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The past great sachem's jewel recently presented to East Great Sachem Plumley of Connecticut is said to be the finest ever given to a chief in the reservation. It is of solid gold and studded with diamonds and rubies.

Minnewawa tribe of Quincy, Ill. has adopted the unique plan of marching in a body after the quenching of its council's fires to the home of any chief who has failed to be present and serenading him so that he will not forget the next time.

During the past great sun five companies of the Red Men's league were instituted.

The order had a total membership on the first of buck moon of 434,000.

There are now forty-six great councils of tribes and thirteen great councils of the Degree of Pochontas.

Over 27,000 fathoms of wampum were contributed to the California Red Men's relief committee.

MASONIC.

A Handsome New York Temple.
Craft Tidings.
One of the handsomest Masonic temples in New York state is that owned by Highland lodge of Buffalo. The classic purity of the outer structure is carried throughout the building with the closest attention to the details of classic and Masonic symbolism, says the Tyler-Keystone. Like all the an-



TEMPLE OF HIGHLAND LODGE, BUFFALO.
Ancient Greek temples, of which this is a prototype, it is one story in height, resting on a high foundation. The understructure forms the basement, partly below but largely above the ground. The ground plan of the temple is 37 by 95 feet, and the building is of solid, light colored stone, laid in cement mortar, with deep pointed joints for effect of light and shadow. The great lodge room is 33 feet wide by 60 feet long and 20 feet high. The decorations are most elaborate. Pilasters are placed at equal distances along the sides and ends of the room. At the east end two finely wrought Ionic columns support a gilded entablature, while at the west end two similar columns inclose an arched opening for the organ. From the vestibule a flight of steps leads to the basement, in which is the banquet hall, 33 by 48 feet, at the rear of which are the serving and pantry rooms.

During the past year the Michigan jurisdiction lost by death Past Grand Masters Dunham, Peck, McGrath, Phillips and Finch, Past Grand Chaplains Tracy and Blades and 804 other members of the craft.

In Iowa there are over 37,000 master Masons and 505 chartered subordinate lodges.

The grand lodge of Oregon has abolished the past master's degree as a necessary preliminary to the installation of a master.

The first contribution to the fund for a Masonic home in Indian Territory came from a Seminole Indian, who is a Mason.

At the recent German grand lodge conference, attended by representatives from all the German grand lodges, it was unanimously decided to recognize the grand lodge of France. This action is significant in view of the fact that for the past thirty-five years there has been no fraternal intercourse between the Masonry of France and that of Germany.

The increase in membership in the Masonic order in Ohio during the past year was 3,472, bringing the total number of Masons holding membership in Ohio up to 65,105.

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Washington is to have a division of the Royal Arcanum Angels, a branch of the Royal Arcanum as popular in Brooklyn, where out of a membership of 27,000 nearly 6,000, it is said, have affiliated with it. It is a degree that corresponds with the Shrine in Masonry and the Patriarchs Militant in Odd Fellowship.

Pennsylvania's largest Royal Arcanum council is Philadelphia, No. 293, of Philadelphia. It has over 900 members.

On Oct. 1 the order had 245,141 members in good standing and 2,079 active councils.

Enthusiasm in a council makes a wonderful impression, which always increases and deepens the interest of those who come in contact with this "moving spirit."—Keystone Arcanian.

Royal Neighbors of America.
Iowa is nearing the 10,000 mark in membership.
There are over 11,000 Royal Neighbors in the jurisdiction of Kansas.
The season for effective work in member getting is at hand. During the longer evenings of the cold months every camp should add at least one member every month.

FORMS OF INSANITY.

Premontory Symptoms by Which They May Be Detected.
There are certain premonitory symptoms of the more prevalent forms of insanity that can be counted on, as a general thing, as infallible.
In paresis, which is claiming its victims in tremendous numbers, there are many physical signs that are almost incontrovertible.
The exaggerated twitching of the facial muscles in conversation, the occasional tendency of the eye to turn outward, the weakness of the legs, the flabbiness of all muscles, are preliminary symptoms that give warning that a man is about to break down.
With the victim of mania—the maniac—the symptoms are often similar to those found in melancholia, though generally the disease gives the victim an appearance of great elation. The eyes are abnormally bright, the features are alert and tense and an air of tremendous excitement is apparent. This is from a constant fear that something is about to happen.
Another form of insanity is prevalent among younger persons. Excessive strain, continual worry or trouble, allied to a weakened physical system, are the causes. It manifests itself through the gradual loss of some faculty that has been all right till now.
The loss of memory for details is an alarming symptom and one that should be given careful and immediate attention. The patient, if taken at the right time, may be cured, but not after the disease has got a firm hold on him.
Paranoia, which is a very prevalent type of insanity, is almost invariably indicated by a peculiarly self satisfied, conceited expression of countenance.
The patient poses, sneers contemptuously and in every way shows his tremendously "stage struck" condition. He is absolutely controlled by the "ego." Everything to him is "I, I, I." He is a monomaniac with one set idea, a single purpose.—Dr. Graeme M. Hammond in New York World.

A PROPOSAL IN JAPAN.

Quaint Custom of Placing a Plant in an Empty Flowerpot.
Old customs appear to be fast disappearing in Japan, a fact which cannot be wondered at considering the childishness which lay at the root of many of the most picturesque, but in some of the Japanese islands the quaintest marriage formalities are observed.
In houses wherein reside one or more daughters of a marriageable age an empty flowerpot of an ornamental character is encircled by a ring and suspended from the window or veranda by three light chains.
The Julietts of Japan are, of course, as attractive to the Romeos as those of other lands. But instead of serenades by moonlight and other delicate ways of making an impression it is etiquette for the Japanese lover to approach the dwelling of his lady bearing some choice plant in his hand, which he boldly, but, let us hope, reverently, proceeds to plant in the empty vase.
This takes place at a time when he is fully assured that both mother and daughter are at home, neither of whom, of course, is at all conscious that the young man is taking such a liberty with the flowerpot outside their window. This act of placing a pretty plant in the empty flowerpot is equivalent to a formal proposal to the young lady who dwells within.
The youthful gardener, having settled his plant in his mind, retires, and the lady is free to act as she pleases. If he is the right man she takes every care of the gift, waters it and tends it carefully with her own hands, that all the world may see the donor is accepted as a suitor. But if he is not a favorite or if stern parents object the poor plant is torn from the vase and the next morning lies limp and withered on the veranda or on the path below.—McCall's Magazine.

Disuading a Tempter.
A pompous Chicago merchant, arrogantly carrying the signs of his prosperity about him, accosted an acquaintance of his who conducts a successful rescue mission and said:
"James, I'd like to attend one of your meetings."
"Certainly," rejoined the mislster, "but leave your watch and diamonds with the hotel clerk."
"What?" asked the merchant in astonishment. "Are not the men of your mission converted thieves?"
"True," answered the mission leader softly, "but George, you look so easy and wholesome. Really, I don't want my men to regret that they promised me never to steal again."

Muscular.
First Holdup Man—Gee, but that man gave me a knock!
Second Ditto—You ought to have had more sense than to tackle a political candidate that's been shaking hands with hundreds of people a day for weeks.—Detroit Free Press.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

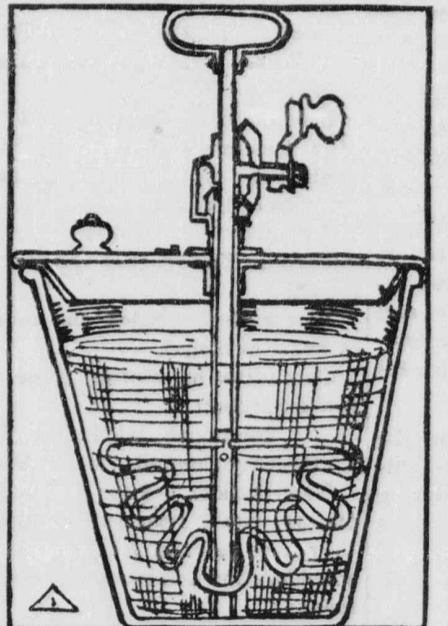
Piano Hints.
The jingling or singing sound at times noticeable when the piano is played frequently is due to what is called "sympathetic vibration." This is produced by any ordinary article in the room vibrating in sympathy with some particular tone in the piano.
To ascertain the cause of this vibration the key which seems to produce the difficulty should be struck by one person and another go about the room listening carefully, and thus the article which vibrates can be discovered and the cause removed.
Any hard substances, no matter how small, when dropped inside of a piano will cause a rattle or jarring noise.

Cement For China and Glass.
A good cement for china and glass is made of Russian isinglass dissolved in soft water. Oyster shells finely pulverized and mixed into a thick paste with the whites of eggs will produce a good cement. The stem of a wine glass mended with this cement sustained a weight of thirty pounds. A famous cement is made of two parts of litharge and one part each of unslacked lime and flint glass. They are pulverized separately to a fine powder, thoroughly mixed and "wet up" with old drying oil when used.

To Clean Black Lace.
Black lace should be well rubbed with an old piece of velvet until all the dust is out and then ironed carefully between tissue paper, then squeezed and punched in strong tea. To make the tea use one teaspoonful of black tea to a cup of water and steep it fifteen minutes. Rinse in tea in the same way. To the rinsing tea add a teaspoonful of gum arabic and let stand until dissolved. Wring the lace dry as possible in the wringer, pull out and iron between papers.

Tonic For Dry Hair.
Where the hair is very dry a tonic must have some oil in it to be of help. A fine formula is three and a half ounces of sweet almond oil, four fluid drams of castor oil, three and a half fluid drams glycerin, three fluid drams of any preferred extract and enough alcohol to make eight ounces altogether. This should be applied only when the hair is perfectly clean and dry and only a very little at a time, well massaged into the scalp.

A Kitchen Convenience.
To stir up the food in the pot while cooking on the hot fire is the object of the specially designed pot and apparatus shown in the illustration. The old spoon or ladle is dispensed with and the stirring performed easily and incidentally more thoroughly. No chance for the food to stick to the bottom of the pot and burn with this up to date cooker. The cooking pot is of the ordinary form, having a cover. In the cen-



ter of the lid is an opening, through which passes a shaft, on the lower end of which is the stirrer or agitator. Directly above the cover is a small handle connecting with a gear wheel meshing with a gear on the shaft. Obviously turning the handle operates the stirrer. For raising the stirrer a secondary handle is provided, so that the full contents of the pot can be agitated. An Iowa woman is the inventor.

Airing Linens.
Linens should be given a thorough airing every now and then, most thorough of all, of course, just after they have come from the laundry.
Plenty of light and air as well as soap and water, are necessary to keep them in spotless condition, for what occult reason only some one wise in the laws of physics can tell. But the results will tell their own tale. Airlings are the best preventives of "freckles" and mold and mildew.

For Tender Feet.
Salt may be reckoned among the good things to use for the bath for tender and sore feet. The course, a handful dissolved in a foot tub of warm water and the feet soaked in it half an hour, with an occasional replenishing to keep the water at the proper temperature, will be found excellent.

A Furniture Hint.
It is not generally known that wringing out a cloth in hot water and wiping the furniture before putting on furniture cream will result in a very high polish and will not finger mark.

THE GUANACO.

A Patagonian Animal That Seeks Its Own Graveyard.

It seems from the accounts given by Darwin and by W. H. Hudson that all the guanacos of the southern part of Patagonia must resort when the hour of death approaches to a certain spot in a certain river bed which has become a perfect mausoleum of their bones.
Mr. Hudson notes that it is only the guanaco of the southern extremity of the South American continent that has this habit, a habit restricted to descendants of forefathers who lived in an extremely rigorous climate. Mr. Hudson conjectures that among these forefathers the instinct grew up when the stress of hunger and cold was very dire of resorting to this sheltered place in the river bed, where they might find warmth in their own closely collected numbers and possibly food. By a continual survival of those which had taken themselves to this place of refuge the race instinct would be formed of resorting thither when they felt the tides of life running low. This feeling, Mr. Hudson argues, their descendants are likely to experience now at the approach of the hour of death.
But now it is no longer just a passing spell of extreme cold that leads them thither. The death call has come, and they must lay their bones in the common mortuary. It is not "in order to die" that the guanaco seeks this place; it would be nearer the truth if we were to say it was "in order to live."

But the most true account of all is that it is in mere obedience to the inherited instinct that the guanaco resorts to this refuge.
Yet another instance of this mysterious guidance is afforded by the habit of the rattlesnakes in the colder countries to assemble together for hibernation in caves. These snakes on emerging from the caves cover long distances in their wanderings, their young are generally born far away, and yet these young succeed in finding their way to the caves with the greatest certainty.—London Spectator.

TASTES IN CIGARS.

Some Men Like Their Tobacco Moist and Some Like It Dry.
The public taste for cigars varies in different localities and countries, and in all the large factories cigars are conditioned to suit the demands of the country to which they are to be sent. In Europe, more especially in the British Isles, the consumer of cigars requires that they should be dry—in fact, almost brittle. It is a common incident in that country to see a smoker take his cigar and place it to his ear to see if it will give forth a crackling sound, and if it does not crackle the cigar is considered too moist. Pipe smoking tobaccos, however, are required very moist.

In the United States the proper condition for cigars and pipe smoking tobaccos is just the reverse. The American smoker requires his cigars in such a condition that the wrapper, binding and filler will yield to the pressure of the fingers without cracking or breaking the wrapper, while, on the other hand, the smoking tobaccos, especially the granulated tobaccos, must be moderately dry.
Various methods are employed for keeping cigars and tobaccos in the proper condition, but up to the present time no method has been devised that will act automatically. Both manufactured tobacco and cigars are susceptible to climatic conditions, and it requires the constant attention of the manufacturer and dealer to regulate the moisture in his stock cupboard or showcase. In retail stores great trouble is experienced in keeping the air in the showcases in the proper condition, especially when these are constantly being opened. In warm wet weather more moisture is admitted than is needed, while during the cold winter months the cigars are apt to become too dry, especially in the upper part of the showcases.—Science.

First Printing Press.
The first printing press in the eastern settlement of America was set up in 1638. In the summer of that year a ship bearing a printing press, a printer and three pressmen arrived on the shores of New England, the printer being Stephen Daye. In the same year the press was set up at Cambridge. One of the earliest and perhaps the most celebrated of the issues was "The Bay Psalm Book." It is interesting to know that the actual press is still preserved. After various wanderings in Boston, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Vermont it was found in Windsor county and presented to the Vermont Historical society.

Silenced.
"What did you mean by starting the story that I was an unbeliever in the Scriptures?" asked the deacon in great wrath.
"Well, deekin," said the man who had originated the report, "you know you told me that all you said about that hoss I bought was as true as gosh-pill. An' you know how true it was."
"Er—ah," said the deacon.

To Counteract Bluing.
If you get too much bluing in the water put in a little household ammonia.

WATER BOARD

Gladstone, Mich., Jan. 3, 1907.
Board of Fire and Water Commissioners met in regular session. Present, Commissioners Holm, Laing and LaPine. Absent, President Carr and Commissioner Forsberg.
Meeting called to order by the secretary, the president of the board being absent.
Moved by Commissioner Laing, supported by Commissioner Holm, that Commissioner LaPine act as Chairman of the meeting. Motion carried unanimously, Commissioner LaPine not voting.
Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Communication from the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Co., relative to the condition of the boilers at the city plant, was read, and no objections being offered Chairman LaPine declared the communication would be accepted and placed on file.
Communication from Julius Andrae & Co., relative to lamp contract for the ensuing year, was read. No objections being offered Chairman LaPine referred the matter to the purchasing committee.
W. A. Miller, chief of the fire department, reported one fire for the month of December. No objections being offered Chairman LaPine declared that the report of the chief of the fire department would be accepted and placed on file.
Superintendent and secretary made the following report for the month of December, 1906:

RECEIPTS	
Commercial lighting	\$923 88
Sale of supplies	258 56
Water rents	192 50
	\$1344 94
EXPENSE ACCOUNT	
310 cords slabs @ \$1.40	\$434 00
7 tons coal @ \$4.75	33 25
19 gals. cylinder oil @ 33c	6 27
10 gals. engine oil @ 23 1/2c	2 15
Engineers' salaries, 2 at \$70.00	140 00
Firemen's salaries 1 \$50.00, 1 \$60.00	110 00
Secretary	25 00
Superintendent	75 00
Miscellaneous labor	10 40
Supplies for plant	85 32
Semi-annual interest on bonds	175 45
Premium on insurance	48 76
Electric repairs	2 75
Water repairs	1 25
Credit material	24 50
Electrical balance for month	217 84
	\$1344 94

Moved by Commissioner Laing, supported by Commissioner Holm, that the report of the superintendent and secretary be accepted and placed on file. Motion carried unanimously.

The following bills were read:
LIGHT AND WATER DEPARTMENT
Salaries for month of Dec., 1906 \$360 00
Northwestern Cooperage & Lumber Co., 310 cords slabs 434 00
John Fontanna, labor on sewer at plant 10 40
N. W. Elec. & Equip. Co., electrical supplies 48 59
J. Andrae & Sons Co., electrical supplies 88 91
E. V. White, premium on \$4,000 insurance on plant 48 76
Swenson Bros., liquid glue for pulley covering at plant 35
M. B. Austin & Co., electrical supplies 28 86
Garlock Packing Co., packing for plant 8 07
C. W. Davis, lumber for plant 5 00
W. A. Miller, repairing hydrants and steam piping 4 00
Hawkeye Compound Co., boiler compound 24 00
W. A. Narracong, water rent rebate, 4 mos., to G. R. Empson, \$3.80; 3 months to J. Anderle, \$1.25; fr't and express charges on supplies, \$6.35 11 40
A. H. Powell, semi-annual interest and exchange paid on light and water bonds 175 45
C. E. Mason, printing proceedings 3 00

FIRE DEPARTMENT
Salaries for month of Dec., '06 110 00
Thos. O'Connell, hay, oats, bran 11 89
W. A. Miller, repairing sleigh and shoeing horses 7 95
J. Louis & Sons, hay 4 45
N. W. Cooperage & Lumber Co., wood 11 20
Mrs. Bradley, 5 washings, month of December 1 25
Moved by Commissioner Laing, supported by Commissioner Holm, that the bills be allowed as read and certified to the city council for payment. Motion carried unanimously.
Bill of H. J. Krueger for dies and die stock, amounting to \$39.10, was read.
Moved by Commissioner Laing, supported by Commissioner Holm, that the dies and die stock be immediately returned to H. J. Krueger and that his bill be referred to the committee on power and light. Motion carried unanimously.
Moved by Commissioner Laing, supported by Commissioner Holm, that board adjourn. Motion carried unanimously.
W. A. NARRACONG,
Secretary.

TAX NOTICE.
The tax roll of the city of Gladstone is now in my hands for collection. Taxes not paid until after the tenth of January, will incur a penalty of four per cent.
A. H. POWELL,
City Treasurer.

HILL MUST END FAMINE.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION TAKES A DRASTIC STEP IN CAR SHORTAGE.

RAILWAYS GETTING BUSY.

Wisconsin Central Said to Be Victim of Plot by Other Western Lines, but Charges Are Denied.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 8.—The Interstate Commerce Commission did not reach the Harriman investigation today on account of other business.

Hill Ordered to End Famine.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 8.—A telegraph order to James J. Hill commanding him to do something immediately to relieve the coal famine in the Northwest was sent yesterday by members of the interstate commerce commission. Latest advice states that San Francisco schools are short of coal, and that famine threatens in Montana.

As a means for relieving the shortage of freight cars, representatives of a number of western railroads yesterday decided to form an organization to be known as the Car Efficiency Bureau. A. J. Earing of the Milwaukee road took part in the organization.

Threaten Wisconsin Central.

Threats said to have been made by other Chicago railroads against the Wisconsin Central railway company if it did not reinstate the terminal charge of \$2 a car on live stock shipped to this city were made the subject of inquiry before the interstate commerce commission here Monday. Other railroads entered a denial.

J. H. Hiland, third vice president of the Milwaukee railroad, interested the commission by his statement that the roads were under great expense in handling live stock by reason of claims for damages for failure to make the market.

In such cases, he said, it generally developed that the live stock which failed to reach the market on time was always of the best grade.

Representative Maddeo of Chicago has introduced a reciprocal demurrage bill, which he says will remove the last vestige of rebating. It requires railroads to furnish suitable cars to all who apply for them.

Railroads are given three days in which to provide the cars after receiving notice, unless twenty-five or more cars are required, when ten days will be allowed. Shippers are to receive \$1 a car demurrage for each day the railroads fail to supply cars, and in addition all actual demurrage with attorney's fee. Shippers are allowed forty-eight hours in which to load cars, and the railroads are given the right to collect from shippers \$1 a day for each car not loaded within the required time.

Forty-eight hours are allowed for unloading cars, with the same demurrage for excess time. Freight must move at least sixty miles each day, with a penalty of \$1 a car per day for delay in the delivery of goods.

Rail Strikes Ended.

The strike of firemen on the Southern Pacific railroad was settled Monday through the efforts of Martin A. Knapp and Edgar E. Clark of the interstate commerce commission. All of the strikers are to be reinstated in their former positions.

Little progress was made in the conference between the engineers and the railroad managers on the demand of the men for an eight-hour day.

Committees representing the brakemen and conductors on freight trains on all railroad systems west of Chicago met in Chicago to organize a national strike of men for a new wage and hour schedule.

The strike of railway clerks on the Southern Pacific, which has been in force since October 14, was officially closed off. The strikers will be reinstated in their old places as fast as vacancies occur.

To Help Out Settlers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.—As many homestead settlers are said to be freezing in North Dakota, the interstate commerce commission has passed a resolution proposing that settlers be permitted leave of absence for three months this winter period. This absence shall not interfere with their entry rights.

SEES ONLY 2-CENT FARES.

Santa Fe Official Objects to Scope of New Mileage Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.—The Sherman bill for universal interchangeable 2-cent railway mileage books, was the subject of a hearing today before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

George T. Nicholson, third vice president of the Santa Fe, said the bill was so broad that it practically amounted to the fixing of 2 cents a mile as the maximum rate for all railroads in the United States on passenger business.

Mr. Nicholson urged that the antipass law should not be given as a reason for the reduction of railway fares. He said his railway found that 12 1/2 per cent. of its passenger traffic in June of last year was on passes to railway employees, but that of its passenger business only 2 per cent. was on passes.

SLAYER GETS 'COLD FEET'

Kills Wife and Step-Son, but Decides to Go to a Doctor After Wounding Himself.

CHARLES CITY, Minn., Jan. 8.—James Cullen, a city physician, was stabbed and killed his wife and stepson early today and then attempted to kill himself. He changed his mind, however, and started for a doctor. He was arrested.

IMMIGRATION TREND BAD.

Commissioner Sargent Also Points to Japanese Boundary Jumpers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.—Immigrants of the undesirable class are pouring into the country, while the other kind is falling off rapidly, says Frank Sargent, commissioner general of immigration in his annual report.

Steamship agents, the report says, are securing the countries of southern Europe and even stirring up unrest and dissatisfaction to induce hordes of Italians, Greeks, Turks and others to come to America.

Mr. Sargent's report shows that the immigration of 1906 broke all records. The population of the country was increased by 1,100,735 immigrant aliens and 55,618 non-immigrant aliens, making the total 1,156,353. This is an increase over the previous year of 105,588.

The assertion is made by Mr. Sargent that thousands of Japanese are being imported to work on the railroads of the northwest, the contract labor law being evaded. Chinese, he says, are being smuggled in constantly over the Mexican border. The "white slave" traffic has been revived, the report also says.

FOR DEATH TO DIVORCE

GOV. SARLES OF NORTH DAKOTA PROPOSES ASSOCIATION LAWS.

Comes from a State in Which Separations Have Fairly Sprouted—Other States Hear Messages.

BISMARCK, N. D., Jan. 9.—Both houses of the North Dakota Legislature assembled this afternoon. Gov. Sarles urged the serious consideration of the uniform divorce law proposed by the National Uniform Divorce Law association.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 9.—Claiming it is impossible to hang a white man in Alabama, Gov. Jelks in his farewell message today suggested a law "against capital punishment, except in case of an offense against women. It is monstrous to allow a law to stand which is operative only against one class of our citizens."

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 9.—Gov. Johnson inaugurated governor of Minnesota for the second time today. The remarks on the necessity for reform in taxation, especially on iron ore and mineral lands, also in railway rates and the abolition of free railway passes aroused the interest and hearty approval of the legislature.

He wants the county and state assessment system supplanted by commissioner, asks taxation on mineral rights and royalties, a license fee of \$10 per annum for corporations, lower rail rates, anti pass laws and a new primary election law.

Bills were also introduced requiring that railroads should not charge more for short haul than for long haul, and authorizing the state board of control to establish a plant in the Stillwater state prison for the manufacture of harvesting machinery.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 9.—Gov. Coker in his final message today recom-

mends a law to prevent public service corporations from owning or controlling newspapers.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 9.—Gov. Deneen in his message today recommended the partition along the line of the laws of Massachusetts. He recommended a provision prohibiting one fire insurance company from owning the stock of another. There has been, he said, a general demand for a more extended supervision of the banking business of the state. He recommended legislation prohibiting watering of stock.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 9.—The Senate today selected United States Senator Gamble to succeed himself.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 9.—At a caucus of Republican members of the Legislature Congressman Joseph M. Dixon of Missoula was selected as the candidate for United States senator to succeed A. Clark. Almost the only opposition was put forth by Lee Mantie of Butte, once a United States senator.

MRS. BLAINE GETS LICENSE.

Will Wed P. S. Pearsall of New York Next Tuesday.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 9.—A marriage license was issued this afternoon to Paul Stanford Pearsall of New York, who is to wed Martha Hitchborn Blaine, who was recently divorced from James G. Blaine, Jr. She gave her address as Sioux Falls, S. D. It is understood the marriage will take place at the Bellevue-Stratford hotel in this city Tuesday.

NEW BLOW FOR COLORED TROOPS.

Huge Conspiracy Against White Army Officers Scented and Hot Message Is Coming.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9.—[Special.]—Another flood of messages, perhaps only one, from the white house, seems imminent.

The Brownsville colored troop case is sure to have an additional chapter in the shape of a message, and it will be a hot one.

Reports today are to the effect that a conspiracy to murder every white officer at Fort Reno, I. T., is on foot; also, a true patch up in the Senate over the affair, may prove only an incentive for more words in the message aforesaid.

Three Bills to Be Knifed.

It is now said at the capitol that three important bills, each representing a distinct administration policy, are practically dead for this session of Congress. It is believed in each case that behind the killing of the bills there is to be traced a personal antagonism to President Roosevelt and a desire to belittle or injure his administration.

The subsidy bill, immigration bill, and the Philippine tariff bill are all moribund, chiefly if not entirely because each of them contains certain provisions of a character which aroused the enmity of powerful interests in various parts of the country.

It is too early to say that each of these important measures, stamped with the approval of the President in his message to Congress, has been delivered to the slaughter, for any one of them may be resuscitated at the last moment by the use of the necessary amount of legislative oxygen. The chances, are, however, that not one of the three will pass, at least in its original form.

Accompanying the message on the Brownsville case will be the new evidence gathered in Texas by Mr. Purdy, assistant to the attorney general, which will show, in all probability, that there is no need of a congressional investigation.

Huge Conspiracy Charged.

EL RENO, Ok., Jan. 9.—That a conspiracy to murder every white officer at Fort Reno existed is the belief of army men here. Beginning with Capt. Edgar A. Macklin—against whom nearly every negro soldier at the post entertains a personal grudge as a result of the affair at Brownsville—was the supposed murder plot according to evidence at the preliminary hearing in the case of Edward L. Knowles, corporal of Co. A, Twenty-fifth Infantry, who was held on a charge of assault with intent to kill Capt. Macklin December 17.

Officers Go About Armed.

All of the officers now go heavily armed and protected throughout the night. Every effort has been made by the officers at the post to keep the alleged conspiracy a secret, but it is learned that an investigation is now being conducted at several army posts and important places throughout the country.

Information was received here last night that the arrest of a negro soldier has been made at La Junta, Colo. Suspicion rests upon negro soldiers at Fort Niobrara, Neb., and at three other points.

FARMS DO GET A BOOST.

SECRETARY WILSON WANTS FREE SEED "GRAFT" SUPPLANTED BY EXPERIMENTAL SYSTEM.

GREAT PROGRESS IN SIGHT.

Proposes Trials in Growing Drug Plants and Others Which Are Now Alien to This State.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9.—[Special.]—Wisconsin will gain prominence within the agricultural field, if the free seed distribution by national lawmakers is supplanted by the newer plans of Secretary Wilson.

The million and a quarter a year of free seed money is to be used for the introduction and breeding of new plants and fruits and the extension of the growing of others in climates suited to them. This is being done on a small scale, but its development is hindered by the necessity of filling orders of senators and members of the House for seed which usually prove of little value in the district where sent.

Could Cultivate Drug Plants.

In Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, and northern Iowa drug plants could be cultivated. It is estimated that the United States imports from \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000 worth of drugs each year. Preliminary investigations established that many of the drugs, such as opium, camphor, etc., can be produced at home. The department will introduce seeds of promising drug plants and encourage the production of crops, this being done in co-operation with individual farmers and others.

It is proposed to improve corn by simply breeding and selecting a grain adapted to different climatic and soil conditions throughout the country. The work would be applicable in large part to all portions of the United States for the south, corn for highly fertile soils, and corn for poor, thin lands, corn adapted to river bottom lands, drought resistance corn, and corn that could be grown successfully under irrigation are some of the lines to be tried in this project.

Beet Sugar on Programme.

There is the question of increasing the production of beet sugar. Practically all seed for this plant now comes from abroad. Preliminary experiments and tests indicate we can grow as good or better seed in this country. It is intended if Congress gives permission to produce and distribute the primary object of developing a new American industry.

The department has come also to the conclusion that it will be a comparatively easy matter to introduce harder varieties of winter oats in the southern portions of Illinois and Missouri and in practically all of the southern states, with the exception of southern Florida and western Texas.

Tobacco Crop a Factor.

The growth of raw tobacco varieties could be arranged by securing and distributing carefully selected seed of foreign grown varieties, such as Sumatra, Cuban, and Turkish, and these varieties are being produced by investigators of the department of agriculture, and by introducing improved established varieties into sections where tobacco is not grown, but which seem adapted to cultivation on the account of climatic and soil conditions.

It is believed this could be done in portions of Illinois, Ohio, Missouri, Michigan, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, Louisiana, eastern Texas, and in central Asia. The United States exports annually \$5,000,000 worth of imports from foreign countries. It is believed most of this material could be made in the United States if raw materials were grown here.

Other Crops for Southwest.

The distribution of new varieties of cotton, extension of Arabian alfalfa crop, and introduction and breeding of new citrus fruits and some of the other good things promised for the south and southwest.

The result of the bitter fight waged in Congress last year against free seed was the adoption of a provision forbidding the distribution of any seed to any member of Congress not adapted for the district he represented. But the department wants authority which will enable it to act irrespective of the congressional, though quite willing to give him the benefit of the persons desiring seed or plants.

HARCOURT FOR THE IRISH

Home Ruler and Son of One of Same Cult to Be Secretary Succeeding Ambassador James Bryce.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Lewis Harcourt, liberal member of Parliament for the Rosendale, division of Lancashire, has been appointed to the vacancy in the Irish secretaryship caused by the appointment of James Bryce as British ambassador at Washington.

Mr. Harcourt's selection is regarded as a peculiarly appropriate one, because of the long advocacy by his father, Sir William Harcourt, of home rule for Ireland, and his staunch support of Mr. Gladstone when the latter's wife in his question, Mr. Harcourt's wife is the daughter of the late Walter H. Burns of New York.

MUST WAIT TWO YEARS.

Typhothetae Agree to Grant Eight-Hour Day to Pressmen and Feeders in 1909.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 9.—After a series of conferences an agreement has been reached between the executive committee of the United Typothetae of America and the executive council of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' union, providing the present contract for a term of five years, a compromise was arrived at by which the Typothetae agrees to grant the eight-hour day beginning January 1, 1909.

THIRTY STRIKERS KILLED.

TERRIFIC FIGHT WITH TROOPS AT NOGALES, IN MEXICO.

Destroy Property Valued at \$1,500,000 and Those Who Escaped Are Being Hunted Like Animals.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 8.—After a fight between soldiers and striking mill workers at Nogales, in which thirty strikers were killed and over eighty wounded, the government is declared in control of the strike situation.

The strikers became unbolted by their success after looting the mills at Rio Blanco. The strikers proceeded to Nogales and cut telegraph, telephone and electric light wires and pillaged stores and residences.

The strikers threw open the jails and set the prisoners free. Residents of the district fled in terror.

It was learned that the value of the property destroyed by the strikers totals \$1,500,000. All of the destroyed property was owned by Eduardo Garcia, a citizen of France. The strikers who have escaped are in the nearby mountains and are being searched for by the gendarmes and the troops.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

MILWAUKEE, JANUARY 9. EGG AND DAIRY MARKETS.

MILWAUKEE—Eggs—Market is steady. Top quality, 20c; choice, 19c; strictly fresh laid, cases returned, 23c; high grade, candled, 23c; miscellaneous, 19c to 21c; 1st quality, 19c; 2nd quality, 19c; 3rd quality, 19c; 4th quality, 19c; 5th quality, 19c; 6th quality, 19c; 7th quality, 19c; 8th quality, 19c; 9th quality, 19c; 10th quality, 19c.

Butter—Market is firm. Elgin price on extra creamery is 32c. Local price extra creamery, 32c; prime, 31c; first, 28c; 2nd, 25c; 3rd, 23c; 4th, 21c; 5th, 19c; 6th, 17c; 7th, 15c; 8th, 13c; 9th, 11c; 10th, 9c.

Cheese—Firm; American full cream, 22c; Limburger, new, 12c; fancy, 12c; low grade, 10c; 2nd quality, 9c; 3rd quality, 8c; 4th quality, 7c; 5th quality, 6c; 6th quality, 5c; 7th quality, 4c; 8th quality, 3c; 9th quality, 2c; 10th quality, 1c.

MILWAUKEE STOCKYARDS REPORT.

HOGS—Market is weak; light, mixed, 6.25c; fair to choice mediums, 6.30c; 6.40c; 6.50c; choice, 6.60c; 6.70c; 6.80c; 6.90c; 7.00c; 7.10c; 7.20c; 7.30c; 7.40c; 7.50c; 7.60c; 7.70c; 7.80c; 7.90c; 8.00c; 8.10c; 8.20c; 8.30c; 8.40c; 8.50c; 8.60c; 8.70c; 8.80c; 8.90c; 9.00c; 9.10c; 9.20c; 9.30c; 9.40c; 9.50c; 9.60c; 9.70c; 9.80c; 9.90c; 10.00c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 9.—Close—Wheat—Firm; No. 1 northern, on track, 70c; No. 2 northern, on track, 67c; Corn—Steady; No. 1 white, on track, 33c; No. 2 white, on track, 32c; No. 3 white, on track, 31c; No. 4 white, on track, 30c; No. 5 white, on track, 29c; No. 6 white, on track, 28c; No. 7 white, on track, 27c; No. 8 white, on track, 26c; No. 9 white, on track, 25c; No. 10 white, on track, 24c.

Chicago timothy hay, 15.75c; No. 1 timothy hay, 15.00c; No. 2 timothy hay, 14.25c; clover and mixed, 13.50c; choice Kansas and Nebraska prairie, 15.00c; No. 1 prairie, 14.00c; No. 2 prairie, 13.50c; No. 3 prairie, 13.00c; No. 4 prairie, 12.50c; No. 5 prairie, 12.00c; No. 6 prairie, 11.50c; No. 7 prairie, 11.00c; No. 8 prairie, 10.50c; No. 9 prairie, 10.00c; No. 10 prairie, 9.50c.

Flour quotations in carloads are: Hard spring wheat patents, in wood, 4.00c; 4.20c; straight, in wood, 3.50c; 3.70c; 3.90c; 4.10c; 4.30c; 4.50c; 4.70c; 4.90c; 5.10c; 5.30c; 5.50c; 5.70c; 5.90c; 6.10c; 6.30c; 6.50c; 6.70c; 6.90c; 7.10c; 7.30c; 7.50c; 7.70c; 7.90c; 8.10c; 8.30c; 8.50c; 8.70c; 8.90c; 9.10c; 9.30c; 9.50c; 9.70c; 9.90c; 10.10c; 10.30c; 10.50c; 10.70c; 10.90c; 11.10c; 11.30c; 11.50c; 11.70c; 11.90c; 12.10c; 12.30c; 12.50c; 12.70c; 12.90c; 13.10c; 13.30c; 13.50c; 13.70c; 13.90c; 14.10c; 14.30c; 14.50c; 14.70c; 14.90c; 15.10c; 15.30c; 15.50c; 15.70c; 15.90c; 16.10c; 16.30c; 16.50c; 16.70c; 16.90c; 17.10c; 17.30c; 17.50c; 17.70c; 17.90c; 18.10c; 18.30c; 18.50c; 18.70c; 18.90c; 19.10c; 19.30c; 19.50c; 19.70c; 19.90c; 20.10c; 20.30c; 20.50c; 20.70c; 20.90c; 21.10c; 21.30c; 21.50c; 21.70c; 21.90c; 22.10c; 22.30c; 22.50c; 22.70c; 22.90c; 23.10c; 23.30c; 23.50c; 23.70c; 23.90c; 24.10c; 24.30c; 24.50c; 24.70c; 24.90c; 25.10c; 25.30c; 25.50c; 25.70c; 25.90c; 26.10c; 26.30c; 26.50c; 26.70c; 26.90c; 27.10c; 27.30c; 27.50c; 27.70c; 27.90c; 28.10c; 28.30c; 28.50c; 28.70c; 28.90c; 29.10c; 29.30c; 29.50c; 29.70c; 29.90c; 30.10c; 30.30c; 30.50c; 30.70c; 30.90c; 31.10c; 31.30c; 31.50c; 31.70c; 31.90c; 32.10c; 32.30c; 32.50c; 32.70c; 32.90c; 33.10c; 33.30c; 33.50c; 33.70c; 33.90c; 34.10c; 34.30c; 34.50c; 34.70c; 34.90c; 35.10c; 35.30c; 35.50c; 35.70c; 35.90c; 36.10c; 36.30c; 36.50c; 36.70c; 36.90c; 37.10c; 37.30c; 37.50c; 37.70c; 37.90c; 38.10c; 38.30c; 38.50c; 38.70c; 38.90c; 39.10c; 39.30c; 39.50c; 39.70c; 39.90c; 40.10c; 40.30c; 40.50c; 40.70c; 40.90c; 41.10c; 41.30c; 41.50c; 41.70c; 41.90c; 42.10c; 42.30c; 42.50c; 42.70c; 42.90c; 43.10c; 43.30c; 43.50c; 43.70c; 43.90c; 44.10c; 44.30c; 44.50c; 44.70c; 44.90c; 45.10c; 45.30c; 45.50c; 45.70c; 45.90c; 46.10c; 46.30c; 46.50c; 46.70c; 46.90c; 47.10c; 47.30c; 47.50c; 47.70c; 47.90c; 48.10c; 48.30c; 48.50c; 48.70c; 48.90c; 49.10c; 49.30c; 49.50c; 49.70c; 49.90c; 50.10c; 50.30c; 50.50c; 50.70c; 50.90c; 51.10c; 51.30c; 51.50c; 51.70c; 51.90c; 52.10c; 52.30c; 52.50c; 52.70c; 52.90c; 53.10c; 53.30c; 53.50c; 53.70c; 53.90c; 54.10c; 54.30c; 54.50c; 54.70c; 54.90c; 55.10c; 55.30c; 55.50c; 55.70c; 55.90c; 56.10c; 56.30c; 56.50c; 56.70c; 56.90c; 57.10c; 57.30c; 57.50c; 57.70c; 57.90c; 58.10c; 58.30c; 58.50c; 58.70c; 58.90c; 59.10c; 59.30c; 59.50c; 59.70c; 59.90c; 60.10c; 60.30c; 60.50c; 60.70c; 60.90c; 61.10c; 61.30c; 61.50c; 61.70c; 61.90c; 62.10c; 62.30c; 62.50c; 62.70c; 62.90c; 63.10c; 63.30c; 63.50c; 63.70c; 63.90c; 64.10c; 64.30c; 64.50c; 64.70c; 64.90c; 65.10c; 65.30c; 65.50c; 65.70c; 65.90c; 66.10c; 66.30c; 66.50c; 66.70c; 66.90c; 67.10c; 67.30c; 67.50c; 67.70c; 67.90c; 68.10c; 68.30c; 68.50c; 68.70c; 68.90c; 69.10c; 69.30c; 69.50c; 69.70c; 69.90c; 70.10c; 70.30c; 70.50c; 70.70c; 70.90c; 71.10c; 71.30c; 71.50c; 71.70c; 71.90c; 72.10c; 72.30c; 72.50c; 72.70c; 72.90c; 73.10c; 73.30c; 73.50c; 73.70c; 73.90c; 74.10c; 74.30c; 74.50c; 74.70c; 74.90c; 75.10c; 75.30c; 75.50c; 75.70c; 75.90c; 76.10c; 76.30c; 76.50c; 76.70c; 76.90c; 77.10c; 77.30c; 77.50c; 77.70c; 77.90c; 78.10c; 78.30c; 78.50c; 78.70c; 78.90c; 79.10c; 79.30c; 79.50c; 79.70c; 79.90c; 80.10c; 80.30c; 80.50c; 80.70c; 80.90c; 81.10c; 81.30c; 81.50c; 81.70c; 81.90c; 82.10c; 82.30c; 82.50c; 82.70c; 82.90c; 83.10c; 83.30c; 83.50c; 83.70c; 83.90c; 84.10c; 84.30c; 84.50c; 84.70c; 84.90c; 85.10c; 85.30c; 85.50c; 85.70c; 85.90c; 86.10c; 86.30c; 86.50c; 86.70c; 86.90c; 87.10c; 87.30c; 87.50c; 87.70c; 87.90c; 88.10c; 88.30c; 88.50c; 88.70c; 88.90c; 89.10c; 89.30c; 89.50c; 89.70c; 89.90c; 90.10c; 90.30c; 90.50c; 90.70c; 90.90c; 91.10c; 91.30c; 91.50c; 91.70c; 91.90c; 92.10c; 92.30c; 92.50c; 92.70c; 92.90c; 93.10c; 93.30c; 93.50c; 93.70c; 93.90c; 94.10c; 94.30c; 94.50c; 94.70c; 94.90c; 95.10c; 95.30c; 95.50c; 95.70c; 95.90c; 96.10c; 96.30c; 96.50c; 96.70c; 96.90c; 97.10c; 97.30c; 97.50c; 97.70c; 97.90c; 98.10c; 98.3

MAN'S AIDED EYE EXERTING ITS MIGHT IN SEARCH OF OTHER UNIVERSES

One of the most impressive indications of modern scientific progress comes from the field of astronomy, says the Washington Post. The limits of the universe are now being reached by the strong eye of the photographing telescope, in the view of some star specialists. Enough observational basis for the belief has already been added to philosophical grounds for the conclusion that the extension of matter in void space is not infinite but finite, to create a sharp difference of opinion which is receiving the serious attention of the highest and most judiciously minded authorities.

This conclusion is counter to the conception more popular with the unknowable worshipping past. The view still held by the mass of people who



terung deals only with about half of the heavens visible from the earth, owing to the lack of enough observatories, so that the stars of first to ninth magnitude number about a million. Professor Skinner stated that the stars already seen with the aid of modern instruments number several million, of these only a small fraction being definitely located, catalogued, and counted.

The task to which astronomers set themselves twelve years ago was so divided among the prominent observatories that to the Washington institution was assigned the zone lying between 14 and 18 degrees southward from the zenith, each observer slightly overlapping or duplicating the work of his neighbor to make the strips match positively. Another year of observation and computation will complete the part assigned to the Washington Naval Observatory. The work involved accurate observation at different times of every one catalogued, including 300 zero or base stars, from which the position of the others are reckoned, so that about 20,000 observations had to be made. Further, every hour spent in observation required at least three hours of mathematical computation.

In recent years the equipment of twelve-inch telescopes with photographing attachments has greatly extended the range of human view, for while the eye, firing, sees less in protracted watching, the photographic plate, accumulating impression with time, sees more. Professor Skinner found it especially serviceable in distinguishing the minor asteroid planets from fixed stars, and remarked that its capacity for seeing what the eye could not see through the telescope was notable in the case of the discovery of a maze of nebulae in the field of the pleiades where with the eye hardly any nebulous trace was discernible. The photographic method of cataloguing stars has been quite successfully used in Europe.

"These plates," said Professor Skinner, "give very accurate results, but the method is yet too new for us to depend entirely upon it." The work upon which he is engaged has been done entirely by telescope eye observation, and the Naval Observatory has not so far been equipped with an instrument for doing the same thing photographically. It would cost \$50,000.

Speaking of the financial support given scientific work, Professor Skinner remarked: "Many private and university observatories are handicapped because the donors do not understand the full requirements of the work. Such is true of the observatory in California to which Mr. Yerkes, the late street railway magnate, gave the big telescope. Wealthy men are inclined to give liberally enough for equipment that people can see and touch, but are apt to forget that it requires several times as much money to use an instrument than it costs, in order to bring the results for which it is supposed to be designed; results, of course, which only the learned can fully appreciate."

give thought to the subject at all is expressed by a German poet, who wrote in the earlier decades of the past century of a man "called into the vestibule of heaven, stripped of his robe of flesh," and guided by "a mighty angel through long reaches of planets circling on the right and left and vast Saharas of darkness" at such velocity that "the light with lesser speed came on to meet them." The dream poet voiced the conviction of his times by narrating that finally "the man sank down, crying: 'Angel, I can go no further, for end there is none!'"

"Some astronomers now state their belief that we can see through the expanse of nebulae and stars to outside vacancy," said Professor Aaron N. Skinner, who, in charge of the equatorial work at the United States Naval Observatory, is making a catalogue of 9,000 of the known stars. "But," he added, in the course of his talk with a Post reporter, "the question arises, Should it be true that we can in time penetrate even to the limits of the ether of our universe, what is there beyond, across space which light cannot traverse? Indeed, we might assume the existence of a plurality of universes, beyond any hope of cognizance by us, just as there are a plurality of suns that we can see. For myself, however, I am too busy with the more tangible work I have on hand here to indulge much in these speculative discussions."

Professor Skinner is now nearing the end of twelve years' work occupied in definitely cataloguing a strip or zone of the 500,000 stars approximately catalogued between 1850 and 1860, comprising a list known as the Bonn Durchmusterung. In later years, also under German initiative, the leading observatories of the world undertook the tremendous job of determining the exact position of these half-million stars, being those down to the ninth apparent magnitude. (Stars become invisible to the unaided eye at the sixth magnitude.) The Bonn Durchmusterung

MILITARY TACTICS IN CHINESE SCHOOLS.

An Eastern correspondent writes: "While visiting the native city I entered the courtyard of the yamen, or magistrates' official quarters, and saw a number of youngsters being drilled by an instructor in uniform. They went at it most energetically and carried out the simple movements in an



THE MAKING OF A NEW ARMY.

excellent manner. My guide—who, like many Chinese, can not negotiate a word beginning with the letter y—proudly drew my attention to the fact that these boys were "lung soldiers." It is notorious that this sort of thing is going on throughout the empire. Whether any significance can be attached to it remains to be seen. The boys were all dressed in jumpers and pants of rusty black. Their drill was watched by a mandarin, who was dressed in silk robes down to his heels. He wore also a silk tunic of dark chocolate color decorated with many trinkets and he had an embroidered pouch hanging from a girdle underneath his jacket. The drill instructor wore a white uniform. These and other signs indicate military awakening.

If a man can afford a motor boat he doesn't have to paddle his own canoe.

Our Billions of Ancestors.

Has anybody ever stopped to think how many male and female ancestors it took to bring us into the world? First, of course, it was necessary to have a father and mother, and our father and mother must have had a father and mother, and so on back through fifty-six generations to the time of Christ.

A careful calculation of all these ancestors shows that there must have

been 139,235,017,489,534,976 births to bring one of us into the world. And this is only from the time of Christ, and not from the beginning of the world. According to one authority, if from a single couple for five thousand years each husband and wife had married at the age of 21, and there had been no deaths, the population of the earth would be 2,199,915, followed by 144 ciphers. To hold such a population it would take several worlds the size of ours.—Sunday Magazine.

A Lost Subscriber.
The Kedah postoffice authorities have a somewhat blunt way of putting things. Copies of a Penang paper posted to a subscriber were the other day returned marked "Addressee hanged for Murder."—Bangkok Times.

FALL OF SOOT IN BIG CITIES.

Soft Coal Smoke Sends Down Eighteen Tons Daily in Cincinnati.
A scientific investigator in Cincinnati has been trying to arrive at a definite idea of the amount of soot deposited in the city in the course of a year. One of his tests was to place buckets, three-fourths filled with water on eleven roofs in different parts of the city. At the end of three months a careful analysis was made of the contents of the buckets to ascertain the amount of carbonaceous matter.

The final computation is that in the downtown area the falling soot amounts to 541 tons a month, or eighteen tons daily. On a square mile of the city the soot deposit is 171 tons a month, or 343,728 pounds, an average of several pounds to each inhabitant. In one of the suburbs the soot in the bucket was 464 grains to the square foot for a period of thirty days. For the same time the deposit at a central point in the city was 22,550 grains to the square foot.

Other cities that burn soft coal need not flatter themselves that they fare much better. A glance out at the window tells the story. In many parts of a sooty city the trees and flowers are coated with grime and often refuse to grow. The smoke cloud injures health in several ways, one of which is the shutting out of the sunlight that destroys disease germs. That soot is deposited in human lungs is a fact well known to surgeons.

These figures were laid before a smoke abatement league meeting in Cincinnati, and it was resolved to ask the next legislature for more stringent anti-smoke laws. The present methods of smoke abatement are visibly unsatisfactory and the opinion is widely held that relief must come through some means not yet attained.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Finishes It.
"When you have written a story do you not go over it and give it a finishing touch?"
"No; the first editor I send it to usually does that."—Houston Post.

Chinese Mourning Custom.
During thirty days after a death in China the nearest relatives of the deceased do not shave nor change their clothes.

SHAH OF PERSIA DEAD.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE END TUESDAY EVENING IS MADE AFTER TEN HOURS.

NEW RULER LIKE FATHER.

Muzaffer-ed-din, Who Took Scepter in 1896, Once Narrowly Escaped Assassination in Paris.

TEHERAN, Jan. 9.—The Shah of Persia died last night at 10. It was evident Monday that the end was rapidly approaching, and four injections of camphor were employed to prolong the ruler's life.

All the Shah's vital functions were suspended and at 5 o'clock last evening the heir apparent and the ministers were summoned. The women of the palace began preparations for mourning. Soon after sunset the doors of the harem were closed. This was the sign that all was over.

Official announcement, however, of the death was not made until this morning. Son of Famous Ruler.
Muzaffer-ed-din became Shah of Persia May 1, 1906, upon which date his father, the famous Nzar-ed-din, was slain by the assassin, Mollah Reza. Nzar-ed-din had filled the Persian throne since 1848, and was known as the most merciful of Persian rulers. Muzaffer in a measure followed in the footsteps of his father, but progress developed only in one particular—the granting of a so-called constitution and a parliament.

Muzaffer-ed-din was born at Teheran March 27, 1853. He was trained especially for the office of Shah, and at the age of 16 was made viceroy of the province of Azerbaijan, which comprises about a fifth of the entire country. The province produces men of the toughest type, and furnished the finest recruits to the army. During troublesome periods Muzaffer-ed-din showed that he was made of stern stuff. His most notable achievement was the defeat of Sheik Obeidullah, hero, with a formidable army, was devastating the country.

Lessens Burden of Taxes.
His first act on coming to the throne was to cause the abolition of all taxes on the necessities of life. He further decreed that public office should be awarded on merit alone, but this promise was not kept conscientiously. Muzaffer-ed-din further said that he would rule without a grand vizier, and this promise he also violated.

In 1900 and again in 1905 he visited Europe, and was entertained in nearly all the continental capitals, where he bought freely of quaint and curious things. While in France in 1900 he narrowly escaped assassination at the hands of a man named Salson. The shah was driving from Paris to Sevres on August 1 when Salson fired at him, but the bullet was not well aimed.

Muzaffer-ed-din was of medium height, squarely built, with strong features, and with a complexion a little darker than that of an ordinary Italian. He was deeply religious.

Scholar and Art Patron.
The shah was also a scholar and a bibliophile of no mean order. He spoke Arabic, Turkish and French with great fluency. He was a splendid horseman and a dead shot, and detested ostentation.

The czar of Russia, expelled certain mullahs from Russian territory in the autumn of 1905, and the Persians entered a protest. The priests organized a reform movement. In December, 1905, they withdrew from Teheran by way of protest and went into sanctuary at the sacred city of Khomein, a meeting place for Mohammedan pilgrimages. At that time the shah was obliged to make concessions as to administrative reform, but his promises were not kept.

At attempt was made to arrest a priest who had denounced the ruler, and riots followed. The chief priests again went into sanctuary, and in a short time the country was in a ferment. Muzaffer-ed-din began to fear for his safety. Seven thousand of the inhabitants of Teheran took sanctuary in the grounds of the British legation. The result was that on August 11 the shah decreed his people should have a constitution and parliament. Muzaffer-ed-din leaves six sons and twelve daughters. He also leaves six brothers, the loyalty of some of whom to the reigning house is questioned. His private fortune, exclusive of precious stones, is believed not to exceed \$10,000,000.

Persia's New Ruler.
His Imperial Highness Mohammed Ali Mirza, who succeeds to the throne of Persia, is the eldest son of the late Muzaffer-ed-din. He was born in 1872, and on his mother's side he is a grandson of Mohammed Shah, who was the only occupant of the Persian throne under the present Kajar dynasty, and who proved himself a warlike and progressive ruler. During the absence of the late Shah from Persia, Mohammed Ali Mirza has acted as regent. In 1896 he was proclaimed Wali'ahd, or crown prince, but before that time he had become a notable and distinguished figure in the eyes of Persia by his soldierly bearing and many qualities.

It is within the power of the Persian monarchs to alter or to overrule the existing laws of succession, and to elect the crown, with disregard of the natural heir, to any member of their family, but preference generally is given to a son whose mother was a Kajar princess. The mother of Mohammed Ali Mirza was not a Kajar princess, and court cabals and conspiracies against him may be the result.

Mohammed Ali Mirza is reported to be an enthusiastic sportsman and a wise and shrewd statesman. He is familiar with Arabic literature and he speaks French fluently and has a fair grasp of modern science. While he was governor of the province of Azerbaijan he laid the foundations of many useful reforms. While acting as regent he earned good opinions for himself at Teheran, and in the provinces he also jumped into popular favor.

Has Picturesque Titles.
As shah he becomes absolute ruler within his dominions, and master of the lives and goods of all his subjects, restrained only by the slight limitations granted in the constitution decreed by his father. His official title is shahinshah, or king of kings, but he also may use such picturesque appellations as the zill ullah, or shadow of god, the center of the universe, the well of science, the foothold of heaven, sublime sovereign, whose standard is the sun, whose splendor is that of the firmament, and monarch of armies numerous as the stars.

BANKER LEAVES \$100,000

EPISCOPAL ORGANIZATIONS ARE AMONG BENEFICIARIES.

Will of Richard Weaver, Sussex, Filed for Probate—Waukesha Banks Hold Elections.

WAUKESHA, Wis., Jan. 9.—[Special.]—The will and codicils of Richard Weaver of Sussex, vice president of the Waukesha National bank have been filed for probate in the county court. Although the accompanying schedule gives the value of the personal property at more than \$50,000, and the real estate at \$300,000, bequests of nearly \$100,000 are made.

The only child of the testator, Mrs. D. P. Topping of Sussex, is made the residuary legatee and also receives \$8000 in annual installments of \$2000 for four years after the death of the testator. The two granddaughters of the testator, Mrs. Nellie R. Lemon, wife of Rev. W. J. Lemon of this city, and Mrs. May E. Brown of Sussex, receive \$42,000 each. The sum of \$1000 is left to the wardens and vestrymen of St. Alban's Episcopal church, Sussex, as a trust fund, the income of which is to be used in maintaining the family lot of the testator at St. Alban's cemetery.

The sum of \$500 is left to the Episcopal diocese of Milwaukee as an endowment for St. John's Home for the Aged. President A. J. Frame of the Waukesha National bank is named as executor without bond.

CHANGE THE DISTRICTS

SENATOR WHITEHEAD WILL BE CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE.

More Senate and Assembly Districts in the Northern Part of the State.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 9.—[Special.]—An important phase of the coming session of the Legislature which has apparently hitherto been overlooked will be a reapportionment of the Senate and Assembly districts in the state, following the state census of 1905, which has been recently completed. It will be in the hands of a joint committee on reapportionment of which Senator John M. Whitehead of Janesville will be chairman and will be important politically because of the jockeying for advantage between Democrats and the several factions and subfactions of the Republican party.

In a general way the reapportionment will result in creating more Senate and Assembly districts in the northern part of the state and fewer in the southern part of the state. Or, in other words, lessening the areas of the northern districts and increasing the areas of the southern districts.

The constitution provides that there shall be 33 Senate districts and 100 Assembly districts, so that the number will not be changed.

NO PASS; EDITOR WALKS.

Henry E. Roethe of Fenimore Times-Review Fulfills Pledge to His Constituents.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 9.—[Special.]—Henry E. Roethe, the walking editor of the Fenimore Times-Review, who by an overwhelming vote was elected to the Assembly, arrived at Madison yesterday, having covered the distance from his home town on foot. Whether or not



HENRY E. ROETHE.

Roethe feared the enmeshing influences of any contact with railway corporations or disliked the society of George Kientz, the old time conductor on the Lancaster branch, the fact remains that he redeemed his promise made to his constituents during the campaign, that if he was elected he would walk to Madison. Before he was nominated he made a canvass of his district on foot and after the nomination made his campaign in the same manner.

Roethe marched into Secretary Frear's office and demanded a certificate, duly signed and testified as to his accomplishment. He left Fenimore Sunday morning at 6:30, and came my way of Montford, Cobb and Edmund, reaching Dodgeville after dark. Taking the North Western tracks he made Ridgeway after dark and scoring thirty-nine miles for his first day's effort. He made Verona on the second day, a portion of the journey being made with the aid of a lantern in order to facilitate his walking on the railway track, and suffering delays because of a severe storm.

Roethe, in adopting the methods of transportation of the olden days, showed no bad effects from his trip. Carrying raincoat and umbrella, his legs from his knees down increased in military leggings, the Grant county member appeared able to start back home and make the trip in better time.

STATE NEWS NOTES.

GREEN BAY—The ice in the Fox river is the poorest in years. Boats anchored in the local harbor have swung at anchor for the first time in the history of local vessel men at this time of year.

APPLETON—Six weeks ago Appleton milk dealers raised the price from 5 to 6 cents per quart. Now they have gone back to the old price. Farmers came to the city and offered milk for 5 cents a quart.

RACINE—Wearing the uniform of a United States marine and claiming to be of the crew of the battleship Charleston, but now recruiting service, a man who refuses to give his name, was arrested here after a battle on the charge of stealing two overcoats.

CZAR'S "HANGMAN" SHOT AND KILLED.

Lieut.-Gen. Vladimir Pavloff Slain by a "Red" in Capital Court Garden.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 9.—The information which the social revolutionists have been able to acquire of movements of their marked victims, indicates the existence of widespread treachery in the military court, and the greatest alarm is felt in official circles, where it is believed that a reign of terror in St. Petersburg has begun.

Czar's Hangman Is Killed.
ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 9.—Lieut.-Gen. Vladimir Pavloff, the military procurator or advocate general, generally known since the days of the late parliament as Hangman Pavloff, from the epithet constantly applied to him by the radical deputies, is an assassin's victim.

Assassin in Disguise.
He was shot and killed at 10 o'clock this morning while walking in the garden of the chief military court building, near the Moika canal.

The assassin, who was disguised as a workman, was captured after a long chase through the crowded city streets.

Kills a Policeman.
He fired about forty shots from two revolvers which he carried, killing a policeman and wounding a small boy. Gen. Pavloff was prominent during the sitting of the last parliament in answering interpretations. He especially executed the revolutionists. The allegation has been made that he delayed the reprieve of a number of the Baltic mutineers until the men were executed.

Another "Sentence" Executed.
The crime was executed deliberately and showed evidence of the same careful preparation which was characteristic of the murders of Gens. Ignatieff and Von Der Lanuit and undoubtedly was carried out by the same organization which is reported to have sentenced Emperor Nicholas and several of the ministers to death.

The assassin, who wore the uniform of a military clerk attached to the court, succeeded in obtaining an entrance to the garden under the pretext of submitting a report to the military procurator. He approached the unsuspecting general within arms' length, drawing an automatic pistol and discharging the whole load, seven shots, into Pavloff's body.

Every shot was well aimed and two of them tore a gaping wound in his breast from which the general expired while being carried to his apartments, which were located in the same building.

Runs a Race for Life.
Hastily slipping another "clip" of cartridges into his revolver and drawing a second weapon, the assassin ran across the garden to the carriage entrance, threatened the porter with his pistols and dashed down Glinka street past the Imperial Opera house with a crowd of thirty house porters and court attaches in close pursuit.

A policeman stationed in front of the opera house attempted to seize the assassin but was shot down by the latter, who turned and opened fire on his pursuers, wounding a boy. The assassin then resumed his flight through the streets, firing at the police officers and house porters who attempted to bar his way.

Is Forced to Give Up.
When his ammunition became exhausted he was intercepted and captured at Lantern lane.

The entire career of Gen. Pavloff was in the judicial department of the army. After serving several years as a military judge he was appointed judge advocate general of the war ministry and later procurator of the supreme military court.

Boy Terrorist Is Killed.
The police have established that a youth who was killed at the Grand hotel here yesterday after he had made a bonfire of his papers and started firing a Klover through the door of his room, was a member of the same terrorist organization which has carried out the recent assassinations, and had been detailed on a similar mission.

But the authorities have not been able to ascertain who the youth's intended victim, as delay in storming his room gave him time to destroy almost all his papers.

WOUNDED HERO IS BRAVE

North-Western Engineer, Scalded and Bleeding, Climbs Into Express Car to Apply Air Brake.

BOONE, Ia., Jan. 9.—After running wild for miles at a terrific speed of 75 miles an hour, with an engine put out of control by the blowing out of a "stud" in its boiler, North-Western fast train No. 10 was barely saved from destruction by the heroism of Engineer Louis Shull.

Shull was blown from his seat by the scalding vapor and boiling water. Dazed for the moment, and knowing it was impossible to reach the throttle, the plucky engineer climbed onto the tender, and drew himself over to the express car beyond.

The express messenger, fearing robbers, refused him admission. Shull hammered at the door and when it was opened by the messenger, the latter stood with a pair of pistols aimed at the engineer. When Shull finally staggered in bleeding and half dead he just had enough strength to reach up and pull the airbrake rope. The train came to a stop shortly after.

But for the presence of mind of the engineer a frightful wreck would have resulted.

U. S. TO OWN RAILS.

National Commission Merchants Score Lines as Bane of Their Existence—Recommend Bryan Theory.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 9.—At the national convention of commission merchants, President Wagner today scored the railroads saying they were "the bane of the commission merchants' existence." He also denounced the express companies, asserting that their agents acted as commission men to take trade away from the legitimate trade in secret. In a discussion which ensued, governmental control of the railroads was recommended as the only solution of the railroad question.

M'ARTHUR NOT LAST.

Representative Cooper of Wisconsin Makes Point Against Abolishing Lieutenant Generalship in Army.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9.—The House today went into committee of the whole for the further consideration of the army appropriation bill. When the paragraph abolishing the grade of lieutenant general of the army on the active list upon its becoming vacant, was reached, Mr. Cooper of Wisconsin, made a point of order against it which was sustained by the chair. This leaves the grade of lieutenant general as it now is. Gen. MacArthur occupies the rank.

Doings of the Week in and About Gladstone

News Items That Are of General Interest to Our Local Readers.

Much to the elation of the businessmen at the east end of the city, the corner at Ludington and Wolcott streets has been selected as the site for the federal building to be erected at Escanaba. It has a frontage of 125 feet. A site near the city hall on Wells avenue had been favored by the west end business interests. Congress made an appropriation of \$50,000 for the new building and the erection of the structure, bids for which will be asked, will be undertaken early during the present year. The site cost the government \$4000, the east end merchants subscribing \$7000 necessary to make up the balance of the amount asked by the owners.

Mr. George Reubam, of Washington, Iowa, and Mrs. Bessie Hunter, of Glenwood, Minn., were married on Monday, December 17, 1906, at the home of the bride's father, George C. Leach, in Glenwood. Mr. and Mrs. Reubam will reside on their farm, a short distance from Washington. Mrs. Reubam has many friends in Gladstone where she dwelt for some years with her parents, and though this notice is somewhat belated the felicitations will be none the less hearty.

The ice is comparatively smooth now. Rapid River people skate down here and back often. On Sunday, the ice was covered with skaters, and one good sized party even made a trip to Escanaba, reporting their time as thirty minutes. Some skated back in time for supper, and others thought it best to drive back as the pace set by the swifter ones was wearying. Some, it is said, have not yet recovered from the exertion.

The republican state convention is called to meet in Grand Rapids on Thursday, February 14, to nominate two candidates for justices of the supreme court, two for regents of the university and one for member of the state board of education. Delta has but six delegates and may almost as well stay home. This comes of neglecting to vote in November.

Liquor peddling at Crystal Falls has stirred up some sentiment and the Diamond Drill is leading a crusade against it. The peddlers sold liquor by the bottle from house to house, forcing in everywhere, and the saloonkeepers and clergy are working together in an attempt to suppress the practice. The peddler, of course, is liable to severe penalties.

It is said that ice-boating as an amusement may soon be added to skating, as a couple of cruisers are in course of construction. In some places they use skate-sails, every man his own ice boat. In a windy place like this, the idea might be used to advantage.

Twenty-three minutes from the county jail, is Gladstone now. R. J. Hamel went from the Hawarden Inn to the New Ludington house in twenty-five minutes Monday, via the bay shore road, and he is of opinion the trip can be made in twenty.

John Latimer on Saturday took charge of the poolroom vacated by Davis Bros., and will operate it. Mr. Latimer, who is much experienced in this line, will conduct a thoroughly up-to-date place.

George Bushman has been appointed to fill the vacancy left by Supervisor Latimer's resignation. Justice Davis takes Justice Bushman's place on the Brampton town board until election.

Fire in the basement of St. Joseph's church at Escanaba called on both departments Sunday afternoon. Considerable damage was done to the basement, loss covered by insurance.

The Episcopalian church was crowded last Sunday afternoon, so that there were not seats enough for all. The services conducted by Rev. F. C. O'Meara are gaining in popularity.

16 inch Hemlock wood, full cord \$2.75, 16 inch Maple and Birch mill wood \$1.75 per single cord, \$5.00 per full cord delivered to any part of the City. Call up C. W. Davis, phone 7.

Dr. A. H. Kimmond, of Grand Marais has leased the suite over Erickson & Peterson's store and will occupy them as dental parlors in about two weeks.

W. A. Miller was called to Iron Mountain Monday by the serious illness of his father, Alexander Miller. He returned Tuesday afternoon.

Automobiling on the ice is reputed a pleasant sport. With properly armored tires, considerable speed is attainable, but turning is difficult.

Something approaching an epidemic of lagrippe, is reported from Escanaba. A great many are ill with it.

John E. and Nellie Griffith, of New York City are visiting their cousin R. G. Davis and family.

The ice is now so firm that teams cross between Stonington and Escanaba. John Malloy has been appointed a deputy by Sheriff Aronson.

About thirty clerks meet at Fraternity Hall to-night to confer on the closing hours question. There has been an ever increasing tendency of the merchants and the public to appreciate the value and the fairness of early closing, a feature which defines a city from a village. In Escanaba several large firms have announced that they will close at 6:30 regardless of the action of any competitors. The trouble here lies much in misinterpretation of the agreement. It is desired to either define the pay nights or eliminate them from the schedule, as there are so many pay nights for minor concerns. A modus vivendi is desired.

The Hon. Chas. D. Mason, "banker of Gladstone," received a new Maxwell automobile Thursday evening from Marinette, having traded in his runabout. The new machine has a light steel body on light gear. The engine is a twelve horsepower, horizontal opposed cylinders, and with its aid the banker will be able to say to the old original scorcher as he passes, "Get thee behind me."

The board of supervisors adjourned to March 19. Little business was done, several bills being sent back to those presenting them to be itemized according to the rules of the board. The board will do well to consider the condition of the bridge across the Escanaba at Wells. This has been reported dangerous ever since it was first put in. If it is, it should be attended to.

The school attendance is now at its greatest. One hundred and two pupils are enrolled in the high school, and all but one are in regular daily attendance. The total school enrollment is 848, and the percentage of attendance, including the kindergarten, is 97.4. The high school attendance is 99.2, and Miss Hoffman's room leads the honor roll with 99.4 per cent. of attendance, net.

Mrs. J. A. Stewart on New Year's entertained the Carnation Club. The feature of the evening was the masquerade costumes worn by the party. As usual, the rooms were decorated with the floral emblems of the club. Mrs. N. B. Brown took the first prize and Mrs. Ashley Jackson the consolation, just as they had done the meeting before.

The Republican legislative caucus on Thursday nominated William Alden Smith for senator from Michigan, by the overwhelming vote of 98. The forces of Hill and McMillan went over to him. The election of the Grand Rapids man to succeed Russell A. Alger is therefore assured.

The school board on Wednesday ordered the purchase of seats for the school building, and appropriated \$100 for scientific apparatus. A large room will be devoted to physical and biological study, and will be used as a demonstration room for the grammar grades as well.

Axel Norquist, assistant of W. A. Miller, received a severe injury to his right hand Wednesday. The horse he was shoeing knocked him down and trod on his hand. It will be a month before he can use it. He left for his home at Menominee Thursday.

Several engineers, said to be from the war department, took soundings this week all around the ore dock, leaving Wednesday. This part of the bay was sounded and charted some time ago, and the reason for the new work is a mystery here.

Pat Lynough broke through the ice near Mason's dock Tuesday on his way across the bay with a team. There is a dangerous hole there.

Next Thursday a party from Rachel Hive, L. O. T. M. M., will drive to Escanaba to visit the lodge there and conduct an installation.

Law and order at Lathrop has taken vigorous measures. The citizen's organization has caused the arrest of two saloonkeepers.

W. L. Marble, Jr., leaves next Wednesday on a second tour through the middle west. He will return sometime in March.

O. L. Mertz left the city Thursday evening to attend the annual meeting of the Northwestern's district managers.

Miss Belle Latimer left Thursday for Rhinelander on account of the serious illness of her sister, Mrs. C. Watson.

The dining car service on trains 86 and 87 has been discontinued. They will stop at Manistique for meals.

A new profiler has been installed at the axe factory, as work was piling up too fast for the one in use before.

Use Powell's Sarsaparilla with Iodides for your blood. An excellent blood purifier and spring tonic. Price \$1.00. A. H. Powell druggist.

Nine Royal Neighbors drove to Rapid River Wednesday, to visit the lodge there and witness an initiation.

Mrs. Beattie and Mrs. Wiggins returned from Cadotte Thursday. Mrs. Wires' condition is not improving.

The city clerk's office reports 41 deaths and 117 births in Gladstone during 1906. This shows a steady increase in population in our city, and an approval of President Roosevelt's views. The additional school room will be needed.

The firm of Schwab & Burt has dissolved. Mr. Schwab selling out his interest. The business will be conducted at the old stand by P. L. Burt & Co., whose sign now ornaments the building.

The high school seniors held election Thursday, choosing for their officers: Leslie Laing, president; Belle Siple, vice-president; George Springer, secretary; Maurice Gormen, treasurer.

David Narracong made a trip to Milwaukee lately and returned with his sister, Mrs. E. J. Woodruff, who has decided to spend the winter in Gladstone.

Three school girls engaged in a vigorous wrestling match Wednesday before the Fisher cigar factory, and one of them fell through the window.

A ball will be given in Fraternity hall Tuesday, January 29, for the benefit of Glen Crawford, who lost his foot in the yards two months ago.

Mr. and Mrs. T. W. McDonough returned Monday from Minnesota. Mr. McDonough says that business is not better there than here.

The ladies of the M. E. church will serve supper at the residence of James Weddell on Friday evening, January 8, from 5:30 to 8 o'clock.

The city clerk has on exhibition at his office a voting machine, of the type which it is proposed to adopt in the county.

The Knights of Pythias will meet on Tuesday evenings hereafter.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

Gladstone, Mich., Jan. 7, 1907. Regular meeting of the city council. Present, Mayor Shelley, Aldermen Champion, Clark, Eaton, Green, Noblet, Theriault and Young. Absent, Alderman Folsom.

Minutes of last regular meeting read and approved.

Frederick Huber, justice of the peace, reported no fines collected by him during the month of December, 1906. No objections being offered the mayor declared that the report of Justice Huber would be accepted and placed on file.

A. H. Powell, city treasurer, reported cash on hand as follows:

	CASH IN FUND	OVER-DRAWN
Contingent	\$134 71	
Fire		810 27
Light and water	1768 22	
Highway		1465 29
Police	14 43	
Poor	196 65	
Salary	63	
Interest	3 85	
Cemetery	531 85	
	\$2650 34	\$2275 56
	2275 56	

Cash on hand \$374 68

No objections being offered, the mayor declared that the report of City Treasurer Powell would be accepted and placed on file.

A communication from I. G. Champion was read relative to his claim against the city, amounting to \$40.00, for rent of building to Mrs. Hogan.

Moved by Ald. Green, supported by Alderman Young, that the claim be allowed.

Mayor Shelley ruled the motion out of order as illegal.

Committee on claims made the following report:

Gladstone, Mich., Jan. 7, 1907. To the City Council, City of Gladstone:

GENTLEMEN: Your committee on claims would respectfully report that they have had the following bills under consideration and recommend their payment:

Street commissioner's pay roll for December, 1906	3 25
Vol. Fire Co., pay roll, Dec., '06	4 00
Light and Water Department	1240 69
Fire Department	146 40
C. E. Mason, printing	9 00
Elmer Beach, premium on insurance on city hall	45 00
J. A. Forsberg, labor and supplies making coal box	3 05
W. A. Miller, repairs on street tools, scrapers and snow plow	9 75
A. J. Anderson, error in alley-cleaning tax	1 00
A. E. Neff, error in sidewalk tax	9 35
A. E. Neff, window lights furnished 4th ward polling place	5 18
Chas. Brunette, team work on Bay Shore road, \$4.00; sidewalk repairs, \$1.00	5 00
A. H. Powell, postage	2 84
W. A. Narracong, postage 50c, P. O. box rent 65c	1 10
D. M. Hayes, provisions to Mrs. Hogan, city poor	5 00

JOHN C. YOUNG, I. G. CHAMPION, CHAS. GREEN, } Com.

Moved by Ald. Theriault, supported by Ald. Noblet, that the report of the committee on claims be accepted and adopted and orders be drawn for the several amounts.

Yeas, Aldermen Champion, Clark, Eaton, Green, Noblet, Theriault and Young. Nays, none. Motion declared carried.

On motion of Ald. Noblet, supported by Ald. Young, council adjourned.

W. A. NARRACONG, City Clerk.

Conghing all the time? Then get a bottle of Powell's Cough Syrup or Magic Cold Cure and get well. A. H. Powell, druggist.

ESCANABA TOWNSHIP

Mr. Camilla Charbonneau entertained about eighty friends and relatives on New Year's day. At the homes of John Barron, Z. Martell and Joseph Beauchamp relatives and friends were entertained. It is a custom of the French people around here to have family reunions on New Year's day. Differences of opinion are forgotten and the day is always pleasantly spent.

Schools commenced their regular sessions again last Monday after the holiday vacation.

Mr. Isadore Mayotte, of Butte City, Montana, visited here this week with his brother Joseph Mayotte.

Mrs. Charles Sarasin, of Chaison and Miss Margaret Dwyer, of Brampton, visited this week with Mrs. E. Sarasin.

Farmers say that there is a good demand for wood in Escanaba and Gladstone, but labor is scarce and it is a difficult matter to get men to cut wood.

Mr. John Mirron was married Monday to Miss Georgia LaFave.

BIRTHS

Another fireman has been added to the enrollment of the G. F. D. Born Tuesday, January 8, to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Mackin, a son.

Born, Monday morning, January 7, to Mr. and Mrs. Patrick J. Baker, a daughter.

Born, Tuesday, Jan. 8, to Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Copins, a daughter.

Born, New Year's day, to Mr. and Mrs. Sten Anderson, a son.

Born, Wednesday, Jan. 9, to Mr. and Mrs. Sam Cramer, a son.

Born, Friday, Jan. 3, to Mr. and Mrs. John King, a daughter.

PROPOSALS

FOR PILING, CRIB WORK AND FENCING BAY SHORE COUNTY ROAD.

Sealed proposals will be received by the county clerk of Delta county, at his office, in the city of Escanaba, until Tuesday the 15th day of January, 1907, at twelve o'clock noon for the furnishing of piling and placing same along the water front of the Bay Shore Road, and also for the fencing of a section of said road according to plans and specifications now on file in the office of the county clerk.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check for \$100.00 payable to the order of the county clerk as a guarantee that the successful bidder will enter into the contract and furnish satisfactory bond for the faithful performance of the same. The Board of County Road Commissioners expressly reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Dated, Escanaba, Mich., December 29, 1906.

ALFRED P. SMITH,

Clerk of the Board of County Road Commissioners.

Historic Pharsalia.

It was on his way to the battlefield of Pharsalia that Caesar uttered the famous saying to the fishermen. He had come down to Brindisi to cross to Dyrrachium and, finding no galley, commanded the owner of a small sailing boat to put him across the Adriatic. On the voyage a violent storm occurred, and even the experienced mariners were terrified. But the great captain said: "Have no fear. You carry Caesar and his fortunes."

MERCHANTS, ATTENTION.

Wanted, by the Marble Safety Axe company, several hundred shipping cases. We can use Dry Goods, Boot and Shoe, or Hardware Boxes, steadily. If you have a surplus, call us up and tell us what you have. It will pay better than burning them.

BOYS WANTED.

A few boys between the ages of 16 and 20 can find steady employment in the factory of the Marble Safety Axe Co.

CHEAP LOTS.

Lots owned by C. W. Davis for sale on easy terms. C. A. CLARK, Agt.

Lot 15	Block 44	Lot 9	Block 60
" 4 "	" 53 "	" 4 "	" 69 "
" 11 "	" 60 "	" 8 "	" 70 "
" 5 "	" 69 "	" 12 "	" 71 "
" 6 "	" 69 "	" 8 "	" 76 "
" 3 "	" 70 "	" 9 "	" 76 "
" 23 "	" 75 "	" 13 "	" 76 "
" 5 "	" 77 "	" 14 "	" 76 "
" 11 "	" 78 "	" 3 "	" 77 "
" 2 "	" 81 "	" 9 "	" 78 "
" 8 "	" 81 "	" 13 "	" 78 "
" 9 "	" 84 "	" 14 "	" 78 "
" 10 "	" 84 "	" 3 "	" 79 "
" 11 "	" 88 "	" 5 "	" 81 "
" 24 "	" 91 "	" 4 "	" 87 "
" 25 "	" 91 "	" 12 "	" 87 "
" 26 "	" 91 "	" 6 "	" 92 "
" 16 "	" 92 "	" 7 "	" 92 "
" 21 "	" 92 "	" 1 "	" 95 "
" 22 "	" 92 "	" 2 "	" 95 "
" 23 "	" 92 "	" 3 "	" 95 "
" 4 "	" 95 "	" 14 "	" 95 "
" 5 "	" 95 "	" 10 "	" 97 "
" 1 "	" 98 "	" 9 "	" 98 "
" 2 "	" 98 "	" 10 "	" 99 "
" 3 "	" 98 "	" 1 "	" 100 "
" 4 "	" 99 "	" 2 "	" 100 "
" 4 "	" 103 "	" 3 "	" 100 "
" 7 "	" 58 "	" 4 "	" 101 "
" 12 "	" 74 "	" 10 "	" 101 "
" 27 "	" 91 "	" 11 "	" 101 "
" 1 "	" 81 "	" 3 "	" 107 "
" 13 "	" 63 "	" 4 "	" 108 "
" 14 "	" 63 "	" "	" 108 "

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You could offer your wife no more sensible or pleasing gift than a PRIVATE BANK ACCOUNT. Perhaps you do not realize just how much this means to a woman. She takes comfort in it and delights in making additions to it. A woman who has a private account becomes deeply interested in seeing it grow. It teaches thrift and makes a comfortable provision for the future.

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First and all the time.

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When you were making your resolutions, did you resolve to be economical for the next year? One step that will take you in that direction—

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MOULDINGS, WINDOWS AND DOORS, WHITE PINE AND YELLOW PINE FINISHING. BUILDING PAPER, LIME, HAIR AND CEMENT.

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And get our prices before buying.

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GOSSIP FOR THE LADIES.

Motherhood.

To feel the sudden thrill and start
Quiver the new strings of my heart;
To feel a life within my breast;
To feel the new and growing life,
While God's ineffable new grace
Proves its existence in my face;
To feel the red blush-roses glide
At every moment in my side;
To know a love without reply,
And know that it can never die;
To lie awake night after night
And wonder at the strange, new light;
To whisper to the tenderest
"I am a mother; know my worth!"
To fear my power to mold the man
As only she who bears him can;
To number each departing sun
And count the mornings one by one,
Impatient for my Christmas morn,
When from my womb a child is born—
(What harm, if when he breaks the mold,
He leaves my body still and cold?
Shall I not live on in his face,
Can I be more apart from death?)
To wonder at the mighty love
Which could almost, like that above,
Make or unmake a universe,
And prove a blessing or a curse;
To tremble at my power for good
And evil, like withereth leaf.

—Thomas T. Bouve in The Century.

The Woman Is Never Old.

Who allows herself to think only of pleasant things.
Who trains her tongue to utter only pleasant words.
Who remembers that frowns are unbecoming and that smiles are better.
Who keeps her nerves well under control and remembers that they are not an interesting subject to any one.
Who enters into the plans, and, as far as possible, into the doings of the young people about her.
Who never allows herself to become slothful and careless in appearance.
Who treats her wrinkles as if they were to be cared for herself and never demands too much from her friends.

Paste This in the New Home.

Here's good advice for the young married couple:
Don't go in debt; never spend a dollar until you have it in hand.
Don't waste it; it is the little leaks that count more than the big outlays.
Don't pattern your living after some one whose income is twice yours. They won't pay your bills.
Don't be afraid of what the neighbors will say. Be sure you are right, then go ahead.
Don't lose sight of the true proportion of things. Good food values there must be; ditto warm clothing, comfortable bedding, tools to work with; but never mind the silks and satins that off put out the kitchen fire, nor indulge in ruffles and frills.
Don't think if you are a young housekeeper that you must begin where your mother left off.
Don't shirk. When industry goes out of the door poverty comes in at the window.
Don't worry!
"A merry heart goes all the day,
Your sad tires in a mile-a."

Work for Women's Clubs.

Every woman's club or other organization can do much to promote the pure food movement in these ways, among others: Appoint a committee to inspect the shops, bakeries, slaughter houses and other food places in the vicinity and submit reports in writing to the club. Invite health and food officials, food manufacturers, wholesale and retail grocers, to deliver addresses and answer questions, with special reference as to what the consumer should do. Some of the more broad-minded women will gladly submit to having an expert make a private inspection of the kitchen, pantry, refrigerator, cellar, etc., to see if any improvements can be suggested in the care or treatment of food in their own home; the report of course to mention no names. Appoint a committee of hustlers to circulate the petitions to Congress and the State Legislature published in Good Housekeeping for October, copies of which will be sent on request. Plenty of practical work to be done, mightily interesting to the doers of it and equally full of interest to the members of the club to which reports are made.—Good Housekeeping.

A Consideration of Virtue.

A virtue is an excellent tool to revolve in one's mind, not only because our thought power thereby is cultivated and along noble lines, but also because the virtue, with the reflex influence of the thought, impresses itself on our characters, and what we are contemplating we are unconsciously and voluntarily assimilating and resembling.
We remember the little lad in the "Great Stone Face." He watched it every day until it became like unto it and all its beauties writ upon his own lineaments.
So, when our thought is pondering the delightful and most practical virtue of cheerfulness, the heart is acquiring some of the good cheer that characterizes cheerfulness. It absorbs into its own tissue the blood of the thought.
We can think of a single virtue five minutes at a time every day for a week or a month, trying to reach its meaning, trying to apply it to our conduct, turning over in our minds ways in which we can express this virtue, dwelling upon its usefulness, thinking of it as residing in every human breast—largely latent, perhaps, yet there and educable.
If we are given to irritability we can think of the virtues of peace and calmness and equanimity. We can grow prone to depression we can dwell on hope and courage; if we judge hastily, let us dwell awhile on magnanimity; if we exaggerate or misrepresent, it will be good to revolve in our minds the splendors of pure truth.
The virtues, taken in succession, month after month, will help greatly in building up the character, fortifying its weak places and enhancing its beauties and strengths.—Washington Star.

How to Make Fondant.

Fondant, which you will use largely as foundation for most candies, is made as follows, three things being borne in mind; that the syrup should not be stirred after boiling begins; that the cooking vessel be not moved nor jarred; that the crystals that form around the sides of the pan be carefully wiped off with a damp sponge and not allowed to fall back into the boiling syrup. We granulate later on, and that repeated testing be made to avoid cooking too much or too little. Put one pound of granulated sugar, a teaspoon of water and one-third of a teaspoon of cream of tartar in a thick saucepan and stir only until the sugar is dissolved, then set over a hot fire and let boil very rapidly, carefully removing the crystals. When it has boiled ten minutes, begin to test by dipping a silver teaspoon in cold water, then in the syrup, and again in cold water. When the syrup that clings to the spoon can be worked into a soft ball it is cooked enough. Turn the syrup onto a lightly oiled platter or slab and let it stand until cold. If a crust forms on the surface, remove it (it shows the boiling was continued too long), or the mass may be returned to the saucepan with a very little more water and boiled again. Now work it with a wooden spoon until it becomes a soft, smooth,

you keep your temper and if you follow the cut and dried printed regulations as close as possible to the letter.

Don't ever attempt to taken any liberties with the good social law as your chosen authority on a subject. It is a rule, and you get impatient with its sometimes seemingly stupid restrictions. There is always a good reason for leaving two cards or one, and there rests a significance in where you sit, jar and cover closely with a damp cloth or paraffin paper and let it stand twenty-four hours before using; at the end of that time it will be ready to be moulded into shape for coating with chocolate, or it may be used for coating "centers" of nuts or candied fruits, etc.—From "A Wilderness of Sweets," by Francis Peck, in Fictional Review.

Overtaxing Study.

To a parent who complains that children are sent home from school on Friday evening laden with work that will take the whole of Saturday and perhaps the best part of Sunday, get through the "Daily Telegraph" (London) replies that "it is no good complaining of hard work in a competitive world," to which the following comment, from the medical standpoint, is made editorially by "The Hospital" (London):
"This is cold comfort, but characteristic of the champions of the present system of elementary education. So far as the complaint has reference to schools maintained at the expense of the parents, there is an easy remedy. If they are given excessive home lessons, and it is pleaded that the rules of the school must be adhered to, the children can be removed. But the parents of children who are educated in schools maintained at the expense of the public can only advise their children from schools, even temporarily, on a certificate of illness from a medical man. It does not follow that the imposition of home lessons upon children of tender years should be accepted without a murmur. The Saturday holiday is an excellent institution, if the children obtain the full benefit of it, but not when it merely means a period of leisure for the teachers. The stress and strain of hard work have to be borne by the vast majority of adults; in this world the race is generally to the swift and the battle to the swift. But compulsory home lessons inflicted on boys and girls of 8 or 9 do not tend to equip them for the obligations of life. They are much more likely to retard their progress. They overtax the more delicate at a time when they are particularly essential that they should not be overtaxed; they interfere with the physical development of the children, which is of vital importance; and even the sturdiest child can recognize the folly of a system which enables a boy to come out first in a competitive examination at 14 years of age and qualifies him for a lunatic asylum at 40."—Exchange.

The Blessing of Housework.

Much has been written and much will be written on the problem of domestic service, and though ways and means are continually being devised to untie the tangled, none as yet have proved generally effectual. It is one that touches the city and the suburban home, that presents itself in the country as well as in the town. It is called by various and high-sounding titles, such as sociology, household economics, the feudal system, and the like. One woman most concerned are dealing with it in many different ways, and each hopes to reach a solution which shall at least mitigate the situation, if not for her personally prove of permanent value.
Someone of experience along these lines has said that the only remedy by means of three rules, which will finally determine the matter: 1. Simplify your housekeeping. 2. Send out all the work you can. 3. Do the remainder yourself. Objections and protests run riot at the suggestion. We ourselves should be content to simplify matters, but there are so many outside considerations, so many others to take into the proposition. We are all striving, be our means small or great, to live to the fullest extent. The \$800 a year salary must cover \$1000 expenses. How many times we divide that \$800 by fifty-two and try to make it come out a little. Economizing is the hardest of household problems, and yet we are ready to admit that it is manifest nonsense to try to do all we are attempting with the means on hand.
Elimination therefore should be the order of the day. Encourage the rest of the household to be satisfied with a simpler standard of life than that which custom has managed to fasten upon us. Do away with everything that can possibly be dispensed with. The twenty-five on sofa cushions that would mean that much less work in making and caring for them, to the elaborate details of an extensive menu. Keep beauty and comfort in the home at any cost, but all household furnishings, clothing, and food there are many extras possible to cut out and be all the healthier, happier, and freer. Let someone else do the work if you can, but the modern American woman would be all the better for less excitement, less amusement, and simpler and more wholesome work. Schools of physical culture are devising all forms of exercises, physical and mental, that brains for schemes whereby patients can be induced to take the exercise they need—something that shall not be too hard, yet will bring every muscle into play, stimulate the system, Golf, basket ball, tennis, cycling, and calisthenics are splendid, but in the ordinary routine of everyday duties in the household may be found one of the best, most healthful, daily exercises. More than one woman has found a remedy for weak nerves, indigestion, rheumatism, and gout in the fact that because her servants have failed her she has been compelled to sweep, dust, cook, wash dishes, make beds, and look after the needs of the family. And there are others, wiser in their day and generation, who have not been compelled to do it, but have found it wisdom.

George Bernard Shaw on Matrimony.

In order to make Socialism work we must have a better sort of men and women than we have at the present time.
I believe that one of the things that prevents us having that sort of men and women is that we have a system of marriage which people can get married and have children are far too restricted. I firmly believe that if men had full play in the matter of choice, the breed would be enormously improved.
But what happens? You are a workman, a laborer. You are a bachelor and you go into the streets and meet a woman. That woman attracts you, and you say "I should like to marry that woman." The very impulse that comes to a man is a good sign, perhaps the best that we have at present, that that man will have pretty good children. But you find there is an objection, the lady is a duchess, perhaps. You are compelled to admit that your station in life is against you. Even if the lady were also attracted by you, it would really be quite impossible for her to fly in the face of her family.
You suddenly remember that you have not such a large choice, and that you have only got a little section to choose from in your own class.
If you could say, as a laborer, "I have got from 12,000,000 to 14,000,000 of people who are working for wages to choose from," you could then say there is some choice. But in the laboring class a man who gets \$10 a week must not presume to look at the daughter of a man who gets \$15 a week. The result is that the natural impulses of humanity are all twisted, and the laborer has to satisfy himself in his own little circle. The result is that we have the miserable specimens that we have at the present time.
My idea of Socialism is to bring about a state of things in which every man in the country would be a possible husband for every woman.
Do not let me be misunderstood—I do not mean a sort of free love—I mean a state of things in which every man and wife out of 40,000,000 women, and not only that choice of his own little street.
That is one of the ideas I want to bring into the people's heads.
I want also to bring back the religious idea. I want people again to be able to read the Bible. In my early days the Bible was not even a book of literature, it was a sort of talisman.
We must also appear as iconoclasts; we must hope to put before the people bigger views and larger ideas of a higher religion than the idea that a Bible carried in your waistcoat pocket will save you from being shot, or that simply because any one says so a man will be struck dead.
We must sweep that away altogether. The men who died in the Socialist cause died for the solidarity of the human race. That represents the highest of humanity, and that is the biggest reform that we have to do. I believe the people will not die for Socialism, or what is much more important, live for Socialism for money. They will do it in order to bring about a world in which anybody's child will have a chance to be brought up as it should be brought up.

How to Study the Art of Good Manners.

In manners, as in mathematics, it is nearly always details that count, and as in which you can never go far off the track of true politeness if you pay strict attention to what others are doing, if

BRIEF NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST

The war department has issued orders that in purchasing horses for the cavalry army of the service those of white or gray color be excluded, because animals of those colors offset all the work of the department in trying by means of dress and equipment to make the man as inconspicuous as possible.

Julio Auza, a policeman of Havana, who was afraid to trust the banks, has lost his hoard of \$1500. Auza has been accustomed to keep his money in an ash can with no fear that it would be disturbed. The hoard was emptied yesterday, and the policeman's money was taken away with the ashes.

A seer, who is making York, Pa., his headquarters at present, and who claims to have foretold Queen Victoria's death and the San Francisco earthquake, declares that within the next two years New York will meet a fate like that of the coast city. He also predicts a number of other calamities in a list of things he says will happen within that time.

Gov. Hoch has taken up the suggestion that Kansas ought to have a press agent, and a recommendation to this effect will be made in the governor's message. The plan is to make an increased appropriation for the board of agriculture so that the Kansas advertising agent could be placed under the direction of F. D. Coburn, secretary of the board.

Nearly every state in the Union has laws providing for the establishment in Africa of an independent government for ex-slaves and slaves and their offspring under protection of the United States. These proposals have been referred to the committees of the two houses having charge of foreign affairs.

Because of the absorbing experiments he is making with bees, A. A. Root, known as the "bee king," did not leave Florida to attend the wedding of his daughter, Miss Carrie Belle Root of Medina, O., and Llewellyn Boyden of New York. The wedding came at a time when Mr. Root was in the midst of an important experiment with queen bees and he could not leave.

Minor Hicks, whose sudden rise to notoriety through his entombment of fifteen tons made him the object of many offers, has been engaged by N. J. Schmidt of Berkeley, Cal., at a salary of \$500 per week for one year. The first exhibition will be given in Bakersfield, Cal., and the remainder of the work, has been engaged to act as lecturer, and two of the miners also will be taken along.

Howard E. Nicholas, accused with Louis Lebold, the "lost Philadelpia," Margaret Leslie in the Palace Hotel, Chicago, October 18, has fallen heir to \$2000 as the result of the death of an aunt in Salina, Kan. Nicholas told his attorney, Charles Erlstein, of his good fortune, and of an alleged conspiracy that he had been the victim of Assistant Chief Schuetzler's alleged hypnotic power. He reiterated the assertion that he is innocent.

Rev. A. A. Sonne has been separated from the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church of Greenacres, Ind., at a secret session of the Indianapolis Presbytery because of a row started by Harry of the same denomination to disrupt the church. The pastor and his wife, making a morning call, were received by the wife of Deacon Cammack in bloomers, which she wore while attending to her morning duties. The pastor, after wearing what was considered unseemly garb, and thus started the quarrel.

By order of the court Johanna Glade of Cleveland, has been enjoined from molesting or annoying the wife of her husband, John Glade. The injunction also restrains the woman from "jawing" her husband in the street until his suit for divorce has been settled. In his petition for divorce, Glade says that his wife has a particularly bad temper when she has been drinking, but that even when she has not been drinking at all she has a way of jumping on him, pulling out his hair and whiskers, and uttering the annoying him that he does not like.

For more than half an hour Tuesday at Racine, Wis., it was believed that an attempt was being made to assassinate the editors of the Slavic, a Bohemian publication. Several shots struck the building where the editors were at work. The police department was notified, and detectives finally found four boys on top of the National hotel roof, north of the building. They had a revolver and were firing at a tin can on a mark. Every time they missed the can the bullet sped on to the Slavic office building and came near wounding an editor or employe.

An attempt to blackmail the Northern Pacific out of \$25,000 recently fizzled out when the officials had prepared for battle at Helena, Mont. The railroad refused to pay the amount demanded, and the St. Louis Burlington express would be wrecked with dynamite between Livingston and Billings. Six detectives were placed on the train. A search of the baggage failed to disclose the bomb, but as he made no move he was not molested. Apparently the men who made the threats had warning of the reception awaiting them, and abandoned their plan.

Overjoyed at seeing her mother, whom she visited in anticipation of Christmas, Miss Daisy English, buxom and pretty, crushed the mother to her breast in a fervid embrace and broke one of the mother's ribs. Miss Daisy, who lives in Atlantic City with a sister and had not seen her mother, who lives at Northfield, for several weeks.

Sly glances by a juror and reciprocal smiles in return by a pretty maiden witness for the plaintiff are given by the defendant as grounds for a new trial of the case of Mollie McGuire against the C. & D. Trolley company. The result of the trial in the superior court at Cincinnati was a verdict of \$25,000. Attorneys Harmon, Colson, Goldsmith &

have the people will not die for Socialism, or what is much more important, live for Socialism for money. They will do it in order to bring about a world in which anybody's child will have a chance to be brought up as it should be brought up.

Get that into your heads, and you will find that Socialism will march in a way that it never marched in the Nineteenth century.—Exchange.

Advertise in Your Home Paper.

Headly, for defendant, filed affidavits in support of their motion for a new trial, in which they aver that during the trial W. D. Corn and A. W. Goldsmith, Jr., noticed Fanny McGuire, the sister of the plaintiff, looking at the fourth juror from the clerk's desk in the front row, exchanging glances and smiles for a considerable period of time. Fanny is a very pretty girl.

Although she is but 9 months old, Eugene Barbara, James of St. Louis, is able to talk, and talk plainly. Every word she says can be understood distinctly, and the child apparently exercises reason in using her words, as few children are ever in the wrong place. Doctors who have examined the baby declare that her mental faculties are as well developed as a child of 3 years and that her talking is marvelous.

Barbara's linguistic abilities were first noticed when she was 6 months old. Being brought to the table one day last September, she started her parents and her brothers by saying distinctly, "All gone." Since that time she has added constantly to her vocabulary.

The child's mother says the little girl from the very first of her life has been unusual.

Horace H. Tower of Milburn, Ill., is a young man of ambitions and withal has a robust constitution and a good appetite. For some time he has shown highly specialized gastronomic abilities, his bent turning to banana eating. A day or so ago he ate ten bananas without vomiting, and then to show what he could do when in the mood ate thirty on a wager in fourteen minutes. He had fifteen minutes to do it, but he only ate ten, and after a refreshing breakfast dined himself by placing one by one beneath his vest long and luscious bananas to the number of forty-one. His friends who witnessed the taking of the cargo declared him champion of the world and will back him against all comers. He was given a belt, as it was thought that was just what he needed.

President Roosevelt has broken another precedent. He went shopping recently without a body guard. There was great consternation among the secret service men when they learned the news. Chief Wilkie was frantic. The entire secret service force was detailed to find the President. Sleuths went out upon his trail. They quickly ascertained that the President had left the White House, reached the street from the white house through one of the side entrances. The detectives found the President in a book store several blocks from the white house. A genuine sigh of relief went up when they saw that the President had not created a great commotion by walking upon the streets, and that he had escaped all harm. The vigilant watch maintained during the remainder of the day assured the President that he would not again escape the guards.

Mrs. Elizabeth Miller, mother of Ida M. Miller, Knedlin, the "lost Philadelphia," told a New York recently for the first time a story of seventeen years' incarceration in an insane asylum, of inhumanities she suffered at the hands of her husband, of estate juggling, massive fraud, and of an alleged conspiracy which has deprived her of approximately \$100,000.

She declares she was never out of her mind, although she spent seventeen years in an asylum in Norristown, Pa. because she would not get her out of the way, and other persons interested in keeping her silent tried to keep her in the asylum after the death of her husband.

Possessed of a fortune of \$200,000 under the terms of her husband's will, she has received only \$200, she says, since his death, and has had to work and save to get along, receiving no aid from relatives. On the contrary, she talks fluently and gives every evidence of a strong, alert mentality.

If Samuel Thalhoff of Philadelphia had not been such a dream of a shirt waist it is morally certain that he wouldn't have met Miss Bertha Altman of Jersey City, and if he had never met Bertha it is just as certain that he wouldn't have been married to the pretty young woman.

Samuel has his own shirtwaistery at 345 East South Sixth street, in the city of the Quakers. When he began to create a realistic shirt waist he did it because he had a fondness for doing everything as well as he could. Samuel's creations began to be sought for, and among the seekers one day was Bertha. She lived with her parents, 290 Bower street, in the city of the seekers.

When she bought one of the shirt waists it so happened that it was Samuel's complete. It had his name embroidered on it. Bertha admired it so much that she wrote to Samuel and told him so. He replied, and that started a correspondence which ripened into a cohabitation which found its climax in the marriage chamber of the city hall in Jersey City.

Mrs. Lucius T. Culver, daughter of an Idaho miner, who married the son of W. W. Culver, president of the Asbestos Mining Manufacturing Company, after an elopement five years ago, now has secured a divorce at St. Louis after testifying to the indignities her millionaire father-in-law heaped upon her because she was poor. Her husband, she charged, allowed them and consented to sacrifice her that he might share in the fortune of his father.

"Once he told me," Mrs. Culver said, "that if he had a wife like me he would kick her out of the house. He abused me constantly, and when I wrote to him asking him not to curse me over the telephone he called at the house and told me I was a liar."
Mrs. Culver went west at her husband's advice and was hurt in the San Francisco earthquake. Her requests for aid brought letters indicating all was at an end. Young Culver told her she might make a living on the stage, she alleged, and stood by in silence when his father abused her.

Judge Taylor, in granting the decree, said: "This young woman is unfortunate in that she married a poor thing not worthy of the name man."

David Kyler, a farmer, went foxhunting with a shotgun near Hollidaysburg, Pa. In the course of his search he encountered a bear, which, without waiting for the call of time, boxed Mr. Kyler on the ear, bit his arm, kicked him when he had him down, and otherwise gave evidence of an unfriendly disposition.

Mr. Kyler at the first opportunity fired two loads of shot into the bear's face, and then seizing a gnarled club smote his adversary with such violence that the bear curled up and died.

At this juncture Game Warden Finnegan appeared. "Don't you know that this is the close season for bears?" he asked of the victor.

"Yes, and it's the close season for men, too, by heck," avowed Mr. Kyler, panting from his recent exertion. "That bear ought to be locked up."

"You killed him, didn't you?" inquired the warden slyly.

"Yes, I see here," began Mr. Kyler, but it was no use. He was arrested and it was several days before he had a chance to tell his story in court. The

judge found him guilty of justifiable bear slaughter, and put the costs on the game warden.

Fifty young women students of Washington seminary at Washington, Pa., one of the most fashionable institutions of the kind in western Pennsylvania, left for their homes the other night on their Christmas vacation, all suffering more or less from hysteria, following the discovery of many petty thefts and the method of the principal to find the culprit.

The thefts were committed in one of the dormitories and teachers as well as students suffered. When it came time to dismiss the school, the boarders in the dormitory were summoned to chapel where the principal announced that not a student would be allowed to depart for home until they and their rooms had been searched.

Teachers began their disagreeable duty and one of them was notified that a student who had reported a \$5 bill stolen, had found the bill crumpled up and lying within the door of the room where it had apparently been thrown in a hurry. Other reports of the hasty return of stolen property were a most immediate made and soon all who had lost anything had found the missing property.

The search was immediately stopped and the keys to trunks returned to the students. The school faculty and some of the students are said to know the culprit but the identity is concealed.

St. Louis has a man who can eat twenty-five raw eggs in sixty seconds, and is a famous player of harmonicas. His name is Joseph Wigze, who recently he has hidden his light under an egg case. Suddenly he recognized the fact that he was great.

So, in order to tell a sporting editor of his varied and vigorous virtues he sent around a note. Here's the very note, and this is what he wrote:

Dear Sir: Mr. Joseph Wigze, who is known as the Missouri original egg-eating kid, Mr. Joseph Wigze, the son of a prospector as the champion raw egg eater of Missouri, Joe Wigze issues an open challenge to all comers for a purse of \$25.00 for a side bet, that he can put away more raw eggs than any man of his size in Missouri, and can do it in less than 60 seconds.

Mr. Joseph Wigze is an active member of the Benton Athletic club of St. Louis. He is known among his friends as the champion strong boy, and he is also known as the North St. Louis most famous month harrowed player of many show feats and brilliant effects on the month harp; he can play a few specimens of his ability on the month harp with his nose; he can also give various imitations on a Jews harp. Joseph Wigze is well known in St. Louis, Mo., where his extraordinary virtues are said to be highly appreciated.

For the Children.

Gypsy.

Ah! Gypsy, in mischief again! cried grandpapa, for a big snowball had hit him at the back of his head and when he turned to see who the offender might be there stood Gracie, her arms full of snowballs, and a roguish twinkle in her dark eyes. "I'm so sorry, grandpapa, I thought it was Charlie," she said.

Grandpapa always called Gracie "Gypsy," because her little cheeks were brown and rosy, and her hair and eyes were almost black. "She was a pretty, mischievous little maiden, but just a trifle spoilt, and so apt to be a wee bit selfish."

Her big brother, Charlie, had a very interesting book which he wanted to finish, but Gracie would not let him play in the snow and had teased him until he had promised to come in a minute or two. But the minute or two turned out to be long ones, and so Gracie grew cross and went indoors and went up to the nursery in a very bad temper indeed. Charlie tried to be friends with her again, but she wouldn't forgive him; she was rude to her governess, and cross to her nurse, and even grandpapa shook his head at her and said, "Oh, what a naughty, naughty Gypsy!"

Gracie was alone in the nursery, and she said aloud: "I wish I were a gypsy, really!" Then suddenly she remembered that very caravan was crumpled up on the other side of the park. "I've a good mind to run away and be one," she added.

Charlie looked in at the door, but as she only pouted at him, he went away muttering, "Cross patch, draw up the latch."

That decided Gracie, and a few minutes later she had raced across the park, and was breathlessly begging a smiling gypsy woman to "Let me come and be a gypsy?" "Come along, then, my dear," said the woman, and she opened the door of the caravan and lifted her in.

Now the gypsy had no intention of letting this girl come to live with her; for one thing, she had quite enough little gypsies of her own, without wanting Gracie, but she wanted the reward which she thought Gracie's parents would pay to get her back. She thought that very soon, when the girl's little tent had passed, she would be only too glad to be taken back.

She was quite right, for no sooner was the caravan door closed, and Gracie found herself in a little awny room with swarms of ragged children, crowding around her, then she burst out crying and screamed: "Let me go home, let me go home!"

So the gypsy woman took her home, and poor penitent Gracie was soon scribbling out appeals for forgiveness in her mother's arms.

Everyone was very kind to her, and Charlie hugged and kissed her, and said it was his fault, and Gracie said, "No, it was mine." Then Charlie asked would she come and play snowballs now? Gracie said "Yes," and out they went and had a famous battle.

But since that day grandpapa has left off calling her "Gypsy," because the name always made her feel uncomfortable.—Brooklyn Eagle.

COAL TAR ON ROADS.

French Find Product Is Better Than Petroleum.

The French have found coal tar better than crude petroleum (and cheaper) as a top dressing for country roads. Unlike oil, says Consul General Mason, it hardens when exposed in a thin layer to the action of the air, covering the surface of the road with a practically air and water-tight skin.

EDUCATION IN LONDON.

Cost for One Year in That City Was £5,000,000.

The official report of the education committee of the London county council for the year ended March, 1906, points out that the cost of public education during the period was £5,000,000 gross, or £3,000,000 net—that is, after deducting the grants from the board of education.



Is Switzerland to lose its glaciers? The subject bears a close resemblance to that as to the exhaustion of the British coal beds. It will scarcely become acute in our time; but nonetheless scientific observations of the movement of the glaciers during 1905 shows, as similar observations in previous years have shown, a shrinkage in the surface. Some of the glaciers have shrunk as much as 290 yards since 1900. In no instance has growth been reported.

The city of Vienna has undertaken the installation of what is perhaps the most remarkable electric, or electrical, fountain in existence. It is situated in the Schwartzbergplatz. Underneath the fountain, in a huge cemented chamber, are placed twenty-seven reflecting lamps, capable of producing seventy different luminous and colored effects. The light is transmitted through the waters of the fountain. The light power of the plant is estimated as equal to 900,000 candles.

According to the results of recent experiments the flame of acetylene is perhaps the hottest known except that of the electric arc. The following figures have been given by Mr. Maffi: Bunsen burner, 1,871 degrees; acetylene flame, 2,548 degrees; alcohol flame, 1,705 degrees; Denayrouze burner—half alcohol, half petroleum—2,053 degrees; hydrogen flame, in air, 1,900 degrees; gas jet flame, with oxygen, 2,200 degrees; oxygen flame, 2,420 degrees. These are all Centigrade degrees. One degree Centigrade equals one degree and eight-tenths Fahrenheit.

The lowest temperature yet recorded, says a medical journal, is that reached recently by K. Olszewski in an attempt to liquify helium. By the aid of solid hydrogen he cooled the gas to minus 259 degrees S. Under 180 atmospheres' pressure; then, suddenly releasing the pressure to that of the atmosphere, a degree of cold was created which, by calculation from Laplace and Boisson's formula, amounted to minus 271.3 degrees C. Helium, however, did not liquify, and he accordingly assumes that its boiling point must be below minus 271, and that there is but little prospect of reducing it to a liquid.

A French scientific writer points out that a mere gain in weight should not in itself be taken as an indication of improved bodily condition. It is, according to him, rather a question of the density than the quantity of tissue which covers the bones. When increased weight results from increased density, then the health is really improved. In order that this principle may be practically applied, he suggests the use of baths containing a known quantity of water and supplied with appliances for measurement whereby the density of the immersed body may be calculated, in the manner in which Archimedes ascertained the density of King Hiero's crown of adulterated gold.

So rapidly has the utilization of water power for generating electricity advanced that already a tendency may be seen to classify rivers and streams according to their peculiar qualifications as furnishers of raw power. For instance, a French engineer has pointed out that the glacial streams of France and Italy, which have been so largely availed of for electric purposes, are not well suited to supply power for lighting stations, because their flow is at a maximum in summer, when the mountain snows are melting, whereas the greatest demand for light is in winter. On the other hand, the slower navigable rivers of France are better adapted to furnish light, since their flow reaches a maximum in the winter season.

Unworthy.

It was the sweet scent of the lilies in the conservatory, or the beauty of the young girl's hair, that led to his proposing to the debutante in white, as they rested in the shadow beneath a palm.

"It cannot be," she said. "I am unworthy of you."

"Oh, rubbish," said he.

"It is true; it is true." And she sighed.

"You are an angel," he said, ardently.

"No, no; you are wrong," said the young girl. "I am vain, idle, silly, utterly unfit to be your helpmeet through life."

He laughed lightly, then said, in a soothing voice:

"Why, this is sheer madness. What sort of a wife do you think I ought to have?"

"A very wise, deliberate, practical woman," she replied; "one able to live on your small salary."—Titbits.

Sponge Farms in Mediterranean.

Several sponge farms, all of which are paying concerns, are to be found in the Mediterranean. Until recently sponges have been simply collected from the sea floor, where they have flourished in a wild state, but of late years they have, like oysters, been cultivated.

Having broken the women of the habit of keeping their hats on in the theater, the reformers should go after the young girls who wear such big bows of such wide ribbons on their heads that the man behind feels as if he is peering over the ribbon counter at a dry goods store.

Occasionally a man puts his best foot forward for the purpose of registering a kick.

GORTELYOU IS HELD UP

SENATE COMMITTEE LAYS OVER TREASURY PORTFOLIO A WEEK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.—At the request of Senator Teller and Daniel, the Senate committee on finance today postponed for one week action on the nomination of Postmaster General Cortelyou to be secretary of the treasury.

The did not announce whether they would continue their opposition to his confirmation, now that he has resigned the chairmanship of the Republican national committee.

It is generally believed among his enemies that Mr. Cortelyou resigned from the committee to lessen opposition to the confirmation of the treasury portfolio. The seriousness of the opposition to Postmaster General Cortelyou for secretary of the treasury has been gradually making itself evident during the past few weeks, his nomination slumbering in one of the pigeon holes of the Senate committee on finance.

The fitting of Mr. Cortelyou for the office of secretary of the treasury has been vigorously assailed by New York papers of both parties, and the President is straining every nerve to placate certain interests in the state so that his name will go through without further opposition.

Republican leaders of the Senate today conferred on the resolutions relating to the President's discharge of negro troops that will harmonize the differences between Senators Foraker and Lodge and there is excellent prospect of success in that direction. In consequence Senator Foraker today postponed a further speech in the Senate. Senators Tillman and Daniel and others desire to be heard. Mr. Tillman was ill today.

BADGERS DISOWN NOTES

WISCONSIN AND MICHIGAN MEN TESTIFY IN WALSH CASE.

Grand Jury at Chicago Alleged to Have Found More Doubtful Papers for Big Sums After Crash.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 8.—A further probe by the grand jury into the twenty-nine "memorandum" notes found in the John R. Walsh bank after the crash last December, revealed that in addition to the two already discovered, at least one and perhaps more of them—each for \$100,000—were executed without the knowledge of the men whose signatures are attached.

Incidentally, the financial operations of Walsh in connection with the Wisconsin & Michigan railway, another of his ventures, were disclosed. S. N. Harrison, superintendent of the road, of Peshtigo, Wis., was closely questioned concerning a "memorandum" note for \$100,000 which bore his name. All of these notes, it is declared, were discounted at the Walsh bank for \$92,000 each and railroad bonds attached as security. Harrison declared after leaving the grand jury room that he had never seen the note before.

B. C. Gowan of the same railroad was asked to testify concerning certain documents bearing upon the "memorandum" notes. Gowan was reported as having stated after leaving the grand jury room that he had been informed while there that his name was attached to one of the notes. W. T. Fitzgerald, connected with the operating department of the road refused to make any statement.

In the afternoon M. J. Delaney and L. R. Moran went before the grand jury. Delaney is connected with the Wisconsin & Michigan road, and Morgan with the Illinois Southern.

That a further investigation into the connection of the Walsh banks with the Wisconsin & Michigan road is contemplated was learned through the announcement that Miss Bertha Shaw, the company's treasurer, and M. F. Schultze, its auditor, have been subpoenaed. Miss Shaw will be the first woman to testify in the case.

WRECKER'S LIFE CLOUDED

R. Steele, Who Blew Up Philadelphia Banker, Said to Have Two Wives, One in Chicago.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 7.—With the entire place heavily guarded by uniformed employes and police, the Fourth Street National bank, in which a bomb was exploded Saturday with fatal results by R. Steele, alleged bigamist, was opened for business today. The interior is almost completely wrecked, but the 150 employes and the patrons are little inconvenienced.

Of the score of persons injured only two—Thomas B. Rutter, the discount clerk, and William Crump, the private messenger to Richard H. Rushton, president—are still in the hospital. They will recover, although Crump probably will be blind.

The police are still at work looking up the history of R. Steele to see whether he had an accomplice. Some detectives believe he intended to obtain money, either under threat, or to hurl the deadly missile so as to wreck the place and escape with whatever he could get his hands on. One theory is that in talking with Cashier McLearn the man became nervous and accidentally let the bomb fall.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 7.—R. Steele, the alleged Philadelphia bank wrecker, disclaims all knowledge of a Lynchburg woman who asserted that she was married to Steele some time ago. She declared that she had been married to Steele fourteen years, that there had never been any domestic infelicity.

LODGE SEES A WAY OUT.

Asks for Inquiry Into Facts, but Thinks Senate can Settle Law Points in Brownsville Case.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—Senator Lodge in the Senate today made a ringing defense for the President's dismissal of negro troops in the Brownsville case.

He said a question of fact, and one of law is involved and they ought to be separated. The facts of the riot and results seem clear. Under his new resolution a Senate committee is to investigate the case and take testimony on innocence or guilt of all concerned.

The question of law is whether the President has the power to dismiss the troops, and Mr. Lodge, and can be settled at once without regard to the committee's decision. He then argued that the President did not exceed his power, as the men were not "dishonorably discharged," but were discharged "without honor." In closing he said that "the power to dismiss or terminate the contract of enlistment is absolutely essential to the maintenance of an army. In fact, the principle runs through all business and society."

DIES DURING LIFE RACE.

Committee Clerk of Washington Burned to Death in Sleeper Which Is Hurried to Western Water Tank.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Jan. 7.—Death by fire in a burning Pullman sleeping car which was being rushed to the nearest point where water could be obtained to extinguish the flames was the fate of Louis de Lario, aged 22, of Laramie, Wyo., employed as a committee clerk in the House of Representatives at Washington, early Sunday morning.

Whether his death was the result of an effort to save his belongings or whether it was due to neglect by railway employes, has not been determined.

Two other passengers on the burning car were slightly injured, and a woman was overcome. De Lario was on his way to Chicago from his home and en route to Washington, and occupied a berth in the Pullman sleeper on the North-Western Los Angeles limited. Near Loveland, two miles from Missouri Valley, fire was discovered in the sleeper. The lights were out and the passengers were groping about.

The train was stopped and the occupants of the Redfield were ordered into the two rear sleepers minus their baggage, and most of them in their night-clothes. When it was supposed every one had left the car, the two rear cars were uncoupled and left at the station, while the train, with the burning car at the rear, started on a record run to the water tanks at Missouri Valley.

The fire was quickly extinguished and it was not until the trainmen entered to secure the effects of the passengers that the body of De Lario, badly burned, was discovered in the aisle.

CORTELYOU QUILTS CAMPAIGN WORK.

Resigns as Chairman of National Republican Committee—H. S. New Takes Place.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—[Special.]—George B. Cortelyou today announced his retirement as chairman of the Republican National committee, Harry S. New, vice chairman, will become acting chairman of the committee.

One effect of the postmaster general's recent persistence in hanging on to the control of the national committee was to keep alive the third term talk in connection with President Roosevelt.

Next President Considered.

President Roosevelt has kept his eye on his cabinet in searching for his own successor, and Mr. New is objectionable to him as national chairman in that regard, for the Indiana man is known to regard the presidential timber in the President's official family as containing the right stuff.

Senator Scott of West Virginia has come out as a candidate for the chairmanship recently, and the names of Representative Frank O. Lowden of Indiana have also been mentioned in the same connection.

Representative Lowden is a member of the committee from his state. Senator Homenway is not. It is more than probable that the Indiana senator will be national chairman should Mr. Fairbanks be the Republican nominee for the presidency. He has been a close personal friend and political lieutenant of the vice president in Indiana for years. As a campaign manager he has few equals in the country, and would be Mr. Fairbanks' first choice, it is believed, in the event of his nomination at the head of the Republican ticket in 1908.

Scott for Conservative.

Senator Scott is an old line politician of the Elkins school in West Virginia. He is known to be opposed to the administration's plan to name the next candidate for President and to favor a more conservative leader, such as Fairbanks, Cannon, or Spooner.

In order to prevent Vice Chairman New getting the actual chairmanship in the event of Cortelyou's retirement, it would be necessary for the committee to meet and take the required action. No regular session of the committee will be in order until December next, when it will meet and select the place for holding the next national convention.

Col. Godfrey Concedes Bell.

Secretary Taft announced today that Col. Edward S. Godfrey, fifth in line, would be appointed brigadier general to succeed Gen. J. Franklin Bell, promoted to be major general.

JAP QUESTION IS HUGE.

California Senator Criticizes President, Says State Will "Stand Pat" and Points to Coolie Menace.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—In what probably will be his only extended speech in the Senate, Mr. Gearin of California today discussed his resolution on the Japanese question, and argued in favor of state rights, and the exclusion of coolies from both China and Japan. He criticized President Roosevelt as to his interpretation of the existing treaty with Japan and charged that the President's decision in regard to the introduction of cheap labor as applied to the Chinese was inconsistent with his recent message in regard to the treatment of Japanese on the Pacific coast.

He declared California is master of its schools, and not the nation; denied the treaty with Japan insists on the right of Japs to attend schools of white children; the border of coolies coming to this country are a menace to American labor; white and yellow races will never mix, not because of inferiority of color but because they are "just different."

President Roosevelt has decided that a restraining order will be asked for to compel San Francisco to accept Japanese as pupils, and that the treaty with Japan be the basis. This will test the whole question.

PRESIDENT STOPS STRIKE

Sends Two Members of Interstate Commerce Commission to Chicago and Rail Fight Seems Over.

TO OUST M'CLELLAN.

Attorney General of New York State Sues in Behalf of Hearst—Injunction of Friday Is Evaded.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Attorney General Jackson today entered suit in the supreme court against George B. McClellan, praying that the latter be ousted from the office of mayor of the city of New York, on the ground that he has "usurped and unlawfully holds such office, whereas William Randolph Hearst is legally entitled to the same.

This new proceeding has nothing to do with the quo warranto action, which last week was temporarily enjoined at the application of Mayor McClellan.

KNOX PLANS TO SAVE THAW.

United States Senator Urges Mother to Spring the Insanity Plea.

KNOWLEDGE KILLS FIFTEEN MORE.

SCRANTON, Pa., Jan. 7.—Nine new cases of typhoid were reported today, bringing the epidemic total to 1024 in Scranton and 48 in Dunsmore. Since Saturday morning there have been 15 deaths, making a total of 92.

ALL TO CASSATT FAMILY.

Estate of Late Railway Chief, Estimated at \$5,000,000, Goes Entirely to His Nearest of Kin.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 7.—The will of A. J. Cassatt, late president of the Pennsylvania railway, containing two codicils, disposes of an estate which has not yet been officially appraised, but is estimated to be worth more than \$5,000,000. The entire estate is left to the widow and three surviving children, with bequests to two sons-in-law.

The document is dated November 21, 1905, and names the Fidelity Trust company of Philadelphia, Robert Keiso Cassatt and Maj. Edward Buchanan Cassatt, his sons, and Mrs. W. Plunkett Stewart, his daughter, as executors.

To Mrs. Lois Buchanan Cassatt, the widow, is bequeathed all personal property, including his country seat, "Cheswood, at Haverford; 'our Acres,' his summer home at Bar Harbor, Me., and the Cassatt home at 202 West Rittenhouse Square, in this city.

To Dr. James P. Hutchinson, a son-in-law is left \$50,000 and to W. Plunkett Stewart, formerly Baltimore, the husband of Mr. Cassatt's living daughter, the same sum was given, but a codicil dated May 8, 1906, the amount was increased to \$100,000. The sum of \$100,000 is bequeathed to Robert Keiso Cassatt for the purpose of establishing him in business.

The residue of the estate is left in trust, and 40 per cent. of the income is to be paid to the widow and the remaining in equal shares to the three surviving children.

CITY OF PANAMA IS SAFE

Steamer Ponce Still Missing—Babe Born on Atlantic Liner in Fatal Storm—Other Ocean Troubles.

MAZATLAN, Mex., Jan. 7.—The City of Panama has been sighted. She is the Pacific Mail liner which was reported lost Saturday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—Secretary Shaw has ordered out two additional revenue cutters in search of the steamer Ponce, now eight days overdue from New York from San Juan.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—One of the crew of the Etruria, named Walker, was killed and six others seriously injured while the liner was fighting her way through a storm and danger on Friday night. When the storm was at its height a girl was born in the steerage. The mother is Mrs. Jacob Goldstein. After a collection amounting to \$50 had been taken up among the cabin passengers, the baby christened Rachael Etruria Goldstein.

NAPLES, Jan. 7.—The steamer Princess Irene in leaving port Saturday night for New York was caught in a storm, and on Friday night she was obliged to re-enter the harbor, and collided with the steamer Moltke. Both were damaged and will be compelled to remain here three weeks. The 950 passengers on the Princess Irene became panic stricken, and several of them were slightly injured.

ANCONA, Italy, Jan. 7.—During a storm Sunday, the Greek sailing boat Urania went on the rocks near here and was wrecked. Thirteen members of the crew were drowned.

U. S. WINS CANAL SUIT.

Federal Supreme Court Decides Title of French Company at Panama Can Be Paid For—Other Decisions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—The case of Wilson versus the secretary of the treasury, in which Wilson challenged the right of the secretary to pay the money necessary to secure the title of the French company to the Panama canal property, was decided by the supreme court of the United States today adversely to Wilson.

The court decided the Cleveland street court, sustaining the lower courts which tied up Central avenue for both Mayor Johnson's and the corporation's line.

The court upheld the New York stock transfer law in A. J. Hatch versus Edward Reardon. The court dismissed the case of Canton, O., bank reeking cases, involving twenty-four indictments, and leaves the cases with the state court.

DYNAMITE AIDS CONVICT.

Records in Dougherty Case at Peoria, Ill., Stolen and His Bondsmen May Be Released.

PERSONALS BY WIRE.

William H. Bartlett, the millionaire broker of Chicago, has sold Vermojo park, Colo., a 200,000-acre ranch with a magnificent furnished house, to W. A. Clark, senator from Montana, for \$2,000,000.

James E. White, who has resigned as general superintendent of the railway mail service after a service of sixteen years in that capacity, has been intimately associated with the development of the first railway postal car to the present time.

Senator Cullom is over 70 and has given up smoking. When he was taken ill in his usual department recently the naval surgeon who was called in pronounced it a tobacco heart from over-indulgence and directed him to abstain. Senator Cullom promised and has kept his word.

FAKE SAVES SIX NECKS.

Russian Terrorists Steal Czar's Cipher Code and Commute Death Sentences to Life Imprisonment.

ODESSA, Jan. 7.—Six terrorists have been saved from the gallows by resourceful revolutionists here, who utilized the official cipher to hoodwink the government.

The terrorists were awaiting execution when the governor general received a cipher telegram from St. Petersburg, apparently bearing the signature of Gen. Stevart, the military procurator, conveying the Emperor's order to commute the death sentences to hard labor for life.

The order was enforced but the authorities were not ascertained that the cipher was a clever forgery. According to the Russian law prisoners cannot be executed once their sentences have been officially commuted.

The death is reported in the province of Kiev after a long illness, of Stephan Vassilievich Amnikin, the foremost leader of the peasants, founder of the Group of Toil and ex-member of the lower house of parliament.

"WHIST SIN," CHAMPION.

Mrs. A. H. Sims of Des Moines, Leader of All Women Players, Renounces Game in Church.

DEN MOINES, Ia., Jan. 7.—Before a congregation of nearly 1000 persons, and while the preacher was in the midst of his sermon, Mrs. A. B. Sims, a society woman and holder of the national woman's whist championship, arose Sunday in the University Church of Christ and denounced card playing as a sin.

Mrs. Sims is one of the most prominent women of the city and has been an active member of the women's clubs which affect whist and other card games.

Two years ago Mrs. Sims won the first prize for women in the whist tournament held at Cleveland. Last year at St. Louis she won the national woman's championship.

It is said that recent evangelical meetings held in the city are responsible for the change in Mrs. Sims' ideas.

FRANCE TAKES \$1,000,000

Confiscates Treasure Store in Versailles Seminary and Gives It to Charity—No More Peter's Pence.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 7.—Local authorities who took possession of the church and state securities law found bonds and other securities amounting to \$1,000,000. Municipal authorities will devote the money to charitable purposes.

It is said that no longer accept Peter's pence from France. All donations from French Catholics will be devoted to the clergy in this country.

MAYOR DUNNE ON RACK.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 7.—Municipal Judge Cleland today ordered subpoenas for Mayor Dunne, City Comptroller McGann, and Ald. H. L. Fick, and James Bowler. They are cited to appear in cases regarding which the judge asserts that Mayor Dunne unwarrantably pardoned certain persons convicted in his court. The mayor claims that the judge has remitted fines without proper reasons.

Gov. Charles S. Deneen appeared as the first witness in the Shea trial today. He was subpoenaed by the defense to show that efforts were made by the labor party to maintain the service. He is to settle matters by arbitration.

BURIED ALIVE, THEN IS SAVED.

New York Fireman Rescued from Tons of Debris After Getting Death Rites.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Fireman Jack Sufer of Brooklyn was rescued from beneath tons of debris at 1:47 this morning, nearly eight hours after it was discovered that he was alive.

His escape from death while fighting the fire, which destroyed the George H. Hill paper warehouse Sunday night, is little short of miraculous. Sufer will live, it is said. He is weak and his right leg is badly injured.

Discover Man in "Tomb."

It was 6:30 last night when firemen searching the ruins for the bodies of three firemen supposed to have been crushed to death heard a muffled tapping. Deputy Chief Binns then shouted at the top of his voice, "Is that you Jack?" An indistinct response came from the depths of the pile, and another muffled tap was heard.

Soon after 9 o'clock the voice of Sufer became more audible, and the workers redoubled their efforts.

Was All Perilous Work.

"You're over me now," said the voice inside.

That was enough. Everything stopped, and there was a brief respite. It was decided to cut away the floor. This was done with some difficulty, but soon a hole—not a big hole—had been made in the floor. Fireman F. W. Deisroth stuck his head to the opening.

"How do you feel, Jack?" he asked.

"All right," he answered. "I'm a little cold, that's all. How's my wife?"

"Fine," said Deisroth, cheerfully.

Priest Gives Him Absolution.

After Sufer had had some whisky Father W. St. Elmo Smith took Deisroth's position. He put his mouth to the hole, and was ready to give the four confessions," asked Father Smith.

"I am," said Sufer, "quite ready."

There wasn't a sound after that. Hats were removed and Father Smith asked the usual questions of the Catholic church.

"Now cheer up and trust in God," said Father Smith, after he had granted absolution. "You'll be all right. God bless you, my son."

Doctors Plan to Save Life.

There was a consultation of the doctors to see what to do next. It was decided to employ oxygen to keep Sufer alive and to prevent suffocation in case the debris should fall upon him.

The physicians conversed with the imprisoned fireman and decided that his condition warranted stimulants being given him. Whisky and strychnine were given Sufer by means of the tube, and all the while the firemen and men attached to the emergency department of the bureau of buildings kept at work.

POSTAL AUTOS ARE A SUCCESS.

First Assistant Postmaster General Refers to Service in Annual Report.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.—Automobiles for the collection of mail in the larger cities are favored by First Assistant Postmaster General Hitchcock in his annual report. Mr. Hitchcock refers to the successful use of specially equipped automobiles in Baltimore and Milwaukee, and says the department is planning to extend a similar service to several other cities.

The report says that at the close of the fiscal year 65,600 postoffices were in operation. The total personnel of postoffices of all classes aggregated 235,288. The gain in revenue during the year—about \$15,000,000—was unexpectedly large. In spite of this the additional appropriations requested "scarcely" will be sufficient to maintain the service.

In view of the large increase of business Mr. Hitchcock says a larger administrative organization is imperative.

MACKLIN SUSPECT ARRESTED.

Colored Corporal Accused of Shooting the Captain.

EL RENO, I. T., Jan. 8.—Corp. Knowles, colored, of the Twenty-fifth infantry, has been arrested on the charge of shooting Capt. Macklin here December 21. The evidence against him is a blood-stained khaki blouse found hidden on the target range near the post. The coat has Knowles' initials on it, and there is a bullet hole in the left arm. The coat was found by hunters Sunday.

INDIAN PRIEST LEAVES PART OF ESTATE TO MEMBERS OF MILWAUKEE CATHOLIC SISTERHOOD.

LA PORT, Ind., Jan. 8.—[Special.]—The will of Rev. Father Koehne, priest in Cass county today, makes the sisters of Notre Dame in Milwaukee the recipients of a large part of the estate, though the value is not stated. Substantial bequests also are given other members of the Catholic sisterhood in Milwaukee.

GIVES TO SISTERS HERE.

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Rapid River Locals.

The Gladstone Delta

CHAS. E. MASON, Publisher.

\$1.50 per Year in Advance.

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.

David Shampo has many wonderful tales. One of them he shot off a squirrel Sunday at a remarkable range. Some men can hit a dollar a long ways because it looks big to them; a similar idea might account for Dave's shot. The supervisor, however, is unable to swallow the tail.

According to an old custom, a family reunion was held New Year's Day at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Barbean. Such of their children and relatives as live near attended, and spent a most enjoyable afternoon and evening, with reminiscences, supper and games.

John Kniskern, Jr., M. D., has been in charge of several interesting patients lately at Garth. They are rather violent in their motions, and sometimes he is compelled to make a diagnosis with the aid of a ten foot pole. (M. D.—Mule Driver.)

Supervisor Darling, Oscar Sorenson, Dr. Southard, A. G. Buchman, C. E. Hamilton, and Rob McPherson went after rabbits Sunday. The average was two apiece; the dental profession got one, and the pharmaceutical department three.

A pier is being constructed out into the river channel at Madden's, so that cars of logs may be run out and dumped. There will be about five hundred feet of the bridge work.

Joseph Savoie's prized horse, Ben S., is extremely ill. John Nevev was summoned from Francis' camp to give him medical care, and may pull him through.

A. G. Buchman visited here from Friday until Tuesday with his family. He is going on the road for Nelson, Baker & Co., manufacturers, of Detroit.

The Madden mill is approaching well toward completion. The row of houses on the point are being enlarged and made into comfortable dwellings.

The Knights and Lady Maccabees will hold a joint installation shortly, and twelve new ladies will be received into the hive that same evening.

The Whitefish school is being conducted under difficulties, with a lack of books and furniture. The next term the schoolhouse will be rebuilt.

Harry, the four year old son of Joseph Teinert, died Tuesday of diphtheria. The whole family is sick, and the school has been closed.

Rev. Frs. Deschamps, of Flat Rock, and Stahl, of Bark River, visited Fr. Dufort here Wednesday, and called on many of their friends.

Russel Bennett transacted business in Escanaba Wednesday. He allotted a good deal of time to his stay, until his friends were alarmed.

Matt Duranceau fell into the hot pond at Masonville Wednesday, but luckily at the cool end, and escaped without serious injury.

Claude Ackley and John Anguilin went to Escanaba on business. Mr. Ackley has purchased the building he now occupies.

The Royal Neighbors took in four new members Wednesday evening. A party of nine Neighbors attended from Gladstone.

Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Burt drove up here Sunday. Mrs. Burt visited friends in Masonville, while Mr. Burt went up town.

Dan Cameron has opened a saloon next door south of Claude Ackley. He is papering and will put in new fixtures.

Miss Kenneally went to Escanaba Saturday to visit her mother, who is sick, returning Wednesday.

Mrs. W. H. Reynolds went to Gladstone to visit Wednesday evening, returning the next morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kirsh and children drove Sunday to Flat Rock to visit Fr. Deschamps.

Louis Wolf returned from Benton Harbor last Thursday, after attending his sister's funeral.

The skate business is good, says Frank Hill, Nearly the whole supply has been sold out.

The Ensign school has been closed because of smallpox existing in the family of Reuben Smith.

Mrs. Fred Darling returned Wednesday from a visit with friends at Escanaba and Cornell.

Joseph Savoie has purchased the building south of him from Levi Barboo for \$12000.

Miss Amanda Wicklander is taking a commercial course at Gordon's Business College.

H. W. Cole went to Escanaba Tuesday night to remain for an indefinite period.

Edward Utz was taken down sudden-

ly with pneumonia Wednesday morning.

Fred Anderson and John Ohman of Gladstone were in the city Wednesday.

Erwin Matthews started a camp Wednesday for the Garth Lumber Co.

Mrs. J. M. Shady, of Trenary, was operated on Tuesday at the hospital.

Mrs. Daniel Wicklander is quite ill with an affection of the heart.

Rev. A. L. Allison and family left for Wolverino Tuesday morning.

Miss Stella Cardin visited at Cliffs Saturday and Sunday.

A party drove up to Wickstrom's camp Sunday to visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Hope returned Wednesday evening.

Alex Roberts entered the Laing hospital Tuesday.

Mrs. John Anguilin, Sr., is sick.

Alex Labumbard is very sick.

Mrs. Gust Nelson is quite ill.

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TO LIVE WELL AND CHEAPLY

Just received another car of Seal of Minnesota Flour, 100-lb sack 2.50
 Sugar, 18 pounds for 1.00
 White House Coffee, the best on earth, per can 40c
 Special Blend, this is a fine Coffee, at per pound 20c
 White House Tea Per package 30c
 Lemon Cling Peaches Per can 20c
 Pears 20c Apparatgs. 40c
 Per can 20c
 3 Cans 25c 3 Cans 25c
 Fancy Corn 25c Fancy Peas 25c
 3 Cans of Milk 25c
 For Potatoes, very good eating 60c
 Per bushel 15c Parsnips 20c
 Turnips 15c A peck 15c
 Carrots A peck 15c

We can save for you if you give us your cash orders.

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Sells the best goods.

Order what you like—it's here.

Rare, aged liquors—all kinds.

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Now is the season of Tom and Jerry.

Just call for what you wish.

Our pride is to fill the bill.

Have you a fancy for Something choice.

Never think it's Not to be had.

Seasonable remedies Mixed to order.

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DO IT NOW

You can get better Prices on Plumbing or Heating During the dull season Than later when Business opens up. Let me give you Figures. It costs you Nothing to get My prices.

Good Work. Material the Best.

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COAL THAT STANDS HIGH

In the opinion of my regular customers is the kind of Coal I will deliver to you. There is no poor Coal in my yards.

No Dirty Coal, Either.

It is all double screened and free from stones and dirt.

REAL HOT COAL

Is the only kind you want. I sell it.

Clayton Voorhis, 957 Delta Avenue.

First publication Nov. 17, 1906.
TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.
 NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
 United States Land Office, Marquette, Mich., Nov. 12, 1906.
 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, Howard S. Brooks, of Menominee, county of Menominee, state of Michigan, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 1593 for the purchase of the sw 1/4 of section No. 24 in Township No. 4 north, Range No. 23 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 County Clerk at Escanaba, Mich., on Thursday the 24th day of January, 1907.
 He names as witnesses:
 Severin Myre and James Alger of Menominee, Mich., Samuel Hayward, of Cedar River, Mich., and Roy Thorbahn, of Brantford, Mich.
 Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 24th day of January, 1907.
 THOMAS SCADDEN, Register.

First publication Nov. 17, 1906.
TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
 United States Land Office, Marquette, Mich., Nov. 31, 1906.
 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, Emily Magnuson, of Escanaba county of Delta, state of Michigan, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 1594 for the purchase of the sw 1/4 of section No. 8, in township No. 43 north, range No. 24 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 her claim to said land before County Clerk at Escanaba Michigan, on Thursday, the 24th day of January, 1907.
 She names as witnesses:
 Herman Westrom, Christ Johnson, Erick Hanson and Nels Sandstrom, 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 24th day of January, 1907.
 THOMAS SCADDEN, Register.

First publication December 1, 1906.
TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
 UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, MARQUETTE, MICH., Nov. 28, 1906.
 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 E. Ryerse, of Catey, county of Mackinac, state of Michigan, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 1578, for the purchase of the ne 1/4 of nw 1/4 of section No. 21, in township No. 43 north, range No. 7 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 County Clerk at St. Ignace, Michigan, on Monday the 4th day of February, 1907.
 He names as witnesses: John R. McLeod, Joseph J. Derusha of Epoufette, Mich., Allan Parcels, Joseph Ryerse of Catey Mich.
 Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 4th day of February, 1907.
 THOMAS SCADDEN, Register.

First publication Jan. 5, 1907.
STATE OF MICHIGAN.
 Twenty-Fifth Judicial Circuit. In Chancery. Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Delta, in Chancery, at Escanaba, on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1906.
WILLIAM A. LEMIRE, Complainant, vs. **MARGARET PEACOCK, MARGARET L. PERRY, RUSSELL D. PEACOCK, GEORGE C. PEACOCK, ALICE MAY PEACOCK and CLARENCE PEACOCK,** Defendants.
 In this cause, it appearing that said defendants are not residents of this state but are residents of the state of Illinois, therefore on motion of John Power, solicitor for complainant, it is ordered that defendants enter their appearance in this cause on or before four months from the date of this order, and that within twenty days the complainant cause this order to be published in the Gladstone Delta, said publication to be continued once in each week for six weeks in succession.
 G. R. EMPSON, Circuit Court Commissioner.
 JOHN POWER, Solicitor for Complainant.
 Business address: Escanaba, Mich. 45

First publication Dec. 15, 1906.
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
 Department of the Interior, LAND OFFICE AT MARQUETTE, MICH., December 10, 1906.
 Notice is hereby given that Myron O. Whaples, of Rapid River, Michigan, has filed notice of his intention to make final five year proof in support of his claim, viz: Homestead entry No. 10747 made Nov. 4, 1902, for the south-east quarter of section 34, township 41 north, range 21 west, and that said proof will be made before county clerk at Escanaba, Michigan, on January 22, 1907.
 He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of the land, viz:
 Freeman Cobblelich, Henry E. Pfeifer, John Darrow, Seth A. Pettibone, all of Rapid River, Michigan.
 THOMAS SCADDEN, Register.

ANN ARBOR RAILROAD
AND STEAMSHIP LINES
 Commencing Tuesday, April 18, the Ann Arbor Car Ferries will operate between Manistique and Frankfort on the following schedule:
 Leaving Frankfort Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9:30 a. m., and arriving at Manistique 6:30 p. m.
 Leaving Manistique at 9:30 p. m. and arriving at Frankfort the following morning at 6:30 a. m., making close connections with the Ann Arbor trains for all points south and east.
 For further information apply to
JOHN HANCOCK
 Agent, Manistique, Mich.

Pure Drugs

The new pure food and drug law, which took effect the first of the year, hits some people hard. It passes approvingly the

Pioneer Pharmacy

The drugs used here have always been of the first quality, and they have been scientifically tested and compounded. No deleterious or adulterated substances have ever been compounded into

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