

THE GLADSTONE DELTA.

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Gladstone, Mich., Sept. 21, 1901.

Number 24

NOW DO IT!

Insure your home or your place of business or any personal property that you may have.

G. R. EMPSON

Has the agency for the best and strongest fire insurance companies and you can get your policies to-day.

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A FEW MORE

CUSTOMERS

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Let us send you up a little bill of Groceries, Fruit, Vegetables or a trial lot of our

TEA AND COFFEE.

We think you will like the goods and the methods of the

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DRY GOODS

Mrs. O'Connell returned last week with an elegant line which is now ready for the inspection of the ladies of Gladstone.

FURS

Capes and Jackets are especially handsome this year and our line is the only complete one in the city.

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From Edson, Keith & Co., of Chicago, will be here Monday next to take charge of our Millinery department and will exhibit the Latest Fall Styles. Our Millinery Opening will occur the week following and we respectfully invite the ladies to reserve their orders until they can have the benefit of our display.

THOS. O'CONNELL

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For anything you want, night or day, and your needs will receive prompt attention.

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Plumbers and Steam Fitters. Good work, low prices, prompt service and best material. Shop on Central, north.

HENRY C. HENKE,
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SWENSON BROS.,
Fine Furniture, Undertaking, Upholstered goods and Steamship Tickets.
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Cigar Manufacturer. Brands: "I. G. C. Havana," "Champion's High Grade," "Champion's Key West," "Manilla 5c."

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EVEN THE LITTLE ONES

Can keep up with the times and wear a pair of comfortable Shoes. Particularly now during the wet season and school time need they be looked after. I have a good assortment of footwear for the young folks in well known makes, both light and heavy. Call and see them at the RELIABLE SHOE STORE, 519 Delta Avenue.

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First-Class Repairing Dept.

REBUILD WITH STONE

John Bichler, of Wells, Mich., has first-class BUILDING AND COURSEING 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.

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

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GLADSTONE MILLING CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Wheat and Coarse Grains

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

AND

SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS.

GLADSTONE, MICH.

SOME LOST SECRETS.

FAMOUS PROCESSES THAT WERE KNOWN TO THE ANCIENTS.

Things That Our Forefathers Were Able to Do That We Now Find Well Nigh Impossible—Cement of the Greeks and Romans.

Taking into consideration the marvelous strides we have made in almost every branch of knowledge during the last 200 or 300 years, it seems exceedingly strange that our forefathers should have been able to do things which we find impossible and that we cannot discover secrets which were almost common knowledge hundreds of years ago. But despite the fact that the average modern man knows more than did the learned men of long ago, there are mysteries of knowledge and science which our most advanced scientists cannot solve.

Thousands of years ago, for instance, the Egyptians used to embalm the bodies of their dead kings and nobility so perfectly that the bodies are in wonderful preservation today, as may be seen at the British museum. Clever as we are in this age, we cannot do the same. The valuable secret is lost and modern science cannot recover the lost knowledge. We can, of course, and we do embalm bodies, but only for temporary preservation and, comparatively speaking, in a most unsatisfactory manner. Bodies which are embalmed nowadays will not be preserved for more than a few days at most. Very many of the bodies the Egyptians embalmed before the birth of Christ are still so perfect that the lines of their faces are still as clearly marked as when they were first embalmed.

Sheffield turns out the finest, hardest and most perfect steel the world produces, but even Sheffield cannot produce a sword blade to compare with those the Saracens made and used hundreds of years ago, and the Saracens never possessed the machinery we have or had the advantage of knowing so much about metals as we are supposed to know. A huge fortune awaits the man who discovers the secret which enabled the Saracens to make sword blades so keen and hard that they could cut in two most of the swords used today.

There are a dozen different methods of making artificial diamonds, but none of the stones produced by these methods can compare with those made of old French paste, the secret of which is lost. So perfect were paste diamonds that it was difficult for even a person with expert knowledge of diamonds to tell that they were artificially produced, whereas most of the modern artificial diamonds can easily be detected, and their durability is nothing like so great as the old paste diamonds.

Probably not one out of every ten thousand buildings standing in all parts of the world, and built by modern masons, will still be standing 500 years hence. We do not know how to put stones and bricks together as the ancients did, and consequently the buildings we raise nowadays are really mere temporary structures and will be in ruins when the ancient buildings of Greece and Italy, which were built thousands of years ago, are in as good condition as they are now. The secret is not in the bricks or the mortar, but in the cement and mortar, neither of which essentials can we make as the ancients made them.

In modern buildings the cement and mortar are the weakest points; in buildings which the Romans and Greeks raised thousands of years ago the cement and mortar are the strongest points and hold good while the very stones they bind together crumble away with age. We cannot, with all our science, make such cement and mortar, and therefore we cannot build such buildings as the ancients raised.

Chemistry, one might imagine, is the science which has, perhaps, made the greatest strides. Yet modern chemists cannot compound such dyes as were commonly used when the great nations of today were still unborn. Now and again it happens that searchers after antiquities come across fragments of fabrics which were dyed thousands of years ago, and they are astonished by the wonderful richness of the colors of the cloths, which, despite their age, are brighter and purer than anything we can produce.

Modern artists buy their colors ready made and spend large sums on pigments with which to color their canvases. The pictures of modern artists will be colorless when many of the works of ancient masters are as bright as they are today. Just as the secret of dyeing has been lost, so has the secret of preserving the colors of artists' paintings. Yet the secret was known to every ancient artist, for they all mixed their own colors.

How to make durable ink is another great secret we have lost. Look at any letter five or ten years old and you will probably notice that the writing has faded to a brown color and is very indistinct. Go to any big museum and you will find ancient MSS., the writing of which is as black and distinct as if the MSS. were written the day before yesterday.

The secret of glass blowing and tinting is not yet entirely lost. There are still a few men who can produce glass work equal to the things of this kind which the ancients turned out hundreds of years ago. But the average

glass manufacturer cannot produce anything that could at all compare with some of the commoner articles the Egyptians, and later, the founders of Venice, manufactured, and those who still hold the ancient secret guard it so closely that it will probably die with them and be added to the long list of things in which our ancestors beat us hollow.—Exchange.

The Water Beetle.

The great carnivorous water beetle, the dytiscus, after catching and eating other creatures all day, with two minute intervals to come up, poke the tips of its wings out of the water and jam some air against its spiracles before descending once more to its sub-aqueous hunting grounds, will rise by night from the surface of the Thames, lift again those horny wing cases, unfold a broad and beautiful pair of gauzy wings and whirl off on a visit of love and adventure to some distant pond, on to which it descends like a bullet from the air above.

When people are sitting in a greenhouse at night with no lamp lighted, talking or smoking, they sometimes hear a smash as if a pebble had been dropped on the glass from above. It is a dytiscus beetle whose compound eyes have mistaken the shine of the glass in the moonlight for the gleam of a pond.

At night some of the whirligig beetles, the shiny beanlike creatures seen whirling in incessant circles in corners by the bank, make a quite audible and almost musical sound upon the water.—Spectator.

She Showed Him Her Work.

The woman had her arms in the tub and was fiercely scrubbing one dirty garment after another. Book agents don't often penetrate to that part of Chicago, but this one did. He knocked on the front door until he was tired, and then he went around to the back door. The woman was bobbing up and down over the washboard.

"Good morning, madam," said the book agent pleasantly.

"Good mornin'," said the woman shortly.

"Pleasant day," observed the book agent, sparring for an opening.

"Good enough," answered the woman.

"Excuse me, madam," said the book agent, "but I have here a work that I would like to show you."

"Have you?" answered the woman.

"Well, I've got a lot of work that I'd like to show you." She took one soapy hand out of the tub and waved it at a great pile of dirty clothes.

"That's my work," went on the woman. "If your work can beat that, all right; if it can't, why, skip out."

The book agent skipped.—Chicago Tribune.

Beavers' Teeth.

Of the cutting power of the beaver's teeth Frank H. Risteen says in Rod and Gun:

"The beaver is really a sort of portable pulp mill, grinding up most any kind of wood that comes his way. I once measured a white birch tree, 22 inches through, cut down by a beaver. A single beaver generally, if not always, amputates the tree, and when it comes down the whole family fall to and have a regular frolic with the bark and branches. A big beaver will bring down a fair sized sapling, say three inches through, in about two minutes and a large tree in about an hour.

"One of the queerest facts about the beaver is the rapidity with which his long, chisel shaped teeth will recover from an injury. I have known beavers to break their teeth in biting a trap, and when I caught them again ten days afterward you couldn't see a sign of the break. The teeth had grown out to their former perfection in that short period."

Curiosities of the Cacao Tree.

The cultivation of cacao, says a writer in The Scientific American, is an inviting agricultural pursuit in Trinidad and parts of Venezuela. The cacao tree cannot withstand strong sunshine, and the young plants have to be shaded by banana or plantain trees and later, when they attain their growth, by tall trees known as "immortelles," or the "mother of the cacao." These make a kind of canopy over the entire plantation. The fruit of the cacao tree is a pod resembling a cucumber and growing on the trunk or large branches, where it "looks as though it were artificially attached." The seeds are like large, thick lima beans imbedded in pulp. These form the cacao beans of commerce. The processes of curing and drying require much attention.

Another Trial For the Vespers.

The senior eight oared shell crew of the Vesper Boat club of Philadelphia, which was defeated recently by the crew of the Argonaut Rowing club of Toronto, is not satisfied with its showing in the race and wants to meet the Canadians a second time.

Arrangements for a second meeting are now under way, and unless a hitch occurs they will measure oars at the Canadian regatta within a month. Captain Barker of the Argonauts has consented to arrange a special race for the two crews.

He Knew.

She—How beautifully Miss Heavyweight dances! She doesn't seem to touch the floor sometimes!

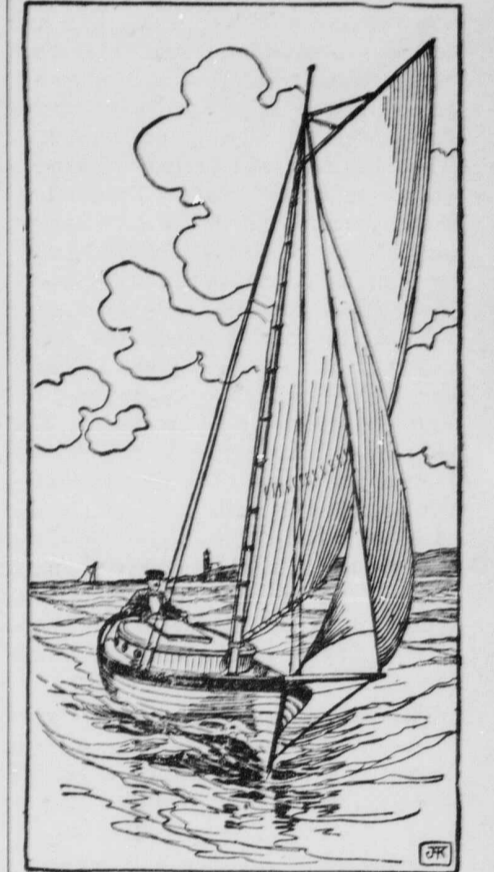
He (whose feet are still suffering from the last polka with her)—She doesn't!—Punch.

The SPORTING WORLD

Pleasures of Cruising.

Cruising is growing in popularity every year, and it is doubtful if a more enjoyable pastime for the summer sportsman can be named. Supplies for a cruise should be chosen with a view to including, if possible, a maximum of stores within a minimum of space. Condensation should be the first law of the cruiser's nature, for no expedition hampered by an excessive cargo will prove a success. The many canned foods prepared by manufacturers nowadays simplify the problem considerably, and amateur sailors find that their meals can be made wholesome and varied by good judgment and foresight in making ready for the trip.

Yawl boats are undoubtedly the handiest craft for average cruisers. Yawls



OFF FOR THE CRUISE.

are trustworthy in all kinds of weather, are easy to manage and have the added advantage of drawing very little water. A yawl 25 feet long with a six foot cabin will provide ample room for two or three men. A mainsail and two jibs make up sufficient sail spread for the cruise, and the "crew" will receive much valuable knowledge of yachting tactics in handling them.

No cruise should be undertaken without a thoroughly experienced sailing master. Young fellows with but a modicum of seaman's lore are prone to lose their heads in emergencies, and too much caution cannot be observed.

Ruhlin Economizes Words.

Gustavus Ruhlin, the heavyweight who is a source of constant joy to William Madden, is not at all loquacious, but he does not need that gift, his manager possessing conversational ability of record breaking type. In a recent interview with a Seattle reporter Ruhlin made the following effusive statements:

"Mr. Ruhlin, do you think Jeffries will fight you?"

"I hope so."

"What do you think of Jeffries?"

"He's a good fellow."

"What about Sharkey?"

"Sharkey is all right."

"What's your opinion of Fitzsimmons?"

"He and I are good friends."

"Would you fight any one of the three?"

"Certainly."

"Which do you prefer?"

"Jeffries."

"How are you feeling?"

"Good."

"Do you think you can beat Jeffries?"

"I hope so."

In view of his long association with the talkative Madden it is astonishing Ruhlin remains so reticent.

No Boxing In Savannah.

There will be no scientific glove contest in Savannah during the state fair or any other time between Jeffries and Ruhlin for the pugilistic championship of the world. The idea has been abandoned, and the entire schedule is declared off by those who for a time thought of making an offer to the big fellows. This was decided after a conference between persons who had an idea of trying to get the men to Savannah. The weather is said to be the cause of the change of base. Incidentally the promoters did not desire to embarrass the governor.

Quakers' New Football Stands.

Work on the new University of Pennsylvania football stands at Franklin field has begun. The main stand will be built on the north side of the field and will have a seating capacity of 11,000. The covered baseball stand on the east side of the field will be torn down and a stand erected that will have a seating capacity of 3,500. This will bring the entire seating capacity up to 25,000. A permanent stand at one side of the field will be erected for the cheering body of the university as a means of encouraging cheering at the games.

For headache use Powell's Headache Powders, 15¢ a package, two packages for 25¢, at Powell's drug store.

PORTLAND CEMENT INDUSTRY

Michigan the Leading State in the Manufacture of this Material.

The twentieth century opens with advanced thought in all directions. One great commodity is sensibly exhausted before another, and possibly a better one, takes its place. Students of industrial economy have realized that timber and lumber for building material was fast approaching the time of exhaustion, and the question as to what will take its place, has been looked upon most seriously, especially in Michigan, where the products of the forest was one of her greatest industries.

Investigation shows that Michigan can still lead in the production of one of the best building materials yet produced, and that she will lead is evidenced by the enormous capital which is being invested in the manufacture of Portland cement, an industry which already extends to all parts of the lower peninsula, and which will eventually extend to the counties north of the Straits.

No product in the world has a wider application for useful purposes than Portland cement. Men who know its worth realize it is the only absolute fire-proof building material yet found. In this respect, brick, terra-cotta, iron and granite, all suffer most remarkably when compared with it. It is the ideal material in bridge construction, whether for form, strength, beauty or durability. There has never yet been discovered a paving material equal to Portland cement concrete, whether for sidewalks, street beds or roadways. In house building, Portland cement will come into general use, as its superiority over other building material becomes more generally known. In every place where it can be utilized, it is stronger and more durable than any other material. Not only are cellars, floors and foundations built of this cement, but the most beautiful structural walls have taken the place of wood, brick and stone. It is impervious against heat and cold, and is the best safeguard against dampness. Indeed it can be said that it is the only article that is proof against frost, rain and sun.

The raw material from which Portland cement is manufactured by all factories in Michigan (save two), is marl and clay, with a very small per cent of gypsum added. The two plants not using marl are at Alpena and Wyandotte, each of those using a species of limestone for the principal ingredient. The proportion of marl is about 75 per cent, to 25 per cent of clay, although this varies slightly at the different plants, and according to chemical test. The marl used is generally found in the beds or bottoms of small lakes, the deposit being from 20 to 60 feet in depth, the supply being practically inexhaustible. The proper kind of clay required is not so general in the southern part of the state, although there is much that is excellent, but in the more northern counties, beds of the best kind of great breadth and depth have been found, assuring an abundant supply of this article.

Only a few years ago nearly all of the Portland cement used in this country was manufactured in foreign countries—England, Germany and France taking the lead in its production. The users of the article in this country paid enormous prices, always restricting its use to the lowest minimum possible. All this is now changed. The American processes of manufacture have practically driven these countries out of the field, while it has reduced the cost to the consumer more than 75 per cent by the aid of simpler and cheaper machinery, and are now making a better cement in eight hours than England, France and Germany could in four weeks with their ancient, cumbersome equipment, and that, too, at one-half the cost,—to say nothing of transportation. Instead of importing nearly all of her Portland cement, America will soon be exporting enormous quantities of this great commercial commodity.

It has long been known that in Michigan there was raw material in quantities to furnish the world's supply of Portland cement, the only question being at a cost warranting the enormous outlay in the construction and operation of the plants (factories) for its manufacture. The discovery of the new process for making the cement was a long step forward in this direction, while the increasing demand for the article stimulated enterprise, and capital has been forthcoming, so that at the present time there are ten plants completed, eight of which are running day and night, turning out over 6,000 barrels of the finished product daily. Five other plants are in the course of construction some of which are nearing completion, and locations have been selected for eight more, all of which are contiguous to great deposits of the raw material, and on which the work will be rapidly pushed.

The completed plants in the state are located as follows: The Alpena Portland Cement Co., two miles east of the city of Alpena, Alpena county; The Elk Rapids Portland Cement Co., one mile south of the village of Elk Rapids, in Antrim county; The Newaygo Portland Cement Co., at the village of Newaygo, Newaygo county; The Coldwater Portland Cement Co., one plant one mile west of the city of Coldwater and one at the village of Quincy, both in Branch county; The Bronson Portland Cement Co., two miles east of the village of

Bronson, in Branch county; The Peerless Portland Cement Co., at the village of Union City, in Branch county; The Peninsula Portland Cement Co., offices in the city of Jackson, plant 13 miles south of the village of Woodstock, in the northeast corner of Lenawee county; The Omega Portland Cement Co., four miles north of the village of Jonesville, in Hillsdale county. There is also a plant operated by the Michigan Alkali Co., at Wyandotte, in Wayne county.

The capital stock of these ten corporations aggregates \$7,450,000. The average cost of each plant will be about \$465,000 and new improvements and buildings are constantly being added at large expense. The daily capacity of the ten plants aggregates 8,500 barrels of 390 pounds each, or an average for each plant of 850 barrels every 24 hours.

The five plants in process of construction have an authorized capital stock of \$8,070,000. It is estimated that their cost will average about \$500,000 each, and that their aggregate daily capacity will be over 8,000 barrels. It is intended that three of these factories will be making cement the present season, and the other two will be ready to start early in 1902. They are located as follows: The Great Northern Portland Cement Co., two and one-half miles south of the village of Baldwin, in Lake county. This will be one of the largest plants in the world, the output being estimated at 5,000 barrels daily. They have the finest material of all kinds in sight, that will last hundreds of years. They expect to give steady employment to over 400 persons. The Detroit Portland Cement Co., and the Egyptian Portland Cement Co., are each located about two miles south of the village of Fenton in Genesee county; The Zenith Portland Cement Co., at the village of Grass Lake, in Jackson county; The German Portland Cement Co., at the village of White Pigeon, in St. Joseph county.

Articles of incorporation have been filed and eight other companies have been organized, the capital stock of which aggregates \$8,345,000. Locations have been selected, and lands and lakes containing an abundance of raw material have been secured. Work has been begun on some of the plants, and those most interested are sanguine that they will be put in successful operation. They are located at Bay City, Bellaire, Farwell, Fenton, Hamburg, Spring Arbor, Kinderhook and Three Rivers. The aggregate capacity of these plants when built and equipped as contemplated, will be about 10,000 barrels.

It will be seen by the above that the Michigan plants already in operation—those in process of construction, and the ones where companies have been organized with a view to immediately commence building, will number 23, and that their authorized capital stock will aggregate \$23,865,000. Estimated by the cost of those already built, the magnitude of those nearing completion, and the plans of those about to be commenced, the construction of those 23 plants will aggregate a cost of \$11,000,000. They will aggregate a daily capacity of over 25,000 barrels.

Practical tests which are constantly being made show that Michigan Portland cement is superior to the imported article. The raw material is of a better quality and improved machinery used in the American process of manufacture turns out a better article for all uses than has ever before been on the market.

The question is asked whether the consumption of cement will warrant the great outlay of capital and the increased output of the article? It can be said that the consumption is constantly and rapidly increasing. It already enters into the construction of all classes of buildings from the mammoth, skyward reaching business buildings of the great cities to the unpretentious dwellings of the smaller towns. The farmers have commenced to use it in the construction of farm buildings, and it is taking the place of wood in almost every direction. In the not distant future Portland cement is destined to be one of the most popular of building materials, and it can be utilized in almost every building. Streets and sidewalks will take an enormous and increasing quantity. Its increasing use will warrant the great stimulation in its manufacture, while the competition of the manufacturers will bring the price within the reach of all.

In the manufacture of Portland cement, all kinds of labor is employed, from the skilled chemist, engineer and mechanic, to the most common labor. The factories already in operation are giving employment to over 800 men, many of whom are classed as skilled labor. The plants in process of construction are employing hundreds of mechanics and laborers. The Portland cement industry will give steady employment to thousands, and at remunerative wages for all classes. The Bureau Report will contain statistical data from each plant.—From the Bulletin of the Michigan Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics.

SAN FRANCISCO AND RETURN \$59.00.

For the Episcopal convention to be held at San Francisco, commencing Oct. 27, the Soo Line will sell on Sept. 19 to 27 inclusive round trip tickets from St. Paul and Minneapolis at \$59, with a slightly additional cost from points east. You can go via Soc-Pacific route and return via one of the southern routes at same cost. For full particulars and descriptive circular apply to agents or write to W. R. Callaway, general passenger agent Minneapolis.

HINTS FOR FARMERS

Care of Wood Mares.
Some mares are very stubborn and aggravating about going into the barn at night and have to be driven in from the yard by force. Then, after getting them into the barn, it is still harder to run them into their stalls. Finally when they do go into the right stalls it is a very natural thing to strike them over the rump with a halter, board or anything that comes handy just as they jump through the door, says J. P. Foster, state veterinarian of South Dakota. I saw this done once, causing the mare to fall. This took place while letting her in from the yards at evening, and the mare lost her foal that night. Of course, there are many other causes that produce abortion, and the foregoing is simply an example of a few of the minor accidents that have come under my notice and might happen at almost any time. The remedy for this class of accidents is prevention. If there is ice in the yard and there is too much of it to be chopped up, ashes or manure may be spread over it and then wet down so that it will adhere and freeze to the ice underneath. Mares that are mean should not be allowed to run with others, and it may be necessary to let them have a small yard by themselves.

Care of Farm Harnesses.
The harness should be given a good cleaning and oiling at least once a year. It should be taken apart so that every part is treated, says Pacific Tree and Vine. It is usually necessary to wash it before oiling. For this purpose dissolve a bit of soap in a quart of soft water and boil, then add one quart of kerosene and stir and beat until a creamy emulsion is formed. Into a large tub of warm water pour the emulsion, stirring thoroughly; then put in the harness and let it soak until all the foreign matter can be rubbed off easily with a stiff brush. Take the harness out and place in shade and allow it to dry on the outside. Before it gets stiff apply some good harness oil, rubbing it on well. After a few hours rub off any superfluous oil which has not penetrated the leather, as otherwise it will become sticky and catch dust.

Never keep farm harness in a damp place, as the metallic parts will rust and the leather will mold and rot.

Roots Versus Ensilage.
We have strong doubts if it is profitable to grow roots as stock feed in this country, either in the eastern or western states, says Prairie Farmer. When they are not of the proper market size can be used for that purpose to very good advantage, but as a fattening food corn can be grown under good conditions to produce more pounds of flesh at less cost than with any root crop that we know. As a succulent food, to assist digestion and keep the organs in good condition, ensilage when properly used has shown that it is far superior to any roots, and the labor of growing and putting in the silo is much less, while it has the additional advantage that if well packed in a good silo it may be kept more than one season before being used if not needed.

Wood Ashes For Fruit.
Wood ashes is a most valuable fertilizer for all fruit crops, but on account of the readily available condition of the contained potash is not durable. It is also valuable on all heavy soils for the mechanical effect. There is less potash in such ashes than is generally supposed; hence there is little danger of putting too much on. Last spring a pile of ashes from the cook stove was placed at one corner of the strawberry bed, says Farm and Ranch. The pile has accumulated until it is about 18 inches high and spread over about 75 square feet. The thriftiest and best plants are those where the soil around is from one to three inches deep, and plants nearly covered seem not to be injured.

Growing Winter Rye.
Winter rye will grow on any soil that will produce food for domestic animals. But it has a peculiar adaptation for soils sandy in texture, says Professor Thomas Shaw. It will not produce more food from these than from the humus soils of the prairie, but it will produce food earlier in the season. It will also make a good growth on such soils when too low in fertility to produce good crops of grain or even good crops of grass. This crop is invaluable to stockmasters whose soils are sandy and rather light for abundant crop production. It will grow well enough on stiff clays, but on these it cannot be grazed when the land is wet without doing great injury to the same.

Farm Less Land.
This uncertainty of crop conditions, which is almost sure to meet us every season, warns farmers to farm less and do it better, so that we can defy climatic changes, says a Pennsylvania farmer in Farm and Home. Have the land well drained, so that crops can be put in in season, even in a wet time. Have ground well fertilized, so that plants will get a good start before dry weather, which is almost sure to come. Then, with only so much ground in crops as can be thoroughly cultivated, especially in a dry time, a fair crop and reasonable remuneration for our labor are almost certain.

Discard Wood and Paper Milk Pails.
Milk vessels should be thoroughly clean during this hot weather that the bacteria may not pollute future messes of milk or cream. Wood or paper pails should never be used. A white iron pail is preferable, as it has no seams to serve as germ catchers. A tin pail with seams can be kept perfectly clean by scrubbing with a clean whisk broom and scalding water.

POWELL'S

PIONEER DRUG STORE

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



The Parker "Lucky Curve" Fountain Pen. The only successful fountain pen. We have a large stock of them, as well as desk supplies of all kinds.



REX POROUS PLASTER
Consists of Belladonna and Capsicum, the best Porous Plaster for all aches and pains.
25c at Powell's Drug Store.



Popular Books for Boys.

The HENTY SERIES are the most popular books for boys on the market; they are intensely interesting and at the same time instructive and will keep the boys at home.

Henty Series cloth bound books, per vol., **40c**
These books have always been sold for 75¢ and \$1.00

A. H. POWELL

First publication Sept. 21, 1901.
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Department of the Interior,
LAND OFFICE AT MARQUETTE, MICH.
September 18, 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 October 31, 1901, viz:
Homestead application No. 9819, of J. August Liljeblom, for the nw ¼ of ne ¼ sec. 14, township 41 north, range 25 west.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Otto M. Thompson, John Grant, of Cornell, Mich., Charles Olson, of Escanaba, Mich., William Dufresne, of Cornell, Mich.
THOMAS SCADDEN, Register.

First publication Sept. 21, 1901.
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Department of the Interior,
LAND OFFICE AT MARQUETTE, MICH.
September 14, 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 October 21, 1901, viz:
Homestead application No. 9322 of Peter Johnson, for the e ½ of nw ¼ section 32, township 40 north, range 25 west.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Martin Olson, Ed. Christianson, Hans Anderson, George Henderson, all of Whitney, Mich.
THOMAS SCADDEN, Register.

First publication Sept. 21, 1901.
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Department of the Interior,
LAND OFFICE AT MARQUETTE, MICH.
September 14, 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 October 21, 1901, viz:
Homestead application No. 9857 of Henry Bohlen Kamp, for the nw ¼ of nw ¼ section 8, township 42 north, range 24 west.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Henry Arnold, Leo Kolberger, George Propson, August Meisner, all of Cornell, Mich.
THOMAS SCADDEN, Register.

First publication Sept. 21, 1901.
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Department of the Interior,
LAND OFFICE AT MARQUETTE, MICH.
September 13, 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 October 28, 1901, viz:
Homestead application No. 8311 of Joseph August Richard, for the ne ¼ section 36, township 41 north, range 23 west.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
John Zanggel, Stephen O'Dette, Samuel N. Cramer, of Gladstone, Mich., Rock Archambault, of Brampton, Mich.
THOMAS SCADDEN, Register.

First publication Sept. 21, 1901.
TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
MARQUETTE, MICH.
September 16, 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, 1882, Frederick Benson, of Escanaba, county of Delta, State of Michigan, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 417, for the purchase of the sw ¼ of se ¼ of Section No. 22 in Township No. 42 n, range No. 25 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 25th day of November, 1901.
He names as witnesses:
Victor Forsberg, Andrew Mills, Carl W. Ohman, Charles Olson, all of Watson, Mich.
Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 25th day of November, 1901.
THOMAS SCADDEN, Register.

First publication Aug. 31, 1901.
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Department of the Interior,
LAND OFFICE AT MARQUETTE, MICH.
August 28, 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 of Delta county at Escanaba, Mich., on October 7, 1901, viz:
Homestead application No. 9567 of Herman Lebeau, for the n ½ of ne ¼, and e ½ of nw ¼ section 4, township 43 north, range 22 west.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Napoleon Trombly, Joseph Soyer, Frank Santhany, Felix Willette, all of Defiance, Mich.
THOMAS SCADDEN, Register.

First publication July 13, 1901.
TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
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, 1882, 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 ¼ of se ¼ 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. Gogarn, 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 13, 1901.
TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
MARQUETTE, MICH., July 24, 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, 1882, Matt Carlson, of Escanaba, county of Delta, State of Michigan, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 385, for the purchase of the Lot No. 2 of section No. 8 in Township No. 41 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 Monday the 7th day of October, 1901.
He names as witnesses: Michael Carlson, Otto S. Johnson, Charles Dunstram, Fred Norton, all of Escanaba, Mich.
Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 7th day of October, 1901.
THOMAS SCADDEN, Register.

First publication Sept. 14, 1901.
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Department of the Interior,
LAND OFFICE AT MARQUETTE, MICH.
Sept. 7th, 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 October 23, 1901, viz:
Homestead application No. 9843 of Otto M. Thompson for the sw ¼ of ne ¼ and se ¼ of nw ¼ section 28, township 43 north, range 23 west.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
John F. Johanson, Charles Carson, Matt Carlson, of Cornell, Mich., Hans Olson, of Escanaba, Mich. 28 THOMAS SCADDEN, Register.

First publication July 13, 1901.
TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
MARQUETTE, MICH., July 6, 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, 1882, Gustave Haertel of Escanaba, county of Delta, state of Michigan, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 391, for the purchase of the se ¼ of nw ¼ of Sec. No. 10 in Township No. 41 n, range No. 25 west, 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 20th day of September, 1901.
He names as witnesses: Henry Hoffman of Ford River, Mich., Simon Crowley, Henry Mathice, Richard Brown all of Escanaba, Mich.
Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said twentieth day of September, 1901.
THOMAS SCADDEN, Register.

First publication Aug. 3, 1901.
TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
MARQUETTE, MICH., July 24, 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, 1882, Matt Carlson, of Escanaba, county of Delta, State of Michigan, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 385, for the purchase of the Lot No. 2 of section No. 8 in Township No. 41 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 Monday the 7th day of October, 1901.
He names as witnesses: Michael Carlson, Otto S. Johnson, Charles Dunstram, Fred Norton, all of Escanaba, Mich.
Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 7th day of October, 1901.
THOMAS SCADDEN, Register.

First publication Aug. 3, 1901.
TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
MARQUETTE, MICH., July 24, 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, 1882, Matt Carlson, of Escanaba, county of Delta, State of Michigan, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 385, for the purchase of the Lot No. 2 of section No. 8 in Township No. 41 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 Monday the 7th day of October, 1901.
He names as witnesses: Michael Carlson, Otto S. Johnson, Charles Dunstram, Fred Norton, all of Escanaba, Mich.
Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 7th day of October, 1901.
THOMAS SCADDEN, Register.

NINTH STREET When you have an order for printing see The Delta

FILE STATEMENTS With a hole in the side, 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. CHARGES OF TRAVEL WILL BE CHARGED FOR AT TEN CENTS PER LINE.

Local Items.

Manager Peterson at Escanaba has hooked Lincoln J. Carter's new play, "The Eleventh Hour," for Wednesday evening, Sept. 25. Lincoln J. Carter is the author of "The Fast Mail and Under the Dome. The Eleventh Hour is positively the best of Carter's shows. It is fully up to the standard—could not be otherwise with such stars as Karl Gardner and others equally as good. One of the exciting situations of the play takes place in the block tower of the great railroad. All the intricate machinery which works this life saving device is shown, down to the smallest detail. It is a bit of realism never before attempted. The Eleventh Hour is a melodrama and scenic production and Manager Peterson personally guarantees it to be one of the best that has ever been in this section. The steamer Lotus will run an excursion for that evening, Wednesday, September 25.

The state board of equalization concluded its task of equalizing the values of the counties of the state Wednesday after an executive session which began Tuesday morning. The board makes the aggregate valuation of the real and personal property of the state \$1,578,160,000. This is an increase of \$473,000,000 over the equalized value fixed in 1896. It is an increase of \$249,467,300 over the value as assessed this year by local assessors, and \$122,170,108 less than the cash value as determined by the state tax commission.

During a recent gentle shower a Kalamazoo man thought to do a good turn to his next door neighbour who was temporarily away from home, and took large palm on the latter's porch and placed it where the rain might strike it and brighten its leaves, which appeared dull-tinted, as from lack of moisture. He found out soon afterward—but not however, until it was too late—that the "palm" was an artificial one and the rain soon ruined it completely.

On Wednesday, Mrs. H. C. Heeke entertained a party of friends in honor of her sister in law, Miss Hannah Henke, Milwaukee, who returns to her home tomorrow. Progressive pedro was played and Mrs. Springer won the first prize, Mrs. Barnes the second and Miss Anna Miller the consolation prize. After partaking of a delightful spread the ladies departed feeling that they had spent a most enjoyable afternoon.

Rev. Arthur Brook of Trinity church was called on Thursday to officiate at a funeral at Little Lake and was thus prevented from joining in the memorial services at the Presbyterian church. This was a keen disappointment to him, but he will celebrate a special memorial service in Trinity church to-morrow at 10:30 a. m.

The annual meeting of the Upper Peninsula Educational Association will be held this year in October, instead of in January as heretofore. It will be held in the copper country, Hancock being the place selected. Preparations are in hand to make this the largest and most successful meeting in the history of the Association.

Scott is at work on the walls of his second story and already the building gives promise of what it will be when finished, a handsome and rock-built structure. The second story, with fewer and lighter walls will go up rapidly and the building should be ready for the roof in two or three weeks.

Mr. Goldstein expects to be in his new building early in October, though there is yet much work to do, the ceiling and floor to put in and shelving and counters to build. The plate glass arrived last week. Larson has done a good job on the brickwork and Goldstein's store will remain a monument for years.

J. T. Whybrow has purchased the dray line of John Hancock and has added the outfit to his own. He now has every facility for prompt and efficient service and will do his utmost to satisfy every patron. Telephone 217 will reach him at all times and the response will be immediate.

Services at the Presbyterian church to-morrow at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Lessons will be considered drawn from our nation's sorrow. Morning subject, "The Ministry of Tears." Evening, "Reverence for Law and Order." A cordial welcome is extended to all.

Autumn has arrived and the summer with its golden sunshine and living green has departed from the land. We may now look for rainy days and a long period of moist dampness. Already the leaves begin to rival in hue the brilliancy of our best society.

Eugene V. Debs has been heard from. He says: "The talk about suppressing anarchy is a waste of breath. Where shall the line be drawn and who shall draw it?" The line may properly be drawn at people who counsel violence and violation of law.

The W. I. Ely Plumbing Co. will carry a full line of Plumbing and Steam Fitting goods and will make plumbing, steam and hot water heating their entire business. All the rest of their entire stock will be closed out at bottom prices. 21

More than one-fourth of the assessed valuation of the state is contained in the counties of Wayne and Houghton. One-third of it is assessed against Wayne, Houghton and Kent. About one-half is assessed against Wayne, Houghton, Kent, Washtenaw, Oakland, Jackson, Calhoun, Bay and Saginaw.

The W. I. Ely Plumbing Co. will sell out its entire stock of building material, windows, doors and moldings at factory prices. Wall paper at cost. 21

Another five masted schooner has lately been launched at Camden, Me. It is claimed to be the finest sailing craft afloat, and cost \$160,000. The spending of so much money upon a vessel of this kind is another evidence of the disposition to return to sail power.

Miss Grace Rogers is canvassing the city for the only authentic Life of William McKinley. The work also contains illustrations of the other martyr presidents, Lincoln and Garfield. Reserve your order for this work.

Nebel's excavators struck Monday morning for a raise of twenty-five cents per day and the laying of the mains was delayed for a time; but in a day or two there were plenty of applicants for work and he had a full crew again.

Rex Porous Plaster consists of belladonna and capsicum, the best porous plaster for all aches and pains. 25c. Powell's drug store.

There will be no service in the M. E. church to-morrow owing to the fact that the new pastor, Mr. Yokum, did not arrive as expected. Sunday school and Epworth League as usual.

An English judge says that in criminal practice in the United States there is "a straining of the law to defeat its own purpose." That is not a wild shot by any means.

W. I. Ely has material on the ground for a cottage he intends building on the south side of Minnesota avenue, just west of Central.

Powell's Compound Cough Syrup cures coughs and colds, at 50c a bottle at Powell's drug store.

Mrs. W. M. Kellie and Miss Kellie left Sunday evening for Minneapolis where the latter resumed her studies at Stanley Hall.

The W. C. O. F. announce a ball for October 30 in the Green block on Central avenue, to which all are invited.

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

Keep the teeth white and perfume the breath with Powell's Myrrh and Orris Tooth Powder, 25c a bottle at Powell's drug store.

For summer complaint use Powell's Blackberry Cordial, 35c a bottle at Powell's drug store.

For soft and hard corns use Powell's Corn Cure, 15c at Powell's drug store.

The Laurium Daily Record was burned out last Sunday night, the loss being \$1,000 covered by insurance.

L. E. Chausse of Negaunee is building a \$15,000 hotel at Munising for the Cleveland Cliffs Company.

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

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

The Escanaba and Gladstone football teams are playing a match this afternoon.

Board and room wanted by single gentleman. Inquire at this office.

For sale, a second hand square piano by Mrs. Dewar, Green block.

The partridge season for this peninsula opens Oct. 1 and lasts till Nov. 30.

COMMON COUNCIL.

The council met last Monday night in regular session with all the members present. The petition for an ordinance licensing peddlers was read and referred. The petition for an arc light at Eighth street and Dakota avenue was read and referred. The board of fire and water commissioners asked permission to raise the salaries of engineer of the pump house to \$80 and of the assistant engineer to \$60 per month. This was refused, Ald. Elquist, Gormsen and Holm voting no. On motion of Ald. Gormsen the board was allowed to pay both men \$120 per month. The board was authorized to furnish lights to the Mason mill for \$10.00 per month. The committee on public property was authorized to put in police call telephones at not more than \$1.50 per month. Bills amounting to \$3,338.17 were allowed.

The finance committee recommended appropriations as follows: Police \$1,500; interest, \$2,000; contingent, \$3,000; poor, \$500; general highway, \$2,000; fire, \$2,000; salary, \$2,200; Throop judgment, \$1,800; school, \$10,000.

The recommendation was adopted by the council and \$16,500 was ordered raised by taxation. The council then adopted the committee's recommendation that the arc and hydrant rates be cancelled after Oct. 1. The matter of buying F. Filkins' house was referred to the committee on public property.

Excursion Tickets to MILWAUKEE EXPOSITION.

Via the North-Western Line, will be sold at reduced rates Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, limited to return until and including the following Monday. Apply to agents Chicago & Northwestern Ry. 24

In Memoriam.

The universal feeling of sorrow and loss occasioned by the death of the president prompted the citizens of Gladstone to give it a fitting outward expression and arrangements were made early in the week to hold memorial services in the Presbyterian church at the hour when William McKinley's obsequies were performed in Canton.

Mayor Main issued a proclamation requesting that all business should cease on Thursday afternoon and accordingly all the stores and offices were deserted at noon.

Almost the whole population gathered at the church in the afternoon. The Knights of Pythias marched there in a body and the large auditorium was speedily filled to the doors while hundreds stood outside or went, disappointed, away.

A fitting program had been prepared, and Hon. Melvin E. Main, mayor, briefly, briefly stated to the multitude the purpose of the unusual assembly and spoke feelingly of the nation's loss. The Rev. J. S. Jewell took charge of the meeting and Rev. C. G. Andrews read an appropriate selection from Scripture. The Rev. Joseph Hollinger of All Saints Church then told why under so universal a calamity, men and women of all denominations were impelled to gather and express the common sorrow together. Rev. J. S. Jewell, for himself and his congregation and again in behalf of Rev. T. M. M. Mott, who was unable to be present, voiced the general grief. Rev. G. C. Empson pointed out the lessons to be learned in sorrow and calamity and eulogized the departed leader of the nation. The choir sang "Lead Kindly Light" and the assembly joined in "Nearer My God to Thee."

The music was beautiful and moving and the ceremonies were heard with solemn silence seldom marked in so large an audience. After Rev. C. G. Andrews pronounced the benediction the people dispersed, but the only topic discussed was the national tragedy and the impressive rites which marked the day in Gladstone as well as elsewhere throughout the nation.

A Pound of Swallows.

How many live swallows go to a pound? This question lately formed the subject of a bet in the little town of N—, in Baden. A swallow was caught and its legs and wings tied up with a piece of silk thread and placed on the scales. To everybody's surprise it was found to weigh only ten grams, so that it takes 50 of them to make up a pound.—Karlsruher Nachrichten.

The Suspension Bridge.

There is no doubt that the first idea of a suspension bridge was suggested to primitive man by the interlacing of tree branches and parasitical plants across rivers. Probably monkeys used them before man did. In very mountainous countries, such as Tibet and Peru, they have apparently been used since the dawn of history, possibly earlier.

A Tour of the Escorial.

It requires about four days to make an investigation of the Escorial, the great Spanish palace, there being such a multitude of rooms and apartments. To travel all the halls, chambers, corridors, lengths and depths of the great palace would require a tour amounting to over 100 miles.

Healthy Trees.

The time in the summer at which the leaves begin to turn is a tolerably sure indication of the soundness of the tree. Some trees will keep their foliage green until September, while the leaves of unhealthy trees will begin to show signs of turning brown or yellow in August.

NOTICE.

ESCANABA, September 4, 1901. To all Those Interested: On all delinquent taxes for the year 1899 which are paid after the 30th inst., an additional charge of one (\$1.00) dollar will be made on each description paid, for expenses of sale. G3 GEORGE T. BURNS, County Treasurer.

\$30.00 PAN-AMERICAN AND RETURN \$20.00. Minneapolis and St. Paul to Buffalo, N. Y. and return, only \$20.00 via Soo Line and the Great Lakes. Connection is made with the finest and fastest steamers on the lakes and a trip during the month of September will surely bring much pleasure and recreation. Write for Pan American Folder. Earlier particulars from Agents or write W. R. Callaway, General Passenger Agent, Soo Line, Minneapolis, Minn. 25

FOR SALE.

W. I. Ely will sell his fine residence corner of Eighth and Michigan for less than cost. Every room heated with hot water and all modern conveniences. *

Quick Dray Line

Having purchased the dray business of John Hancock, I am now prepared to handle freight and baggage and do

TEAMING

Of all kinds with greater promptness and dispatch than ever. All calls attended to at once.

J. T. WHYBREW.

Phone 217.

NEW SHORT STORIES

Carlyle and Joachim.

Joachim, the famous violinist, relates the following story of his first meeting with Carlyle: "Early in the seventies," he writes, "Brookfield, a friend of mine and Thackeray's, took me to Carlyle's house at Chelsea and introduced me to him as the well known musician and then left us, pleading an engagement elsewhere. Carlyle, who was just starting for his constitutional, begged me to accompany him, which I did. During our long walk in Hyde park the sage of Chelsea poured forth a stream of conversation about Germany, the king of Prussia, Bismarck, Moltke, the war, etc. At last I thought I ought to say something and innocently asked the trisyllable gentleman if he knew Sterndale Bennett, the English composer. 'No,' he answered abruptly and added after a pause: 'I can't bear musicians as a rule. They are such an empty headed, windbaggy set of people!'"

Applause on Trust.

In Jules Simon's recently published "Premieres Annees" he tells that once when a candidate in Brittany he spoke for more than an hour amid great applause, was "chaired" and carried back in triumph to his hotel. There the friend who had organized the meeting said to him, "Well, I hope you are satisfied." The orator assumed a modest air. "Come, now," said his friend, "own up. No one can have an ovation like that without being moved by it." "Well, then, I own up," said Jules Simon. Laughing heartily, his friend continued: "There were 2,000 or 3,000 people there, were there not? Except you, myself and three more whose names I could give not a soul understood French. You got your applause on trust." Jules Simon concludes, "It was the greatest oratorical success of my life."

Living a Road.

Sir Mount-stuart Grant Duff is one of Great Britain's most experienced colonial officials. For a long time he was governor of the Madras Presidency, relates a London newspaper. While there he took great interest in educational matters, though whether he approved of lavish schooling for all classes of natives or not may well be considered doubtful in view of the following story: One day he was engaged in his study at Gindl sorting, cataloguing and ap-



"I AM PAVING OUR ROAD OUT OF INDIA." portioning to different schools a large quantity of textbooks and educational works which lay littered around him on tables and chairs. An intimate friend was ushered into the room and, seeing the mountains of books behind which the governor was entrenched, asked with astonishment: "What on earth are you doing?" Sir Mountstuart looked up, with a smile, and then, with a face grown suddenly grave, replied: "I am paving our road out of India!"

Chapel Instead of Battery.

Lord Selborne, first lord of the British admiralty, recently paid his first official visit to Whale island, the home of British naval gunners. Whale island prides itself on its importance as a naval center, and its inhabitants, with a view to adding to its glories, have been desiring the establishment there of a new gun battery. As Lord Selborne made the rounds plentiful hints were dropped. Then the time came for him to go. "The place," he said, "is perfect save for one thing that I must certainly remedy." The gunnery officers judged each other. "No wonder you tell me the place lacks completeness," he continued. "I see you have no chapel."

A Huxley Anecdote.

In a letter to a friend in 1803 Huxley wrote regarding certain honors which he had been assisting to bestow on the memory of a departed Englishman whom he did not particularly care for: "Whatever the man might be, he did a lot of first rate work, and now that he can do no more mischief he has a right to his wages for it. If I only live another ten years, I expect to be made a saint of myself. Many a better man has been made a saint of," as old David Hume said to his housekeeper when they chafed up 'St. David's street' on his wall."

When They Raise Pears.

The speech in the house of lords of the bishop of Hereford on the subject of gambling recalls a story told of Bishop Potter of New York. The bishop, traveling through Louisiana some years ago, addressed inquiries to his fellow passengers with a view to obtaining information regarding the orchards and fruit interests of the state. "Do you raise pears in Louisiana?" inquired the bishop. "We do," replied the Louisianan, who was a better authority on pokers than on horticulture, "if we have threes or better."

"When the leaves begin to turn" You may need a Stove, a Saw or an Axe, some Paint or Kalsomine or some new kitchen utensils. BLACKWELL Has a full assortment of all these things as well as all other kinds of Hardware. You will get prompt service and low prices by dealing with THE HARDWARE MAN

OTTO MERTZ has put in a big stock of the best School Tablets in the market and he sells A 5c Tablet for 3c Besides if you return ten covers with his name on he will give you one 5c Tablet free.

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

THE NICHOLAS HARDWARE CO. Is now open for business with a full line of SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE Stoves, Tinware, Cutlery, Etc. Opposite our old stand on Delta Avenue, one door east of Ninth. We shall be glad to have our friends call

JOB 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, Pollycy Riders, Legal Blanks or Pamphlets.

MOVED The Delta is now located in its fire-proof building on Ninth street. Call in and see how nicely we are prepared to handle your printing.

SECRET SOCIETIES

ORDER OF ELKS.

Grand Exalted Ruler Charles E. Pickett—Antler Prongs.

Charles E. Pickett of Waterloo, Ia., who was elected grand exalted ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at the session of the grand lodge held recently at Milwaukee, is one of the leading lawyers of his state and is the law partner of Attorney General Mullan. Mr. Pickett for the past four years has been a leader in the grand lodge and by his oratorical force and sincerity has won the esteem of the entire order. His election assures to the Elks a leader of sterling character, whose object is the elevation of the fraternity and the upbuilding of its already large membership.



C. E. PICKETT.

The Elks is an organization based upon the imperishable principles of charity, justice, brotherly love and fidelity. The first annual reunion of the order was held at Detroit in June, 1887.

There are 687 lodges of Elks, owning in the aggregate \$1,000,000 worth of property and with \$1,500,000 in their treasuries.

Work has begun on the new temple to be erected by Indianapolis Elks.

A new lodge was recently instituted at Tonkers, the work being done by officers of New York lodge.

MASONIC

Detroit has nearly 5,000 Freemasons. It has ten symbolic, or blue, lodges, two Royal Arch chapters, one Royal and Select Masters' council, two commanderies of Knights Templars and four bodies of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. Its Masonic temple cost some \$350,000. The fee for initiation and membership is \$50, one lodge charging \$75. No charges for affiliation. Its oldest lodge, Zion, No. 1, claims date of first warrant from the grand lodge of New York, 1763, its first master being Lieutenant John Christie of the Sixteenth Royal American regiment of foot.

Mrs. Martha J. Ellis, who died recently in Omaha, left an estate of \$8,000, the major part of which was bequeathed to the Masonic fraternity.

The first German lodge was established at Cologne in 1719; in Saxony at Dresden in 1738.

Oakleaf chapter, No. 8, O. E. S., of Oakland, Cal., has the largest membership of the order in the world—over 400 at present. Financially it is very strong.

The Scottish Rite bodies of Little Rock have purchased an eligible corner lot on which a handsome cathedral of the rite will be erected the coming year.

The funeral ceremony of a Knight Kadosh, which takes place at midnight, is one of the most solemn ceremonies connected with Masonry.

Past Grand Commander Charles R. Woodruff since 1874 has been chairman of the committee on correspondence for the grand commandery of Kentucky.

The annual session of the supreme council, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, for the northern Masonic jurisdiction will be held in Milwaukee Tuesday, Sept. 17.

Freemasonry was introduced into India in 1728, into Africa in 1736, and the first lodge established in Canada was at Cape Breton in 1745 and in the United States in 1729.

MODERN WOODMEN.

Status of General Fund of the Order. Camp Chips.

In the general fund there was a balance on Jan. 1, 1901, of \$303,315.42, and the receipts during the six months were \$355,075.91, giving this fund a total working capital of \$658,391.33. The auditing committee finds expenditures for all purposes from general fund during the six months to have been \$422,797.57, leaving a balance on June 30 of \$235,593.76.

A class of twenty-six was initiated into the mystery of the Modern Woodmen of America at a meeting of the Houghton lodge held Wednesday evening. The Woodmen are rapidly growing in popularity.

George H. Russell, a district deputy in Michigan, has been appointed state deputy for Delaware.

The Woodmen society's agency system is said to be the most complete of any fraternal benefit society or life insurance company doing business in the United States.

John F. Harris, state deputy for California, has been transferred to eastern Pennsylvania, succeeding D. C. Zink, who goes to Maryland in a like capacity.

E. P. Young, state deputy for Maine, has been transferred to New Jersey.

Mythic Shrine.

The receipts of the imperial council last year were \$1,185 in excess of those of the previous year, making a balance on hand of \$30,815.96.

The largest temple in the country is Mecca of New York, with 3,654 mem-

bers. The second is Aleppo of Boston, with 3,165 members.

Kismet temple of Brooklyn now has jurisdiction over all the territory of Long Island, N. Y.

FRATERNAL MISCELLANY

The Woodmen of the World has a total membership of 225,797, a net gain last year of 41,356.

The Order of the Golden Cross paid out \$581,629 in benefits last year.

The Woodmen of the World has decided to expel all members who engage in the liquor business.

Hereafter officers of the Protected Home Circle will serve one year instead of six months as formerly.

UNITED WORKMEN

Wednesday evening forty new members were taken into Hancock lodge, No. 128, A. O. U. W., as the result of the labors of J. J. Hollings, of Detroit, state officer of the order, who has been at work in the village in the interests of the organization. The meeting was held in the hall in the Kauth block and was largely attended. After the initiatory ceremonies a banquet was served. Mr. Hollings, it is said, has the names of other men who have promised to join the order in a short time. The Hancock A. O. U. W. lodge is one of the largest and strongest in the county and much interest is taken in the work by its members.

A Tall Smoke Column.

During the burning of the Standard Oil company's tanks at Bayonne, N. J., in July, 1900, an immense column of smoke, shaped at the top like an umbrella, rose into the air, where very little wind was stirring, to an elevation, measured by triangulation, of 13,411 feet, or more than two miles and a half. Above the column white clouds formed in an otherwise cloudless sky and remained visible for two days, the fire continuing to burn and the smoke to rise. After the explosion of an oil tank flames shot up to a height of 3,000 feet, and the heat radiated from them was felt at a distance of a mile and three-quarters, where it was more noticeable than close to the fire.—Youth's Companion.

An Effort to Speak.

Dogs in a native or wild state never bark. They simply whine, howl and growl. The noise which we call barking is found only among those that are domesticated. Columbus found that to be the case with the dogs he first brought to America and left at large, for on his return he tells us that they had lost their propensity to bark. Scientific men say that barking is really an effort on the part of the dog to speak.

Water Board.

Gladstone, Mich., Sept. 9, 1901. Present, President Clark, Commissioners McWilliams and Swenson.

The following amounts were deemed necessary to be appropriated to each of the following funds.

ELECTRIC LIGHT FUND.	
Receipts from Com'l L'tg.	\$6500.00
" " " " " " " "	1300.00
	\$7800.00
CONTRA.	
Salary Electrician	\$900.00
1/2 Salary Chief Engineer	450.00
1/2 Salary Assistant Engineer	300.00
1/2 Salary Fireman	300.00
Insurance on Plant	85.00
Fuel	2200.00
Carbons, Wire, Transformers etc.	800.00
Extra Labor	550.00
Interest on Bonds	740.00
Oil, Waste, etc.	150.00
Four Notes on Engine	1200.00
	\$7765.00
WATER FUND.	
Receipts from Water Takers	\$3405.00
City Hydrants	1560.00
	\$4965.00
CONTRA.	
1/2 Salary Chief Engineer	\$ 450.00
1/2 Salary Assistant Engineer	300.00
1/2 Salary Fireman	300.00
Repairs to Mains etc.	100.00
Repairs to Pumps, Boilers etc.	100.00
Flushing Mains	100.00
Fuel	1100.00
Interest on Bonds	1855.00
Insurance on Plant	40.00
Oil, Waste, etc.	80.00
Laying Water Mains	600.00
	\$5115.00
Deficit \$150.00	
FIRE FUND.	
Salary of Chief	\$ 75.00
" " " " " " " "	660.00
" " " " " " " "	660.00
Time of two men filling regular men's place	42.00
Hay and Oats, \$190.00. Shoeing Horses, \$50.	240.00
Misc. Expense	100.00
Wood	100.00
500 feet Hose	500.00
	\$2317.00

Moved by Com'r. McWilliams, supported by Com'r. Swenson that we adopt that we adopt the budget as read as and for the appropriations for the ensuing year.

Carried ayes unanimous.

The president instructed Mr. McWilliams to get bids for hauling coal from stockpile to pump house.

Moved by Com'r. McWilliams supported Com'r. Clark that this board adjourn.

Carried ayes unanimous.

D. C. McINTYRE,
Secretary.

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.

F. D. MEAD.

WASHINGTON LETTER

(Special Correspondence.)

Coal exportations from the United States during the fiscal year just ended, as shown by the treasury bureau of statistics, amounted to \$22,317,496 against \$19,502,813 in the fiscal year 1900, \$13,661,028 in 1899, \$11,008,643 in 1897, \$10,046,062 in 1896 and \$8,391,026 in 1891. Thus the value of coal exportations from the United States has doubled since 1897 and nearly trebled in the decade. These figures relate to values. Measured by quantity, the increase has been even greater, the exports in 1901 being 7,676,140 tons against 2,399,039 tons in 1891, thus making the total exports of 1901 in quantity more than three times as much as in 1891. The United States now stands third in the list of coal exporting countries of the world. The coal export figures of the principal countries of the world in 1899 show that while Belgium slightly exceeded the United States in the total number of tons exported her imports were more than one-half as great as her exports, making her net exportation of coal much less than that of the United States.

Precautions in Washington Theaters.

Washington's new fire chief, Mr. Dutton, who was formerly a newspaper reporter, has added another to numerous excellent devices for fire protection. He has issued an order detailing a fireman in full uniform to be stationed on the stage of every theater in Washington during every performance. This fireman is specially instructed in the duties incident to his position, so that in case of a fire he can instantly turn in an alarm, take command of the theater force trained to use the stand pipes, chemical extinguishers and other means of putting out a fire with all possible promptness. This fire sentinel is also to be charged with the duty of seeing that all the apparatus for fire protection is in order from day to day, so that in case of necessity there will be no risk from any cause that could be well anticipated.

Oil Test Too Expensive.

The plan to test oil as fuel for naval ships has been abandoned by Rear Admiral M. T. Endicott, who has the matter in charge. He had arranged that the test should take place at the Mare Island navy yard, and it was intended to construct at once large steel tanks for the storage of the oil.

It was expected the cost of the preparations would not involve a greater expenditure than \$2,000. Estimates received from the officers at Mare Island, however, indicate that a plant sufficient to make an adequate test of oil as a substitute for coal would cost fully \$10,000. The bureau of yards and docks does not possess a fund for any such liberal equipment, and the bureau chief is compelled to defer the test. He still has faith in the possibility that oil may be profitably used as fuel at navy yard plants, and it is possible that the bureau estimates of next year will include an item of such amount as will permit full experimentation.

An Army War College.

An army war college will probably be established in Washington. Secretary Root was authorized by the last session of congress to detail a board of army officers to look into the question of the organization and establishment of an advanced school for army officers, the scope of which would correspond to that of the Naval War college at Newport. The board has held a number of sessions in the past year, with General William Ludlow as president, and the conclusions, based on advice given by army officers and the examination of similar institutions in Europe, have been submitted to Secretary Root, who will probably recommend in his next annual report that congress provide for a college to be located in this city, where it is intended to be placed under the military information division of the war department.

Tight and Loose.

Speaking of naval reprimands, an old wardrobe story, its truth not vouched for, has been revived about Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce since the mention of his name in connection with the Schley court. It seems that as a young man he was a great beau and highly popular among the gay set surrounding the naval station at Newport. On the same ship was a rather grim and severe senior officer who did not approve of social dissipation in the service and was on the constant lookout for any dereliction on the part of the youngsters. One evening after a round of pleasure Luce came back to the ship to find this martinet on the deck as he stepped off the gangway. The elder man looked the youngster over with the eye of disapprobation and remarked sharply:

"Mr. Luce, you're tight!"

"Pardon me," was the quick retort.

"If Stephen B. Luce, how can he be tight, sir?"

Brazilian Coffee in Porto Rico.

A decision of importance to the coffee industry of Porto Rico has been rendered by the treasury department. The appeal from the island for the imposition of a 5 per cent duty upon Brazilian coffee entering Porto Rico is denied on the ground that the law guarantees it free admission on the same basis as though it was brought directly to the United States. The Porto Ricans are attempting a boycott of Brazilian coffee and are quite successful in getting the merchants of the island to promise not to import it. An appeal will undoubtedly be made to congress at the next session for relief, as Brazilian coffee will eventually destroy the industry in Porto Rico.

John Hyde, the statistician of the agricultural department, has returned from a tour of Europe, where he visited for the purpose of arranging a system for the exchange of telegraphic crop reports.

CARL SCHOFIELD.

THE PROLIFIC FLY.

To Lessen the Pest All Organic Refuse Should Be Buried.

Flies multiply at a prodigious rate. Given a temperature sufficiently high to hatch eggs, their numbers are only limited by the amount of food available for them. Linnaeus is credited with saying that three meat flies, by reason of the rapid multiplication, would consume a dead horse quicker than would a lion, and the fact that certain diptera having some outward semblance to the honeybee lay their eggs in the dead carcasses of animals probably led Samson and Virgil to make erroneous statements with regard to the genesis of honey and the manufacture of bees. The breeding of "gentles" for ground bait is an industry the practices of which could probably give much information as to the life of choice exercised by flies in selecting material for feeding and egg laying. According to Packard, the house fly makes selection of horse dung by preference for ovipositing, and as each female lays about 120 eggs and the cycle of changes from egg to fly is completed in less than three weeks it seems probable that a female fly might have some 25,000,000 descendants in the course of a hot summer. Other varieties of flies multiply, I believe, still more rapidly.

As flies multiply upon and in organic refuse of every kind, it is obvious that the sooner such refuse is placed where it cannot serve for the breeding and hatching of flies the more likely is the plague of flies to be lessened. The most commonly available method for the bestowal of organic refuse is burial. The egg laying of flies in dead carcasses commences at the very instant of death or even before death in the case of enfeebled animals.—Lancet.

MISTAKES TO AVOID.

An English paper gives what it terms "thirteen mistakes of life:"

It is a great mistake to set up our own standard of right and wrong and judge people accordingly.

To measure the enjoyment of others by our own.

To expect uniformity of opinion in this world.

To look for judgment and experience in youth.

To endeavor to mold all dispositions alike.

To look for perfection in our own actions.

To worry ourselves and others with what cannot be remedied.

Not to yield in immaterial matters.

Not to alleviate all that needs alleviation as far as lies in our power.

Not to make allowances for the infirmities of others.

To consider everything impossible that we cannot perform.

To believe only what our finite minds can grasp.

To expect to be able to understand everything.

The Evolution of Warships.

A man need not be a scholar to be an inventor. One of the most successful aeronauts of old times who had made a study of aerial currents and the management of balloons once delivered an address in which he referred to "the anaconda" as "the largest bird that ever flew," and he also remarked that "the mental faculties of a man's mind is so constructed as to bring things down to a pin's point." He also referred to the currents of air as stretches, meaning strata, and yet he was one of the foremost balloonists of his time.

He was an inventor also of many useful things and was the first man in the country to suggest an ironclad man-of-war with slanting sides. He built a miniature vessel on this plan of sheet iron, placing it in the water and fired musket balls at it at short range. Every ball glanced off. The Merrimac was built on a similar plan, and from that humble beginning the evolution or revolution in naval architecture took its start.—Baltimore Sun.

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Do you know the reason?

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