

# THE GLADSTONE DELTA.

Volume XXII.

CHAS. E. MASON, PUBLISHER.

Gladstone, Mich., April 13, 1907.

\$1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

Number 2

## COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

Gladstone, Mich., April 1, 1907.

Regular meeting of the City Council. No quorum being present it was moved, supported and unanimously carried to adjourn to Thursday evening, April 4, 1907.

Gladstone, Mich., April 4, 1907.

City Council met pursuant to adjournment. Present, Mayor Shelley, Aldermen, Champion, Clark, Eaton, Folsom, Noblet, Theriault and Young. Minutes of meeting of March 18 read and approved.

Communications from the Baker-Vawter Co. and from J. A. Dresser relative to the expense of auditing of the city books, were read. No objections being offered, the mayor referred the communications to the committee on finance and taxation.

The mayor and city clerk made the following report of the financial condition of the city of Gladstone for the fiscal year ending March 18, 1907.

### APPROPRIATIONS MADE IN 1906 TO THE VARIOUS FUNDS

Schools	\$12000 00
City Interest fund	\$343 27
Contingent fund	3000 00
Salary fund	2000 00
Poor fund	350 00
General Highway Fund	2000 00
Fire Department fund	2450 00
Throop Judgment fund	1407 00
City Electric Light and Hydrant Rental fund	3120 00
City Park fund	300 00
	15470 27

Total appropriations	\$27470 27
Less estimated receipts from liquor licenses	8000 00
To be raised by taxation	\$19470 27

### BONDED INDEBTEDNESS

Throop Judgment	\$8000 00	Interest 5 %	Due \$1000.00 annually
Refunding	4500 00	" 6	Now due
W. A. Foss bond	1198 78	" 6	July 1, 1907
Electric Light and Improvement	5000 00	" 5	Now due
Refunding Water Works	3000 00	" 5	Total in 1908
Water Works Extension	2900 00	" 5	Total in 1911
Electric Lighting	7000 00	" 6	Total in 1917
Water Works Refunding	35000 00	" 4 1/2	Total in 1919
Refunding School	4500 00	" 5	Total in 1908
Refunding School construction	8000 00	" 5	Total in 1909
Total bonded indebtedness	\$78198 78		

### AMOUNT OF TAXES LEVIED AND COLLECTED, YEAR 1906.

Levied for City purposes	\$8030 33	Collected	\$5876 41
" " Schools	12730 45	"	9831 66
" " State	1551 68	"	1199 18
" " County	3335 39	"	2573 23
" " County Roads	1551 68	"	1199 18
" " County Bridges	82 33	"	61 49
Total levied	\$27271 86	Total collected	\$20746 15

### RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE VARIOUS FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR COMMENCING MARCH 20, 1906, AND ENDING MARCH 18, 1907.

#### CONTINGENT FUND.

RECEIPTS	
Balance in fund March 20, 1906	\$253 84
Personal taxes, 1905	7 23
Delinquent taxes, 1905	605 62
Dog licenses	45 10
Glass Blowers' license	10 00
Peddlers' license	30 00
Justice Fines	45 00
Liquor licenses	770 68
Disinfectant sold Brampton township	4 00
County Clerk, contagious disease bills paid by city	153 57
Paul Zimmel, same	3 00
G. R. Empson, costs in Micks case	51 30
City Treasurer, 1906 taxes	1600 00
Total receipts	\$3579 24

#### DISBURSEMENTS

General Expense—	
Telephone	18 00
Office	99 29
Printing	159 35
Postage	9 24
Legal	40 60
Fuel	31 30
Registration and Election—	
Printing and stationery	76 70
Inspectors, clerks, etc	297 00
Fuel	3 25
Cleaning polling place	1 00
Use of lamps	50
Rent of City Hotel for voting place	22 00
Registration books and express	16 75
Liveries, delivering ballots, etc	6 00
Moving Third Ward polling place	54 15
Repairs to and putting up and taking down booths	25 22
Health Department—	
Disinfectants	110 70
Medicines	2 75
Disposal of dead animals, etc.	28 00
Printing	11 80
Miscellaneous Items—	
Board of Review	152 50
Volunteer firemen	111 50
Dog Tags	2 71
Premium of Treasurer's bond	25 00
Donation, Labor Day	100 00
Tax rebates	67 29
Cleaning and repairing council rooms	47 65
Interest on Foss bond	35 98
Justice and Sheriff's fees	14 65
Surveying	33 00
Burial of papers	32 00
Fire department clock	4 75
Cleaning and repairing jail	20 00
Damages to wagon, account bad roads	5 00
Insurance premiums	90 00
Postoffice box rent	60
Schools, 1905 taxes	1478 01
Ferry warehouse and dock	173 21
Donation, San Francisco sufferers	100 00
Ward limits maps	10 00
Express on assessment books	30
	\$2485 13
Balance in fund March 18, 1907	\$3498 23

#### INTEREST FUND

Receipts—	
Liquor licenses	275 00
City Treasurer, 1906 taxes	88 00
Disbursements—	
Int. on \$4500.00 refunding bonds at 6%	270 00
Am. Ex. Nat'l Bank, Com. and Ex.	1 15
Balance in fund March 18, 1907	\$91 85

#### THROOP JUDGMENT FUND

Receipts—	
Balance in fund March 20, 1906	98 50
Liquor licenses	1359 00
City Treasurer, 1906 taxes	281 00
Disbursements—	
Interest on \$9000.00 at 5 %	450 00
Payment, two bonds, \$500.00 each	1000 00
Am. Ex. Nat'l Bank, Com. and Ex.	2 50
Balance in fund March 18, 1907	\$381 00

#### SALARY FUND

Receipts—	
Bal. in fund March 20, 1906	112 22
Liquor licenses	900 00
City Treasurer, 1906 taxes	1000 00
Disbursements—	
Mayor and Aldermen	450 00
Treasurer	200 00
Clerk	600 00
Attorney	249 96
Health Officer	130 80
Assessor	300 00
Director of Poor	50 00
Balance in fund March 18, 1907	\$31 46

#### CEMETERY FUND

Receipts—	
Balance in fund March 20, 1906	564 93
Sale of lots	257 00
Sale of graves	65 00
Digging graves	24 50
Cars of lots	35 50
Disbursements—	
Stationery and printing	1 90
Salary of Sexton	225 00
New piping	3 55
Repairs of windmill, pump, etc.	21 05
New hose and nozzles	12 40
Tools	6 85
Cost of tool house	53 21
Cost of Closets	9 12
Balance in fund March 18, 1907	\$609 85

#### LIGHT AND WATER FUND

Receipts—	
Bal. in fund March 20, 1906	1850 61
Liquor licenses	1050 32
Water rents	3711 24
Commercial lighting	9503 71
Sale of electric supplies	1617 93
Disbursements—	
Stationery and Printing	94 10
Interest on bonds	2430 19
Postage	8 25
Office	20 45
Insurance premiums	243 80
Water rent rebates	8 80
New Construction—	
Water	1387 77
Electric	405 16
Maintenance—	
Repairs of Machinery	33 77
" " Buildings	5 07
" " Boilers	50 34
" " Steam piping	78 16
" " Slab cars	12 88
" " Mains and hydrants	292 01
" " Electric line	22 50
New water heater	182 70
Operating—	
Superintendent	900 00
Secretary	300 00
Engineers	1650 00
Firemen	1133 74
Fuel	29 40
Miscellaneous labor	4185 24
Oil, grease, waste, etc.	79 46
Miscellaneous supplies	284 98
New oil filter	22 35
Electric supplies, including freight	2391 46
Balance in fund March 18, 1907	\$16152 68

#### POLICE FUND

Receipts—	
Balance in fund March 20, 1906	78 93
Liquor licenses	1100 00
City Treasurer, 1906 taxes	305 41
Disbursements—	
Marshal	720 00
Nightwatchman	720 00
Special police	11 00
Rent of police calls	18 00
Balance in fund March 18, 1907	\$1469 00

#### ELECTRIC LIGHT AND HYDRANT RENTAL FUND

Receipts—	
City Treasurer, 1906 taxes	110 00
(No disbursements)	
Balance in fund March 18, 1907	\$110 00

#### PARK FUND

Receipts—	
City Treasurer, 1906 taxes	9 00
(No disbursements)	
Balance in fund March 18, 1907	\$9 00

#### FIRE FUND

Receipts—	
Bal. in fund March 20, 1906	35 27
Liquor licenses	1070 00
City Treasurer, 1906 taxes	1300 00
Disbursements—	
Telephone rent	\$22 80
Maintenance—	
Repairs of Harness	2 40
" " Building	7 45
" " Equipment	25 55
New hose	425 00
New fire extinguishers	22 50
Operating—	
Chief	50 00
Warden	50 00
Pipeman	660 00
Driver	660 00
Laundry	14 50
Miscellaneous labor	3 22
Shoeing horses	32 60
Hay	64 43
Oats, bran, etc	113 15
Horse bedding	9 00
Horse medicine	8 80
Fuel	70 20
Donation, Firemen's Tournament	100 00
Chemical for fire extinguishers	8 80
Fire alarm supplies	34 15
Miscellaneous supplies	3 30
Balance in fund March 18, 1907	\$1882 15

#### POOR FUND

Receipts—	
Balance in fund March 20, 1906	58 65
Liquor licenses	300 00
City Treasurer, 1906 taxes	94 00
Disbursements—	
Monthly allowance to Mrs. Henriksen	120 00
Expense of P. Peterson at poor farm	60 00
Wood and provisions to city poor	33 10
Balance in fund March 18, 1907	\$213 10

#### GENERAL HIGHWAY FUND

Receipts—	
Balance in fund March 20, 1906	41 96
Liquor licenses	1053 76
Cleaning alleys	4 50
Repairing sidewalks	2 35
Delinquent taxes, 1905	1727 58
City Treasurer, 1906 taxes	1089 00
Disbursements—	
Surveying street and sidewalk grades	194 75
Shoveling and plowing snow	65 32
Repairing and graveling streets, roads and crossings	1838 03
Grading streets	131 00
Cleaning streets	185 11
Cleaning alleys	191 78
Grading for cement walks	134 89
Repairing and building sidewalks	288 44
Balance in fund March 18, 1907	\$3919 05

Cement cross-walks	97 02
Sidewalk plank	460 02
Printing	7 90
Special assessment rebates	113 26
Tools	5 25
Repairing tools	15 35
Sprinkling streets	115 00
Plans and specifications for paving Delta Ave	35 00
Cleaning out ditches	15 50
Cement work in front of city hall	295 48
Nails	23 40
Miscellaneous supplies	11 18
	\$3728 68
Balance in fund March 18, 1907	\$190 37

### SUMMARY OF BALANCES IN THE VARIOUS FUNDS AT COMMENCEMENT OF FISCAL YEAR MARCH 19, 1907.

Contingent	\$81 01
Interest	91 85
Throop judgment	281 00
Salary	31 46
Cemetery	609 85
Light and water	1581 23
Police	15 34
Electric Light and Hydrant Rental	110 00
Park	9 00
Fire	17 42
Poor	239 55
General highway	190 37
Cash on hand March 19, 1907	\$3258 08
	I. E. SHELLEY, Mayor.
	W. A. NARRACONG, Clerk.

No objections being offered the mayor declared the report would be accepted and placed on file.

G. C. Empson, deputy city treasurer, reported cash on hand in the various funds April 3, 1907, as follows:

Contingent	\$91 51
Fire	42 58
Light and water	1590 96
General highway	209 96
Throop judgment	281 00
Police	15 41
Park	9 00
Poor	249 65
Salary	72 12
Interest	91 95
Electric Light and Hydrant Rental	110 00
Cemetery	609 85
Total	\$3373 94

No objections being offered the mayor declared the report would be accepted and placed on file.

J. N. Young, Director of Poor, reported he had given orders to the amount of \$20.47 for wood and provisions to the City's poor for the year ending March 31st, 1907.

No objections being offered, the Mayor declared the report would be accepted and placed on file.

Committee on Finance and Taxation reported they had made an error in their report to the council March 18, 1907, and asked that the minutes of the meeting of that date be corrected accordingly.

No objections being offered, the Mayor ordered the minutes corrected.

Committee on Claims made the following report:

Gladstone, Mich., April 4, 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:

Light and Water Department	\$1004.30
Fire Department	146.90
Street Commissioner's pay-roll for March, 1907	30.27
Volunteer Fire Co., pay-roll for March, 1907	28.50
Registration and Election	95.00
W. A. Narracong, postoffice box rent	60
C. W. Davis, coal and wood	10.75
Lewin & Jacobs, table for 1st ward polling place	3.50
P. L. Burt, repairing water pipes 1st ward polling place	1.85
J. T. Whybrow, drayage and wood	4.90
C. E. Mason, printing	47.30
D. M. Hayes, provisions to Mrs. Hogan, (city poor)	5.47
Delta County Reporter, printing	24.20

I. G. CHAMPION, } Com.  
J. C. YOUNG, }

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

Yeas, Ald. Champion, Clark, Eaton, Folsom, Noblet, Theriault and Young. (7) Nays, none. (0) Motion declared carried.



# MODERN BUCCANEERS of the PACIFIC

Despite laws, cables and warships, adventurers continue piracy in the South Seas

Within a few weeks the Pacific has yielded two stories of pirates, at a time when piracy was generally believed to have become one of the lost professions. Developments have shown that the black flag, metaphorically speaking, still flies over craft in the Pacific Ocean, although the times of those captivating gentry who scoured the Spanish Main of the Atlantic have indeed passed away forever.

Compared with the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic is a narrow body of water, but the Pacific, the romantic old South Sea famed for financial "bubbles" and for the adventures who have sought it for their country's good, is almost boundless in its extent. The combined navies of the world could not properly police the great sea, and it has innumerable islands, charted and uncharted—spots of land which appear and disappear in the immense depth of its waters in the most erratic and unexpected manner.

But the commerce on the Pacific is considerable and constantly growing. Great ships, some of them the equal of the trans-Atlantic "greyhounds," with the regularity of a suburban train, ply between the continents. Rich materials, bullion, money, are coming and going in the ships. Millions of money are always being conveyed upon its waves. Here, then, is the scene prepared for the pirates. All that is necessary is the buccaneer himself.

## China the Lair of the Pirate.

He is there, too. Generally speaking, he is a Chinese. But there are men from the Occident willing "to take a chance" to turn the golden flood rolling their way.

Almost every port on the Pacific has its quota of adventurers. Most of them must have grown tired of their own names, for they use others, and usually their means of support are not ostentatious. These human wrecks are to be found from San Francisco to Sydney. The Hawaiian Islands are not free from their presence; they can be found upon the beach at Apia, but in the treaty ports of China they congregate in numbers.

At Shanghai is collected the flotsam and jetsam of the world. There are many mysterious Englishmen, Americans and others stranded there. The secret of their means of existence is shown occasionally in the consular police court. They keep dives, they league themselves with notorious natives in smuggling transactions, and now and then during a dispute with a Chinese whom they were endeavoring to cheat in a dubious business scheme somebody is murdered. The lawless, the embezzlers, the welters who have been forced to abandon connection with their home towns find a refuge in Shanghai, where "something always is turning up" for a man who rises superior to his conscience.

## Hired to Ravage the Seas.

These modern buccaneers are "captains of industry." They organize raids, plan piracies, but it is the wily native who is entrusted with the execution of the schemes. Most of the master minds do not care to risk their precious lives, while there are plenty of disreputables in the native quarters willing for a few dollars in silver to cut a throat or lead an attack upon a liner. Some of the adventurers live by blackmail, others by giving tips to native pirates and robbers of where loot may be found.

Hongkong, Macao, Nagasaki and Singapore all have their quota of these cosmopolites. The Japanese seal pirates who were killed or captured by the United States revenue cutter McCulloch, while they were making a raid on the seal rookeries on St. Paul Island, one of the Aleutian chain, are said to have been organized by one of the most notorious of modern buccaneers, "Red," or Alexander, McLean, who has operated boldly in the Pacific for several years, and has been engaged in so many desperate enterprises that he has been nicknamed "the Sea Wolf."

"Red" McLean has all the qualities romance usually bestow upon his fictional heroes. He is a tall, powerful man, with the figure of an athlete and the voice of a bull. He has the blackest of black hair, a heavy black mustache and piercing black eyes, which are small but magnetic. His specialty has been seal poaching, and to capture the fur-bearing amphibians he has sailed at different times under American, British and Mexican flags, thus effectively maintaining his anonymity. In his time he had been chased by cruisers, penanced by mutineers, threatened by gales, but he has the courage and abandon of a corsair. With a determination that nothing appears to be able to break, he has been operating in Bering Sea ever since the United States passed the act intended to preserve the seals from extinction.

## Latest Act of Piracy.

In Chinese waters coastwise steamers are never safe from pirates. The latest act of piracy was the capture of the British steamer Sainam by Chinese, near Canton. The buccaneers mur-



dered the Rev. Dr. Macdonald, four Indian watchmen, while the commander, Captain Joslin, was seriously wounded, and a Chinese named Ho was cut so badly that he had to be sent to Wuchow. As usual the band of pirates escaped, taking with them about \$4,000 and some ammunition.

The robbery was planned with great skill, and appears to have been organized by some one well acquainted with what was going on in the provincial treasury. In turn, some one connected with the pirates must have warned the provincial authorities.

In some manner the news that the Chinese provincial authorities intended to ship \$40,000 in silver by the Sainam leaked out, when the ship sailed from Canton. The specie was not aboard, for at the last moment it was withheld. However, some of the pirates took passage at Canton, others came on board at Kum Chuk and Kan Kong, and mixed with the other native passengers. While the ship was nearing Samohui, several long Chinese junks came alongside. When they tied up to the steamer, the pirates on board the Sainam made a signal for the uprising.

The uprising was ingeniously devised. There appeared to be a disturbance among the Chinese passengers on the lower deck. Four Indian watchmen on guard rushed forward to quell it, but as soon as they laid hands on the man who appeared to have been responsible, they were attacked by the pirates, who used revolvers and knives with rapidity and certainty.

In a few minutes the Sainam was in the hands of the Chinese, who began a systematic search for loot. They discovered the \$40,000 had not been placed on board, but they made off with all the money and valuables they could find, and broke open doors, windows, boxes, during their hunt for treasure. Then they all dropped over the side into the waiting junks and put off.

Captain Joslin, although seriously wounded, took charge of the ship and brought her into Canton. There he reported the attack, but the Chinese gunboats were tardy in leaving. The Chinese gunboat commanders always appear to fear they might catch the pirates. So the British river gunboat Moorhen was dispatched up the river, but, as usual, the pirates escaped.

But there are other kinds of buccaneers in the Pacific. These are the "blackbirders," the slavers who still continue in business among the islands in Polynesia, Micronesia and the scattered

## THE "MISSOURI MEERSCHAUM"

The Humble but Popular Corn Cob Pipe—How it First Happened to be Made and How It Makes the Missouri Farmer Feel Like a Millionaire.

The Missouri Meerschaum is not exactly the twin brother of the Missouri Mule, but it is every whit as famous, and fully as useful—in its way. It forms the basis of an industry which has brought a good many hundred dollars into the State and which will continue to do so as long as corn grows and men use tobacco.

The first corn cob pipe was practically an accident, says a writer in the Williamsport Grit. A Missouri man wanted to smoke and had no pipe. He was shelling corn and when he found a large and particularly smooth cob an idea struck him. He whittled out his jackknife, cut the cob in two and bored out the pith of the larger section in a twinkling. Cutting a smaller hole in the side, he looked about for the stem. His eye lighted on a bunch of hard, harsh reeds growing nearby. He selected a reed, cut off a section between two of the joints, inserted it into the side of his cob, and behold, the Missouri man had his pipe. And thus was born the "Missouri Meerschaum," famous as the coolest, sweetest pipe in all the world. Its fame spread rapidly, shrewd men saw its possibilities and now it is the basis of one of Missouri's greatest industries.

The town of Washington, Mo., is the corn cob pipe center of the world. For reason it is highly favored of nature; for nowhere outside the comparatively small section of which it is the pivotal point can cobs be produced which are exactly right for pipe making. Corn is a double crop in the country tributary to Washington. The farmer gets a good price for his shelled corn, then brings or sends his cobs to the little city and receives rather more than half as much again. The price paid is 28 cents a bushel, averaging about ninety cobs. Eighty thousand corn cob pipes are made in Washington every working day in the year. The industry was established in 1876 in a very modest way by the man whose name still figures in the firm name of the largest factory of the kind in the world.

## ARE DYING BY DEGREES

TERRIBLE RUSSIAN FAMINE CONDITIONS PICTURED.

Twenty Millions Will Not See Another Harvest Unless Relief Is Immediate.

LONDON, April 10.—Dr. Kenard, commissioner of the Society of Friends, who was sent to investigate the Russian famine, writing from Samara, in the heart of the famine district under date of April 3, appeals to the United States and Great Britain to promptly send help. He says:

"There are 20,000,000 people distributed in the southeastern provinces of Russia who without aid cannot live to see another harvest."

Samara, the commissioner adds, thousands are dying and 750,000 are starving. Of the latter only 372,700 are getting relief, a dose of one meal in twenty-four hours. As a meal is only two pounds of bread and a bowl of soup, this, according to the commissioner, means dying by degrees. Even this meager dole in countless instances is divided among many mouths.

"The services of sufficient funds on hand to last until May 1, whereas money will be needed until the end of July, when the harvest will bring relief. The commissioner specially appeals for canned milk. He says there are 300,000 children in Samara province who have no milk and are forced to eat coarse bread made of acorns, powdered wood, and cucumbers, resulting in thousands of deaths and much disease.

At least \$2,500,000 for relief is needed.

## ROOSEVELT FIGHTS FOR LIABILITY ACT.

Bonaparte in Argument Before United States Supreme Court—Says It Is Constitutional.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10.—Argument was begun today in the supreme court of the United States in the two cases of Ramsell Howard and N. C. Brooks involving the constitutionality of the employers' liability or La Follette law, holding railways engaged in interstate commerce responsible for damages to employees when caused by the neglect of fellow employes or deficient appliances. The cases have attracted wide attention, and in both of them the trial courts held against the validity of the statute.

## Rules Against Twice.

In the Brooks case Mrs. N. C. Brooks, a citizen of Kansas, brought suit against the Southern Pacific company in the United States district court in the western district of Kentucky to recover \$25,000 damages on account of the death of her son, killed in an accident while en route serving as a fireman on a Southern Pacific train in Nevada. The case was tried before Judge Evans, who held the law to be unconstitutional, both because it does not fall within the scope of the authority given to Congress to regulate interstate commerce and at the same time it undertakes to regulate commerce within the states.

## McCall's Reasons for Decision.

In the Howard case the suit was for \$20,000 damages occasioned by the accidental killing of the plaintiff's husband while serving as a fireman on the Illinois Central railway near Memphis, Tenn. The case was tried before Judge McCall in the United States circuit court, northern district of Texas, who also held the law to be invalid on the two grounds that liability for accident cannot be regulated under the commerce clause of the constitution, and that even if it could be, the authority would not extend to the regulation of interstate commerce, which, he, like Judge Evans, asserted was undertaken by the law.

The government was not a party to either of the suits, but since the law has been attacked it has intervened and the department of justice was represented today in the argument. The attorney general has filed an exhaustive brief in the case in which he strenuously upholds the law. On the point as to whether Congress has the power to regulate the instrumentality of interstate commerce, the attorney general contends that such regulation is in line with the regulation of interstate commerce itself, and he asserts that the courts have frequently recognized the power to regulate the liability of common carriers.

## Bonaparte Upholds Act.

Mr. Bonaparte's brief says: It is difficult to see why, if Congress may regulate the liability of common carriers and others engaged in interstate commerce to strangers, it may not regulate their liability to their employes, the protection of interstate commerce being as much involved in the one case as in the other.

It would be strange indeed, if it should be held that Congress can protect everything and everybody connected with interstate commerce—the carrier, the passenger, the stranger, the merchandise—but could not protect the persons employed to carry it, or those that bear the heat and burden of the day.

From the foundation of the government the power of Congress to regulate interstate and foreign commerce has been construed to extend to the regulation of the instrumentalities by which such commerce is conducted, and the regulation of such instrumentalities to include control over the persons operating the same.

## Says Congress Has Rights.

With reference to the applicability of the law to railway employes whose duties are confined to one state, he says: It is the carrier and not its employes that the act seeks to regulate, and the carrier is subject to such regulations because it is engaged in interstate commerce. It is submitted that Congress can make a common carrier engaged in interstate commerce liable to any one for its negligence who is affected by it; and if they can do that, necessarily it can make such carrier liable to all of its employes.

## ROAST FOR HARRIMAN.

Minnesota House Condemns "Virulent Attacks on White House by Railroad Crowd."

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 10.—The Minnesota house of representatives passed today a concurrent resolution condemning the "virulent attacks made by E. H. Harriman and his crowd" upon President Roosevelt and "commending the President in his heroic efforts to regulate railroad traffic and suppress the lawlessness with which it abounds."

## HICKS IS COMING HOME.

American Minister at Santiago, Chili, Will Sail in May—Returns to Oshkosh, Wis.

SANTIAGO, Chili, April 10.—The American minister, John Hicks, will leave Santiago for his home, Oshkosh, Wis., next month.

## HIGH DUTIES OF BAR

CUSTODIAN OF RIGHTS OF PEOPLE, SAYS GAYNOR.

Lawyers Should Help Roosevelt to Teach Railroad Lesson to Citizens.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Justice William J. Gaynor, in speaking last night at the annual banquet of the Brooklyn Bar association of the responsibilities of the legal profession, said in part:

"One of the chief duties of the bar is to advocate the cause of the poor. It is to the credit of the profession here and elsewhere throughout the world that it has always recognized this. Another is to be ready to assert the public rights of the community. The bar should be the custodian of the right and liberties of the people.

"That remarkable man now presiding over our country is trying to teach the people that railways are public highways. It is the duty of lawyers to help. Lawyers can understand this. We have now reached a turning point. The government, by its paramount ownership, gave the railways land, just as in the case of the Erie canal. They were not franchised for private purposes. Since they are public highways they are under government control and should not be allowed to charge some more than others, permitting certain companies to undersell their rivals and form monopolies."

## VARNISHED WITH SIRUP.

Connecticut Postmaster Was Proud of Job Until He Found He Had Used Wrong Coat.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., April 10.—Postmaster George W. Bryan of Rowayton decided the other day that his postoffice needed a coat of varnish. He didn't think a regular painter was needed and engaged E. H. Hall, a village handy man, to do the job. Mr. Bryan had a two quart can of varnish of maple sirup, while her husband waited for his panicles. Finally she asked the postmaster if he had seen it. He didn't answer, but jumped from the table and ran like a rabbit to the postoffice.

When he got there he put a finger on the shining wall and then put it in his mouth. It had a maple sugar taste. The postmaster has given an order for some real varnish and also for a new supply of maple sirup, and is living in hopes that there won't be a public scandal.

## BANK CLOSES DOORS.

Lincoln Savings and Trust Company of Philadelphia to Liquidate—Small Amount Involved.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 10.—The Lincoln Savings and Trust company of this city closed its doors today. The company has been in existence since 1890 and has been in existence about ten years and its business was mainly with city contractors. A comparatively small amount of money is involved.

The institution suspended business by order of John A. Berkey, state commissioner of banking, and the ground that the capital of the company was impaired. The total resources are \$421,000 and the liabilities amount to \$220,000. At the last examination there was a surplus of \$141,000. The paid-in capital is \$132,000. The depositors will be paid in full.

## LOW FARE AND NO TRUSTS.

Indiana's New Laws Go Into Effect by Proclamation—Sixteen Hours for Trainmen.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 10.—Among the laws passed by the Indiana legislature, which went into effect at noon today by proclamation of the governor, are a 2-cent railway fare law, an anti-trust law, and laws inflicting a life prison sentence for kidnapping for ransom, closing barber shops on Sundays, limiting trainmen to sixteen hours' consecutive work, prohibiting the sale of poison without a prescription and classifying an embezzlement the receiving of a deposit by an insolvent bank.

## DAVID WILCOX RESIGNS.

Reported That He Has Given Up Presidency of Delaware & Hudson Railway.

NEW YORK, April 10.—It is reported that David Wilcox has resigned the presidency of the Delaware & Hudson Railway company. Mr. Wilcox has been absent from New York for some time, and his resignation by cable.

L. F. Lorce has been elected president in place of Mr. Wilcox.

Mr. Lorce was former president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company and also of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway company. Mr. Wilcox's resignation was accepted at a meeting of the board of managers of the Delaware & Hudson today and Mr. Lorce was selected as his successor. Mr. Lorce is chairman of the executive committee of the Kansas City Southern Railway company.

## DEATH FOR EUROPEANS.

Tribe-men Surround Casablanca and Threaten to Throw Foreigners Into the Sea—Cruiser on Way.

TANGIER, April 10.—Natives report that Casablanca is surrounded by revolted Chaouia tribesmen, who are threatening to pillage the town and throw the Europeans into the sea. The latter are seeking refuge within the walls. The French cruiser La Lande is on the point of leaving this port for Casablanca.

## BOY NEARLY ENDS LEGISLATURE.

Page Starts Clock Which Closes Session Before Work Is Done.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 10.—An enterprising House page came near causing the Assembly to adjourn without acting upon important measures.

The fiction by which the hour of noon is postponed until evening by stopping the clocks had been enacted and business was progressing when some one noticed that the House clock had been started and that it lacked only one minute of 12.

The custodian stopped the clock just in time to prevent it adjourning the House.

All this happened because one of the Europeans had learned how to manipulate the electric device which controls the clock.

## C. & N. W. ROAD CUTS SMALL STATIONS

Railroad Prepares to Meet Nine-Hour Law Requirements—Cannot Secure Operators.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., April 9.—In preparation for a nine-hour law, the Chicago & North-western railway is closing scores of its smaller offices throughout Iowa. Twenty offices on the Galena division alone have been discontinued within one week and many others will be closed this spring.

## Operators Are Scarce.

The railways are unable to secure telegraph operators sufficient to man the offices now that this class of men can only work nine hours. The operators are being moved to the larger offices where it is necessary to have three men instead of two as formerly. In this way expenses are kept down, the law is adhered to, and the larger offices handle the work formerly distributed among the many smaller ones.

## Slower Rail Schedules.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 9.—Western railway officials have practically decided upon the new schedules for passenger trains between Chicago and the Pacific coast and intermediate points.

If the time as now arranged upon is put into effect the schedule of the fastest train from Chicago to Los Angeles will be lengthened from 71 hours and 5 minutes to 72 hours; to San Francisco from 69½ hours to 72; from Chicago to Denver from 27½ hours to 32; from Chicago to the Missouri river from 13 hours and 25 minutes to 14 hours and 30 minutes. It is said the changes will make little practical difference except that trains will be less late at terminals. The main increases are between Chicago and Denver, where the time has been maintained fairly well. The new schedules will probably be effective May 1.

Commutation passenger rates in Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania may be abolished. This is the subject to be considered tomorrow by the Central Passenger association. The reasons given for abolishing the cheap rates are that the roads are obliged to make 2 cents a mile the minimum as well as the maximum rate in order to avoid a loss.

## OLGA PLUCKS HIS BEARD.

Nethersole's Dramatic Rage Turns Chicago Production of "The Awakening" Into a Prime Farce.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 9.—A grim dramatic situation suddenly turned to uproarious farce at Powers' theater Monday night when Olga Nethersole's fine frenzy overreached itself and, in a burst of wrath, she snatched the false beard from the chin of an unfortunate male member of the cast.

In the second act of Paul Hervieu's drama, "The Awakening," the lovers, Therese and Jean, are parted by a despotic father. Jean is lured into an adjoining room, and a moment later Therese hears sounds of a struggle, smothered cries for assistance, and finally a fall.

Miss Nethersole in the role of Therese pounds on the door and works herself up into hysterics, and when the door is opened and a strange man appears she pounces on him with the fury of a tigress. In her wild lunge at his throat Monday night her hand grasped the actor's false whiskers and tore them from his chin.

The actor, Henry Elmer, was so surprised at his sudden shave that he forgot his lines. Roars of laughter rang through the house and refused to be stilled.

## FIRE IN NAVY YARD.

Loss at Philadelphia Is \$100,000—Newspaper Plant at Columbus, O., Burned.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 9.—One of the large buildings in the League Island navy yard was almost destroyed by fire early today. Officers at the yard estimated the loss between \$70,000 and \$100,000. Many valuable patterns burned.

COLUMBUS, O., April 9.—The six-story Brickell-Mothoff building on High street, a square north of the statehouse, and occupied by the Evening Dispatch newspaper plant, and the Hoster three-story building adjacent were practically destroyed by fire early today. The loss is estimated at \$300,000.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., April 9.—The plant of the Amsterdam Iron company, the largest independent brassy and broom concern in the country, was destroyed by a fire this morning, causing a loss of \$50,000.

## FORAKER PLAN FAILURE.

Ohio Attorney General Says There Can Be No Legal Direct Primary for Choice of United States Senator.

COLUMBUS, O., April 9.—Attorney General Ellis declares that "there is no way under existing laws that a direct primary for the selection of a candidate for President or United States senator can be held at public expense."

The opinion was in response to the many queries concerning the legality of the proposed primary suggested by Senator Foraker, and accepted by the friends of Secretary of War Taft, who had begun a canvass to secure the Ohio delegation to the next national Republican convention.

The attorney general says that such a primary can only be held at private expense and must be conducted entirely separate from the regular elections.

## WOMAN NOT TO HANG.

Gov. Folk Commutes Sentence of Mrs. Aggie Myers and Acquiesces to Life Imprisonment.

JEFFERSON, City, Mo., April 9.—The sentence of death imposed upon Mrs. Aggie Myers of Kansas City and Frank Hottum of Higginsville, Mo., who were convicted of having murdered the woman's husband, Clarence Myers, in 1904, were commuted by Gov. Folk to imprisonment for life late yesterday afternoon. They will at once be brought to the state penitentiary here.

## THROW BOMBS IN SPAIN.

Barcelona Reported in State of Panic—Several Are Injured in Today's Outrage.

BARCELONA, Spain, April 9.—Another bomb explosion occurred here this morning and several casualties are reported to have resulted.

It appears that five persons were seriously injured by last night's bomb explosion at No. 26 Boqueria street.

All dispatches are strictly censored. The population is showing signs of panic. The authorities will not permit the publication of details relative to the bomb explosions. Other outrages are feared.

## Doings of the Week in and About Gladstone

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

Frank S. Barnes arrived in Gladstone last Saturday morning from lower Michigan, and was the guest of friends here until Monday night, when he left for his home at Enderlin. Mr. Barnes is still lame from the wreck at Enderlin December 24. His popularity was shown by the numbers that desired his company, but he would have found it necessary to put in months here to visit all, and his stay was originally planned for but a day. At the time of the wreck his condition and his statements as recorded in the Minneapolis papers were eagerly followed here, but it appears that the graphic story he told in the hospital was the product of the reporter's imagination. The reality was startling and terrible enough. Mr. Barnes has the kindest wishes from every one of the hundreds in Gladstone who know him, for a speedy recovery, and more frequent visits to his former home.

Commissioner Legg approves the suggested change in the primary school law, which would give each district \$250 for each primary teacher hired. Under the old per capita system, the small country districts which need help most received least from the state. The Michigan school system was drafted for the purpose of affording to the children of poor parents and in poor communities the privilege of a common school education. Before any of the state primary is diverted to the university, which not one in a thousand sees, let the primary schools, which alone can raise a population from illiteracy, be properly cared for.

It is said that there are many interesting things in "The Gingerbread Man," the new musical fariesque, that Myron B. Rice will present at the Gladstone Theater Thursday, April 25. Encores are said to follow each musical number and stage picture, and even the discriminating theater-goer finds it hard to tell which picture is the most beautiful, or which song is the most pleasing. There is a daintiness about the reindeer choros, dragging the sleigh of old Santa Claus, that takes hold of the spectator. The book of lyrics of "The Gingerbread Man" were written by Frederic Ranken, and the music by A. Baldwin Sloane.

The Maywood ferry, which under unfavorable conditions gave last year promise of success, may once more be revived. Mr. Schaawe, in case no one else undertakes the project, will probably complete the dock and start the ferry running at the close of the fishing season. When the launch was running last summer, its convenience was known to all, and the advantages of a regular scow service have been too long frequently discussed in Gladstone to need comment.

April was in a foolish mood this year, and carefully waited until winter overcoats were about to be relegated to the spare room before bringing in the final snowstorm. Winter here is something like the architectural landscape of Gladstone; it stretches over too much space, because of the useless vacancies intervening between the things worth noticing. When you get to the end, there is still some more a short distance ahead.

The local Tugmen's association, No. 15, at their meeting Tuesday night initiated several new members from various parts of the lake. The jurisdiction of the local extends from Oconto to Manistique, and it has members at present stationed all over the great lakes.

Pastor Sallstrom, of Inspecing will lecture in the Mission church March 25 and 26 on the holy land. The lectures will be in Swedish and illustrated with costumes of Palestine and other articles.

The bay opened between Mason's dock and Maywood last Friday, and a ferry line was in demand. Leo Duquette put a sail boat on the run, and did a thriving business.

Rev. Erickson, of Winona, Ill., who received a call from the congregation here, preached in the Lutheran church Monday and Tuesday evenings.

James Gallagher returned Monday from Chicago, where he spent the last fifty-five days as representative of the local conductors.

John McCarthy arrived in the city Monday, after a short stay in Escanaba, and will probably spend the summer here.

Hugh McMillan, who has purchased a residence on Ninth street from John Malloy, moved in on Monday.

FOR SALE—A gasoline engine. May be seen in running order at the shop of P. L. Burt & Co.

Louis Tardiff this week purchased through Beach the Casemore property near the depot.

M. Lewin made a business trip to Trenary Saturday, returning Monday evening.

Born, Monday, April 8, to Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Fulton, a daughter.

The denatured alcohol proposition is not making the expected headway although a gradual improvement is in progress. At the exposition this year, however, a large building will be set apart for the demonstration of alcohol and appliances using it for heat, light and power. It would seem as though the increasing demand for gasoline, which already has raised the price and nearly exhausted the supply, will bring out a demand for alcohol. On the large scale, the conversion of the alcohol into ether would furnish a most energetic fuel for explosion motors. Ether is a chemical substance produced from alcohol by withdrawing a fifth of its weight in the form of water, consequently having twenty-five per cent. more heating power per pound, and most readily evaporated. These properties would render it useful for automobiles, its lack of unpleasant odor being a point in its favor. Ether, however, is a powerful exhilarant, much used abroad to produce intoxication, and would perhaps fall under the ban of the revenue department on this account.

The school board met on Wednesday night and resolved to contract with Superintendent E. J. Willman for a term of three years, at a salary increasing \$100 each year. Mr. Willman, during the brief time he has been in charge of the schools here, has gained a well-merited popularity with board, parents and students; has infused into the pupils' minds a remarkable interest in their work, and it may be safely said, the board has done well in engaging his services for some time ahead.

Agnes S. Connors, aged fourteen, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Connors, died last Friday night. Her funeral was held from All Saints' church Tuesday morning. She was a bright and amiable little girl, but was the victim of a chronic heart trouble, which made her a helpless invalid. Death brought relief to her sickly frame, after years of waiting.

Alderman Schauer, who has every reason to be pleased with his run in the fifth, where he bowled over Walter T. Ward, is a little more pleased than ever just now. It's twins, two fine looking girls—Mining Journal. Herman is certainly "going some" in Marquette.

FOR RENT OR SALE—My building, at the corner of Delta avenue and Ninth street, now occupied by Alex. McIntyre. Possession given May 1.

JOHN OEHMAN.

Next Friday evening the third rank team of Escanaba lodge Knights of Pythias will come to Gladstone lodge and confer that rank. The Gladstone team will go to Escanaba later.

For rent, large, airy, furnished or unfurnished rooms in private house. Apply at office of E. V. White, opposite postoffice, or at house, corner Wisconsin avenue and Seventh street.

Rapid River has organized a baseball association, and looks forward to taking the county championship this year. Is Gladstone going to do anything? If so, it is nearly time to start.

"This county is too decent to harbor slot machines on any terms" remarks approvingly a paper which carries column after column of news and gossip of the stock market.

The boys' athletic club entertained their friends among the young ladies Tuesday evening at the gymnasium. Forty-six persons were present at the ice cream banquet.

O. L. Madire, who arrived in the city this week, is the representative of the Mutual Transit Co., and will remain at the Soo dock this season in that capacity.

Alfred Pare, of Sault Ste. Marie, who was miller at the flour mill here the first year of its operation, visited friends here this week.

The N. P. L. installed four new members Wednesday. A dance given by the officers to the lodge was a feature of the evening.

"The Gingerbread Man" had a long and prosperous run in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston.

Hayden Blair writes that he is now employed at Redwood, Cal., after a few days in the new Frisco.

Born, Monday, to Mr. and Mrs. G. Von Tell, a son. And hence the smile that won't come off.

Henry Nebel came down from Marquette last Wednesday to do some work at Kipling.

Adolph and Herman Johnson and Emil Erickson leave for Tacoma, Wash., this week.

David Pitcher left on Monday for the east. He will be gone at least two months.

Ralph Figenschau, of Manistique, was in the city Tuesday to Friday.

Henry Rosenblum returned Tuesday from his purchasing trip.

"The Gingerbread Man," announced by Myron B. Rice as the attraction at the Gladstone Theater April 25, is said to be a fairy spectacle and musical extravaganza well worth seeing. Book and lyrics of the play were written by Frederic Ranken, the music composed by A. Baldwin Sloane. The scenes of the story are laid in Fairyland. The first act in Santa Claus country, the second act on the border line between the realms of King Bunn and King Sugar Plum. Both realms are good enough to eat, and the dividing fence is made of good, rich strawberry short-cake. Perhaps the most unique and beautiful feature of "The Gingerbread Man," is a novel scenic effect in the second act, when Mildred Elaine, as Little Jack Horner, sings the song, "Moon, Moon, Moon." High above the darkened stage a glowing crescent moon, bearing a gorgeously attired beautiful girl swings into view, singing an answer to the salutation of her worshipper. The chorus sings a soft, melodious refrain.

The city election held at Manistique was hotly contested, but resulted in the election of the entire republican ticket. George A. Wickwire, who was opposed by N. W. Fox, defeated the latter for re-election as mayor, receiving a majority of 110. And now the liquor dealers say that if the new administration compels them to close their places of business Sundays they will retaliate by seeing to it that the furnace and chemical plant will be closed also, says the Pioneer-Tribune, and that chickens will be prohibited from laying eggs on the townsite between the hours of 11 o'clock Saturday evening and 7 o'clock Monday morning.

The ice in Escanaba harbor was quite firm Tuesday morning, a powerful tug failing to break it. But the high wind of the afternoon blew the whole floe into Green Bay, fortunately doing no damage to the docks. On Wednesday the steamer William A. Payne tied up at the ore docks, and the Lotus on Thursday started her season's run. She will make two trips a day until the weather improves, leaving Escanaba at 8 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.

Baseball should not languish this summer. The edict goes forth that ball players not exercising their craft will be prosecuted as vagabonds. The post yard, while it includes the ball park, will not interfere with the field; the only improvement would be to have a large pile of posts block each of the numerous gaps in the fence.

The high school figures this year upon having an excellent baseball nine, as twenty-two candidates have appeared and will try to make the team. Last Saturday the high school met the scrubs at the ball park, and a score of 15 to 15 in the ninth was settled by a winning run by the scrubs.

The many friends of Mrs. E. V. White were cast into sorrow Thursday afternoon by learning that she had passed away at Oneida, N. Y., the home of her girlhood. Mrs. White had attained the age of sixty-seven. For twenty years she had lived here in Gladstone.

William Wright spent the past week in Gladstone, visiting friends and relatives. Mr. Wright, who has for a long time been running camp for the C. C. I. Co., is taking a vacation. He contemplates moving to Virginia during the summer.

The cold wave and storms of the week compelled an unpleasant delay in the axe factory extensions, as the masons were prevented from working, but construction is now proceeding rapidly.

"George Preston returned this morning from Alaska, where he has been spending the winter. He will leave in a few days for Florida to spend the summer."—Mirror. Was ist los?

John Malloy has purchased the residence of Clarence Reynolds on Michigan avenue. Mr. Reynolds' family will go back with him to Crystal Falls in a few days.

The fish car left four cans of brook trout here Tuesday. Charles Walz drove out through the storm and planted them in creeks tributary to Day's River.

C. A. Clark was unable to sit with the board of canvassers in Escanaba Tuesday as the absence of his office force rendered it necessary for him to remain here.

Norway was the place for the voter on election day. Each party had out automobiles and there was no excuse for a man who did not go up to vote in style.

George, the four-day-old son of A. Renard, died Tuesday. The funeral was held from All Saints' church Thursday.

Walter Fegert is now acting as foreman of the grinding and polishing department of the axe factory.

Martin Weing and Swan Chelander left last Friday for Mt. Clemens to be gone for several weeks.

FOR SALE OR RENT, the Central restaurant, furnished or unfurnished. Apply on the premises.

H. J. Krueger will soon apply for a patent on a fusible string for fire shutters.

Manager Francis, of the telephone company, was in Rapid River Thursday.

John I. Day went in to Minneapolis Wednesday on behalf of the Trainmen. Isaac Stevens is seriously ill with typhoid fever this week.

The Soo was a dry town for a while last week. Friday morning a water main broke, depriving the city of fire protection, as it has no engines, and citizens were busy with buckets hauling their drinking water out of the canal. An engine was procured from Canada, and used to pump water into the mains. The department did good work at a fire which destroyed a building owned by Alfred Pare.

Mrs. I. E. Byers was pleasantly surprised on Tuesday night by a large party of friends who came to congratulate her on another birthday. The party remained until a late hour to await the arrival of Mr. Byers, who was delayed on his run.

Mrs. W. E. Barlow, Miss Barlow and Miss Conrad, of Nahma, arrived Wednesday evening to be initiated into the O. E. S. at its meeting Thursday night, and returned home this morning. During their stay they were the guests of Mrs. O. L. Mertz.

This is the last year of the Gladstone theater. After January 1, next, the building is to be converted into stores. The inside store is already rented. The corner store will be leased to a good tenant at a favorable rental.

Thomas Fox and Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Noseworth were thrown out of a buggy Sunday evening on the furnace road. Fox's collar bone was broken, and the others received a severe fall.

15 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.

Several new engines passed through here Thursday. They are of the prairie type, and so fitted that they are adapted to either freight or passenger service.

Rev. Geo. C. Flett, who is this week attending the meeting of the Lake Superior Presbytery, was at the first session, Tuesday, elected moderator.

Miss Brann, who taught in the public schools here a few years ago, and is now teaching at the Soo, is the guest of Mrs. Ashley Jackson this week.

Miss Carrie Bacon, who visited friends here during the past week, returned to her home in Escanaba Wednesday evening.

R. J. Hammel left this Friday morning for Manistique to attend an amateur play there.

Olson is at present redecorating the interior of J. A. Stewart's drug store.

John J. Cleary was a business visitor in Gladstone last Saturday.

### MEN'S BANQUET.

The second men's banquet at the Methodist church Thursday night was a gratifying success. About seventy were seated, and a vacant place were hard to find. After an excellent supper Rev. H. H. Harris made a few preliminary remarks, stating that he hopes to see the next banquet given in a new building, better fitted to accommodate social gatherings, as well as religious services. He then introduced the speakers of the evening, Rev. F. C. O'Meara, of St. Stephen's Episcopal church, Escanaba, Superintendent E. J. Willman, of the Gladstone public schools, and Rev. Frederick Spence, of the Methodist Episcopal church of Escanaba. Mr. O'Meara, to whom was assigned the subject of the Young Man and Religion, treated his subject in a manner appealing to his hearers: and proved by his own example that religion did not mean a stilted solemnity. Professor Willman, who was scheduled to speak of the Young Man in Business, prudently confined his discourse rather to the subject of education for business, urging everyone to develop his greatest talents. Mr. Spence, in speaking of the Young Man in Politics, made a fervent plea for interest by the intelligent in civic matters, and denounced those who were apathetic in the face of corruption and indignity. Neither did he spare his home city in his portrait of conditions. After the close of the speaking, Mr. O'Meara proposed unanimous applause for the ladies for their services in preparing and serving the excellent meal. This was heartily given, and the program closed with the singing of "America," after which the banqueters came forward to make the acquaintance of the guests. The gathering broke up at a quarter to eleven, after a very pleasant evening.

### NOTICE.

All the latest songs, the best new band selections, just as real as the real things on an Edison Phonograph. Sold on easy payment plan, \$5.00 down and \$3.00 per month. Bring in any catalogue or price made by any Chicago House or elsewhere and I will meet their price and give you the privilege of seeing what you get without paying any express charges.

J. A. STEWART, Druggist.

### CARD OF THANKS.

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Connors desire to express their gratitude to all their friends and neighbors for the sympathy, and kindness shown to them during the hours of sorrow and bereavement from their beloved daughter and for the beautiful floral offering.

### EGGS FOR HATCHING.

From best Brown Leghorns, famous Shoemaker strain. Write for prices. ALLEN HOPKINS, Masonville, Mich. 4

## Banking Favors

And courteous treatment are the undisputed rights of every depositor of this bank—all our depositors are willing to testify to these facts. Many new ones have come to us lately. Can we not add your name to this list? Information cheerfully given.

3 per cent. interest paid on time deposits.

## Exchange Bank, Gladstone.

W. L. MARBLE, President.

W. A. FOSS, Cashier.

## Building

Are you going to build a new house or an addition this summer? Let Nicholas show you his line of

## BUILDERS' HARDWARE

Everything in a Hardware stock that goes into a house, of the best quality obtainable anywhere for the money.

THE NICHOLAS HARDWARE CO.

## P. & H. B. LAING

## THE PIONEER GROCERS

If you haven't, then do now.

## You All Know Hoyt.

Call in and let me show you my Richelieu line of Canned, Bottled and Package Eatables.

## THE BEST ON EARTH

See my China and Crockery Shelves. The best assortment in Gladstone.

FRANK HOYT.

## LUMBER

SHINGLES

AND LATH

MOULDINGS, WINDOWS AND DOORS, WHITE PINE AND YELLOW PINE FINISHING. BUILDING PAPER, LIME, HAIR AND CEMENT. Let me figure on your house bills. Goods and prices are right.

## Hard and Soft Coal

16-inch Hemlock and Maple Mill Wood. PHONES 7 AND 110. C. W. DAVIS.

REAL ESTATE Business and Residence Lots for sale on easy terms. C. A. CLARK, Agt.

## Wood! Wood! Wood!

We are in a position to sell Wood cheaper than anyone in the city.

\* \* CALL UP 45 \* \*

And get our prices before buying.

NORTHWESTERN COOPERAGE & LUMBER COMPANY GLADSTONE, MICHIGAN.

## KARL J. OLSON

Painting, Paper Hanging and Decorating

You will want to have your premises neatly fixed up this spring. Let me figure on it.

—\*\*—

A FULL LINE OF WALL PAPERS IN STOCK.

From best Brown Leghorns, famous Shoemaker strain. Write for prices. ALLEN HOPKINS, Masonville, Mich. 4

## JOHN EKEBLAD

## CEMENT WALKS

AND FOUNDATIONS

SAMPLES

May be Seen in all Parts of the City.

PHONE 202-2 RINGS.

# GOSSIP FOR THE LADIES.

## Love's Story.

Love is not told in an hour  
At the close of a summer's day;  
Time hath no bonds nor power.  
Love taketh his way  
Headless of sunlight or shower,  
Passion or play.  
Love is not told in a day.  
Brief though the words may be,  
Lips that have clung fast away.  
Night cometh to thee  
Ere that thou starest to say  
Come, love, to me.  
Love is not told in the years—  
Words that are sought  
Mean but a measure of fears  
Unworthy brought;  
When thou art kissed, love, to tears,  
All words are naught.  
Love in a life is not told  
Yet thou dost give it to me;  
Nothing thy lips withhold.  
Yet I must tell it to thee,  
Tell it, all God doth unfold  
Eternity.  
—Pall Mall Gazette.

## A Mental Malady Which Should Be Cured.

Talk faith. The world is better off without  
Your uttered and unuttered doubts  
If you have faith in God, or man, or self,  
Say so; if not, push back upon the shelf  
Of silence all your thoughts till faith shall  
Come.  
No one will give because your lips are  
Dumb.

Not long ago I read the following  
gloomy bit of pessimism from the pen  
of a man bright enough to know better  
than to add to the mental malaria of  
the world. He said:

"Life is a hopeless battle in which we  
are foredoomed to defeat. And the prize  
for which we strive to have and to  
hold—what is it? A thing that is neither  
enjoyed while had nor missed when lost.  
No worthless it is, so unsatisfying, so  
inadequate to purpose, so false to hope,  
and at its best so brief, that for consolation  
and compensation we set up fantastic  
faiths of an aftertime in a better  
world from which no confirming whisper  
has ever reached us out of the void.  
Heaven is a prophesy uttered by the lips  
of despair, but hell is an inference from  
history."  
This is morbid and unwholesome talk  
which can do no human being any good  
to utter or to listen to.

But it can depress and discourage the  
weak and struggling souls who are striving  
to make the best of circumstances,  
and it can nerve to suicide the hand of  
some half-crazed being who needed only  
a word of encouragement and cheer to  
begin up and win the race.

This is the unparadise sin—to talk  
discouragingly to human souls hungering  
for hope.

When the man without brains does it,  
he can be pardoned for knowing no better.

When the man with brains does it,  
he should be ashamed to look his fellow  
mortals in the eyes.

It is a sin ten times deeper dyed than  
giving a stone to those who ask for bread.

It is giving poison to those who plead  
for a cup of cold water.

Fortunately the remarks above quoted  
contain not one atom of truth.

The writer who speaks for himself, but  
has no right to speak for others.

It is all very well for a man who is  
marked with smallpox to say his face  
has not one unscarred inch on the surface.  
But he has no premises to  
stand upon when he says that his face  
in the world which is free from  
smallpox scars.

Life is not "a hopeless battle in which  
we are doomed to defeat." Life is a glorious  
privilege, and we can  
make anything we choose of it if we begin  
early and are in deep earnest, and  
realize our own divine powers.

Nothing can hinder us or stay us. We  
can do and be whatsoever we will.

The prize of life is not a thing which  
is neither enjoyed while had nor missed  
when lost.

It is enjoyed by millions of souls to-day—  
this great prize of life—for one  
decade that for every day of misery in  
my existence I have had for weeks of joy  
and happiness. For every hour of pain  
I have had a day of pleasure. For every  
moment of worry, an hour of content.

I cannot be the only soul so endowed  
with the appreciation of life. I know  
scores of happy people who enjoy the  
many delights of earth, and there are  
thousands whom I do not know.

Of course, "life is not missed when  
lost"—because it is never lost. It is  
destructible.

Life ever was, and ever will be. It is  
a continuous performance.

"It is not 'worthless' to the whole-  
some, normal mind. It is full of interest,  
and rich with opportunities for usefulness.

When any man says his life is worth-  
less, it is because he has eyes and sees  
not, and ears and hears not.

It is his own fault, not the fault of  
God, fate or accident.

If every life seems at times "unsatisfac-  
tory" and "inadequate" it is only  
due to the cry of the immortal soul long-  
ing for larger opportunities and fewer  
limitations.

Neither is life "false to hope." He  
who trusts the divine Source of Life  
shall find his hopes more than realized  
here upon earth. I but voice the knowl-  
edge of thousands of souls when I  
make this assertion. I know whereof I  
speak.

All that our dearest hopes desire will  
come to us if we believe in ourselves  
as rightful heirs to Divine Omnipotence,  
and work and think always on those lines.

close-fisted husband (she does not live  
in Brooklyn—of course there are no such  
husbands here) says that when she wants  
anything of him, she never asks it when  
she is in his negligees.

"No," indeed, says this clever person.  
"I put on my very best. Then I make  
myself as agreeable as possible at din-  
ner. If I can, I have somebody there  
who, I know, admires me. Then, as soon  
as my husband and I are alone together,  
and while I am at the top wave of  
my good looks and my popularity—I  
launch my shaft—and I can get my trip  
to Europe, or the visit from mother, or  
the diamond suburb, or whatever I  
happen to be wanting. It took me a  
year or two to learn this wisdom, but  
you will all find that it is sound. And  
if things never ask for anything before  
breakfast, or, indeed, in the morning at  
all. Sir Walter Elliott in 'Persuasion,'  
says that no woman over 50 should even  
be seen until after 10 in the morning,  
for the handsomest women are likely to  
look homely then, and they do not have  
to wait until they are 50, either! It is a  
sad truth that men will give you a great  
deal more when you look handsome than  
they will when you look homely!"

The effect of dress upon our own  
selves is really astonishing. A humorous  
writer in a late issue of 'The Atlantic'  
presents a most graphic and reproachful  
young girl for depression or spirits, in  
words something like these: "And so, for-  
sooth, you are blue! You, with your  
red cheeks and your health and life all  
before you! How foolish! Go put on  
your crimson velvet and your ruby pen-  
dant, and your chin will be jerked up  
as by a string."

There is so much truth in this view  
of the subject that the guesses made  
ventured that a continued course of  
wearing one's old clothes might result in  
a permanent breaking of the spirit of  
any well-regulated woman.—Kate Upton  
Clark in Brooklyn Eagles.

## Woman and the College.

Despite the many beautiful and prosper-  
ous colleges for women all over the  
country, it is still a question in many  
parental minds whether or not a college  
education is a woman's best preparation  
for life. There is a fairly prevalent idea  
that college women too often develop the  
intellect at the expense of the sym-  
pathies, that they set mental standards  
which are higher than their husbands  
have leisure to reach, or, worse, that  
wanting better bread than can be made  
out of wheat, they refrain from mar-  
rying altogether. The higher education  
too often leads them to choose a life  
of self-exploitation, and to pursue call-  
ings which ultimately may, and very  
likely will, play them false, and leave  
them lonely and embittered in a world  
where the fullest happiness is to be  
found in beneficent human relations.

While all this is, on the face of it,  
possible, there is a great deal to be said  
on the other side. It is true that a  
college education disciplines the emo-  
tions, and it disciplines them away  
if, however it does an irreparable injury,  
it, merely controls the sentimentality  
of youth by training judgment. It is  
an effective force for good. Life  
is a struggle, and the sympathies of those  
who have them sooner or later, and to  
be delivered from the sentimental delu-  
sions of girlhood is not so appalling a  
matter after all.

There seems to be no doubt that the  
chief weakness of the feminine mind, as  
differentiated from the masculine, is to  
see life personally. A woman, more  
than a man, is encumbered by herself  
and hedged by limitations. She cannot,  
in her natural state, take so much  
life as a man, and her education is,  
therefore, a matter not of less but of  
greater moment. She must have thor-  
ough knowledge, because, less than  
a man, she cannot afford a wrong reason.  
Her interests must be widened, even  
more carefully than a man's, because  
she is less likely to be broadened by life.

College if it does nothing else should  
bring the foundation for more abstract in-  
terests and intelligent judgments. It  
hardens the sympathies it cannot be-  
cause it is too slight and too superficial,  
but because it is too slight and too super-  
ficial, it can afford a wrong reason.

The members of the General Federation of  
Women's clubs believe that home-making  
should be regarded as a profession, and  
that the most profitable and the most  
interesting study a woman is the home,  
wherein center all the issues of life, and  
whose problems may be made of no less  
cultural value than the study of litera-  
ture or history. The interests which cen-  
ter round the home are, after all, the  
most important in a woman's life.

Teas. Are the most popular entertainments  
known to modern society. From the in-  
formal assembly of a few friends for a  
chat and a cup of tea, to the elaborate  
reception and introduction debutante, they  
are called teas.

For the former the drawing room or lib-  
rary is made attractive with a few flow-  
ers, and a fire where possible and from  
best afternoons tea with a few friends  
and served out of doors if possible.  
The guests serve themselves and each  
other. At an afternoon tea, for which  
cards have been sent to all one's ac-  
quaintances naming a special day, there  
is an awning and a carpet at the entrance  
and a man to open the carriage doors.  
Another opens the house door without  
waiting for a summons. The ladies re-  
move their wraps in a dressing room up-  
stairs, where one or two maids are in  
attendance.

A man stationed at the drawing room  
door asks the name of each guest and  
repeats it to the hostess, who stands just  
within the room to greet her friends. If a  
daughter is to be introduced she stands at  
her mother's side, in which case the rooms  
are decorated with flowers and bouquets  
galore, the latter being the gifts of  
friends. There sometimes is a small or-  
chestra behind a screen of plants.

In the dining room the table is made  
attractive with flowers, and three or four  
waiters are in attendance to serve  
sandwiches, salads, ices, cakes and  
buns, tea, chocolate and bouillon.  
Small napkins are a convenience, but  
not a necessity.—Washington Star.

Cattish Women. There are few more contemptible  
qualities in a woman than what is known  
as "cattishness." The cattish girl is al-  
ways telling you things "for your good,"  
at least, that is what she calls her  
remarks. That she hurts you in the telling  
does not seem to strike her, and she has  
a perfect knack of making other girls  
appear at their worst.

In talking to a man she will say,  
"Many is such a nice girl; but isn't it a  
pity she does so-and-so?" and thus she  
never lets a chance slip of getting in a  
disagreeable little dig at other girls.

Let men once grasp the fact that a  
girl is the sort who says unkind things  
about her own sex, and they will have  
no use for her. It is owing to women of  
that kind that men call women "cattish."  
That she hurts you in the telling does  
not seem to strike her, and she has a  
perfect knack of making other girls  
appear at their worst.

Let men once grasp the fact that a  
girl is the sort who says unkind things  
about her own sex, and they will have  
no use for her. It is owing to women of  
that kind that men call women "cattish."  
That she hurts you in the telling does  
not seem to strike her, and she has a  
perfect knack of making other girls  
appear at their worst.

Let men once grasp the fact that a  
girl is the sort who says unkind things  
about her own sex, and they will have  
no use for her. It is owing to women of  
that kind that men call women "cattish."  
That she hurts you in the telling does  
not seem to strike her, and she has a  
perfect knack of making other girls  
appear at their worst.

Let men once grasp the fact that a  
girl is the sort who says unkind things  
about her own sex, and they will have  
no use for her. It is owing to women of  
that kind that men call women "cattish."  
That she hurts you in the telling does  
not seem to strike her, and she has a  
perfect knack of making other girls  
appear at their worst.

Let men once grasp the fact that a  
girl is the sort who says unkind things  
about her own sex, and they will have  
no use for her. It is owing to women of  
that kind that men call women "cattish."  
That she hurts you in the telling does  
not seem to strike her, and she has a  
perfect knack of making other girls  
appear at their worst.

Let men once grasp the fact that a  
girl is the sort who says unkind things  
about her own sex, and they will have  
no use for her. It is owing to women of  
that kind that men call women "cattish."  
That she hurts you in the telling does  
not seem to strike her, and she has a  
perfect knack of making other girls  
appear at their worst.

Let men once grasp the fact that a  
girl is the sort who says unkind things  
about her own sex, and they will have  
no use for her. It is owing to women of  
that kind that men call women "cattish."  
That she hurts you in the telling does  
not seem to strike her, and she has a  
perfect knack of making other girls  
appear at their worst.

Let men once grasp the fact that a  
girl is the sort who says unkind things  
about her own sex, and they will have  
no use for her. It is owing to women of  
that kind that men call women "cattish."  
That she hurts you in the telling does  
not seem to strike her, and she has a  
perfect knack of making other girls  
appear at their worst.

Let men once grasp the fact that a  
girl is the sort who says unkind things  
about her own sex, and they will have  
no use for her. It is owing to women of  
that kind that men call women "cattish."  
That she hurts you in the telling does  
not seem to strike her, and she has a  
perfect knack of making other girls  
appear at their worst.

Let men once grasp the fact that a  
girl is the sort who says unkind things  
about her own sex, and they will have  
no use for her. It is owing to women of  
that kind that men call women "cattish."  
That she hurts you in the telling does  
not seem to strike her, and she has a  
perfect knack of making other girls  
appear at their worst.

Let men once grasp the fact that a  
girl is the sort who says unkind things  
about her own sex, and they will have  
no use for her. It is owing to women of  
that kind that men call women "cattish."  
That she hurts you in the telling does  
not seem to strike her, and she has a  
perfect knack of making other girls  
appear at their worst.

Let men once grasp the fact that a  
girl is the sort who says unkind things  
about her own sex, and they will have  
no use for her. It is owing to women of  
that kind that men call women "cattish."  
That she hurts you in the telling does  
not seem to strike her, and she has a  
perfect knack of making other girls  
appear at their worst.

Let men once grasp the fact that a  
girl is the sort who says unkind things  
about her own sex, and they will have  
no use for her. It is owing to women of  
that kind that men call women "cattish."  
That she hurts you in the telling does  
not seem to strike her, and she has a  
perfect knack of making other girls  
appear at their worst.

Let men once grasp the fact that a  
girl is the sort who says unkind things  
about her own sex, and they will have  
no use for her. It is owing to women of  
that kind that men call women "cattish."  
That she hurts you in the telling does  
not seem to strike her, and she has a  
perfect knack of making other girls  
appear at their worst.

Let men once grasp the fact that a  
girl is the sort who says unkind things  
about her own sex, and they will have  
no use for her. It is owing to women of  
that kind that men call women "cattish."  
That she hurts you in the telling does  
not seem to strike her, and she has a  
perfect knack of making other girls  
appear at their worst.

"My wife is all the eyes I want, and no  
man ever looked out of the world  
with eyes more sweet or true."

No man ever relied more completely  
on his wife's guidance and counsel than  
John Keble, the poet of the "Christian  
Year." She was, as an office despatch  
his "conscience, memory and common  
sense."

Dr. Pusey declared that the very sight  
and smell of the verberna affected him  
to such an extent that he was obliged to  
offer to Miss Barber when he asked  
her to marry him—"the most sacred and  
blissful moment" of his life.

Dr. Wadsworth, late Bishop of Lin-  
coln, said that his wedded life had  
been "as near perfection as was possible  
this side of Eden."—Cooking Club Mag-  
azine.

Your Gawkly Boy.  
That gawkly boy of yours—angrily,  
shy, unresponsive as he is—  
writes Henry A. Shute in the March De-  
lineator. You nag him. You laugh at  
him and ridicule him. Did you ever  
realize how it hurts? You ought to re-  
alize that it is not so long since you knew  
how it felt. You would have stood pain  
like a man and so does your boy. You  
would have borne privation like a stoic,  
and so does your boy, and there would  
be a general way, from what they did to  
Senator Smoot and, with mistaken zeal,  
to the army cadets. Do they care less  
about child slavery than about mono-  
poly? It is stated that two thousand  
children were in the school instead of at  
work in mines, mills, and factories. What  
that half million women can do if they  
set about it may be guessed, at least  
in a general way, from what they did to  
Senator Smoot and, with mistaken zeal,  
to the army cadets. Do they care less  
about child slavery than about mono-  
poly? It is stated that two thousand  
children were in the school instead of at  
work in mines, mills, and factories. What  
that half million women can do if they  
set about it may be guessed, at least  
in a general way, from what they did to  
Senator Smoot and, with mistaken zeal,  
to the army cadets. Do they care less  
about child slavery than about mono-  
poly? It is stated that two thousand  
children were in the school instead of at  
work in mines, mills, and factories. What  
that half million women can do if they  
set about it may be guessed, at least  
in a general way, from what they did to  
Senator Smoot and, with mistaken zeal,  
to the army cadets. Do they care less  
about child slavery than about mono-  
poly? It is stated that two thousand  
children were in the school instead of at  
work in mines, mills, and factories. What  
that half million women can do if they  
set about it may be guessed, at least  
in a general way, from what they did to  
Senator Smoot and, with mistaken zeal,  
to the army cadets. Do they care less  
about child slavery than about mono-  
poly? It is stated that two thousand  
children were in the school instead of at  
work in mines, mills, and factories. What  
that half million women can do if they  
set about it may be guessed, at least  
in a general way, from what they did to  
Senator Smoot and, with mistaken zeal,  
to the army cadets. Do they care less  
about child slavery than about mono-  
poly? It is stated that two thousand  
children were in the school instead of at  
work in mines, mills, and factories. What  
that half million women can do if they  
set about it may be guessed, at least  
in a general way, from what they did to  
Senator Smoot and, with mistaken zeal,  
to the army cadets. Do they care less  
about child slavery than about mono-  
poly? It is stated that two thousand  
children were in the school instead of at  
work in mines, mills, and factories. What  
that half million women can do if they  
set about it may be guessed, at least  
in a general way, from what they did to  
Senator Smoot and, with mistaken zeal,  
to the army cadets. Do they care less  
about child slavery than about mono-  
poly? It is stated that two thousand  
children were in the school instead of at  
work in mines, mills, and factories. What  
that half million women can do if they  
set about it may be guessed, at least  
in a general way, from what they did to  
Senator Smoot and, with mistaken zeal,  
to the army cadets. Do they care less  
about child slavery than about mono-  
poly? It is stated that two thousand  
children were in the school instead of at  
work in mines, mills, and factories. What  
that half million women can do if they  
set about it may be guessed, at least  
in a general way, from what they did to  
Senator Smoot and, with mistaken zeal,  
to the army cadets. Do they care less  
about child slavery than about mono-  
poly? It is stated that two thousand  
children were in the school instead of at  
work in mines, mills, and factories. What  
that half million women can do if they  
set about it may be guessed, at least  
in a general way, from what they did to  
Senator Smoot and, with mistaken zeal,  
to the army cadets. Do they care less  
about child slavery than about mono-  
poly? It is stated that two thousand  
children were in the school instead of at  
work in mines, mills, and factories. What  
that half million women can do if they  
set about it may be guessed, at least  
in a general way, from what they did to  
Senator Smoot and, with mistaken zeal,  
to the army cadets. Do they care less  
about child slavery than about mono-  
poly? It is stated that two thousand  
children were in the school instead of at  
work in mines, mills, and factories. What  
that half million women can do if they  
set about it may be guessed, at least  
in a general way, from what they did to  
Senator Smoot and, with mistaken zeal,  
to the army cadets. Do they care less  
about child slavery than about mono-  
poly? It is stated that two thousand  
children were in the school instead of at  
work in mines, mills, and factories. What  
that half million women can do if they  
set about it may be guessed, at least  
in a general way, from what they did to  
Senator Smoot and, with mistaken zeal,  
to the army cadets. Do they care less  
about child slavery than about mono-  
poly? It is stated that two thousand  
children were in the school instead of at  
work in mines, mills, and factories. What  
that half million women can do if they  
set about it may be guessed, at least  
in a general way, from what they did to  
Senator Smoot and, with mistaken zeal,  
to the army cadets. Do they care less  
about child slavery than about mono-  
poly? It is stated that two thousand  
children were in the school instead of at  
work in mines, mills, and factories. What  
that half million women can do if they  
set about it may be guessed, at least  
in a general way, from what they did to  
Senator Smoot and, with mistaken zeal,  
to the army cadets. Do they care less  
about child slavery than about mono-  
poly? It is stated that two thousand  
children were in the school instead of at  
work in mines, mills, and factories. What  
that half million women can do if they  
set about it may be guessed, at least  
in a general way, from what they did to  
Senator Smoot and, with mistaken zeal,  
to the army cadets. Do they care less  
about child slavery than about mono-  
poly? It is stated that two thousand  
children were in the school instead of at  
work in mines, mills, and factories. What  
that half million women can do if they  
set about it may be guessed, at least  
in a general way, from what they did to  
Senator Smoot and, with mistaken zeal,  
to the army cadets. Do they care less  
about child slavery than about mono-  
poly? It is stated that two thousand  
children were in the school instead of at  
work in mines, mills, and factories. What  
that half million women can do if they  
set about it may be guessed, at least  
in a general way, from what they did to  
Senator Smoot and, with mistaken zeal,  
to the army cadets. Do they care less  
about child slavery than about mono-  
poly? It is stated that two thousand  
children were in the school instead of at  
work in mines, mills, and factories. What  
that half million women can do if they  
set about it may be guessed, at least  
in a general way, from what they did to  
Senator Smoot and, with mistaken zeal,  
to the army cadets. Do they care less  
about child slavery than about mono-  
poly? It is stated that two thousand  
children were in the school instead of at  
work in mines, mills, and factories. What  
that half million women can do if they  
set about it may be guessed, at least  
in a general way, from what they did to  
Senator Smoot and, with mistaken zeal,  
to the army cadets. Do they care less  
about child slavery than about mono-  
poly? It is stated that two thousand  
children were in the school instead of at  
work in mines, mills, and factories. What  
that half million women can do if they  
set about it may be guessed, at least  
in a general way, from what they did to  
Senator Smoot and, with mistaken zeal,  
to the army cadets. Do they care less  
about child slavery than about mono-  
poly? It is stated that two thousand  
children were in the school instead of at  
work in mines, mills, and factories. What  
that half million women can do if they  
set about it may be guessed, at least  
in a general way, from what they did to  
Senator Smoot and, with mistaken zeal,  
to the army cadets. Do they care less  
about child slavery than about mono-  
poly? It is stated that two thousand  
children were in the school instead of at  
work in mines, mills, and factories. What  
that half million women can do if they  
set about it may be guessed, at least  
in a general way, from what they did to  
Senator Smoot and, with mistaken zeal,  
to the army cadets. Do they care less  
about child slavery than about mono-  
poly? It is stated that two thousand  
children were in the school instead of at  
work in mines, mills, and factories. What  
that half million women can do if they  
set about it may be guessed, at least  
in a general way, from what they did to  
Senator Smoot and, with mistaken zeal,  
to the army cadets. Do they care less  
about child slavery than about mono-  
poly? It is stated that two thousand  
children were in the school instead of at  
work in mines, mills, and factories. What  
that half million women can do if they  
set about it may be guessed, at least  
in a general way, from what they did to  
Senator Smoot and, with mistaken zeal,  
to the army cadets. Do they care less  
about child slavery than about mono-  
poly? It is stated that two thousand  
children were in the school instead of at  
work in mines, mills, and factories. What  
that half million women can do if they  
set about it may be guessed, at least  
in a general way, from what they did to  
Senator Smoot and, with mistaken zeal,  
to the army cadets. Do they care less  
about child slavery than about mono-  
poly? It is stated that two thousand  
children were in the school instead of at  
work in mines, mills, and factories. What  
that half million women can do if they  
set about it may be guessed, at least  
in a general way, from what they did to  
Senator Smoot and, with mistaken zeal,  
to the army cadets. Do they care less  
about child slavery than about mono-  
poly? It is stated that two thousand  
children were in the school instead of at  
work in mines, mills, and factories. What  
that half million women can do if they  
set about it may be guessed, at least  
in a general way, from what they did to  
Senator Smoot and, with mistaken zeal,  
to the army cadets. Do they care less  
about child slavery than about mono-  
poly? It is stated that two thousand  
children were in the school instead of at  
work in mines, mills, and factories. What  
that half million women can do if they  
set about it may be guessed, at least  
in a general way, from what they did to  
Senator Smoot and, with mistaken zeal,  
to the army cadets. Do they care less  
about child slavery than about mono-  
poly? It is stated that two thousand  
children were in the school instead of at  
work in mines, mills, and factories. What  
that half million women can do if they  
set about it may be guessed, at least  
in a general way, from what they did to  
Senator Smoot and, with mistaken zeal,  
to the army cadets. Do they care less  
about child slavery than about mono-  
poly? It is stated that two thousand  
children were in the school instead of at  
work in mines, mills, and factories. What  
that half million women can do if they  
set about it may be guessed, at least  
in a general way, from what they did to  
Senator Smoot and, with mistaken zeal,  
to the army cadets. Do they care less  
about child slavery than about mono-  
poly? It is stated that two thousand  
children were in the school instead of at  
work in mines, mills, and factories. What  
that half million women can do if they  
set about it may be guessed, at least  
in a general way, from what they did to  
Senator Smoot and, with mistaken zeal,  
to the army cadets. Do they care less  
about child slavery than about mono-  
poly? It is stated that two thousand  
children were in the school instead of at  
work in mines, mills, and factories. What  
that half million women can do if they  
set about it may be guessed, at least  
in a general way, from what they did to  
Senator Smoot and, with mistaken zeal,  
to the army cadets. Do they care less  
about child slavery than about mono-  
poly? It is stated that two thousand  
children were in the school instead of at  
work in mines, mills, and factories. What  
that half million women can do if they  
set about it may be guessed, at least  
in a general way, from what they did to  
Senator Smoot and, with mistaken zeal,  
to the army cadets. Do they care less  
about child slavery than about mono-  
poly? It is stated that two thousand  
children were in the school instead of at  
work in mines, mills, and factories. What  
that half million women can do if they  
set about it may be guessed, at least  
in a general way, from what they did to  
Senator Smoot and, with mistaken zeal,  
to the army cadets. Do they care less  
about child slavery than about mono-  
poly? It is stated that two thousand  
children were in the school instead of at  
work in mines, mills, and factories. What  
that half million women can do if they  
set about it may be guessed, at least  
in a general way, from what they did to  
Senator Smoot and, with mistaken zeal,  
to the army cadets. Do they care less  
about child slavery than about mono-  
poly? It is stated that two thousand  
children were in the school instead of at  
work in mines, mills, and factories. What  
that half million women can do if they  
set about it may be guessed, at least  
in a general way, from what they did to  
Senator Smoot and, with mistaken zeal,  
to the army cadets. Do they care less  
about child slavery than about mono-  
poly? It is stated that two thousand  
children were in the school instead of at  
work in mines, mills, and factories. What  
that half million women can do if they  
set about it may be guessed, at least  
in a general way, from what they did to  
Senator Smoot and, with mistaken zeal,  
to the army cadets. Do they care less  
about child slavery than about mono-  
poly? It is stated that two thousand  
children were in the school instead of at  
work in mines, mills, and factories. What  
that half million women can do if they  
set about it may be guessed, at least  
in a general way, from what they did to  
Senator Smoot and, with mistaken zeal,  
to the army cadets. Do they care less  
about child slavery than about mono-  
poly? It is stated that two thousand  
children were in the school instead of at  
work in mines, mills, and factories. What  
that half million women can do if they  
set about it may be guessed, at least  
in a general way, from what they did to  
Senator Smoot and, with mistaken zeal,  
to the army cadets. Do they care less  
about child slavery than about mono-  
poly? It is stated that two thousand  
children were in the school instead of at  
work in mines, mills, and factories. What  
that half million women can do if they  
set about it may be guessed, at least  
in a general way, from what they did to  
Senator Smoot and, with mistaken zeal,  
to the army cadets. Do they care less  
about child slavery than about mono-  
poly? It is stated that two thousand  
children were in the school instead of at  
work in mines, mills, and factories. What  
that half million women can do if they  
set about it may be guessed, at least  
in a general way, from what they did to  
Senator Smoot and, with mistaken zeal,  
to the army cadets. Do they care less  
about child slavery than about mono-  
poly? It is stated that two thousand  
children were in the school instead of at  
work in mines, mills, and factories. What  
that half million women can do if they  
set about it may be guessed, at least  
in a general way, from what they did to  
Senator Smoot and, with mistaken zeal,  
to the army cadets. Do they care less  
about child slavery than about mono-  
poly? It is stated that two thousand  
children were in the school instead of at  
work in mines, mills, and factories. What  
that half million women can do if they  
set about it may be guessed, at least  
in a general way, from what they did to  
Senator Smoot and, with mistaken zeal,  
to the army cadets. Do they care less  
about child slavery than about mono-  
poly? It is stated that two thousand  
children were in the school instead of at  
work in mines, mills, and factories. What  
that half million women can do if they  
set about it may be guessed, at least  
in a general way, from what they did to  
Senator Smoot and, with mistaken zeal,  
to the army cadets. Do they care less  
about child slavery than about mono-  
poly? It is stated that two thousand  
children were in the school instead of at  
work in mines, mills, and factories. What  
that half million women can do if they  
set about it may be guessed, at least  
in a general way, from what they did to  
Senator Smoot and, with mistaken zeal,  
to the army cadets. Do they care less  
about child slavery than about mono-  
poly? It is stated that two thousand  
children were in the school instead of at  
work in mines, mills, and factories. What  
that half million women can do if they  
set about it may be guessed, at least  
in a general way, from what they did to  
Senator Smoot and, with mistaken zeal,  
to the army cadets. Do they care less  
about child slavery than about mono-  
poly? It is stated that two thousand  
children were in the school instead of at  
work in mines, mills, and factories. What  
that half million women can do if they  
set about it may be guessed, at least  
in a general way, from what they did to  
Senator Smoot and, with mistaken zeal,  
to the army cadets. Do they care less  
about child slavery than about mono-  
poly? It is stated that two thousand  
children were in the school instead of at  
work in mines, mills, and factories. What  
that half million women can do if they  
set about it may be guessed, at least  
in a general way, from what they did to  
Senator Smoot and, with mistaken zeal,  
to the army cadets. Do they care less  
about child slavery than about mono-  
poly? It is stated that two thousand  
children were in the school instead of at  
work in mines, mills, and factories. What  
that half million women can do if they  
set about it may be guessed, at least  
in a general way, from what they did to  
Senator Smoot and, with mistaken zeal,  
to the army cadets. Do they care less  
about child slavery than about mono-  
poly? It is stated that two thousand  
children were in the school instead of at  
work in mines, mills, and factories. What  
that half million women can do if they  
set about it may be guessed, at least  
in a general way, from what they did to  
Senator Smoot and, with mistaken zeal,  
to the army cadets. Do they care less  
about child slavery than about mono-  
poly? It is stated that two thousand  
children were in the school instead of at  
work in mines, mills, and factories. What  
that half million women can do if they  
set about it may be guessed, at least  
in a general way, from what they did to  
Senator Smoot and, with mistaken zeal,  
to the army cadets. Do they care less  
about child slavery than about mono-  
poly? It is stated that two thousand  
children were in the school instead of at  
work in mines, mills, and factories. What  
that half million women can do if they  
set about it may be guessed, at least  
in a general way, from what they did to  
Senator Smoot and, with mistaken zeal,  
to the army cadets. Do they care less  
about child slavery than about mono-  
poly? It is stated that two thousand  
children were in the school instead of at  
work in mines, mills, and factories. What  
that half million women can do if they  
set about it may be guessed, at least  
in a general way, from what they did to  
Senator Smoot and, with mistaken zeal,  
to the army cadets. Do they care less  
about child slavery than about mono-  
poly? It is stated that two thousand  
children were in the school instead of at  
work in mines, mills, and factories. What  
that half million women can do if they  
set about it may be guessed, at least  
in a general way, from what they did to  
Senator Smoot and, with mistaken zeal,  
to the army cadets. Do they care less  
about child slavery than about mono-  
poly? It is stated that two thousand  
children were in the school instead of at  
work in mines, mills



# HONEST MEDICINE

TRY DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR STOMACH TROUBLE.

Convincing Evidence Supported by a Guarantee That Must Convince The Most Skeptical.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a doctor's prescription, used by a generation known as a reliable household remedy throughout the United States. Needless to say, no advertised medicine could retain popular favor for so long a period without having great merit and it is the invaluable curative properties of the pills that have made them a standard remedy in every civilized country in the world. Added to this is the absolute guarantee that the pills contain no harmful drug, opiate, narcotic or stimulant. A recent evidence of their efficacy is found in the statement of Mrs. N. B. Whitley, of Boxley, Ark., who says:

"I had suffered for a good many years from stomach trouble. For a long time I was subject to bad spells of faintness and lack of breath accompanied by an indescribable feeling that seemed to start in my stomach. Whenever I was a little run-down or over-tired, these spells would come on. They occurred frequently but did not last very long. I was confined to my bed for ten weeks one time and the doctor pronounced my trouble chronic inflammation of the stomach and bowels. Since that time I have been subject to the fainting spells and at other times to fluttering of the heart and a feeling as though I was smothering. My general health was very bad and I was weak and trembling.

"I had seen Dr. Williams' Pink Pills mentioned in the newspapers and decided to try them. When I began taking the pills I was so run-down in strength that I could hardly do any housework. Now I could walk ten miles if necessary. Both my husband and myself think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills the best medicine made and we always recommend the pills to our friends."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make new blood and give strength and tone to every part of the body. They have cured serious disorders of the blood and nerves, such as rheumatism, sciatica, anemia, nervousness, headaches, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance and many forms of weakness in either sex. They are sold by all druggists or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 30 cents per box, six boxes for \$2.50, by Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

## CAPE HUNTING DOGS.

Large Antelopes Easily Run Down by Pack of These Animals.

A specimen of the Cape hunting dog, *Lycan pictus*, has lately been added to the menagerie in the London Zoological gardens. It is an animal which does not take kindly to captivity and the individuals that from time to time have reached the collection have ever been short lived.

This species bears a strong resemblance to a hyena, says the *Rhodesia Herald*, not only in its markings, but in the general appearance. It is a tall dog, fairly slim in build, with long limbs. The broad and rather flat head ends in a short muzzle; the ears are very large. The ground color of the coat, which is rather scantily haired, is yellowish; the markings, which are placed about the body and limbs in a very irregular manner, are short streaks and blotches of black, white and gray. The tail is of a fair length, somewhat thickly haired, and ends in a whitish tuft. The muzzle is black and a black stripe runs down between the eyes.

The Cape hunting dog has a wide range in Africa south and east of the Sahara desert. It is wonderfully swift-footed and hunts its prey in regular packs. Large antelopes are easily run down by these packs and domestic sheep and cattle need strong protection against the depredations of the "hyena dog."

## "INFLUENZA" FROM "INFLUENCE"

Meant Influence of Stars in Spreading Disease.

"Influenza" was originally an Italian word for "influence" and, among other things, for the "influence" of the stars, which manifested itself balefully in epidemics of disease. Hence "influenza di febbre scarlatina," for instance meant an epidemic of scarlet fever. And so, when Eighteenth century Italy was prostrated by the sneezing, snuffling scourge and passed it on to England, it was naturally spoken of as "the influenza"—"the epidemic"—though on the way through France it acquired the name of "la grippe," in allusion to its ferocious way of seizing its victims.

## Flax in South Dakota.

It is estimated by careful observers that 15,000 acres of new prairie will be broken tributary to this town this spring and sowed to flax. The question of the scarcity of labor may reduce the acreage some. There will be only a little more wheat sown than last year. There will be little more corn sown. The only yield two or three bushels more last year than the common wheat, and the price was so much less than the common variety that it did not pay.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

## FIND OUT

The Kind of Food that Will Keep You Well.

The true way is to find out what is best to eat and drink, and then cultivate a taste for those things instead of poisoning ourselves with improper, indigestible food, etc.

A conservative Mass. woman writes: "I have used Grape-Nuts 5 years for the young and for the aged; in sickness and in health; at first following directions carefully, later in a variety of ways as my taste and judgment suggested.

"But its most special, personal benefit has been a substitute for meat, and served dry with cream when rheumatic troubles made it important for me to give up the coffee habit."

"Served in this way with the addition of a cup of hot water and a little fruit it has been used at my morning meal for six months, during which time my health has much improved, nerves have grown steeper, and a gradual decrease in my excessive weight adds greatly to my comfort." Name given by Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pills. "There's a Reason."

## MAGNOLIA.

No dream of a fairy princess,  
No dream of a queen of old;  
In a spotless robe I met her,  
And knelt to her crown of gold!

Her realm in the woodland forest,  
She rules from her throne of green,  
She dwells in the Court of Beauty,  
Where all men hail her Queen!

O Queen of the Woodland blossoms!  
O Bride of the Summer Sky!  
The birds are your loyal vassals,  
And the fair stars stand by!

We know when the Court is open,  
We know when the Queen is there,  
And the steps of her coming herald  
By the perfume-scented air!

We sigh for the Courts of Summer  
That bring us your blossoms again,  
O Queen of the Southern forest,  
Your realm is the hearts of men!

—Ina Lord McDarrit in Boston Transcript.

## Tea-Table Salad.

Joke.  
"This," said the parrot, as he grasped the cracker, "will just fill the bill."  
—Cornell Widow.

Talking Back.  
Gertie—What did he say behind my back?  
Bertie—That you had a swell figure.—  
Harvard Harpoon.

Right, My Child.  
"Heaven must be a sleepy place."  
"Why, my boy?"  
"Aw, because der's so much ether up there."—*Princeton Tiger.*

Looking Forward.  
Your wishes sit  
And save the price,  
'Twill be a lift  
Toward buying life.  
—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

A Sweeping Assertion.  
A Canon City paper makes a sweeping assertion in this week's issue. It says Canon City will have a broom factory in operation next week.—*Denver Post.*

Stand Pat.  
Is your hair falling out?  
Let it fall!  
Are the bill collectors calling?  
Let them call!  
—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

Exclusiveness.  
"Why did Rockefeller have that private elevator installed?"  
"Why, he wanted to keep himself from the stairs of the crowd."—*Princeton Tiger.*

Reform.  
It's the same old jam  
That doubled you  
With the colic, but  
The label's new.  
—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

A Good Talker.  
Mrs. Benham—They say that a person speaks on an average about 12,000 words a day.  
Benham—I've always said that you were above the average.—*Brooklyn Life.*

Could Get Both Out of the Same Can.  
Star Actor—I must insist, Mr. Stager, on having real food in the banquet scene.  
Manager—Very well, then, if you insist on that, you will be supplied with real poison in the death scene.—*Boston Transcript.*

Just a Dig.  
"Of course," said Miss Gaussip, "some of the stories you hear are not worth believing."  
"No," replied Miss Knox, "they're merely worth repeating, eh?"—*The Catholic Standard and Times.*

Bringing Her Up.  
Little Willie, tired of play,  
Pushed sister in the well one day;  
Said mother, as she drew the water:  
'Tis difficult to raise a daughter.  
—*London Tribune.*

In Kentucky.  
"Uncle Dick, how many toddlers does the colored drink every day?"  
"Well, yo' see, boss, I cuts de sugar de kummel leaves in de glass, an' long erbout de middle of de evening I gets fuddled an' loses count."—*Lippincott's.*

Go It!  
Fresh sap  
On tap!  
Soft snap!  
Giddyap!  
Go it, old Pegasus, go it!  
—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

What He Wanted.  
Customer—Have you any white outing flannel suits on hand?  
Tailor—Yes, but, great Scott, man, this isn't summer!  
Customer—I know it isn't, but the weather man is predicting a cold wave.—*Florida Times-Union.*

The Most Audible Dialogue.  
"The theater is not so entertaining as it might be," said the critical person.  
"No," answered the other, "it would be much better if box parties would arrange to have playwrights prepare their conversation instead of trying to make it up as they go along."—*Washington Star.*

Even to the Dogs.  
Mme. la Comtesse (to her maid)—Where is the dog, Jeanne?  
Maid—Playing with the dog next door, ma'am.  
Mme. la Comtesse—Run quick and fetch him in. You know quite well that that family is not in our set.—*Pele Mele.*

Ancient History.  
"What is a competitor, grandpa?" inquired the little boy.  
"A competitor," said the trust magnate, musingly, "let me see. I think I ought to know—it strikes me we used to have 'em in our business, but, really, it's so long ago that I don't exactly remember now."—*Brooklyn Life.*

His Only Chance.  
"Your husband speaks a great deal in the House, I understand," said the visitor to the M. P.'s wife.  
"No, he doesn't," returned the other, sharply. "Oh, yes," she added, "of course, you mean the House of Commons. Yes, I dare say he does speak a good deal there."—*London Tit-Bits.*

Spurious.  
Willie Cityboy—I say, why do those cowboys wear all those leather things on their legs, and those big hats, and such cruel-looking spurs?  
Sagebrush Sam—Cowboys! Well, you are tender in the hoofs, ain't you? Them ain't cowboys; they're dudes in trainin' for one of them plays about the west.—*Pacific Monthly.*

In order to prove its power of discriminating between colors the scientist, Dabb, made some interesting tests on a monkey. He colored some sweets with a certain colored dye and some bitter

## DANGER IN "GROWING PAINS."

Not Natural, Says Physician; Mean Muscular Rheumatism.

An eminent specialist claims that there is no such thing as "growing pains." We have been taught that when a child has stinging pains in the limbs, shoulders or other parts of the body it is an indication that the body is growing, and therefore most parents welcome the news of such suffering in children. The physician referred to above claims that growing pains are muscular rheumatism, and should have immediate attention. Something is wrong, and steps should be taken at once to learn why the child's blood is not in perfect condition.

## \$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Catarrh is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and restoring the system. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

## PORTRAIT OF CROMWELL'S WIFE.

Only One in Existence Shows Her Fame Was in Kitchen.

While portraits of Oliver Cromwell are sufficiently numerous, only one indisputable portrait of his wife is known to exist. This appeared as the frontispiece of a rare and curious cookery book published in 1664 entitled "The Court and Kitchen of Elizabeth, Commonly Called Joan Cromwell, the Wife of the Late Usurper, Truly Described and Represented."

## Blood Gets Sour.

At this time of year, says a well-known authority, the kidneys become weak, clogged and inactive, failing to filter out the poisons and acids, which sour the blood, causing not only facial and bodily eruptions, but the worst forms of Rheumatism, Nervous and Stomach troubles, Backache and painful, annoying urinary affections.

It is worth any one's time now to get from some good prescription pharmacy the following ingredients: Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce; Compound Kargon, one ounce; Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three ounces. Mix by shaking well in a bottle and take in teaspoonful doses after your meals and at bedtime.

This simple home-made mixture will force the kidneys to normal, healthy action, so they will filter and strain all uric acid and poisonous waste matter from the blood, and expel this in the urine, at the same time restoring the "red blood count"—that is, 95 per cent. red blood corpuscles—which is absolutely indispensable to perfect health.

## Panama Acreage Twenty Millions.

The republic of Panama contains about 20,000,000 acres of land, of which about 76,450 acres are under cultivation.

## Plan for Good Health! Take Garfield Tea now!

It regulates the liver and kidneys, overcomes constipation, purifies the blood and eradicates disease. It is made wholly of Herbs.

## Iron Output Nearly Tripled.

In the last ten years this country's iron output has increased 102 per cent.

## MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

For Children Teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

## Goethe Wrote "Faust" at 82.

Goethe was 82 years of age when he completed "Faust."

## AMETHYSTS AND WINE.

The Purple Stone and the Purple Grape Said to Be Enemies.

The amethyst, according to tradition, was a good stone to have about when one wished to patronize the flowing bowl without paying the usual penalty therefor.

Wine out of an amethyst cup was warranted not to intoxicate. At any rate the meaning of the same was said to be, "It does not intoxicate."

There is another story according to which Darius was transformed a boy favorite of Bacchus into a stone, whereupon Bacchus gave the stone the color of wine and endowed it with that anti-toxicating property referred to.

Pliny was a pretty sensible old party, and he said that the name meant that the color never quite reached that of wine. Skeptical Pliny asserted that "the lying Magi pretend that these gems prevent intoxication, that they are also advantageous to persons having suits to monarchs, that they keep off halitosis and flights of locusts."

But it is also asserted, says the *London Globe*, that the amethyst protects from strong passions and insures peace of mind; it is supposed to be a powerful solvent victory over their enemies; it is the jewel of Venus, and according to the Rosicrucians should be worn on Thursdays, set in copper.

The old Roman matrons are said to have worn the amethyst not so much for its intrinsic worth or inherent beauty as for the fact that it acted as a charm to retain the affection of their husbands. The time was, and that not so very long ago, when well-matched amethysts were thought the equal of any stone, and a royal necklace of any sort is mentioned as being worth some \$2,000.

## BOOK IS BOUND IN GOLD.

Valuable Curiosity Deposited in Jewel House of Tower of London.

In the jewel house of the Tower of London there is a book bound throughout in gold, even to the wires of the hinges. Its clasps are two rubies set at opposite ends of four golden links.

## FOR THE FAMILY TABLE.

Cracker Pie.—Roll two crackers fine, add one cup of boiling water, one scant cup of sugar, the juice and grated rind of one lemon and bake between two crusts.

Fried Carrots.—Scrape small carrots free from their skin and cut in slices. Cook in boiling water until tender, then fry in butter for ten minutes, dusting twice with sugar. Turn to brown and glaze on all sides.

Savory Rice.—To one pint of hot boiled rice add one-half cup of chopped celery and one cup of tomato sauce. Stir in one rounding tablespoon of grated cheese or twice as much if cheese is liked and serve with poached eggs.

Fried Halibut.—Add one-half cup of vinegar to water enough to cover slices of halibut cut in pieces to serve. Let stand fifteen minutes, then wipe dry, dip in flour, then in cracked crumbs on both sides and fry in deep hot fat until light brown.—*Marjorie Webster.*

Peach Snowdrift.—Heat two cups of milk in a double boiler, add one-half cup of sugar, three level teaspoons of cornstarch and cook until thick, then cook five minutes longer. Add the stiffly beaten whites of three eggs and pour over canned peaches. Serve with a liquid sauce.

Hominy Fritters.—Break up two cups of cold cooked hominy with a fork. Add one scant cup of milk, a pinch of salt, one beaten egg and one-half cup of flour in which one level teaspoon of baking powder is sifted. Drop by spoonfuls into hot lard and fry until a delicate brown.

Mother's Cup Cake.—Cream one cup of butter and two cups of sugar, add alternately seven-eighths cup of milk and three cups of flour sifted with five level teaspoons of baking powder, and last four well-beaten eggs. Flavor with vanilla and bake in small cakes; cover with a white icing.

White Cake.—Cream one-half cup of butter with one and one-half cups of sugar, add a scant cup of milk, two cups of flour sifted twice with four level teaspoons of baking powder and last the stiffly beaten whites of four eggs. Flavor with a teaspoon of vanilla; bake and cover with a boiling icing.

Beefsteak Roll.—Cut a slice weighing about two pounds from the top of the round and about one inch thick. Cut three slices of fat salt pork into small pieces or cubes and season with a level teaspoon of sage. Lay the meat on a board, spread with the seasoned pork, cover and roll up tightly. Tie round in several places with strong thread and steam three hours. Make a gravy from the liquid in the pan, using browned flour for the thickening.

Scallop Chowder.—Fry three slices of salt pork, add two quarts of water, six potatoes pared and sliced and three medium-sized onions sliced. Season with salt and pepper and cook until the vegetables are nearly tender. Add one cup of canned tomatoes, a rounding tablespoon of flour rubbed smooth in a little milk and one quart of scallops. Cook ten minutes, add one quart of hot milk and let the chowder come to the boiling point. Serve with crackers.

Cream Fritters.—Put one-quarter cup of butter, one-half cup of water and a saltspoon of salt into a saucepan and heat until it boils. Now stir in all at once three-quarters cup of flour and beat smooth. Stir and cook until the mixture comes away from the side on the pan like a ball. Cool and add the yolks of three eggs beaten light. When smooth cut and roll in the whites beaten stiff. Fry in small pieces in deep hot fat. Cool and cut a gash in each, fill with cream beaten and sweetened.

Split Pea Soup.—Wash two cups of dried split peas and soak over night in cold water. Drain, add plenty of cold water and cook slowly until the peas have become a mush. Add boiling water as needed while cooking. Rub through a strainer, set back to heat, adding milk, boiling water or stock to make thin enough. Rub one-quarter cup each of butter and flour together, turn into the boiling soup, cook until smooth and season with one level teaspoon of salt, one-half as much sugar and a little pepper. This makes a plain pea soup. For a change heat two cups of canned tomato, press through a strainer to take out the seeds, add a few drops of onion juice and add to the pea soup.

## Women Avoid Operations

When a woman suffering from female trouble is told that an operation is necessary, it, of course, frightens her.

The very thought of the hospital, the operating table and the knife strikes terror to her heart.

It is quite true that these troubles may reach a stage where an operation is the only resource, but a great many women have been cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound after an operation has been decided upon as the only cure. The strongest and most grateful statements possible to make come from women who by taking

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made from native roots and herbs, have escaped serious operations, as evidenced by Miss Rose Moore's case, of 307 W. 26th St., N. Y. She writes:—

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me of the very worst form of female trouble and I wish to express to you my deepest gratitude. I suffered intensely for two years so that I was unable to attend to my duties and was a burden to my family. I doctored and doctored with only temporary relief and constantly objecting to an operation which I was advised to undergo. I decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; it cured me of the terrible trouble and I am now in better health than I have been for many years."

This and other such cases should encourage every woman to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound before she submits to an operation. Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation to Women

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. From the symptoms given, the trouble may be located and the quickest and surest way of recovery advised.



MISS ROSE MOORE

## Phew! Salts and Castor Oil!

Why take sickening salts or repulsive castor oil? "Goes through you like a dose of salts" means violence, grips, gripes, gases, soreness, irritation, and leaves your stomach and bowels weak and burnt out. Might just as well take concentrated lye. Then there's castor oil, disgusting, nauseating truck that your stomach refuses unless you disguise the taste. Fool your own stomach, eh? Don't ever believe that anything offensive to your taste or smell is going to do you real good. Nature makes certain things repulsive, so you will not take them. Force yourself to nauseous doses, and you ruin your digestion, weaken your bowels, destroy your health. On the other hand see what a delightful, palatable, perfect modern laxative, liver regulator and bowel tonic you find in

Castorex Best for the Bowels. All druggists, 10c, 50c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet at a price of 50c. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. Sample and booklet free. Address: Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

## W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3.00 AND \$3.50 SHOES BEST IN THE WORLD. W. L. DOUGLAS \$4.00 BUILT EDGE SHOES CANNOT BE EQUALLED AT ANY PRICE. SHOES FOR EVERYBODY AT ALL PRICES: Men's Shoes, \$5 to \$1.50. Boys' Shoes, \$3 to \$1.25. Women's Shoes, \$4 to \$1.50. Misses' & Children's Shoes, \$2.25 to \$1.00.

W. L. Douglas shoes are recognized by expert judges of footwear to be the best in style, fit and wear produced in this country. Each part of the shoe and every detail of the making is looked after and watched over by skilled shoemakers, without regard to time or cost. If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater value than any other makes.

W. L. Douglas name and price is stamped on the bottom, which protects the wearer against high prices and inferior shoes. Sold by the best shoe dealers everywhere. Full Color Booklets used exclusively. Catalog mailed free. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

## One of the Important Duties of Physicians and the Well-Informed of the World

is to learn as to the relative standing and reliability of the leading manufacturers of medicinal agents, as the most eminent physicians are the most careful as to the uniform quality and perfect purity of remedies prescribed by them, and it is well known to physicians and the Well-Informed generally that the California Fig Syrup Co., by reason of its correct methods and perfect equipment and the ethical character of its product has attained to the high standing in scientific and commercial circles which is accorded to successful and reliable houses only, and, therefore, that the name of the Company has become a guarantee of the excellence of its remedy.

## TRUTH AND QUALITY

appeal to the Well-Informed in every walk of life and are essential to permanent success and creditable standing, therefore we wish to call the attention of all who would enjoy good health, with its blessings, to the fact that it involves the question of right living with all the term implies. With proper knowledge of what is best each hour of recreation, of enjoyment, of contemplation and of effort may be made to contribute to that end and the use of medicines dispensed with generally to great advantage, but as in many instances a simple, wholesome remedy may be invaluable if taken at the proper time, the California Fig Syrup Co. feels that it is alike important to present truthfully the subject and to supply the one perfect laxative remedy which has won the approval of physicians and the world-wide acceptance of the Well-Informed because of the excellence of the combination, known to all, and the original method of manufacture, which is known to the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

This valuable remedy has been long and favorably known under the name of—Syrup of Figs—and has attained to world-wide acceptance as the most excellent of family laxatives, and as its pure laxative principles, obtained from Senna, are well known to physicians and the Well-Informed of the world to be the best of natural laxatives, we have adopted the more elaborate name of—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna—as more fully descriptive of the remedy, but doubtless it will always be called for by the shorter name of Syrup of Figs—and to get its beneficial effects always noted, when purchasing, the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—plainly printed on the front of every package, whether you simply call for—Syrup of Figs—or by the full name—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna—as—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna—is the one laxative remedy manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. and the same heretofore known by the name—Syrup of Figs—which has given satisfaction to millions. The genuine is for sale by all leading druggists throughout the United States in original packages of one size only, the regular price of which is fifty cents per bottle.

Every bottle is sold under the general guarantee of the Company, filed with the Secretary of Agriculture, at Washington, D. C., that the remedy is not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act, June 30th, 1906.

## CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

Louisville, Ky. San Francisco, Cal. U. S. A. London, England. New York, N. Y.

# 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.

The Statue of Saint Anne de Beaupre, which was dedicated last week in St. Charles' Catholic church, of Rapid River, is attractive to the faithful, and has drawn large crowds to the church. The statue is a fine piece of art, and the congregation may be well pleased with it. The devotion and confidence evinced by all is really edifying. Several have undertaken a novena in honor of Saint Ann, to obtain special graces and are burning tapers to indicate their faith in and love for the great Thaumaturge. It is hoped Saint Ann will speed the recovery of the stricken pastor, whose zeal for her honor pressed him to dedicate this statue. The novena will close on Tuesday morning, April 16, when all will receive Holy Communion at the 8 o'clock Mass. Confessions will be heard that morning from 7 to 8. Father George Laforest, a missionary priest, attached to St. Francis de Sales' church, Manistique, Mich., is taking Father Dufort's place during the latter's illness.

A young man of this city drove to Perkins Saturday night with a young lady. Returning, the team went off the road at one side and fell in the ditch. The under horse drowned in about a foot of water. One young man has resolved to dance no more on Sunday morning for a while.

A baseball association was organized here Sunday, anyone subscribing being entitled to membership. Moses Buchman was chosen manager and W. J. Miller secretary and treasurer. Over a hundred dollars was raised, and the use of Cole's field arranged. Baseball outlook is bright.

Rev. Father Dufort is laid up with typhoid fever at the Delta County Hospital. No very noticeable change has yet taken place in the patient's condition, but it is sincerely hoped he will soon recover.

Louis Jerome received another carload of goats Wednesday, and will try for better luck. Except for the bear's ravages, the previous experiment was successful.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pfeifer returned Monday from Sturgeon Bay, after a two weeks' visit. They attended the silver wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Gus Pfeifer.

Cap Adams and his nephew John arrived Saturday from Green Bay to serve under Foreman Schraw in the new shingle department.

William Martin has nearly completed the Tacooch drive. There are about half a million feet of logs and considerable cedar.

The Ladies of St. Charles church cleared \$23.89 from the proceeds of the supper they gave at Easter for the baseball boys.

It is reported that the Garth mill is scheduled to open Monday. The Madden mill will open the last week in this month.

Jerry Madden is quite ill again this week. Mrs. Madden arrived Wednesday afternoon to be with him.

George D. Wood arrived from North Dakota last Thursday to visit for a few weeks with his parents here.

Mrs. Valind, who has been visiting her sister-in-law, Mrs. Darling, returned to Escanaba Saturday.

Fred Smith has announced his house for sale. His family will join him out west shortly.

William Rehbein will install a tank and water works for his Masonville property.

John Tiernan and family arrived here for the season from Green Bay Monday.

Moses Coty and his daughter, from Egg Harbor, are visiting Frank Forrest.

E. L. Soules reports a fourteen inch fall of snow up at his camp this week.

The eight-months-old daughter of Morris Manning died on Wednesday.

The dramatic season will open with the Trombadours next Wednesday.

Geo. W. Keehn of Chicago transacted business here Wednesday.

O. C. Estenson will move his gallery to Hermansville next week.

Prof. Sutherland gives a dance this Friday evening in the hall.

The ladies' aid hold an ice cream social this Friday evening.

Dr. Laing transacted business in Gladstone Monday.

Louis Buchman returned Sunday to Houghton.

B. Buchman returned Tuesday from Chicago.

T. P. Cullnan went to the Soo Tuesday.

Rob Hooks is quite ill this week.

## Rather Negative.

Father—Well, Tommy, what did you learn at school today? Tommy—I learned that two negatives are equivalent to an affirmative. Father—And what's an affirmative? Tommy—I don't know. We haven't got that far along yet.—Chicago News.

## Special Rate.

The Preacher—Have you special rates for clergymen? The Hotel Clerk—Yes, sir; we charge them a dollar extra. The Preacher—Dollar extra! Why? The Hotel Clerk—They don't patronize the bar.—Brooklyn Eagle.

## Looking Backward.

"Well, doctor, do you think it is anything serious?"  
"Oh, not at all! It is merely a boil on the back of your neck, but I would advise you to keep your eye on it."—Rire.

## High School Notes

Tuesday night the Curious Catering club, the members of which are: Eva Baker, Esther Baker, Essie Smith, Estella Johnson, Grace Farrell, Esther Ewald, Rose Young, Florence Filkins, Jennie Murker, Lillian Jordan, Dorothy Mason, Hazel Laing, Maud Miller; gave a social in the Fraternity Hall for the benefit of the Presbyterian church. The girls were much pleased at the results. A short but entertaining program was rendered.

The basket ball game of Thursday, April 4, afforded great interest to the audience and also the players, the Orange winning the third game out of three that have been played. The score was 24 to 9. We believe this to be the last game of the season unless the girls decide to challenge the Escanaba team.

The question for the next debate is: Resolved, that an examination should be taken before entering college. The affirmative captain is Miss Maud Mason and negative captain is Miss Anna Mackin.

The Big Four were busily engaged the last period on Wednesday afternoon in the science room, adorning the skeleton which looked very attractive when their work was completed.

Mr. Wisner's Physical Geography class have made some fine species of block mountains, folding mountains, broken plateaus, narrow coastal plains, and broad coastal plains.

The debate which was to be held Wednesday night was postponed because it was necessary for Mr. Willman to be present at a School Board meeting the same evening.

We have had several visitors this week among which were: Carl Mason, Robert Barrett, Floyd Raymond, of Gladstone, and Miss Carrie E. Bacon, of Escanaba.

The Physics class have now commenced their laboratory work. They have been very successful with the experiment as far as they have advanced.

Several of the high school girls expect to attend "Pinafore," which is to be presented by the Escanaba high school on Friday evening.

The new curtains for the High School are now in use. They improve the appearance of the room very much.

Miss Mary Grandchamp has returned to school duties after a month's illness at her home in Rapid River.

There is a large collection of magazines in the library now, but we hope to see still more.

The Junior editors have decided to discontinue their class paper, the "Jollier."

The graduating class are trying to learn their play for commencement.

Miss Adams gave her Ancient History class an examination last week.

The Literature class are reading Burke's speech on Conciliation.

Mr. Willman gave his Commercial Arithmetic class a test last Friday.

Miss Sheridan was absent Monday and Tuesday because of illness.

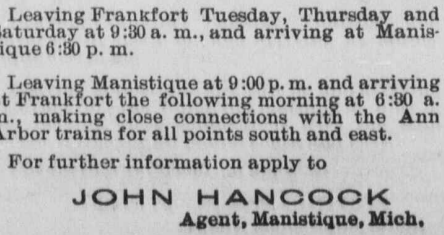
Miss Sheridan gave her English Literature class a test Wednesday.

Vanner Matson was absent this week because of sickness.

Honesty is the grandest product of the school room.

The Geometry class have finished book IV.

Wanted, a short stop.



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 9:00 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.

## COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

[Continued from page 1].

Ald. Champion. (1) Motion declared carried.

Ald. Clark offered the following resolution and moved its adoption, which was supported by Ald. Eaton:

Resolved, that the City Attorney be instructed to draft all necessary resolutions and proceedings for the repaving of Delta avenue, construction of a sewer system, also a bill for the bonding of the city in the sum of \$20,000.00 and submit the same to the council as early as possible.

Yeas, Ald. Champion, Clark, Eaton, Folsom, Noblet, Theriault and Young. (7) Nays, none. (0) Motion declared carried.

Ald. Clark offered the following resolution and moved its adoption, which was supported by Ald. Theriault:

Resolved, That the committee on Finance and Taxation with the City Attorney take up the matter of disposing of the proposed bond issue with various bond dealers, with a view of procuring a purchaser of said bonds when issued.

Yeas, Ald. Champion, Clark, Eaton, Folsom, Noblet, Theriault and Young. (7) Nays, none. (0) Motion declared carried.

Moved by Ald. Clark, supported by Ald. Eaton, that the Mayor appoint a committee of three, to canvass the vote polled at the election held April 1, 1907. Motion carried unanimously.

The Mayor appointed as such committee, Ald. Theriault, Young and Eaton, and ordered a recess until the committee were ready to report. After the recess the meeting was again called to order and the Canvassing committee reported as follows:

Gladstone, Mich., April 4, 1907.

To the City Council, City of Gladstone.

Gentlemen.—Your committee to whom was referred the matter of canvassing the vote polled at the annual charter election held April 1, 1907, would respectfully report as follows:

Total vote cast for Mayor was 441. Chas. E. Mason received 157, Wm. A. Miller received 284.

Total vote cast for City Clerk was 427. W. A. Narracoog received 227, J. H. LeClaire 148 and L. Rawson 52.

Total vote cast for City Treasurer was 423. Andrew Marshall received 259 and Andrew Erickson 164.

Total vote cast for Justice of the Peace was 430. Frederick Huber received 228 and Eugene Beach 202.

Total vote cast for Supervisor 1st ward was 101. David Narracoog received 44 and J. A. Thompson 57.

Total vote cast for Alderman 1st ward (full term) was 100. John Noblet received 68 and Edward G. Nelson 32.

Total vote cast for Constable 1st ward was 102. Henry Hubert received 57 and John Smith 45.

Total vote cast for Supervisor 2d ward was 99. Chas. D. Mason received 59 and Thos. W. McDonough 40.

Total vote cast for Alderman 2d ward (full term) was 101. Henry J. Theriault received 62 and George Pease 39.

Total vote cast for Constable 2d ward was 82. John Ekoblad receiving the entire 62 votes.

Total vote cast for Supervisor 3d ward was 127. Soren Johnson received 81 and Eli S. Eaton 46.

Total vote cast for Alderman 3d ward (full term) was 126. Charles Green received 79 and William J. Mickis 47.

Total vote cast for Constable 3d ward was 79. Isaac Jackson receiving the entire 79 votes.

Total vote cast for Supervisor 4th ward was 100. Joseph W. Call received 60 and John N. Young 40.

Total vote cast for Alderman 4th ward (full term) was 106. Andrew P. Burrows received 50 and L. E. Folsom 56.

Total vote cast for Constable 4th ward was 62. N. Poitras receiving the entire 62 votes.

Your committee recommend that the council declare the following named persons duly elected to the office set opposite their names, they having a majority of all votes cast for such office:

Mayor	William A. Miller	Majority 277 votes	Committee
City Treasurer	Wm. A. Narracoog	Plurality 80	
Justice of the Peace, full term	Frederick Huber	Majority 228	Committee
Supervisor 1st ward, full term	David Narracoog	44	
Alderman 1st ward, full term	John Noblet	68	Committee
Supervisor 2d ward, full term	Andrew P. Burrows	50	
Supervisor 3d ward, full term	Soren Johnson	81	Committee
Supervisor 4th ward, full term	Joseph W. Call	60	
Alderman 2d ward, full term	Henry J. Theriault	62	Committee
Supervisor 1st ward, full term	John Ekoblad	62	
Supervisor 2d ward, full term	Charles D. Mason	59	Committee
Supervisor 3d ward, full term	Eli S. Eaton	46	
Supervisor 4th ward, full term	L. E. Folsom	56	Committee
Constable 1st ward	Henry Hubert	57	
Constable 2d ward	John Smith	45	Committee
Constable 3d ward	Isaac Jackson	79	
Constable 4th ward	N. Poitras	62	Committee
	H. J. Theriault,		
	Jos. Eaton,		
	J. C. Young,		

Moved by Aldermen Young, supported by Alderman Noblet, that the report of the canvassing committee be accepted and adopted. Yeas, Ald. Champion, Clark, Eaton, Folsom, Noblet, Theriault and Young (7). Nays none (0). Motion declared carried.

Moved by Ald. Clark, supported by Ald. Theriault, that council adjourn. Carried unanimously.

W. A. NARRACOOG,  
City Clerk.

## 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.

## DAIRY FARMS.

Says Leo M. Geismar in the Northwestern Farmer. "The superior quality and larger yields of potatoes, sugar beets and other root crops, of wheat and other cereals, of fruit and forage crops in the northwestern states, are due to the greater length of days during the growing season, to cool nights which almost invariably follow even the hottest days and to heavy dews and an ample amount of rainfall generally well distributed. More light means a quicker growth which in turn means crispness and a greater freedom from woody fibre. More sunshine means higher, cooler and better flavor, while cool nights during the hot season afford a greater vigor and recuperative power which results in a finer texture and better keeping quality.

Climatic conditions more favorable to plant life are obviously more favorable to animal life as well, and as a natural consequence, the northwest will gradually develop into a stock raising and dairy region, which will be noted for the superior quality of its product. The greater portion from this branch of farming will appeal to the newcomer even before he becomes entirely acquainted with the local conditions, for to the man from the south or from the west the rank growth of the grasses and the aggressiveness of the clovers will indeed be a revelation. This more especially applies to the Lake region of this vast territory, for here clover, the natural food of the dairy animal, ceases to be an annual or even a biennial: its growth is not checked by drought or excessive heat, nor is its life shortened by soil heaving since the ground in this region never freezes." He quotes a government expert who has visited thousand of western farms. "What a bonanza a crop like this would be to the western or southern farmer! I presume if a field like this could be seen in the west or south thousands would flock to see it and the railroad companies would run special trains to it for educational purposes because of its abundance, yet it is the safest indication that the Upper Peninsula will excel as a dairy region in the not distant future."

## Capital Punishment.

"Mamma, did you love to flirt when you were young?"  
"I am afraid I did, dear."  
"And were you ever punished for it, mamma?"  
"Cruelly, dear. I married your father."—Rire.

## DIRECTORY.

**DR. F. W. STELLWAGEN**  
DENTIST.  
Office hours from 9 to 12 a. m., from 1 to 5 p. m. and from 7 to 8 p. m.  
Delta avenue and Ninth street, over Minniewasca Furniture Co's store.

**DR. A. H. KINMOND**  
DENTIST.  
Office over Nelson's Grocery.

**DR. GEORGE BJORKMAN,**  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.  
Office over The Hall, Delta and Seventh Sts. Residence, Michigan Ave., Cor. Seventh St. Physician of the Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co.  
44 GLADSTONE, MICH.

**CHAS. H. SCOTT,**  
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE  
Real Estate and Insurance Agent.  
Notary Public.  
Office in Minniewasca Building, Gladstone.

**G. R. EMPSON,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.  
Office in Minniewasca Block, Delta Avenue and Ninth Street.  
GLADSTONE, MICHIGAN.

## DIRECTORY.

**SWENSON BROS.,**  
Fine Furniture, Undertaking, Upholstered goods and Steamship Tickets.  
Delta Avenue near Central.

**THE GLADSTONE DELTA**  
Job Printing Department is Equipped to do every class of Printing, Corporation & Law Printing a Specialty

## 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.  
PHONE 260  
**H. J. KRUEGER.**

# BORAX

Is now a household necessity in the kitchen, toilet, laundry and bath.

It softens the water and increases its cleansing qualities.

For the face and hands and in the bath some Borax in a basin or tub of water will impart a softness to the skin and act as a tonic.

In the kitchen it will clean dishes and all utensils, floors and marble.

In the laundry it saves, cleanses and whitens the clothes and will not injure delicate and costly fabrics.

In 5c, 10c or 25c (Sift Top) Packages.

BORAXO, for the toilet and bath, (perfumed), large can 25c. Ask us about it.

**ERICKSON & VON TELL.**

## Weinig Quality

That's the Standard in Gladstone for Meats.

If anyone tells You "he makes As good sausage As Weinig" He's giving Himself a boost.

Martin Weinig.

## Spring Tonic

Get your blood purifier at 725 Delta Av.

Registered elixir mixer always on deck, and you can get your medicine just the way the doctor ordered.

FOREIGN, FANCY and FREAK BEVERAGES A SPECIALTY.

**SOREN JOHNSON.**  
Demandez un Pot de vin.



**THE NEVER STALE BREAD**

ALWAYS FRESH AND TASTY

PROTECTED BY U. S. PATENT.

**SEDERBERG & ANDERSON**

JUST BECAUSE it storms-dont confine yourself indoors

PROVIDE FOR YOUR BODILY COMFORT by wearing TOWER'S WATERPROOF OILED CLOTHING

Every Garment Guaranteed Good enough to last years Low in Price



## GROCERY BARGAINS

Phone 51.

Strawberries Per box	10c	Radishes 3 bunches for	10c
Celery Long stock	10c	Lettuce 3 bunches for	10c
Cranberries, fancy Jumbos Per quart.	14c	Green Onions 2 bunches for	10c
Sweet Potatoes 5c		Peas 4 cans for	25c
Oranges, Fancy Navels	20, 35, 40c	Eggs, strictly fresh Per dozen.	20c

Try a pound of our Fernel Coffee, the very best that money can buy.

Call in and see our Fernel line of Vegetables and Fruits. You all know that it is the best.

Prompt Deliveries.

**GLADSTONE GROCERY CO.**  
P. J. LINDBLAD, PROP.

## Vegetables Fruits

Strawberries Per pint box	10c
Celery Per bunch	10c
Lettuce 3 bunches for	10c
Green Onions 2 bunches for	5c
Oranges, large Per doz.	40c
White House Tea 5 lb package	30c
White House Coffee Per can	40c
Prunes, 30 and 40 to pound Per pound	12c
Dried Peaches 17c	Dried Apples 10c
Tomatoes, Gold Medal brand Per can	15c
Peas, same brand Per can	15c
Corn, same brand Per can	15c
Peaches, Juneau brand Per can	20c
Pears, same brand Per can	20c
Plums, same brand Per can	20c

WE ARE RECEIVING GREEN VEGETABLES DAILY.

**ANDERSON & HANSON.**

First publication March 23, 1907.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

In the Circuit Court for the County of Delta. In Chancery.

ZILDA SEAVEY, Complainant, vs. DANIEL SEAVEY, Defendant.

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the county of Delta, at Escanaba, on the 13th day of March, A. D. 1907.

In this case, it appearing from affidavit on file that the defendant, Daniel Seavey, is not a resident of this state but resides at the city of Milwaukee, in the state of Wisconsin, on motion of Gallup & Gallup, complainant's solicitors, it is ordered that defendant, John Seavey, cause his appearance to be entered herein, within four months from the date of this order, and in case of his appearance that he cause his answer to the complainant's bill of complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on said complainant's solicitors, within fifteen days after service on him of a copy of said bill, and notice of this order; and that in default thereof, said bill be taken as confessed by the said non-resident defendant.

And it is further ordered, that within twenty days said complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the Gladstone Delta, a newspaper printed, published and circulating in said county, and that such publication be continued therein at least one in each week, for six weeks in succession, or that she cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said non-resident defendant, at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for his appearance.

A. H. RYALL,  
Circuit Court Commissioner,  
GALLUP & GALLUP,  
Complainant's Solicitors.

Price 25 Cents  
**TRAVELERS RAILWAY GUIDE**  
315 Dearborn St., Chicago.