

THE GLADSTONE DELTA.

Volume XVI.

Gladstone, Mich., July 20, 1901.

Number 15

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What Douglas' Gaze Yielded.

In the presidential campaign of 1856 the Democrats in the west made an effective point by contrasting Mr. Buchanan's long public career as a senator, secretary of state and minister to England with General Fremont's limited experience, consisting of a service of 21 days in the United States senate.

In the great campaign of 1860 they tried the same tactics, which had proved so successful, to disparage Mr. Lincoln. He had served but a single term in congress, while Senator Douglas had for many years enjoyed a national reputation.

This point was urged in a heated discussion overheard between an ardent supporter of Senator Douglas and a German voter who favored Mr. Lincoln. The former finally thought to overwhelm his opponent by saying:

"Who is this Lincoln, anyhow? Nobody ever heard of him until Senator Douglas brought him into notice by holding joint debates with him. Senator Douglas, on the other hand, is a great statesman. Why, he has had his eye on the presidential chair for the last ten years."

"Not is dot you say?" was the reply. "You say Meester Douglas have had his eye on the president chair for the last ten years?"

"Yes; that is just what I said."

"Well, you shoost tell Meester Douglas eef he keep hees eye on dot chair shoost a leedle velle longer he will see old Abe Lincoln sitting down in it."

That closed the debate amid a roar of laughter from the bystanders.—Lippincott's Magazine.

Curious Vienna Law.

They have curious laws in Vienna and enforce them too. Recently Marie Friedl and Felix Kopstein, aged 15 and 13 years respectively, were walking along a street in the Austrian capital when they came across an old woman staggering along under the weight of a heavy package. Moved by pity, they offered to carry it for the old woman, a proposition to which she readily acceded. The kind hearted children had not gone far before they were arrested by a policeman for carrying parcels without a license. The children were taken to a police station, where the officer in charge lectured them upon the enormity of their offense. They were kept under arrest for six hours and then released with a warning.

It seems that there is a corps of "messengers" in Vienna to which a municipal statute grants the exclusive right of "carrying" inside the city. The boy and girl had violated the law by carrying the old woman's burden, and under such an interpretation of the statute a man who carries a package for a woman with whom he is walking may be "run in" by the first policeman who sees him.

Partridges feed as soon as they wake in the morning, and an unscrupulous inventor is now showing how they can be fattened by putting them in a dark cellar with electric lights. Every time the lights are turned up the birds think it is morning, and so eat breakfast five or six times in the afternoon.

NEW ZEALAND'S WAY.

HOW IT SETTLES DIFFERENCES BETWEEN EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEE.

The Arbitration Court Which Has Worked Successfully For Six Years, Yet Both Laborers and Capitalists Here Oppose the System.

The great strike of the machinists seems to be progressing rather favorably to the cause of the men, many of whom have returned to work as the result of the concession of the nine hour day by the employers. But thousands are still out in various parts of the country, and serious disturbance to the trade has resulted. The possibilities latent in such a quarrel draw attention anew to the effective system of state arbitration which New Zealand long ago adopted. If this labor quarrel had arisen there, its course would have been somewhat as follows:

The men make their request for higher pay or fewer hours. "We can't afford it," say the employers.

"But we think the state of trade justifies it," respond the men. "Prices are rising. Your profits are bigger. Why should we not share in this prosperity?"

"You are wrong. Prices are rising, it is true, but so is raw material. Besides, if we pay you more our competitors who are employing nonunion labor will be able to bid cheaper for work than we and will get all the jobs."

In the United States these two statements are conclusive and plausibly so. In New Zealand the men can respond: "Then we will take the matter to the arbitration court. That tribunal will examine your plea of inability to pay us more and grant shorter hours and still make a profit for yourselves is well founded. The decision of the court in this case will be binding on all your competitors in this district. If you raise our wages 10 per cent, all who work for your rivals are entitled to demand the benefit of the decision."

So the first solvent applied by New Zealand to the problem is publicity. Not the publicity of which we hear so much in the United States and which merely means that both masters and men can run to the newspapers with ex parte statements or that reporters shall be given opportunity to make superficial investigations, but the publicity which comprehends a thorough scrutiny of the books of the employer in court by the men. The results of this scrutiny are not given general publicity. The facts are known to the arbitration court only, a judge of the supreme court, a judge nominated by the laboring people and a judge nominated by the employing class. These judges are elected for general service, not specially for each case. They have all and more than the powers of an ordinary court of law. The issues must be presented to them by the litigants personally, not by hired attorneys, a regulation which disposes of the power of the employers to engage the more highly paid and presumably the more efficient legal talent. The decision of the court is enforceable by fine or imprisonment or both, but the court has discretion to evade enforcement if it sees fit, it being conceivable that a case might arise in which literal enforcement might be equivalent to civil war. It is worthy of note, however, that no such case has arisen in the six years' life of the law, and, while there have been many labor dissensions, there has not been one strike. All have been settled in the court or through the board of conciliation, which is the tribunal of first resort.

While the case is pending the employer cannot discharge his men nor can the men stop work. Wages continue at the figure fixed prior to the proposed change. The decision is binding on all workers and all employers in the same line of business and on new men entering the district after it is rendered. Thus to a degree it fixes a minimum wage which the brutalities of free competition cannot alter. It is advantageous to the honorable employer, for it frees him from sweatshop competition. It is advantageous to the workman, for it saves him the lost time and money of strikes and equally with his employer from the menace of the sweatshop. It is advantageous to the public, for it prevents interruption to business, the disturbance of credit and the disorder that always accompany a hard fought strike.

Why do we find in the United States such bitter antagonism to the only form of arbitration that has proved or can prove effective? The workmenmen say, "I don't propose to work under compulsion from a court," and so he works under compulsion from a capitalist who can always arrange starvation on his side. The employer says: "I don't propose to show the figures of my business to any court. I will run my business to suit myself." And so he does unless some time his workmen catch him when he is weak and make him run it to suit themselves and without much regard to the equities of the case.

Why can't all the people say: "Look here, you fellows, the state protects you from invasion, from riot and crime,

from exorbitant railroad rates (or tries to, at least), from foreign competition in a measure and from imported pauper labor also in a measure. Now we propose that the state shall protect itself and you from the costly results of your interminable wrangling by establishing a tribunal before which you must bring your disputes and whose commands you shall obey."

Why would that not be just, prudent and sensible?—New York Journal.

WORK BEFORE BREAKFAST.

A Business Man's Objections to the 6 o'clock Start in British Shops.

The idea which underlies the supposed necessity in British shops of the 6 o'clock start is that a long day's work is secured. But if masters were always in their shops at 6, moving about among the men, they would see that this early work is as a rule the most unproductive in the day. Those who make a casual early visit once in a moon to their works just to wake up the men and the foremen might as well save themselves the trouble for aught they learn thereby. They do not see the many leakages that go on, and neither are they qualified by experience to estimate the subtle differences between the men in those early hours and those who start work under better physiological conditions. In these flying visits they see only that time is "put in," and time instead of energy is the common measure of work done in the factory. Very often the writer has observed that men after losing quarters have got through more work in the day than others who commenced at 6 o'clock. The loss of time in quarter days—"knocking off corners"—is obvious, but energy losses do not show directly in the books, nor are they always apparent to those who suffer thereby.

Nor does the mischief consist alone in broken rest. Early rising carries with it exhausting conditions. Men are hungry and slack in consequence of going out into the raw cold without food or warm drink in the stomach and having to work thus for two hours and a half before breaking fast. Often they get wet and stand in wet clothes and boots without the fortifying influence afforded by food at the proper time.

The darkness of winter mornings favors skulking, to which the badly lighted state of many shops is favorable. Men have to hurry to get inside the gates by time. Then opportunities are taken to lace up boots and finish a too hasty toilet, perhaps to surreptitiously warm a cup of coffee and to rub and warm chilled hands and limbs. Work is nearly always slack before breakfast owing to the raw environment, for well warmed shops are as yet exceptional in Great Britain. These things are necessarily winked at, but if a foreman or manager appear the men are alive for the time and put on a spurt which does not last.—Joseph Horner in Cassier's Magazine.

Maritime Workers' Federation.

The unions composed of men employed in the different branches of maritime industry are seriously considering the formation of a new federation. A prominent member of one of the maritime unions characterizes the plan as a labor trust. "It will be a trust comprising every branch of labor employed on the boats, from captain to deckhand, and everybody on the dock who has anything to do with the handling of the freight," said he.

"There has been this trouble heretofore with all the organizations of marine men. They have been merely for one or another particular class. The engineers have their association for the benefit only of engineers. Other branches are the same. A little has been accomplished for good probably in each organization except the captains'. The skippers have gradually lost their once mighty power and come down the scale to a position relatively no better than that of any other paid laborer. The facility with which vessels can be reported nowadays keeps the owners in constant touch with their ships. The skippers have foreseen the time coming when an attempt will be made to cut their wages down and have organized for mutual protection.

"The plan under way now is to unite all the different organizations under one body, so that when one branch has a grievance the whole body will know of it and be able to assist in adjusting the conditions. The Longshoremen's union, with 100,000 members, is considered the natural base for the operation of this combine, and already steps to that end have been taken by the organization. If the prejudice between the skippers and the other classes of labor can be overcome, it is likely that within a year all branches of the maritime industry will be allied."

Commercialism in Literature.

"You'll have to wait and see Lie boss. We like your book all right and believe it would prove a great success. But we can't touch it until we get permission from the boss. He may say he's got as many as he can handle now."

"May I ask who the boss is?"

"He's the advertising man. He's the man who has made all our big successes. If he takes hold of a book it sells. It's got to sell. No matter how poor it is, it sells. No, he doesn't spare the money. But, gracious, we get it all back again. You must wait and see him."

PEOPLE OF THE DAY

Honored With Carnegie.

The Marquis of Dufferin, who with the marchioness has been very prominent of late in English royal circles, was honored by the Glasgow university the other day. The university conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. Andrew Carnegie was a recipient of the same honor at the same time. Others similarly honored were General Sir



MARQUIS OF DUFFERIN.

Archibald Hunter, General Ian Hamilton and three Glasgow women. This was the first time a woman received the degree from Glasgow. The occasion was a memorable one, as the university was celebrating the four hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its foundation, and delegates were present from all over the world.

Joe Jefferson's "Horse."

Many of Joseph Jefferson's amusing sayings are quoted by James S. Metcalf in the account in The Ladies' Home Journal of a visit paid to the veteran actor in his winter quarters at Palm Beach, Fla. He uses a tricycle for the short journeys possible about that place. Once as he dismounted from it he remarked: "My horse is like David Harum's; he'll stand without hitching. And he's better than a bicycle because he doesn't have to have anything to lean up against." On another occasion when caught in a rain-storm and the wind made it difficult for one rain coat to keep both the actor and his companion dry Mr. Jefferson said philosophically, not complainingly: "I don't mind being wet all over, because then you don't notice any one place. But this being wet in spots kind of calls your attention to them."

Mrs. Wu Goes Home Alone.

Mrs. Wu, the wife of the Chinese minister, has left Washington. It is announced that she will go to San Francisco and there take a steamer to China, where she will remain for the summer. Mr. Wu did not accompany her, and one of the jokes that are going the rounds of the diplomatic set is that he was afraid to go home for fear the powers that be have not taken kindly to the suggestions he has made regarding various reforms for China. Mr. Wu does not intend to stay in Washington during the hot spell, but he is telling his friends that he hopes to be able to make himself comfortable at some of the American resorts. Mrs. Wu was accompanied by a good sized retinue.

Eugene Field's Daughter to Marry.

Chicago announces the engagement of Miss Mary French Field, daughter of the late Eugene Field, to William C. Engler. Miss Field, called "Trottie" by her intimates, is probably the best known young woman in Chicago. Soon



MARY FRENCH FIELD.

after the death five years ago of her gifted father she became a public reader, presenting the works of her father so entertainingly as to become widely popular throughout the country.

Mr. Engler is a Marylander who has lived in Chicago for several years and has made his home for the past six months at the Field residence in Clarendon avenue. He is secretary of a big manufacturing concern and is popular in North Shore social circles.

The marriage is to be celebrated in the fall.

Miss Beveridge Angry.

Miss Kuehne Beveridge, the sculptress, who was made to pay \$103 duty on her baggage by the customs officers when she arrived at New York the other day, has sailed away for London, vowing she will never again come to this country because of her treatment by the customs officers. Miss Beveridge will remain only a short time in London, but will go on to South Africa, where she intends to make her home.

Common Council.

Gladstone, Mich., July 1, 1901. Regular meeting of the common council. Present, Mayor Main and Aldermen Holm and Madden. No quorum present. Moved and supported that we adjourn to Tuesday, July 2, 1901. Carried unanimously. D. C. McINTYRE, City Clerk.

Gladstone, Mich., July 15, 1901. Regular meeting of the common council. Present, Mayor Main, Ald. Elquist, Gormsen, Holm, Inman and Madden. Absent, Ald. Fitzpatrick, Hancock and Reedy. Minutes of meetings of June 17 and July 1 were read and approved as read. Ald. Hancock appeared and took his seat.

The petition of S. Johnson, Henry Barstar, Thos. O'Connell, Mrs. L. Kinney and eight others asking that a pump be centrally located in the cemetery. Moved by Ald. Hancock, supported by Ald. Holm, that a committee of three be appointed to investigate and find out the cost of driving a pump and purchase same if correct. Carried. Yeas, Ald. Elquist, Gormsen, Holm, Hancock, Inman and Madden.

The mayor appointed as such committee Ald. Elquist, Holm and Hancock. Report of F. Huber, justice of the peace, for the month of June showing no business done, was read and accepted and ordered placed on file.

Report of city treasurer as to amounts in the several funds July 1, 1901, was read and accepted as follows: Contingent fund \$1305 75, Fire fund 850 98, Water fund 2852 98, Highway fund 1236 26, Throop judgment fund 1353 21, Police fund 694 25, Poor fund 335 67, Salary fund 987 51, Electric Light fund 2877 36, Sinking fund 1070 45, Street District fund 108 15, First Ward fund 349 05, Second Ward fund 734 39, Third Ward fund 44 56, Fourth Ward fund 79 91.

Communication from the president of the water board asking the council to establish a grade to the Buckeye mills for the laying of water pipes to said mills was read and on motion of Ald. Inman, supported by Ald. Elquist, the communication was referred to the street committee with power to act. Carried. Yeas, Ald. Elquist, Gormsen, Holm, Hancock, Inman and Madden.

Committee on claims report: To the Mayor and Common Council: Gentlemen.—Your committee on claims would recommend the payment of the following bills:

Table of bills for payment: Norton Bros., sewer pipe 3 84, W. J. Micks, oil 65, W. I. Ely Plumbing Co., nails 7.50 paint 7.45 14 95, Northwestern Lumber Co., lumber 140 72, C. W. Davis, lumber 2 08, Chas. Strand, graveling 151 88, M. E. Main, board of review 27 00, A. W. Wolfe, clerk board of rev. 18 00, John S. Craig, board of review 27 00, John P. Holm, board of review 27 00, T. W. McDonough, b'd of review 27 00, J. W. Call, board of review 27 00, M. W. Lancaster, b'd of review 27 00, Gladstone Delta, printing 8 75, W. A. Miller, labor 10 25, H. E. Hite, signs 10 00, John Fitzsimmons, labor 7 00, Joe Perry, labor 1 00, Sorbey Bros., cement crossings 52 50, Peter Peterson, board 2 00, J. St. Bernard, extra work 3 50, Ed. Moore, special police 4 20, Chas. Gustafson, special police 3 15, S. G. Nelson & Co., goods to poor 8 00, A. Kenchler, road grader 15 00, Street Commissioner's pay roll for June 658 78, John S. Craig, salary as assessor 300 00, Electric Light Department, as per statement 1360 49, Water Department, as per statement 185 85, Fire Dept., as per statement 137 68.

Moved by Ald. Elquist, supported by Ald. Hancock, that the bills as recommended be allowed and orders drawn for their several amounts. Carried. Yeas, Ald. Elquist, Gormsen, Holm, Hancock, Inman and Madden.

Moved by Ald. Elquist, supported by Ald. Inman, that the following bills be allowed and orders drawn: John Hancock, lumber \$21 46, John Hancock, drays 1 75, Quinnesec Log & Lumber Co., lumber 204 40. Carried. Yeas, Ald. Elquist, Gormsen, Holm, Hancock, Inman and Madden.

To the Hon. Mayor and Common Council: Gentlemen.—Your committee on fire, water and lighting, to whom was referred the petition of William Wright, N. J. Gormsen and others to establish a light on the corner of Ninth and Superior avenue, would recommend that the prayer of the petitioners be granted.

Moved by Ald. Hancock, supported by Ald. Elquist, that the report be accepted and adopted by this council. Carried. Yeas, Ald. Elquist, Gormsen, Holm, Hancock, Inman and Madden. Moved by Ald. Hancock, supported by Ald. Inman, that the bill of Dr. McCullum, 97 cents for telegrams concerning small pox suspect, be allowed and an order drawn. Carried. Yeas, Ald. Elquist, Gormsen, Holm, Hancock, Inman and Madden. Ald. Hancock introduced and there

was read an ordinance amending Sec. 2 of ordinance number 45 entitled An ordinance to restrict horses, mules, cattle, sheep or other animals from running at large in the city of Gladstone.

Ald. Hancock moved that the ordinance be passed, which was supported by Ald. Madden, and the motion was lost on the following vote: Yeas, Ald. Gormsen, Hancock, Inman, Madden (4). Nays, Ald. Elquist and Holm (2). The mayor declared the office of E. A. Kinderger as a member of the board of fire and water commissioners vacant.

The mayor then nominated H. C. Henke to fill said office, which was confirmed by the council.

Street committee's report: To the Hon. Mayor and Common Council: Gentlemen.—Your committee to whom was referred those three petitions, namely: To extend the sidewalk on the north side of Minnesota avenue to lot 16, block 64; grading Seventh street from Delta to Wisconsin avenue, and a sidewalk on the west side of Fourteenth street, between Dakota and Montana avenues, would report favorably on the same. Com. JOHN HANCOCK, WM. MADDEN.

Moved by Ald. Inman, supported by Ald. Holm, that the report be accepted and adopted and ordered done. Carried. Yeas, Ald. Elquist, Gormsen, Holm, Hancock, Inman and Madden.

Moved by Ald. Madden, supported by Ald. Inman, that this council adjourn. Carried. Yeas, Ald. Elquist, Gormsen, Holm, Hancock, Inman and Madden. D. C. McINTYRE, City Clerk.

Near the Popping Point. "Mary," said her father, "you have been keeping company with that Mitchell fellow for more than a year now. This courtship must come to a termination."

"Oh, father, how can you talk so? He is, oh, so sweet and nice!" "Ah!" And the fond father arched his eyebrows. "Sweet and nice, eh? Has he proposed?" "Well, father, not exactly." And the girl hung her head and fingered the drapery of her dress. "He hasn't exactly proposed; but, then, last evening when we were out walking we passed by a nice little house, and he said, 'That's the kind of cottage I'm going to live in some day,' and I said, 'Yes,' and then he glanced at me and squeezed my hand. Then, just as we got by, I glanced back at the cottage, and—and I squeezed his hand!"

"Oh, ah, I see!" said her father. "Well, we'll try him another week or two."—London Answers.

Quaint Hannibal Hamlin. To the day of his death Hannibal Hamlin was a figure that men would turn and look at a second time on the street. His tall form, which in old age was but slightly bent, was always clothed in the old fashioned black swallowtail suit, and he always wore a tall silk hat, generally a "back number," tilted slightly back on his head. For years he was famous as a man who never wore an overcoat, and to his death he never burdened himself with that, to him, unnecessary garment except on the most severely cold days. For a half century he never changed the style of his clothes. He walked with a swinging gait and had so many friends and acquaintances to whom he had to bow that a smile seemed to be ever on his face.

Both Trained. Little Edith had been very ill, but was convalescent. Waking up suddenly and finding a strange lady at her bedside, she asked, "Are you the doctor?"

"No, dear," replied the lady; "I'm your trained nurse."

"Oh," exclaimed Edith, pointing to a cage hanging near the window, "trained nurse, let me introduce you to my trained canary!"

The celebrated Erasmus, although a native of Rotterdam, had such an aversion to fish that the smell of it threw him into a fever. Antiseptic Pare had a patient who could never see an eel without fainting and another who would fall into convulsions at the sight of a carp.

"I warn you," he said threateningly, "to keep away from Miss Bilton. I've been making love to her myself."

"Have you, really?" replied his rival. "Well, she'll be glad to have the matter cleared up."

"Cleared up! What do you mean?" "Why, she said she thought that what you'd been trying to do, but she wasn't sure."—Chicago Post.

What a man lacks in his head he must make up in his legs.—Aitchison Globe.

American Academy in Paris. The United States government has resolved to erect in Paris an establishment which will serve as a lodging and center for distinguished American students whose success at their native universities has won their traveling scholarships, entitling them to continue their studies in Paris. The "academy" will be erected on a fine site giving on the Bois de Boulogne, and the building will include restaurant, conversation and reading rooms, twenty richly furnished apartments, and forty of a more modest nature, twenty pavilions for artists, with workshops, laboratories, etc.

Princess Louise of Bavaria, the consort of the heir presumptive to the Bavarian throne, has formed a league for the curtailment of the skirts of ladies' walking dresses. The league has already been joined by several prominent professors, physicians, artists, etc., and their wives.

Cheap Trips.

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EXCURSION RATES TO CHICAGO. Via the North-Western Line. Excursion tickets will be sold at reduced rates for round trip July 23, 24 and 25, on account of E. Y. P. U. Convention. For limit of tickets, etc., apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R. y. 15

EXCURSION RATES TO MILWAUKEE. Via the North-Western Line. Excursion tickets will be sold at reduced rates for round trip, on account of Elk's Grand Lodge to be held at Milwaukee, July 23 to 25. For dates of sale, rates, etc., apply to agents Chicago & North-Western Railway. 15

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\$14.40 GLADSTONE TO BUFFALO AND RETURN. \$14.40. Via Soo Line and the Lakes. At small additional cost we include sleeping car berths and steamers, and all meals enroute. Call on Agents for further information or write W. R. Callaway, G. P. A., Minneapolis, Minn. 16

HALF RATES TO DETROIT, MICH. Via the North-Western Line. Excursion tickets will be sold at one fare for round trip, July 23 and 24, limited to return July 29, inclusive, on account of Bi-Centennial Celebration. Apply to agents Chicago & North-Western railway. 16

First publication July 23, 1901. NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior. LAND OFFICE AT MARQUETTE, MICH. July 15th, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of Circuit Court of Delta County at Escanaba, Mich., on August 29th, 1901, viz: Homestead application No. 7290 of Gustaf Anderson, for the e 1/2 of ne 1/4 and e 1/2 of se 1/4 Sec. 24, T. 40 n. range 21 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Peter Sorenson, John Rudenberg, of Ogontz, Mich.; Ole Stromquist, August Froberg, of Garth, Mich. THOMAS SCADDEN, Register.

First publication July 13, 1900. NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior. UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE. MARQUETTE, MICH., July 3, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Timothy E. Curran, of Lathrop, county of Delta, State of Michigan, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 357, for the purchase of sw 1/4 of se 1/4 of Section No. 4 in Township No. 43 n. range No. 23 w. and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Marquette, Mich., on Wednesday the 18th day of September, 1901. He names as witnesses: William Rich, Charles A. Goggin, John Payton, Frank Curran all of Lathrop, Mich. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 18th day of September, 1901. THOMAS SCADDEN, Register.

First publication July 6, 1901. CONTEST NOTICE.

Department of the Interior. UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE. MARQUETTE, MICH., June 28, 1901.

A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by Max Pilon, contestant, against Homestead Entry No. 7083, made August 8, 1894, for the se 1/4 of sw 1/4 Section 10, Township 40 north of range 23 west, by Cornelius Hoffmanns contest, in which it is alleged that the said Cornelius Hoffmanns has wholly abandoned said land and changed his residence therefrom for more than six months since making said entry and next prior to the date herein; that said tract is not settled upon, improved or cultivated by said entryman as required by law, and that said entryman has not resided upon, improved or cultivated said land for a period of five years as required by law, and that said alleged absence from said land was not due to his enlistment in the military or naval service of the United States. Said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond and offer evidence touching said allegation at 10 o'clock a. m. on August 14, 1901, before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Delta county at Escanaba, Michigan, and that final hearing will be held at 10 o'clock a. m. on August 21, 1901, before the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office in Marquette, Mich. The said contestant having, in a proper affidavit, filed June 11, 1901, set forth facts which show that after due diligence personal service of this notice cannot be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication. THOMAS SCADDEN, Register. JOHN JONES, Receiver. 19

First publication June 8, 1901. NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE. MARQUETTE, MICH. June 10th, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, George Duncan, of Nahma, county of Delta, State of Michigan, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 344, for the purchase of the sw 1/4 of sw 1/4 of Section No. 9 in Township No. 41 n. range No. 19 w. and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Marquette, Mich., on Monday, the 12th day of August, 1901. He names as witnesses: Archie Johnson, Willis Day, Robert McMillan and Jacob Runkle all of Nahma, Mich. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 12th day of August, 1901. THOMAS SCADDEN, Register. 18

POWELL'S

PIONEER DRUG STORE

Is the popular place in Gladstone to have prescriptions filled or to buy any of the standard proprietary remedies.

POWELL'S TOILET ARTICLES

Embrace every well known and time tried preparation, including washes, lotions, powders and creams, brushes and manicure sets.

BOOKS

Powell keeps everything in books, from grocers' passbooks to ledgers, and from a nickel story book to a dictionary.

A. H. POWELL

First publication June 22, 1901. NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior. LAND OFFICE AT MARQUETTE, MICH. July 13th, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of Circuit Court of Delta County at Escanaba, Michigan, on July 31st, 1901, viz: Homestead application No. 8567, of Herman Lebeart for the n 1/2 of ne 1/4, and e 1/2 of nw 1/4 Sec. 4 T. 43 n. range 22 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Napoleon Trombly, Joseph Sover, Frank Santhony of Rock, Mich., and Felix Willette of Defiance, Mich. THOMAS SCADDEN, Register.

First publication June 15, 1901. NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior. LAND OFFICE AT MARQUETTE, MICH. May 28th, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Marquette, Mich., on July 24th, 1901, viz: Homestead application No. 8312 of Wilhelm Hinrichs for the nw 1/4 of ne 1/4 Sec. 20, T. 42 n. range 25 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: August Meisner, George Pronson, of Cornell, Mich.; Richard Roth, Peter Lemmer, of Escanaba, Mich. THOMAS SCADDEN, Register.

First publication June 29, 1901. NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior. LAND OFFICE AT MARQUETTE, MICH. June 25th, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Delta County at Escanaba, Mich., on August 7th, 1901, viz: Homestead application No. 7295 of Clarence L. Birch for the w 1/2 of se 1/4 Sec. 4, T. 42 n. range 21 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Grant Robbins, Antoine Rushford, Stephen E. Birch, Charles E. Hamilton all of Rapid River, Mich. THOMAS SCADDEN, Register.

First publication July 13, 1901. NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior. LAND OFFICE AT MARQUETTE, MICH. July 9th, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Marquette, Michigan on August 20th, 1901 viz: Homestead application No. 8265 of Nels Christian Anderson for the e 1/2 of sw 1/4 and se 1/4 of nw 1/4 Sec. 12, T. 43 n. range 21 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Louis Johnson, Burk Blake, James Hjort, Richard Armeson all of Escanaba, Mich. THOMAS SCADDEN, Register.

First publication June 29, 1901. NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior. LAND OFFICE AT MARQUETTE, MICH. July 19th, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of Circuit Court of Delta County at Escanaba, Mich., on August 8th, 1901, viz: Homestead application No. 7753 of Nils Wick-wik for the n 1/2 of n 1/2 of Sec. 6, T. 40 n. range 22 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles Froberg, John Leuberg, Gust Lamberg, John Larson all of Gladstone, Mich. THOMAS SCADDEN, Register. 17

First publication June 15, 1901. NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior. LAND OFFICE AT MARQUETTE, MICH. May 28th, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Marquette, Mich., on July 24th, 1901, viz: Homestead application No. 8312 of Wilhelm Hinrichs for the nw 1/4 of ne 1/4 Sec. 20, T. 42 n. range 25 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: August Meisner, George Pronson, of Cornell, Mich.; Richard Roth, Peter Lemmer, of Escanaba, Mich. THOMAS SCADDEN, Register.

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First publication June 29, 1901. NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior. LAND OFFICE AT MARQUETTE, MICH. July 19th, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Marquette, Michigan on August 8th, 1901, viz: Homestead application No. 7753 of Nils Wick-wik for the n 1/2 of n 1/2 of Sec. 6, T. 40 n. range 22 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles Froberg, John Leuberg, Gust Lamberg, John Larson all of Gladstone, Mich. THOMAS SCADDEN, Register. 17

First publication April 27, 1901. MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas, default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage given by John Zanggel and Mary Zanggel, his wife, of Escanaba township, County of Delta and State of Michigan, to Eda R. Nicholas of the city of Gladstone, Delta county, Michigan, bearing date the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1886, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Delta county, Michigan, on the 18th day of October, A. D. 1886, in Liber 1 of mortgages on page 483, whereby the power of sale in said mortgage contained has become operative; and whereas there is now claimed to be due and payable on said mortgage, including principal and interest and an attorney fee of fifteen dollars (\$15) provided for in said mortgage, the sum of three hundred fifty-five dollars (\$355.00) and no suit or proceedings at law having been taken to recover the said sum or any part thereof; now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and of the statutes of the state of Michigan, the undersigned will sell at public auction to the highest bidder on Tuesday the twenty-third day of July, A. D. 1901, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the front-door of the court house in the city of Escanaba, Michigan, (that being the building wherein the circuit court for the county of Delta is held), the premises described in said mortgage or sufficient thereof to satisfy said indebtedness, costs and expenses of sale and also any sum or sums that shall be paid by the undersigned for taxes to protect her interest in the premises described in said mortgage, to wit: All those certain pieces or parcels of land situated in the township of Escanaba in the county of Delta and state of Michigan and described as follows, to wit: The north half (n 1/2) of the south-west quarter (sw 1/4) and the west half (w 1/2) of the south-east quarter (se 1/4) of section two (2) in township forty (40) north of range twenty-three (23) west of Michigan meridian, containing one hundred sixty (160) acres, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining. Dated April 27, 1901. ED A. R. NICHOLAS, Mortgagee. G. R. EMPSON, Attorney for Mortgagee. Business address, Gladstone, Mich.

First publication May 11, 1901. NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior. UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE. MARQUETTE, MICH. APRIL 30, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Frank Sherbenow, of Schaffer, county of Delta, State of Michigan, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 331, for the purchase of the ne 1/4 of sw 1/4 of section No. 30 in Township No. 40 n. range No. 24 w. and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Marquette, Mich., on Friday, the 10th day of July, 1901. He names as witnesses: Oscar Viow, Adalior Viow, Louis Veachero, Edward Allord all of Perronville, Mich. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 10th day of July, 1901. THOMAS SCADDEN, Register.

FILE STATEMENTS With a hole, printed and sold at The Delta office.

NOTICE

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

Local Items.

The American Lumberman had the following in its last issue: "R. E. McLean, general superintendent of the I. Stephenson Co.'s plant at Wells, Mich., said recently that his company has sufficient timber to last for fifty years at the lowest estimate and probably longer. This seems a strong assertion, yet Mr. McLean knows what he is talking about, as he has the reputation of being a very careful and conservative lumberman and manager. Wells is a suburb of Escanaba, reached by electric cars. From the mill out into the vast tract of timber owned by the company runs the Escanaba & Lake Superior Railway, which is also owned by the same interests as the I. Stephenson Company, and it is this road that brings the logs to the mill, enabling it to run the year round. It is so situated that shipments can be made by either rail or water. The company saws about 30,000,000 feet a year of pine, hemlock, hardwoods and cedar, in fact, manufacturing everything that grows in the northern forests."

Before adjourning court at Iron Mountain Tuesday Judge Stone jumped on Sheriff Cudlip and the slot machines. He said: Mr. Sheriff, I want to say something to you, and I want you to hear it. I don't know whether you hear it or not. The last time I was here I called your attention to the slot machines which were being operated in Iron Mountain, and told you to seize them according to the statutes. I am informed that you saw the parties who were operating slot machines and notified them to take them out and told them that after I was gone they could put them back again and it would be all right. The sheriff said "It's a lie." The judge continued: "I hope it is. I hope it is. I can't believe you did it. But I now order you to seize such machines wherever you find them in operation to hold them for evidence, and to notify the parties to appear before me and show cause why they should not be destroyed. If you neglect this, I will report your case to the governor and request your removal."

One day last week Iron Mountain was thrown into a great state of excitement by a report that there had been another drowning accident in the vicinity, this time at Crystal Lake. Coroner Cudlip, Mayor Hammond and many other citizens hurried to the lake in question only to find the alleged drowned boy dressing himself on the shore after a cool plunge. It seems that the two sons of Charles Nugent had been swimming at Crystal Lake. The younger had left the water and was standing on the shore. The older swam behind some weeds and when he was concealed from view he called out "I'm drowning. Help! Help!" The brother on the shore waited to hear no more, but started on a run for his home, where he informed his mother of the supposed fatality. She immediately telephoned the news down town and an exciting race for the lake began. The boy will be very popular hereafter.

Tuesday afternoon Fred Olmsted, Peter Dube, Otto Bergman, Chas. Richardson and Will Stonehouse, all of Escanaba, started to go out to the latter's sail boat at that city in a tender which is hardly large enough to carry four people safely. When they were distant from the shore far enough to be in danger the tender began to settle and in a moment the entire party was in the water. Some of the boys could swim, others could not, but the latter saved the former. Fred Olmsted, although he can swim had a narrow escape. He would have drowned had not Bergman seized him by the hair as he was going down the second time. He was unconscious when he was taken from the water, but was shortly brought around all right. Young Richardson owes his life to Stonehouse as he was also in a bad way.

The Herald says that Menominee was visited Monday by May Stone, or Li Wou Fong, the celebrated Chinese lawyer, who has been admitted to practice in England as well as his own country. He spent the day there, stopping off from Escanaba, where he had been on legal business. May Stone became interested in the case of Charles Yoot, the laundryman, whom the immigration authorities at San Francisco would not admit to the States, and he secured some evidence and affidavits here. At Marquette the Oriental potentate appeared to defend four of his countrymen who were arrested by immigration agents and will be deported. May Stone is a celebrated conversationalist, highly educated, a graduate of Oxford College, England.

John Latimer returned from Toledo and the South Thursday evening by way of Frankfort and the Ann Arbor, accompanied by Mrs. Latimer. Mr. Latimer was delegate to the convention of the I. L. A. at Toledo from the Local here and was a member of committees which did important work. He says the heat was almost overpowering and made work in a committee room a difficult matter. He is much pleased

with the trip and says that he saw many new things and learned a great deal that he had never suspected.

The telephone company is enforcing a few of its rules which in time will be of great service to subscribers of the system. "Visits" by wire between young ladies and gentlemen over the Escanaba and Rapid River lines is now limited to three minutes and non-subscribers are required to pay ten cents when they wish to use those lines. Both rules are good ones and if strictly enforced subscribers will not find the out of town lines "busy" so often.

This remarkable story comes from Galesburg, its religious character being sufficient guaranty of its fidelity to nature. "Forty-one years since while attending Sunday school in Hartford, Conn., a little sister of John Stevens, who accompanied him, crowded her collection piece, an old-style three cent silver piece, into his left ear. All efforts failed to effect a removal. It has remained in its lodging place until this noon, when Mr. Stevens, who resides here, incidentally dropped into one of the village Sunday schools where he was attacked by a violent fit of sneezing, during which the coin flew from his nose into the contribution box which it happened was being passed at the moment, thus reaching its intended destination after the lapse of four decades. The coincidence is the subject of much comment."

The number of new buildings already erected in Gladstone since the season opened, in process of construction or contracted for, will run nearly to a hundred, and there are many others in sight. Yet there are some persons who grumble about hard times. There has been a great improvement about the head of Green Bay since the days of the old French voyageurs, whose daily ration was a quart of parched corn and two ounces of tallow, and whose yearly pay was forty dollars.

Mann Bros. have a farm at Ralph, eighteen miles from Channing on the line of the Escanaba and Lake Superior railway. It is reported that the deer are very plentiful there and that at night the farmer has to station watchmen in the field to keep the deer out of his cabbages. Almost every day two or three are seen around the farm and at night they come in great numbers and have to be scared away.

Now that the Fourth is over it is not likely that we will have any rain for a few weeks. The weather in Gladstone same as elsewhere comes in massive chunks; and usually "butt end foremost," as they used to say on the lakes when there were sailors there. However no one has been prostrated by the heat and as long as McIntyre's mains and LaBelle's ice holds out we can put up with its moods.

Arthur Leighton, who was saved with others at the time J. V. Perry was drowned by their boat being run down by the steamer Huron, speaks in warm conduct of Captain W. Moore, who he says did as quick and effective work in lowering a boat and rescuing the survivors as could be done by any man. In the words of Mr. Leighton, "No captain on the Lakes could have done any better."

Rt. Rev. G. Mott Williams, bishop of Marquette, will visit Trinity church on Sunday, July 21, to consecrate the church and bless for holy use the several pieces of new furnishings. The consecration service will take place at 10:30 a. m. when the bishop will preach. The evening service will be held at the usual hour, 7:30. The bishop and Rev. W. W. Greene, of Escanaba, will preach.

Dickinson county supports ten insane patients at the Newberry asylum, their board amounting to forty-seven cents a day and their clothing being charged for at cost price. The county is obliged to support its insane for a period of two years, after which they become state charges. Dickinson county's insane contingent costs it about \$2,000 a year.

The regular term of circuit court for Delta county will convene at Escanaba Monday, July 22. Regularly this should be a non-jury term, but there is a possibility that a jury will be called for the case of the City of Gladstone vs. the Soo Railway company, condemnation proceedings. The term will be a short one.

Otto Peterson, a clerk at the dock office of the Soo Line, was overcome by the heat just before noon today while entering Dr. Mitchell's office, and sank in a semi-unconscious condition to the floor. He was picked up by the doctor and soon recovered sufficiently to go to his home unaided.

The dose of dirt put on Delta avenue a short time ago has about all blown into the stores, and a new top dressing is needed if the good work is to go on. A little Portland cement mixed with it would make it more durable; but that, perhaps, would be too much like an experiment.

William Oak, the first ward shoe man, left on the Ann Arbor Tuesday morning for Grand Rapids and a visit to the neighboring towns. He will probably return by way of Chicago and Racine and will be absent about ten days. Miss Sara Carlson is in charge of the store in his absence.

Beginning Monday, July 15, a Pullman drawing-room sleeping car will leave Chicago daily at 8:00 p. m. via Milwaukee and Negaunee, arriving at

Marquette at 8:05 a. m. daily, and returning leave Marquette at 6:00 p. m., arriving in Chicago at 7:30 a. m. daily.

Hibbing, Minn., News: Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Power left Wednesday for Buffalo, where they will partake of the expedition. They went by boat to Duluth, and will visit at Escanaba and Gladstone, Mich., and Chicago, before returning.

The "Pleasure Club" gave a party at their pavilion on Minnesota last night and a number of invited guests tripped the light fantastic toe until the wee sma' hours and a very enjoyable time was had by those present.

The school board is grading the school grounds at the Central building and will fertilize it and seed it down. The sidewalk has been put in repair and Huber is painting the fence artistically in black and white.

The registering accountant at Hammel's bank is a very ingenious machine and can do as well as the cashier at grinding out totals, while the hot weather does not soil its collar.

The state supreme court in an unanimous opinion, decides that personal property in the shape of credits cannot be assumed against a man residing in another state.

A special service of song will be given in the Congregational church to-morrow evening. Several interesting solos will be sung. Be sure to attend and hear them.

The body of J. V. Perry was found at the little point south of the furnace Tuesday evening and was buried in Gladstone Cemetery Wednesday afternoon.

Walter Robinson came in from his trip to Wisconsin early in the week and left for Minneapolis Thursday. He will work on the west end for a few months.

Why be particular about your Doctor and not your Druggist? Powells' is the only store in the city where a registered Pharmacist is always in charge.

Mrs. E. F. Mertz arrived here from Milwaukee Thursday last week, Mr. Mertz coming on Monday. "Ed" will remain a day or two longer.

The Mason Lumber company paid its employees last Saturday. One more pay roll for Gladstone of about the same size would be a good thing.

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Mertz have been in the city during the past week. Mrs. Mertz and Miss left this morning for a visit at Ephraim, Wis.

It is rumored that if the opera house is located at Ninth street Mr. Powell may be induced to come in off the farm and live in the city.

Duluth is now the largest lake port, her registered tonnage being, 473,776 against 408,686 for Cleveland the nearest competitor.

J. J. Gagner expects to go into the brick business near Gladstone and will have several million brick for sale in a few months.

Miss Effie Washburn arrived Tuesday from Vermillion, Ohio, for a few weeks visit with her sister, Mrs. H. W. Blackwell.

D. W. Chipman, government inspector of building at Milwaukee, is the guest of W. L. Marble and W. P. Derry.

W. A. Miller returned from Mt. Clemens Tuesday night where had been to boil the rheumatism out of his system.

Miss Emma Weinig was presented with a handsome black-and-tan puppy Tuesday by Capt. Danger, of Buffalo.

V. C. Ward, of Port Dover, Ontario, is visiting J. V. Clark for a few days. He will go to Bay City from here.

The Lotus was tied up Tuesday for a general cleaning up. The Columbia took her run for the day.

Mr. Blanchard, traveling passenger agent for the Northwestern road, is in the city today.

Goldstein has been excavating all the week for his brick store at Delta and Eighth street.

Mr. Watson, representing the Evening Wisconsin, Milwaukee, was in the city Wednesday.

The Misses Schubert of Pierre, Dakota will visit their relatives here about August 1.

County Clerk Smith ran up from the court house Thursday for a breath of fresh air.

C. W. Davis has nice dry summer wood for sale at \$3.00 per cord, delivered.

For Rent. A modern, newly built, 10 room house. Apply to John Hancock.

Miss Eva Fillion, sister of Mrs. John McDonell, is here from Ispeming visiting.

Mrs. H. C. Henke and daughter visited in Escanaba Wednesday and Thursday.

Miss Gertrude Orr, of Manistique is the guest of Miss Rossie Wright.

Mrs. Pearl Barnes visited her husband at Rudyard last Sunday.

Smoke Champion's Key West Cigar. Union Made, 10¢.

Smith's merry-go-round is doing business in Negaunee.

C. W. Davis now has Dry Hardwood slabs for sale.

Mrs. Wm. McDonell is visiting in Canada.

For clear quill Ice Cream go to Murney's.

Senator Fullers was in the city yesterday.

A HIGH FOURTH.

The Milwaukee Sentinel of a late date has this to say of an excursion in which Gladstone is interested.

Captain J. H. Woodnorth and party returned yesterday morning from their ten days trip to Trespiedras, N. M. They are glad to be back in civilization again, although satisfied with accomplishing the object of their trip. The party, which consisted of twenty-one members of the Mexican King and St. Michael's mining companies, raised the American flag on Tusas peak. San Juan mountains, 10,500 feet above the sea level, at 6 o'clock on the afternoon of Independence day with appropriate addresses by Captain Woodnorth and Captain Alfred Mertz, United States navy.

"We left the flag floating there," said Captain Woodnorth, "and spent two days in camp. After looking over our properties, we have decided to begin developing them at once. The country is extremely wild, but the mining outlook is all that could be desired. We experienced a great many courtesies along the way from gentlemen who saw in the Sentinel that we had undertaken a 2,000 mile trip to float 'Old Glory on the edge of civilization.'"

E. F. Mertz, secretary of the Mexican King company, said that the private car with the party came through from Omaha to Chicago on the Northwestern in ten hours, the same time made by Vanderbilt's private car.

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

Lieutenant-Commander Albert Mertz U. S. N., arrived in Gladstone this morning with his sister, Mrs. T. D. Lawrence of Beaver Dam, Wis., for a few days visit with his uncle, Mr. Richard Mertz, and others of his relatives here.

Captain Mertz was born and bred in Wisconsin and entered the naval academy at Annapolis in June, 1867. He received his commission in 1871. He was executive officer of the Amphitrite during the war with Spain and participated in the action off San Juan. He was then ordered to Manila in command of the refrigerator ship Glazier and made two trips to Sydney for supplies for the Eastern Fleet. He left Manila on sick leave March 26, and is now waiting orders and will probably remain at home until the end of August.

Captain Mertz visited here some seven years ago and left pleasant memories with his Gladstone friends who will be glad to welcome him again after his distinguished services abroad.

FULLER FOR GOVERNOR.

It looks as though some of the lower peninsula politicians are very much afraid that a formidable candidate from the upper peninsula for gubernatorial honors may be in the race, in two years, that they started the Fuller boom for the lieutenant-governorship to forestall any designs on the governorship from this section of the state. The upper peninsula has plenty of first class gubernatorial timber and the time is not far distant when the claims of the republican majority of the peninsula will have to be more substantially recognized than heretofore. It is an honor to be chosen and elected to the office of lieutenant governor, but it is also a greater honor to head the ticket. Osborn, Fuller, Gad Smith, Wright, Pope, Mead and many others could fill the more important position equally as well as the lower peninsula politicians. The upper peninsula republicans should make a united and aggressive fight for the first place on the ticket.—Manistique Pioneer.

ACCIDENT AT SAW MILL.

Edward Anderson, aged twenty-five and unmarried, was fatally injured at the plant of the Northwestern Lumber & Coopers company, and died at the office of Dr. Forsythe, this forenoon. Anderson was employed at the new mill as a bolt sawyer, and while thus engaged accidentally fell onto a rapidly revolving saw, cutting one of his legs severely. The unfortunate man was taken to the office of Dr. Forsyth with all possible haste, where the mangled member was amputated, but the loss of blood had been too great to save his life and death soon followed.

Shrewd Thiefery.

"Americans who go abroad must expect to be robbed right and left," said a young man who recently returned from a brief European tour. "One expects to be held up for all sorts of tips, but when the beggars follow you home you can't help feeling a sort of admiration for their ingenuity."

"I went over on one of the Red Star line boats, and the first thing I did on landing at Antwerp was to go to the cable office and send a message to my mother announcing my safe arrival. I paid the toll and thought no more about it until I got home, when among my mail I found a letter from the Antwerp operator, addressed in care of my mother, saying that through an error he had not charged me enough for my cablegram sent on such and such a date, that he had been obliged to pay the difference out of his own pocket, and as his salary was very small and he had a large family and all that sort of thing he felt sure I would reimburse him."

"The amount was a trifling one, and I did send him a foreign money order. I have since learned from experienced travelers that I had been made the victim of a systematic form of robbery and that scarcely a cablegram is sent from the other side unless it is of a business nature that is not followed by some such plea from the European operator."

FOR MOTHERS



Now that the Fourth of July is a thing of the past I wish to tell a few mothers that I have a few nice GO CARTS left which I do not need that can be had for almost any old price. The bald fact is I want the floor space they occupy in the store.

O. L. MERTZ.

WEINIG'S

Meats and Weinig's Sausages are the kind other dealers say they sell you—but they don't. Weinig buys right because he knows how, and his Sausages are the best because he superintends their manufacture himself.

The Cheapest Plan for the Consumer

Is to buy all your meats at Weinig's. Call at the market occasionally and see Martin's counter display.

P. & H. B. LAING'S GROCERY

East of the Postoffice

Is just as convenient and just as cheap as any place. Our wagon takes your order and delivers the goods, and if you wish it we will call for the money—any way to make it easy.

GOOD GROCERIES

The best we can buy are the kind we sell, and we sell them at Chicago cash-with-order prices.

NICHOLAS

HARDWARE

Burned out but will be in business again in a short time in a new and larger building opposite my old stand with a large stock of hardware and building material.

NICHOLAS

PRINTING



Now that the Fourth of July rush is over The Delta is in position to promptly handle your orders for printing for the first time since the office was destroyed by fire. Hand in your

ORDERS

For Letter, Note, Statement or Bill Heads, Envelopes, Counter Tabs, Circulars, Polcy Riders, Legal Blanks, Pamphlets, Business Cards and Shipping Tags. The office is well equipped for getting out Posters and Bills of all sizes and orders will be promptly

FILLED

RIDER AGENTS WANTED
one in each town to ride and exhibit a sample 1901 model bicycle of our manufacture. YOU CAN MAKE \$10 TO \$50 A WEEK besides having a wheel to ride for yourself.
1901 Models High Grade Guaranteed \$10 to \$18
'00 & '09 Models Best Makes \$7 to \$12
500 Second Hand Wheels \$3 to \$8
10 DAYS FREE TRIAL. You take no risk in ordering from us, as you do not need to pay a cent if the bicycle does not suit you.
DO NOT BUY FACTORY PRICES and FREE TRIAL OFFER. This liberal offer has never been equaled and is a guarantee of the quality of our wheels.
WE WANT a reliable person in each town to distribute catalogues for us in exchange for a bicycle. Write today for free catalogue and our special offer.
J. L. MEAD CYCLE CO., Chicago.

SECRET SOCIETIES

Odd Fellows

Joseph H. Mackey of Williamsport, who was elected grand secretary of the grand lodge of Pennsylvania to succeed J. B. Nicholson, deceased, is a familiar figure to the order in the Keystone State. He has been closely identified with Odd Fellowship for many years and prominent in its good works. He has been active in the affairs of the home at Sunbury, and his recent work as head of the encampment branch of the order has proved his fitness and ability to fill the important office to which he has been called. Mr. Mackey takes up his duties with a full knowledge of the order's affairs and brings a ripe experience to aid him in furthering the interests of the fraternity.

JOSEPH H. MACKAY.

There are 825 lodges in New York state with a combined membership of 83,214, a net gain for last year of 3,711. The grand lodge of Ohio refused the Rebekahs the privilege of erecting a monument to Schuyler Colfax, father of that branch of the order. Rebekahs are making things hum in Massachusetts. A new lodge was instituted in Brockton recently with 147 members.

The Odd Fellows will conduct a determined missionary campaign in north Mississippi this year, this field being the most promising for the growth of the order and having the fewest number of lodges in proportion to population.

A fund for the permanent endowment of the Odd Fellows' home has been started in Ohio. It is proposed to raise a fund of \$500,000 among the lodges of the state. Thomas F. Gross is now grand patriarch of Pennsylvania grand encampment and Usher C. Hall grand scribe.

The law in relation to official certificates applies to encampments the same as to subordinate lodges. The official certificate is an order for the check password as well as for the traveling password.

The lodges of Pennsylvania expended for relief and working expenses last year \$919,884. Relief and expenses amounted to \$640,738 in New York jurisdiction last year.

UNITED WORKMEN

The lodges of all the New England states are under the jurisdiction of the Massachusetts grand lodge. There are about 60,000 members in New England. Of that total Massachusetts has about 32,000 members, Connecticut 14,000, and the remaining 16,000 are divided up among the other states.

The results of the past year in Ohio are indeed a gratifying character and illustrate the value of intelligent, organized extension work conducted by the supreme lodge.

The year 1901 promises to be the banner A. O. U. W. year of its entire history. The members are recommending it with confidence to their neighbors and friends.

Who says the A. O. U. W. is not popular when an army of over 6,000 is entering its portals every month?

The members of South Omaha lodge, No. 66, are rejoicing over the fine gain the lodge made in 1900. Its gain was 80 per cent, breaking all other records made in Nebraska.

MODERN WOODMEN

The monthly summary of Head Consul Northcott of the Modern Woodmen society shows that there were 1,341 deputy head consuls, or soliciting agents, at work for that society last month.

Head Consul Northcott of the Modern Woodmen society delivered the memorial address at the United States National Soldiers' home at Leavenworth, Kan.

The deputy head consuls of the Modern Woodmen society during the month of April secured 7,826 new members and organized 155 new local camps, or lodges.

At the May session of the board of directors of the Modern Woodmen society, held at the head office in Rock Island, Ills., 237 death claims, amounting to \$429,000, were ordered paid.

FRATERNAL NOTES

The membership of the Protected Home Circle is about 38,000 and the funds in surplus and reserve nearly \$600,000.

New England Order of Protection has a membership of 11,889, carrying \$21,087,000 insurance.

The Woodmen of the World paid

death claims last year amounting to \$1,600,338.

In the midst of almost phenomenal advance made by fraternal orders in the year 1900 appear two failures, the collapse of the Home Forum and the Chosen Friends.

A Study in Poker.
One journalist who is an expert in practical psychology walked a couple of squares with a member of the cabinet trying to elicit an expression of opinion on a certain matter of moment. The secretary's lips were as firmly closed as the shells of a Hingham quahog at low water so far as the desired "last word" was concerned or even a hint of the situation. He was not so completely self contained, however, that his actions and manner were inscrutable. The reporter hazarded a guess founded on his impressions and wired the result to his paper. The next day the secretary met him and said:

"How did you get that information, Mr.—?"
"From you, sir," said the reporter, smiling.
"From me, sir?" said the secretary. "I never said a word."
"That is so," replied the correspondent, "but you acted it."
"Well, you were wrong in some things, anyhow. Still, I think I'll have to take a course of congressional poker playing until I can disguise my thoughts."

"Such people are the easiest of all to read."
"And how do you do it?"
"Why, you read their hands by reversing their expression. The man who seems to bet on an ace full probably holds a bobtail flush, and the disconsolate surveyor of a probable bobtail flush is likely laying for you with the ace full, and there you are. There is always some way to figure it out."—National Magazine.

Development of the Hammer.
Man's first tool was the uplifted hand grasping a stone, and from this came, after many years, the hammer. As heavier blows became necessary the hammer grew in size, until it was operated by machinery in the form of the tilt or helve hammer. When steam succeeded water as a motive power, a steam cylinder replaced the tripping cam, but the first half of the past century had nearly expired before the original form of this tool was at all changed by James Nasmyth's invention of the upright steam hammer.

Since then the falling weight of this design of tool has gradually been increased from a few hundred pounds up to 100 and even 125 tons, but excepting the smaller sizes up to 25 tons it has since 1890 been superseded by the hydraulic press, which by its slow motion produces a more thorough working of the metal. Presses have grown until the capacity of 14,000 tons was reached, requiring a 15,000 horsepower engine to drive it. Such a tool, with its accompaniment of 200 ton electric cranes for handling the work underneath, is capable of forging ingots over 75 inches in diameter and weighing more than 250,000 pounds.

He Was Relieved.
The other day a person dropped down in an apoplectic fit immediately in front of a police station and was carried inside. A moment after a woman forced her way in through the crowd gathered around the door, exclaiming: "My husband! My poor husband! Clear the way and let me in the air!"

She then busied herself by taking off the man's cravat and performing other little offices until a surgeon arrived, when the patient gradually recovered his senses. On this the sergeant in charge observed that it was a happy relief for his distressed wife as well as for himself.

"My wife!" exclaimed the man. "Why, I am a bachelor!"
On seeking for the woman it was found that she had disappeared and with her the watch and purse of the patient, which she had adroitly abstracted under the very eyes of the police.—London Tit-Bits.

The Effects of Ammonia.
The effects of ammonia upon the complexion are directly the opposite to that of arsenic. The first symptom of ammonia poisoning which appears among those who work in ammonia factories is a discoloration of the skin of the nose and the forehead. This gradually extends over the face until the complexion has a stained, blotched and unsightly appearance. With people who take ammonia into their systems in smaller doses, as with their water or food, these striking symptoms do not appear so soon. The only effect of the poison that is visible for a time is a general unwholesomeness and sallowness of the complexion.

Sarcasmic.
"Yes, I'm pretty well fixed," remarked the western millionaire. "I began life a barefoot boy and—"
"Of course, but is that unusual of your way?"
"Well, yes, I'm rather an exception."
"Well, well! I know it's quite common in the west for one to die with his boots on, but I didn't know you folks were born that way too."—Philadelphia Press.

Meant Well, but Made Him Nervous.
Mr. Fijit—Please don't send that messenger boy who stutters up to my house again.
Telegraph Manager—What did he do?
Mr. Fijit—Nothing. But I gave him a 25 cent tip, and he hung around all afternoon trying to say "Thanks."—Columbus (O.) State Journal.

The magnificent archiepiscopal throne which was sculptured at Rome has arrived at the great Roman Catholic cathedral, Westminster. It is of white marble with mosaic work, a replica of the opal throne in St. John's Lateran's, and is a gift to Cardinal Vaughan from English bishops.

An Exception.
A little girl read a composition before the minister. The subject was "A Cow." She wove in this complimentary sentence: "A cow is the most useful animal in the world, except religion."—Leslie's Weekly.

Tea became known in England about the middle of the seventeenth century. It was first sold in public houses as beer is now tapped.

AMATEUR SCULPTORS

THEY NEED COOL HEADS AND FIRST CLASS PLASTER.

How Ornaments For the Home Can Be Made if the Beginner Has a Little Ingenuity and Patience—Cast of the Baby's Hand.

Few people realize the pleasure and instruction that can be gained from making plaster casts. It is inexpensive, and the utensils required are found in every household. A cast of the baby's chubby hand or foot or, in fact, a cast of any kind is not only a delight, but an ornament. The great secret in making successful plaster casts lies in not getting excited. Care should be used when getting the plaster that it be plaster of paris and that it be bought from some shop where it is sure to be fresh, as that which is obtained from a drug store is apt to be stale and will not set properly.

A few quarts of plaster should be sufficient for a first attempt. A bucket of water, a tin basin, a tin spoon, some oil or soap suds and, if possible, some common modeling clay and a bottle of ink are all the materials required. A mold is first taken of the object, and when this is filled it gives the cast. There are two kinds of casts—those where only part of the object is shown, the other part resting on a tile or plaque, and those that show the whole object or are in the "round." The hand is about as simple an object as can be found and is more interesting than most things. As the hand on the tile is the easiest, it would be well to start with that. Place a sheet of paper on a table and then grease the hand thoroughly with the oil or thick soap suds to prevent the plaster from sticking to the skin when removing the mold.

When the hand is placed in the position wanted, fill the spaces underneath it, where it does not touch the table, with clay, or if clay cannot be obtained use putty. It is convenient to make a small wall of clay around the object to prevent the plaster from running, but it is not necessary. Put about a quart of cold water in the basin and pour the plaster into it, stir quietly and keep the spoon under water to avoid making bubbles. Use enough plaster to make it the consistency of batter. If a little salt is added or hot water instead of cold is used, the plaster will harden or set more quickly. A small quantity of ink or any coloring matter will make it easier to distinguish the mold from the cast and will also make it more brittle or rotten and easier to separate the two. Pour the plaster over the hand, taking care that there are no bubbles, until it is about half an inch thick. It will require a few minutes for it to set and is ready to lift off when it can be scratched with a knife. It is easier to turn the hand and mold up and lift the hand out than to take the mold off the hand. If any plaster has run under the fingers, cut it away with a dull knife.

Should the hand not come out easily, working the fingers separately will often loosen them. The mold should be allowed to dry a few hours and then be filled with white plaster, the same consistency as was used for the mold. A wall of clay about an inch high will have to be built around the edge of the mold, which when filled gives the tile for the cast to rest on. Let the whole dry and then chip the mold away with a knife. The mold, being of a different color, can be readily distinguished from the cast.

In making the mold for a cast in the round, after the hand has been oiled, sink it to about half an inch in a bed of plaster, leaving about half an inch for thickness. Make the rim smooth and, when hardened, oil. Now cover the upper half with plaster. When set, this should knock apart easily and the hand be lifted out.

Another way, but a more difficult one, after putting the hand half way in the plaster and before this has dried, is to put a thin strong string around all the edges of the fingers, letting the ends come out at the wrists. When the hand is entirely covered with plaster and before it has hardened, pull the string out, which cuts it in two. The manner of filling both these kinds of molds is the same. Oil and tie the two halves tightly together and fill with plaster, let harden and lift the molds off.

Only one cast can be made from molds like these. At shops where plaster casts are made and sold and a number of the same casts are wanted a gelatin mold is made. Being elastic, it is easily pulled off without harm to the cast and still retains its shape and can be filled any number of times. The yellow or ivory finish that is given to many casts is obtained by using white shellac, which can be had already mixed from a paintshop. By adding oil paint any desired color can be obtained. Rubbing with a cloth gives a high polish. A bronze finish can be given by coating with a mixture of white wax dissolved in turpentine, to which bronze or green paint has been added.

A fine set of casts, which would interest children and could be used in the schoolroom, could be easily made, such as fruit or vegetable forms, apples, bananas, potatoes and corn, or simple animal forms, such as frogs, fish, etc., also models that one has made and wishes to preserve.—Good Housekeeping.

The Bill All Right.
"My dear sir, it strikes me that this is a pretty round bill."
"Yes, I have sent it around often enough to make it appear so, and now I hope to get it squared."—Baltimore Jewish Comment.

Useful Cement.
A useful cement for mending earthen or stone jars, stopping leaks in the seams of tin pans or iron kettles or tightening loose joints of iron or wood is made by mixing litharge and glycerin to a thick cream. This will resist acids, heat and cold if the article is not used until the cement has hardened.

Sliding to Happiness.
Old Lady—And so you expect to get married when you grow up?
Little Girl—Of course. Everybody gets married. I won't say "no" like Aunt Lucy did and be an old maid. No, indeed.
"Perhaps you won't like those who ask you."
"Oh, yes, I will. I feel sure that when a real nice little boy—I mean man—comes to ask me to get married I'll be so happy I won't want to run down stairs to meet him. I'll just slide down the balusters."

Which of Your Eyes Cries?
It seems a positively absurd question to ask, "Which of your eyes cries?" In an everyday, common or garden cry it is well known that salt tears make their appearance and rush away down the face seemingly as fast from one as from the other, whichever the "other" may be, but if careful note is made, more especially with emotional people, it will be found that one of the eyes has a special emotional tendency and often opens the tear valve before its companion has decided upon the unhappy event.

Probably the best method of discovering the emotional eye is to attend a pathetic stage play and when the weeping period comes along look out for tear No. 1.

The writer attended such a piece recently and was somewhat astonished to find that all his grief came from the right eye.

Needed a Chair.
A story is being told about a German who has a hotel far down town. An artist—one of those barroom artists who make pictures on mirrors with soap—called on the German the other day and asked for some work. "Well," the German said, "you might paint a brown bear on my sign. How much would you charge to do it?" "Two dollars," the artist answered. Thereupon the contract was made, and the bear was painted.

At the end of the job the artist said, "Don't you want me to paint a chain on the bear?" "Would you charge extra for that?" said the German. "Yes. That would cost \$1 extra." "Then I can't afford to have it done." The artist departed. That night it rained, and, lo, in the morning the bear had vanished from the sign! The rain had washed it away.

The German sent for the painter at once. "My bear," he said reproachfully, "is gone." The other answered, "Well, I wanted to put a chain on it, didn't I?" The German then handed out \$3. \$2 for the painting of another bear, the third for a chain to make the picture permanent.

The chained bear now remains upon the sign impervious to the weather.—Philadelphia Record.

A Terrible Talker.
A well known Milwaukee lawyer with a weakness for long stories was a visitor at Madison "once upon a time," as the story books put it.

He saw upon the register of the Park hotel the name of Colonel Gabriel Bouck of Oshkosh and decided that he was in duty bound to call upon that Nestor of the Wisconsin bar, especially as they had both occupied the position of grand master of the grand lodge of Wisconsin Masons.

He called on Mr. Bouck in his room in the hotel and found the Oshkoshian in his shirt sleeves, yawning. He began on Masonry. First he gave his views of the brotherhood, from the building of Solomon's temple "without sound of tool or iron" down to date, and then he started in on the chapter. Finally, started by an extra yawn, he broke off his story with:

"Well, Gabe, as I have been appointed trustee for the Asylum For the Deaf and Dumb I think I had better go to bed. I have to take an early train for Janesville."

"For land's sake! Is it possible that you are going to learn to talk with your hands too?" came the blunt reply from the old lawyer.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Information Desired.
The rural postoffice is the bureau of general information no less so in Georgia than in Vermont, and the Atlanta Constitution reports a conversation precipitated by an old dorky who approached the village postmaster and said:

"Any letters for me?"
"No."
"Any postal cards?"
"No."
"Is my paper come?"
"No."
"Got any almanacs?"
"No."
"Well, does you know anybody what wants to buy a live alligator?"

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Little Girl—Of course. Everybody gets married. I won't say "no" like Aunt Lucy did and be an old maid. No, indeed.
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In its native habitat the shell of the oyster is always a little open, and microscopic waving hairs set up currents which carry the food plants to its mouth, where they are engulfed and afterward digested.

LUMBER

Lath and Shingles,

BILL STUFF, FINISHING LUMBER

Pickets, Sash, Doors, Blinds and Mouldings.

Sixteen Inch Hardwood Slabs for Sale. Order Coal from us.

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In all the kinds and styles and leathers that are desirable, at a price that is reasonable, **\$3.50**

The Hub Clothing Store, Gladstone, Mich.

LOW RATES WEST AND NORTHWEST
This summer via the North-Western Line. Excursion tickets will be sold to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Seattle, Salt Lake, Denver and other Colorado, Utah and Pacific Coast points, as well as St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Dakota Hot Springs, etc., at greatly reduced rates, with favorable return limits, on various dates during the summer season. Frequent fast trains, through sleeping cars, chair cars, dining cars. The best of everything. For dates of sale and full particulars, inquire of ticket agents Chicago & North-Western Railway.

PILGRIMAGE TO ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE.
Via Soo Line. Round trip \$35.00 from all stations on the Soo Line, Rhinelander and east, including Marinette, Menominee and Peshtigo. Tickets on sale July 15th to 21st inclusive. Return limit August 31, with stop over privileges on return trip in Canada. Full particulars from agents or write to W. R. Callaway, G. P. A., Minneapolis, Minn. 15

EXCURSION TO ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE.
Via Soo Line, July 15-21, 1901. \$25.00 for the round trip from stations on the Soo Line, Rhinelander and east, Marinette, Menominee and Peshtigo included. Tickets are good for stop overs on return trip in Canada. Soo Line is one day quicker than via Chicago. Full particulars from agents or write to W. R. Callaway, G. P. A., Minneapolis. 15

GLADSTONE LOTS.
I have for sale a number of unimproved lots which I will dispose of cheap for cash. Call me up on the Bell 'phone or write me at Escanaba.
117 F. D. MEAD.

REBUILD WITH STONE
John Bichler, of Wells, Mich., has first-class

BUILDING AND COURSING STONE
At his quarry and is in position to handle all rush orders with as good stone as can be found in the peninsula.

I have no agent in Gladstone, but mail orders to my address at Wells, Mich., will have prompt and careful attention.
Telephone No. 43, 5 rings, will have the same effect.
You will save the agent's commission and get better service.

JOHN BICHLER.

SAM LARSON

CONTRACTING MASON

Small or large jobs of Stone or Brick Work and Plastering Solicited.

BEST OF WORK GUARANTEED.
Estimates given on all work in my line. Call up 'phone 134, Gladstone.



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