in diplomatic circles in St. Petersburg that some one of the powers may make a tender of friendly offices, and the intimation is conveyed that the United States may take the initiative. Should this be the case it could only be upon assurances from both warring powers that the tender would be received by them in good part.

It may be added that while it is known that Emperor Nicholas from the beginning, regarded the war with great abhorrence, there is nothing yet to indicate that his government intends to recede from the programme of fighting to a finish, which has repeatedly been announced.

Russian Generals Slain.

In addition to confirming the reports of the death of Gen. Kondratenko, it is understood that Gen. Stoessel, in the dispatches filed at Chefoo, also reported the deaths of Maj. Gen. Fock, commander of the Fourth East Siberian rifle brigade, and Lieut. Gen. Smirnov, commander of the Port Arthur fortress.

Officers Force Surrender.

London, Jan. 3.—Gen. Stoessel was forced to surrender Port Arthur by his officers, who reported that their men would fight no longer.

"Then you officers man the forts and continue the fighting," cried Stoessel, but the officers declared this would be fanatical, and the commander, in despair, sent his note to Gen. Nogi asking for a discussion of the terms of surrender.

Twenty-four hours after that the 8,000 invalids who represent the entire capable garrison of the fortress were technically handed over to Gen. Nogi's representatives at Shushiyung.

Apart from his garrison's refusal to fight further and the recalcitrancy of his officers, Gen. Stoessel felt that further defense of Port Arthur would be a massacre after the destruction by dynamite of the Rihlung and Sungshu forts, which constituted a fatal breach in the line of inner defenses.

Final Council of War.

Headquarters of the Japanese Third Army Before Port Arthur, Jan. 3.—Russian officers who accompanied Gen. Stoessel's chief of staff to Shushiyung

Charged with Murder.

Mount Vernon, O., Jan. 3.—John May was arrested here charged with killing Grant Jupiter. It is said that May and Jupiter, with a number of other young men, secreted themselves near the home of a young lady Sunday night planning to give her escort a scare when he left the house after bringing her home from church. Shots were fired by one of the crowd as the young man left the house and, it is alleged, a bullet accidentally struck Jupiter in the head, killing him instantly.

Accidentally Killed.

Luverne, Minn., Jan. 3.—Henry Carstens, 17-year-old son of Henry Carstens, a prominent farmer residing near this city, was killed while hunting Sunday afternoon by the accidental discharge of a shotgun. In company with three young men, he was hunting rabbits near his home, and in stooping to look under the bridge for game, the gun was discharged, the muzzle of the gun being pressed against his side, the entire charge passed through his body, killing him instantly.

give affecting descriptions of the incidents which accompanied Gen. Stoessel's decision to surrender. Sunday afternoon Gen. Stoessel realized that his ammunition practically was exhausted and that unless he surrendered his men would be shot down without being able to resist. Soon after noon on Sunday Gen. Stoessel summoned a council of the superior officers, in which Admiral Wren represented the navy. Shells shrieked incessantly overhead and around when the worn-out officers gathered for the final conference in a dug-out.

Generals Break Into Sobs.

A Russian officer, who claims to have seen the meeting says it was most pathetic. More than one voice was choked with sobs as it assented to the inevitable. An agreement was soon reached. It was to be "terms of honor, or we die fighting." Thereupon the remnant of the garrison was ordered to concentrate where all the available stores had been collected, prepared to fight to the last unless Gen. Nogi proved generous. Admiral Wren ordered measures to be taken to destroy his ships. Some of the forts were blown up, and all possible was done while the messenger with the offer of surrender was on his way to Gen. Nogi's headquarters.

18,000 Sick and Wounded.

It is stated that there are 18,000 sick and wounded soldiers in Port Arthur. The hospitals, wrecked by Japanese shells, are unfit for use. Medical and surgical supplies are exhausted. The condition of the wounded is declared to be deplorable in the extreme. Many of the wounds have been bound up with hemp, there being no cotton or linen for bandages.

Stoessel Criticized.

Tokio, Jan. 3.—Gen. Stoessel is being sharply criticized for destroying the Russian warships, attempting to choke the entrance to the harbor of Port Arthur, and dispatching the torpedo boat destroyers to Chefoo subsequent to his offer to surrender the fortress. The Nichi Nichi says that while Gen. Stoessel made a gallant defense, his action in blowing up the ships after he had offered to surrender leaves a lasting blemish upon his military reputation. His action indicates a want of sincerity and leaves no room for an extension of treatment of him commensurate with the reputation won by the bravery and gallantry of his defense.

SIEGE OF PORT ARTHUR.

Operations Marked with Unequaled Bravery and Desperation.

The siege and defense of Russia's stronghold in the far east have been marked by bravery, gallantry and desperation unequalled in modern warfare and hardly excelled in military history. The story of the operations around Port Arthur is one of repeated fighting, both by land and sea, of the most desperate and thrilling character. By sea there have been torpedo boat dashes of superb recklessness, and big ships have plowed through mine fields with heroic disregard to give battle or in wild efforts to escape. By land the Japanese have hurled themselves against positions declared to be impregnable. They have faced and scaled rocky heights crowned with batteries and crowded with defenders, suffering losses that military experts say would have appalled any European army.

The defense of the position which fell to her as a heritage after the Chinese-Japanese war, has cost Russia practically her entire fleet in those waters. Her ships lie from Port Arthur's inner basin to Chemulpo, in Korea, and along the Shantung peninsula, battered hulks of once proud vessels, or ignominiously dismantled are interned in neutral Chinese harbors. Save the three or four cruisers and some lesser craft that lie in the ice-bound refuge of Vladivostok, not a warship now flies the Russian cross in the waters of the northern orient.

And Japan, too, has had her losses in the long drawn-out operations. Mines have struck from Admiral Togo's fleet list many fine ships and smaller vessels since the morning of February 8, when he hurled his fleet at the Russian ships in Port Arthur's roadstead.

The siege of Port Arthur properly dates from May 27, when after engaging the first army landed by the Japanese at Pitsewo, Stoessel was forced back from the neck of the Kwantung peninsula. The Japanese landing was begun on May 5 and the Russian commander elected to give battle at his northernmost line of defenses. The engagement was a severe one and drove the Russians back to the first of the main defenses of the position. A few days later, on May 30, the Japanese occupied Dalny, and on June 14-16 Gen. Stakelberg, advancing to the relief of the Port Arthur army, was defeated by Gen. Oku at the battles of Wafangkan and Telisu. With Togo's ships lying like watch dogs around Port Arthur's seaward side and Nogi advancing slowly but relentlessly by land, the famous stronghold was under siege and from then on until Gen. Stoessel, on New Year's day, sought terms of capitulation, the operations have been marked by almost ceaseless fighting, bombardment by the fleet alternating with desperate attacks by land or assaults by the combined naval and military forces.

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THE FIELD OF LETTERS.

M. Hoepli, the well-known Milanese publisher, has undertaken the important work of reproducing all of the manuscripts in the vatican library and in the Ambrosiana of Milan.

Maarten Maartens, the Dutch novelist, does not believe that London is an ugly place. "It is," he once remarked, "too grand to be ugly. I am never weary of the majestic splendor of London."

The famous Australian novelist, Mrs. Mary von Ebner-Eschenbach, possesses one of the finest collections of watches. A number of these timepieces are over 200 years old, and many of them are set in diamonds. The collection is said to be worth over \$50,000.

Men who succeed in writing things worth reading seldom "sit down and dash them off." One of the newer successful American dramatists said the other day, in discussing his work: "Before I attempted to write a play I must have read at least 200 or 300 old English comedies, trying to discover from them what the formula of successful playwrighting was."

Even while Kipling was a working journalist in India he was engaged on a novel which has not yet seen the light, although it has been often spoken of by himself and others and is mentioned in his story, "To Be Filed for Reference." Eighteen years ago he described it as "the novel which is always being written and never gets no further."

This "stuck" novel, this book which refuses to be finished, this "magnificent torso of 350 foolscap pages of closely-written manuscript," as it has been called, is entitled "Mother Maturin."

WHEN WOMAN ENVIES MAN.

When he gives his hair a neat brush and his cologne is complete.

When the children cry and he can whistle a tune, get his hat, bang the door, and go out.

When he trips up the street ahead of her on a rainy day with his trousers jauntily tufted up and no skirts to carry.

When he doesn't have to twist his arms to hook his bodice up the back or drag six superfluous yards of dress goods behind him—and do it gracefully, too.

HABIT'S CHAIN.

Certain Habits Unconsciously Formed and Hard to Break.

An ingenious philosopher estimates that the amount of will power necessary to break a life-long habit would, if it could be transformed, lift a weight of many tons.

It sometimes requires a higher degree of heroism to break the chains of a pernicious habit than to lead a forlorn hope in a bloody battle. A lady writes from an Indiana town:

"From my earliest childhood I was a lover of coffee. Before I was out of my teens I was a miserable dyspeptic, suffering terribly at times with my stomach.

"I was convinced that it was coffee that was causing the trouble and yet I could not deny myself a cup for breakfast. At the age of 36 I was in very poor health, indeed. My sister told me I was in danger of becoming a coffee drunkard.

"But I never could give up drinking coffee for breakfast although it kept me constantly ill, until I tried Postum. I learned to make it properly according to directions, and now we can hardly do without Postum for breakfast, and care nothing at all for coffee.

"I am no longer troubled with dyspepsia, do not have spells of suffering with my stomach that used to trouble me so when I drank coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

ZADKIEL OF THE ALMANAC.

Richard James Morrison Was a Man of Brilliance in Service of England.

The original "Zadkiel," an Englishman, was an interesting person. His name was Richard James Morrison, whose father is described as "a gentleman pensioner under George III," while his grandfather had been a captain in the service of the East India company. Entering the royal navy the year after Trafalgar as a first volunteer, Morrison saw much boat service in the Adriatic, and afterward shirked in "a brilliant and single-handed victory," gained by his ship over a Franco-Neapolitan squadron. After having served as lieutenant and master, he entered the coast-guard in 1827, and for rescuing life from shipwreck in 1828, the Society for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck—the parent of the present Royal National Lifeboat Institution—presented him with a medal, which he appears to have amply deserved, since he had to retire from the coast-guard in 1829 through ill health induced by exposure on the occasion of this rescue. It was he who, in 1824, presented to the admiralty a plan subsequently adopted in principle for registering merchant seamen and engineers, to know that in 1827 he suggested another "for propelling ships of war in calm." For his plan (1835) to "provide an ample supply of seamen for the fleet without impressment" he received the thanks of the admiralty, Sir James Graham, then first lord, adopting his arguments in the house of commons and partly giving effect to them by adding 1,000 boys to the navy. Meanwhile "Zadkiel" had in 1831 brought out the "Herald of Astrology," which afterward became the "Astrological Almanac," and subsequently "Zadkiel's Almanac," whose enormous circulation brought him a competence.

ATMOSPHERE AS A PRISM.

Refracts the Sun's Rays and Produces the Peculiar Green Color Seen at Sunset.

A green ray at sunset is sufficiently well known to make unnecessary any mention of the beauty of the spectacle and the ordinary conditions of its observation. The ray may be seen on beautiful evenings on the seashore and elsewhere, although the intensity is variable in general. It is necessary that the state of the atmosphere be such that the horizon may be clearly distinguished at the solar disk sinks behind it. In explanation of the green ray recourse has been had to the theory of an optical illusion, due to the yellow-orange light of the sun, which at the moment of the disappearance of the last small portion of the sun becomes affected by the complementary color, green-blue. This has not been satisfactory, and it has been suggested, says a writer in *La Nature*, that the atmosphere acts as a prism, refracting the last luminous ray from the sun at the time of its disappearance and decomposing and spreading it out according to the succession of colors of the spectrum. The red, orange and yellow rays are the less deviated and are confused with the solar point of which they have the color, but the eye perceives clearly the green and blue rays while the indigo and violet, which are the most dispersed and the most luminous, cannot be seen.

FIND GOLD IN NEW ZEALAND

Quartz Bearing Rich Metal Is Found on Reef in Mokinihi Locality.

News has been received from New Zealand of the discovery of a wonderfully rich gold reef in the Mokinihi locality by a Yorkshire fireman, which information is verified by another Yorkshire man who is now living at West Port, New Zealand. The discovery was made, as discoveries often are, in a very singular manner. "Winter," the fireman, having stooped at the edge of a creek to pick a piece of stone to throw at a bird, noticed that the stone was gold-bearing quartz. He at once returned to town, took out his miner's right, and, with his mate, pegged off claims on the ground, subsequently selling out his interest for \$75,000. This is the biggest gold find ever made in New Zealand. Winter, who is now on his way home, is the son of a poor billposter at Shields, in Yorkshire, where his widowed mother is still living. The young man left his home three years ago, and had not been heard of since until a month ago, when he wrote from West Port. At that time he had evidently not made the discovery, as there is no reference in his letter to his amazingly good fortune.

Maine's Great Aquamarines.

The minerals of Maine are becoming of world-wide reputation. The great aquamarine, found in Stoneham, and probably the most valuable gem ever found on the American continent, has recently been purchased as a valuable acquisition to the crown jewels of Germany. The German prince, while in this country, saw the gem at Chicago and admired it so much that the government has been negotiating for it ever since, and recently sent a man over to this country, who finally succeeded in closing the trade, taking the gem back to Germany with him. At the world's fair at Chicago the gem was valued at \$30,000. It weighed 133 carats. By the way, one crystal taken at Paris, Me., this summer has been sold for \$500.

Snow Blindness Brited.

Many of the British soldiers suffered greatly from snow blindness in Tibet. The native Tibetans escape snow blindness, as do the inhabitants in other snowy parts of the world, by greasing the face and then blackening the skin all around the eyes with a brown stain.

NEW MEXICO'S LOST RIVER

Stream Three Hundred Miles in Length Swallowed Up in the Earth—One in Idaho.

That must be a strange freak of nature in New Mexico—the river which is not a river, suggests the New York Press. Its bed, which lies in the valley between the Rio Grande and the Pecos, is well defined and travelers have followed its windings to learn, if possible, what becomes of the great volume of water which should be there. It is simply lost. Numerous big tributaries flow into it from the neighboring mountains, but the instant they reach the bed of this main stream they disappear from view. Thus a river which should be some 300 miles in length has no existence which could be proved. Commodore Thomas W. Lee, of the Lackawanna fleet and general passenger agent of that system of railways known as the "road of anthracite," tells of a wonderful river in Idaho which disappears in the ground and is not seen again for a distance of 25 or 30 miles. There is also a lost creek in northern Idaho, on the Snake river, about half way between Salt Lake City and Butte, where he grows everything except a few tropical fruits. Here he rusticates for two months in the year in what he declares to be the finest climate on this beautiful earth. A man can breathe twice as much air in Idaho as he can in New York, and when his lungs are fully inflated he can almost float in the ether.

HUNGARIANS TURN BADGERS

Thousands from European Country Migrate to the State of Wisconsin.

A work on "Migration from Hungary" in the *Abregé du Bulletin de la Société Hongroise de Géographie* shows that, while the history of Hungarian emigration reaches back into the fifteenth century it has never attained such dimensions as in the last few decades. In the two decades from 1881 to 1890 the migration from Hungary amounted to 350,000 souls, or 2.3 per cent. of the total population. In 1857 there were only 53,000 Hungarians dwelling in Austria, whereas in the year 1900 there were more than 370,000, 100,000 of them in Vienna alone. The emigration to America has set in only since the eighteenth century, and in 1841 the Hungarians founded in the state of Wisconsin the colony of Harsztyfalva, which now as Sank City has long lost all trace of Magyar character. Not till 1877 did the emigration assume large proportions. It was directed especially to Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey, and that in consequence of strikes among American workers. The volume of emigration attained its first maximum from 1886 to 1892, and its second in the years subsequent to 1899.

FACULTY LASTS 15 MINUTES

Ability of Clubwoman to Entertain Fades If Used More Than a Quarter-Hour.

"I can shiver and entertain for just 15 minutes, but not one second longer," was the naive admission of a well-known club woman to a Chicago Tribune reporter the other day. The statement came as a surprise, for her vivacity and ready wit have long been the envy of her friends. But that she was wise in her knowledge of her limitations and the strain her reputation for brilliancy placed upon her is shown by the fact that she has reduced the matter to a system. "I apply a time limit to my social calls as well as my club addresses," she says, "and I should hesitate for my reputation if I trusted myself for longer than 15 minutes." "No matter how much I may feel like talking, no matter how hard I am persuaded by my hostess, I always leave a house at the expiration of 15 minutes, and then proceed to the next place with a new stock of entertainment ready for the next set of victims." To following this method alone I attribute the reputation for vivacity which has been accorded me.

Jap. Phone Service Recent.

Until 1887 there was no public telephone service in Japan. The first systems were installed in Tokyo and Yokohama in 1880, and these were followed shortly by others, until at the end of 1904 there were 173 public stations, with 25 city systems and 25,000 subscribers. At the same time 27,000 other persons were demanding telephone service. The telephone and telegraph apparatus in Japan is of the most modern type, as progress elsewhere is followed closely. The rapid development of these two arts is characterized by the following statistics, showing the number of telegrams sent for different years: In 1871, 19,000; in 1881, 2,500,000; in 1891, 4,674,000, and in 1901, 16,221,000.

Indian Motorman.

Purcell Powless, a full-blooded Oneida Indian, grandson of a former chief of the tribe, has been given a position as motorman in the St. Louis street railway service. He is the second full-blooded Indian to be employed by the St. Louis Transit company, Felix Scott, a Sioux, having been in the service six months. Powless is 23 years old. He was born in Wisconsin, where the Oneida tribe has lived for years. His Indian name is Soda-Wah. He was educated at Haskell institute, Lawrence, Kan.

Tea in Great Britain.

Figures published by the Tea Brokers' association of London, for the five months ending October 31, this year, show a diminution in the consumption of tea in the British Isles to the extent of 4,000,000 pounds, as compared with the corresponding time in 1903, an indication of dire poverty.

CUBA IS HOME OF BANANA

Tropical Fruit Used in Every Known Form by Natives of the Island.

The Cuban children like bananas as well as Americans do. Their mothers bake green bananas in the oven. If you should prick the skin of a banana with a fork and bake it 40 minutes, I think you would like the mass well as the little Cubans. If bananas could talk, this is what they would say: "I came from Cuba. While I was living near the top of a tall tree with its great, broad leaves, I saw a banana farm planted near us in the swampy woods. The trees were left standing to shade the men from the hot sun while they cut away the brush. They measured the farm with long ropes six yards apart. This rope was stretched along the ground, and small shoots from banana trees were planted at every red tape. Next week the men came and cut down the forest trees. The shoots were left to grow for six months, then the grass and weeds were cut down with machetes. A machete has a long steel blade with a bone handle. Soon the sprouts were grown trees and at the end of one year big bunches of bananas were cut from them. They were railroad tracks on this banana farm, and in two days all the great bunches of bananas were packed into cars and sent to the New York boats waiting at the wharves. The man who owned the farm only got 20 cents for a large bunch and 15 cents for small ones. When the boat reached New York, the best bunches were sold for five dollars. There are as many kinds of bananas as there are varieties of apples. If you should ask any boy or girl which kind they liked best, ten to one he or she would answer: 'The biggest kind.'"

NEW WORDS PASS QUICKLY

"Odd," Remarks Wall Street Man, "How Soon They Are Hurled Aside."

"It's odd," remarked the Wall Street man to a New York World reporter, "how seldom a foreign phrase hits New York, and how pitilessly it is overthrown when it does land, and how ruthlessly it is hurled aside and forgotten even before its successor arrives. It takes a war, as a rule, to bring some foreign word to popular notice here. Take the expression 'Banzai!' for instance. Not one New Yorker in ten thousand had ever heard that word until the Jap-Russ war started. Yet nowadays, from vaudeville stage to department store, you hear 'Gothamites' shouting it as though it were a choice bit of slang. A very few years ago a certain German American episode in connection with the Spanish war gave us the 'Hoch' habit. Schoolboys yelled 'hooray' at each other. Youtags pledged each other with 'hooray' over foaming steins, and 'hooray' was incorporated into popular songs. You seldom hear it now. Then, during the first days of our war with Spain, the expression 'Manana' was imported. Scornfully, amusedly, jocosely, it was uttered everywhere. Newspapers took it up, and employers slipped it into lectures to their clerks on laziness. Yet who says 'manana' in this country? Up to the 'manana' period the French phrase 'in de siecle' was all the rage. Clothes were named for it, and people wrote to the papers asking how to pronounce it. Never before or since has a foreign expression had such a vogue. Yet to-day it is as dead as the late lamented J. Caesar. What will be next? And what preceded 'in de siecle'? Why knows? I don't for one."

Telegraphing in Japanese.

The Japanese, like the Chinese, have no alphabet in the ordinary sense, every word in their written language being represented by a separate character, says Cassier's Magazine. In telegraphing in these languages, therefore, about 10,000 words are selected, and figures ranging from one up to 9,999 are allotted to each word. Each word of a message to be transmitted by telegraph in these languages is then first given its proper number by the telegraph clerk, by means of a dictionary which has been prepared under the authority of the government. These numbers are then transmitted by the Morse alphabet, and when received the message is translated back into the Chinese or Japanese characters by reference to a corresponding dictionary.

Blow at Tobacco.

It was reserved for Eliza Mowry Blyden, a Connecticut reformer, to point out the real source of all the evils which afflict the human race. "If all lands for raising tobacco," she says in a letter to a Norwich paper, "were divided into homesteads, all money spent for tobacco were used to buy and build homes, all time wasted in using tobacco were employed in improving their homes, all laborers could have home comforts, clear heads, prosperity, health and happiness; no poverty, drunkenness nor crime. Single tax, socialism, prohibition do not reach the roots. Break your chains by abolishing tobacco, the demoralizing cause."

Admiral Rojestvensky.

Thirty years ago Admiral Rojestvensky was naval attaché of the Russian embassy in London. By his many graces, and especially in waiting, he turned the heads of all the marriageable girls of the English aristocracy. Whenever he led the cotillon his hostesses was simply transported with joy. At an evening party not so very long ago a noble dame, who had been a lady in waiting to Queen Victoria, was heard to murmur the admiral's name, which she pronounced with perfect and even melodious ease. "Ah," she said, with a sigh, "I wanted to marry him."

CHEEK CIGARS IN GOTHAM

Strange Custom of Depositing Lighted Weed Before Entering New York Stores.

Everyone knows that you can check a trunk, even if it be to San Francisco. You also receive a check to your hamper-cab when you drive up to a restaurant, or for your \$20,000 motor car at the country club. Even the good housewife, when she goes to the up-to-date department store, says the New York Press, may check her baby while she makes her round of the counters. It is known, too, very few, however, that in a certain wholesale dry goods house in this city you can and must check your lighted cigar before entering the building. This dry goods house is the largest in this country, if not in the world. It covers an entire city block; a few minutes' walk from Broadway, and everyone, no matter whether he be a big buyer with a cartload order, or a diminutive messenger boy with a telegram, must leave at the door his cigar, cigarette or pipe. It is the most stringent rule of this great firm that no one, from the \$50,000 a year salaried president down to the three dollar a week office boy, may smoke when inside the building. At the entrance stands a neatly uniformed man, who is big enough to make one think twice about argument. As you enter he politely touches you on the arm and says: "Pardon me, are you smoking?" and should that be the case, he will say, "I must ask you to leave your cigar here." He will then hand you a check and with gloved fingers carefully deposit the perfecto or pipe on a small brass rack provided for the purpose, and which bears the same number as the check you have received. When you leave the building you present your check and receive your cigar or pipe and a match to light it with and go on your way.

BOOK BACK MINOR CHARGES

Methodist Insisted on "Presbyterian," But Retracted "Robber" and "Liar" Statement.

In a certain town of western Massachusetts, relates Harper's Weekly, two of the most prominent citizens are a Methodist brother and a Presbyterian brother. These are neighbors and, for the most part, dwell on good terms, except when they try to effect an exchange of horses or to talk religion. On one occasion the two had traded horses and although the outcome ranked in the breast of the Methodist they had met and started a discussion on the subject of predestination. As usual, an altercation ensued, when the Methodist lost control of himself. With mixed emotions concerning horse trades and John Calvin in his mind, he suddenly exclaimed: "You are a robber, a liar and a Presbyterian!" This proved too much for the Presbyterian, and a fight began, in which the Presbyterian got the best of it. As he sat upon his prostrate opponent, bumping his head against the ground, he said: "Take it back, take it back, or I'll bump your foolish head off!" "I'll take it back," gasped the vanquished Methodist, "on the first two counts. You're not a robber nor a liar, but you're a blamed Presbyterian, if I die for it!"

SHE REBUKED A CONDUCTOR

He Ordered an Aged, Infirm Woman to "Step Lively," But Soon Retracted Words.

It was on a League Island car going south, says the Philadelphia Press, the time was high noon, and as usual there was a variegated assortment of persons inside, while out on the front and rear platforms passengers stood huddled together like sheep. The conductor, a tall youth, who had evidently not been ringing up fares for many months, was in bad humor because people did not step lively enough when leaving or entering the car at the various stops. At one of the street crossings the car stopped and an aged woman, careworn and feeble-looking, got up and slowly, with the aid of the backs of the chairs, started toward the rear to get off. "Come, come, there, lady, step lively; we can't wait here all day," impetuously shouted the conductor. The old lady glanced up at the tall youth in a kindly manner as she passed him and in a low but pathetic voice replied: "I am moving as fast as I can, my boy, and would step lively, but I have been sick all summer, and this is the first time I have been out since last May. Didn't you ever have a mother, lad?" It is needless to say the conductor was humbled by the rest of the trip.

Meat of Porcupine.

It is not generally known that the common porcupine is an inhabitant of both southern Italy and Spain, and that its flesh is a regular item of consumption. As the animal is a very clean feeder, the meat is of fine quality and has a taste something between that of chicken and of pork. It is believed to have been naturalized in Italy by the Romans, just as they probably brought the rabbit to England. In South Africa porcupines are regularly hunted at night with dogs.

To Keep a Horse Down.

When a witness in an English court the other day remarked that it was necessary to sit on a horse's head when he was down to keep him quiet, the judge replied: "Nothing of the kind. People don't seem to understand that the only thing necessary to keep a horse from kicking when he is down is to get hold of his ear and keep his nose in the air. I have seen a lady keep a horse quiet in that way without sitting on his head."

Navy Rejects Smokers.

It is stated that nearly 30 per cent. of the recent applicants for admission to the naval academy at Annapolis were rejected because they were suffering from "the loco heart," caused by smoking cigarettes.

RISK IN TWO ADDRESSES.

One on Each Side of an Express Package May Result in Double Charge.

The clerk in the express office was just about to lose the package back of the counter, says the Philadelphia Record, when he noticed that it was addressed on both sides. "It's good I saw that. Charges might have been collected twice," he said. "That's funny," remarked the shipper. "I just paid the charges, you know." "Yes," responded the clerk, "and I marked it paid, but the second address might have caused them to collect at the other end. You see, I checked it off 'Paid' on one side, but when it reaches the other office it might be that the prepaid mark would be on the bottom. That would bring the other address up, and, seeing no check mark there, the receiving office would mark it 'Collect.' The chances are the package would be handled that side up, without the other address and the prepaid mark being discovered, and the party to whom it is addressed would pay the second express charges." "And I thought I was doing something to expedite matters in putting the address on both sides," commented the shipper. "You weren't," said the clerk. "It's all right to address letters on both sides, for the convenience of mail clerks, but don't put two addresses on express packages, unless you want to run the risk of paying double."

GROOM TAKES TRIP ALONE

Bride Is Left at Home When Her Husband Starts on Honeymoon.

Booker T. Washington says that a domestic long in the service of a well-known Alabama family recently gave "notice" of two weeks, explaining that she desired to get married. The mistress, says the Saturday Evening Post, managed to secure an acceptable successor, but was dismayed to discover that the new maid could not report for duty until a week subsequent to the time fixed for the wedding of her predecessor. So the present incumbent was asked whether she would not agree to postpone the happy event for a week. This the domestic declined to do, from superstitious scruples, no doubt bearing in mind the old adage: "Change the date, change the fate." However, she said that she didn't in the least mind getting married and continuing the household duties till her successor could put in an appearance. The husband-elect offering no objections, this arrangement was agreed upon; and an hour or so after the marriage ceremony the domestic was dismissed to her duties just as before. "I presume your husband has returned to his work, as you have done," the mistress chanced casually to remark. "No'm," responded the girl in a matter-of-fact tone. "Jes, he done gone on his honeymoon."

TRAIN SPIDERS TO CHEAT.

Insects Weave Webs About Wine Bottles Thus Producing Aged Appearance.

In this age of shams even spiders' webs may be fraudulently attached to wine bottles, for there is an elderly Frenchman who makes a comfortable competence by supplying unscrupulous wine dealers with specially-bred spiders at a fixed rate of \$2.50 per 100, which may be relied upon, if turned loose among wine bottles, to at once proceed to spin abundant webs among them. The reason of this is that he keeps a large establishment, which he devotes to breeding spiders. They are kept in dark, cool rooms, and the spiders are allowed to roam at their will about shelves on which are placed numerous empty port wine bottles. If a spider spins on the wall or in a corner of a shelf, its web is promptly destroyed by the owner; but if one of these creatures spins on a bottle it is promptly rewarded with a fly. When their education is completed they are placed in separate compartments in light wooden boxes and dispatched to the fraudulent wine merchants, who make use of them to give their bottles the appearance of 20 years' storage in cellars cool.

The Patient Brain.

The brain is one of the most patient and industrious organs of the body. It can be induced, by good treatment, to perform prodigies of labor. Few realize its capabilities and endurance. But it is sensitive. It will not long brook abuse. It bristly responds to the whip at first, but if the lash is laid on too hard and often it balks. It insists upon having plenty of good, red blood when it works hard; and good, red blood is made from wheat and roast beef, not from peas à la mode, lobster salad and cocaine or whiskey. The most special thing for the man who works with his brain is plenty of sleep. Only in sleep does the brain find the rest and refreshment that are necessary to maintain its vigor and integrity.

Bridge Lights Mean Much.

There are three lights on the Brooklyn bridge which are never seen by those who have occasion to use the bridge at night, but those three lights mean much to the masters of sailing vessels whose masts approach or exceed the 125 feet between the center of the span and the water. One of the three is directly in the center of the span and marks the highest point, the other two are at each side of the center light, about 100 feet from the towers, and mark the danger limit.

World's Largest Without Sword.

France hopes to achieve the bloodless conquest of Morocco by establishing a schoolmaster and a doctor in each of the towns on the Algerian frontier.

WHAT "LLOYD'S" REALLY

Is, as Generally Supposed, Really in Insurance Business—Despite the Marine Information.

How many newspaper readers who read daily references in the news dispatches to "Lloyd's" have any clear idea as to the exact nature of that famous British institution? Perhaps the most of them have a vague impression that it is a huge marine insurance concern, having a large measure of control—official, but real—over the shipping regulations of the world. The great corporation which still retains the name of its founder of Elizabethan days, and which has had its headquarters in the Royal Exchange in London since 1774, has nothing to do as such with marine insurance or the taking of risks and paying of losses, but its members have, it is, in fact, a great maritime exchange, incorporated in recent years by parliament, and it is to the world of shipping and through its members of marine insurance what the house of Rothschild is to the banking world. Aside from the fact that Lloyd's affords marine insurance brokers a place of meeting with their clients, its great function is the collection, publication and diffusion of information with respect to shipping. It is the direct outcome of the enterprise of the keeper of a London coffee house. Edward Lloyd was brought much in contact with seafaring men and merchants, and his foresight and enterprise led to the development of a system which has become world famous.

ENGLISH GROWING PLAINER

British Lady of Experience Declares That Her Racial Beauty Is on Down Grade.

A warning note is struck by a British lady, who has both medical and literary skill, against the reckless disregard of those laws which make for beauty. The English are growing plainer, she avers, simply because they allow even their children to be affected by the stress and strain of modern life. The smartness, the ability to look after themselves and the athleticism of the women and children of the present time spell physical ruin. Beauty is rarely seen nowadays in its unadorned style. Lovely women are artificial products, and really lovely children are as scarce as snails' eggs. The reason is that expressions have grown anxious, eager, cold, lithe and members are strained out of shape by overexercise, complexions and hair are starved for lack of nerve force. The exquisite complexions, lustrous locks, delicate features and clear, innocent-looking eyes that one associates with beauty are so seldom seen as to be quite remarkable when they are, and the woman says the English are threatened with a still further decrease of these elements of good looks unless they bring back girls to the prunes and prisms style of upbringing, which perhaps after all is the best for them. The "larger life" certainly has its drawbacks.

STUPEFIED; DOESN'T KILL.

New Shell on Bursting Release Gas Which Brings Sleep to Whole Regiments.

The old-time pugilist was wont to brag that a blow from his fist would put his adversary to sleep. A military scientist has just announced an invention which recalls the boast of the bruiser, for he claims to be able to put whole regiments to sleep in a literal sense. The invention consists of a shell which is charged with an explosive just sufficient to burst it, thereby liberating a stupefying gas. If the soporific shell proves to be a success, it cannot fail to revolutionize warfare, and in future we may hear of fortresses being captured in virtue of the fact that their defenders had all been reduced to a state of coma by the shells thrown amongst them. Battles under such conditions would need a largely augmented ambulance staff to carry off the hundreds of prostrate warriors. If, as is not unlikely, the Red Cross men were themselves attacked by the fumes of the shells, the battlefield would present a strange spectacle indeed, the victorious army carrying off whole regiments of unresisting and unconscious prisoners, overcome—in a double sense—by sleep.

Corn as Human Food.

C. J. Murphy, a prominent citizen of Minneapolis, argues that the high price of wheat should induce people to get accustomed to corn products on their bill of fare. "If the people would learn to eat more corn," he says, "it would be much to their benefit, both from an economical point of view and as a matter of health. I have spent 18 of the best years of my life in teaching the people of Europe the value of our corn as a human food, and now more corn is used in Belgium and Ireland as human food than we use in the United States."

Youthful Brides in Japan.

Not one bride was over 22 years old in the 346,590 marriages which, according to the latest census, took place in Japan last year. Forty-two were only 15, 759 were 16, 5,498 were 17, 17,406 were 18, and 14,100 were 20.

Dogmatismal Deings.

Bishop Brent of Manila is credited with this remark: "The Methodists raise the people out of the mud, the Baptists wash them, the Congregationalists wash them and the Episcopalians starch them."

World's Largest Without Sword.

France hopes to achieve the bloodless conquest of Morocco by establishing a schoolmaster and a doctor in each of the towns on the Algerian frontier.

THE IRON PORT, BY THE IRON PORT CO. G. F. Mc Ewen, Mgr.

Entered at the postoffice at Escanaba, Mich., as second class matter. Subscription price, \$2.00 per year, in advance. SATURDAY, JAN. 7, 1905.

Shortest Days.

The shortest days of the year have come. December third the sun reached its earliest setting, 4:23, in this latitude, and early in January it will reach its latest rising. After that the days will grow longer and the night shorter at both ends. Last week the sun touched the southernmost point of its declination. There he will linger for a while, and for a fortnight we shall enjoy hardly more than nine hours daily of his beneficent rays. Then will begin the gradual increase of the duration of daylight, with its prophecy of the return of the new season. This, in fact, is the beginning of astronomical winter. The winter solstice does not mark the midseason, but the opening of the season. Folklore recognizes this fact in the rhyme: "When the days begin to lengthen, The cold begins to strengthen."

We have the real winter yet before us. The heavy snows are yet to fall; the ice is yet to be made; the price of coal has yet to mount to its highest figure. And still this season of inclement chill is the season in which the sturdy race of these latitudes makes its greatest efforts and accomplishes its greatest work. Into these dark days is crowded the greater part of the energy of the human year. Business and pleasure work and play, now take on their most strenuous forms, and by common consent the period following the winter solstice is called "the season."

The Drink Tax.

In 1903, the revenue of the United States from the tax on spirits was \$131,000,000, from the beer tax \$47,000,000—a total of \$178,000,000. State and local revenues from liquor and beer licenses amount to a large sum besides. The revenue of Great Britain from excise and custom taxes on intoxicants averages about \$163,000,000. France collects \$100,000,000 a year from the taxes on spirits, beer, wine, and so forth, custom duties not included. Thirsty little Holland and temperate Italy get about \$20,000,000 from these taxes. The Russian government has a monopoly of the sale of liquor. The official estimate of the revenue from this source for 1904 was \$358,000,000, an appalling sum.

In a comment on the Chadwick exchange offers the following bit of consolation and advice to the creditors: "It does not do a bit of good to the creditors of Mrs. Chadwick to imprison her. We have an idea how they all could get their money back. We suggest that they take her around the country and show her, charging an admission fee. It would not take long to pay all her debts and leave even a surplus for her, on which she could start again in business. Millions would eagerly pay a small coin to see her. We furnish the suggestion gratis."

The report that Everybody's Magazine has been sold by its publishers to the corporation interests which have been so strenuously assailed by Thomas W. Lawson in his series of articles on "Frenzied Finance," is vigorously denied by the publishers, who declare that the campaign which has been taken up will be carried out.

Mr. William R. Hearst, in an interview at Washington, states he will not again be a candidate for Congress, nor for Mayor of New York, nor for President. He retires from office holding because he believes his political work will be less subject to misrepresentation and consequently more effective if he is not a candidate for office.

County Correspondence

BARK RIVER

Lillian Frechette, returned to Green Bay Wednesday to resume her studies.

The Modern Woodmen install officers this evening and a social session with refreshments will follow the regular business.

Mrs. M. J. Hutt and son Allan returned Wednesday from an extended visit at Ashland with her sister Mrs. J. J. McGeehan.

Within fifteen weeks from the death of his wife, the death of August Larson took place at his home last Friday morning. His death came suddenly and resulted from heart failure. On Thursday night he complained of not feeling very well and the next morning he was found dead in bed. He was 63 years of age and has lived in this vicinity for 18 years. He leaves two grown sons Theodore and Edward. The funeral was held Monday from the Methodist church.

Bergman and Gasman have offered to sell their farm south of the village to the county for a poor farm.

Philip Denars' horse ran away one day this week. The horse had been tied to a large iron kettle in front of J. G. Frechette's store but became frightened and started off dragging the kettle. The kettle handle finally broke and the horse continued to run until stopped near the school house.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Englehart died last week from an attack of acute bronchitis. The funeral was held Monday.

Joseph Schultz, of Bay shore returned from a visit to Sturgeon Bay.

The New Year's ball given by the Glee Club was a great success. The party was very well attended not only by persons from Bark River but also from Escanaba, Powers, Spalding, Schaffr, Wilson and Perrouville. Refreshments were served during the evening and a very good time is reported. The sum of \$40 was cleared by the club.

An indoor base ball game with Rapid River is being arranged for the first part of the month.

Wm. Labbe, of Vanbushka, Wis., attended the New Years party here. Supervisor M. J. Hutt spent the week at Escanaba, attending the session of the county board.

Joseph Frechette made a trip to Escanaba Thursday.

Jacob Gertz, was an Escanaba visitor Thursday.

The two-months old baby of Emil Swill, of Heath's mill, died Wednesday after a short illness. The funeral was held yesterday.

Joseph Frechette's new well is 125 feet and the drilling is still going on.

The Obery farm has been sold to an Algona, Wis. man. The county also made a bid for the place but it was sold before they were ready to purchase.

PERKINS.

Herbert Stone, who relieved Dan Perry at Winde, last week, left Saturday for Nadeau where he will work as night operator.

Dan Perry returned Friday after spending a most enjoyable week at Escanaba and Gladstone.

J. J. Cooney, the insurance agent of Escanaba, was a caller in our town Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mrs. M. LeBroek fell on the ice about a week ago and broke her arm. On account of old age the broken limb is not healing very rapidly.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Pfeifer of Rapid River, spent New Years day with their daughter, Mrs. Wiude.

Miss Doran returned Monday from Gladstone, where she spent the holidays.

A large crowd of young folks from Maple Ridge, Trounby, Rapid River and Gladstone attended the New Year's ball given at Sovie's hall Saturday night. The ball proved to be a grand success.

Messrs. Will and Tensie Crammer, of Otisio, attended the New Year's ball Saturday night.

Mr. Will Zarnow went to Mani to see last Thursday night returning home Sunday morning.

All are anxiously awaiting the double wedding dance to be given Saturday evening at Sovie's Hall.

NOTICE. We are now located in our NEW STORE in the Buchholtz Block and are prepared to give you the very best of Shoe Values. Our stock of Rubbers and Overshoes is in first class condition and prices are right. Young & Fillion.

Clarence Filkins, of Gladstone, was a Perkins caller Sunday.

RAPID RIVER

The Lady Macabers entertained Mrs. H. M. Waldo Thursday night. Mrs. Waldo leaves Monday for Detroit to spend the remainder of the winter. Many of her friends attended the farewell party and a most enjoyable evening was spent.

Glep Cole returned Monday to Escanaba to resume his studies at the Escanaba High School.

Miss Margaret Kennelly returned to Masonville Tuesday after spending an enjoyable holiday vacation at Escanaba.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Darling spent the week at Escanaba, where Mr. Darling attended the session of the county board.

Mrs. McPherson and Mrs. Bodah visited at Treary this week.

Mrs. August Adams, is visiting at Luther, Mich.

Mrs. Margaret Murchie has returned from North Crandon, Wis., after a visit at the home of her brother.

A. B. Conners made a trip to Pole Creek yesterday on business for Adam Shaluel.

Will J. Miller leaves for Ann Arbor tonight.

Mrs. Miller returned yesterday from Lead, South Dakota, where she has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Evans, and Miss Edna returned last night from Bover, for a short visit here.

County School Commissioner P. R. Leys was a caller at the Rapid River schools Thursday.

Q. R. Hessel, of Escanaba, transacted business at Otisio and Rapid River this week.

Asa Helser visited the H. W. Cole family this week.

Miss Nina Carmody returned to Stephenson tonight. She was entertained by a number of her friends last night.

H. W. Cole transacted business at Treary the first part of the week.

Compromises with Creditors.

Maurice Loewenstein, proprietor of the Lion Department store, at Menominee, has returned from Chicago and reports that he has effected a satisfactory settlement with the majority of his creditors and expects a settlement with the others not later than Jan. 10. In the meantime the Lion Department store will continue business as heretofore.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Don't try cheap cough medicines. Get the best, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. What a record it has, sixty years of cures! Ask your doctor if he doesn't use it for coughs, colds, bronchitis, and all throat and lung troubles.

"WE WANT TROUBLE."

Labor Will Get Its Rights When It Perceives What Its Rights Are. Dr. Hillis is right when he says that what we want is trouble. The law of progress is discontent. And there will and should be discontent so long as the masses of men, no matter how hard they work, remain in poverty. Their poverty means simply that most of what they earn others take.

How to prevent the appropriation by the few of the fruits of the many's toil is the social problem, a problem which those who take things rather than make things dislike to have discussed for the best of business reasons.

While what we want is trouble, Dr. Hillis adds that we also want the right kind of men to meet it.

That is true. And the best intellect of the time is given to the study of the "trouble," which is caused by the unjust distribution of wealth—the intellect that is warmed by heart, that recognizes the claim of human brotherhood and realizes that while selfishness rules the world the world must remain un-Christian.

But though many men who do not themselves feel the pinch of poverty are in travail over the problem of poverty and give its victims the benefit of their thinking, the "right kind of men" to meet the trouble are those who suffer from injustice. No great wrong ever yet was righted by the class deriving profit from it, but always by the revolt of the victims.

Labor will get its rights when laborers clearly perceive what those rights are.

The trades unions are doing more to solve the social problem, to gain for the workers a fairer share of what their labor produces, than all the well to do thinkers and philanthropists and charity bestowers. These unions have created among millions a sense of identity of interest, a sentiment of comradeship and a knowledge of the power of associated effort. Reading and thinking men are numerous in the trades unions, and more and more it is being understood that monopoly is the cause of poverty and therefore the arch foe of labor.

"What we want is trouble"—manly dissatisfaction with hard and meager conditions of life. In this republic, where every man has a vote, there can be no excuse for the trouble ever taking any other form than that of peaceable agitation. Here revolution can be accomplished at the ballot box. And the "trouble" will go on and increase until it is settled at the ballot box by intelligent men who know what they want and vote to get it.—New York American.

Brains and Commercial Supremacy.

Our newly won commercial supremacy has been achieved by our high priced, intelligent and inventive workmen, not by the statesmanship of our financiers. The important factor in commerce today is neither labor nor capital, as such, but brains. I do not mean the "brains" of the Wall street manipulator any more than I mean the "brains" of the counterfeit and bank sneak. Neither do I mean the "brains" of the monopolist who merely piles million upon million. The brute force of capital is not brains. The sort of intelligence upon which commercial greatness depends is that of the inventor, the skilled mechanic, the clerk or farmer or merchant who mixes thought with useful work.

The American workingman is the most valuable producer of wealth the world has ever seen, yet in proportion to what he produces he receives less wages than any foreign worker. For instance, an English nailmaker gets \$3 a week and produces 200 pounds of nails, while an American nailmaker gets \$30 a week and produces 5,500 pounds. Thus, while American wages seem high, the worker is much cheaper to employ. At the English rate of payment the American nailmaker would receive \$82.50 a week.—Herbert N. Casson in Arena.

Notice.

I herewith notify the public that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Mary Jolly.

J. H. JOLLY.

WHEN IN BARK RIVER. Stop at the Transit House. M. J. HUTT, Prop. South Side Northwestern Tracks. NEWLY REMODELED. Clean, Comfortable. Special Attention Given Travelling Public. Rates by the Day or Week. Farmers coming to Bark will find courteous treatment, everything homelike, reasonable.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY. COLEMAN NEE, Brick, Lime, Cement, Plaster and Hair. Hard and Soft Coal and Fire Wood. ESCANABA, MICH. MARTIN T. LYONS, Embalmer, Funeral Director. 609 LUDINGTON ST., ESCANABA. F. H. ATKINS & CO., Groceries and Provisions. Bell Phone No. 4, Finch Phone No. 4. 402-4 TARRINGTON ST., ESCANABA. Mandolin, Guitar and Banjo. Taught by a most competent instructor. 1 St. Anne's School, 317 Elmora St. Terms reasonable. PROFESSIONAL CARDS. DR. C. H. & H. W. L. Physicians and Surgeons. Special attention given diseases eye, including fitting spectacles. Office New Ludington hotel, 100 South Georgia street, Escanaba. O. E. YOUNGQUIST, Physician and Surgeon. Office 111 South Georgia street. Office hours: 9 to 12 a. m.; 2 to 5 p. m. C. J. B. KITCHEN, Dentist. OFFICE, over Gross Bros. Drug Store, 1007 Ludington St.

THE I. STEPHENSON CO. HAS CONSTANTLY IN STOCK ROUGH BOARDS, PIECE STUFF, TIMBER. EITHER IN PINE OR HEMLOCK. HAVING RECENTLY COMPLETED OUR PLANING MILL AND DRY KILNS WE ARE PREPARED TO FURNISH ALL KINDS OF FINISHED LUMBER. Comprising Shiplap, Ceiling, Flooring, Siding, Mouldings, Casings, either in Pine, Bass Hemlock or Hardwoods. ANYTHING AND EVERYTHING. Made in a Planing Mill always on hand at our Escanaba Yards or our mills in Wells. R. E. McLEAN, Superintendent.

THE PUREST DRUGS. Accurate Prescription Work. Careful attention to all your wants, large and small. These as ever in the past are our mottoes for the present year. COBURN'S Drug Store.

G. A. GOLDBER, PRESIDENT. M. A. ALBIN, SECRETARY. STATE BUSINESS COLLEGE. MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA. Dayton Block, corner Nicolette Avenue and Seventh St. S. "HOW TO DO THINGS." This is what we teach. Ablest Instructors. Twin Cities. Courses complete and taught thoroughly. We especially request all young men and women to write for our terms, methods, etc. before selecting a school to attend. Special attention given to preparatory work and all instruction made easy. Send for catalog.

LIVE CITY NEWS ITEMS.

Many Minor Municipal Matters Gathered From Various Sources.

ESCANABA AND VICINITY

The Iron Port Reporter's Weekly Grist of Information, Gathered in Their Daily Rounds of the City—General Notes.

Frank Hancock, of the firm of Hancock Bros., of Manistique, and well known in this city and in Gladstone, his former home, was married last week to Miss Nell Woodward of Frankfort.

J. A. W. Sears, of Gladstone has applied for a patent on a monkey wrench of his invention. It is much more convenient for use about machinery than the ordinary kind. It sets with a lever and ratchet instead of screw. He also has a combination S. wrench, for use in any position.

Mrs. J. H. Jolly, of Nahma returned Wednesday after spending Christmas and New Year's with Escanaba friends.

Carl Barnowski, of Hyde was in the city last Saturday.

Irving McEwen, returned to North Dakota Saturday to resume his duties as representative of Nelson Baker & Co., manufacturing chemists of Detroit.

Fred Lang, of Pine Ridge spent Monday in the city.

Master Mechanic F. Slater of the C. N. W. Ry., made a business trip to Chicago Saturday.

Henry Wilke, has returned from the Soo and will open a grocery store on Charlotte street in the building occupied last summer by William Firkus.

Northrup & Benton are removing their insurance offices from Harrison avenue to the Corcoran building on Ludington street. The firm has occupied the offices on Harrison avenue for the past twenty-five years. The new quarters are well suited for the business.

Miss Maud McColl returned Monday night to resume her studies at the state Normal school at Ypsilanti.

Irene Maynard returned Monday to St. Clair college at Sinsinawa, Wis. after spending the holidays with her parents.

Charles Boda, of Newhall, was in the city Monday.

Miss Tessie Greenboot returned Monday to the Milwaukee Downer college after spending the holiday vacation here.

Joseph Hammel made a trip to Champion Monday on business for Q. R. Heesel.

Miss Nancy Blake entertained a number of her friends at a 5 o'clock tea Monday afternoon.

William, Thomas, and Patrick Lynough of Bay de Noc township transacted business in the city last Saturday.

G. J. Leitch, H. W. Reade, and J. C. Kirkpatrick attended the meeting of the Northwestern Cedar-men's Association at Milwaukee on Tuesday.

The Delta county Abstract company has moved from the court house to offices in the Corcoran building on Ludington street.

House and lot for sale, Corcoran addition, one block from Woodenware factory. Inquire of Wm. HARTNETT.

Harry Pearce, among most popular young men in Negaunee died of heart trouble. He was a graduate of the Negaunee high school and Michigan college of mines and held the position of superintendent of the Commonwealth mine at Florence.

Representative Ole Erickson is now attending the meeting of the legislature.

E. F. Van Valkenburg left Thursday night for Chicago, and will proceed from there to Boise and other points in Southern Idaho.

Supt. F. D. Davis, returned Monday from Lansing, where he attended the meeting of the Michigan State Teacher's Association.

A very pleasant farewell party took place in Lemmer's hall Tuesday night in honor of Mrs. N. Schell, Miss Barbara Steffes, and J. P. Hanson of Rollinstone, Minn., who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Peter Lemmer and Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Lemmer. Refreshments were served and dancing and games contributed to a most enjoyable time.

County Board Proceedings.

Continued from first page.

Youngquist, Valentine and the Chairman. Nays, None.

The official bond of Frank J. Sheedo, as Coroner, in the penal sum of \$1,000.00, with the same surety was presented and read and on motion of Supervisor Linden the surety was deemed sufficient and the Chairman and Clerk instructed to indorse the approval of the Board thereon. Yea, Supervisors Benson, Bridges, Darling, Davis, Devet, Elliott, Fuller, Hoyler, Hutt, Soren Johnson, Victor Johnson, Jones, Kay, Lancaster, Latimer, Leighton, Linden, McDonough, Narracong, Peterson, Stromberg, Youngquist, Valentine and the Chairman. Nays, None.

EVIDENCE INSUFFICIENT

Police Officers at See Indicted for Bribery is Released.

Former Chief of Police Nelson A. Burdick, who was indicted by the grand jury for receiving a bribe, and who was rearrested after the case had been nolle prossed at the request of the prosecution, is a free man. Judge John A. Couch discharged him giving it as his opinion that the evidence presented was not strong enough to justify binding the defendant over to the circuit court.

Burdick was charged in the complaint with receiving a bribe from Mabel Fisher. The hearing was adjourned several times. Previous to the examination Mabel Fisher and Hattie Bosszell had testified that they had paid him money to the head of the police department. They alleged they paid a certain amount each month.

Burdick took the stand and denied that he had ever received a cent from the women, asserting the only money ever paid by them was for fines imposed in police court. Such money was paid over to the city.

Burdick said he had visited the west and dives in his official capacity as chief of police, as the officers were called upon many times to search for persons there who were wanted for violations of the law. Thieves were often captured in that direction. He denied that he had ever received any money from the proprietors or others on such occasions.

Whereupon the Board on motion adjourned until to-morrow morning at nine o'clock.

A. P. SMITH, Clerk.

W. A. COTTON, Chairman.

TO BE CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.

THE DEVIL'S AUCTION

Will Appear at Opera House Friday Evening Jan. 13.

The present season of 1904-1905 marks the 23rd edition of the "Devil's Auction" Co. and the ambition of Charles H. Yale, the progenitor of this marvelous spectacle, has now been gratified, for the "Devil's Auction" stands singly and alone in its phenomenal record of long life. That any play should for twenty-two seasons prove satisfactory to its patrons and remunerative to its management, seems among the impossible, but that this famous show-piece has accomplished this phenomenon cannot be gainsaid, and from present appearances it bids fair to duplicate many seasons more of uninterrupted success.

In the 23rd edition of this wonderful and famous spectacle Manager Charles H. Yale, under whose skillful management the "Devil's Auction" has for twenty-two seasons delighted, amazed and amused its many admirers throughout the length and breadth of the country, promises a radical and surprising change from any former production. The play will appear at Peterson's Opera House, Friday evening Jan. 3.

Colonization Papers.

At the recent session the board of supervisors of Marquette county had drawn to its attention a project for the colonization of Marquette county lands embracing several thousand acres. The project is as yet in rather indefinite form, and the communication concerning it, from W. E. Powell & Son, was with the purpose of ascertaining what the county is willing to do in regard to certain road improvements that will facilitate carrying it through to a successful conclusion.

Powell & Son write that the proposed colony will be a mixture of races but that the Bohemian element will predominate. The lands on which it is desired to settle are in Turin township, west of Lathrop, and are stated to be Northwestern railway lands to which the Upper Peninsula Land company now holds title.

Want Span Replaced

In order that the street work on Hartnett avenue shall not be delayed next summer, the common council instructed the street committee to remind the C. N. W. Ry., of their promise to replace the wooden span on No. 5 ore dock at the point where the trestle crosses the avenue, with steel. The railroad company about a year ago promised to make this improvement within a year and the council are anxious that the work be done before the street is improved.

Death of Young Man.

Merritt R. Valentine, the 14-year-old son of Henry E. Valentine, died Monday morning at the family home at 610 South Charlotte street after a long illness. The young boy has been a cripple all his life and has never enjoyed good health. The funeral was held Wednesday afternoon and the remains laid to rest in Lakeview cemetery by the side of the mother who died last spring.

Has Large Elk's Head

E. Olson, of the Escanaba Hardware Co., has on exhibition in the hardware store of that company a monster elk's head which he recently received from his brother at Horr, Montana. The head is well mounted and the antlers are nearly perfect in shape. They have seven branches indicating that the age of the elk was seven years and measure four feet at their widest part.

Lecture Course.

Under the auspices of the Methodist church a lecture course has been arranged. The first speaker will be Wilson S. Naylor, professor of sacred literature at Lawrence University, Wis., who comes Friday evening, Jan. 20. His subject will be "The Man from Ethiopia; His Primitive Life and Customs."

Skills For Roosevelt.

Among those who received skills for a Christmas gift is President Roosevelt, a pair having been made for him by C. Hanson, an itinerant carpenter. The skills were sent by an interesting friend and admirer of the president.

CAMERA IS A WIZARD

NEW SYSTEM OF PHOTOGRAPHY THE WORLD'S WONDER.

Life-size Photographs in Colors the Latest English Addition to Scientific Field—"Old Masters" Manufactured Daily.

London.—In the new photographic theater in Holland Park arena, reproductions of stained glass windows, frescoes, the statues of Florence and Milan, and replicas of the "old masters" are being manufactured daily.

Wonderful and weird are the effects produced through the agency of a 150,000 candle power mercury vapor lighting apparatus, the only one of its kind in Europe.

On photolines, a highly transparent, indestructible fabric patented by Otto Fulton, photographs that will create a new era in art are being produced.

For a very few pounds Burne-Jones' angels may be made to shine through the window blinds of suburban villas, and \$20 will pay for an exact reproduction—colors, leads, and all—of the most famous stained glass window in the world.

For the same sum Mr. Pierpont Morgan's \$70,000 Raphael can be photographed on the window blind, the colors of the master being imitated by a secret process known only to its discoverer.

Otto Fulton explained the system that is to revolutionize photography. "Duquerre," he said, "had a glimmering of the secret, that I have found. The duplex or double image is an essential part of my process. The print on the face of the fabric forms the picture when it is viewed by effective light, but when the photolines pictures serves as a transparency, the image at the back of the fabric comes into play and reinforces that on the front. The picture is stereoscopic, and both images are produced automatically, simultaneously, and by pure photographic action.

"The picture thoroughly permeates the fabric and has the appearance of being woven into the material.

"Next week for the first time cinematograph views will be reproduced by the process."

Photographs 20 feet in height are possible. One of the scenes in the photographic theater is a picture of the Buckingham palace staircase. Life size photographs of the ladies who attend the next court can be taken in the act of ascending the stairs.

LOVE RESTORES MEMORY.

Wife's Whispers of Devotion Awakes Reason of Husband Whose Mind Had Left Him.

Jersey City, N. J.—The voice of his loving wife, the names of his loved children, dispelled the cloud which hung over the mind of Adolph Vedder, who, after an absence from his home of nearly a month, has been restored to the bosom of his family.

Vedder was employed for many years with a manufacturing company. On the day before he disappeared he discussed the proposition of going west with his wife, and when he failed to return that night she concluded he must have gone to Chicago.

Not hearing from him after the lapse of several days, Mrs. Vedder reported his disappearance to the police and anxiously awaited the result.

Finally, in despair, she concluded that as he was a devoted, home-loving husband, he must be dead or he would certainly have disclosed his whereabouts.

The other day she received a message from the chief of police informing her that there was a patient in a Brooklyn hospital who answered the description of her husband, but who was unable to give his name. His mental condition was such that he did not know his wife.

Patently the young wife sought to revive her husband to consciousness, and with words of endearment and whispering the names of his little ones his slumbering memory awoke, and ere long the invalid came back to his senses.

He has no knowledge of what he did during his absence from home.

SACRIFICE OF GEN. FOCK.

Russian Leader Remains Single in Order to Educate Poor Native Youths.

Moscow.—Mrs. Fock, the octogenarian mother of Gen. Fock, second in command at Port Arthur, writes to the Krimski Vestnik, inclosing a donation for the sick and wounded Russian soldiers and giving a sketch of her gallant son's career.

Gen. Fock has always been a man of slender means, and has remained a bachelor solely in order to educate 12 boys of his native village, all sons of poor peasants.

It is this educational point which the general's mother energetically rubs into the readers of the Sebastopol journal. The Russian people want lifting out of their benighted ignorance, superstition and sloth, and then all will go well with them.

The article is filled with broken sentences and asterisks, where the censor's pencil cut out heavily. Mrs. Fock suggests that all public benevolence should in future go, not to warlike purposes, but to a huge national fund for the educational enlightenment of the masses, whose ignorance is a grievous indictment of an otherwise paternal government.

Perquillants of the Office.

A pretty girl kissed Senator Callum the other day for saving her lover from going to the Philippines. Does anybody wonder that a senatorship is considered such a desirable berth?

COMFORTING WORDS.

Many an Escanaba Household Will Find Them So.

To have the pains and aches of a bad back removed, to be entirely free from annoying, dangerous urinary disorders is enough to make any kidney sufferer grateful. To tell how this great change can be brought about will prove comforting words to hundreds of Escanaba readers.

John Smith, of 116 Eveland Court, Menominee, a stationary engineer, says: "I had symptoms of kidney complaint for a long time not serious yet they annoyed me greatly, especially when I caught cold, for then it was hard for me to get down to sit in a chair and equally hard to rise. My back was weak and soon tired out and ached if I stood long or did much walking. When I saw Doan's Kidney Pills advertised to cure such cases as mine I got a box at the drug store and the remedy did just what was claimed for it. In a short time all symptoms of kidney ailment were removed. Should it ever recur I will look to Doan's Kidney Pills for relief. I can confidentially recommend them to anyone."

Just such emphatic endorsement can be had right here in Escanaba. Drop into Mead's drug store and ask what their customers report.

Sold for 50 cents per box by all dealers. Foster-Milburn Co. Buffalo, N. Y. sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.

CURED BY ELECTRICITY

Pawing Horse Cured of Habit by Electric Device.

The Manistique fire department employed a novel means to break one of the horses of the habit of pawing. After being greatly annoyed by having their sleep broken by the pawing of the horse's foot against the front door of the stall, the members of the department arranged an electric device and connected it with a plate fastened upon the door at the point where the hoofs struck the panel. The current was sufficiently heavy to give the animal quite a shock but not enough to do him any permanent injury. It is said that only three times has he struck and that he has been completely cured of the habit.

"Eager and Nipping Air."

Now that the season for Coughs, Colds, and Neuralgic Pains, is with us, the careful man is on the lookout for such preventive measures as will guard him against the "eager and nipping air" that may prepare the way for a winter's sickness.

It is not necessary to look far for a preventive and cure; at the nearest drug store you will find Dr. Humphreys' "Seventy-seven." Those who habitually carry and take "77" at the first sneeze or shiver rarely have a serious cold or illness.

At druggists, 25 cents or mailed. Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

Will Build Club House.

Prominent stock brokers at the Chicago stock yards are said to have under project the erection of a club house at Blaney in Schoolcraft county. These men were entertained at that place last summer by the Wm. Mueller Co. and were greatly pleased with the picturesque section and excellent hunting grounds about Blaney.

THIS IS A PICTURE OF A BIRNEY

It is a picture of a BIRNEY, the only one in this country. He has had forty-eight years experience in the study and practice of medicine, two years free in the medical college, ten years in the military service, and he never fails in his diagnosis. He gives special attention to (throat and lung disease, skin diseases, nervous diseases, rheumatism, etc.)

There is nothing more that he does not do for BIRNEY'S BLOOD PURIFIER. It is the only medicine that will cure you of all diseases, and it is the only medicine that will cure you of all diseases, and it is the only medicine that will cure you of all diseases.

There is nothing more that he does not do for BIRNEY'S BLOOD PURIFIER. It is the only medicine that will cure you of all diseases, and it is the only medicine that will cure you of all diseases, and it is the only medicine that will cure you of all diseases.

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GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

COMPLETE LINE ALWAYS IN STOCK

HALE AND GEORGIA. R. M. ST. JACQUES

Escanaba Michigan.

Advertisement for Dr. Kennedy & Kergan, featuring a portrait of a man and text describing their medical services for various ailments.

Large advertisement for "The Iron Port" newspaper, highlighting its status as the leading newspaper of Delta County.

Advertisement for Western Canada, featuring a logo and text about importing Canadian wheat and offering a free homestead.

Advertisement for J. C. Maynard, offering exclusive undertaking services.

Advertisement for Henry Wagon Works, listing various services like blacksmithing and shoeing.

Advertisement for Humphreys' medicine, listing various ailments it treats.

Advertisement for Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills, listing various ailments it treats.

NATURAL HISTORY.

SOME NEW TALES AND FACTS ABOUT THE SHARK.

He Is Never Filmstrucked, Always Attends Strictly to Business, Has the Appetite of a Farmer's Mare and Has His Own Days.

(Copyright, 1914, by C. K. Lewis.)

Of all the inhabitants of the sea known to man the shark is the only one who won't hold still for his back to be scratched with a corncob. He refuses to have anything to do with man except to eat him, and therefore no one ever hears of a shark going around and telling how he has been filmstrucked by sailors and gunnied by fishermen. He is a fish which attends strictly to business, and that business is getting enough to eat. Nature set out to give him the appetite of a farmer's hired man, but through some mistake she overdid the business and left him constantly hungry.

The porpoise is very particular about his food being fresh and served up on a sandy bottom, and the dolphin wants everything just off the ice, but the shark takes what is set before him and makes no kick. If the cook of a sailing ship throws him empty beer bottles or cobblestones wrapped up in tissue paper, he takes them in with thanks, and if a sailor falls overboard he is eaten without reference to his politics or religion. Almost every bird, animal or fish has a favorite dish, but if the shark prefers one thing to another no one has yet found it out. He may be a little longer chewing up a keg of horse shoe nails than in gulping down a first class passenger, but he counts it as all in the day's work.

The Chinese once believed that everybody eaten by a shark was sure to go to paradise, and thousands of wall-eyed heathens who had got tired of this world and wanted a change used to jump off the docks and be taken in. After this had been going on for half a century the Chinaman began to have his doubts, and the result was that the shark had to get up a taste for dogs. In the waters of India it is still considered the proper thing for a son to throw his father and mother to the sharks to insure them a happy home in their old age, and among the Spice Islands a child who cries with the colic is thrown into the surf to be gobbled up cured. If the shark of today attains the six-foot length of a saw log, he goes along the coast and shows himself off to summer visitors as a big thing, but he would have been small potatoes during the prehistoric age. At that time nature was turning out sharks by the carload, and the smallest of the lot averaged forty feet long and could eat half a dozen sailors without loosening his



A SHARK PURSUING A SAILOR.
belt. As for something extra in the shark line, fish seventy and eighty feet long, with two or three barrels full of teeth as an outfit, were gamboling along the coasts in schools. Half a dozen such fish would have eaten up everything in Noah's ark and then rubbed their hungry bellies against its keel. The shark of today has got teeth scarcely larger than a cat's, and the leg bones of an old jack Tar give him no end of bother, and this seems to prove that in time he will degenerate into a clam and be feared by none. Way back in the dim past, when a shark was full of business from sunrise to sunset, he had teeth three times as large as any horse, and what he couldn't bite was put aside for the children to use when teething.

No one exactly knows what the whale's mission is, but there is no doubt that nature intended the shark to be the scavenger of the sea. If she didn't he would walk into the job just the same and be holding it down in good shape. Now and then an empty beer bottle or an old rubber boot dodges the shark and comes ashore at Coney Island, but this is an accident. It is his firm intention to devour everything finding its way into the sea, whether it be a man-of-war or a poodle dog, and he wastes no time in loading about. It is asserted by some writers on natural history that the shark prefers corned beef to the juiciest of salmon. This may be so, but the trouble is to get the beef to him before he takes in the sailor. The captain of a ship always wants to see the meat weighed out and paid for before any experiments are tried. While instances have been known where men have fallen into the sea among these voracious fish and come to be harm, other cases can be cited where the victim had scarcely struck the water before he was through paying gas bills forever. Sharks may have their "off days," the same as human beings. We all know that there are days when we turn away from watermelons and long for something new.

The expert to whom I applied to make a picture for this article said that he would do it in a minute if he hadn't had to go and when I asked him to do it in the picture he suggested I have a shark pursuing a man. I have a number of pictures of the shark, but I will send you the one that shows the shark pursuing a man. I have a number of pictures of the shark, but I will send you the one that shows the shark pursuing a man.

OLD-TIME HORSE SOCIETY.

Body Organized to Catch Horses and Mule Thieves Celebrates Its 10th Anniversary.

Philadelphia.—One of the old-time organizations that thrived in the days before the better police system of to-day—the Schuylkill Society for the Detection and Conviction of Horse and Mule Thieves and the Recovery of Stolen Horses and Mules—recently held its annual supper at Belmont mansion and celebrated the one hundred and second anniversary of its formation.

This society is one of the oldest of the horse societies existing and was instituted on June 9, 1812, at the Sign of the Black Horse Inn, on the old Lancaster road, in Lower Merion, just beyond City avenue. At the present time this old house is used as a private dwelling by the Stadelman family, in whose possession it has been for several generations. The constitution printed in 1879 states that "the stated meetings of the society shall be held at the Black Horse Inn, in Lower Merion, unless otherwise ordered, on the Saturday in November or before the full moon. The expenses of these meetings shall not exceed one dollar and a levy of 12 1/2 cents for each member."

Several old families are connected with the society, including the George family, after whom George's hill, Fairmount park, is named. The Roberts family, of Peacocks, has been well represented among the members. The Heston family has a membership since 1825, when Isaac Heston, father of the present president, Edward W. Heston, joined, and held his membership until his death, in 1870. The son joined in 1855.

THEY DRINK FROM TROUGHS

Pupils of a Kansas School Quench Their Thirst After the Manner of Horses.

Topeka, Kan.—The manual training school is to be equipped with a new-fangled drinking arrangement for the pupils, which Judge T. F. Garver, of the school board terms a "horse trough" arrangement.

The new drinking system is a cupless, dipperless affair, supposed to be highly sanitary and the latest thing in school drinking fountains. Instead of a cup or dipper, one who wishes to drink bends over the fountain and plunges his face, or part of it, in a bubbling stream of water forced upward through the fountain much like an artesian well.

It is really an adaptation of the old-fashioned country school way of holding the cupped hand over the spout of the pump, while another pumps, and when the cupped hand is full of water, plunging the chin, nose, and forehead, if necessary, into the water. If the hand is big enough, while the thirsty one drinks.

These "horse trough" drinking fountains have been tried at the summer school, and Supt. Whittemore reports that they are an excellent device. The special advantage is that the persons who drink do not use a common cup and there is no danger of communicating disease.

SCHOOL SYSTEM'S GROWTH

Report of Chicago's Board of Education Shows Decided Advancement for the Year.

Chicago.—The annual report of the board of education shows material progress in all branches of the Chicago public school system. Four new school buildings have been completed at a cost of \$24,000, seven others have been commenced to cost \$1,100,000, additions costing \$905,000 are under way or completed, school attendance has increased, evening schools have been extended, and the teaching force has been more effective.

In discussing the year's work, Superintendent Cooley said: "The schools have been more crowded than at any time for the past four years, probably due to the new child labor law. The school board has been required to rent many quarters to house the increase of number of pupils attending the schools."

"Fire ordinances have made necessary many repairs and alterations, and these changes have made the school finances very close."

The average enrollment in the public schools for the year has been about 260,000 pupils.

Twenty-three schools have been open to evening classes, and the board has planned to open many more next year.

OLDEST MAN IN MISSOURI.

Henry Dorman, Still Hale and Hearty, Preparing to Celebrate His 106th Birthday.

Joplin, Mo.—Henry Dorman, who is believed to be the oldest man in Missouri, and one of the oldest in the United States, is preparing to celebrate his one hundred and sixth birthday at his home in Liberal, a small town in Barton county. The old gentleman is hale and hearty as he was 50 years ago, apparently. He gets around as lively as ever, walks to town alone, and last spring tended a small garden patch and looked after other affairs as though he were a man of middle age. He has a lively recollection of events which transpired long before the birth of the average man of to-day. Another southwest Missouri centenarian was Dr. H. Woods, of Grand, who died last month at the age of 107 years. He was active in managing a drug store at the time of his death. He left a fortune of \$250,000 to two daughters.

Punishment Incomplete.
A Cincinnati girl horsewhipped the man who had jilted her and then died of him in a horse post. She might have carried the punishment further, remarks the Washington Post, by compelling him to marry her.

HAD STORMY TRIP.

Ann Arbor Car Ferry Encounters Heavy Gale Last Week.

On Friday of last week the Ann Arbor car ferry, No. 8 arrived at Menominee after having been 36 hours in a heavy gale en route from Frankfort. The big boat is badly battered and the passengers were worn out by work and worry as to their fate.

During the storm the cars on the car deck became loosened and were saved from going into the sea with great difficulty. A casting weighing 25 tons on one of the cars was broken from its fastenings and swung partly around, crushing the smokestack and the exhaust pipe as well as doing considerable other damage.

Every man on the boat was called on to help the crew secure the great mass of ice, which threatened to go through the bottom of the ship. As a last resort Capt. Robinson threw the boat into the trough of the sea while the casting was washed to the car. To get into this port it was necessary to crush ice several inches thick for two miles.

Sheriff's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for the County of Delta, in favor of Escanaba Hardware Company, a corporation under the laws of Michigan, against the goods and chattels and real estate of John Lehr, in said county, to me directed and delivered, I did on the 15th day of June, 1914, levy upon and take all the right, title and interest of the said John Lehr, in and to the following described real estate, that is to say, his undivided one-half interest in and to the S. W. 1/4 of the S. W. 1/4 of Section Twenty-one (21), Township Forty (40) North, of Range Twenty-three (23) West, all in Escanaba Township, in Delta County, Michigan. All of which I shall expose for sale at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Escanaba, in said County, on the 29th day of January, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated this 5th day of December, A. D. 1914.

ALEX. ROBERTS,
SHERIFF IN and for Delta County, Mich.
L. C. JENKINS,
Attorney for Escanaba Hardware Co.

Farm For Sale.

For sale, at Rapid River, Mich., a farm of 115 acres, farm house, barns and other buildings, stock, and complete farming outfit. Fifty acres are improved. The soil is black bottom and raises good crops. Farm buildings are in good condition. Machinery is almost new and is the latest improved kind. Stock comprises four horses, six cows, sheep and hogs. Farm free from any mineral or oil reservation. Present owner desires change of climate on account of his health. For price and terms write to or call upon
August SCHRAMM,
Rapid River, Mich.

Very Low Excursion Rates to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo.

Via the Northern Line, will be in effect from all stations January 7, 8 and 9, 1915 with favorable return limits, on account of Annual Conventions, National Live Stock and Wool Growers Associations. Two fast trains through to Colorado daily, only one night. For full information apply to agents Chicago & Northwestern R'y.

Stockholders Meeting

(First published on Dec. 3, 1914.)
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Escanaba, Michigan, for the election of directors will be held at the banking house in Escanaba on Tuesday, January 10, 1915, between the hours of nine a. m. and 4 p. m.

Notice.

I herewith give notice that all goods which have been left with me as security for board bills will be sold after Jan. 1, 1915, if they are not reclaimed and the bills paid.

FRANK BORDEAU, Prop.
50-4t. New Fayette House.

R-I-P-A-N-S Tablets

Doctors find
A good prescription
For mankind.
The 5-cent packet is enough for usual occasions. The family bottle, (50 cents) contains a supply for a year. All druggists sell them. 1f-25

Notice

On and after January 1st, 1915, the banks named below will not open evenings.

Banking hours 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.
Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.

Bank of Escanaba,
State Savings Bank.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c. 43-52 t

FOR SALE, at a low price, post-office equipment, fixtures, call and loc. boxes, etc., will be sold as a whole or in parts. Everything in first class condition. Inquire of JOHN SEMER, Escanaba.

FOR SALE—Lots 11-12, block 3; Campbell's 1st edition to city. Inquire of Jas. S. Doherty & Bro.

An Escanaba girl declared she would not marry until the young man to whom she was engaged had \$2000 in the bank. She met him a few weeks afterward and asked him how he was getting along. "Very well," he replied, "I have about \$18 saved." "I guess," she answered faintly, "that is almost near enough."

Impoverished Soil

Impoverished soil, like impoverished blood, needs a proper fertilizer. A chemist by analyzing the soil can tell you what fertilizer to use for different products.

If your blood is impoverished your doctor will tell you what you need to fertilize it and give it the rich, red corpuscles that are lacking in it. It may be you need a tonic, but more likely you need a concentrated fat food, and fat is the element lacking in your system.

There is no fat food that is so easily digested and assimilated as

Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil

It will nourish and strengthen the body when milk and cream fail to do it. Scott's Emulsion is always the same; always palatable and always beneficial where the body is wasting from any cause, either in children or adults.

We will send you a sample free.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

SCOTT & BOWNE
CHEMISTS
409 Pearl St., New York
50c. and \$1.00.
All Druggists.

MACHINE SHOP.

O. T. HOULAND, Prop.

318 STEPHENSON AVE.

Prompt attention given to all orders and first-class service guaranteed.

GIVE US A TRIAL.

FINCH PHONE

Gives a service unequalled in the history of the telephone.

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Will cure you even after all other medicines and physicians have failed. This infallible remedy will bring health and comfort, and add years to your life. It destroys the very roots of disease. It fortifies the system against the attacks of disease germs of every kind. It tones up, renews and invigorates the entire body. It completely drains out of the blood every particle of uric acid, urates, etc., which cause the above diseases. Dr. Gossom's Kidney and Bladder Cure is the only remedy in the world which does this. Don't delay, don't neglect until some terrible disease has fastened itself upon you—be cured now.

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Dear Sirs: I had been a constant sufferer from Kidney Trouble for fifteen years. A friend gave me one package of your Kidney and Bladder Cure and it has done me more good than all the medicines I have used.
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NEW YORK GOSSIP

THE OLD-TIME NEW YEAR'S DAY IS FORGOTTEN.

BALLS AND PARTIES POPULAR

Changes Which the Almighty Dollar Have Wrought—The Appreciation of Art and Artists—Romances of Old Houses.



NEW YORK—Old-time New Year's is in New York utterly forgotten, in Philadelphia nearly forgotten. It's just as well. M. D. Conway, in his autobiography, tells about the open house kept in Washington by official families in his youth, when as his diary reads: "I saw drunken men reeling into the front doors of refined families, their object being to devour the dainties provided lavishly on such occasions." Of such a New Year's celebration—and it must be remembered that even pretty decent men got drunk under the repeated plying of well-meant "hospitality"—nothing is left but the free drinks poured in saloons for patrons who have spent much money over their bars during the year. Let it go at that—though the custom might have better served real sociability.

Social activity of a sort the new year does bring. Country house parties are well over by three days after Christmas, and the beginning in town of the new year's activities is almost immediate, though a social superstition still saves holiday week itself. The wedding of Miss Daisy Letter to the Earl of Suffolk begins this year the international season with sufficient brilliance, but as it is a Washington function New York is less interested than might be otherwise the case. In fact, the Letters seem to illustrate the theory that Washington may presently be the social center of America. The Letters have never taken the trouble to live in New York; yet no American family has contracted such a brilliant series of matrimonial alliances as theirs, with brainy Lord Curzon, with Maj. Colin Campbell and with the Earl of Suffolk. The Garner girls, one of whom wed a French noble, one an Italian of title and one Sir William Gordon-Cumming, of England, are a close second.

The Bachelor Entertains.



AMES Hazen Hyde, son of the late president of a great life insurance company, shows the city how to begin the year. His idea of a New Year's eve celebration is to get society together in the ball room at Sherry's to hear of Rejane and her excellent company in two French—and Frenchy—comedies. So large a portion of society is now of the second generation that French plays are probably fairly understood by one-third of a society audience. It goes without saying that the audience will be representative of the city's wealth, if not its culture. Hyde is fabulously rich and a "catch." He is the only rival of James Henry Smith among the unmarried men of New York; and he is several years less experienced and shy. Either of these two young Fortunati would be welcomed in any one of a dozen great families that arrogate the title of leaders in that little portion of society which calls itself society.

The ball thus set rolling on the eve of the new year will be kept in motion by the dance of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish on the night of January 3. The great January balls come about the middle of the month, and well before Lent the brief season may pronounce its own bewildered epitaph: "Since so soon I am to be done for I wonder what I was begun for."

The great balls of Mrs. Astor and other prominent New York matrons set the pace for the winter, but the gayety seen at them is of a moderate and subdued pattern. New York men do not care for dancing. It is tame sport after watching the ticker and an occasional night over the whirling wheels of fortune. Younger matrons are here to it at times to attract representative gatherings. No such devices are needed by the social leaders but the younger matrons find it necessary to enlist committees of the younger men who round up the recalcitrant and get them into dancing humor if possible, by means recalling those employed by parliamentaries "whips" in London—a mixture of authority, flattery and cajolment.

Society of Other Days.



AN ELOQUENT reminder of American society in other days is furnished by a lady who is revisiting New York after 33 years spent in intellectual circles in Europe—Madam Waddington. Granddaughter of Rufus King, daughter of a president of Columbia university when it was a simple college; Miss Mary Alsop King married M. Waddington, the French statesman with an English name and

an English training, who represented the French republic as ambassador in England and in Russia, and who finally became premier under President Grey.

Mrs. Waddington has lived all her mature life among cultured persons, such as in all Europe lead society, and she returns to her native city to find it frankly worshipping wealth as it did not before the war.

"My friends point out to me," she says, "here is a steel king, there is a railway king, yonder a shipbuilding king, farther away a cattle or a mining king. Is this really America—a republic? Are there no persons worth pointing out except financial magnates, millionaires? Has America no artists, scholars, poets, thinkers—men who work and think otherwise than in terms of dollars and cents? The millionaire seems to be, in America, the whole show, the Alpha and the Omega."

Discouraging indeed is the actual situation, but not so discouraging as to a stranger it seems—most of all, as it seems to a returned American jealous of her country's repute. Poets there are not—I do not know why; though scholars, thinkers, artists, yes—but not all in America, and here the brightest might not have much to eat.

American Art and Artists.

THE finest portrait artist living an American, Sargent? I ask rather than state the fact, since the question is still in some dispute. Bumptious as we are in business, we hesitate to pronounce upon talent or genius until Europe has spoken. It was so with Sargent, with Abbey, with Whistler. George Inness painted landscapes with the best and New York did not suspect until the Frenchman, Benjamin Constant, came over and said in surprise: "Why have we not heard of Inness? What were you millionaires thinking of to buy inferior pictures from France and let this man remain unknown?" Then Inness became the fashion. Homer Martin strove all his life unknown except to the few who were able to judge for themselves. He went blind at last, and with the failing remnant of his sight barely finished a swan song, a masterpiece. After his death New York discovered him. Stephen Crane, Harold Frederick, Henry James were "discovered" as writers in England; Robert Chambers and a few younger toilers in France. Chambers, by the way, like the poet Stedman, makes a living as a stock broker, so that he may write as he chooses and not make a hack of his art.

As for scholars, when an American college professor of whom his own country has but a hazy notion goes to a famous chair in Oxford, Europe at least pays attention to America study. Once in Narragansett Pier, upon a newspaper errand not now important, I walked about with a guide familiar with the locality and its people. Names and particulars were poured into my ear concerning persons who had come from all parts of the country with the repute of wealth. I caught sight of a distant, but familiar figure. "Who is that yonder?" I asked. "Some one I know, but I cannot at this distance—" "Oh, that!" said my mentor, somewhat contemptuously: "That's a man named Matthews. Some kind of professor, I think."

Such was the Pier's "sizing up" of Brander Matthews, university professor, critic, philologist, famed in literary circles throughout the country. Of course Mrs. Waddington exaggerates—and yet—does she?

At any rate, Washington society does recognize intellect.

Romance of Long Ago.

OND street is down town. It was up town when the house that was sold the other day at auction for \$44,000 was new. It—No. 23—was inhabited for 30 years by Henry Hall Ward, one of the family which produced personalities so different as "Sam Ward," the "King of Lobbyists," the Julia Ward Howe, poet, writer and reformer. Hall loved his cousin, Eliza Ann Partridge, but her parents objected to a match. When he died—of disappointment, they say, but there was a good deal of typhoid and such things in those days—his true love inherited by his will the house which had been his home. That was in 1840. Henry Clay and Daniel Webster were young men. Greeley was just making his early struggle. Miss Partridge moved into the house and made it her duty to keep Ward's rooms just as he left them. Half a century she lived here the recluse life—until the region became impossible because of trade's distractions. Even when she moved to a quieter region, Ward's rooms were kept in the condition dear to him by a bachelor's fussy habits.

Miss Partridge was 87 when she died. A love kept green is a preserver of youth. That was in 1879. She had been 20 when her heart was broken, 37 when her cousin-lover died. What cold, un sympathetic eyes were turned upon the rooms which she preserved in their old condition, when the real estate men come to view the house before the sale!

OWEN LANGDON.

The Belling Fashion. "Johnny, wouldn't you like to come to our Sunday school?" "I don't know. Do you give trading stamps?"—Kansas City Star.

ALASKAN PENINSULA

THIS LITTLE VISITED REGION FULL OF INTEREST.

The Scenery of Much Beauty—The Animal Life Varied Though Ruthless Hunting Is Destroying the Once Plentiful Game.

The Alaskan peninsula abounds in everything which tends to bring joy to the lover of the hunt and to the artist who is in search of rare views. Probably the most auspicious place where nature's grandeur stands out in the brightest light is at Lake Clark, which is reached after a journey of about nine days from the coast. At the first view, this body of water seems long, narrow and uninteresting, but once upon the bosom of the lake the visitor is undeceived. Mountains surround it on every side except at the lower end, and here they rise seemingly out of the ground and gradually increase in height until at the opposite end of the lake the system is about 5,000 feet high. The largest stream emptying into Lake Clark is the Chulitna. The entrance of this small river into the lake is surrounded by scenery, which is described by the few explorers who have visited the place, as having few if any equals for magnificence and beauty anywhere in the world.



ALASKAN NATIVES.

Lake Clark is surrounded by a dense forest and back of this the mountain range rises, almost completely encircling the body of water and presenting a view which is worthy of the brush of the most noted painters.

Next in importance to Lake Clark among the monuments of nature on the peninsula is Portage mountain, which lies about four days' journey northwest of the lake. From the top of the mountain an extensive view may be had of the surrounding country, and to the eyes of the explorer is presented a perfect panorama of small lakes, fully 1,000 in number. Portage mountain is 1,400 feet above the sea level, and from its summit many fair-sized rivers may be followed, with the eye, almost to their destination because of the thick growth of shrubbery which confines itself to their banks.

Excessive hunting has rendered game on the Alaskan peninsula very scarce, and unless the slaughter is stopped the animals which are a pleasing feature of the country are doomed to extinction. Wholesale traffic in hides and meat by trappers and tramp vessels is the cause of the above-mentioned condition. Alaska moose are found in comparatively small numbers in the region of Lake Clark towards the interior, and squirrels, otter, marmot, mink and beaver exist in fair quantity.

The peninsula brown bear were at one time abundant, but of late years the natives have come into possession of the repeating rifles and the decrease in the numbers of the giant bruin which roam the wild areas is becoming noticeable. Fifteen years ago it was not uncommon to see as many as 16 bears scattered about on one mountain side. These denizens of the woods choose for their active season the months between the latter part of March and early November and the date of birth of the young is generally towards the middle of January. Bruin and his family, which usually consists of four, avail themselves of everything which the country affords, including roots, flesh, fruit, fish and grass. In early spring the food of the animals is small grasses, and if near the sea, a small quantity of kelp. As soon as the streams are well open bruin comes forth with his prowess as a fisher, and the salmon generally proves the chief object of his appetite. As a fisher the bear has few equals for cunning. The animals will wade out into the middle of the stream, upright, and when the wish of a salmon is felt near its body it will paw quickly drops to its side and the fish is caught, tossed up onto the bank and operations continued.

Excessive Wisdom. Merchant—Do you think you know enough to assist me in the office? Smart Boy—Know enough! Why, the last boss I had was compelled to let me go because I knew more than he did! Chicago News.

A Cold Calculation. "Remember," said the stern "if you are not a good boy Santa may fail to bring you anything Christmas."

"I know," answered the child, "but I was good before I was and I didn't get anything wanted, anyhow."—Washington

The Natural Result. "It looks as if the people were getting on to us at last," said the crooked politician. "What will we do?" "Time, I'm afraid," replied the old despondently. —Chicago Journal.

OFFICIALS ARE UNDER FIRE

SENATOR MITCHELL AND BINGER HERMANN INDICTED.

Must Stand Trial on Charge of Complicity in the Land Frauds in Oregon.

Portland, Ore., Jan. 3.—United States Senator John H. Mitchell, for 30 years one of the most widely known and generally respected public men in Oregon, and Binger Hermann, formerly commissioner of the general land office at Washington and now a representative in congress from this state, have been indicted by the federal grand jury for alleged conspiracy to defraud the government of public lands. District Attorney Hall has been dismissed in this connection. The indictment alleges that Mitchell and Hermann in January, 1902, conspired with other persons to defraud the government out of a portion of its public lands in Oregon by means of forged affidavits and fictitious names, and that Mitchell was paid \$2,000 to secure his influence with Hermann, then land commissioner. It declares that, acting upon the suggestion and the wish of Senator Mitchell, and influenced by him, knowing that the transactions were unlawful, Hermann used his power as commissioner to expedite 12 claims, and had them passed to patent when he knew them to be illegal. Senator Mitchell declared before leaving town that there was no evidence and that the federal grand jury could not indict unless upon the testimony of perjured persons. Hermann has little to say.

ARE INAUGURATED.

Governors-Elect of Several States Assume Their Official Duties—Legislatures Begin Work.

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 3.—In the presence of an unusually large concourse of citizens gathered from all sections of the state, Gov.-elect Warner and the state officials elected last November were inducted into office Monday afternoon. The exercises, which were held in Representative hall, were presided over by ex-Gov. John T. Rich. The oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Moore, of the supreme court.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 3.—Robert M. La Follette was inaugurated governor of Wisconsin for a third term Monday and the following state officers for a second term: Lieutenant governor, J. O. Davidson; secretary of state, Walter L. Houser; attorney general, L. M. Sturdevant; treasurer, John J. Kempf; insurance commissioner, Zeno M. Host. The inauguration was preceded by a military parade. No inaugural address was given.

Chicago, Jan. 3.—Dispatches tell of the inauguration of Frank W. Higgins as governor of New York, at Albany; Joseph K. Toole, for the third time, as governor of Montana, at Helena; Bryant B. Brooks, as governor of Wyoming, at Cheyenne; John C. Cutler, as governor of Utah, at Salt Lake City. Legislatures of the states of California and Tennessee were convened.

GREET THE PRESIDENT.

Over 7,000 Persons Attend the New Year Reception at the White House.

Washington, Jan. 3.—Official and resident Washington on Monday extended New Year's greetings to the president and Mrs. Roosevelt at the white house. The event was brilliant and spectacular, as the president's New Year's receptions always are. Introductions were made by Col. Charles S. Bromwell. The president, Mrs. Roosevelt and members of the cabinet and their ladies, constituted the immediate receiving party. The diplomatic corps was received first. They were followed by Chief Justice Fuller, accompanied by the associate justices of the United States supreme court and the ladies of their households, and by other judicial officials, senators, representatives and delegates to congress, representatives of the army and navy, the civilian government, members of various civic and semi-military organizations, and the general public. All were greeted by the president, and under the stirring music of the band the people were kept moving rapidly past the receiving party. The reception was concluded at 2:37 o'clock. The total number of callers was 7,718 nearly a thousand more than last year.

DISASTER AT SEA.

Bark Laden with Naptha Blown Up—Eleven of Her Crew Killed.

Hamilton, Bermuda, Jan. 3.—The Danish steamer Callia, from Hamburg, was blown up on the coast of Savannah on the 28th with the loss of 11 lives.

HE DID THE TALKING.

And His Self-Importance Blinded Him to the Possibility of a Mistake.

A liver-looking porter stood on the rear platform of a sleeping car in the Pennsylvania station, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer, when a fussy and choleric old man clambered up the steps. He stopped at the door, puffed for a moment and then turned to the young man in uniform.

"Fortes," he said, "I'm going to St. Louis, to the fair. I want to be well taken care of. I pay for it. Do you understand?"

"Yes, sir, but—" "Never mind any 'buts.' You listen to what I say. Keep the train boys away from me. Dust me off whenever I want you to. Give me an extra blanket, and if there is anyone in the berth over me slide him into another. I want you to—"

"But, say, boss, I—" "Young man, when I'm giving instructions I prefer to do the talking myself. You do as I say. Here is a two-dollar bill. I want to get the good of it. Not a word, sir."

The train was starting. The porter pocketed the bill with a grin and swung himself to the ground.

"All right, boss!" he shouted. "You can do the talking if you want to. I'm powerful sorry you wouldn't let me tell you—but I ain't going out on that train."

Just as with Her Father.

"Your daughter's music is improving," said the professor, "but when she runs the scales I have to watch her pretty closely."

"Just like her father," said Mrs. Nutch. "He made his money in the grocery business."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

It is interesting to learn that the United States Navy cost last year a little more than one dollar a piece for every man, woman and child in the country. This information comes from the secretary of the navy and it is calculated to stir up considerable pride in the patriotic fathers of large families.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Shouting Their Praises.

Kirkland, Ill., Jan. 2nd.—(Special)—Cured of the terrible rheumatic pains that made him a cripple for years, Mr. Richard R. Greenhon, an old and respected resident of this place, is shouting the praises of the remedy that cured him, Dool's Kidney Pills.

"I had the rheumatism in my left limb so that I could not walk over ten to fifteen rods at a time, and that by the use of two canes," Mr. Greenhon says. "I would have to sit or lie down on the ground when I was out trying to walk, and the sweat would run down my face, with so much pain. I could not sleep at night for about five or six weeks."

"I tried different doctors' medicines, but they were all no good. Then I sent for Dool's Kidney Pills and almost from the first they brought relief. By the time I had taken fourteen boxes of them my rheumatism was all gone and I can truly say I feel better than I have in the last twenty-five years."

A Michigan editor has had a streak of bad luck. He was just about to step into his new \$10,000 automobile the other night when three bed rails gave way and he awoke.—Auto Era.

ULCERS FOR THIRTY YEARS.

Painful Eruptions from Knees to Feet Seemed Incurable Until He Used Cuticura.

Another of those remarkable cures by Cuticura, after doctors and all else had failed, is testified to by Mr. M. C. Moss, of Gainesville, Texas, in the following letter: "For over thirty years I suffered from painful ulcers and an eruption from my knees to feet, and could find neither doctors nor medicine to help me, until I used Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills, which cured me in six months. They helped me the very first time I used them, and I am glad to write this so that others suffering as I did may be saved from misery."

A man thinks it awfully stupid for a woman to lose her pocketbook, but he forgets how often she has to help him find his collar button, and remembers for him just where he put his hat.—Baltimore American.

Are You Going to Florida or New Orleans?

Tickets on sale via Queen & Crescent Route and Southern Railway to Florida, New Orleans and other points south at greatly reduced rates, good returning May 31st, 1905. Also variable route tickets good going to points in Florida and Cuba via Atlanta, and returning via Asheville. For rates and other information address:—W. A. Becker, N. E. P. A., 113 Adams Street, Chicago, Ill. D. P. Brown, N. E. P. A., 11 Fort Street, Detroit, Mich. W. W. Dunnavant, T. P. A., Warren, O. W. C. Rineason, G. F. A., Cincinnati, O.

All the fun of having a bank account destroyed for a woman because the clerk knows how much money she has got.—N. Y. Press.

A Guaranteed Cure for Pile Bleeding, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding.

Your druggist will refund money if CURETAX fails to cure in 6 to 14 days.

When a man in his pajamas bumps into a rocking chair it is surprising what a weak, waxy thing his vocabulary seems to him.—N. Y. Press.

THREE YEARS AFTER.

Eugene S. Lario, of 761 Twentieth avenue, nickel seller in the Union Station, Denver, Col., says: "You are at liberty to repeat what I first stated through our Denver papers about Doan's Kidney Pills in the summer of 1899, for I have had no reason in the interim to change my opinion of the remedy. I was subject to severe attacks of backache, always aggravated if I sat long at a desk. Doan's Kidney Pills absolutely stopped my backache. I have never had a pain or a twinge since."



Doan's Kidney Pills. Cures Coughs, Sore Throats, Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in its first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Price—Bottles 25 cents and 50 cents. Sample given. Address: KEMP'S BALM, LE ROY, N. Y.

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Apply for information to SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION, Ottawa, Canada, or to C. J. BROUGHTON, 600 Quincy Bldg., Chicago, Ill. W. H. ROGERS, 2nd Floor Tracton-Territorial Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. T. O. CURRIE, Room 13 B, Callahan Block, Milwaukee, Wis. J. S. CRAWFORD, 125 West 9th St., Kansas City, Mo. M. V. MEYER, 4 Ave. Theater Bldg., Detroit, Mich. Authorized Canadian Government Agents. Please say where you saw this advertisement.

Relief on Court's Protection.

The Louisiana (Mo.) Press-Journal— "A negro booth-joshed" in a bar "If the str—" "

